

Online media literacy intervention in Indonesia reduces misinformation sharing intention



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ABSTRACT

Media literacy is widely viewed as an important tool in the fight against the spread of misinformation online. However, efforts to boost media literacy have primarily focused on Western-media and Western-oriented social media platforms, which are substantively different from the media and platforms used widely in the Global South. In this work, we focus on the media ecosystem of Indonesia and report the results of an online media literacy intervention consisting of short videos that were targeted specifically to social media users in Indonesia ($N = 656$). We found that participants in our media literacy intervention were 64% more likely to reduce their sharing intentions of false headlines than our control group ($p < 0.001$). Our novel media literacy intervention shows promise as a useful tool to reduce misinformation in Southeast Asia.

Keywords: *media literacy, misinformation, Indonesia.*



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INTRODUCTION

Can an online media literacy intervention reduce susceptibility to misinformation in an Indonesian sample of participants? Misinformation is a global and ever-expanding problem. Various strategies have been employed to try to reduce the spread of misinformation online. One of these strategies is to improve information and media literacy. Educators can teach these types of skills in the classroom, but doing so is not scalable or accessible to many people. Social scientists have developed online media literacy interventions that can be accessed by many more people and show promising results. Our study develops a novel media literacy intervention and evaluates its effectiveness in a sample of Indonesian participants.

Media literacy interventions

Online misinformation is a persistent and expanding threat. Many of the existing misinformation studies focus on broad political and economic implications of misinformation or on technical solutions such as automated bot detection (Beatson et al. 2021), AI-based media forensics and manipulation detection (Yankoski et al. 2020), community or platform moderation efforts (Sanderson et al. 2021), or more robust fact-checking processes (Kim & Walker 2020).

While these efforts are important, researchers must also address the psychological element in the spread of misinformation. Many Internet users struggle to consistently differentiate between trustworthy and nefarious content. Studies have identified particular traits or characteristics that render users more likely to believe misinformation (Arechar, 2022, Pennycook, 2020). Other research focuses on the *Inoculation Method* which seeks to expose users to misinformation in the hope that this exposure helps generate resistance to future encounters with misinformation (Roozenbeek & van der Linden 2020). Despite its effectiveness in changing user behavior, this approach introduces complex ethical considerations, particularly given that prior exposure to misinformation increases the perceived validity of that same misinformation (Pennycook, 2018) and that repeated exposure to misinformation increases the probability that a user will spread misinformation (Guess et al., 2020b). Media literacy education initiatives offer a promising avenue to modify users' online behavior without ethical encumbrances. Guess et al. (2020a) recently demonstrated that a media literacy intervention

“improved discernment between mainstream and false news headlines among both a nationally representative sample in the United States (by 26.5%) and a highly educated online sample in India (by 17.5%)” (Guess et al., 2020a, p. 15536). Media literacy levels were also substantially predictive of the adoption of protective behaviors in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic (Austin et al., 2021).

Questions remain, however, about the relationship between media literacy and a user's sharing intentions. After all, an Internet user may have little doubt that they are handling content of questionable accuracy, but still choose to share it anyway (Epstein et al., 2021; Pennycook et al., 2020; Pennycook et al., 2021). Indeed, a recent study of Americans found that a user's level of digital literacy did not affect their willingness to share false content (Sirlin et al., 2021).

Despite Sirlin et al.'s (2021) findings regarding digital literacy being a poor predictor of a user's sharing intentions, our work, focused on Internet users in Indonesia, has found that educating people about media literacy can significantly reduce peoples' sharing intentions. Much of the misinformation research is heavily focused on Western and English-speaking countries, but our work indicates that interventions may yield even greater effectiveness if tailored to specific countries and cultures.

The media literacy intervention in Indonesia. The Indonesian archipelago is the world's largest island country, with a population of more than 270 million. As of 2020, some 68% of Indonesia's 270 million citizens were online, a figure that represents a dramatic increase from the approximately 43% of the population just half a decade prior in 2015 (Statista, 2020). By 2025 it is estimated that 89% of Indonesians will be online (Statista, 2021).

Indonesia's political environment presents an interesting context in which to study media literacy education given recent increases in misinformation campaigns. A well-functioning democracy depends on a well-informed public, the very possibility of which is likely to be undermined when opposing parties engage in misinformation campaigns during election seasons (Lewandowsky, 2017). Indeed, misinformation featured heavily in the 2019 Indonesian presidential election, with both political parties accusing one another of employing misinformation in an attempt to overturn the results of the 2019 Indonesian general election (Thiesen et al., 2019). Indonesians with lower media literacy are especially vulnerable to political misinformation and disinformation (Jalli & Idris, 2019).

This study. Our team worked in partnership with several organizations to develop, contextualize, and deploy a video-based media literacy education initiative. The curriculum was based on IREX's in-person Learn2Discern program¹, which has been particularly effective in helping Ukrainian citizens identify misinformation (Murrock et al., 2018).

Our video-based version of the curriculum was much more easily scalable than the in-person training and therefore could be used to reach much larger audiences. Overall, the video-based curriculum included eight short high-production-quality video lessons. These video lessons were deployed as advertisements on several social media platforms and were backed by <http://literata.id> – a Website that contained several self-assessment tools to help the user better understand their own media consumption habits, and a WhatsApp-style game designed to help users learn about fact-checking before sharing unsubstantiated content with their social network. The game was created by online-harm and technology experts at Moonshot².

In short, this media literacy curriculum was designed to help users understand various aspects of their online media consumption habits, including where they may unknowingly be influenced by misinformation or even participate in spreading misinformation. Lessons included discussions about where online media content originates, the difference between verifiable facts and opinions, and encouraged fact-checking to empower users to make informed interpretations about the content they encountered online. We describe the effects of our online video-based media literacy curriculum in changing Indonesian Internet users' intention to share media content, and also in their ability to discern true from false news headlines.

Research questions

- RQ1. How well does a video-based media literacy intervention affect users' ability to discern the veracity of news headlines?
- RQ2. How does a video-based media literacy intervention affect users' sharing intentions?
- RQ3. Does a video-based media literacy intervention have a more pronounced effect on users' sharing intentions for reliable information or misinformation?

¹ <https://www.irex.org/project/learn-discern>

² <https://moonshotteam.com>

METHODS

This project used a between-groups design consisting of three primary components: 1) Initial baseline survey; 2) Treatment of a select number of participants from the baseline survey; 3) Endline survey consisting of as many of both the original baseline participants as we were able to re-survey.

Both the original baseline survey and the end-line survey were telephone-based surveys conducted by native Bahasa-Indonesian speaking survey enumerators through our survey partner GeoPoll. The baseline survey resulted in a total of $N = 1,000$ respondents in a national representation along demographic (age and gender) and geographic ranges, based on the 2019 Indonesian national census data. The survey instrument consisted of 85 questions in total and took an average of 22 minutes to complete. A full survey script including both the English and Bahasa versions of the questions are included in Appendix.

In addition to basic demographic and Internet usage data, this survey was designed to assess a participant's ability to accurately identify whether a headline presented to them was either true or false. After our baseline survey, we sent several follow-up SMS text messages to all survey respondents' telephones, inviting them to visit our Media Literacy education website and engage with the content there.

Those users who followed the SMS link and engaged with the website's content for more than 2 minutes were considered to have received a "treatment" of Media Literacy Education. The SMS messages sent to each survey participant included a unique code so that we could identify which respondents had followed the link. The SMS message included a small incentive (approximately 50 cents US) for participation.

Approximately 3 weeks after the conclusion of the baseline survey, we attempted to re-survey all of the original 1,000 survey respondents from the baseline survey. Of these original 1,000 we were able to re-survey 656 participants. Of these 656 post survey individuals, 72 had spent at least 2 minutes on the website. These 72 participants formed our treatment group, as we had both a pre- and a post-survey response from them, and we knew that they had spent a minimum amount of time engaging with the Media Literacy content. The 584 participants who did not spend 2

minutes on the media literacy site constituted the control group.

News headline veracity assessment task. We first evaluated if our media literacy treatment would improve our cohort’s ability to discern between reliable versus misinformation headlines. To assess the efficacy of our treatment, we generated a pool of trustworthy headlines and misinformation headlines (see the headlines with translations in Appendix). Our headline pool contained 14 reliable headlines and 14 misinformation headlines. We then asked the respondent a series of questions about a randomized subset of these headlines. We asked the respondent first if they had heard of this headline or story, and then if they had heard of this story, we asked them to rank the veracity of the story. We structured the survey such that each respondent was asked to rank the veracity of two reliable headlines that they were familiar with, and also to rank the veracity of two misinformation headlines that they were also familiar with.

Sharing intention evaluation. For each of the headlines that we presented to the survey participant, we also asked whether they would share this media item with others. It is important to note that we asked about our respondents’ sharing intentions after we asked them about the accuracy of the headline they had just encountered.

RESULTS

Finding 1. Video-based media literacy interventions in Indonesia do not meaningfully improve users’ ability to discern true and false information

By presenting users with true and false news headlines and asking them to rate their veracity both before and after our web-based media literacy intervention, we were able to capture the change in

users’ ability to identify true and false headlines correctly. Specifically, we asked users to rate the veracity of news headlines on a 5-point Likert scale (very inaccurate, somewhat inaccurate, neutral, somewhat accurate, very accurate).

