

The Spread of Fake News on Social Media Among Taiwanese Citizens

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ABSTRACT

Fake news causes numerous problems in our daily lives. The main goal of this study is to understand the variation in the sharing of fake news among groups and the primary group they share it with. Each respondent was randomly presented with two sets of true news and two sets of false news related to health and politics. We aimed to explore whether people could distinguish real from fake news and what they would knowingly spread. We collected 210 valid responses via Google Forms and used statistical methods to analyze the results.

This study employed both qualitative and quantitative research methods. Older newsreaders are less able to detect fake news. In addition, people who read more frequently are better at recognizing it. When it comes to news sharing, respondents tended to share news with people who were closer in social distance, especially when they believed they knew the correct answer. People with higher educational qualifications are better at recognizing fake news.

In summary, this study helps us understand how people categorize news, their predisposition to share fake news, and the factors that influence what they knowingly spread. We collected 210 valid responses via Google Forms and used statistical methods to analyze the results.

Keywords: Fake News, health news, politics news, news sharing

摘要

本研究主要是在探討假新聞的傳播對大眾的影響及其傳播速度，尤其是分析不同內容類型的新聞如何通過特定渠道快速擴散。隨著社交媒體及數位平台的廣泛使用，假新聞已成為影響社會認知的重要因素，對個人和社會造成了深遠的影響。為了更好的理解這一現象，我們採用了文獻回顧和問卷調查相結合的方法，共收集到 210 份有效問卷。

問卷設計涵蓋了多個方面，包括現代人使用網路的頻率、獲取資訊的管道、對政治及健康類新聞的真假辨別能力，以及日常使用網路的習慣。結果顯示，受訪者中，約 60% 的人每天使用社交媒體獲取新聞資訊，這一數據顯示出社交媒體在當前信息傳播中的重要性。此外，我們也針對政治和健康類新聞去研究受試者對於其真假辨別能力，尤其是在急速傳播的假新聞面前，許多人難以有效識別其真偽，問卷案例中也含有近期的爭議新聞。

研究結果進一步揭示，假新聞的內容通常具有強烈的情感色彩和社會爭議性，這類新聞更容易在社交平台上引發廣泛的分享和討論。例如，當涉及政治事件或公共健康問題時，驚悚的標題和情感化的內容會引起讀者的注意並促進其轉發。問卷調查顯示，受訪者對此類新聞的轉發意願普遍較高，尤其是在感到憤怒或焦慮的情緒驅動下，分享行為顯著增加。

此外，研究還指出，受訪者的網路使用習慣對假新聞的傳播速度有顯著影響。經常使用社交媒體的用戶，更容易接觸到假新聞，並且因社交圈的影響，這些假新聞迅速擴散至更大範圍。反之，較少使用社交媒體的用戶則相對不易受到假新聞的影響或是做出分享的舉動，這顯示出接收訊息的環境差異對大眾的認知有重要影響。

本研究強調，提升公眾的媒體素養和辨識能力是應對假新聞的關鍵，特別是在當前數位化時代，教育和宣傳應針對使用社交媒體的頻繁人群，幫助其提高對假新聞的識別能力。

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INTRODUCTION

Background

In recent years, in the digital age, fake news has become a global issue, having a huge impact on society, politics, and culture. Fake news refers to internationally spreading false information, usually aimed at misleading the public, manipulating opinion, or gaining economic benefits. With the popularity of social media, the speed and reach of fake news have greatly increased, making it increasingly difficult to discern truth from fake.

In response to the importance of the spread of fake news, the Taiwan Communication Survey (TCS) conducted a study in 2022 titled "Can We Stop the Spread of Fake News?" which explored the sentiments and impacts of fake news among the Taiwanese public. The survey received 2,497 responses, revealing that respondents rated the prevalence of fake news in their lives at approximately 3.64 out of 5. When asked who should be held responsible for fake news, among 2,504 responses, 80.4% identified the individuals who write or publish fake news as responsible, followed by 78.8% for media outlets and 67% for journalists.¹

The Collins Dictionary selected the term "Fake News" as the Word of the Year information, with "fake" meaning "forged" or "fabricated." These days, more and more people are focused on this problem, and schools also have some courses and advocacies to make students recognize the information; this can decrease people

¹ 台灣傳播調查資料庫 編輯室報告, "「可以不要再出現假新聞了嗎？」-探討台灣民眾對假新聞的感受及影響," (10/31 2022), <https://crctaiwan.dcat.nycu.edu.tw/epaper/%E7%AC%AC292%E6%9C%9F20221031.htm>.

being deceived by wrong information.

Also, understanding how fake news uses cognitive biases and emotional factors to influence people is important for creating effective responses and improving public media literacy. In the future, digital media will play a bigger role in our daily lives, leading to more sources of information and different ways of sharing content. As the amount of information increases, it becomes harder to tell what is credible and what is misleading. This shows that people need to develop critical thinking skills and learn to carefully evaluate the information they see.

To fight against fake news, many websites and apps have been created to help users check if news or information is true. These tools can help people think critically about the information they see and encourage fact-checking and informed choices.

Motivation

Sharing fake news shows how people relate to each other and who they think needs the information most. However, in reality, many people share news without really thinking about the person receiving it. This is what we want to explore.

The spread of fake news can lead to a lot of negative impacts; first of all, it will decrease the number of people who believe in social media, causing people to doubt all news sources. Second, fake news may create unnecessary panic or misunderstandings that influence public behavior and decision-making. Additionally, fake news can interfere with the democratic process, such as during elections, by spreading wrong information that affects voters' choices.

Although Taiwan has a lot of different websites that can check whether the information you receive is true or not, there are still a lot of problems that have to be dealt with; media literacy is still a problem, and people need to learn how to recognize

the information and the sources.

In this research, we aim to know if people share the news they read but are not sure if the information is correct or not and if there is any change compared with the previous research before; we are not focused on the reason why they share and their psychological side; we aim to know who is the person you share and the factors that lead people to share.

Research Purpose

In this research, we aim to know what types of people easily to believe the information they get, no matter whether it is true or not, and we divided it into a few parts: old people, adolescents, and teenagers, to see their score on recognizing different news on the survey, and we want to know if ages can cause different results on fake news or if everyone can easily recognize the news they got.

As for question two, because social media has become more popular in recent years, people can share and read anything they are interested in. We want to know how fake news is spread on social media, using Instagram, Facebook, Line, or other ways to spread the fake news; then people can get the fake news on different social media.

Research Questions

Q1 : What types of people tend to believe fake news?

Q2 : How is fake news spread?

Contributions

Sharing fake news shows how people relate to each other and who they think needs the information most. However, in reality, many people share news without really thinking about the person receiving it. This is what we want to explore.

The spread of fake news can lead to many negative impacts. First of all, it can decrease the number of people who trust social media, causing them to doubt all news sources. Second, fake news may create unnecessary panic or misunderstandings that influence public behavior and decision-making. Additionally, fake news can interfere with the democratic process, such as during elections, by spreading false information that affects voters' choices.

