

War News Exposure and Household Economic Anxiety: The Perceived Impact of the United States–Israel–Iran Conflict on Fuel and Food Price Concerns in Depok, Indonesia

Rio Prasetio¹, Dadang Efron Nizam², Anisti³

^{1,2} Students of the Faculty of Communication and Language, Bina Sarana Informatika University, Indonesia

³ Lecturer of the Faculty of Communication and Language, Bina Sarana Informatika University, Indonesia

ABSTRACT: This study examines the effect of exposure to war news on household economic anxiety, focusing on public concern over fuel and food price increases in Depok, Indonesia. The research was motivated by the increasing intensity of global conflict coverage and its potential to shape local perceptions of economic risk. Using a quantitative explanatory approach, this study surveyed 103 respondents who had access to mass or digital media and were exposed to news about the United States–Israel–Iran conflict. The independent variable was war news exposure, measured through frequency, duration, attention, and multiplatform intensity. The dependent variable was household economic anxiety, measured through concerns about fuel prices, food commodity prices, household living costs, and family economic stability. The data were analysed using simple linear regression. The findings show that war news exposure has a positive and significant effect on household economic anxiety, with a significance value of 0.000 and a regression coefficient of 0.642. The coefficient of determination indicates that exposure to war news explains 35.9% of the variation in economic anxiety. These findings suggest that global conflict news can shape local economic concerns through media exposure.

KEYWORDS: economic anxiety, food prices, fuel prices, media exposure, war new

INTRODUCTION

Contemporary warfare is no longer confined to the field of combat but is also present in media consumed in ways repeated across the global community. In the context of the United States–Israel–Iran conflict, this is important to understand not solely as an issue of Middle Eastern geopolitics but also as a source of incoming uncertainty in the domestic sphere through digital news, television, social media, short videos, and app conversations. In a digitalized media ecosystem, the experience of news is not only informational but also emotional and relational. It is influenced by the platform logic that drives repetitive consumption of issue crises (Røsok-Dahl & Ihlebæk, 2024).

This makes communities in areas far from conflict, such as Depok City, feel that war is an imminent threat to their daily lives. Exposure to news war needs to be placed in a wider framework of media effects. Exposure is not just about ever seeing the news; it also covers the frequency of access, duration of following the news, attention to the content of the news, and intensity of following development issues across various platforms. Studies on selective news avoidance show that audiences can feel tired, angry, overwhelmed, or lack belief in certain news, leading them to avoid it (Schäfer et al., 2024). Findings show that the news crisis has two sides: on one hand, it provides information, but on the other hand, it can produce a psychological burden (Rendi et al., 2026). In the context of war, the burden can appear when news continuously displays threats, escalation, casualties, market uncertainty, and the possibility of an expanding economic impact.

Studies on doomscrolling also reinforce the negative psychological impact of news. Repetitive consumption of news with a negative tone is associated with existential anxiety and pessimism, affecting a person's condition and future social life (Shabahang et al., 2024). In the context of war, the mechanism becomes stronger because news not only displays violence but also frames the future as Uncertain. Research on multinational media exposure of the Israel–Gaza war finds that the more extensive exposure to war coverage, the greater the risk of insomnia, depression, and stress as mediators (Fekih-Romdhane et al., 2024). Another study on the Russia–Ukraine war shows that time spent following news related to the war is associated with psychological distress, especially when the audience experiences rumination or repetitive negative thoughts about the issue (Li et al., 2024). Relatedness between



media exposure to war and psychological stress also appears in studies regarding media - induced secondary trauma. Dahan et al. (2024) show that individuals who are not directly in the field of conflict can still experience anxiety, symptoms post-trauma, and secondary trauma through war media consumption. Greenglass et al. (2024) also showed that witnessing war in Ukraine through related media was associated with increasing anxiety, anger, and worry. Findings. This is important because it explains that modern warfare can spread a sense of dislike of safety through the media. This means Depok residents do not need to experience war directly. For those who develop worry when following the news of war closely, global conflict can be interpreted as a threat to their family's security.