We used an Ordinal Logistic Regression (OLR) to determine if our participants’ accuracy ratings changed from baseline to endline between our treatment and control groups. We also controlled for age, gender, and education levels. We found that our treatment did not produce a significant change in accuracy ratings for either real headlines (*Odds Ratio* = 1.18, [*CI* = 0.92, 1.52], *p* = 0.174) or false headlines (*Odds Ratio*=1.02, [*CI* = 0.83, 1.25], *p* = 0.806). The participants showed no significant improvement in their veracity assessments whether or not they had gone through the intervention. We expected this outcome from the control group as they (within the context of the study) had experienced no media literacy training that should have improved their ability.

Finding 2. Video-based media literacy interventions in Indonesia decrease users’ self-reported likelihood of sharing both true and false information

Using the same true and false headlines presented during the discernment question, we asked users about their likelihood of sharing those same headlines with their social networks. Users were asked to rate that likelihood using a 5-point Likert scale (“Yes, I would post”, “Probably, I would post”, “Probably, I would not post”, “No, I would not post”, and “I don’t know”). Similar to Finding 1, we used a difference of differences test using Ordinal Logistic Regression (OLR) to show the significance and effect size of the treatment while controlling for age, gender, and education.

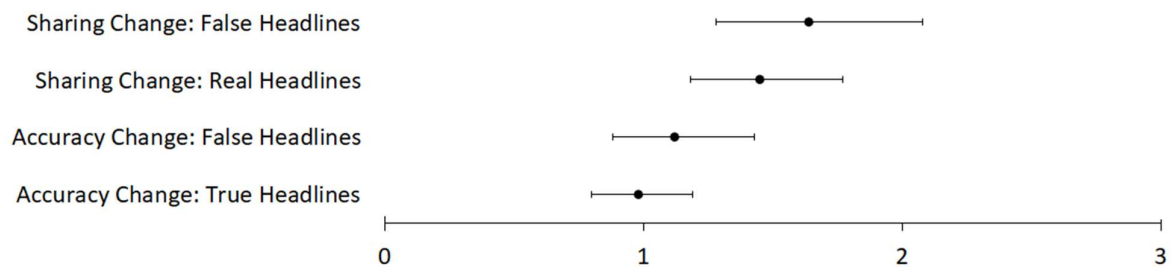


Figure 1. *Odds Ratios of sharing intention differences. Sharing intention is significantly lower in treatment group compared to control group for both true and false headlines. Higher is better, 1 means no-change*

We found that when comparing the change in users' reported sharing likelihood between the control group and treatment group, the reduction in the treatment group's sharing behavior was significantly greater than that of the control group. Figure 1 illustrates the odds ratios of participants in the treatment group being more likely to reduce their sharing intentions (we also included the odds of participants becoming more accurate for comparison). Using an OLR where the dependent variable was the change in a user's self-reported sharing behavior, we found that users in the treatment group were 64% more likely to decrease sharing intentions for false headlines than users from the control group (*Odds Ratio* = 1.64, [*CI* = 1.28, 2.09], $p < 0.001$). Interestingly, we found this increased likelihood of reducing sharing behavior in the treatment group for true headlines as well (*Odds Ratio* = 1.45, [*CI* = 1.18, 1.77], $p < 0.001$).

Finding 3. Participants in both the control and media literacy group increased their skepticism between baseline and endline surveys

Analyzing their answers to the true and false headline discernment questions, we measured if users were becoming more skeptical of headlines. We generated a Sankey plot (see Fig. 2) to illustrate the participants' answer change between the baseline and endline ratings. The plot shows many participants changing their "very accurate" answer to "neutral" answers. Next, we tested if this change in confidence was statistically different. In this test, we did not account for whether the participant was correct in their accuracy as we did in Finding 1. Here we were interested in whether participants became more skeptical in any direction while evaluating the headlines. Participants' responses "very accurate" and "very inaccurate" were re-coded as a 2, "somewhat accurate" and "somewhat inaccurate" were re-coded as a 1, and "neutral" was re-coded as a 0. For example, if a participant initially rated a headline as "very accurate" but later rated the same headline as "somewhat accurate" this would be a higher degree of skepticism. We used Welch's t-test to determine if participants' skepticism means were significantly different between baseline and endline.

We also generated a Sankey plot for those in the treatment group to illustrate changes in accuracy ratings between the baseline and endline ratings (see Fig. 3). Again, we see many participants shift their answers from

"very accurate" to "neutral." We again conducted Welch's t-test to evaluate if there was a significant difference in confidence levels between the two surveys. Participants in the treatment group increased their skepticism for false headlines when comparing the baseline ratings to the endline ratings ($t = 1.85, p = .064$). When looking at real headlines, participants in the treatment group did not significantly increase their skepticism ($t = 0.721; p = 0.47$). Surprisingly, the control group increased their skepticism even more than the treatment group for both false ($t = 2.03; p = 0.041$) and real headlines ($t = 2.97; p = 0.002$). Simply seeing the headline again may have forced participants to reflect more critically on their answer from possible demand characteristics. The larger sample size in the control group may also have contributed to the larger difference between the baseline and endline scores. Future work should parse out the effectiveness of a media literacy intervention vs responding to the same questions multiple times.

DISCUSSION

This study evaluated whether a novel media literacy intervention would reduce the sharing of misinformation and improve the ability to detect fake headlines among Indonesian participants. Our first research question was whether our media literacy intervention would help Internet users in Indonesia better discern between true and false news stories. Similar to the findings of others (Jones-Jang 2021), we did not find that our media literacy intervention correlated with a significant statistical improvement in our treatment group's ability to correctly discern between true and false headlines.

We did find that our treatment group was far less likely to share misinformation compared to the control group. Specifically, our treatment group was 64% more likely to decrease sharing intentions for false headlines compared to our control group. Finally, we also found that our treatment group was more cautious in their ratings of headlines compared to the control group. Our treatment group displayed a decreased willingness to share both misinformation and trustworthy information with their social media networks. We define this effect as an *increase in skepticism*. These findings suggest that media literacy education initiatives are an effective way to significantly slow the spread of misinformation by reducing a user's inclination to share content with their networks.



Figure 2. Sankey Diagrams for baseline and endline survey responses. Surveyed users increase skepticism from baseline survey to endline survey. Control group

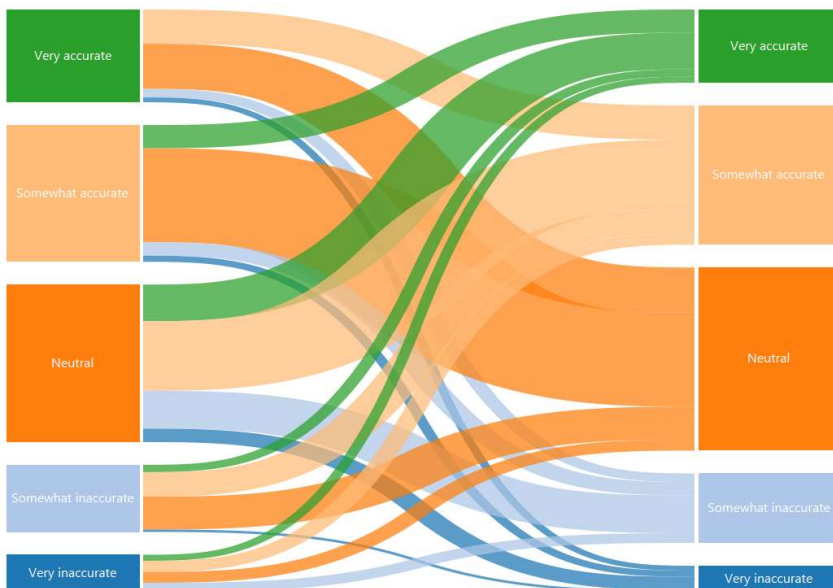


Figure 3. Sankey Diagrams for baseline and endline survey responses. Surveyed users increase skepticism from baseline survey to endline survey. Treatment group

The WhatsApp-inspired game and broader Literata website we developed do show promise for combating misinformation. The WhatsApp game is quick and engaging, whilst highlighting some of the most common misinformation techniques online. While we did not find any increase in discerning truth from fiction, we did see a significant decrease in reported willingness to share fake news. Simply exposing people to misinformation

techniques online may increase their general skepticism, which could slow the spread of misinformation online.

There were also several limitations to our study. The first is the lack of random assignment. Our treatment group was comprised of participants who volunteered to browse our website and WhatsApp game. These participants may have already had a stronger interest in media literacy and may also be more cautious about what they share online. Furthermore, we called

individuals to participate in our survey, but asked them to engage in an intervention that required Internet access. This could exclude individuals who did not have access to the Internet. Finally, our measure of skepticism was determined by how accurate people rated the headlines and this is an imprecise measure of skepticism because people may just be unsure about the headlines they saw. It is possible that being asked about headlines more than once will increase caution in how strongly one rates their accuracy.

