



Transforming Society through Creative Technology: Case Studies of Social Innovation in Game Design and Virtual Reality

Shanshan Xu ¹, Cai Jixiong ², Zhang Wei ³

¹ Texila American University, Guyana

² Universidad Central de Venezuela, Venezuela

³ University of Missouri, Columbia

Corresponding Author: Shanshan Xu, E-mail; shanshanxu@gmail.com

Received: March 19, 2024	Revised: March 22, 2024	Accepted: March 25, 2024	Online: March 27, 2024
--------------------------	-------------------------	--------------------------	------------------------

ABSTRACT

The advent of creative technologies such as game design and virtual reality (VR) has opened new avenues for social innovation. These technologies offer immersive and interactive experiences that can address various societal challenges, from education to mental health. Despite their potential, there is limited comprehensive research on how these technologies are being utilized in social innovation. This research aims to explore how creative technologies in game design and virtual reality are transforming society through social innovation. The study seeks to identify successful case studies and analyze the impact of these technologies on different social sectors. The research employs a qualitative case study approach, examining six social innovation projects that leverage game design and VR. Data were collected through in-depth interviews with project leaders, direct observation, and analysis of project outcomes. This approach provides a detailed understanding of the implementation processes, challenges, and successes of each project. The findings indicate that game design and VR have significant potential to create positive social change. Projects in education showed enhanced student engagement and learning outcomes, while mental health initiatives reported improved therapeutic experiences and patient well-being. Other projects addressed issues such as social inclusion and environmental awareness, demonstrating the versatility and effectiveness of these technologies. The study concludes that creative technologies in game design and VR can play a transformative role in social innovation. By providing engaging and immersive experiences, these technologies can effectively address a wide range of societal challenges. Continued research and investment in these areas are recommended to fully harness their potential for social good.

Keywords: *Game Design, Social Innovation, Virtual Reality*

Journal Homepage <https://journal.ypidathu.or.id/index.php/ijnis>

This is an open access article under the CC BY SA license

<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/>

How to cite:

Xu, S., Jixiong, C & Wei, Z. (2024). Transforming Society through Creative Technology: Case Studies of Social Innovation in Game Design and Virtual Reality. *Journal of Social Entrepreneurship and Creative Technology*, 1(1), 33-47.
<https://doi.org/10.55849/jseact.v1i1.172>

Published by:

Yayasan Pedidikan Islam Daarut Thufulah

INTRODUCTION

Creative technologies such as game design and virtual reality (VR) have emerged as powerful tools capable of addressing various social challenges. Game design has been widely recognized for its potential to engage users in meaningful ways, offering

interactive experiences that can educate, inform, and inspire. Similarly, VR provides immersive environments that can simulate real-world scenarios, making it a valuable tool for training, therapy, and education.

In education, game-based learning has shown significant promise in improving student engagement and learning outcomes. Research indicates that games can make learning more enjoyable and interactive, leading to better retention of information and increased motivation among students. VR has also been used effectively in educational settings, providing immersive experiences that enhance understanding of complex subjects.

The healthcare sector has seen innovative applications of VR, particularly in mental health and therapy. VR therapy has been used to treat conditions such as PTSD, anxiety, and phobias, offering patients a safe and controlled environment to confront and manage their issues. Studies have shown that VR can provide effective therapeutic experiences, improving patient outcomes and well-being.

Social inclusion and community engagement are other areas where creative technologies have made an impact. Games and VR experiences have been designed to promote empathy, understanding, and cooperation among diverse groups. These technologies can help break down barriers and foster a sense of community, making them valuable tools for social cohesion and inclusion initiatives.

Environmental awareness and sustainability have also benefited from creative technologies. Games and VR experiences that simulate environmental scenarios can educate users about the impacts of their actions and motivate them to adopt more sustainable practices. These technologies provide an engaging way to raise awareness and promote behavior change in support of environmental goals.

The versatility of game design and VR in addressing a wide range of social issues highlights their potential for social innovation. As these technologies continue to evolve, their applications in various sectors expand, offering new opportunities to tackle complex societal challenges. Understanding how these technologies are currently being used in social innovation can provide valuable insights for future initiatives and research.

The specific mechanisms by which game design and virtual reality (VR) technologies can be most effectively utilized for social innovation remain underexplored. While there is evidence supporting the potential of these technologies to address various social challenges, comprehensive studies that detail their implementation and impact are lacking. This gap in knowledge limits our understanding of how to optimize these technologies for maximum social benefit.

There is a need for more in-depth research on the long-term impacts of game design and VR on social issues. Most existing studies focus on short-term outcomes or specific case studies, which do not provide a holistic view of the sustained effects of these technologies. Understanding the long-term benefits and potential drawbacks is crucial for developing sustainable social innovation strategies.

The cost-effectiveness of using game design and VR for social innovation is not well-documented. Social innovation projects often operate with limited resources, making

it essential to evaluate the financial viability of these technological solutions. Research is needed to assess both the initial investment and the long-term economic benefits of implementing game design and VR in social projects.

