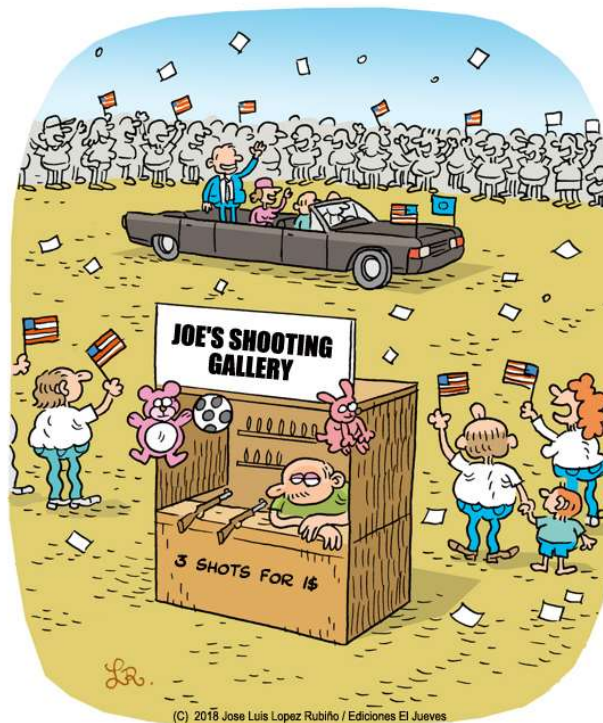


CONSPIRACY THEORIES AND DISINFORMATION IN ANDALUSIA Executive Report 2019

5th Wave of the Citizen Panel for Social Research in Andalusia
(EP-1707, PIE 201710E018, IESA/CSIC, www.panelpacis.net)



The real culprit behind Kennedy's assassination.

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This executive report is part of the work developed within the framework of the research project: “Teorías de la conspiración y desinformación” [Conspiracy Theories and Disinformation], which won a competition to conduct a survey on this topic in the *5th Wave of the Citizen Panel for Social Research in Andalusia* (EP-1707, PIE 201710E018, IESA/CSIC, www.panelpacis.net). We thank the Institute for Advanced Social Studies (IESA-CSIC) for funding this study's survey and, especially, its Technical Unit for Applied Studies (UTEA), executor of the PACIS, for the work carried out. Furthermore, this work falls under the COST Action (H2020) on “*Comparative Analysis of Conspiracy Theories*” (COMPACT, 2016-2020), funded by the European Union's Framework Programme Horizon 2020. From this COST Action emerge the Project PiCOM, *Political Ideology and Conspiracy Mentality*”, in which this report is framed.

1. INTRODUCTION

With the development of the Information Society and the expansion of social networks on the Internet, the information circulating in contemporary societies multiplies. But at the same time, with the rise of social networks such as Facebook, Twitter, etc. there are lots of information that circulates quickly and it is of erroneous, confused or false character.

The current context paves the way for the development and quick spread of conspiracy theories, some of which have a long historical trajectory. Conspiracy theories are produced in the search for an alternative explanation to the official one about historical or present phenomena: they are based on the idea that there are hidden powers or secret manipulations to hide facts from the population. In the current context, disinformation is also important, and occurs mainly when certain facts are mixed with manipulated or fake news. Both the disinformation that is disseminated through the internet and the conspiracy theories, which have been disseminated historically on the internet and outside the network, have an intentional component and can cause important problems in current societies, such as damaging democracy, provoking distrust or political disaffection, attacking minority groups, etc. In addition, because they are related to distrust towards

institutions, they could be a symptom of their malfunctioning. In this research we wonder if Andalusians believe in conspiracy theories, as it happens in other countries of the world and in our European environment.

2. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this Executive Report are, specifically:

- To identify if Andalusians have generic beliefs in conspiracies.
- To identify if Andalusians share and support specific beliefs about some conspiracies that have been divulged, with left, right and neutral orientations.
- To find out the degree of extension of these beliefs in conspiracies in Andalusia, that is, how many people are estimated to believe in unfounded information.

In other scientific publications (published and forthcoming), it is also intended:

- To identify the sociological features of Andalusians who have beliefs in conspiracies, in terms of basic variables such as sex, age, habitat, etc. and other such as confidence, happiness, religion and political ideology.
- To study the links between the fact of believing or not in conspiracies, and the profile of Andalusians regarding:
 - o Their patterns of leisure habits
 - o Their internet access
 - o Their mass media consumption patterns
 - o Their social media consumption patterns, and the internet in general (activities carried out, frequency, production and reception of contents, etc.)
- To study the links between the fact of believing or not in conspiracies, and the profile of Andalusians regarding:
 - o What are their usual sources of news information, and the credibility and trust that these sources give them.

3. METHODS¹

This research was conducted as part of the *5th Wave of the Citizen Panel for Social Research in Andalusia*, PIE 201710E018 [Panel Ciudadano PACIS, IESA-CSIC², www.panelpacis.net]. Our work is based on the administration of a survey to a representative sample of Andalusians. The sample was composed by 1,103 participants. The survey universe of this research was defined as all individual residents in Andalusia aged 18 or over. For the data collection, the sample was selected from among the individuals who are part of the PACIS panel.

The PACIS panel was recruited through personal interviews at home and interviewers trained to do so. The sample for this study was selected from the members of the Panel PACIS. For the execution of the 5th Wave the sample was contacted through several channels: email, SMS and phone (landline and mobile). After contacting the individuals to be interviewed, the questionnaire was completed by combining two data collection techniques using a mixed mode design: for the online mode, the interviews were conducted with the assistance of CAWI (Computer Assisted Web Interviewing), and the telephone interviews were conducted via a computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI) system. To obtain the sample of 1,103 participants, 2,008 people were selected from the PACIS panel. The maximum margin of error for the survey was +/- 3%.

¹ Technical information about the sampling process, calibration, and fieldwork was provided by the IESA-CSIC, Spain.

² Institute for Advanced Social Studies, The Spanish National Research Council (CSIC).

To select the sample, a stratified selection of individuals was conducted according to the age group and sex of the members of the PACIS panel. The strata were proportional to the Andalusian population aged 18 or over. The sample was calibrated using the 'raking' method according to Andalusian population parameters. The raking process was accomplished with the rake module of SPSS [Statistical Package for the Social Sciences], which implements raking adjustments.

The raking procedure adjusts a sample to a population so that marginal totals match control totals on a specified set of variables through an iterative procedure³. The variables used for the calibration were (1) sex and age group (combined) from the *Municipal Register of Population*, January 2016 and (2) educational level, from the *Active Population Survey* [EPA] (annual average of 2016), and size of municipality, also from the *Municipal Register of Population*, January 2016. The sample was adjusted to the Andalusian population through a weighting variable.

This survey project was the winner of a competition for inclusion in the *5th Wave of the Citizen Panel for Social Research in Andalusia* (PACIS)⁴. An interdisciplinary team of researchers from three Spanish universities (Universidad de Huelva, Universidad de Granada, and Universidad de Vigo)⁵ designed the questionnaire for this study, and it was adapted and pretested for administration via CAWI/CATI by the Technical Unit for Applied Studies (UTEA, IESA-CSIC), the executor of the PACIS panel, in coordination with our team. With regard to the fieldwork, the survey interviews took place between 20 September and 18 November 2017 under the responsibility of the IESA-CSIC. The average duration of the interviews was 27 minutes. The statistical processing and analysis were conducted in SPSS.

4. RESULTS

4.1. DO ANDALUSIANS BELIEVE IN GENERIC CONSPIRACY THEORIES?

Research on beliefs in conspiracy theories distinguishes between: 1) to believe in a generic way that there are hidden conspiracies that benefit specific groups that alter or can alter our world by manipulating it, and 2) to believe in specific conspiracies about past and present phenomena of the real world.

In order to know both types of beliefs in the Andalusian population, participants had to answer a scale in which they had to indicate the probability with which they thought that certain phenomena occurred. We were able to find out that, in the last quarter of 2017, a large group of Andalusians thought that "Many things happen in the world that the public is never informed about" (with an average of 7.51 out of 10) and that "Politicians do not usually tell us the true reasons for their decisions" (7.49). These values mean that Andalusians consider, on average, that it is "Likely" or "Very likely" that occurs what the previous sentences indicate, which shows the high degree of distrust that seems to exist in Andalusia regarding the information that we know, or the high distrust on politicians.

