

ABSTRACT

This research focuses on knowing the influence of media exposure that related to the reporting of the megathrust earthquake issue in Southern Java which has the potential that can cause a tsunami as high as 20 m on the level to the anxiety of the people of Tambasri Village, Sumbermanjing District, Malang Regency. The method that this research uses is quantitative research methods by using distributing questionnaires to 99 respondents. The results of the t test show that the duration-frequency variable with a confidence level of 95% has a value of $0.047 < 0.05$ which is the first hypothesis is accepted. The results of the t test show that the Attention variable indicator in media exposure related to the 20m tsunami issue can be seen from the significance value with a 95% confidence level of $0.088 > 0.05$, which is the second hypothesis is rejected. The results of the F test analysis with a confidence level of 95% obtained a significance value or probability value of the duration-frequency and attention variable indicator of $0.000 < 0.05$, which means that there is an influence related to media exposure with the level of public anxiety. The conclusion is that there is an influence related to media exposure on the level of public anxiety, but the two indicator variables of media exposure, namely duration-frequency and attention, do not fully have a significant effect, the Duration-Frequency variable has a significant effect and the Attention variable has no significant effect.

Keywords: *Mass Media, Media Exposure, Anxiety*