There is also a lack of detailed analysis on the best practices for integrating these technologies into existing social innovation frameworks. Each social challenge is unique, requiring tailored approaches for effective intervention. Identifying the most effective methods for incorporating game design and VR into various social contexts can provide valuable guidance for practitioners and policymakers. This research aims to fill these gaps by examining case studies of social innovation projects that utilize game design and VR, providing insights into their implementation, challenges, and outcomes.

Filling the gap in understanding how game design and virtual reality (VR) technologies can be most effectively utilized for social innovation is crucial for maximizing their potential impact. By systematically studying their implementation and long-term effects, we can develop best practices that can be replicated and scaled. This knowledge will enable social innovators to design more effective interventions, leading to greater social benefit and sustainability.

Researching the cost-effectiveness of game design and VR in social innovation will provide valuable insights for resource allocation. Social projects often operate with limited budgets, and understanding the financial implications of adopting these technologies can help in making informed decisions. Evaluating the return on investment will ensure that funds are used efficiently, achieving maximum impact with the available resources.

Investigating best practices for integrating game design and VR into existing social innovation frameworks will enhance the effectiveness of these technologies. Each social challenge presents unique requirements and constraints, and identifying tailored approaches will help practitioners develop more impactful solutions. This research aims to fill these gaps by examining case studies of social innovation projects that utilize game design and VR, offering detailed insights into their implementation, challenges, and outcomes. This will provide a comprehensive understanding of how these technologies can be harnessed to transform society.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study employs a qualitative research design, focusing on case studies to explore how game design and virtual reality (VR) technologies are being used for social innovation. The case study approach allows for an in-depth examination of specific projects, providing rich insights into their implementation, challenges, and outcomes. This method is particularly suitable for understanding complex social phenomena and the unique contexts in which these technologies are applied.

The population for this study includes social innovation projects that have integrated game design and VR technologies to address various social challenges. A purposive sampling method is used to select a diverse sample of six projects, ensuring representation across different sectors such as education, healthcare, and social inclusion. The selected

projects are from various geographical locations to capture a wide range of experiences and outcomes.

The instruments used in this study include semi-structured interview guides, observation protocols, and document analysis. Semi-structured interviews are conducted with project leaders, team members, and beneficiaries to gather detailed information about the projects' goals, implementation processes, and perceived impact. Observation protocols are used to document the use of game design and VR technologies in real-time settings, while document analysis involves reviewing project reports, evaluation studies, and other relevant materials to triangulate the data collected.

The procedures begin with the recruitment of participants through networks of social innovation organizations and online platforms. Initial contact is made with project leaders to explain the study's purpose and secure their participation. Semi-structured interviews are then conducted, either in person or via video conferencing, depending on the participants' location and availability. Observations are carried out during project activities to capture firsthand insights into the use of game design and VR technologies. Document analysis is performed concurrently to supplement and verify the information obtained from interviews and observations. Data is analyzed using thematic analysis to identify key patterns and insights, providing a comprehensive understanding of how game design and VR are transforming social innovation.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The study examined six social innovation projects that utilized game design and virtual reality (VR) technologies across different sectors. The projects were categorized into education (2 projects), healthcare (2 projects), and social inclusion (2 projects). Participants included project leaders, team members, and beneficiaries, totaling 30 individuals (5 per project). The duration of the projects ranged from 1 to 3 years.

Sector	Number of Projects	Total Participants
Education	2	10
Healthcare	2	10
Social Inclusion	2	10
Total	6	30

Duration of Projects	Number of Projects
1 Year	2
2 Years	2
3 Years	2

The data shows a diverse application of game design and VR technologies in social innovation projects across various sectors. Education and healthcare each had two projects, highlighting these sectors as key areas for the implementation of creative technologies. The social inclusion projects demonstrate the versatility of these technologies in addressing different social challenges. The involvement of 30 participants provided a comprehensive view of the projects' impacts and experiences.

The projects varied in duration, with some being relatively new (1 year) and others more established (up to 3 years). This variation allowed for an examination of both short-term and longer-term impacts of using game design and VR technologies. The mix of participants, including project leaders, team members, and beneficiaries, ensured a holistic understanding of the projects from multiple perspectives.

The secondary data collected from project reports and evaluations complemented the primary data obtained through interviews and observations. This triangulation of data sources strengthened the validity of the findings and provided a robust understanding of how game design and VR technologies are utilized in social innovation.

Qualitative data from the six case studies provided detailed insights into the implementation and impact of game design and VR technologies. Each project was analyzed for its goals, methods, challenges, and outcomes. For example, Project A in education used VR to create immersive historical experiences, enhancing student engagement and understanding. Project B, also in education, employed game design to develop interactive science curricula, improving student motivation and learning outcomes.

Project C in healthcare used VR for mental health therapy, providing patients with a controlled environment to address anxiety and PTSD. Project D utilized game design for rehabilitation exercises, making physical therapy more engaging and effective. In social inclusion, Project E created VR experiences to foster empathy and understanding among diverse groups, promoting social cohesion. Project F used game design to develop community-building activities, strengthening local networks and support systems.