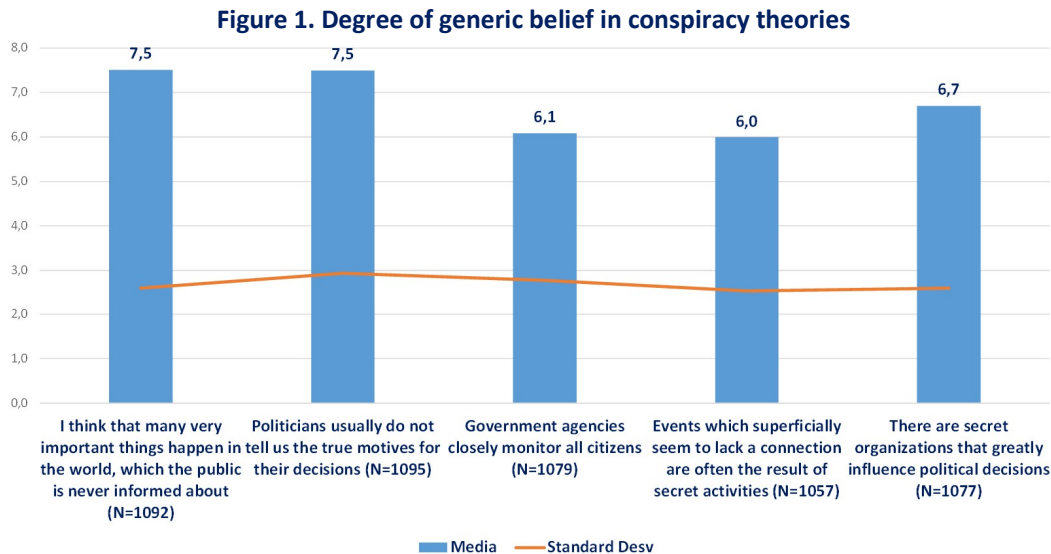
A high degree of probability of believing in other generic statements associated with conspiracy theories was also found, as was the case of thinking on average as "Somewhat likely" or "Likely" that "Government agencies

³ See <https://www.ibm.com/developerworks/community/files/form/anonymous/api/library/b5bb8a42-04d2-4503-93bb-dc45d7a145c2/document/93e2e5a5-05b2-49c3-9df9-4c199040d511/media/Raking%20with%20IBM%20SPSS%20Statistics.pdf>.

⁴ <http://www.iesa.csic.es/blog/?p=2435>.

⁵ Estrella Gualda -Principal Investigator-, Joaquina Castillo Algarra, Teresa González-Gómez, Elena Morales Marente, Marisol Palacios Gálvez, Carolina Rebollo, and Iván Rodríguez-Pascual (from the Universidad de Huelva); Alejandro Romero Reche (Universidad de Granada), and José Rúas Araujo (Universidad de Vigo)—names are listed according to alphabetical order.

closely monitor all citizens " (6.1), "Events that do not seem to be connected, are often the result of secret activities" (6.0) or "There are secret organizations that greatly influence political decisions" (6.7). These global beliefs with regard that there are hidden or secret aspects controlled by actors such as politicians, government agencies or secret organizations, have been highly shared by the Andalusian population.



Source: Own elaboration from the project "Conspiracy theories and disinformation", *5th Wave of the Citizen Panel for Social Research in Andalusia* (EP-1707, PIE 201710E018, IESA / CSIC, www.panelpacis.net).

4.2. DO ANDALUSIANS BELIEVE IN SPECIFIC OR BELONGING TO THE REAL WORLD CONSPIRACY THEORIES?

With respect to the belief in specific conspiracy theories, the questionnaire included a series of items about what politicians, media or other social actors in formal and informal settings have associated with conspiracy theories. Theories that have normally offered alternative explanations to the official ones and that refer to phenomena both of the past and of the present, and that have circulated more or less frequently in the Spanish and Andalusian societies.

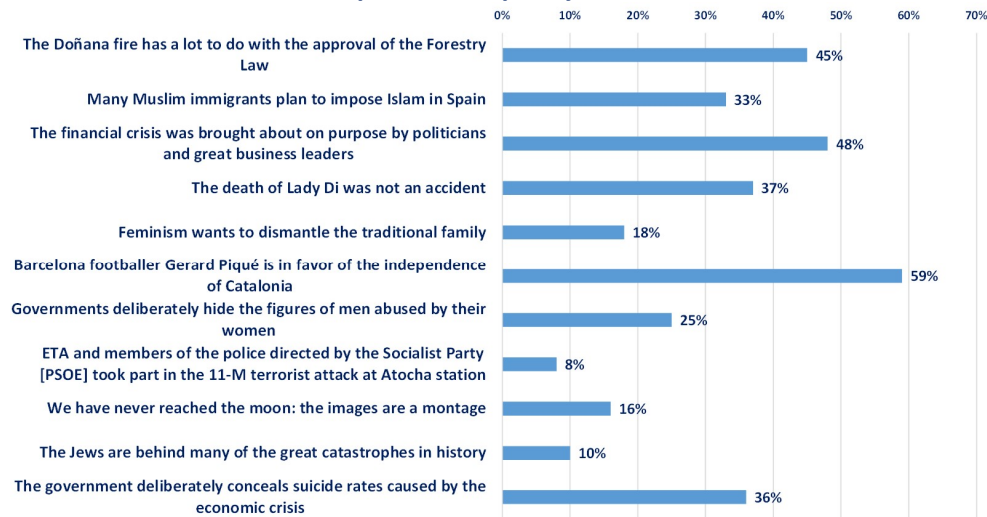
In the design of the questionnaire, and following the guidelines of the international project in which this study is framed (PiCOM), we asked about the degree of agreement that the interviewees manifested towards conspiracy theories more associated with the left or the right, as well as with neutral positions.

Some conspiracy theories about which we asked, have been considered as such in the international scenario, as it is the case of beliefs with regard to: "We have never reached the moon: the images are a montage", or that "The death of Lady Di was not an accident," both politically more neutral. Interestingly, although the "high" degree of agreement regarding the belief that we have not reached the moon seems not to find much support in Andalusia in comparative terms (only 16% show a high agreement with this item), it is not trivial that almost one in five Andalusians question this scientific achievement. On the other hand, regarding Lady Di, about 40% of Andalusians consider, with a high degree of agreement, that her death was not fortuitous.

It was also asked about a series of conspiracy theories most associated with a public discourse skewed to the right, picking up different dimensions that have been addressed in the international research. Some of these show how some conspiracy theories have developed arguments that harm population segments or specific

social movements (such as Muslims or Jews, but also women or feminism). Specifically, it was also consulted by some theories that have circulated in contemporary times in Spain, as for example in relation to the 11-M attack in Madrid, or in relation to the football player Gerard Piqué on which a series of news and headlines were broadcasted in Spain who associated him with a theory of conspiracy linking him to Catalan nationalism. Of the aforementioned, it is this last question that raised the highest degree of agreement (59%).

Figure 2. Percentage of people showing a "High" degree of agreement in specific conspiracy theories



Source: Own elaboration from the project "Conspiracy theories and disinformation", *5th Wave of the Citizen Panel for Social Research in Andalusia* (EP-1707, PIE 201710E018, IESA / CSIC, www.panelpacis.net).

Note: The degree of agreement with each sentence is measured from a scale that goes from 1-Strongly disagree, to 7-Strongly agree. The percentages corresponding to the values 6 and 7 of the scale have been added as a "high" degree of agreement.

In this way, Gerard Piqué is clearly associated with the Catalan independence movement by three out of every five Andalusians, who give credit to what started circulating in the media as a conspiracy theory, mainly as a result of a photo in which Piqué was wearing the jersey of the national football team with the sleeves cut off not to show the Spanish flag. It happened in a match in October 2016. Although the football player before and after that match has continued to wear that shirt, the conspiracy theory consecrated him, not only as an independentist, but as an anti-spanish, theory supported mainly by people from the political right, being representative this political ideology of a stronger Spanishista feeling.

On the other hand, as it has happened in other countries, we find important support for the idea that Muslims intend to impose Islam in Spain, with a high degree of agreement (33.2%), in a question where the answers are very polarized. An 18.1%, a relatively important segment of Andalusians, also supports the idea that being introduced in some conspiracy theories that feminism wants to dismantle the traditional family. We have also found that more than a third of the Andalusians (36%) showed a high degree of agreement with the idea that governments are deliberately hiding the statistics of men who have been mistreated by their women. The belief in this conspiracy theory seems to downplay violence or mistreatment directed toward women.