Future studies might consider ways to further refine media literacy curriculum content, explore context-specific barriers to media literacy skills acquisition, and determine methods for replicating the early successes of media literacy interventions in additional contexts. A future study should also include random assignment to test if the intervention works. Finally, a future experiment could also compare multiple media literacy interventions within the same population and see if one intervention yields strong results.

CONCLUSION

We evaluated whether an online media literacy intervention would reduce sharing of misinformation and increase the detection of fake news in an Indonesian sample. While we predicted that our media literacy intervention would help Internet users in Indonesia better discern between true and false news stories, we found that this was not the case. Rather, we found that participants in our treatment group were 64% more likely to decrease sharing intentions for false headlines compared to our control group, and also that participants who engaged in our intervention were more cautious about headlines they were exposed to, evinced by a decreased willingness to share both misinformation and trustworthy information with their social media networks. Amidst increasing concern about the implications of online misinformation, these findings suggest that media literacy education initiatives are an effective way to significantly slow the spread of misinformation by reducing a user's inclination to share content with their networks. Our media literacy website and WhatsApp game thus show promise as a media literacy intervention for an Indonesian population.

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APPENDIX

Baseline and endline Questionnaires

Survey Instrument – WAVE 1 & 2

| USAID Media Literacy Project - Baseline 2021 | |
|--|---|
| English | Bahasa_Indonesia |
| Optin | Optin |
| Phone number: #CATI_MOBILENUMBER# | Nomor Telepon: #CATI_MOBILENUMBER# |
| 1) Someone answers 2) Answering machine 3) No Answer 4) Hang Up/Refusal 5) Call Back 6) Under Review 7) Disconnected | 1) Dijawab seseorang 2) Dijawab mesin 3) Tidak ada jawaban 4) Matikan/Tolak 5) Telepon Balik 6) Sedang Ditinjau 7) Terputus |
| Reached an answering machine. | Diterima mesin penjawab telepon. |
| Phone rang and no one answered. | Telepon berdering tetapi tidak ada yang menjawab. |
| Case needs review by a supervisor. | Kasus perlu ditinjau oleh supervisor. |
| Phone was disconnected or out of service. | Telepon terputus atau sedang dalam perbaikan. |
| <p>Hello my name is #Operator#, this is a scientific market survey conducted by GeoPoll. We would like to ask you a few questions about news and media that you may have seen in the past year. Your participation is voluntary you may end this call at any time. Your answers will help improve the quality and delivery of the media.</p> <p>The survey will take approximately 15-20 minutes. You will be rewarded with an airtime credit of #TOPUP# in the next 2 days if you finish the survey. Can we begin now?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1) YES</p> | <p>Halo, nama saya #Operator#, ini adalah sebuah survei yang diselenggarakan oleh GeoPoll. Kami ingin menanyakan beberapa pertanyaan mengenai berita dan media yang mungkin telah anda dengar dari tahun-tahun lalu. Harap berpartisipasi dengan sukarela, dan silahkan mengakhiri telepon ini jika anda tidak tertarik menjawab pertanyaan-pertanyaannya lagi. Jawaban Anda akan bantu meningkatkan kualitas media dunia.</p> <p>Durasi survei kurang lebih 15-20 menit. Anda akan diberikan #TOPUP# kredit pulsa dalam 2 hari jika Anda menyelesaikan survei ini. Bisakah kita mulai sekarang?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: SATU JAWABAN]</p> <p>1) YA</p> |
| Are you interested in participating in this survey? | Anda tertarik untuk berpartisipasi dalam survei ini? |
| <p>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1) Yes 2) Not now but another time in the week 3) No</p> | <p>[OPERATOR: JAWABAN TUNGGAL]</p> <p>1) Ya 2) Tidak sekarang nanti saja dalam minggu ini 3) Tidak</p> |
| Please let us know why you have refused to take the survey. | Harap beri tahu kami mengapa Anda menolak mengikuti survei ini. |
| <p>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1) Not interested 2) Other [specify]</p> | <p>[OPERATOR: JAWABAN TUNGGAL]</p> <p>1) Tidak tertarik 2) Lainnya [jelaskan]</p> |
| When would you like to be called back? | Kapankah Anda ingin ditelepon balik? |
| [REPORT WITH DAY/DATE THE RESPONDENT IS TO BE CALLED BACK] | [HARAP MELAPORKAN HARI DAN TANGGAL YANG DIBERITAHUKAN OLEH RESPONDEN] |
| Thank you, we will call you back at #WhenCallBack# you requested. Thank you again and have a great day! | Terima kasih, kami akan menelepon Anda kembali #WhenCallBack# yang Anda minta. Terima kasih sekali lagi dan semoga hari Anda menyenangkan! |
| [OPERATOR: ENTER CALL NOTES BELOW, WHO YOU SPOKE TO AND WHAT THEY SAID] | [OPERATOR: MASUKKAN CATATAN PANGGILAN DI BAWAH INI, DENGAN SIAPA ANDA BERBICARA DAN APA YANG MEREKA KATAKAN] |

| | |
|--|--|
| You are ineligible for this survey. Thank you for your time and please look out for future GeoPoll surveys! For more information visit GeoPoll.com | Anda tidak dapat berpartisipasi dalam survei ini. Terima kasih untuk waktu Anda, dan harap perhatikan survei GeoPoll yang lainnya! Untuk informasi lebih lanjut, kunjungi GeoPoll.com |
| Thank you for your time, you will be removed from today's survey. | Terima kasih atas waktu Anda. Anda akan dihapus dari survei ini. |
| How old are you? | Berapakah usia Anda? |
| [OPERATOR: RECORD THE AGE IN YEARS – ROUND UP TO NEAREST WHOLE NUMBER. IF THE RESPONDENT GIVES BIRTH YEAR, REPEAT THE QUESTION. ENTER 00 for DON'T KNOW] | [OPERATOR: CATAT USIA DALAM TAHUN – BULATKAN KE ANGKA TERDEKAT. JIKA RESPONDEN MEMBERIKAN TAHUN LAHIR, ULANGI PERTANYAANNYA. MASUKKAN ANGKA 00 untuk TIDAK TAHU] |
| In which province do you live? | Di provinsi manakah Anda tinggal? |
| [OPERATOR: SELECT A SINGLE OPTION] | [OPERATOR: PILIH SATU JAWABAN] |
| 1) ACEH 2) BALI 3) BANTEN 4) BENGKULU 5) GORONTALO 6) JAKARTA 7) JAMBI 8) JAWA BARAT [WEST JAVA] 9) JAWA TENGAH [CENTRAL JAVA] 10) JAWA TIMUR [EAST JAVA] 11) KALIMANTAN BARAT [WEST BORNEO] 12) KALIMANTAN SELATAN [SOUTH BORNEO] 13) KALIMANTAN TENGAH [CENTRAL BORNEO] 14) KALIMANTAN TIMUR [EAST BORNEO] 15) KALIMANTAN UTARA [NORTH BORNEO] 16) KEPULAUAN BANGKA BELITUNG [BANGKA BELITUNG ISLANDS] 17) KEPULAUAN RIAU [RIAU ISLANDS] 18) LAMPUNG 19) MALUKU [MOLUCCAS] 20) MALUKU UTARA [NORTHERN MOLUCCAS] 21) NUSA TENGGARA BARAT [WESTERN LESSER SUNDA ISLANDS] 22) NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR [EASTERN LESSER SUNDA ISLANDS] 23) PAPUA (IRIAN JAYA) 24) PAPUA BARAT (IRIAN JAYA BARAT) [WEST PAPUA] 25) RIAU 26) SULAWESI BARAT (SULBAR) [WEST SULAWESI] 27) SULAWESI SELATAN [SOUTH SULAWESI] 28) SULAWESI TENGAH [CENTRAL SULAWESI] 29) SULAWESI TENGGARA [SOUTHEAST SULAWESI] 30) SULAWESI UTARA [NORTH SULAWESI] 31) SUMATERA BARAT [WEST SUMATRA] 32) SUMATERA SELATAN [SOUTH SUMATRA] 33) SUMATERA UTARA [NORTH SUMATRA] 34) YOGYAKARTA 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | 1) ACEH 2) BALI 3) BANTEN 4) BENGKULU 5) GORONTALO 6) JAKARTA 7) JAMBI 8) JAWA BARAT [WEST JAVA] 9) JAWA TENGAH [CENTRAL JAVA] 10) JAWA TIMUR [EAST JAVA] 11) KALIMANTAN BARAT [WEST BORNEO] 12) KALIMANTAN SELATAN [SOUTH BORNEO] 13) KALIMANTAN TENGAH [CENTRAL BORNEO] 14) KALIMANTAN TIMUR [EAST BORNEO] 15) KALIMANTAN UTARA [NORTH BORNEO] 16) KEPULAUAN BANGKA BELITUNG [BANGKA BELITUNG ISLANDS] 17) KEPULAUAN RIAU [RIAU ISLANDS] 18) LAMPUNG 19) MALUKU [MOLUCCAS] 20) MALUKU UTARA [NORTHERN MOLUCCAS] 21) NUSA TENGGARA BARAT [WESTERN LESSER SUNDA ISLANDS] 22) NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR [EASTERN LESSER SUNDA ISLANDS] 23) PAPUA (IRIAN JAYA) 24) PAPUA BARAT (IRIAN JAYA BARAT) [WEST PAPUA] 25) RIAU 26) SULAWESI BARAT (SULBAR) [WEST SULAWESI] 27) SULAWESI SELATAN [SOUTH SULAWESI] 28) SULAWESI TENGAH [CENTRAL SULAWESI] 29) SULAWESI TENGGARA [SOUTHEAST SULAWESI] 30) SULAWESI UTARA [NORTH SULAWESI] 31) SUMATERA BARAT [WEST SUMATRA] 32) SUMATERA SELATAN [SOUTH SUMATRA] 33) SUMATERA UTARA [NORTH SUMATRA] 34) YOGYAKARTA 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MEMBERITAHU |