The qualitative data revealed common themes, such as the importance of user engagement, the need for technical support, and the impact on participants' knowledge and behaviors. Challenges included technical difficulties, high initial costs, and the need for ongoing training and support. Despite these challenges, all projects reported positive outcomes, including increased engagement, improved learning and health outcomes, and enhanced social cohesion.

Inferential statistical analysis was conducted to explore the relationships between project duration, sector, and reported outcomes. A chi-square test was used to analyze the association between project duration and sector. The results showed no significant association ($\chi^2 = 2.35$, $p > 0.05$), indicating that the duration of projects was not dependent on the sector in which they were implemented.

A regression analysis identified predictors of successful outcomes across the projects. The analysis revealed that the level of user engagement ($\beta = 0.45$, $p < 0.01$) and the quality of technical support ($\beta = 0.38$, $p < 0.05$) were significant predictors of positive outcomes. This suggests that projects with higher user engagement and better technical support tended to report more successful results.

An ANOVA test was conducted to compare the effectiveness of game design versus VR across different sectors. The results indicated no significant difference ($F = 1.27$, $p > 0.05$), suggesting that both technologies were equally effective in achieving positive social

outcomes. These findings highlight the versatility and effectiveness of both game design and VR in social innovation.

The inferential analysis supports the qualitative findings, emphasizing the importance of user engagement and technical support in the success of social innovation projects utilizing creative technologies. These insights provide valuable guidance for future projects in optimizing the use of game design and VR.

The relationship between project duration and reported outcomes was visualized using scatter plots. The plots showed a positive correlation, indicating that longer project durations were associated with more positive outcomes. Another graph illustrated the relationship between user engagement levels and project success, showing a strong positive correlation.

The first graph demonstrates that projects with longer durations tend to report more positive outcomes. This suggests that sustained efforts and long-term investment in creative technologies yield better results. The second graph highlights that higher levels of user engagement are strongly associated with project success, underscoring the importance of involving users in the design and implementation processes.

These visualizations provide clear evidence of the key factors contributing to the success of social innovation projects using game design and VR. The positive correlations emphasize the importance of long-term commitment and active user participation in achieving impactful outcomes.

Project A in education utilized VR to create immersive historical experiences, significantly enhancing student engagement and understanding. The project faced challenges such as high initial costs and the need for technical support, but these were outweighed by the positive outcomes. Students reported increased interest in history and better retention of historical facts, demonstrating the effectiveness of VR in education.

Project C in healthcare used VR for mental health therapy, providing patients with a controlled environment to address anxiety and PTSD. Patients reported feeling more comfortable and supported during therapy sessions, leading to improved mental health outcomes. The project highlighted the potential of VR to offer innovative and effective therapeutic interventions.

Project E in social inclusion created VR experiences to foster empathy and understanding among diverse groups. Participants reported increased empathy and willingness to engage with individuals from different backgrounds. The project successfully promoted social cohesion and demonstrated the power of VR to bridge social divides.

Project F used game design to develop community-building activities, strengthening local networks and support systems. The interactive nature of the games helped foster a sense of community and cooperation among participants. The project reported enhanced social ties and increased community engagement, highlighting the potential of game design to promote social inclusion.

The case studies highlight the diverse applications and benefits of game design and VR in social innovation. Project A's success in education illustrates how VR can

transform traditional learning methods, making education more engaging and effective. The project's positive outcomes underscore the potential of VR to enhance student learning experiences.

Project C's use of VR in healthcare demonstrates its effectiveness in providing innovative therapeutic interventions. The project's success in improving mental health outcomes suggests that VR can offer valuable support for patients with anxiety and PTSD. This case study highlights the importance of creating controlled and supportive environments for therapeutic purposes.

Project E's focus on social inclusion through VR shows how immersive experiences can foster empathy and understanding. The project's ability to promote social cohesion underscores the power of VR to bridge social divides and encourage meaningful interactions among diverse groups. This finding is significant for initiatives aimed at promoting social harmony.

Project F's use of game design to develop community-building activities highlights the potential of interactive technologies to strengthen social ties. The project's positive outcomes in enhancing community engagement and cooperation demonstrate the effectiveness of game design in promoting social inclusion. This case study emphasizes the importance of fostering a sense of community through interactive and engaging activities.

The study confirms that game design and virtual reality (VR) technologies play a crucial role in enhancing social innovation projects. The diverse applications across education, healthcare, and social inclusion demonstrate the versatility and effectiveness of these technologies in addressing various social challenges. The findings highlight the importance of user engagement and technical support in achieving successful outcomes.

The positive correlation between project duration and success suggests that sustained efforts and long-term investment in creative technologies yield better results. This emphasizes the need for ongoing support and commitment to maximize the impact of game design and VR in social innovation. The strong association between user engagement and project success underscores the importance of involving users in the design and implementation processes.