As for other conspiracy theories associated with right-wing ideologies, which we predicted would have more support from Andalusians, the lowest degree of agreement has been manifested in Andalusia in relation to theories that circulated about the authorship of the 11-M Madrid attack, where only 8% expressed a high

degree of agreement that it was ETA -and not the Islamic terrorists- who perpetrated the bombings. In the same line we found that only 10% of the Andalusians expressed a high degree of agreement with the idea that the Jews are behind the great catastrophes of history.

Andalusians were also consulted about other conspiracy theories associated with leftist ideologies. For example, regarding the fires that took place at the end of June 2017 in an area very close to Doñana, they were asked if they believed that the Doñana fire was linked to the approval of the Forestry Law, suggesting in this way that it had been provoked in order to requalify lands. In the minutes of the Andalusian Parliament of July 2017, this theory of conspiracy is specifically alluded to, and almost half of the Andalusians (45%) showed a high degree of agreement with this statement.

Nearly half of the Andalusians (48%) also expressed a high degree of agreement with the idea that "politicians and big business leaders brought about on purpose the financial crisis", which, together with a 36% of Andalusians that supported a high degree of agreement with the belief that "the government deliberately conceals suicide rates caused by the economic crisis", places us in a worst case scenario where, whether or not these statements correspond to true facts, the high degree of distrust shown by a substantial part of the Andalusian society towards politicians, government or businessmen is palpable.

Finally, if we compare through average values the degree of agreement raised towards the conspiracy theories or statements cited above, it is clear that some of these theories are especially supported by the Andalusian population, reaching average values above 4 (Graph 3), several of which are associated with recent socioeconomic phenomena of relevance, as is the case of the international economic crisis, which on the other hand, has been very important in the region (for instance, contributing to very high unemployment rates).

4.3. What are the Andalusians beliefs with regard to specific conspiracies about Spain or the world?

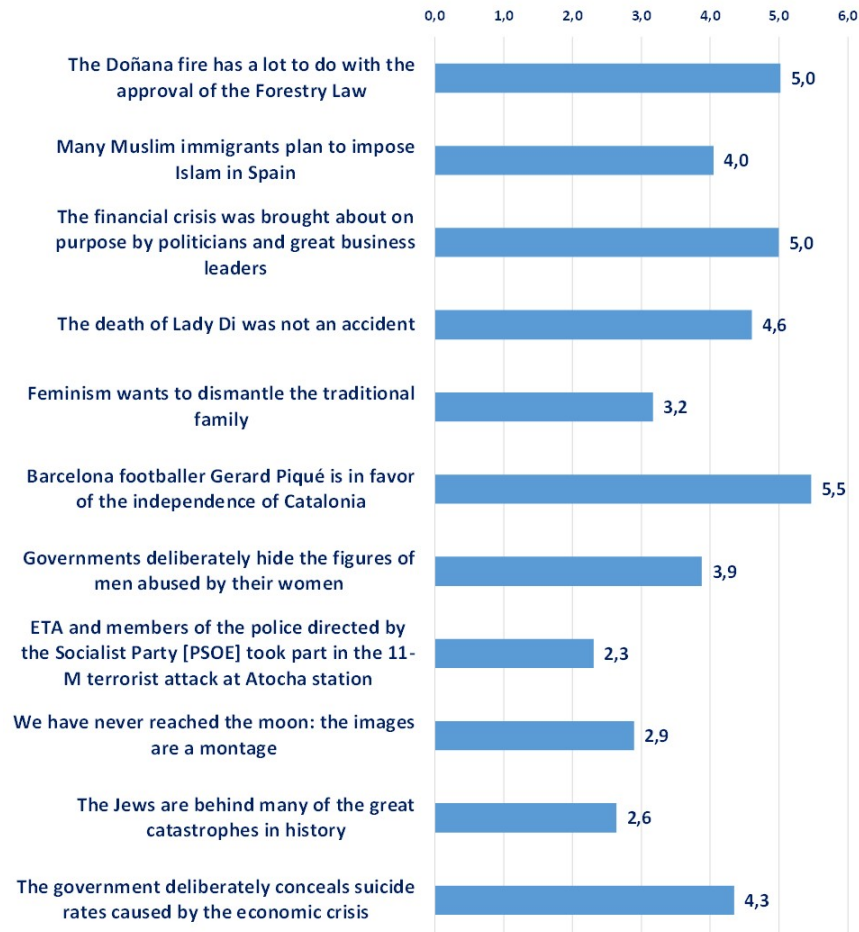
In the final part of the questionnaire we specifically asked for "conspiracies", mentioning this word. In the previous questions, whose results have just been described, we inquired about some "beliefs" that in the specialized bibliography have been associated with the concept of conspiracy theories. What is exposed below corresponds to a query regarding the existence of some conspiracies in Spain or in the world. It was asked about the belief in very popular conspiracies and conspiracies strongly associated with the history of Spain, as well as others of international scope. In both cases, there are daily conversations or public debates in our country about them, especially in the traditional media and on the internet. One of the things that stands out is that there were hardly any people who answered "I do not know" or that left the answer blank. Another important aspect is that it has been possible to document the high number of Andalusians who believe in the existence of conspiracies (national and international, present and past ones), regardless of whether these are true or false.

The idea that there is a conspiracy of the rich and the elites in Spain to stay in power is widely supported in Andalusia, which connects with previous results regarding the distrust of the entrepreneurs that hypothetically caused the financial crisis (Figures 2 and 3). This is coherent with the belief that in the world there is a conspiracy of the great world corporations in favor of globalization. It is not strange this high distrust towards great powers or economic elites in one of the Spanish regions that has suffered most from the international economic crisis.

On the other hand, three out of five Andalusians are convinced that there is a nationalist conspiracy to tear Spain apart, a belief that manifests itself in a historical moment for Catalonia and Spain that develops in parallel to our fieldwork, on the occasion of the controversial referendum proposal linked to the attainment of the independence of Catalonia (1-O Referendum). Along with the above, there is also a high belief in the

existence of conspiracies such as that communists and populists want to achieve power (46%), or that there is a conspiracy of anti-system groups (36.8%), the extreme right (32.5%) or the radical left (32.6%).

Figure 3. Mean scores on beliefs in specific conspiracy theories. Means (Scale 1-Strongly disagree, 7-Strongly agree)



Source: Own elaboration from the project "Conspiracy theories and disinformation", *5th Wave of the Citizen Panel for Social Research in Andalusia* (EP-1707, PIE 201710E018, IESA / CSIC, www.panelpacis.net).

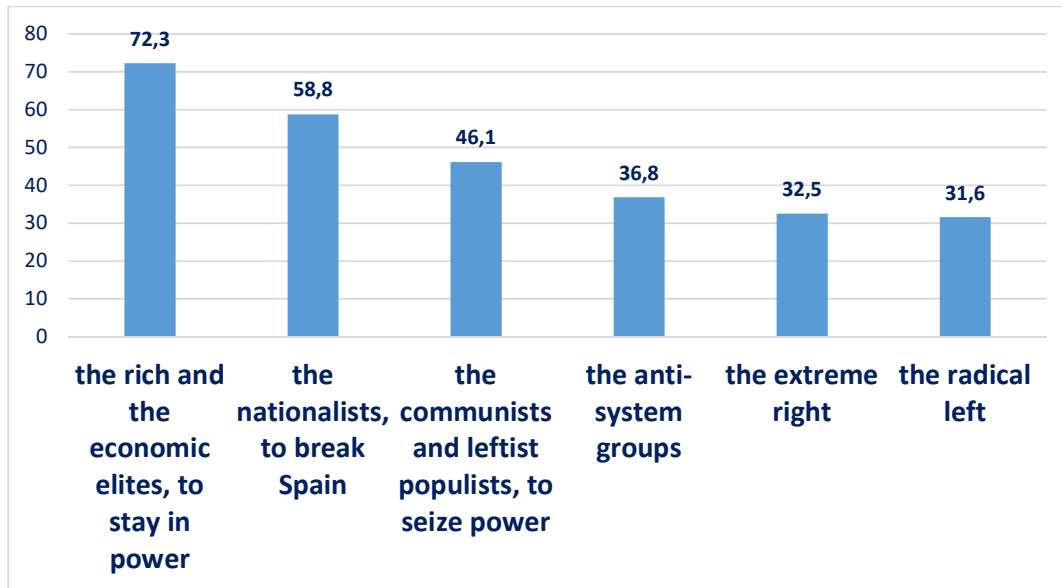
There are also beliefs shared by many Andalusians that there is a conspiracy in the world of Arabs (45.7%), Muslims (44%) or populists of the right and the left (42.8%), towards whom there seems to be a higher level of distrust that with respect to other groups about which it was consulted, such as Americans (38.9%), Chinese (38.4%) or Russians (36%). Regarding the belief in a conspiracy of Jews, as we found in a previous question, it is perceived that this belief is comparatively less supported (21%) than others.

