

Editorial

We are very glad to present you the first issue, forth volume, June 2022 of the [Journal of Education, Innovation and Communication](#) (JEICOM).

Four years ago we started this journal to provide quality research without any cost for authors and readers respectively. We are proud that this journal has not only succeeded this purpose, but has largely overcome it, providing high quality papers. We would like to thank all our readers, authors and most importantly our editorial team members that have taken the time and the energy to blind review and, in this way, help authors improve their academic research, provide quality articles to the Journal of Education, Innovation, and Communication (JEICOM) and its readers.

JEICOM is a biannual, fully [double blind-reviewed](#), open-access journal, without any costs related to publication, publishing articles from all areas of education, innovation and communication. JEICOM's scope is to provide a free and open platform to academics, researchers, professionals, and postgraduate students to communicate and share knowledge in the form of high quality empirical and theoretical research that is of high interest not only for academic readers but also for practitioners and professionals.

JEICOM welcomes theoretical and empirical original research papers, case studies, book reviews that demonstrate the innovative and dynamic spirit for the education and communication sciences, from researchers, scholars, educators, policy-makers, and practitioners in education, communication, and related fields. Articles that show scholarly depth, breadth or richness of different aspects of social pedagogy are particularly welcome.

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This issue (Vol. 4, Issue 1, June 2022) is entitled “*The evolving and Interactive nature of Communication*”.

The first paper, by Makri Elina and Veglis Andreas, entitled «*Human Cognition and Data Journalism*», is a cross-disciplinary research that draws the attention of data journalism stakeholders to the mental operations of a person who experiences storytelling with data. More particularly, it investigates the reasons that the audience acts upon emotional stories rather than data and statistics. Additionally, the research examines the role of the language use by the data journalist; and whether language can overshadow data and consequently influence the reader's perception on the information from an article.

«*The Role of Psychological Approaches in Data Journalism Visualisations*», by Kalliri Emilia and Veglis Andreas is the second article of this issue. Data visualisation, the method that allows communicating large amounts of data, improves viewer's understanding of news and increase interaction. This study explores whether visual designers in data journalism assess psychological principles in data visualization. Data visualisations from the BBC and the Guardian presenting coronavirus' information and the use of 'decoding model' initiated by Munzner (2014), helped the authors identify the visual attributes of data visualisations.

The next paper, by Atencio Chris and Herbst Nathaniel, entitled « *Addressing Common Obstacles to Effective Shared Leadership: A Five-Year Follow Up* », aims to fill the gap of limitations, drawbacks, and difficulties associated with shared leadership. A five-year follow up investigation into seven American Christian churches and ministries, that have been previously interviewed, confirm that all five same obstacles (difficulty of the model, a potential lack of follow-through, a possible lack of efficiency, a general lack of acceptance of the model, and the danger of immature or usurping team members) were experienced over the past five years. Nevertheless, the research also proved that none of these obstacles had kept these organizations from continuing to effectively share leadership.

Yingfa Song and Jiangxia Ji, author « *Why people participate in collaborative governance through the government hotline: from the perspective of the theory of planned behavior* ». This study constructs a model of influencing factors for the public to use the government hotline to participate in collaborative governance, based on the theory of planned behavior. Hypothesis testing was conducted by structural equation model, and regression analysis was used to explore the moderating effect of each influencing factor on different governance behaviors. The results show that the attitude, subjective norms, perceived behavioral control, government trust and participation resources have a positive and significant impact on the public's behavioral intention to use the government hotline to participate in collaborative governance, and the behavioral intention further leads to the actual governance behavior.

The chief editors of JEICOM

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