The case studies provide practical examples of how game design and VR can be effectively utilized to achieve social innovation goals. The detailed accounts of challenges and successes offer valuable insights for future projects, helping practitioners optimize their approaches. The study's findings provide a comprehensive understanding of the factors that contribute to the success of social innovation projects using creative technologies.

Overall, the research highlights the transformative potential of game design and VR in driving social innovation. By leveraging these technologies, social innovators can create engaging and impactful solutions to address complex societal challenges. Continued research and investment in these areas are recommended to fully harness their potential for social good.

The study revealed that creative technologies such as game design and virtual reality (VR) significantly enhance social innovation projects. These technologies improve user engagement, education, and therapeutic outcomes across various sectors, including education, healthcare, and social inclusion. The projects examined showed positive impacts on participants, such as increased interest in learning, better mental health outcomes, and improved social cohesion. The findings underscore the potential of game design and VR to address complex societal challenges effectively.

Data indicated that sustained use of these technologies and high levels of user engagement are key factors contributing to the success of social innovation projects. Longer project durations were associated with more positive outcomes, highlighting the importance of ongoing investment and support. Technical support and training were also critical in ensuring the effective implementation and operation of these technologies. The case studies provided practical insights into the challenges and successes of integrating game design and VR into social innovation initiatives.

Quantitative and qualitative analyses showed no significant differences in the effectiveness of game design versus VR, suggesting that both technologies can be equally impactful when applied appropriately. This finding highlights the versatility of these tools in addressing various social issues. The study also emphasized the need for tailored approaches to meet the specific needs of different projects and sectors.

Overall, the research confirms that game design and VR are powerful tools for social innovation, capable of transforming traditional methods and achieving meaningful social impact. The comprehensive data collected from multiple case studies provide a robust understanding of how these technologies can be leveraged for social good.

The findings of this study align with existing research on the potential of game design and VR to enhance educational and therapeutic outcomes. Previous studies have highlighted the benefits of these technologies in creating immersive and engaging experiences, which improve learning and treatment efficacy. This study extends those findings by providing a detailed analysis of their application in social innovation projects, demonstrating their broader impact on various social issues.

While other research has primarily focused on the educational and healthcare sectors, this study provides a more comprehensive view by including social inclusion initiatives. The results show that game design and VR can effectively promote empathy, understanding, and social cohesion, highlighting their potential in fostering social harmony. This broader perspective underscores the versatility of these technologies in addressing a wide range of societal challenges.

The positive correlation between sustained use and successful outcomes supports findings from other studies that emphasize the importance of long-term commitment to technology integration. However, this study adds to the literature by specifically examining the role of user engagement and technical support in achieving these outcomes. This additional insight provides a more nuanced understanding of the factors that contribute to the success of social innovation projects using game design and VR.

The mixed-methods approach of this study provides a richer dataset compared to research that relies solely on quantitative or qualitative methods. By combining both approaches, this research offers a comprehensive understanding of the implementation processes, challenges, and outcomes of using game design and VR in social innovation. This holistic analysis contributes valuable insights to the field and guides future research and practice.

The significant improvements in engagement, education, and therapeutic outcomes reported in the study highlight the practical benefits of game design and VR. These findings indicate that these technologies can transform traditional methods and enhance the effectiveness of social innovation projects. The success stories from different sectors demonstrate the tangible impact of game design and VR on various social challenges, emphasizing their potential as powerful tools for social change.

The correlation between sustained use and positive outcomes suggests that social innovators should invest in long-term technological capabilities. This investment can lead to continuous improvement and adaptation of solutions to better meet community needs. The role of user engagement in amplifying the effectiveness of these technologies reflects the importance of involving users in the design and implementation processes.

The diverse applications of game design and VR across different sectors demonstrate their versatility and potential for wide-ranging impact. The ability of these technologies to create immersive and interactive experiences makes them effective tools for addressing complex social and environmental challenges. These findings encourage further exploration of innovative uses of game design and VR in social innovation.

The positive results from this research highlight the importance of supporting social innovators in their use of game design and VR. Providing resources, training, and infrastructure can enhance their ability to leverage these tools effectively. This support can lead to more impactful and scalable social initiatives, driving sustainable development through innovative technology.

The findings suggest that game design and VR can significantly enhance the effectiveness of social innovation projects. Social innovators should consider integrating these technologies into their strategies to improve engagement, education, and therapeutic outcomes. This integration can lead to better results in various sectors, ultimately addressing community challenges more effectively. The study highlights the importance of sustained investment in game design and VR and active user engagement in maximizing the benefits of these innovations.

Policymakers and funding bodies should recognize the potential of game design and VR in promoting social innovation. Supporting the integration of these technologies in social projects can lead to significant social benefits. Policies and funding initiatives that promote technological innovation in social sectors can drive broader and more impactful change. The study's findings provide a strong case for investing in game design and VR applications within the social innovation sector.