5. CONCLUSIONS

Apart from having found that a substantial number of Andalusians seem to agree with the existence of different conspiracies in Spain or in the world, our research has confirmed the tendency found in other countries that the belief in some conspiracy theory it is usually accompanied by the belief in the existence of other conspiracies.

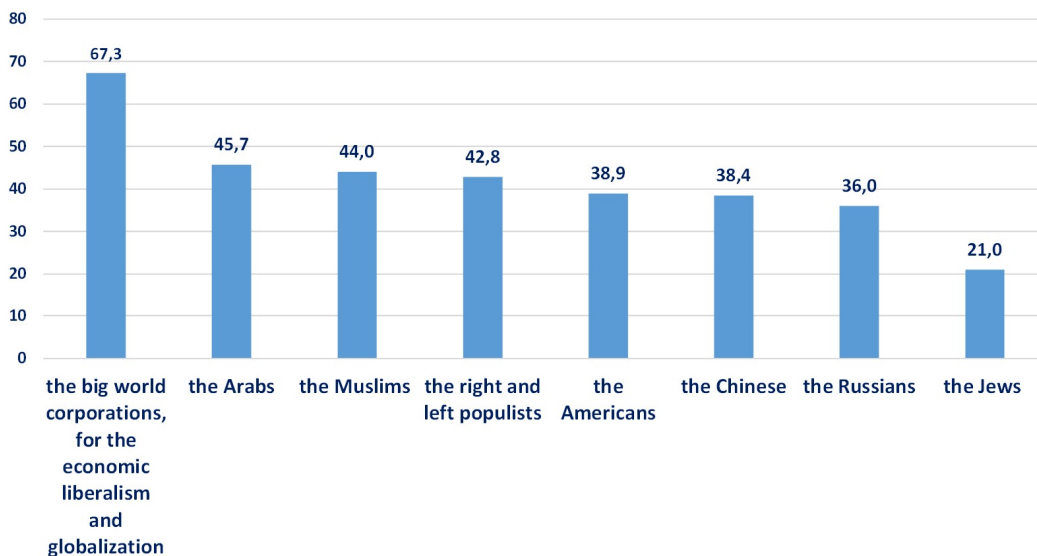
Finally, perhaps one of the aspects that may arouse greater reflection is the degree of distrust towards institutions or specific groups that reveal these figures, which should not go unnoticed by the actors with decision-making capacity in our country regarding its social implications for the future and its governance.

Figure 4. Percentage of people who agree or strongly agree with the statement that there is a conspiracy in Spain of...



Source: Own elaboration from the project "Conspiracy theories and disinformation", *5th Wave of the Citizen Panel for Social Research in Andalusia* (EP-1707, PIE 201710E018, IESA / CSIC, www.panelpacis.net).

Figure 5. Percentage of people who agree or strongly agree with the statement that there is a conspiracy in the world of...



Source: Own elaboration from the project "Conspiracy theories and disinformation", *5th Wave of the Citizen Panel for Social Research in Andalusia* (EP-1707, PIE 201710E018, IESA / CSIC, www.panelpacis.net).

ANNEX: ENGLISH QUESTIONNAIRE

Hello (...), I am calling you from PACIS, the Survey Panel of IESA, a public research center based in Córdoba. We are conducting a survey on some current issues, would you mind responding to this survey now? It takes only about ten minutes.

If the interviewed does not remember, is not available, etc. -> May I call you at another time? What's the best time to call you back so you can respond to the survey? To begin with, could you tell me...

QUESTIONNAIRE CATI FROM PACIS 5th WAVE

-- Q1 -- In general, what do you do in your free time? Please tell me the three main activities:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Q2 Next we are going to ask you some questions related to communication technologies. Could you please tell me if you have used in the last 6 months...?

	Yes	No	Don't know what it is	DA
Mobile phone (calls and/or SMS).....	1	2	3	9
Computer (PC, laptop).....	1	2	3	9
E-mail	1	2	3	9
WhatsApp or another app (Telegram, Line, Snapchat, etc).....	1	2	3	9
Social media (Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, etc)	1	2	3	9
Tablets (iPad, e-book, etc)	1	2	3	9

-- Q3A -- How often do you use a mobile phone to call and/or SMS?

- 1.- Continuously
- 2.- Once or more times a day
- 3.- Once or more times a week
- 4.- Once a month
- 5.- Rarely
- 6.- Never
- 7.- Don't know what is it
- 98.- Don't know [Do not read]
- 99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- Q3B -- How often do you use a computer (PC, laptop)?

- 1.- Continuously
- 2.- Once or more times a day
- 3.- Once or more times a week
- 4.- Once a month
- 5.- Rarely
- 6.- Never
- 7.- Don't know what is it
- 98.- Don't know [Do not read]
- 99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- Q3C -- How often do you use e-mail?

- 1.- Continuously
- 2.- Once or more times a day
- 3.- Once or more times a week
- 4.- Once a month
- 5.- Rarely
- 6.- Never
- 7.- Don't know what is it
- 98.- Don't know [Do not read]
- 99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- Q3D -- How often do you use WhatsApp or another app (Telegram, Line, Snapchat, etc.?)

- 1.- Continuously
- 2.- Once or more times a day
- 3.- Once or more times a week
- 4.- Once a month

-- Q3E -- How often do you use social media (Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, etc)?

- 1.- Continuously
- 2.- Once or more times a day
- 3.- Once or more times a week
- 4.- Once a month
- 5.- Rarely
- 6.- Never
- 7.- Don't know what is it
- 98.- Don't know [Do not read]
- 99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- Q3F -- How often do you use Tablets (iPad, e-book, etc)?

- 1.- Continuously
- 2.- Once or more times a day
- 3.- Once or more times a week
- 4.- Once a month
- 5.- Rarely
- 6.- Never
- 7.- Don't know what is it
- 98.- Don't know [Do not read]
- 99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- Q4 -- Excluding today, when was the last time you accessed Internet social media (Facebook, YouTube, Twitter, Whatsapp, Instagram, others), whether through your computer, mobile phone, tablet or other devices?

- 1.- Yesterday
- 2.- Last 7 days
- 3.- Last 30 days
- 4.- Last year
- 5.- Longer period of time
- 6.- Never, don't belong to any social media
- 7.- Don't have internet
- 8.- Don't remember
- 99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- Q5 -- What social media do you use on the Internet, whether through your computer, mobile phone, tablet or other devices?

Main social media used _____

- 5.- Rarely
6.- Never
7.- Don't know what is it
98.- Don't know [Do not read]
99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q6** -- And what are the main uses?

- 1.- Participating in social media, forums, chats, instant messaging, calls, video calls (Facebook, Whatsapp, Twitter, Instagram, Messenger, Skype, etc.)
2.- Meeting new people, flirt (Badoo, Grinder, etc.)
3.- Arrangements, search for information or documentation, etc.
4.- Buying or selling online (objects, services, auctions, etc.)
5.- Accessing, downloading, or using audiovisual material (movies, videos, music, series, games, books, newspapers, magazines, comics, etc.)
6.- Uploading videos or photos
7.- Maintaining your own blog or website (uploading photos, videos, news, etc.)
98.- Don't know [Do not read]
99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q7A** -- Considering the content that you share or upload to social media, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means "you do not share or upload content to social media", and 10 "you share or upload actively content", where would you position yourself with respect to sharing/uploading (or not) content?:

Do not share content in social media (forums, music, ideas...)						Share actively content (upload photos, etc.)				
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

- 98.- Don't know [Do not read]
99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q7B** -- Considering the content that you download from social media, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means "you do not download content from social media", and 10 "you download actively content", where would you position yourself with respect to receiving or downloading (or not) content:

Do not receive or download content						Receive or download actively contents				
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

- 98.- Don't know [Do not read]
99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

Q8 I'm going to read some statements about the Internet. Please, tell me if you strongly disagree, moderately disagree, moderately agree or strongly agree:

-- **Q8A** -- Please, tell me your degree of agreement with: "**Websites try to keep us in the dark about what they intend to do with our personal data**"

- 1.- Strongly disagree
2.- Moderately disagree
3.- Moderately agree
4.- Strongly agree
98.- Don't know [Do not read]
99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q8B** -- Please, tell me your degree of agreement with: "**Actually, I care more about accessing the services provided by the websites than about the privacy of personal data**"

- 1.- Strongly disagree
2.- Moderately disagree
3.- Moderately agree
4.- Strongly agree
98.- Don't know [Do not read]
99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q8C** -- Please, tell me your degree of agreement with: "**The privacy policies and the information offered on the websites on data processing are clear and simple to understand**"

- 1.- Strongly disagree

Social media used in second place _____

Social media used in third place _____

- 98.- Don't know [Do not read]
99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q8D** -- Please, tell me your degree of agreement with: "**I believe that my personal data are safe and will not be shared if I access a website**"

- 1.- Strongly disagree
2.- Moderately disagree
3.- Moderately agree
4.- Strongly agree
98.- Don't know [Do not read]
99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

Q9 Which of the following media do you use to get informed?

