

## **A Note from the New Editor in Chief**

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Research into public opinion is closely related to the development and changes of various societies. The same phenomenon may be understood and interpreted differently by people from different cultures and regions. Thus, research on public opinion encompasses a wide range of topics, which is reflected in this issue's articles.

There are three research articles and one research note in this issue.

The paper by Bumsub Jin analyzes Internet survey data collected in South Korea to examine the direct and indirect relationship between attitudes toward climate change in terms of attribution of responsibility for the phenomenon, perception of risk, support for government regulation, and corporate social responsibility. In addition to assisting us in understanding how individuals perceive the phenomenon, this paper also makes policy recommendations based on the findings of the study. As climate change will continue to have a substantial impact on human life, *AJPOR* welcomes submissions on this topic and will continue to publish articles on it.

A number of studies have been conducted on the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak. People are affected differently by epidemics, and it is important to recognize how different people can receive comprehensive information and be treated fairly during an epidemic. From the perspective of inclusive crisis communication, Sudirman Karnay and his colleagues conducted interviews with persons with disabilities in Makassar, Indonesia, in order to better understand their experiences and communication needs during the epidemic. According to their findings, the authors also suggested ways government officials and the government could deal with crisis communication.

News credibility has always been a crucial issue in journalism. In her study, Najin Jun analyzes national survey data from South Korea in order to assess the

relationship between the credibility of “news I use” and the credibility of overall news on television and news portals. As part of her analysis, she takes into account the ideological position of the respondents in order to assess the influence of ideology on the relationship outlined above. It was further discussed how the interesting findings relate to existing theories.

It is true that face-to-face surveys can provide researchers with richer data to analyze, but this method has become very costly and time-consuming. The development of a more efficient and cost-effective method based on random sampling is an appealing research topic. Using South Korean mobile phone numbers as a sampling frame, the authors conducted interviews with randomly selected respondents and then invited them to participate in a panel study through follow-up text messages. In analyzing the panel data, the authors found that this probability-based method is not only more efficient but also suitable for different public opinion studies, and they share this methodology for other researchers to use.

Thanks to John Kennedy's significant contribution to *AJPOR* over the past four years, this journal has been able to continue publishing papers on Asian public opinion research and to be recognized by more authors and readers. As this is the first issue following the change of editor in chief, the *AJPOR* editors and editorial board look forward to publishing more rich research results.

### **Biographical Note**

**Kuang-hui Chen** is a Professor of Political Science at National Chung Cheng University in Taiwan. He joined National Chung Cheng University in 2007 after earning his doctorate in Political Science from the University of California, Santa Barbara. The focus of his research is political socialization, public opinion, and research methodology, and he has published a number of journal articles and book chapters on these topics. Throughout his career, he has been actively engaged in Taiwan's Election and Democratization Study, a longitudinal large-scale survey research project in Taiwan, as well as the cross-national Asia Barometer. He is currently working on a book that examines college students' political socialization experiences in Taiwan.

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