Although Taiwan has many websites that can check whether the information you

receive is true or not, there are still many problems that need to be addressed. Media literacy is still an issue, and people need to learn how to recognize the information and the sources.

In this research, we aim to determine whether people share news they read but are unsure if the information is correct and if there is any change compared to previous research. We are not focused on the reasons why they share or their psychological aspects; instead, we aim to understand who the person is that they share the news with and the factors that lead people to share it.

Limits

Since we cannot directly interview people face-to-face, we cannot ensure that they answer the question immediately, and we cannot ensure that they search the news online.

Delimits

Although we do not have the opportunity to interview people face-to-face, we utilize visual elements such as news pictures and YouTube screenshots, in addition to written content. This approach allows us to convey the news more effectively, enabling people to grasp the information quickly and easily. By incorporating these visuals, we aim to enhance understanding and engagement with the news.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Fake News

Definition of Fake News:

In recent years, the increasing use of "Preventing Fake News" reflects the growing prevalence of this phenomenon. Many people perceive "fake news" solely referring to fabricated stories or rumors. However, to fully grasp the issue, it's essential to understand the definition of news itself, which is derived from the cardinal directions: East, West, South, and North, forming the word "news." This indicates that news comes from all corners of the world.

"Fake news" is a vague and poorly defined term. Its narrow definition refers to stories fabricated by media outlets with the intent to mislead. The widespread use of social media has contributed to the rise of fake news, as it no longer requires building brand trust; sensational headlines and narratives that resonate with users can spread virally for free.

Fake news can be classified into two categories: narrow fake news and broad fake news:

1. **Narrow Fake News:** This includes any erroneous information, particularly that which is deliberately fabricated for specific purposes. It encompasses the willful dissemination of false information and misinformation.
2. **Broad Fake News:** This category includes not only false news but also various forms of humorous or satirical content, such as comedic shows, articles, and talk shows. In recent years, popular comedians and dark humor discussions in the media have also been considered a type of fake news.

Understanding these definitions is crucial for addressing the complexities of fake

news and its impact on society.

Four Strategies of Fake News Dissemination:

1. Language Strategy:

Deliberately confusing and blurring the lines between "correlation" and "causation" is a common tactic. For instance, presenting an unrelated topic A alongside content B can lead people to believe there is a connection. This type of subjective reasoning is referred to as apophenia by psychologists, and it is often used in conspiracy theories.

Apophenia involves the tendency to perceive meaningful patterns or connections in random or unrelated data, which can lead to misconceptions and the spread of misinformation.

2. Media Strategy:

In the age of social media, the intense competition for click-through rates has led to the intentional creation of sensational rumors and misleading narratives.

This strategy aims to stir up public opinion, often focusing on getting clicks rather than telling the truth. By using emotionally charged content, these tactics can quickly spread false information, grabbing attention and increasing traffic while harming trust in reliable sources.

3. Online Strategy:

This strategy aims to stir up public opinion, often focusing on getting clicks rather than telling the truth. By using emotionally charged content, these tactics can quickly spread false information, grabbing attention and increasing traffic while harming trust in reliable sources.

4. Action Strategy:

The "Right to freedom of speech" allows for the spread of false information on the

internet and in the media, making it visible to everyone.

Reasons for Dissemination:

1. Cognitive Bias:

Cognitive bias refers to the tendency of individuals to base their understanding of social reality on subjective feelings rather than objective information. People often hold preconceived notions and tend to align their beliefs with positions they are already inclined to accept.

2. Anchoring Effect:

The anchoring effect describes how individuals rely heavily on their experiences as a baseline for their current beliefs, making them resistant to change. Even when presented with beneficial new information, they may be reluctant to adjust their existing views.

3. Motivated Reasoning:

Motivated reasoning is the idea that people's expectations and desires can influence their perception of reality. This means that what we hope or believe about a situation can shape how we interpret actual events or data.²

Additionally, it's worth noting that Savvas, Michael, Jeremy, and Nicolas (2018) identified six major motivations behind the sources of misinformation:

1. Economic Gain:

To generate money or resources by spreading false information that attracts clicks or ad revenue.

2. Political Gain:

² 鄭惟殷、范定凱、王若綾（麗山高中二年級），"大家來找碴——假新聞之問題探討," (3/14 2021), <https://ai.iias.sinica.edu.tw/disinfo-literature-review/>.

To influence voters or promote a specific political agenda through misleading information.

3. Social Influence:

To provoke certain social behaviors or reactions and sway public opinion.

4. Ideological Promotion:

To advance specific beliefs or values while discrediting opposing viewpoints.

5. Entertainment Purposes:

To create eye-catching false content for fun or to attract attention.

6. Ignorance or Misunderstanding:

To unintentionally spread misinformation due to a lack of accurate information or misunderstandings about a topic.

These motivations illustrate why misinformation continues to proliferate in today's society.³

In summary, those who spread fake news often do so with various motivations aimed at achieving their desired benefits, whether related to trivial matters in daily life or sensational gossip in the entertainment industry. The public must be vigilant about the content and headlines they encounter. The phenomenon of fake news is not only a result of misinformation but also reflects the complex interactions between society, psychology, and the media environment.

With the rise of social media, the spread of fake news has accelerated, posing challenges to individual knowledge and cognition while threatening the foundational trust in society. As noted by Savvas and others, the motivations driving misinformation range from economic gain to political manipulation, highlighting the

³ ChatGpt, "Savvas, Michael, Jeremy 和 Nicolas 在 2018 年指出構成錯誤資訊來源的六大動機," (10/14 2024), <https://chatgpt.com/>.

intensity and complexity of information warfare.

Psychological factors such as cognitive bias, the anchoring effect, and motivated reasoning further explain why many people readily accept fake news that aligns with their beliefs. When subjective feelings and preconceived notions dominate information interpretation, individuals may resist changing their views even when faced with clear counter-evidence. This mindset undoubtedly exacerbates the spread of fake news and increases the risk of societal division.

In the current information landscape, we must remain alert, cultivate critical thinking skills, and actively seek reliable information sources. Enhancing media literacy not only helps us identify fake news but also enables a better understanding of the real world. Educational systems and various sectors of society should collaborate to promote media literacy, helping the public recognize the dangers of fake news and how to effectively discern and resist its influence.

Moreover, media organizations themselves must take responsibility for maintaining the truthfulness and fairness of information, strengthening efforts to combat fake news. Through education, reflection, and collective action, we can rebuild trust in the media in this era of information overload and foster healthy public discourse. Only by doing so can we remain rational in the face of fake news challenges, promote more truthful and objective information exchange, and establish a more transparent and accountable information ecosystem. This is not only a necessity for our current society but also a commitment to future generations.

Different Types of Fake News and the Definition

Various types of fake news are circulating in society, but is it easy to distinguish between them? Claire Wardle, the director of the First Draft Research Center, categorizes "Inaccurate content" based on "Intent to deceive" into two main types:

Disinformation and Misinformation.

1. **Misinformation:** This refers to content that is incorrect but lacks malicious intent. It does not aim to harm or manipulate.
2. **Disinformation:** This includes false content that is intentionally spread with the aim of harming a specific target.

