Editor's Introduction for Volume 6, Issue 2

During editing this issue, many of us have realized that the uncertainty in the world increases. Jun 24, 2016, the United Kingdom has voted to leave the European Union. Severe weather, including heavy rain, strong winds and hail, has continued to affect southern China, causing more damage and casualties. Risk analysis and crisis response are becoming powerful tools to study and manage the uncertainty related to safety in the real word. Such efforts have been embodied in the six papers published in this issue, where 4 contributions are written in English and 2 contributions in Chinese with English abstracts.

The objectives of the paper "Living with Flood: A Livelihood Resilience Approach of Rural People in Bihar, India" by Li and et al., are (1) to assess the mediating role of risk perception, and flood preparedness between flood experience and livelihood resilience; and, (2) to assess the mediating role of risk perception, and flood preparedness between flood education and livelihood resilience. The primary data were collected from 472 households by using multi-stage random sampling technique from seven blocks in river basins of Ganga and Kosi in the district of Bhagalpur, Bihar. The study recommends that the active involvement of the local people can be made mandatory with due consideration to their indigenous knowledge, flood experience, and flood education in order to make flood measures effective and successful.

The paper "Overview on the Developments and Applications of Hesitant Fuzzy Sets: An Uncertain Decision Making Tool" by Bin Zhu, Zeshui Xu, reviews the main relevant papers published from 2010 to 2016, relating to the interpretations, modellings, and applications of hesitant fuzzy sets. It seems that the suggested hesitant fuzzy sets could help us to deal with real-life decision maker problems related risk issues.

"Application of Risk Estimation of Noise-induced Hearing Loss Method in Evaluations of Occupational Disease Hazards in Construction Projects in China" by Li and et al., shows that the ISO 1999:2013(E) risk model is effective to evaluate the occupational disease hazards in construction projects in China. Based on the data collected by occupational hygienic investigations and measurements, the consequences and probabilities of noise-induced hearing loss could be predicted by using the model when the appropriate frequency combinations of interest and fences have been chosen according to the need, and then the corresponding management measures should be taken.

In paper "Study on Performance Evaluation of Government Comprehensive Supervision for Safety Production Based on Balanced Score Card --- A Case Study in Shandong Province, China", author, Yu Hao, established a performance evaluation indicator system of safety production supervision within city and county two levels for the local government according to the theory of key performance indicators. 4 first-level indicators and 40 secondary indicators have been designed. The indicator system was used to study the safety production of Tai'an City, Shandong Province, China.

There are two papers in regional response to climate change. The first paper "A Study of the Impact on Soybean Potential under Climate Change" by Ding and et al., extended and improved the parameters of soybean in agricultural ecology zone (AEZ) based on the 22 soybean observation stations in the major planting area from 1981-2011 to achieve China-AEZ. And then the authors simulate the impact of climate change on soybean. The results show that: the simulation of China-AEZ has been improved a lot. The second paper "The Analysis on the Effecting Factor of Drought Disease in Qingyang, Gansu" by Xiaodong Wang, analyzes change of air temperature and precipitation change occurred from last half century to the beginning of this century in the Qingyang region, Gansu Province, China. Considering the relation between El-nino, La-nina and drought disease, the author wants to find out the reason of drought disease under the global warming, and to contribute to the theory studying of relieving poverty.

We sincerely hope our reader will find this issue's information on Risk analysis and crisis response interface useful. Thanks to the referees for their strong support and kind help. And also thank the authors very much for all their outstanding contributions.

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