However, the concerns investigated in this article are primarily psychological. Focus study on household economic anxiety, namely concern about the possibility of rising fuel and food prices. Relationship. This is relevant because geopolitical conflict is often associated with a risk disturbance chain, supply pressures, energy issues, and global inflation. Asadollah et al. (2024) showed that risk geopolitics and pressure on global supply chains are influential in global inflation. When the news war highlights threats to oil supplies, energy distribution lines, or strategic stability, the community can interpret it as a signal that fuel prices will increase. Jatuporn (2024) also shows that changes in global oil prices can be contagious at the domestic level, making energy prices an important channel of economic information. Ascension fuel prices have a strong symbolic impact on life in urban areas. Fuel-related direct with fare transportation, costs distribution goods, rates services, and general perceptions about the cost of living. Binder and Makridis (2022) found that high gas prices influence consumer sentiment; increasingly high gas prices lead to more pessimistic evaluations of the public's economic conditions. Kilian and Zhou (2023) added that shock price energy has a more inflationary effect because it not only affects the price of material burn, but also spreads to the general inflation. Therefore, news about war and economic disruption can trigger the economy, even if the increase does not actually occur.

Apart from fuel, food commodities become a major concern because food is the most frequently purchased item and the easiest to feel changes in. D'Acunto et al. (2021) showed that consumers form expectation inflation based on frequent shopping for goods. Dietrich (2024) also emphasized that the House ladder focuses on different categories of consumption, especially highly visible ones like food and energy. In developing countries and urban societies, changing food prices can quickly be read as a threat to household stability. Algieri et al. (2025) show that inflation in food prices over several years is influenced by a combination of factors, including macroeconomic factors, speculation, climate change, and war. Because of that, the article leaves from assumptions that the more exposure to news of the United States -Israel-Iran war is getting worse, leading to high levels of concern in the Depok City community towards increasing fuel and commodity prices and food.

RESEARCH METHODS

Study This uses a quantitative approach with an explanatory design. Because the study not only describes levels of exposure to news and levels of concern in society, but also explains whether exposure to news has a significant influence on the concern economy. The research method used is a survey. Through a survey, data can be collected in a structured way from respondents using a questionnaire. The survey method is generally used in studies to measure media exposure, perceptions of risk, attitudes, and audience responses to public issues. This allows data to be processed statistically and systematically (Mellinger & Hanson, 2020).

Population and Sample

Population in study: This is the Depok City community that has access to mass media or digital media, and once exposed to news about the United States -Israel-Iran war. The population was chosen for the study. This put exposure to war news as the independent variable. The research sample consisted of 103 respondents. Respondents were selected based on specific criteria to align with the research's focus. Criteria that cover domicile, age, education, occupation, experience, access to news, and war. The age range of 25-40 years was chosen for this group. This is generally in a productive phase, has not quite enough answers for the economy, and is more involved in household matters. Group this is also assumed to be active in digital media, as well as in their own attention to issues such as the cost of living, transportation, and shopping needs.

The technique used is purposive sampling. This technique was chosen because the study requires respondents with specific characteristics in line with the research objectives. Not all Depok City residents can be made into respondents; rather, only those who meet the criteria for exposure to news about the war and relevance to economic and housing issues. Purposive sampling can be used when researchers need appropriate participants with characteristics for conceptual and empirical research (Ahmed, 2024). **Study:** This consists of two main variables. The independent variable is exposure to news about the United States -Israel-Iran war.



Variables. This is understood as the level of respondents' exposure to information about war through online news portals, television, social media, short videos, and app conversations. Exposure to news is measured across four dimensions: frequency of accessing news, duration of following news, attention to news content, and intensity of following development issues across various platforms. The dependent variables are the concern economy, the housing ladder, the people of Depok City, the possibility of increasing fuel and commodity prices, and food. Variable. This is understood as a psychological condition characterized by feelings of anxiety, worry, or a lack of calm in the face of the possibility of increased costs, life consequences, conflict, or geopolitics. Concerns are measured across four dimensions: rising fuel prices, food prices, the cost of living, and the stability of the family economy.

Table 1. Definitions Conceptual Variables

Variables	Definition Conceptual
Exposure news United States – Israel–Iran war (X)	Level of exposure of respondents to information about the United States -Israel-Iran war through various media, both mass media and digital media.
Concerns economy House stairs (Y)	Feelings of anxiety, worry, or a lack of calm about the possibility of rising fuel and commodity prices, which impact the cost of living as well as the stability of the economy and the family.

Instrument study in the form of a questionnaire closed with a five-point Likert scale. This scale measures respondents' level of agreement with each statement. The questionnaire consists of two parts. The first part loads identity respondents, such as type, gender, age, education, occupation, and domicile. The second part loads statements that measure variables such as exposure, news, war, worry, economy, and house ladder.

Table 2. Questionnaire Measurement Scale

Score	Category Answer
1	Absolutely not agree
2	Do not agree
3	Doubtful
4	Agree
5	Strongly agree

Before conducting the analysis, the main instrument was tested for validity and reliability. A validity test is done to determine whether each questionnaire item is truly capable of measuring the concept in question. Items are declared valid if the mark item-total correlation meets the criteria of significance statistics. A reliability test was conducted to assess the instrument's internal consistency. An instrument is considered reliable if Cronbach's Alpha value is higher than 0.70. Testing validity and reliability is important in a survey study because the quality of the statistical conclusions depends heavily on the accuracy and consistency of the measurement tools used (Rianto et al., 2024).

Table 3. Testing Techniques Instrument

Test Type	Objective	Criteria
Validity test	Know the eligibility of each item in the measure variables study	The item is valid if the mark has a significant item-total correlation
Reliability test	Know the internal consistency of the instrument	Reliable if Cronbach's Alpha > 0.70

Data analysis techniques are carried out through several stages. First, descriptive analysis is used to characterize respondents and their tendencies to respond to each variable. Second, a normality test is performed to determine whether the data meet the assumptions of normality. Third, a simple linear regression analysis was used to test the influence of exposure to news about the war on the economy and the housing ladder. The equality regression used is:

$$Y = a + bX$$

Table 4. Description table equality regression

Symbol	Information
Y	Concerns about the economy: House ladder
X	Exposure news United States –Israel–Iran war
a	Constant
b	Coefficient regression

The t-test is used to determine whether independent variables are significantly associated with dependent variables. If the p-value is less than 0.05, then H0 is rejected, and H1 is accepted. On the other hand, if the p-value is greater than 0.05, then H0 is accepted, and H1 is rejected. Furthermore, the coefficient determination indicates how much exposure to war news contributes to explaining the variation in the economy of the House ladder community in Depok City.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Characteristics Respondents

Study: This involved 103 respondents residing in or having a relationship with Depok City. Respondents were chosen because of their own access to mass media or digital media, and once they get information about the United States –Israel–Iran war. Characteristics of respondents covering type, gender, age, education, last job, domicile, and experience accessing news on war. Based on the type of data and respondents, women are slightly more dominant than men. 54.4% of respondents are women, and 45.6% are male. Composition This shows that the research data covers two gender groups relatively balanced, so that perceptions about exposure to war news and worry about the economy do not only represent one gender group.

Table 5. Characteristics of respondents by gender

Gender	Percentage	Estimation Amount Respondents
Man	45.6%	47
Woman	54.4%	56
Total	100%	103

Based on education, respondents were dominated by graduates (S1) at 47.6%, followed by Diploma at 30.1%, S2 at 12.6%, and Senior High School at 9.7%. There is no significant contribution from S3 respondents in the available graph. Composition: This shows that the majority of respondents have a medium or higher level of education. This is important because educational level is related to respondents' ability to access, understand, and interpret international news, as well as to connect it to domestic economic conditions.

Table 6. Characteristics of respondents based on their last education

Last education	Percentage	Estimation Amount Respondents
Senior High School	9.7%	10
Diploma	30.1%	31
S1	47.6%	49
S2	12.6%	13
S3	0%	0
Total	100%	103

Furthermore, regarding experience with news of the United States–Israel–Iran war, the graph shows that the majority of respondents (91.3%) chose yes, 7.8% chose no, and one respondent chose yes, which appears to be due to a typo. If the categories 'yes' and 'yes' are combined, the proportion of respondents who have access to news war ever becomes around 92.2%. Findings: This shows that the majority of respondents meet the study's criteria.

Table 7. Experience accessing the United States –Israel–Iran war news

Answer	Percentage	Estimation Amount Respondents
Yes/ yes	±92.2%	±95
No	7.8%	±8
Total	100%	103

Analysis Results: Simple Linear Regression

Analysis of simple linear regression used to test the influence of exposure to news in the United States -Israel-Iran war against the concern economy House stairs. Based on the data processing results, the R-Squared is 0.358 (0.359 after rounding), with a significance level of 0.000, and the regression coefficient (beta) is 0.642.

Table 8. Analysis results of simple linear regression

Parameter	Statistical Value	Information
R-Squared	0.358–0.359	Exposure news explains around 35.8%–35.9% variation concerning the economy
Significance / P-Value	0,000	Very significant because $p < 0.05$
Coefficient Regression / Beta	0.642	Influence improvement exposure news followed improvement concern

The results show that exposure to news has a positive and significant effect on Depok City residents' concerns about rising fuel, commodity, and food prices. A significance value of 0.000 indicates that the influence is not statistically significant, as it falls below the 0.05 significance threshold. Thus, the null hypothesis H_0 is rejected, whereas the alternative hypothesis H_1 is accepted. This means that there is a significant influence of exposure to news of the United States -Israel-Iran war on the people of Depok City, increasing fuel and commodity prices, and food prices. The coefficient value of 0.642 indicates a positive relationship. In other words, the more exposure news has to war respondents, the greater the tendency for them to raise fuel and food prices. The relationship is one-directional. Exposure to news war functions as an information stimulus that can strengthen perceptions of economic risk, especially when news emphasizes potential disturbances, geopolitical uncertainty, and the impact of conflict on the prices of global commodities.

Coefficient Determination

The coefficient value, or R-Squared, is 0.359, indicating that the variables exposure news war can explain 35.9% of the variation in concern economy house stairs. Meanwhile, the remaining 64.1% was explained by factors outside the research model.

Table 9. Interpretation coefficient determination

Component	Mark	Interpretation
R-Squared	0.359	Exposure news explains 35.9% of the variation in the economy
Other factors outside the model	0.641	64.1% variation concern explained by other factors

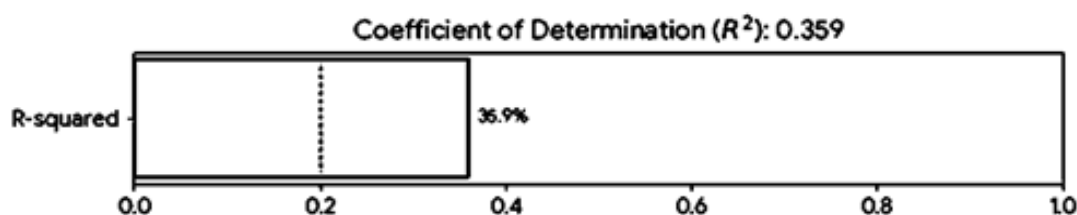


Figure 1. Coefficient determination of R-Squared

In the coefficient image determination, the R-Squared value is 0.359, or 35.9%. This value shows that exposure to the news of war is a significant factor in explaining concerns about the economy and society, even though it is not the only factor. In terms of academics, the figure of 35.9% is a meaningful contribution to social studies, especially because many factors often influence human behaviours and perception. In the context of this study, the public's concern about rising fuel and food prices is not solely determined by exposure to news of the war.

Other factors may play a role, including direct experiences such as price increases, income levels, family liabilities, political orientation, trust in government, media consumption patterns, literacy, economic conditions, and past experiences with crisis prices. Thus, the results show that the news war has become the only reason for concern about the economy. These results are more appropriately read as proof that exposure to war news is one of the important factors that contribute to the formation of concern.