In addition to these two categories, Wardle's research further details seven subcategories of inaccurate information:

1. Parody or Satire: Non-malicious but potentially misleading content, such as a late-night show editing images of political figures, which might lead others to believe it.
2. False Connection: Titles, images, or information that are unrelated to the content.
3. Misleading Content: Misuse of data or information about the subject of the report.
4. False Context: Real events presented in an incorrect context.
5. Imposter Content: Content that masquerades as media or public figures to express opinions.
6. Manipulated Content: Real events that are maliciously manipulated to deceive readers.
7. Fabricated Content: 100% false content.⁴

Fake News and Social Media

⁴ 洪國鈞, "假新聞種類分析和舉例說明," (10/4 2018), <https://medium.com/watchout/fake-news-example-ec0959930e08>.

In recent years, the popularity and widespread use of various social media platforms have led more people to use them to share daily experiences and interact with friends. However, what impact does the social media we use have on us?

Definition of Social Media

Social Media is a platform based on the internet that allows users to create, share, and exchange content. These platforms typically facilitate interaction among users and enable them to establish connections within social networks. Examples of social media include social networking sites (such as Facebook and Instagram), blogs, forums, and instant messaging applications (such as Twitter and WhatsApp). Through social media, users can share various forms of content, including text, images, and videos, and engage in discussions, comments, and interactions.⁵

The History of Social Media

The emergence of social media can be traced back to the early 21st century. One of the earliest social networks was Six Degrees⁶, launched in 1997, which allowed users to create personal profiles and add friends. Subsequently, platforms like Friendster (2002), Facebook (2004), and YouTube (2005) emerged in the 2000s, driving the popularity of social media. Later, new platforms such as Twitter (2006) and Instagram (2010) were introduced, further changing the way people socialize. Social media has continuously evolved with advancements in internet technology, becoming an indispensable part of modern life.⁷

Characteristics of Social Media:

⁵ ChatGpt, "Definition of Social Media," <https://chatgpt.com/>.

⁶ wikipedia, "SixDegrees.com," (08/05 2024), <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SixDegrees.com>.

⁷ 孫耕悅, "社群媒體何時興起、從過去到現在的歷史、當前社會環境下的現況," (10/28 2020), <https://108104048.medium.com/social-media-d53a0b181074>.

1. Interactivity:

Social media emphasizes interaction among users, whether through sharing, commenting, or private messaging, making communication more immediate and personalized.

2. Content generation:

Users are not just consumers of information; they are also creators of content. This characteristic promotes the diversity of information.

3. Global reach:

Social media breaks geographical boundaries, allowing users to communicate and interact on a global scale.⁸

Impacts of social media

1. Social interaction:

Social media has changed the way people socialize, with many social activities moving online, affecting the establishment and maintenance of interpersonal relationships.

2. Information dissemination:

Social media facilitates the rapid spread of information, allowing significant events to gain attention quickly and altering the reporting models of traditional media.

3. Business marketing:

Businesses are increasingly recognizing the potential of social media, using these platforms for brand promotion and customer interaction, resulting in entirely new marketing strategies.⁹

⁸ M. Castells, "The Rise of the Network Society. Wiley-Blackwell," (2010).

⁹ W. G. Mangold, & Faulds, D. J. Social media: The new hybrid element of the promotion mix.

Business Horizons, 52(4), 357-365., "Social media: The new hybrid element of the promotion mix. ," (2009).

Use of Social Media

The report "Digital 2024: TAIWAN, released by the social media marketing company We Are Social, shows that as of January 2024, there are 19.2 million social media users in Taiwan, accounting for 80.2% of the total population. This indicates that social media has profoundly influenced the lives of Taiwanese people.

At the beginning of 2024, there were 17.28 million social media users aged 18 and above, representing 85% of the adult population. As of January 2024, 88.5% of internet users in Taiwan (regardless of age) had used at least one social media platform. On average, Taiwanese people spend 1 hour and 59 minutes daily on social media. Among social media users, 50.4% are female and 49.6% are male.

The top five most-used social media platforms in Taiwan are LINE (90.9%), Facebook (85.1%), Instagram (68.1%), Facebook Messenger (61%), and TikTok (37.6%). The most popular platforms are LINE (48.1%), Instagram (16.6%), Facebook (14.3%), and TikTok (4.3%).

The top five platforms with the highest average monthly usage time are TikTok (23 hours 54 minutes), YouTube (23 hours 12 minutes), Facebook (20 hours 21 minutes), LINE (19 hours 19 minutes), and Instagram (12 hours 7 minutes).

When analyzing data by age, the rankings change, with the 16-24 age group using social media platforms more frequently than messaging apps. The popularity of platforms like TikTok and Instagram among younger users highlights this trend, though the differences are slight.

We take Facebook, Instagram, and TikTok as an example:

1. Facebook:

Once primarily a platform for friends to share posts and messages, it has evolved to include games, live-streaming, and short videos. As of early 2024, Taiwan had

16.95 million Facebook users, with ad reach covering 70.8% of the total population. Since Meta (which includes Facebook, Instagram, and WhatsApp) restricts usage to those 13 and older, 79.5% of the audience aged 13 and above use Facebook. As of January 2024, the usage rate among internet users in Taiwan is 78.1%, with a gender split of 50% male and 50% female. From October 2023 to January 2024, Facebook's user count decreased by 250,000 (1.5%).

2. Instagram:

Known for its photo sharing and "Stories," which disappear after 24 hours, Instagram has also introduced a short video feature called "Reels," similar to TikTok. As of early 2024, there were 11.35 million Instagram users in Taiwan, with an ad reach of 47.4% of the population. Among those 13 and older, 52.3% use Instagram. The platform's ad reach is 52.3% among local internet users, with 56.5% of users being female and 43.5% male. From October 2023 to January 2024, the audience increased by 50,000 (0.4%).

3. TikTok:

This popular short video platform, known as 抖音 in mainland China, has gained traction among young people. As of early 2024, there were 5.65 million TikTok users aged 18 and above in Taiwan. Users open the app over 10 times a day, spending more than an hour on it, indicating high engagement. TikTok's ad reach is 23.6% of the total population, and as of January 2024, it reached 27.8% of adults aged 18 and above in Taiwan. The platform's ad reach among local internet users is 26%, with 45.7% of users being female and 54.3% male. From October 2023 to January 2024, TikTok's audience increased by 572,000 (11.3%).¹⁰

¹⁰ 任冬梅/ 責任編輯：黃楊, "2024 年台灣社交媒體使用情況," (2024), <https://big5.huaxia.com/c/2024/06/19/1932683.shtml>.