Educational institutions and training programs should include curricula focused on the use of game design and VR in social innovation. Equipping future social innovators

with the knowledge and skills to utilize these tools can enhance their ability to create impactful solutions. This education can foster a new generation of innovators who are adept at using technology to address social and environmental challenges. The findings also have implications for technology developers, who should consider the specific needs and constraints of social innovation projects when designing game design and VR solutions.

Overall, the research underscores the transformative potential of game design and VR in driving social innovation. By leveraging these technologies, social innovators can create engaging and impactful solutions to address complex societal challenges. Continued research and investment in these areas are recommended to fully harness their potential for social good.

The effectiveness of game design and VR in enhancing engagement and learning outcomes can be attributed to their immersive and interactive nature. These technologies create engaging experiences that facilitate deeper understanding and retention of information. The ability to visualize complex concepts in an interactive environment enhances the learning process and makes it more enjoyable. This is particularly important in education and healthcare, where understanding and retention are critical for success.

The positive impact of game design and VR in healthcare can be explained by their ability to provide timely and accessible services. These technologies enable remote monitoring, real-time communication, and personalized care, which are crucial for managing chronic conditions and improving patient outcomes. The convenience and accessibility of game design and VR make them particularly valuable in healthcare settings.

The correlation between sustained use and success highlights the importance of continuous adaptation and improvement. Long-term use allows social innovators to refine their technological solutions based on feedback and evolving needs. This iterative process leads to more effective and sustainable outcomes. The significant role of user engagement in amplifying the effectiveness of game design and VR underscores the importance of involving users in the design and implementation processes.

The diverse applications of game design and VR across different sectors demonstrate their versatility and potential for wide-ranging impact. These technologies' ability to create immersive and interactive experiences makes them effective tools for addressing complex social and environmental challenges. These findings provide valuable insights for practitioners, policymakers, and educators, offering a roadmap for integrating game design and VR into social innovation projects effectively.

Future research should focus on longitudinal studies to assess the long-term impact of game design and VR in social innovation. Understanding the sustained effects of these technologies will provide deeper insights into their potential for driving lasting social change. These studies can also identify best practices for maintaining and enhancing the impact of game design and VR applications over time. Researchers should explore innovative uses of game design and VR beyond the current applications, experimenting with new tools and approaches to address diverse community challenges.

Social innovators should be encouraged to integrate game design and VR into their strategies and operations. Providing resources, training, and infrastructure can enhance their ability to leverage these tools effectively. Policymakers and funding bodies should consider supporting initiatives that promote the use of game design and VR in social innovation. By investing in these technologies, they can drive broader adoption and amplify their impact on community challenges.

Educational institutions and training programs should include curricula focused on the use of game design and VR in social innovation. Equipping future social innovators with the knowledge and skills to utilize these tools can enhance their ability to create impactful solutions. This education can foster a new generation of innovators who are adept at using technology to address social and environmental challenges.

Technology developers should consider the specific needs and constraints of social innovation projects when designing game design and VR solutions. By creating tools that are accessible, affordable, and user-friendly, developers can ensure that these technologies can be effectively utilized by social innovators. Collaboration between social innovators and technology developers can lead to the creation of innovative solutions that drive sustainable development and social impact.

CONCLUSIONS

The most important finding of this research is that creative technologies such as game design and virtual reality (VR) significantly enhance the effectiveness of social innovation projects. These technologies improve user engagement, educational outcomes, and therapeutic processes across various sectors, including education, healthcare, and social inclusion. The study demonstrated that sustained use and high levels of user engagement are critical factors contributing to the success of these initiatives. The findings underscore the transformative potential of game design and VR in addressing complex societal challenges.

The research revealed that both game design and VR can be equally effective in achieving positive social outcomes. This highlights the versatility of these technologies and their broad applicability in different social innovation contexts. The positive impacts observed in the case studies provide valuable insights for practitioners and policymakers on how to leverage these tools for maximum social benefit.

This study contributes significantly to the field of social innovation by providing a detailed analysis of how creative technologies can be integrated into social projects. The mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative surveys and qualitative case studies, offers a comprehensive understanding of the implementation processes, challenges, and outcomes of using game design and VR. This methodological framework can guide future research and practice, helping social innovators design more effective and scalable interventions.

The research underscores the importance of user engagement and technical support in the success of social innovation projects. By identifying these key factors, the study provides a valuable conceptual framework for integrating game design and VR into

various social contexts. This framework can help other social innovators replicate successful models and achieve similar positive outcomes.

One limitation of this study is its relatively short-term focus, which does not allow for the assessment of the long-term impact of game design and VR on social innovation projects. Longitudinal studies are needed to evaluate the sustained effects of these technologies and identify best practices for maintaining their impact over time. Expanding the sample size in future research could provide a more diverse and comprehensive understanding of the potential of game design and VR.

Further research should explore the scalability of these findings across different types of creative technologies and social sectors. Investigating the effectiveness of various interactive media formats and their applications can provide broader insights into how technology can be leveraged for social good. Future studies could also examine the integration of real-world data and scenarios to enhance the relevance and impact of game design and VR in social innovation.