Visual Analysis of Relationships, News Exposure, and Economic Concerns

The scatter plot shows relationships between total scores and exposure to news and war (variable X) and total scores and concern about the economy (variable Y). The regression line is red, moving from the bottom left to the right. This pattern shows a positive connection between the second variable. This means that respondents with higher news exposure tend to have higher scores on concern and a better economy, too.

Table 10. Visual interpretation of a scatter plot

Visual Elements	Findings	Interpretation
Regression line red	Moving up from the bottom left to the right on	There is a positive connection between X and Y
Point blue	Much concentrated on high X and Y scores	Many respondents have exposure to news and concern tall
Red area young	Shows confidence interval	The model has estimated a sufficient relationship consistent
Point extreme	There are respondents with exposure tall but concern low	Other factors influence concern

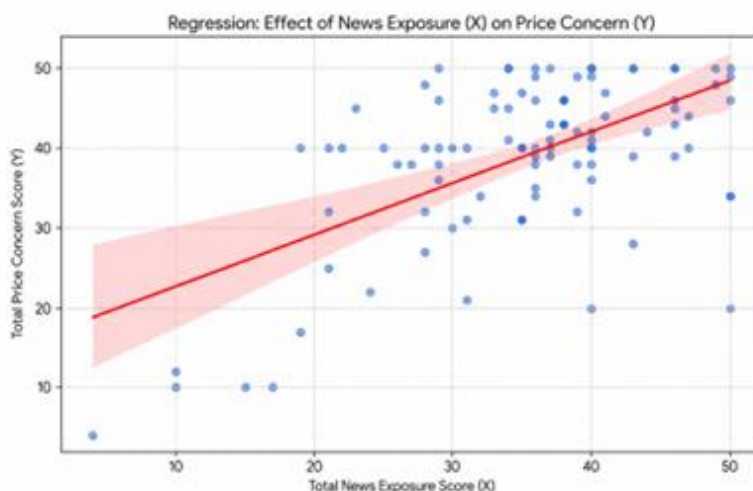


Figure 2. Scatter plot of the influence of news exposure on price concerns

The scatter plot shows a positive connection between exposure to news war, worry, and price. The higher the total score for exposure to new information, the higher the total score, and the greater the concern about responding to rising fuel and food prices. Distribution: The points on the scatter plot also show that a large proportion of respondents are in the high-score range, especially on the X and Y axes between 35 and 50. This indicates that the majority of respondents in the study this not only often exposed to news of war, but also have high anxiety about the economic consequences of war.



However, the graph also shows several points at the extremes: respondents with exposure to news of war, yet their worries are relatively low. Findings of this study are reasonable in the study of social perception individual's perception is not only formed by the intensity of exposure to information, but also by factors such as subjective others, such as stable income, experience economy, trust in news, or the belief that the government is capable of controlling prices. The red area in the chart shows the range estimate or confidence interval of the regression model. This area shows level uncertainty predictions. Although there is a variation in the answers and the words, the regression still shows an upward trend. So, both visually and statistically, there is supporting data to influence public exposure to the news war.

DISCUSSION

Research results show that exposure to news of the United States -Israel-Iran war had a positive and significant impact on the concerns of the people of Depok City about the increase in fuel and commodity prices and food prices. This strengthens the argument that the news not only functions as information about international conflicts, but also as a source of forming perceptions of economic risk. When society repeatedly accepts news of war, they not only understand conflict as an incident of geopolitics but also connects it with the possibility of disrupting energy supply, increasing oil prices, and rising distribution costs. In the context of Depok City, this relationship becomes relevant because public urban areas are highly dependent on stability in fuel and food prices. Fuel is directly related to daily transportation costs and is good for work, school, trade, or family mobility. Meanwhile, food is related directly to shopping house stairs. Therefore, when war is reported as a conflict that can threaten global stability and energy, society can interpret the news as a threat to life.