	YES	NO	DK	DA
Television	1	2	8	9
Newspapers	1	2	8	9
Digital newspapers (online)	1	2	8	9
Magazines	1	2	8	9
Radio	1	2	8	9
Blogs	1	2	8	9
Social media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, etc.)	1	2	8	9
Another, which?	1	2	8	9

In case the following media are used to get informed...

-- **Q10A** -- How often do you use Television to get informed?

- 1.- Every day
2.- Once or more times a day
3.- Once or more times a week
4.- Once a month
5.- Rarely
6.- Never
98.- Don't know [Do not read]
99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q10B** -- How often do you use newspapers to get informed?

- 1.- Every day
2.- Once or more times a day
3.- Once or more times a week
4.- Once a month
5.- Rarely
6.- Never
98.- Don't know [Do not read]
99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q10C** -- How often do you use digital newspapers (online) to get informed?

- 1.- Every day
2.- Once or more times a day
3.- Once or more times a week
4.- Once a month
5.- Rarely
6.- Never
98.- Don't know [Do not read]
99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q10D** -- How often do you use magazines to get informed?

- 1.- Every day
2.- Once or more times a day
3.- Once or more times a week
4.- Once a month
5.- Rarely
6.- Never
98.- Don't know [Do not read]



- 2.- Moderately disagree
3.- Moderately agree
4.- Strongly agree
98.- Don't know [Do not read]
99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q10E** -- How often do you use the radio to get informed?

- 1.- Every day
2.- Once or more times a day
3.- Once or more times a week
4.- Once a month
5.- Rarely
6.- Never
98.- Don't know [Do not read]
99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q10F** -- How often do you use blogs to get informed?

- 1.- Every day
2.- Once or more times a day
3.- Once or more times a week
4.- Once a month
5.- Rarely
6.- Never
98.- Don't know [Do not read]
99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q10G** -- How often do you use social media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, etc) to get informed?

- 1.- Every day
2.- Once or more times a day
3.- Once or more times a week
4.- Once a month
5.- Rarely
6.- Never
98.- Don't know [Do not read]
99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q10H1** -- Do you use another media besides television, newspapers, magazines, radio, blogs or social media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, etc.) to get informed?

If yes, which? _____

If no, codify:

- 70.- No
98.- Don't know [Do not read]
99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q10H2** -- How often do you use these other media?

- 1.- Every day
2.- Once or more times a day
3.- Once or more times a week
4.- Once a month
5.- Rarely
6.- Never
98.- Don't know [Do not read]
99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q11A** --

Using a scale from 0 to 10 where 0 means "do not trust at all" and 10 "totally trust", please tell me, to what extent do you trust television?

Do not trust at all									Totally trust	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

- 70.- Don't know what is it
98.- Don't know [Do not read]/ 99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q11B** -- And, to what extent do you trust newspapers?

Do not trust at all									Totally trust	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

- 99.- Don't answer [Do not read]
70.- Don't know what is it
98.- Don't know [Do not read]
99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q11C** -- And, to what extent do you trust digital newspapers (online)?

Do not trust at all									Totally trust	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

- 70.- Don't know what is it
98.- Don't know [Do not read]
99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q11D** -- And, to what extent do you trust magazines?

Do not trust at all									Totally trust	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

- 70.- Don't know what is it
98.- Don't know [Do not read]
99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q11E** -- And, to what extent do you trust radio?

Do not trust at all									Totally trust	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

- 70.- Don't know what is it
98.- Don't know [Do not read]
99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q11F** -- And, to what extent do you trust blogs?

Do not trust at all									Totally trust	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

- 70.- Don't know what is it
98.- Don't know [Do not read]
99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q11G** -- And, to what extent do you trust social media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, etc.)?

Do not trust at all									Totally trust	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

- 70.- Don't know what is it
98.- Don't know [Do not read]/ 99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q12** -- Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted, or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people? Please place yourself on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means "you can't be too careful enough" and 10 "you can trust most people."

You can't be too careful enough					You can trust most people					
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

- 98.- Don't know [Do not read]/ 99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q13A** -- Using a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means "don't trust at all" and the 10 "totally trust", to what extent do you trust the Spanish Parliament?

Don't trust at all									Totally trust	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

- 98.- Don't know [Do not read]
99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q13B** -- And, to what extent do you trust political parties?

Don't trust at all									Totally trust	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

- 98.- Don't know [Do not read]
99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q13C** -- And, to what extent do you trust the Judiciary?

Don't trust at all									Totally trust	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

- 98.- Don't know [Do not read]
99.- Don't answer [Do not read]



-- **Q13D** -- And, to what extent do you trust media?

Don't trust at all										Totally trust	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	

98.- Don't know [Do not read]
99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q13E** -- And, to what extent do you trust scientists?

Don't trust at all										Totally trust	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	

98.- Don't know [Do not read]
99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q13F** -- And, to what extent do you trust banks?

Don't trust at all										Totally trust	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	

98.- Don't know [Do not read]
99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q13G** -- And, to what extent do you trust NGOs?

Don't trust at all										Totally trust	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	

98.- Don't know [Do not read]
99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q13H** -- And, to what extent do you trust the State security forces?

Don't trust at all										Totally trust	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	

98.- Don't know [Do not read]
99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q13i** -- And, to what extent do you trust pharmaceutical industry?

Don't trust at all										Totally trust	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	

98.- Don't know [Do not read]
99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q13j** -- And, to what extent do you trust large multinational companies?

Don't trust at all										Totally trust	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	

98.- Don't know [Do not read]
99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q13k** -- And, to what extent do you trust religious leaders?

Don't trust at all										Totally trust	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	

98.- Don't know [Do not read]
99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

Q.14 Using a scale from 0% to 100%, where 0% means "certainly not" and 100% "certain", I think that...

	Scale 0%-100%	DK Do not read	DA Do not read
14A. - Many very important things happen in the world, which the public is never informed about	_____	98	99
14B. - Politicians usually do not tell us the true motives for their decisions	_____	98	99
14C. - Government agencies closely monitor all citizens	_____	98	99
14D. - Events which superficially seem to lack a connection are often the result of secret activities	_____	98	99
14E. - There are secret organizations that greatly influence political decisions	_____	98	99

INTERVIEWER. DO NOT READ. It can be used to clarify the meaning in case some interviewed has doubts about any point of the scale.

0% - Certainly not	40% - Somewhat unlikely	80% - Very likely
10% - Extremely unlikely	50% - Undecided	90% - Extremely likely
20% - Very unlikely	60% - Somewhat likely	100% - Certain
30% - Unlikely	70% - Likely	

-- **Q15A** -- Please indicate your agreement with the following statements, where 1 means "strongly disagree" and 7 "strongly agree".

"The Doñana fire has a lot to do with the approval of the Forestry Law"

Strongly disagree						Strongly agree	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

98.- Don't know [Do not read]
99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q15B** -- And your agreement with the following statement: "Many Muslim immigrants plan to impose Islam in Spain"

Strongly disagree						Strongly agree	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

98.- Don't know [Do not read]/ 99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q15C** -- And your agreement with the following statement: "The financial crisis was brought about on purpose by politicians and great business leaders"

Strongly disagree						Strongly agree	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

98.- Don't know [Do not read]/ 99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q15D** -- And your agreement with the following statement: "The death of Lady Di was not an accident"

Strongly disagree						Strongly agree	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

98.- Don't know [Do not read]
99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q15E** -- And your agreement with the following statements: "Feminism wants to dismantle the traditional family"

Strongly disagree						Strongly agree	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

98.- Don't know [Do not read]
99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q15F** -- And your agreement with the following statements: "Barcelona footballer Gerard Piqué is in favor of the independence of Catalonia"

Strongly disagree						Strongly agree	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

98.- Don't know [Do not read]
99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q15G** -- And your agreement with the following statements: "Governments deliberately hide the figures of men abused by their wives"

Strongly disagree					Strongly agree	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

98.- Don't know [Do not read]
99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q15H** -- And your agreement with the following statements: "ETA and members of the police directed by the Socialist Party [PSOE] took part in the 11-M terrorist attack at Atocha station"

Strongly disagree					Strongly agree	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

98.- Don't know [Do not read]
99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q15i** -- And your agreement with the following statements: "We have never landed on the moon: the images are a fake"

Strongly disagree					Strongly agree	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

98.- Don't know [Do not read]
99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q15J** -- And your agreement with the following statements: "The Jews are behind many of the great catastrophes in history"

Strongly disagree					Strongly agree	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

98.- Don't know [Do not read]
99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q15K** -- And your agreement with the following statements: "The government deliberately conceals suicide rates caused by the economic crisis"

Strongly disagree					Strongly agree	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

98.- Don't know [Do not read]
99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q16A** -- Do you think that the main traditional media in Spain (press, radio and TV) are independent at reporting?