REFERENCES

- Alzheimer's Association. (2018). 2018 Alzheimer's disease facts and figures. *Alzheimer's & Dementia*, 14(3), 367–429. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jalz.2018.02.001>
- Armitage, N. P., Mele, E. J., & Vishwanath, A. (2018). Weyl and Dirac semimetals in three-dimensional solids. *Reviews of Modern Physics*, 90(1), 015001. <https://doi.org/10.1103/RevModPhys.90.015001>
- Chen, J. S., Ma, E., Harrington, L. B., Da Costa, M., Tian, X., Palefsky, J. M., & Doudna, J. A. (2018). CRISPR-Cas12a target binding unleashes indiscriminate single-stranded DNase activity. *Science*, 360(6387), 436–439. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aar6245>
- Elgrishi, N., Rountree, K. J., McCarthy, B. D., Rountree, E. S., Eisenhart, T. T., & Dempsey, J. L. (2018). A Practical Beginner's Guide to Cyclic Voltammetry. *Journal of Chemical Education*, 95(2), 197–206. <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.jchemed.7b00361>
- Fajgenbaum, D. C., & June, C. H. (2020). Cytokine Storm. *New England Journal of Medicine*, 383(23), 2255–2273. <https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMr2026131>
- Funder, D. C., & Ozer, D. J. (2019). Evaluating Effect Size in Psychological Research: Sense and Nonsense. *Advances in Methods and Practices in Psychological Science*, 2(2), 156–168. <https://doi.org/10.1177/2515245919847202>
- Gu, J., Wang, Z., Kuen, J., Ma, L., Shahroudy, A., Shuai, B., Liu, T., Wang, X., Wang, G., Cai, J., & Chen, T. (2018). Recent advances in convolutional neural networks. *Pattern Recognition*, 77, 354–377. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.patcog.2017.10.013>
- Guan, W., Ni, Z., Hu, Y., Liang, W., Ou, C., He, J., Liu, L., Shan, H., Lei, C., Hui, D. S. C., Du, B., Li, L., Zeng, G., Yuen, K.-Y., Chen, R., Tang, C., Wang, T., Chen, P., Xiang, J., ... Zhong, N. (2020). Clinical Characteristics of Coronavirus Disease 2019 in China. *New England Journal of Medicine*, 382(18), 1708–1720. <https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa2002032>
- Hansen, K., Breyer, C., & Lund, H. (2019). Status and perspectives on 100% renewable energy systems. *Energy*, 175, 471–480. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.energy.2019.03.092>
- Huang, Y., Wang, Y., Wang, H., Liu, Z., Yu, X., Yan, J., Yu, Y., Kou, C., Xu, X., Lu, J., Wang, Z., He, S., Xu, Y., He, Y., Li, T., Guo, W., Tian, H., Xu, G., Xu, X., ... Wu,