Fake News Fact-Checking Website

Although the government has legal measures to regulate fake news, this is often insufficient, making it necessary for the public to develop their awareness. In 2017, Taiwan's Executive Yuan discussed the issue of fake news arising from the "Anti-Infiltration Act" and clarified that they would establish a "fact-checking mechanism" in collaboration with third-party organizations. They stated that in the future, there would be no regulations on fake news through legislation or amendments to existing laws.¹¹

Hypotheses

This study conducted data analysis on the ability to judge fake news and its influencing factors. Below are the reliability analysis results for four hypotheses:

The negative relationship between age and the ability to detect fake news can be explained by several factors. As the age grows, cognitive abilities may gradually decline, including reductions in attention and memory, which directly affect their judgment capacity. Additionally, older individuals often have less exposure to digital media, making it more challenging for them to assess the reliability of online news. In contrast, younger individuals tend to have more frequent access to diverse information sources, allowing them to cultivate stronger critical thinking skills, whereas older individuals may rely more on traditional media reports. Finally, socialization factors play a significant role; older adults are often influenced by the societal environment of their past, which can lead to a lack of sensitivity to new forms of fake news.

Therefore, we propose the hypothesis: **H1: Age negatively influences the ability to detect fake news.**

¹¹ 新聞傳播處, "林揆：假新聞議題 參酌國際作法建立「真實查核機制」," (3/16 2017), <https://www.ey.gov.tw/Page/9277F759E41CCD91/07457515-4dc2-46b0-ab39-f0a0eb6d0b90>.

The relationship between the frequency of news reading and the ability to identify fake news suggests that higher reading frequency may enhance this ability. Regular news reading helps individuals accumulate background knowledge, which is crucial for understanding news content. As reading frequency increases, readers can more effectively analyze and evaluate information sources, thereby improving their critical thinking skills. Furthermore, frequent exposure to news from different sources helps readers develop diverse perspectives, making it easier to identify false information. Lastly, increased familiarity with news enhances readers' sensitivity to suspicious information. Therefore, we propose the hypothesis: **H2: Higher frequency of ingesting news positively influences the ability to detect fake news.**

When respondents can accurately judge the news, they will start to share the news with less familiar people because they can identify the authenticity of the news and there is less need to worry about misleading others. Therefore, we propose hypothesis: **H3: Accurate judgment of fake news increases the likelihood of sharing it with people who are less close.**

Hypothesis Supports Table (N=210)

Number	Hypotheses	Result

H1	Age negatively influences the ability to detect fake news.	Support
H2	A higher frequency of ingested news positively influences the ability to detect fake news.	Support
H3	Accurate judgment of fake news increases the likelihood of sharing it with people who are less close.	Not support

Case

Classification of Fake News in Taiwan (Examples from Daily Life, Politics, and Health)

This section will be organized as follows: first, we will discuss the category of daily life, followed by politics, and finally, health. For each category, we will analyze specific types of fake news, provide fact-checking examples, and draw conclusions.

Daily Life

Fake news is ubiquitous in our daily lives, and the ability to accurately discern it without being influenced has become a significant issue. In the category of daily life fake news, our group has chosen to analyze the "Kansai Airport Incident," which once sparked considerable excitement online.

Kansai Airport Incident ¹²

The "Kansai Airport Incident," which occurred in September 2018, was triggered by a piece of false information from Chinese social media. This misinformation spread to Taiwanese social networks and was amplified by local mainstream media, ultimately capturing widespread public attention and debate. Apathy towards

¹² 勞倫濕, "PTT 遭控是關西假新聞源頭? 懶人包秒懂: 消息為何越錯越離譜," (9/18 2018), <https://dailyview.tw/popular/detail/2722>.

unfortunate historical events can lead us to miss valuable lessons that could be learned from them.¹³

Here is the translation of your timeline regarding the Kansai Airport Incident:

- September 5, 2018: A post by a mainland Chinese netizen first appears online.
- September 6, 2018: Apple Daily reports on the incident for the first time in Taiwan.
- September 8, 2018: The Taiwanese representative office in Japan receives a large volume of negative feedback.
- September 9, 2018: DDP politicians hastily distance themselves from the issue, questioning whether the problem lies with the director of the Osaka office.
- September 14, 2018: Director Su is found dead at home in an apparent suicide.¹⁴

Checking Points:

1. Was the Taiwanese representative office in Japan truly negligent? Was the information verified?

The incident began with information that leaked from Chinese social media. The media misled the public by broadcasting unverified claims without confirming the identity of the netizen who claimed to be present at the scene, leading to the escalation of the issue.

2. Why did the incident escalate so severely and spread so rapidly?

The media played a significant role in shaping public perception, creating an

¹³ 李秉芳, "日本媒體調查「關西機場」事件, 指台灣面臨「假新聞危機」," (10/06 2018), <https://www.thenewslens.com/article/105576>.

¹⁴ 李鴻典, "硬欺台灣! 中使館: 自認中國人可上車," (9/6 2018), https://tw.news.yahoo.com/%E7%A1%AC%E6%AC%BA%E5%8F%B0%E7%81%A3-%E4%B8%AD%E4%BD%BF%E9%A4%A8-%E8%87%AA%E8%AA%8D%E4%B8%AD%E5%9C%8B%E4%BA%BA%E5%8F%AF%E4%B8%8A%E8%BB%8A-020014395.html?guce_referrer=aHR0cHM6Ly93d3cuZ29vZ2xlLmNvbS8&guce_referrer_sig=AQAAADuVkoE0NY1FjAxY0QqP3L_M7CI-VjLu2BJzR9zv0tERPnNfHDrK7js8GS6bj3vCli9whMYnAZvIWcQfzMn04c2834CLFxQGSKoNxwbLYv6HSIGa4Lf7wFXxyjaJ74t2xKBob8PBmMtz-EdYZid3lDgvUX0d7l36ejo5DNbkkqO&guccounter=2.

impression that "Chinese people are bullying Taiwanese people while the embassy does nothing," which fueled the rapid spread of the news.

3. The Incident's Second Outbreak

On September 7, Hsieh Chang-ting stated in an interview: "If the Osaka office made a mistake, then they should apologize, but the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is investigating." However, media headlines read, "Osaka office made a mistake; Osaka should apologize." This is undoubtedly a form of "headline sensationalism."

Conclusion:

This news caused people to focus on fake news problems; at that time, when people saw Director Su's suicide, it really shocked people around the world. As we know, on September 5, 2018, a post by a mainland Chinese netizen first appeared online. The next day (9/6), Apple Daily reported on the incident for the first time in Taiwan. September 8, The Taiwanese representative office in Japan received a large volume of negative feedback; on September 9, DDP politicians hastily distanced themselves from the issue, questioning whether the problem lies with the director of the Osaka office. September 14, Director Su is found dead at home in an apparent suicide.

Subsequent investigations revealed that the initial rescue bus did not indicate it was from the Chinese embassy, nor did it request Taiwanese people to acknowledge their identity as Chinese compatriots. The media broadcast these claims without verification, and the DDP hastily tried to deflect blame. This return to media in fluent ultimately contributed to the regrettable outcome of the incident.

This incident happened in one month, just ten days, and can lead a person to commit suicide; in this incident, fake news makes people know how it impacts our lives.

Politics

The materials referenced by our group are the edition types of fake news.

The circulated image states, "I don't understand how to get there... The ramp direction signs have turned into Street Fighter moves: Yingge is the Hadouken, and Bade is the Shoryuken."

The rumored image originated from a 2020 online meme where a netizen edited a photo. Due to the confusion caused by the directional signs at the Dainan interchange, which led to traffic accidents, a user altered the signs to resemble video game controller buttons. This incident caught the attention of the then-Minister of Transportation, Lin Chia-lung, who requested improvements. Later that year, the National Freeway Bureau modified the sign arrangement to a left-right format. The National Freeway Bureau stated that the circulated image does not represent real signage. The directional signs at the National Freeway No. 2 interchange were changed to a left-right arrangement in September 2020, and the current signage still maintains that format.¹⁵

Checking Point:

1. Are the pictures all real?

The incident began as a satire regarding the unclear signage at the interchange, which caused confusion between two different directions and led to accidents.

However, it was later altered to resemble video game symbols.

¹⁵ 記者：邱劭安；責任編輯：陳培煌，"【影像變造】網傳圖片「看不懂怎麼走……匝道方向牌變快打旋風，鶯歌是波動拳、八德是昇龍拳」？," (10/4 2024), <https://tfc-taiwan.org.tw/articles/11080>.

Conclusion:

Upon further investigation, it was revealed that the accidents had already occurred in 2020. However, in September 2024, the incident resurfaced online with added satirical text. While it is fake news, it is important not to alter such information or images, as they can impact traffic safety.

Although we may think that is funny, it can cause traffic problems, because people will want to see the place and try to take a picture and share it on the internet; it is still fake information, for example.

¹⁶ 記者：邱劭安；責任編輯：陳培煌，"【影像變造】網傳圖片「看不懂怎麼走……匝道方向牌變快打旋風，鶯歌是波動拳、八德是昇龍拳」？."

Health

Regardless of age, more and more people have become concerned about their health in recent years. However, along with this growing awareness, the spread of fake news has also increased. Our group will focus on examples related to dietary health.

" Gracilaria(龍鬚菜)¹⁷ can lower blood sugar; a diabetes patient of twenty years saw results after just four days of consumption."

This incident began circulating on social media and video platforms in 2018. The content featured numerous images of Gracilaria, accompanied by subtitles stating:

A diabetes patient accidentally discovered that Gracilaria can lower blood sugar. He shared this new finding with other patients suffering from diabetes. After over ten days of trial and blood tests, the results were astonishing. Taking one patient as an example, who had suffered from diabetes for 20 years with unsatisfactory control despite long-term medication, his blood sugar levels reached over 300. However, after consuming Gracilaria for just four days, his blood test report indicated a blood sugar level of only 175. This demonstrates that consuming Gracilaria is beneficial for health.¹⁸

Checking Points

Here's the translation of your text regarding the effectiveness of Gracilaria for

¹⁷ wikipedia, "Gracilariopsis lemaneiformis 龍鬚菜," (8/16 2024), <https://zh.wikipedia.org/zh-tw/%E9%BE%99%E9%A1%BB%E8%8F%9C>.

¹⁸ 台灣事實查核中心, "【錯誤】網傳影片「龍鬚菜能降血糖，二十年糖尿病患者食用四天後即見實效」？," (4/26 2021), <https://tfc-taiwan.org.tw/articles/5336>.

diabetes:

1. Can Gracilaria truly lead to noticeable results for a patient with twenty years of diabetes after just four days of consumption?

A fact-checking center interviewed Dr. Du Si-de, director of the International Diabetes, Metabolism, and Chronic Disease Recovery Center at Changhua Christian Hospital. He mentioned that he often hears claims about certain foods lowering blood sugar, but this is the first time he has heard that Gracilaria can do so. If this were true, a possible mechanism might be that Gracilaria is high in fiber. If patients consume enough Gracilaria, they might eat less of other foods, leading to a lower glycemic index and helping stabilize blood sugar. However, Dr. Du pointed out that the video did not specify the quantity consumed. From a scientific standpoint, he does not recommend that diabetes patients eat only Gracilaria for all meals while completely avoiding carbohydrates, as this is neither practical nor healthy.

2. Can diabetes be cured by eating Gracilaria?

Dr. Du stated, "There are several types of diabetes. Type 1 diabetes cannot be managed through diet alone; it requires insulin injections. In Taiwan, the more common type is Type 2 diabetes, which requires appropriate dietary control to manage blood sugar, especially in the pre-diabetic stage. With proper dietary management, blood sugar levels can improve." He emphasized that dietary control for diabetes patients should involve professional guidance, with nutritionists helping to design meal plans rather than relying solely on one type of food. Even if Gracilaria helps reduce blood sugar for one individual, it does not mean it has a universal blood sugar-lowering effect.

Dr. Du explained that the primary causes of Type 2 diabetes are reduced insulin secretion from the pancreas or insulin resistance, leading to metabolic disorders.

Previous scientific literature has never shown that eating Gracilaria can improve the physiological evidence of diabetes. While consuming Gracilaria in moderation does not pose health risks, Dr. Du cautioned that diabetes patients should still regularly monitor their blood sugar levels. They should not assume that eating Gracilaria alone will lower their blood sugar, leading to neglect of monitoring or discontinuing medication. Effective diabetes treatment requires not only medication but also maintaining a healthy lifestyle, a balanced diet, and exercise, with long-term management necessary to alleviate the condition and prevent complications.¹⁹

Conclusion:

In fact, we often see many popular dietary therapies claiming that eating a single type of food can cure symptoms or stubborn diseases. However, treatment should always be based on medical advice and medication.

A lot of people will share health tips or information, but the point is that we should gain the correct knowledge about our health and our body and do not easily believe some information that we receive.

The most important takeaway from this article is the need for a balanced diet and adherence to the medications and daily routines prescribed by doctors. Consuming and consuming large amounts of Gracilaria cannot improve diabetes.

¹⁹ 台灣事實查核中心, "【錯誤】網傳影片「龍鬚菜能降血糖，二十年糖尿病患者食用四天後即見實效」？."

Case 1: Toilet paper chaos

The toilet paper panic buying phenomenon that occurred in Taiwan in 2018, also known as the toilet paper chaos, refers to the phenomenon of people frantically buying toilet paper between February and March 2018 due to inappropriate marketing techniques by supermarkets and the spread on social media.

On December 27, 2017, Commercial Times began to report that international paper prices were about to rise for three consecutive months. Other news media also reported that RT-MART had been officially notified by other major toilet paper manufacturers that toilet paper prices would increase by nearly 30%. The news caused panic among the people.

Afterward, an investigation by the Fair Trade Commission, RT-MART violated Article 25 of the Fair Trade Act and was fined NT\$3.5 million.

Case 2:

On September 4, 2018, Typhoon Jebi hit Japan, causing severe flooding of the Kansai International Airport, built on reclaimed land. The bridge connecting to the mainland was also destroyed by a cruise ship blown by strong winds, causing about 3,000 tourists to be trapped inside the airport, including Taiwanese tourists and about 1,000 Chinese tourists. On that day, Kansai Airport decided to send buses to transport passengers and refused the request of the Consulate of the People's Republic of China in Osaka to send buses to the airport. Kansai Airport would always arrange buses to transport passengers to the transfer station outside the airport.

Starting at 6:30 in the morning on September 5, Kansai Airport used ships and buses to carry passengers from all over the world out of the airport. Some passengers

were taken to Kobe Port by ship, and Chinese tourists were taken to the designated transfer station, that is, the parking lot of a shopping mall in Izumisano City, and notified the Consulate of the People's Republic of China in Osaka to send a car to Izumisano City to pick up mainland Chinese tourists.

On September 5, the "Storm Baby" account on Weibo in mainland China posted messages and fake videos about China sending buses to Kansai Airport to rescue Chinese passengers. Within the next half hour, other Weibo accounts followed suit and made up fake news that Taiwanese people wanted to get on the bus, and finally made it news by "Observer Network."

On September 6, the account "GuRuGuRu" owned by a student called You from Taipei University, posted an article on PTT claiming that there was no water or electricity at Kansai Airport. It was China that sent 15 trucks to get him out of the situation. I called the Osaka office but received a cold response. As soon as this article came out, Taiwanese media reported it vigorously.

Su Qicheng, the representative in Osaka, Japan, was found to have hanged himself at home on September 14 because he could not bear the pressure of public opinion.

It was discovered on December 15 that the university student called You who posted the message on the PPT was not trapped at Osaka Airport at the time of the incident and denied that he called the Osaka office.

In Taiwan, there are different types of websites that can check the news. If you are not sure if it is true or fake, there are five types, and we will describe them one by one.

Website	reporting methods	verification mechanism
台灣事實查核中心 (Taiwan Fact Check Center)	Reports from the public are verified by the fact-checking center.	Journalists (News Professionals). 20
真的假的 Cofacts	Reports from the public (LINE).	Volunteer editors. ²¹
MyGoPen	Reports from the public.	Organizational members form a team. ²²
行政院新聞澄清專區 (Executive Yuan News Clarification Zone)	Government.	Government department. 23
食藥署闢謠專區 (Food and Drug Administration Rumor Clarification Zone)	Food and Drug Administration (FDA) ²⁴	

²⁰ 台灣事實查核中心, "台灣事實查核中心," <https://tfc-taiwan.org.tw/>.

²¹ 真的假的 Cofacts, "如何使用 真的假的 Cofacts," <https://cofacts.tw/tutorial>.

²² MyGoPen, "LINE 快速查證 | MyGoPen 使用教學," https://www.mygopen.com/p/blog-page_28.html.

²³ 行政院人事行政總處, "行政院新聞澄清專區," <https://www.dgpa.gov.tw/informationlist?uid=427>.

²⁴ 衛生福利部食品藥物管理署, "食藥闢謠專區," <https://www.fda.gov.tw/Tc/news.aspx?cid=5049>.

METHODOLOGY

We adopt different methodological strategies in order to empirically investigate the mechanisms behind news credibility judgment and sharing behavior. We started with a review of literature by following systemically the research in relevant fields, especially studies related to news authenticity judgment on SNS and information-sharing behaviors. This process allowed us to define the theoretical framework of our study, which was reflected in the variables used.

We choose some typical cases for further study, based on literature review. Comparing news sharing and social psychological factors across circumstances allowed us to more clearly understand how people differ in judgment by the situation.

This case comparison method was informative in providing deep contextual understanding that allowed us to better target our search strategies going forward; we created a questionnaire for data gathering that included all variables centering on news authenticity judgment and sharing behavior from our literature review. Such questions pertained to how often they read news, their skills in gauging the authenticity of information, and some regarding whether or not they had shared an item with peers.

In the end, we got 210 responses, and after cleaning up the data, I did some linear regression analysis to see if there were any relationships between variables. In this way, that would help us identify key factors of news authenticity judgment and sharing behavior quickly, meanwhile enabling us to test additional small questions by assessing the difference made in the behaviors.

Research Design

Our research questions are: Q1: What types of people tend to believe fake news?
Q2: How is fake news spread?

Based on these research questions, we find more information on question one. We can see the result from ages and the jobs, but sadly, we cannot really know question two just from collecting all the information; we used the case to see where the fakest news spread first, one of them is from Facebook, some people joked from the highway exits, because Facebook is the platform for people can post the things they want or make fun of something, and in other cases we also find the spreading ways.

For literature, our data sources are mainly from the website for checking the news in Taiwan, derived from these work packages and cases will provide us the theoretical background that is indispensable to truly understand our research question.

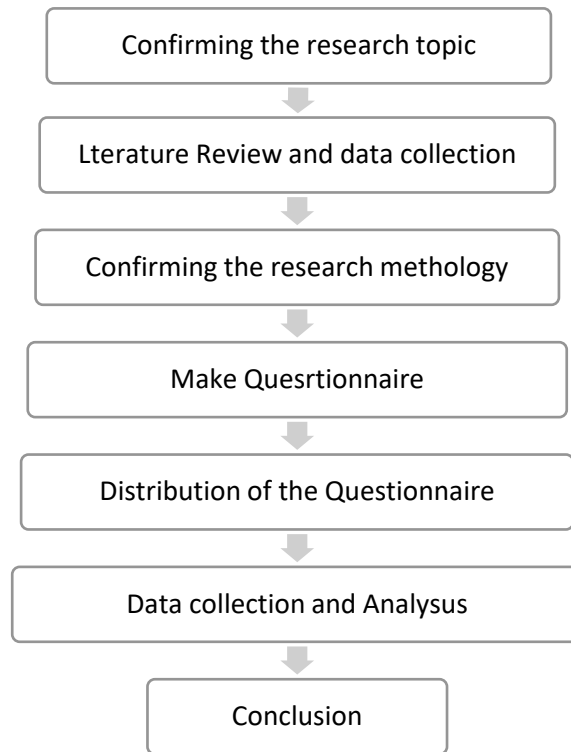
And for the questionnaire we distributed the questionnaire on social media: Instagram, Facebook, and THREAD, as well as the DCARD platform. Allowing a large population of potential participants to get engaged in our survey, we thought that the people who use social media might be the young generation, so we tried to share with our family members and also went to the street to ask random people to fill in the survey, so it was one of the reasons that we chose the health news and the politics news.

In recent days, more Taiwanese have cared about their health, no matter whether they want a good body shape or to avoid some problems they have; that is why we chose Healthy News. As for politics, we chose local political news; that was for the people all around Taiwan to get to know the news more easily, and people of all ages could learn a little bit about what is happening right now.

We chose one real and one fake news story in the survey because this way, we can see if people can recognize the news. There is a lot of news online; you can read or hear a lot of different news a day, but talking about recognition is the main point that we want to catch.

At the end of this process, we retrieved 210 questionnaires, which were considered to be passed out and analyzed by the linear regression technique in order to investigate how one item varies with any other. This approach helps us determine which factors influence news sharing and to what extent, thereby gaining a deeper understanding of public behavior in the digital news environment.

Research Process



Data Collection

Our questionnaire leverages social media such as Instagram, Facebook, THREAD, and DCARD to collect data on public perceptions and behaviors toward fake news. We also get more data through the connections of elders in the family, whether it is family, friends, or work groups. This is to prevent the data results from being too "younger" by only using social media.

The figure below is the final result of the data. Taking the median value of 31-40 years old, the gap between the proportion of young people and old people is no more than 3% to ensure the fairness of the data. We finally collected a total of 210 valid questionnaires, and conducted linear regression analysis in the process so that we could understand the impact of various variables.

Measures

Dependent variable:

1. Age. Does age affect a person's judgment?

Measurement: Measured through questions in the form

2. Frequency of Media Use.

Causation: Frequency of media use may affect the ability to spot fake news, as people who are frequently exposed to news may be better able to distinguish truth from fiction.

3. Relationship.

Causation: Accurate judgment of fake news increases the likelihood of sharing it with people who are less close.

Measurement: Measured through questions in the form

linear regression analysis

Model 1

Linear regression analysis of Age negatively influences the ability to detect fake news. (N=210)

<i>Age</i>	-0.292
<i>F</i>	19.443***
<i>R² (square 值)</i>	0.085
<i>AdjustedR²</i>	0.081

$p < 0.001$ (***)

This linear regression analysis indicates that older age is negatively correlated with the ability to judge political fake news. Specifically, the coefficient of -0.292 suggests that for each unit increase in age, the judgment ability decreases by approximately 0.292 units. The overall model has an F value of 19.443, indicating that it is statistically significant ($p < 0.001$), suggesting that age is an important predictor of the ability to judge fake news. However, the R^2 value of 0.085 means that age explains only about 8.5% of the variance in judgment ability, indicating that other factors may also influence this ability. The adjusted R^2 value of 0.081 further confirms this finding.

Model 2

Linear regression analysis of the Higher frequency of ingesting news positively influences the ability to detect fake news.

<i>Frequency</i>	0.203**
<i>F</i>	8.908**
<i>R² (square 值)</i>	0.041

AdjustedR²

0.036

p < 0.01 (**)

This linear regression analysis indicates that a higher frequency of news reading is positively associated with the ability to judge fake news. The coefficient of 0.203 suggests that for each unit increase in news reading frequency, the ability to judge fake news increases by approximately 0.203 units. The overall model has an F value of 8.908, indicating statistical significance (p < 0.01), which suggests that news reading frequency is an important predictor of the ability to judge fake news.

However, the R² value of 0.041 means that only about 4.1% of the variance in judgment ability is explained by news reading frequency, indicating that other factors likely contribute to this ability as well. The adjusted R² value of 0.036 further confirms this observation.

Model 3

Linear regression analysis of Accurate judgment of fake news increases the likelihood of sharing it with people who are less close.

<i>closer relationship</i>	0.161*
<i>F</i>	5.549*
<i>R² (square 值)</i>	0.026
<i>AdjustedR²</i>	0.021

p < 0.05 (*)

Based on the linear regression analysis results, the hypothesis that accurate judgment of fake news increases the likelihood of sharing it with people who are less close is not supported. Specifically, the regression coefficient for close relationships is 0.161, which suggests a trend but does not reach statistical significance.

The F-value of 5.549 indicates some overall significance of the model; however, the R^2 value is only 0.026, meaning that the model explains just 2.6% of the variability, which is relatively low in social science research. The adjusted R^2 is 0.021, further emphasizing the limited explanatory power of the model regarding the dependent variable.

Moreover, although the p-value is less than 0.05 (*), this result is not sufficient to strongly support the hypothesis, as the overall explanatory power is low, and the significance of the model does not clearly indicate a positive correlation between the accurate judgment of fake news and sharing behavior.

In summary, these results indicate that the ability to accurately judge fake news does not have a clear impact on the likelihood of sharing information with less close individuals. This suggests that in social interactions, the sharing behavior of respondents may be influenced by other factors rather than solely relying on their judgment capabilities regarding fake news.

Conclusion

We analyzed the spread of fake news in Taiwanese society, combining case studies, questionnaires, and in-depth analysis to explore the impact of different age groups and social media usage habits on the ability to identify fake news. Through a questionnaire survey of 210 participants, we found that younger audiences are significantly better than older adults at identifying fake news, and this result is statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). In addition, there was a significant difference in the participants' ability to identify health and political news. Health news had a higher false news identification rate, showing the audience's sensitivity to this type of information.

Is Higher News Habit Frequency Conditions Public Judgment on Fake News?
Research results: The frequency of reading news is positively correlated with the ability to identify fake news ($p < 0.01$). In particular, those who consumed news most often were substantially better at recognizing fake news than the least-avid readers.

In the case study, we analyzed specific fake news cases and found that the public is often more susceptible to being misled when faced with news headlines that are close to their own lives or have negative emotions. This is closely related to their social media usage habits. The rapid flow of information through social media allows people to share news without verification, which further exacerbates the spread of fake news.

Finally, we hope that there will be more favorable policies on false news in the future, and we also hope that the government will conduct more meaningful publicity activities on the basis of improving people's ability to distinguish between true and false news.

Appendix

假新聞的認知

您好：

首先感謝您撥空協助，本問卷為學術性質之研究，內容皆與假新聞有關，問題答案無關對與錯，所有填答資料純供學術研究之用，內容絕對保密，敬請安心填答。

本問卷以第一個新聞案例作為整個主題。懇請仔細閱讀後，依照題目說明，回答相關問題。

並請您在選項打 v，感謝您撥冗填寫，謝謝您！

敬祝 身體健康 平安如意

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指導教授：吳紹慈 教授

文藻外語大學國際事務系

日期：2024/06/13

Q1. 您是否時常使用社群媒體觀看新聞？

每天多次 每天一次 一週三次或以上 一週一次 幾乎不使用

Q2. 根據以下【**社群媒體**】，我最常使用那些社群媒體

Facebook(臉書) Instagram LINE TIKTOK(抖音) 小紅書 推特 X

Q3. 最常使用的社群媒體之使用頻率

每天多次 每天一次 一週三次或以上 一週一次 幾乎不使用

新聞案例《1》：

【龍鬚菜能降血糖以及血壓】

影音串流平台上在 2022 年以及更早都有出現以下影片範例，因龍鬚菜可以有效的降血壓以及血糖，成為了多數糖尿病患者以及腫瘤患者去食用，當時也因這則新聞，有了多年的糖尿病患者也因這樣而漸漸好轉的傳聞。



腫瘤學家發現！這種蔬菜可以抗癌，能降壓、降血糖！越早知道越好，轉發出去！功德無量！衛生間不要放這個，最容易得肺癌，趕緊檢查你家吧！
觀看次數：4.1萬次 · 11個月前

健康好生活

正值炎炎夏季，對糖友來說，吃什麼菜有利於控制血糖呢？今天要介紹的，就是各位糖友比較熟悉的空心菜，也許很多糖友問，這菜我...



龍鬚菜、秋葵水能降血糖？專家曝「不吃藥」自然控糖妙方！【57健康同學會】精華篇 | 廖慶學 嚴立婷 江守山 劉怡里 呂佩薰 林秋香
觀看次數：2.2萬次 · 2年前

57健康同學會

來賓：江守山、劉怡里、呂佩薰、林秋香解謎！龍鬚菜能降血糖..可治糖尿病？每10人有1人糖尿病！怎麼降血糖成熱門話題？吃4天龍鬚...

請您依據以上新聞回答下列問題：

1=非常低 2 3 4 5 6 7=非常高

我認為此新聞的可信度	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
我會轉發此貼文	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

我會分享的對象：祖父母 父母 兄弟姐妹 朋友（摯友）同事

其他：_____

1=非常低 2 3 4 5 6 7=非常高

(依上題)與對象關係程度	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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新聞案例《2》

【食用過多蛋白質會影響腎臟代謝以及其他問題】

以健身為例，許多人知道增加肌肉或是減少脂肪人體最需要的就是蛋白質，也越來越多廠商在製造高蛋白粉或是高蛋白相關食品。

但在這個同時，也傳出：「吃這麼多蛋白質，小心洗腎！」的傳言。



高蛋白飲食傷腎？| 乳清到底能不能喝

觀看次數：1.5萬次 · 2年前

李萃

你知道高蛋白粉，也就是乳清的來源為何嗎？你是不是曾經被被長騙念，不要一直吃高蛋白卻也沒辦法好好反駁？...

字幕

相關影片 2:01 高蛋白飲食會傷腎?



腎不好別吃高蛋白 醫師提醒：會加速衰退 - 民視新聞

觀看次數：5.2萬次 · 3年前

民視新聞 Fomosa TV News network

民視快新聞】影音中心 / 深受醫報導許多有在重訓、健身的人，為了讓身體能長出更多肌肉，運動完後，幾乎都會喝乳清蛋白，或在...

請您依據以上新聞回答下列問題：

1=非常低 2 3 4 5 6 7=非常高

我認為此新聞的可信度	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
我會轉發此貼文	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

我會分享的對象：祖父母 父母 兄弟姐妹 朋友（摯友）同事

其他：_____

1=非常低 2 3 4 5 6 7=非常高

(依上題)與對象關係程度	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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新聞案例《3》

「柯文哲這次完蛋了！」假帳風暴遭搜索 他驚吐內幕：真相不止如此



李乾龍認為柯文哲這次完蛋了。(圖/翻攝自柯文哲臉書)

民進黨主席**柯文哲**總統大選期間涉及多筆可疑金流，錯帳金額高達1800多萬，台北地檢署今(14)日展開調查行動，指揮調查局持搜索票前往柯文哲辦公室及會計師端木正的事務所，調取相關單據與憑證，柯文哲則發信給黨員稱「用人不當」，民進黨稍早也接獲提告端木正，對此，國民黨前秘書長**李乾龍**直言「柯文哲這次完蛋了！」

據《中時新聞網》報導，李乾龍今受訪時指出，會計師面對如此龐大的款項，不可能在作業時不先稟報老闆，對於柯文哲選擇提告端木正，李乾龍認為問題顯然不小，直言「柯文哲這次恐怕完蛋了！」

李乾龍接著指出，柯文哲於台北市長任內的3大弊案才是引爆點，尤其是京華城案，直指柯文哲與威京集團主席沈慶京之間的關聯，會成為調查重點，他也認為整起事件真相恐怕遠遠不止於表面。

請您依據以上新聞回答下列問題：

1=非常低 2 3 4 5 6 7=非常高

我認為此新聞的可信度	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
我會轉發此貼文	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

我會分享的對象：祖父母 父母 兄弟姐妹 朋友（摯友）同事

其他：_____

1=非常低 2 3 4 5 6 7=非常高

(依上題)與對象關係程度	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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新聞案例《4》

徐巧芯佔主席台吹直笛！綠委轟：又帶違禁品



記者王德蓉 / 綜合報導

2024年5月17日



▲徐巧芯拿出直笛吹奏國歌跟國旗歌。(圖/記者吳翹攝)

[NOWnews今日新聞] 國民黨力推的國會改革五法力拚今(17)日立法院會通過，藍委徹夜守在議場前，不到7點綠委也到場衝撞，藍綠白爆發激烈衝突，而藍白委仍因人數優勢，成功攻佔主席台。國民黨立委徐巧芯隨後拿出直笛吹奏國歌跟國旗歌，一旁藍委也齊合唱國歌。對此，民進黨立委吳沛憶不滿表示「徐巧芯又帶違禁品進議場！」

請您依據以上新聞回答下列問題：

1=非常低 2 3 4 5 6 7=非常高

我認為此新聞的可信度	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
我會轉發此貼文	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

我會分享的對象：祖父母 父母 兄弟姐妹 朋友（摯友）同事

其他：_____

1=非常低 2 3 4 5 6 7=非常高

(依上題)與對象關係程度	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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《題組 1》

1=非常低 2 3 4 5 6 7=非常高

我同意分享新聞在 Facebook 上是一件無須多慮的事情	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
我同意在 Facebook 上閱讀新聞是我自動會做的事情	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
我同意有時候我會在不經意間開始在 Facebook 上分享新聞	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
我同意分享新聞在 Facebook 上是一件我不須特意記得的事情	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

《題組 2》

1=非常低 2 3 4 5 6 7=非常高

我更喜歡複雜的問題而非簡單的問題	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
我寧願做一些不需要多思考的事情，也不願意做那些肯定會挑戰我的思維能力的事情	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
我更喜歡一項智力要求高、困難且重要的任務，而不是一項雖然有些重要但不需要多思考的任務	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
我喜歡承擔需要大量思考的情況的責任	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
我認為思考對我來說並不算有趣	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
我真的很喜歡涉及提出新解決方案的任務。	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

【基本資料】

1. 性別：男 女
2. 年齡：20-25 歲 26-30 歲 31-40 歲 41-50 歲
51-60 歲 61-65 歲 65 歲以上
3. 教育程度：高中（職） 大專(學) 碩士 博士
4. 職業：軍警 公務人員 教育 商 工 農 醫療 服務業
家管 學生 退休 無 其他_____
5. 所在地區：北北基 桃竹苗宜 中彰投 雲嘉南 高屏 花東
外島(澎金馬地區)
6. 閱讀新聞頻率：每天 每週三至四次 每週一次 每月一次 從來不曾閱讀
其他
7. 以下哪一類新聞您會直覺認為具負面意思：
政治類 社會議題類 醫學類 生活環境類
8. 您認為防範假新聞傳播可以用何種方式：
提高媒體水準 增設事實查核機構 提升公眾資訊識別能力 強化管制社群媒體
9. 根據【健康類】之假新聞影響：
假新聞更多 假新聞造成人民恐慌 無感 真新聞較多

10. 根據【社群媒體流傳之新聞】，我認為:

大部分為真 真假摻半 大部分為假，可判斷 大部分為假，且證據不足

本問卷到此結束，請您再次檢查是否有遺漏部分。

再次感謝您的合作與配合!!

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