1.- Strongly disagree
2.- Moderately disagree
3.- Moderately agree
4.- Strongly agree
98.- Don't know [Do not read]
99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q16B** -- Do you think that the main traditional media in Spain (press, radio and TV) are at the Government's service?

1.- Strongly disagree
2.- Moderately disagree
3.- Moderately agree
4.- Strongly agree
98.- Don't know [Do not read]
99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q16C** -- Do you think that the main traditional media in Spain (press, radio and TV) manipulate public opinion?

1.- Strongly disagree
2.- Moderately disagree
3.- Moderately agree
4.- Strongly agree
98.- Don't know [Do not read]
99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q16D** -- Do you think that the main traditional media in Spain (press, radio and TV) contrast the information and verify the veracity of the facts and statements of politicians?

1.- Strongly disagree
2.- Moderately disagree
3.- Moderately agree
4.- Strongly agree
98.- Don't know [Do not read]
99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q16E** -- Do you think that the main traditional media in Spain (press, radio and TV) lie deliberately?

1.- Strongly disagree
2.- Moderately disagree
3.- Moderately agree
4.- Strongly agree
98.- Don't know [Do not read]
99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q17A** -- Do you think that the new media on the internet in Spain are independent at reporting?

1.- Strongly disagree
2.- Moderately disagree
3.- Moderately agree
4.- Strongly agree
98.- Don't know [Do not read]
99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q17B** -- Do you think that the new media on the internet in Spain are at the Government's service?

1.- Strongly disagree
2.- Moderately disagree
3.- Moderately agree
4.- Strongly agree
98.- Don't know [Do not read]
99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q17C** -- Do you think that the new media on the internet in Spain manipulate public opinion?

1.- Strongly disagree
2.- Moderately disagree
3.- Moderately agree
4.- Strongly agree
98.- Don't know [Do not read]
99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q17D** -- Do you think that new media on the internet in Spain contrast the information and verify the veracity of the facts and statements of politicians?

1.- Strongly disagree
2.- Moderately disagree
3.- Moderately agree
4.- Strongly agree
98.- Don't know [Do not read]
99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q17E** -- Do you think that the new media on the internet in Spain lie deliberately?

1.- Strongly disagree
2.- Moderately disagree
3.- Moderately agree
4.- Strongly agree
98.- Don't know [Do not read]
99.- Don't answer [Do not read]



-- **Q18A** -- Using a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means "no decision-making capacity" and 10 "maximum decision-making capacity", what decision-making capacity do you think the intellectual, political and economic elites have over the world?

No decision-making capacity					Maximun decision-making capacity					
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

98.- Don't know [Do not read]

99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q18B** -- What decision-making capacity do you think the big media (press, radio and TV) have over the world?

No decision-making capacity					Maximun decision-making capacity					
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

98.- Don't know [Do not read]

99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q18C** -- What decision-making capacity do you think Google has over the world?

No decision-making capacity					Maximun decision-making capacity					
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

98.- Don't know [Do not read]

99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q18D** -- What decision-making capacity do you think the Microsoft/ Gill Gates has over the world?

No decision-making capacity					Maximun decision-making capacity					
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

98.- Don't know [Do not read]

99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q18E** -- What decision-making capacity do you think Facebook/ Mark Zuckerberg has over the world?

No decision-making capacity					Maximun decision-making capacity					
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

98.- Don't know [Do not read]

99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q18F** -- What decision-making capacity do you think Zara/ Amancio Ortega has over the world?

No decision-making capacity					Maximun decision-making capacity					
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

98.- Don't know [Do not read]

99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q19A** -- Using a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means "no decision-making capacity" and 10 "maximum decision-making capacity", what decision-making capacity do you think Opus Dei has on the Spanish Government?

No decision-making capacity					Maximun decision-making capacity					
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

98.- Don't know [Do not read]

99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q19B** -- What decision-making capacity do you think the Freemasonry has on the Spanish Government?

No decision-making capacity					Maximun decision-making capacity					
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

98.- Don't know [Do not read]

99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q19C** -- What decision-making capacity do you think Felipe González has on the Spanish Government?

No decision-making capacity					Maximun decision-making capacity					
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

98.- Don't know [Do not read]

99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q19D** -- What decision-making capacity do you think José María Aznar has on the Spanish Government?

No decision-making capacity					Maximun decision-making capacity					
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

98.- Don't know [Do not read]

99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q19E** -- What decision-making capacity do you think the banks (Banco de Santander, BBVA and La Caixa) have on the Spanish Government?

No decision-making capacity					Maximun decision-making capacity					
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

98.- Don't know [Do not read]

99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q19F** -- What decision-making capacity do you think large Spanish companies (Telefónica and Repsol) have on the Spanish Government?

No decision-making capacity					Maximun decision-making capacity					
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

98.- Don't know [Do not read]

99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q20A** -- I think that in Spain there is a conspiracy of the rich and the economic elites, to stay in power

- 1.- Strongly disagree
- 2.- Moderately disagree
- 3.- Moderately agree
- 4.- Strongly agree

98.- Don't know [Do not read]

99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q20B** -- I think that in Spain there is a conspiracy of the communists and leftist populists, to seize power

- 1.- Strongly disagree
- 2.- Moderately disagree
- 3.- Moderately agree
- 4.- Strongly agree

98.- Don't know [Do not read]

99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q20C** -- I think that in Spain there is a conspiracy of the extreme right

- 1.- Strongly disagree
- 2.- Moderately disagree
- 3.- Moderately agree
- 4.- Strongly agree

98.- Don't know [Do not read]

99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q20D** -- I think that in Spain there is a conspiracy of the radical left

- 1.- Strongly disagree
- 2.- Moderately disagree
- 3.- Moderately agree
- 4.- Strongly agree

98.- Don't know [Do not read]

99.- Don't answer [Do not read]



-- **Q20E** -- I think that in Spain there is a conspiracy of the anti-system groups

- 1.- Strongly disagree
- 2.- Moderately disagree
- 3.- Moderately agree
- 4.- Strongly agree
- 98.- Don't know [Do not read]
- 99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q20F** -- I think that in Spain there is a conspiracy of the nationalists, for the break-up of Spain

- 1.- Strongly disagree
- 2.- Moderately disagree
- 3.- Moderately agree
- 4.- Strongly agree
- 98.- Don't know [Do not read]
- 99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q21A** -- I think that in the world there is a conspiracy of the big world corporations, to promote economic liberalism and globalization

- 1.- Strongly disagree
- 2.- Moderately disagree
- 3.- Moderately agree
- 4.- Strongly agree
- 98.- Don't know [Do not read]
- 99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q21B** -- I think that in the world there is a conspiracy of the right and left populists

- 1.- Strongly disagree
- 2.- Moderately disagree
- 3.- Moderately agree
- 4.- Strongly agree
- 98.- Don't know [Do not read]
- 99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q21C** -- I think that in the world there is a conspiracy of the Americans

- 1.- Strongly disagree
- 2.- Moderately disagree
- 3.- Moderately agree
- 4.- Strongly agree
- 98.- Don't know [Do not read]
- 99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q21D** -- I think that in the world there is a conspiracy of the Russians

- 1.- Strongly disagree
- 2.- Moderately disagree
- 3.- Moderately agree
- 4.- Strongly agree
- 98.- Don't know [Do not read]
- 99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q21E** -- I think that in the world there is a conspiracy of the Chinese

- 1.- Strongly disagree
- 2.- Moderately disagree
- 3.- Moderately agree
- 4.- Strongly agree
- 98.- Don't know [Do not read]
- 99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q21F** -- I think that in the world there is a conspiracy of the Arabs

- 1.- Strongly disagree
- 2.- Moderately disagree
- 3.- Moderately agree
- 4.- Strongly agree
- 98.- Don't know [Do not read]
- 99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q21G** -- I think that in the world there is a conspiracy of the Jews

- 1.- Strongly disagree
- 2.- Moderately disagree
- 3.- Moderately agree
- 4.- Strongly agree
- 98.- Don't know [Do not read]
- 99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **Q21H** -- I think that in the world there is a conspiracy of the Muslims

- 1.- Strongly disagree
- 2.- Moderately disagree
- 3.- Moderately agree
- 4.- Strongly agree
- 98.- Don't know [Do not read]
- 99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **E1** -- Finally, we are going to ask you some information that will help us to classify your answers better.