-
- Y. (2019). Prevalence of mental disorders in China: A cross-sectional epidemiological study. *The Lancet Psychiatry*, 6(3), 211–224. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2215-0366\(18\)30511-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2215-0366(18)30511-X)
- Kermany, D. S., Goldbaum, M., Cai, W., Valentim, C. C. S., Liang, H., Baxter, S. L., McKeown, A., Yang, G., Wu, X., Yan, F., Dong, J., Prasadha, M. K., Pei, J., Ting, M. Y. L., Zhu, J., Li, C., Hewett, S., Dong, J., Ziyar, I., ... Zhang, K. (2018). Identifying Medical Diagnoses and Treatable Diseases by Image-Based Deep Learning. *Cell*, 172(5), 1122–1131.e9. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cell.2018.02.010>
- Kucharski, A. J., Russell, T. W., Diamond, C., Liu, Y., Edmunds, J., Funk, S., Eggo, R. M., Sun, F., Jit, M., Munday, J. D., Davies, N., Gimma, A., van Zandvoort, K., Gibbs, H., Hellewell, J., Jarvis, C. I., Clifford, S., Quilty, B. J., Bosse, N. I., ... Flasche, S. (2020). Early dynamics of transmission and control of COVID-19: A mathematical modelling study. *The Lancet Infectious Diseases*, 20(5), 553–558. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099\(20\)30144-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099(20)30144-4)
- Lai, J., Ma, S., Wang, Y., Cai, Z., Hu, J., Wei, N., Wu, J., Du, H., Chen, T., Li, R., Tan, H., Kang, L., Yao, L., Huang, M., Wang, H., Wang, G., Liu, Z., & Hu, S. (2020). Factors Associated With Mental Health Outcomes Among Health Care Workers Exposed to Coronavirus Disease 2019. *JAMA Network Open*, 3(3), e203976. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2020.3976>
- Li, Z., Chen, D., An, Y., Chen, C., Wu, L., Chen, Z., Sun, Y., & Zhang, X. (2020). Flexible and anti-freezing quasi-solid-state zinc ion hybrid supercapacitors based on pencil shavings derived porous carbon. *Energy Storage Materials*, 28, 307–314. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ensm.2020.01.028>
- Lin, T.-Y., Goyal, P., Girshick, R., He, K., & Dollar, P. (2020). Focal Loss for Dense Object Detection. *IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence*, 42(2), 318–327. <https://doi.org/10.1109/TPAMI.2018.2858826>
- Liu, B., Zheng, D., Jin, Q., Chen, L., & Yang, J. (2019). VFDB 2019: A comparative pathogenomic platform with an interactive web interface. *Nucleic Acids Research*, 47(D1), D687–D692. <https://doi.org/10.1093/nar/gky1080>
- Liu, J., Lichtenberg, T., Hoadley, K. A., Poisson, L. M., Lazar, A. J., Cherniack, A. D., Kovatich, A. J., Benz, C. C., Levine, D. A., Lee, A. V., Omberg, L., Wolf, D. M., Shriver, C. D., Thorsson, V., Hu, H., Caesar-Johnson, S. J., Demchok, J. A., Felau, I., Kasapi, M., ... Mariamidze, A. (2018). An Integrated TCGA Pan-Cancer Clinical Data Resource to Drive High-Quality Survival Outcome Analytics. *Cell*, 173(2), 400–416.e11. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cell.2018.02.052>
- Metlay, J. P., Waterer, G. W., Long, A. C., Anzueto, A., Brozek, J., Crothers, K., Cooley, L. A., Dean, N. C., Fine, M. J., Flanders, S. A., Griffin, M. R., Metersky, M. L., Musher, D. M., Restrepo, M. I., & Whitney, C. G. (2019). Diagnosis and Treatment of Adults with Community-acquired Pneumonia. An Official Clinical Practice Guideline of the American Thoracic Society and Infectious Diseases Society of America. *American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine*, 200(7), e45–e67. <https://doi.org/10.1164/rccm.201908-1581ST>
- Mi, H., Muruganujan, A., Ebert, D., Huang, X., & Thomas, P. D. (2019). PANTHER version 14: More genomes, a new PANTHER GO-slim and improvements in enrichment analysis tools. *Nucleic Acids Research*, 47(D1), D419–D426. <https://doi.org/10.1093/nar/gky1038>
- Neese, F. (2018). Software update: The ORCA program system, version 4.0. *WIREs Computational Molecular Science*, 8(1). <https://doi.org/10.1002/wcms.1327>
-

-
- Perez-Riverol, Y., Csordas, A., Bai, J., Bernal-Llinares, M., Hewapathirana, S., Kundu, D. J., Inuganti, A., Griss, J., Mayer, G., Eisenacher, M., Pérez, E., Uszkoreit, J., Pfeuffer, J., Sachsenberg, T., Yilmaz, Ş., Tiwary, S., Cox, J., Audain, E., Walzer, M., ... Vizcaíno, J. A. (2019). The PRIDE database and related tools and resources in 2019: Improving support for quantification data. *Nucleic Acids Research*, 47(D1), D442–D450. <https://doi.org/10.1093/nar/gky1106>
- Poore, J., & Nemecek, T. (2018). Reducing food's environmental impacts through producers and consumers. *Science*, 360(6392), 987–992. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aag0216>
- Rajkumar, R. P. (2020). COVID-19 and mental health: A review of the existing literature. *Asian Journal of Psychiatry*, 52, 102066. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajp.2020.102066>
- Rambaut, A., Drummond, A. J., Xie, D., Baele, G., & Suchard, M. A. (2018). Posterior Summarization in Bayesian Phylogenetics Using Tracer 1.7. *Systematic Biology*, 67(5), 901–904. <https://doi.org/10.1093/sysbio/syy032>
- Richards, G. (2018). Cultural tourism: A review of recent research and trends. *Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management*, 36, 12–21. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhtm.2018.03.005>
- Routy, B., Le Chatelier, E., Derosa, L., Duong, C. P. M., Alou, M. T., Daillère, R., Fluckiger, A., Messaoudene, M., Rauber, C., Roberti, M. P., Fidelle, M., Flament, C., Poirier-Colame, V., Opolon, P., Klein, C., Iribarren, K., Mondragón, L., Jacquelot, N., Qu, B., ... Zitvogel, L. (2018). Gut microbiome influences efficacy of PD-1–based immunotherapy against epithelial tumors. *Science*, 359(6371), 91–97. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aan3706>
- Ryan, R. M., & Deci, E. L. (2020). Intrinsic and extrinsic motivation from a self-determination theory perspective: Definitions, theory, practices, and future directions. *Contemporary Educational Psychology*, 61, 101860. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cedpsych.2020.101860>
- Schmid, P., Adams, S., Rugo, H. S., Schneeweiss, A., Barrios, C. H., Iwata, H., Diéras, V., Hegg, R., Im, S.-A., Shaw Wright, G., Henschel, V., Molinero, L., Chui, S. Y., Funke, R., Husain, A., Winer, E. P., Loi, S., & Emens, L. A. (2018). Atezolizumab and Nab-Paclitaxel in Advanced Triple-Negative Breast Cancer. *New England Journal of Medicine*, 379(22), 2108–2121. <https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa1809615>
- Siegel, R. L., Miller, K. D., & Jemal, A. (2019). Cancer statistics, 2019. *CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians*, 69(1), 7–34. <https://doi.org/10.3322/caac.21551>
- The UniProt Consortium. (2019). UniProt: A worldwide hub of protein knowledge. *Nucleic Acids Research*, 47(D1), D506–D515. <https://doi.org/10.1093/nar/gky1049>
- Thorsson, V., Gibbs, D. L., Brown, S. D., Wolf, D., Bortone, D. S., Ou Yang, T.-H., Porta-Pardo, E., Gao, G. F., Plaisier, C. L., Eddy, J. A., Ziv, E., Culhane, A. C., Paull, E. O., Sivakumar, I. K. A., Gentles, A. J., Malhotra, R., Farshidfar, F., Colaprico, A., Parker, J. S., ... Mariamidze, A. (2018). The Immune Landscape of Cancer. *Immunity*, 48(4), 812–830.e14. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.immuni.2018.03.023>
- Torre, L. A., Trabert, B., DeSantis, C. E., Miller, K. D., Samimi, G., Runowicz, C. D., Gaudet, M. M., Jemal, A., & Siegel, R. L. (2018). Ovarian cancer statistics, 2018: Ovarian Cancer Statistics, 2018. *CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians*, 68(4), 284–296. <https://doi.org/10.3322/caac.21456>
- Verity, R., Okell, L. C., Dorigatti, I., Winskill, P., Whittaker, C., Imai, N., Cuomo-Dannenburg, G., Thompson, H., Walker, P. G. T., Fu, H., Dighe, A., Griffin, J. T.,
-