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| PLEASE LISTEN TO THE VOICE AND RECORD THE GENDER OF RESPONDENT. | PERHATIKAN SUARA DAN CATAT JENIS KELAMIN REPONDEN |
| [OPERATOR: SELECT A SINGLE OPTION] | [OPERATOR: PILIH SATU JAWABAN] |
| 1) MALE 2) FEMALE 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | 1) PRIA 2) WANITA 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MEMBERITAHU |
| Where do you get your main source of news (national & local) ? | Di mana Anda mendapatkan sumber berita utama Anda (nasional & lokal) ? |
| [OPERATOR: SELECT A SINGLE OPTION] | [OPERATOR: PILIH JAWABAN TUNGGAL] |
| 1) Radio 2) TV 3) Printed newspapers & magazines 4) Social media/Internet 5) Friends & family 6) Other [message boards / public announcements] 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | 1) Radio 2) TV 3) Surat kabar & majalah cetak 4) Media sosial/Internet 5) Teman & keluarga 6) Lainnya [forum diskusi / pengumuman publik] 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB |
| How frequently do you access Social Media platforms such as Instagram/Facebook/WhatsApp? | Seberapa sering Anda menggunakan Media Sosial seperti Instagram/Facebook/WhatsApp? |
| [OPERATOR: SELECT A SINGLE OPTION] | [OPERATOR: PILIH SATU JAWABAN] |
| 1) Daily 2) Weekly 3) Monthly 4) Annually 5) Less often than once a month 6) I've never interacted with social media 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | 1) Setiap hari 2) Seminggu sekali 3) Setiap bulan 4) Setiap tahun 5) Kurang dari sebulan sekali 6) Saya tidak pernah menggunakan media sosial 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB |
| How frequently do you "watch TV"? | Seberapa sering Anda menonton televisi? |
| [OPERATOR: SELECT A SINGLE OPTION] | [OPERATOR: PILIH SATU JAWABAN] |
| 1) Daily 2) Weekly 3) Monthly 4) Annually 5) Less often than once a month 6) I don't watch television 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | 1) Setiap hari 2) Seminggu sekali 3) Setiap bulan 4) Setiap tahun 5) Kurang dari sebulan sekali 6) Saya tidak menonton televisi 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MEMBERITAHU |
| How frequently do you "listen to the radio"? | Seberapa sering Anda mendengarkan radio? |
| [OPERATOR: SELECT A SINGLE OPTION] | [OPERATOR: PILIH SATU JAWABAN] |
| 1) Daily 2) Weekly 3) Monthly 4) Annually 5) Less often than once a month 6) I don't listen to the radio 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | 1) Setiap hari 2) Seminggu sekali 3) Setiap bulan 4) Setiap tahun 5) Kurang dari sebulan sekali 6) Saya tidak mendengar radio 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MEMBERITAHU |

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| How frequently do you read a physical newspaper or magazine? | Seberapa sering Anda membaca koran atau majalah cetak? |
| [OPERATOR: SELECT A SINGLE OPTION] | [OPERATOR: PILIH SATU JAWABAN] |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Daily 2) Weekly 3) Monthly 4) Annually 5) Less often than once a month 6) I've never interacted with print media 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Setiap hari 2) Seminggu sekali 3) Setiap bulan 4) Setiap tahun 5) Kurang dari sebulan sekali 6) Saya tidak membaca media cetak 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MEMBERITAHU |
| How do you spend time online? | Bagaimana Anda menghabiskan waktu secara online? |
| [OPERATOR: SELECT ALL THAT APPLY] | [OPERATOR: PILIH SEMUA YANG RELEVAN] |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Read news 2) Connect with friends & family 3) School [Education] 4) Work 5) Entertainment [games / movies / etc.] 6) Shopping 7) I do not use the internet 8) OTHER 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Membaca berita 2) Terhubung dengan teman & keluarga 3) Sekolah [Pendidikan] 4) Bekerja 5) Hiburan [gim / film / dll.] 6) Berbelanja 7) Saya tidak menggunakan internet 8) LAINNYA 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB |
| Other than for personal stories and photos, which of these social media platforms do you regularly read/watch local news and events on? | Selain untuk urusan pribadi, media sosial manakah di bawah ini yang Anda sering simak untuk berita dan kegiatan dalam negeri? |
| [OPERATOR: SELECT ALL THAT APPLY] | [OPERATOR: PILIH SEMUA YANG BERLAKU] |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Facebook 2) WhatsApp 3) YouTube 4) Twitter 5) Instagram 6) LinkedIn 7) TikTok 8) Other 9) None 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Facebook 2) WhatsApp 3) YouTube 4) Twitter 5) Instagram 6) LinkedIn 7) TikTok 8) Lainnya 9) Tidak Ada 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB |
| Other than for personal stories and photos, which of these social media platforms do you regularly read/watch global news and events on? | Selain untuk urusan pribadi, media sosial manakah di bawah ini yang Anda sering simak untuk berita dan kegiatan luar negeri? |
| [OPERATOR: SELECT ALL THAT APPLY] | [OPERATOR: PILIH SEMUA YANG BERLAKU] |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Facebook 2) WhatsApp 3) YouTube 4) Twitter 5) Instagram 6) LinkedIn 7) TikTok 8) Other 9) None 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Facebook 2) WhatsApp 3) YouTube 4) Twitter 5) Instagram 6) LinkedIn 7) TikTok 8) Lainnya 9) Tidak Ada 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB |

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| Do you have a Facebook account? | Apakah Anda memiliki akun Facebook? |
| [OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE] | [OPERATOR: SATU JAWABAN] |
| 1) YES 2) NO 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | 1) YA 2) TIDAK 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB |
| Do you have a WhatsApp account? | Apakah Anda memiliki akun WhatsApp? |
| [OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE] | [OPERATOR: SATU JAWABAN] |
| 1) YES 2) NO 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | 1) YA 2) TIDAK 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB |
| Do you have a YouTube account? | Apakah Anda memiliki akun YouTube? |
| [OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE] | [OPERATOR: SATU JAWABAN] |
| 1) YES 2) NO 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | 1) YA 2) TIDAK 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB |
| Do you have a Twitter account? | Apakah Anda memiliki akun Twitter? |
| [OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE] | [OPERATOR: PILIH SATU JAWABAN] |
| 1) YES 2) NO 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | 1) YA 2) TIDAK 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB |
| Do you have an Instagram account? | Apakah Anda memiliki akun Instagram? |
| [OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE] | [OPERATOR: PILIH SATU JAWABAN] |
| 1) YES 2) NO 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | 1) YA 2) TIDAK 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB |
| Do you have a LinkedIn account? | Apakah Anda memiliki akun LinkedIn? |
| [OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE] | [OPERATOR: PILIH SATU JAWABAN] |
| 1) YES 2) NO 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | 1) YA 2) TIDAK 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB |
| Do you have a TikTok account? | Apakah Anda memiliki akun TikTok? |
| [OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE] | [OPERATOR: PILIH SATU JAWABAN] |
| 1) YES 2) NO 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | 1) YA 2) TIDAK 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB |
| Do you have any "other" social media account? | Apakah Anda memiliki akun sosial media yang lain? |
| [OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE] | [OPERATOR: SATU JAWABAN] |
| 1) YES 2) NO 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | 1) YA 2) TIDAK 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB |

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| Thinking back to the last time you used social media, how often do you read news stories before you share them with others? | Saat menggunakan media sosial, seberapa sering Anda membaca berita terlebih dahulu sebelum menyebarkannya kepada orang lain? |
| [OPERATOR: SELECT A SINGLE OPTION] | [OPERATOR: PILIH SATU JAWABAN] |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Always 2) Very Often 3) Sometimes 4) Rarely 5) Never 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Selalu 2) Sangat sering 3) Kadang-kadang 4) Jarang 5) Tidak pernah 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MEMBERITAHU |
| Why do you share content on social media? | Mengapa Anda membagikan konten di media sosial? |
| [OPERATOR: SELECT ALL THAT APPLY. DO NOT READ CATEGORIES. CODE ANSWERS TO CATEGORIES. PROBE TO ENSURE ALL APPLICABLE ANSWERS ARE PROVIDED] | [OPERATOR: PILIH SEMUA YANG RELEVAN. JANGAN BACAKAN KATEGORI. BERI KODE JAWABAN SESUAI KATEGORI. SELIDIKI UNTUK MEMASTIKAN SEMUA JAWABAN YANG RELEVAN TELAH DIBERIKAN] |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) YOU LOVE ASSISTING OTHERS 2) IT FEELS RIGHT TO ASSIST OTHERS TO RESOLVE THEIR ISSUES 3) YOU WANT TO MOTIVATE AND INSPIRE OTHERS 4) YOU WANT TO OFFER INFORMATION TO OTHERS 5) YOU WANT TO ADMONISH OTHERS 6) YOU WANT TO GET FEEDBACK ON THE INFORMATION YOU HAVE FOUND 7) YOU WANT TO SHARE INFORMATION THAT MIGHT INTEREST OR ENTERTAIN OTHERS 8) OTHER 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) ANDA SENANG MEMBANTU ORANG LAIN 2) MEMBANTU ORANG LAIN MENYELESAIKAN MASALAHNYA TERASA SEBAGAI SESUATU YANG Località Poggio Pertuso, 23, Poggio Pertuso, Italia, 58019 BENAR 3) ANDA INGIN MEMOTIVASI DAN MENGINSPIRASI ORANG LAIN 4) ANDA INGIN MEMBERIKAN INFORMASI KEPADA ORANG LAIN 5) ANDA INGIN MENEGUR ORANG LAIN 6) ANDA INGIN MENDAPATKAN UMPAN BALIK MENGENAI INFORMASI YANG TELAH ANDA TEMUKAN 7) ANDA INGIN MEMBAGIKAN INFORMASI YANG MUNGKIN MENARIK MINAT ATAU MENGHIBUR ORANG LAIN 8) LAINNYA 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB |
| When liking or sharing a news item on social media, what part of the post do you typically read? | Ketika menyukai atau membagikan berita di media sosial, bagian mana dari posting tersebut yang biasanya Anda baca? |
| [OPERATOR: SELECT A SINGLE OPTION] | [OPERATOR: PILIH SATU JAWABAN] |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Just the headline 2) The headline and the comments 3) Some of the linked article 4) The entire article 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Judul berita saja 2) Judul berita dan komentarnya 3) Beberapa tautan artikel 4) Seluruh artikel 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB |
| How often do you challenge the legitimacy of news stories that get posted on social media by friends or family members? | Seberapa sering Anda mempertanyakan kebenaran kisah berita yang diposting di media sosial oleh teman atau anggota keluarga? |
| [OPERATOR: SELECT A SINGLE OPTION] | [OPERATOR: PILIH JAWABAN TUNGGAL] |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Always 2) Very Often 3) Sometimes 4) Rarely 5) Never 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Selalu 2) Sangat Jarang 3) Kadang-kadang 4) Jarang 5) Tidak pernah 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB |

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| <p>Do you verify news stories before you share them on social media platforms?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1) Yes - always 2) Usually 3) Sometimes 4) Rarely 5) No - never 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED</p> | <p>Apakah Anda memverifikasi kisah berita sebelum membagikannya di platform media sosial?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: JAWABAN TUNGGAL]</p> <p>1) Ya - selalu 2) Sering 3) Kadang-kadang 4) Jarang 5) Tidak - tidak pernah 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB</p> |
| <p>How do you verify news stories before you share them on social media platforms?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: SELECT ALL THAT APPLY. DO NOT READ CATEGORIES. CODE ANSWERS TO CATEGORIES. PROBE TO ENSURE ALL APPLICABLE ANSWERS ARE PROVIDED]</p> <p>1) THROUGH FRIENDS/FAMILY 2) LOOKING AT OTHER NEWS WEBSITES 3) SEARCHING ONLINE FOR INFORMATION 4) READING A PHYSICAL NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE 5) LISTENING TO RADIO NEWS 6) WATCHING TELEVISION 7) DISCUSSING NEWS WITH WORK COLLEAGUES 8) READING BOOKS 9) NATIONAL POLITICAL LEADERS 10) RELIGIOUS LEADERS 11) INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL LEADERS 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED</p> | <p>Bagaimana Anda memverifikasi kisah berita sebelum membagikannya di platform media sosial?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: PILIH SEMUA YANG RELEVAN. JANGAN BACAKAN KATEGORI. BERI KODE JAWABAN SESUAI KATEGORI. SELIDIKI UNTUK MEMASTIKAN SEMUA JAWABAN YANG RELEVAN TELAH DIBERIKAN]</p> <p>1) MELALUI TEMAN/KELUARGA 2) MELIHAT SITUS WEB BERITA LAIN 3) Mencari informasi secara online 4) MEMBACA SURAT KABAR ATAU MAJALAH FISIK 5) MENDENGARKAN BERITA RADIO 6) MENONTON TELEVISI 7) MENDISKUSIKAN BERITA DENGAN REKAN KERJA 8) MEMBACA BUKU 9) PEMIMPIN POLITIK NASIONAL 10) TOKOH AGAMA 11) PEMIMPIN POLITIK INTERNASIONAL 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB</p> |
| <p>Have you ever shared a news story online that you later found out was made up?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1) YES 2) NO 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED</p> | <p>Pernahkah Anda membagikan kisah berita online yang belakangan Anda ketahui fiktif?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: SATU JAWABAN]</p> <p>1) YA 2) TIDAK 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB</p> |
| <p>How did you find out the story you shared was made up? Reply with how you found out the story was false.</p> <p>[OPERATOR: RECORD RESPONSE BY MAIN REASON. ENTER 88 FOR DON'T KNOW & 99 FOR REFUSED]</p> | <p>Bagaimana Anda mengetahui bahwa kisah yang Anda bagikan itu fiktif? Jawablah mengenai cara Anda mengetahui bahwa kisah itu fiktif.</p> <p>[OPERATOR: CATAT JAWABAN BERDASARKAN ALASAN UTAMA. MASUKKAN 88 UNTUK TIDAK TAHU DAN & 99 UNTUK MENOLAK MENJAWAB]</p> |
| <p>Have you ever shared a story online that you knew at the time of sharing was made up?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1) YES 2) NO 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED</p> | <p>Pernahkah Anda membagikan kisah secara online yang Anda ketahui pada saat itu sebagai fiktif?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: SATU JAWABAN]</p> <p>1) YA 2) TIDAK 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB</p> |
| <p>Why do you share news stories that you know to be false? Reply with the main reason why you share.</p> | <p>Kenapa Anda tidak menyebarkan berita hoax? Harap menjawab dengan satu alasan</p> |

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| [OPERATOR: RECORD RESPONSE BY MAIN REASON. ENTER 88 FOR DON'T KNOW & 99 FOR REFUSED] | [OPERATOR: CATAT JAWABAN BERDASARKAN ALASAN UTAMA. MASUKKAN 88 UNTUK TIDAK TAHU DAN & 99 UNTUK MENOLAK MENJAWAB] |
| Now we're going to ask about some recent news events: | Sekarang kita akan bertanya-tanya mengenai berita-berita terkini: |
| [OPERATOR: PRESS NEXT TO PROCEED AND VIEW THE STATEMENTS] | [OPERATOR: TEKAN TOMBOL BERIKUT UNTUK LANJUT DAN TINJAU PERNYATAAN-PERNYATAAN] |
| 1) NEXT | 1) BERIKUT |
| START OF RANDOMIZATION MODULE 1 | |
| Adding pepper to your soup or other meals DOES NOT prevent or cure COVID-19. | Menambahkan merica ke sup Anda atau hidangan lain TIDAK AKAN mencegah atau mengobati COVID-19. |
| Did you hear of this story? | Apakah Anda pernah mendengar kisah ini? |
| [OPERATOR: SELECT A SINGLE OPTION] | [OPERATOR: PILIH SATU JAWABAN] |
| 1) YES 2) NO 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | 1) YA 2) TIDAK 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB |
| Exposing yourself to the sun or temperatures higher than 25°C DOES NOT protect you from COVID-19. | Memaparkan diri Anda di bawah sinar matahari atau suhu di atas 25°C TIDAK AKAN melindungi Anda dari COVID-19. |
| Did you hear of this story? | Apakah Anda pernah mendengar kisah ini? |
| [OPERATOR: SELECT A SINGLE OPTION] | [OPERATOR: PILIH SATU JAWABAN] |
| 1) YES 2) NO 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | 1) YA 2) TIDAK 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB |
| President Duterte of the Philippines Response to the Coronavirus: 'Shoot Them Dead' | Respons Presiden Filipina Duterte mengenai virus Corona: 'Tembak Mati Mereka' |
| Did you hear of this story? | Apakah Anda pernah mendengar kisah ini? |
| [OPERATOR: SELECT A SINGLE OPTION] | [OPERATOR: PILIH SATU JAWABAN] |
| 1) YES 2) NO 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | 1) YA 2) TIDAK 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB |
| Migrant Workers Making Covid Gear Most Vulnerable in Pandemic. | Pekerja Migran yang Membuat Perlengkapan Covid Adalah yang Paling Rentan selama Pandemi. |
| Did you hear of this story? | Apakah Anda pernah mendengar kisah ini? |
| [OPERATOR: SELECT A SINGLE OPTION] | [OPERATOR: PILIH SATU JAWABAN] |
| 1) YES 2) NO 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | 1) YA 2) TIDAK 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB |
| Indonesia enforces requirement for improved worker lodging to rein in Covid-19. | Indonesia menegakkan ketentuan untuk peningkatan penginapan pekerja guna mengendalikan Covid-19. |
| Did you hear of this story? | Apakah Anda pernah mendengar kisah ini? |
| [OPERATOR: SELECT A SINGLE OPTION] | [OPERATOR: PILIH SATU JAWABAN] |

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|---|---|
| 1) YES 2) NO 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | 1) YA 2) TIDAK 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB |
| END OF RANDOMIZATION MODULE 1 | |
| How do you rate its accuracy? | Bagaimana Anda menilai ketepatannya? |
| [OPERATOR: SELECT A SINGLE OPTION] | [OPERATOR: PILIH SATU JAWABAN] |
| 1) Very accurate 2) Somewhat accurate 3) Neutral 4) Somewhat inaccurate 5) Very inaccurate 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | 1) Sangat tepat 2) Agak tepat 3) Netral 4) Agak tidak tepat 5) Sangat tidak tepat 99) MENOLAK MEMBERITAHU 88) TIDAK TAHU |
| Would you consider sharing or posting this story on social media? | Apakah Anda akan mempertimbangkan untuk membagikan atau memosting kisah ini di media sosial? |
| [OPERATOR: SELECT A SINGLE OPTION] | [OPERATOR: PILIH JAWABAN TUNGGAL] |
| 1) Yes - I would post 2) Probably - I would post 3) Probably not post 4) No - I never post about this topic 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | 1) Ya - saya akan posting 2) Mungkin - saya akan posting 3) Mungkin tidak akan saya posting 4) Tidak - saya tidak pernah memosting tentang topik ini 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB |
| START OF RANDOMIZATION MODULE 2 | |
| Reversal of Earth's magnetic poles may have triggered Neanderthal extinction - and it could happen again. | Berbaliknya kutub magnet bumi mungkin telah memicu kepunahan Neanderthal -- dan itu bisa terjadi kembali. |
| Did you hear of this story? | Apakah Anda pernah mendengar kisah ini? |
| [OPERATOR: SELECT A SINGLE OPTION] | [OPERATOR: PILIH SATU JAWABAN] |
| 1) YES 2) NO 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | 1) YA 2) TIDAK 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB |
| Potential travel bubbles with other SEA countries after Malaysia-Indonesia deal. | Potensi gelembung perjalanan (travel bubble) dengan negara Asia Tenggara lain setelah kesepakatan Malaysia-Indonesia. |
| Did you hear of this story? | Apakah Anda pernah mendengar kisah ini? |
| [OPERATOR: SELECT A SINGLE OPTION] | [OPERATOR: PILIH SATU JAWABAN] |
| 1) YES 2) NO 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | 1) YA 2) TIDAK 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB |
| Indonesia threatens to quit Paris climate deal over palm oil | Indonesia mengancam akan keluar dari Perjanjian Iklim Paris terkait isu minyak kelapa sawit |
| Did you hear of this story? | Apakah Anda pernah mendengar kisah ini? |
| [OPERATOR: SELECT A SINGLE OPTION] | [OPERATOR: PILIH SATU JAWABAN] |
| 1) YES 2) NO 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | 1) YA 2) TIDAK 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB |

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| Indonesia and Malaysia call for ASEAN meeting on Myanmar coup. | Indonesia dan Malaysia mengimbau diselenggarakannya pertemuan ASEAN untuk membahas kudeta Myanmar. |
| Did you hear of this story? | Apakah Anda pernah mendengar kisah ini? |
| [OPERATOR: SELECT A SINGLE OPTION] | [OPERATOR: PILIH SATU JAWABAN] |
| 1) YES 2) NO 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | 1) YA 2) TIDAK 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB |
| Asia Destinations Look to Indian Tourists as Chinese Remain Home. | Tempat Destinasi Asia Berpaling ke Turis India Setelah Turis Tionghoa Tidak Lagi Berwisata ke Luar Negeri. |
| Did you hear of this story? | Apakah Anda pernah mendengar kisah ini? |
| [OPERATOR: SELECT A SINGLE OPTION] | [OPERATOR: PILIH SATU JAWABAN] |
| 1) YES 2) NO 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | 1) YA 2) TIDAK 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB |
| END OF RANDOMIZATION MODULE 2 | |
| How do you rate its accuracy? | Bagaimana Anda menilai ketepatannya? |
| [OPERATOR: SELECT A SINGLE OPTION] | [OPERATOR: PILIH SATU JAWABAN] |
| 1) Very accurate 2) Somewhat accurate 3) Neutral 4) Somewhat inaccurate 5) Very inaccurate 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | 1) Sangat tepat 2) Agak tepat 3) Netral 4) Agak tidak tepat 5) Sangat tidak tepat 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB |
| Would you consider sharing or posting this story on social media? | Apakah Anda akan mempertimbangkan untuk membagikan atau memosting kisah ini di media sosial? |
| [OPERATOR: SELECT A SINGLE OPTION] | [OPERATOR: PILIH JAWABAN TUNGGAL] |
| 1) Yes - I would post 2) Probably - I would post 3) Probably not post 4) No - I never post about this topic 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | 1) Ya - saya akan posting 2) Mungkin - saya akan posting 3) Mungkin tidak akan saya posting 4) Tidak - saya tidak pernah memosting tentang topik ini 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB |
| START OF RANDOMIZATION MODULE 3 | |
| Chinese-made vaccines help Asian countries combat COVID-19. | Vaksin buatan Tiongkok membantu negara-negara Asia memberantas COVID-19. |
| Did you hear of this story? | Apakah Anda pernah mendengar kisah ini? |
| [OPERATOR: SELECT A SINGLE OPTION] | [OPERATOR: PILIH SATU JAWABAN] |
| 1) YES 2) NO 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | 1) YA 2) TIDAK 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB |
| Badminton: Asian tournaments delayed due to COVID-19 pandemic. | Badminton: Turnamen Asia ditunda akibat pandemi COVID-19. |
| Did you hear of this story? | Apakah Anda pernah mendengar kisah ini? |
| [OPERATOR: SELECT A SINGLE OPTION] | [OPERATOR: PILIH SATU JAWABAN] |

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| <p>1) YES 2) NO 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED</p> | <p>1) YA 2) TIDAK 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB</p> |
| <p>Indonesia economy shrinks in 2020 for first time in two decades: GDP plunged 2.07% last year as COVID-19 crippled business activity.</p> <p>Did you hear of this story?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: SELECT A SINGLE OPTION]</p> <p>1) YES 2) NO 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED</p> | <p>Perekonomian Indonesia menyusut pada 2020 untuk pertama kalinya dalam dua dekade: PDB anjlok 2.07% pada tahun lalu karena COVID-19 melumpuhkan aktivitas bisnis.</p> <p>Apakah Anda pernah mendengar kisah ini?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: PILIH SATU JAWABAN]</p> <p>1) YA 2) TIDAK 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB</p> |
| <p>Malaysia's GDP shrinks 5.6% in COVID-marred 2020: After economy contracts 3.4% in Q4, central bank warns of ongoing jobs weakness.</p> <p>Did you hear of this story?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: SELECT A SINGLE OPTION]</p> <p>1) YES 2) NO 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED</p> | <p>PDB Malaysia menyusut 5,6% pada tahun 2020 yang dilumpuhkan oleh COVID: Setelah perekonomian menurun 3,4% pada Triwulan 4, bank sentral memperingatkan kondisi lemahnya lapangan kerja yang sedang berlangsung.</p> <p>Apakah Anda pernah mendengar kisah ini?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: PILIH SATU JAWABAN]</p> <p>1) YA 2) TIDAK 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB</p> |
| <p>25 cases of flesh-eating bacteria infection reported in hospital in northern Thailand.</p> <p>Did you hear of this story?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: SELECT A SINGLE OPTION]</p> <p>1) YES 2) NO 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED</p> | <p>25 kasus infeksi bakteri pemakan daging dilaporkan di rumah sakit di Thailand utara.</p> <p>Apakah Anda pernah mendengar kisah ini?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: PILIH SATU JAWABAN]</p> <p>1) YA 2) TIDAK 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB</p> |
| END OF RANDOMIZATION MODULE 3 | |
| <p>How do you rate its accuracy?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: SELECT A SINGLE OPTION]</p> <p>1) Very accurate 2) Somewhat accurate 3) Neutral 4) Somewhat inaccurate 5) Very inaccurate 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED</p> | <p>Bagaimana Anda menilai ketepatannya?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: PILIH SATU JAWABAN]</p> <p>1) Sangat tepat 2) Agak tepat 3) Netral 4) Agak tidak tepat 5) Sangat tidak tepat 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB</p> |
| <p>Would you consider sharing or posting this story on social media?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: SELECT A SINGLE OPTION]</p> <p>1) Yes - I would post 2) Probably - I would post 3) Probably not post 4) No - I never post about this topic</p> | <p>Apakah Anda akan mempertimbangkan untuk membagikan atau memosting kisah ini di media sosial?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: PILIH JAWABAN TUNGGAL]</p> <p>1) Ya - saya akan posting 2) Mungkin - saya akan posting 3) Mungkin tidak akan saya posting 4) Tidak - saya tidak pernah memosting tentang topik ini</p> |