- 1.- Male
- 2.- Female

-- **E2** -- Date of birth: Day / month / year

[Filter: If neither the date of birth nor the year is said, go to **E2G**]

-- **E2G** -- Age group where you are situated: [Skip if E2 has been answered]

- 1.- From 18 to 29 years
- 2.- From 30 to 44 years
- 3.- From 45 to 59 years
- 4.- 60 or older

-- **E3** -- What is your religious affiliation?

- 1.- Catholic
- 2.- Protestants
- 3.- Jehovah's Witness
- 4.- Muslim
- 5.- Buddhist
- 6.- Orthodox Christian
- 7.- Other Christian
- 8.- Others
- 9.- Nonbeliever → Filter: Go to E5
- 10.- Atheist → Filter: Go to E5
- 98.- Don't know [Do not read]
- 99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **E4** -- And, what is your degree of religious practice?

- 1.- Much
- 2.- Quite
- 3.- Somewhat
- 4.- A little
- 5.- Not at all
- 98.- Don't know [Do not read]
- 99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **E5** -- Educational level:

- 1.- No studies/ Illiterates (less than 5 years of schooling)
- 2.- Not completed Primary Education (5 years of schooling or more)
- 3.- Completed Primary Education, Lower (Compulsory) Secondary Education
- 4.- Upper Secondary Education
- 5.- Intermediate Vocational education and training
- 6.- Higher Vocational education and training
- 7.- University (Bachelor's, Master's or PhD degree)
- 98.- Don't know [Do not read]
- 99.- Don't answer [Do not read]



-- **E6** -- Employment situation:

- 1.- Full-time employee
- 2.- Part-time employee
- 3.- Retired or pensioner (have worked before)
- 4.- Retired or pensioner (have never worked)
- 5.- Looking for a job, have worked before
- 6.- Looking for the first job
- 7.- Unemployed
- 8.- Student
- 9.- Doing house work
- 10.- Another, which? _____
- 98.- Don't know [Do not read]
- 99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **E7** -- And, could you tell me what is or was your last occupation?

- 98.- Don't know [Do not read]
99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **E8** -- Aproximately, what is your monthly net income?

- 1.- No income of any kind
- 2.- Less than 600 €
- 3.- Between 601 and 900 €
- 4.- Between 901 and 1200 €
- 5.- Between 1201 and 1800 €
- 6.- Between 1801 and 2400 €
- 7.- Between 2401 and 3000 €
- 8.- More than 3000 €
- 98.- Don't know [Do not read]
- 99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **E9** -- To what social class would you say you belong?

- 1.- Upper
- 2.- Upper middle
- 3.- Middle
- 4.- Low middle
- 5.- Low
- 98.- Don't know [Do not read]
- 99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **E10** -- Using a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means "completely unsatisfied" and 10 "completely satisfied", in general, to what extent are you satisfied or unsatisfied with your life at present?

Completely unsatisfied					Completely satisfied					
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

- 98.- Don't know [Do not read]
99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **E11** -- Using a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means "completely unhappy" and 10 "completely happy", in general, to what extent do you consider yourself a happy or unhappy person?

Completely unhappy					Completely happy					
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

- 98.- Don't know [Do not read]
99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **E12A** -- Indicate your level of agreement or disagreement with the statement: "I feel I am as valuable as any other person"

- 1.- Strongly disagree
- 2.- Disagree
- 3.- Agree
- 4.- Strongly agree
- 98.- Don't know [Do not read]
- 99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **E12B** -- Indicate your level of agreement or disagreement with the phrase: "I am generally inclined to think that I am a failure"

- 1.- Strongly disagree
- 2.- Disagree
- 3.- Agree
- 4.- Strongly agree
- 98.- Don't know [Do not read]
- 99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **E12C** -- Indicate your level of agreement or disagreement with the phrase: "I think I have some good qualities"

- 1.- Strongly disagree
- 2.- Disagree
- 3.- Agree
- 4.- Strongly agree
- 98.- Don't know [Do not read]
- 99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **E12D** -- Indicate your level of agreement or disagreement with the phrase: "I am able to do things as well as any other person"

- 1.- Strongly disagree
- 2.- Disagree
- 3.- Agree
- 4.- Strongly agree
- 98.- Don't know [Do not read]
- 99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **E12E** -- Indicate your level of agreement or disagreement with the phrase: "I think I do not have much to be proud of"

- 1.- Strongly disagree
- 2.- Disagree
- 3.- Agree
- 4.- Strongly agree
- 98.- Don't know [Do not read]
- 99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **E12F** -- Indicate your level of agreement or disagreement with the phrase: "I have a positive attitude towards myself"

- 1.- Strongly disagree
- 2.- Disagree
- 3.- Agree
- 4.- Strongly agree
- 98.- Don't know [Do not read]
- 99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **E12G** -- Indicate your level of agreement or disagreement with the phrase: "In general, I feel satisfied with myself"

- 1.- Strongly disagree
- 2.- Disagree
- 3.- Agree
- 4.- Strongly agree
- 98.- Don't know [Do not read]
- 99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **E12H** -- Indicate your level of agreement or disagreement with the phrase: "I would like to have more respect for myself"

- 1.- Strongly disagree
- 2.- Disagree
- 3.- Agree
- 4.- Strongly agree
- 98.- Don't know [Do not read]
- 99.- Don't answer [Do not read]



-- **E12i** -- Indicate your level of agreement or disagreement with the phrase:

"I really feel useless sometimes"

- 1.- Strongly disagree
- 2.- Disagree
- 3.- Agree
- 4.- Strongly agree
- 98.- Don't know [Do not read]
- 99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **E12j** -- Indicate your level of agreement or disagreement with the phrase:

"Sometimes I think I am not good at anything"

- 1.- Strongly disagree
- 2.- Disagree
- 3.- Agree
- 4.- Strongly agree
- 98.- Don't know [Do not read]
- 99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **E13** -- Thinking about your political opinions, where would you place yourself on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 indicates "far left" and 10 "far right"?

Far left										Far right											
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

- 98.- Don't know [Do not read]
- 99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **E14** -- Assuming that general elections, to the Spanish Parliament, were held tomorrow, which party would you vote for?

- 1.- PP
- 2.- PSOE
- 3.- Unidos Podemos
- 4.- Ciudadanos
- 5.- Other. Specify _____
- 6.- Blank vote
- 7.- Wouldn't vote
- 98.- Don't know [Do not read]
- 99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **E15** -- And could you say to which party or coalition you voted on June 26, 2016, in the last general elections?

- 1.- PP
- 2.- PSOE
- 3.- Unidos Podemos
- 4.- Ciudadanos
- 5.- Other. Specify _____
- 6.- Blank vote
- 7.- Invalid vote
- 8.- Don't vote
- 98.- Don't remember
- 99.- Don't answer [Do not read]

-- **D1** -- The survey has finished. Thank you! Would you want to receive a 5€ reward or would you prefer to donate it to a NGO of your choice?

- 1.- Receive it
- 2.- Donate it

-- **D2** -- Tell me the NGO or association you would like to donate the 5€:

- 1.- UNHCR
- 2.- Amnesty International
- 3.- Spanish Association Against Cancer
- 4.- Caritas
- 5.- Red Cross
- 6.- WWF Spain, Association for the defense of the environment
- 7.- Doctors Without Borders
- 8.- UNICEF

-- **D3** -- To remit the 5€ or confirm delivery to the NGO, we will collect/update your contact information:

Street _____

Number _____

Block _____

Floor _____

Door _____

Postcode _____

Town _____

E-mail _____

Telephone number _____

Mobile phone number _____



PUBLICATIONS AND DISSEMINATION ACTIONS FOR THE DIFFUSION OF THE PROJECT "CONSPIRACY THEORIES AND DISINFORMATION IN ANDALUCÍA"

ARTICLES

- Gualda, E. y Rúas, J. (2019): "Conspiracy theories, credibility and trust in information". *Communication & Society*, 32(1), 179-195. doi: 10.15581/003.32.1.179-195. [ISSN: 0214-0039. ISSN: 2386-7876]. En <http://www.communication-society.com>.
- Gualda, E. y Rúas, J. (2019): "Teorías de la conspiración, credibilidad y confianza en la información". *Communication & Society*, 32(1), 179-195. doi: 10.15581/003.32.1.179-195. [ISSN: 0214-0039. ISSN: 2386-7876]. En <http://www.communication-society.com>.

ARTICLES (Forthcoming, in preparation)

- Rodríguez Pascual, I.; Morales Marente, E.; Gualda, E. y Palacios Gálvez, M. (2019): "¿Propicia el uso de redes sociales las teorías de la conspiración? Un análisis de la relación entre el uso de medios sociales de comunicación masiva y la creencia conspirativa en el contexto de la sociedad andaluza" [Is social networking favouring in conspiracy theories? An analysis of the relationship between social media usage and conspiratory believing in the Andalusian context].
- Gualda, E. y Rebollo, C. (2019): "Sociological Factors behind the belief in the invasion of Islam conspiracy theory in Andalusia".
- Gualda, E., Palacios-Gálvez, M.S, Morales-Marente, E. & Rodríguez-Pascual, I. (in prep.): "The belief in Conspiracy Theories: Application and Validation of the Scale in Spain".
- Romero Reche, A., Gualda, E. & Ruas Araujo, J. (in prep.): "Del contubernio judeo-masónico a la ideología de género. Creencias en la teoría de la conspiración de derechas en Andalucía [From Judeo-Masonic Collusion to Gender Ideology. Belief in Right Wing Conspiracy Theories in Andalusia].

BOOKS

- Arenas-Hidalgo, N. y Gualda, E. (Editors) (2019): *Teorías de la conspiración, fake news y desinformación en las redes sociales*. Universidad de Huelva. Forthcoming.
- Gualda, E. et al. (2019): *Teorías de la conspiración y desinformación en Andalucía*. Universidad de Huelva. Forthcoming.

BOOK CHAPTERS

- Rebollo, C. y Gualda, E. (2019): "Teorías de la conspiración y creencias sobre la invasión del Islam in Andalusia" [Conspiracy Theories and Beliefs about the invasion of Islam in Andalusia]. *Sociedades y Fronteras*. Universidad de Huelva. Forthcoming.



- Gualda, E. y Vizcaíno, E. (2019): "¿En qué crees tú? Creyentes y no creyentes ante las teorías de la conspiración" [What are your beliefs? Believers and non-believers and conspiracy theories]. *Sociedades y Fronteras*. Universidad de Huelva. Forthcoming.

BULLETIN & EXECUTIVE REPORT

- Gualda, E. et al. (2018): "¿Qué pensamos los andaluces sobre las teorías de la conspiración?". *Boletín nº 5 del PACIS. Panel Ciudadano para la Investigación Social en Andalucía*. IESA-CSIC. En https://panelpacis.net/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/BOLETIN_OLA5.pdf.

- Gualda, E. et al. (2019): *Conspiracy theories and disinformation in Andalusia. Executive Report 2019*. Universidad de Huelva. Grupo de Investigación "Estudios Sociales E Intervención Social".

PAPERS IN CONFERENCES

- Palacios-Gálvez, M.S.; Morales-Marente, E.; Rodríguez-Pascual, I. y Gualda, E. (2019): "Conspiracy beliefs and mistrust in institutions. *Annual Meeting of the International Society of Political Psychology* (Lisboa, 12-15 de julio). En <https://www.ispp.org/>. Forthcoming.

- Morales-Marente, E.; Palacios-Gálvez, M.S. y Gualda, E. (2018): "Motivaciones sociales y conspiración: análisis del rol del status en las *III Congreso Internacional de la Sociedad Científica Española de Psicología Social creencias conspiratorias*" y *XIV Congreso Nacional de Psicología Social*, Facultad de Ciencias de la Educación y Humanidades, Universidad de Castilla La Mancha, Cuenca, 4-6 de octubre.

- Rebollo, C. y Gualda, E. (2018): "Teorías de la conspiración y creencias sobre la invasión del Islam". *IX Congreso Andaluz de Sociología*, Huelva, 23-24 de noviembre. En <https://eventos.uhu.es/15234/detail/ix-congreso-andaluz-de-sociologia.html>.

- Gualda, E. y Vizcaíno, E. (2018): "¿En qué crees tú? Creyentes y no creyentes ante las teorías de la conspiración". *IX Congreso Andaluz de Sociología*, Huelva, 23-24 de noviembre. En <https://eventos.uhu.es/15234/detail/ix-congreso-andaluz-de-sociologia.html>.

- Rebollo, C. and Gualda, E. (2018). "Anti-Muslim Attitudes in Andalusia and Conspiracy Theories concerning the 'invasion' of Islam: The role of intervention at fighting stereotypes and rumours". *4th Conference of the ESREA Migration, Transnationalism and Racism Network "Building solidarities for Anti-Racist Adult Education"*. 13-15th June 2018, University of Edinburgh, Scotland.

SYMPOSIUM AND WORKSHOPS

- Romero Reche, A. (2018): Teorías de la conspiración en Andalucía [Conspiracy Theories in Andalusia]. Seminario *Análisis de la vida social*, Granada, 12th December.

- Arenas, N. y Gualda, E. (Directoras): *Seminario Internacional sobre "Teorías de la conspiración, fake news y desinformación en las redes sociales"*. Facultad de Derecho, Universidad de Huelva, Huelva, 4 de octubre. En <https://eventos.uhu.es/24080/detail.html>.



- Gualda, E. (2018): "Creencias en teorías de la conspiración y factores sociológicos que las propician: El caso andaluz, en su contexto internacional". *Seminario Internacional sobre "Teorías de la conspiración, fake news y desinformación en las redes sociales"*. Facultad de Derecho, Universidad de Huelva, Huelva. En <https://eventos.uhu.es/24080/detail.html>.

- Gualda, E. (2018) (Coord.): Simposium "Teorías de la Conspiración y Desinformación". *IX Congreso Andaluz de Sociología*, Huelva, 23-24 de noviembre.

"Teoría de la conspiración y teoría sociológica: Panorámica general", Alejandro Romero Reche, Universidad de Granada, Departamento de Sociología

"Posverdad, Fake News y Propaganda para épocas de incertidumbre", José Rúas-Araujo, Universidad de Vigo, Departamento de Comunicación Audiovisual y Publicidad

"Creencias conspiratorias y desconfianza institucional en Andalucía", Elena Morales Marente, Universidad de Huelva, Departamento de Psicología Social, Evolutiva y de la Educación

- Gualda, E. et al. (2018): "Teorías de la conspiración y desinformación en Andalucía. Avance de resultados". *Seminario IESA-CSIC*, Córdoba, 18 de mayo. En <http://www.iesa.csic.es/actualidad/eventos/id/221>.

INVITED LECTURES

- Gualda, E. (2018, November 7): "Teorías de la conspiración, desinformación y fake news en Andalucía". *Lección Inaugural del curso académico 2018/2019 del Aula de la Experiencia*, Universidad de Huelva.

- Gualda, E. (2018, November 7): "Pero..., ¿hemos llegado a la luna? Teorías de la conspiración, desinformación y fake news en Andalucía". *OTRI-Universidad de Huelva, Semana de la Ciencia*.

PROJECT

Teoría de la conspiración y desinformación. IESA-CSIC. EP-1707 5ª Ola. Panel Ciudadano para la Investigación Social en Andalucía (EP-1707, PIE 201710E018). <http://www.panelpacis.net>. Researchers: Estrella Gualda (PI), Joaquina Castillo Algarra, Teresa González-Gómez, Elena Morales Marente, Marisol Palacios Gálvez, Carolina Rebollo, and Iván Rodríguez-Pascual (from the Universidad de Huelva); Alejandro Romero Reche (Universidad de Granada), and José Rúas Araujo (Universidad de Vigo)—names are listed according to alphabetical order. Funding: IESA-CSIC, 5th Wave of the Citizen Panel for Social Research in Andalusia (<http://www.iesa.csic.es/blog/?p=2435>).

Conspiracy theories and disinformation in Andalusia

Executive Report 2019

5th Wave of the Citizen Panel for Social Research in Andalusia
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