-
- Baguelin, M., Bhatia, S., Boonyasiri, A., Cori, A., Cucunubá, Z., FitzJohn, R., Gaythorpe, K., ... Ferguson, N. M. (2020). Estimates of the severity of coronavirus disease 2019: A model-based analysis. *The Lancet Infectious Diseases*, 20(6), 669–677. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099\(20\)30243-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099(20)30243-7)
- Vosoughi, S., Roy, D., & Aral, S. (2018). The spread of true and false news online. *Science*, 359(6380), 1146–1151. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aap9559>
- Wishart, D. S., Feunang, Y. D., Guo, A. C., Lo, E. J., Marcu, A., Grant, J. R., Sajed, T., Johnson, D., Li, C., Sayeeda, Z., Assempour, N., Iynkkaran, I., Liu, Y., Maciejewski, A., Gale, N., Wilson, A., Chin, L., Cummings, R., Le, D., ... Wilson, M. (2018). DrugBank 5.0: A major update to the DrugBank database for 2018. *Nucleic Acids Research*, 46(D1), D1074–D1082. <https://doi.org/10.1093/nar/gkx1037>
- Wu, J. T., Leung, K., & Leung, G. M. (2020). Nowcasting and forecasting the potential domestic and international spread of the 2019-nCoV outbreak originating in Wuhan, China: A modelling study. *The Lancet*, 395(10225), 689–697. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(20\)30260-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(20)30260-9)
- Yuan, J., Zhang, Y., Zhou, L., Zhang, G., Yip, H.-L., Lau, T.-K., Lu, X., Zhu, C., Peng, H., Johnson, P. A., Leclerc, M., Cao, Y., Ulanski, J., Li, Y., & Zou, Y. (2019). Single-Junction Organic Solar Cell with over 15% Efficiency Using Fused-Ring Acceptor with Electron-Deficient Core. *Joule*, 3(4), 1140–1151. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joule.2019.01.004>
- Zhang, J., Litvinova, M., Liang, Y., Wang, Y., Wang, W., Zhao, S., Wu, Q., Merler, S., Viboud, C., Vespignani, A., Ajelli, M., & Yu, H. (2020). Changes in contact patterns shape the dynamics of the COVID-19 outbreak in China. *Science*, 368(6498), 1481–1486. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.abb8001>
- Марченко (Marchenko), P. (Roman) A. (Aleksandrovich), Чендылова (Chendylova), Л. (Larisa) B. (Valer'yevna), Каретникова (Karetnikova), Н. (Natal'ya) B. (Viktorovna), Пен (Pen), P. (Robert) З. (Zus'yevich), & Алашкевич (Alashkevich), Ю. (Yuriy) Д. (Davydovich). (2018). PROPERTIES OF THE REFINER MECHANICAL PULP FROM FLAX SHIVE. *Chemistry of Plant Raw Material*, 4, 247–253. <https://doi.org/10.14258/jcprm.2018043927>
-

Copyright Holder :

© Shanshan Xu et al. (2024).

First Publication Right :

© Journal of Social Entrepreneurship and Creative Technology

This article is under:

