Editor's Introduction for Volume 5, Issue 3

This issue contains six papers. There are four contributions written in English and two contributions in Chinese with English abstracts. The papers can be divided into three topics: emergency management, risk perception and risk assessment.

There are two papers in emergency management. The first paper "Dealing with Emergencies: The Case of a Heavy Disruption of the Mexico City Metro System" by Diego Padilla-Pérez, Jaime Santos-Reyes and Samuel Olmos-Peña, presents the results of a forecasting model associated with the affluence of users of the metro line-B of Mexico City's metro system. It also presents in a way a retrospective analysis of the metro incident that occurred on September, 2011, in the same metro line; the incident affected seven metro stations and about 17 thousand commuters. In the second paper "Agent-Based Simulation of Fish Boats Evacuation", authors, Hanping Zhao, Huiyan Ding and Han Wang, suggest a fisher boats evacuation simulation model with considering individual desire of back harbor. In the agent based model, Typhoon and harbor are inactive agents, government and fisher boats are active agents. Fisher boats make decisions whether back to harbor and which harbor to be choose according of typhoon forecast information and government instruction.

There are two papers in risk perception. The first paper "Spatial Effect on Public Risk Perception of Natural Disaster: a Comparative Study in East Asia" by Zhongyu He and Guofang Zhai, explores the effect of geographical location on public risk perception of natural disasters. By conducting an identical questionnaire survey across China, Japan and South Korea, the authors discovered that different country has its unique structure of risk perception. Generally, the risk perception of sample residents in Japan weakens as the distance from the risk source increases, which indicates Japanese people's risk perception reflects the actual risk probability. On the other hand, Korean partially and Chinese hardly perceive the probability of existing risks. The second paper "Crisis Communication about Nuclear Accidents with Psychological Approaches" by Yanran Yang, Lina Jin, Jinbin Li and Chao Fang, analyzed risk and crisis communication in three nuclear accidents: Chernobyl, Three Mile Island and Fukushima. This paper also studies the public risk and crisis communication after these accidents with psychological methods. It shows that new media such as Wechat and Microblog play very important role in this process.

There are two papers in risk assessment. The first paper "Evaluating the Three Methods of Goodness of Fit Test for Frequency Analysis" by Xiankui Zeng, Dong Wang and Jichun Wu, applies three methods of goodness of fit test that include Chi-Square (C-S), Kolmogorov-Smirnov (K-S), and Anderson-Darling (A-D) tests. The results of power test indicate that the most powerful tests for normal, uniform, P3, and Weibull distribution are K-S, C-S, and A-D tests, respectively. The test method with the best comprehensive power is C-S test, followed by K-S and A-D test. The second paper "A Study on Spatial-Temporal Rainstorm Risk at Civil Airports in China" by Xiaomei Guo, Xiaobing Hu, Hang Li and Zhen Xu, carries out a study on risk analysis of rainstorm at Chinese civil airports, based on daily precipitation data of 174 meteorological stations near civil airports in China, flight data over the same period (1994-2013) and other relevant airport data. This paper uses the platform of ARCGIS, analyzes the four essential factors of disasters, combines the traditional model of meteorological disaster risk assessment and characteristics of Chinese civil aviation, and then develops monthly rainstorm disaster risk zoning maps for civil airports in China.

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