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| 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB |
| START OF RANDOMIZATION MODULE 4 | |
| Vietnam Without Covid-19 Death Cases Due to Hot Tea and Lemon Blend. | Vietnam tanpa Kasus Kematian Covid-19 Berkat Teh Panas yang Dicampur Perasan Lemon. |
| Did you hear of this story? | Apakah Anda pernah mendengar kisah ini? |
| [OPERATOR: SELECT A SINGLE OPTION] | [OPERATOR: PILIH SATU JAWABAN] |
| 1) YES 2) NO 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | 1) YA 2) TIDAK 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB |
| India fighting COVID-19: Simple and rough! | India memerangi COVID-19: Sederhana dan keras! |
| Did you hear of this story? | Apakah Anda pernah mendengar kisah ini? |
| [OPERATOR: SELECT A SINGLE OPTION] | [OPERATOR: PILIH SATU JAWABAN] |
| 1) YES 2) NO 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | 1) YA 2) TIDAK 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB |
| UN reports migrants and illegals in Malaysia [Indonesia] resisting COVID-19 tests. | PBB melaporkan pendatang migran dan ilegal di Malaysia [Indonesia] yang menolak tes COVID-19. |
| Did you hear of this story? | Apakah Anda pernah mendengar kisah ini? |
| [OPERATOR: SELECT A SINGLE OPTION] | [OPERATOR: PILIH SATU JAWABAN] |
| 1) YES 2) NO 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | 1) YA 2) TIDAK 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB |
| Chinese workers in the country increase by more than 10 million. | Pekerja Tionghoa di negara ini meningkat sebanyak lebih dari 10 juta. |
| Did you hear of this story? | Apakah Anda pernah mendengar kisah ini? |
| [OPERATOR: SELECT A SINGLE OPTION] | [OPERATOR: PILIH SATU JAWABAN] |
| 1) YES 2) NO 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | 1) YA 2) TIDAK 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB |
| Indonesia Listed in United States Visa Exemption Program | Indonesia Tercantum dalam Program Pembebasan Visa Amerika Serikat |
| Did you hear of this story? | Apakah Anda pernah mendengar kisah ini? |
| [OPERATOR: SELECT A SINGLE OPTION] | [OPERATOR: PILIH SATU JAWABAN] |
| 1) YES 2) NO 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | 1) YA 2) TIDAK 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB |
| END OF RANDOMIZATION MODULE 4 | |
| How do you rate its accuracy? | Bagaimana Anda menilai ketepatannya? |
| [OPERATOR: SELECT A SINGLE OPTION] | [OPERATOR: PILIH SATU JAWABAN] |
| 1) Very accurate | 1) Sangat tepat |

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| 2) Somewhat accurate 3) Neutral 4) Somewhat inaccurate 5) Very inaccurate 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | 2) Agak tepat 3) Netral 4) Agak tidak tepat 5) Sangat tidak tepat 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB |
| Would you consider sharing or posting this story on social media? [OPERATOR: SELECT A SINGLE OPTION] | Apakah Anda akan mempertimbangkan untuk membagikan atau memosting kisah ini di media sosial? [OPERATOR: PILIH JAWABAN TUNGGAL] |
| 1) Yes - I would post 2) Probably - I would post 3) Probably not post 4) No - I never post about this topic 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | 1) Ya - saya akan posting 2) Mungkin - saya akan posting 3) Mungkin tidak akan saya posting 4) Tidak - saya tidak pernah memosting tentang topik ini 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB |
| START OF RANDOMIZATION MODULE 5 | |
| European Commission classifies most palm oil fuels as unsustainable and bans products from Indonesia. Did you hear of this story? [OPERATOR: SELECT A SINGLE OPTION] | Komisi Eropa menggolongkan sebagian besar bahan bakar minyak kelapa sawit sebagai tidak berkelanjutan dan melarang produk-produk dari Indonesia. Apakah Anda pernah mendengar kisah ini? [OPERATOR: PILIH SATU JAWABAN] |
| 1) YES 2) NO 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | 1) YA 2) TIDAK 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB |
| Aung San Suu Kyi was photographed facing off with Military Troops in recent coup. Did you hear of this story? [OPERATOR: SELECT A SINGLE OPTION] | Foto Aung San Suu Kyi sedang menghadapi Pasukan Militer dalam kudeta baru-baru ini. Apakah Anda pernah mendengar kisah ini? [OPERATOR: PILIH SATU JAWABAN] |
| 1) YES 2) NO 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | 1) YA 2) TIDAK 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB |
| Ministry Creates New Security Screening Procedure For Chinese Tourists. Did you hear of this story? [OPERATOR: SELECT A SINGLE OPTION] | Kementerian Menciptakan Prosedur Pemeriksaan Keamanan Baru untuk Turis Tionghoa. Apakah Anda pernah mendengar kisah ini? [OPERATOR: PILIH SATU JAWABAN] |
| 1) YES 2) NO 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | 1) YA 2) TIDAK 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB |
| International Olympic Committee and Tokyo 2020 organizers cancel Olympic Games and launch fireworks. Did you hear of this story? [OPERATOR: SELECT A SINGLE OPTION] | Komite Olimpiade Internasional dan penyelenggara Tokyo 2020 membatalkan Pertandingan Olimpiade dan meluncurkan kembang api. Apakah Anda pernah mendengar kisah ini? [OPERATOR: PILIH SATU JAWABAN] |
| 1) YES 2) NO 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | 1) YA 2) TIDAK 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB |

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| Unemployment Continues to Increase and Highest in History 2.05 Million People - Department of Statistics Indonesia. | Pengangguran Terus Berlanjut dan Tertinggi dalam Sejarah dengan jumlah 2.05 Juta Orang - Badan Pusat Statistik Indonesia. |
| Did you hear of this story? | Apakah Anda pernah mendengar kisah ini? |
| [OPERATOR: SELECT A SINGLE OPTION] | [OPERATOR: PILIH SATU JAWABAN] |
| 1) YES 2) NO 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | 1) YA 2) TIDAK 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB |
| END OF RANDOMIZATION MODULE 5 | |
| How do you rate its accuracy? | Bagaimana Anda menilai ketepatannya? |
| [OPERATOR: SELECT A SINGLE OPTION] | [OPERATOR: PILIH SATU JAWABAN] |
| 1) Very accurate 2) Somewhat accurate 3) Neutral 4) Somewhat inaccurate 5) Very inaccurate 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | 1) Sangat tepat 2) Agak tepat 3) Netral 4) Agak tidak tepat 5) Sangat tidak tepat 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB |
| Would you consider sharing or posting this story on social media? | Apakah Anda akan mempertimbangkan untuk membagikan atau memosting kisah ini di media sosial? |
| [OPERATOR: SELECT A SINGLE OPTION] | [OPERATOR: PILIH JAWABAN TUNGGAL] |
| 1) Yes - I would post 2) Probably - I would post 3) Probably not post 4) No - I never post about this topic 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | 1) Ya - saya akan posting 2) Mungkin - saya akan posting 3) Mungkin tidak akan saya posting 4) Tidak - saya tidak pernah memosting tentang topik ini 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB |
| START OF RANDOMIZATION MODULE 6 | |
| Ants Can Eat Human Brain By Entry From The Ear | Semut Dapat Memakan Otak Manusia dengan Masuk Melalui Telinga |
| Did you hear of this story? | Pernahkah Anda mendengar kisah ini? |
| [OPERATOR: SELECT A SINGLE OPTION] | [OPERATOR: PILIH SATU JAWABAN] |
| 1) YES 2) NO 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | 1) YA 2) TIDAK 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB |
| NASA confirms the possibility of the sun rising from the west. | NASA mengonfirmasikan kemungkinan matahari terbit dari barat. |
| Did you hear of this story? | Apakah Anda pernah mendengar kisah ini? |
| [OPERATOR: SELECT A SINGLE OPTION] | [OPERATOR: PILIH SATU JAWABAN] |
| 1) YES 2) NO 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | 1) YA 2) TIDAK 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB |
| If Chinese foreign workers are refused entry, Indonesia's [Malaysia] Internet will be blocked. | Jika pekerja asing Tionghoa ditolak masuk, Internet Indonesia [Malaysia] akan diblokir. |
| Did you hear of this story? | Apakah Anda pernah mendengar kisah ini? |

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| [OPERATOR: SELECT A SINGLE OPTION] | [OPERATOR: PILIH SATU JAWABAN] |
| 1) YES 2) NO 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | 1) YA 2) TIDAK 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB |
| Entering without a passport or visa allows Chinese foreign workers to become citizens. | Masuk tanpa paspor atau visa memungkinkan pekerja asing Tionghoa untuk menjadi warga negara. |
| Did you hear of this story? | Apakah Anda pernah mendengar kisah ini? |
| [OPERATOR: SELECT A SINGLE OPTION] | [OPERATOR: PILIH SATU JAWABAN] |
| 1) YES 2) NO 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | 1) YA 2) TIDAK 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB |
| Eruption of Mt. Merapi in Indonesia spewed more CO2 than every car driven in history showing climate change is natural. | Letusan Gunung Merapi di Indonesia memuntahkan lebih banyak CO2 daripada semua mobil yang pernah dikendarai oleh manusia sehingga memperlihatkan bahwa perubahan iklim itu sesuatu yang alamiah. |
| Did you hear of this story? | Apakah Anda pernah mendengar kisah ini? |
| [OPERATOR: SELECT A SINGLE OPTION] | [OPERATOR: PILIH SATU JAWABAN] |
| 1) YES 2) NO 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | 1) YA 2) TIDAK 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB |
| END OF RANDOMIZATION MODULE 6 | |
| How do you rate its accuracy? | Bagaimana Anda menilai ketepatannya? |
| [OPERATOR: SELECT A SINGLE OPTION] | [OPERATOR: PILIH SATU JAWABAN] |
| 1) Very accurate 2) Somewhat accurate 3) Neutral 4) Somewhat inaccurate 5) Very inaccurate 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | 1) Sangat tepat 2) Agak tepat 3) Netral 4) Agak tidak tepat 5) Sangat tidak tepat 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB |
| Would you consider sharing or posting this story on social media? | Apakah Anda akan mempertimbangkan untuk membagikan atau memosting kisah ini di media sosial? |
| [OPERATOR: SELECT A SINGLE OPTION] | [OPERATOR: PILIH JAWABAN TUNGGAL] |
| 1) Yes - I would post 2) Probably - I would post 3) Probably not post 4) No - I never post about this topic 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | 1) Ya - saya akan posting 2) Mungkin - saya akan posting 3) Mungkin tidak akan saya posting 4) Tidak - saya tidak pernah memosting tentang topik ini 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB |
| What is the range of the amount you typically (normal pay before lockdown) get paid in month in Indonesian Rupiah? | Berapakah kisaran jumlah yang biasanya Anda peroleh per bulan (gaji normal sebelum karantina) dalam mata uang Rupiah? |
| [OPERATOR: SINGLE RESPONSE] | [OPERATOR: JAWABAN TUNGGAL] |
| 1) Up to 802,000 2) More than 802,000 and up to 12,030,000 3) More than 12,030,000 and up to 16,050,000 4) More than 16,050,000 and up to 20,060,000 5) More than 20,060,000 and up to 24,070,000 | 1) Hingga 802000 2) Lebih dari 802000 hingga 12030000 3) Lebih dari 12030000 hingga 16050000 4) Lebih dari 16050000 hingga 20060000 5) Lebih dari 20060000 hingga 24070000 |

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| 6) More than 24,070,000 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | 6) Lebih dari 24070000 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB |
| What's your highest level of education? | Apa tingkat pendidikan tertinggi Anda? |
| [OPERATOR: SELECT A SINGLE OPTION] | [OPERATOR: PILIH SATU JAWABAN] |
| 1) Have never attended school 2) Did not complete primary education 3) Primary 4) Secondary 5) College/OND 6) University/HND 7) Quranic education 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | 1) Tidak pernah bersekolah 2) Tidak menyelesaikan pendidikan sekolah dasar 3) Sekolah dasar [SD] 4) Sekolah menengah pertama/atas [SMP/SMA] 5) Perguruan Tinggi/OND [Ijasah Nasional Biasa] 6) Universitas/HND [Diploma Nasional Tertinggi] 7) Pendidikan Qurani 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MEMBERITAHU |
| Do you live in an urban or rural area? | Anda tinggal di kota besar atau kota kecil? |
| [OPERATOR: SELECT A SINGLE OPTION] | [OPERATOR: PILIH SATU JAWABAN] |
| 1) Urban area 2) Rural area 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | 1) Daerah Perkotaan 2) Daerah Perdesaan 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MEMBERITAHU |
| What religion are you affiliated with? | Terafiliasi dengan agama apakah Anda? |
| [OPERATOR: SELECT A SINGLE OPTION] | [OPERATOR: PILIH JAWABAN TUNGGAL] |
| 1) Christian 2) Muslim 3) Buddhist 4) Hindu 5) Other 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | 1) Kristen 2) Muslim 3) Buddha 4) Hindu 5) Lainnya 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB |
| Generally speaking, do you have confidence in the media? Do you have a great deal of trust, quite a lot of trust, not very much trust or none at all? | Secara umum, apakah Anda percaya dengan media? Apakah Anda sangat percaya, cukup percaya, tidak begitu percaya atau tidak percaya sama sekali? |
| [OPERATOR: READ RESPONSES. SELECT ONE RESPONSE FOR EACH OPTION] | [OPERATOR: BACAKAN JAWABAN. PILIH SATU JAWABAN UNTUK SETIAP OPSI] |
| 1) Printed press [physical newspaper/magazine] 2) TV 3) Online press 4) Radio | 1) Media cetak [surat kabar/majalah fisik] 2) TV 3) Media online 4) Radio |
| Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you need to be very careful in dealing with people? | Secara umum, menurut Anda apakah sebagian besar orang dapat dipercaya atau Anda mesti sangat berhati-hati sangat berhubungan dengan orang lain? |
| [OPERATOR: SELECT A SINGLE OPTION] | [OPERATOR: PILIH JAWABAN TUNGGAL] |
| 1) Most people can be trusted 2) You need to be very careful 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | 1) Sebagian besar orang dapat dipercaya 2) Anda mesti sangat berhati-hati 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB |
| Generally speaking, would you say you have trust in the government? | Secara umum, menurut Anda apakah Anda memiliki kepercayaan pada pemerintah? |
| [OPERATOR: SELECT A SINGLE OPTION] | [OPERATOR: PILIH JAWABAN TUNGGAL] |
| 1) A great deal 2) Quite a lot 3) Not very much | 1) Sangat percaya 2) Cukup percaya 3) Tidak begitu percaya |

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| 4) None at all 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | 4) Tidak percaya sama sekali 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB |
| How interested would you say you are in politics? | Seberapa tertarikkah Anda dengan dunia politik? |
| [OPERATOR: SELECT A SINGLE OPTION] | [OPERATOR: PILIH JAWABAN TUNGGAL] |
| 1) Very interested 2) Somewhat interested 3) Not very interested 4) Not interested at all 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | 1) Sangat tertarik 2) Cukup tertarik 3) Tidak begitu tertarik 4) Tidak tertarik sama sekali 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB |
| Do you support a political party? | Apakah anda mendukung salah satu partai politik? |
| [OPERATOR: SELECT A SINGLE OPTION] | [OPERATOR: PILIH SATU JAWABAN] |
| 1) YES 2) NO 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | 1) YA 2) TIDAK 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB |
| Did you vote in the most recent national election? | Apakah Anda mencoblos pada pemilu nasional terakhir? |
| [OPERATOR: SELECT A SINGLE OPTION] | [OPERATOR: PILIH SATU JAWABAN] |
| 1) YES 2) NO 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | 1) YA 2) TIDAK 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB |
| Have you ever contacted a government office or official? | Apakah Anda pernah menghubungi kantor atau pejabat pemerintah? |
| [OPERATOR: SELECT A SINGLE OPTION] | [OPERATOR: PILIH SATU JAWABAN] |
| 1) YES 2) NO 88) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED | 1) YA 2) TIDAK 88) TIDAK TAHU 99) MENOLAK MENJAWAB |
| Please note that some of the events that you were asked about during this study may not have been accurate events. They were intentionally asked in this way to understand certain misperceptions on that respective event. All of your responses are confidential. | Harap perhatikan bahwa sejumlah peristiwa yang ditanyakan kepada Anda selama penelitian ini mungkin bukan peristiwa yang akurat. Peristiwa itu sengaja ditanyakan sedemikian rupa untuk memahami mispersepsi tertentu mengenai peristiwa tersebut. Semua jawaban Anda akan dirahasiakan. |
| Thank you for answering the questions. We will send you a web-based link via SMS within the next day. Please click on the link sent to you and spend at least five minutes exploring the content to earn 10,000 IDR in airtime credit. GeoPoll will recontact you within three weeks to further evaluate how you interact with news stories on social media. Your engagement with the materials on the website is very important and you can earn 10,000 IDR after ten minutes, so please click on the link when you have time. | Terima kasih telah menjawab pertanyaan. Kami akan mengirim Anda tautan berbasis web melalui SMS pada hari berikutnya. Harap klik tautan yang dikirimkan kepada Anda dan luangkan waktu Anda minimal lima menit untuk mengeksplorasi konten guna mendapatkan pulsa Rp. 10.000. GeoPoll akan menghubungi Anda kembali dalam waktu tiga minggu untuk melakukan evaluasi lebih lanjut mengenai cara Anda berinteraksi dengan kisah berita di media sosial. Interaksi Anda dengan materi-materi di situs web memiliki arti yang sangat penting dan Anda bisa mendapatkan Rp. 10.000 setelah sepuluh menit. Jadi, harap klik tautan tersebut jika Anda punya waktu. |
| Thank you for your time. The interview has come to an end. You will be rewarded with an airtime credit of #TOPUP# on this phone in the next 2 days. | Terima kasih atas waktu Anda. Wawancara telah berakhir. Anda akan diberi hadiah pulsa #TOPUP# pada ponsel ini dalam waktu 2 hari mendatang. |