The R-Squared value of 35.9% indicates that exposure to news war makes a significant contribution to explaining concerns about the economy and society. In research, social numbers. This is a meaningful influence because perception of the economy is usually not determined by a single factor. A combination of media coverage, personal experience, income conditions, family size, current market prices, and government policies influences concerns about rising fuel and food prices. and interpersonal discussions. Findings this also show that the public often waits for a price increase, which can make them feel worried. Worry can arise from stage perception, namely when someone accepts information that war potential could supply energy or increase inflation. In this case this, the media works as a connector between global conflict and feelings of inadequacy, safe economy, and local. War news changes distant events, making them feel more psychological and economic, as if they were near.

The distribution results also show that the concern economy tends to score high. This shows that respondents are highly sensitive to fuel and food issues. Although levels of news exposure vary among individuals, worries about price remain a dominant response. This means that the issue of fuel and food prices is an easy one, well understood and close to everyday experience, and is quickly translated into a threat to the stability of the economy and the family. There are several respondents with exposure to news, tall but concerned low, showing that media influence is not naturally mechanical.

Not everyone who is exposed to the news of war will experience the same level of concern. Some respondents may have more stable incomes, higher levels of trust in the government, better literacy, and a sceptical attitude toward media coverage. Therefore, the results of this study open the door for further studies to add variables for mediation or moderation, such as trust in the media, the literacy economy, income level, experience with inflation, or perceptions of government policy. Thus, the study's results confirm that global conflict can affect local communities through communication. The war that occurred far from Indonesia can raise awareness among the Depok community through the news, then shape perceptions of risk related to fuel and food prices. Therefore, exposure to war news can be considered an important factor in the formation of household economic anxiety in urban communities.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of 103 respondents, the research finds that exposure to news has a positive and significant influence on concern about the economy and society. Simple linear regression results show a marked significance as big as 0.000, which means more significant from 0.05. Thus, H0 is rejected, and H1 is accepted. This means there is significant influence on news coverage of the United States-Israel-Iran war, which concerns the people of Depok City, as well as on fuel, commodity, and food prices. Coefficient values as large as 0.642 indicate a positive relationship between the second variable. More public exposure to news of war, and increasingly high levels of concern about the possibility of higher fuel and food prices. Findings: This confirms that the new war is not only understood as information geopolitics but also as a signal of risk, potentially influencing the public's perception of the



stability of the cost of living and house prices. The coefficient value (R-Squared) of 0.359 indicates that exposure to news war can explain 35.9% of the variation in public concern about increased food prices. Meanwhile, the rest, as big as 64.1%, were influenced by other factors outside the research model this, such as the actual economic condition, experience of a face price increase, income, household size, number of family liabilities, level of literacy, trust in government, as well as media consumption patterns. In a way, theoretical research shows that media effects not only operate in the realm of cognitive and psychological generalities but can also extend to economic concerns. Exposure to war news can heighten perceptions of risk, leading to higher prices for energy and food, especially when international conflicts are perceived as related to oil supply, distribution costs, inflation, and global economic stability. In general, practical results show the importance of news conflicts proportional and contextual in international media. The media needs to serve in an information war with balanced explanations of the economic impact, so that society not only accepts the narrative threat but also gains a greater understanding intact. Government and stakeholders' policies are also necessary to strengthen public communication about stability, fuel supply, food availability, and steps to anticipate price volatility, reassure the public, and prevent a panicked economy. Thus, research concludes that war as a global event can have an impact locally through the mechanism of media exposure. In the context of Depok City, exposure to news of the United States -Israel-Iran war has proven to be one of the factors that causes public concern about increasing fuel and commodity prices and food prices.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors would like to thank Dr. Veranus Sidharta, Lecturer of the Faculty of Communication and Language at Bina Sarana Informatika University and the informants for their assistance in writing this article.

REFERENCES

1. Ahmed, S. K. (2024). How to choose a sampling technique and determine sample size for research: A simplified guide for researchers. *Oral Oncology Reports* (12), 100662. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.oor.2024.100662>
2. Mellinger, C. D., & Hanson, T. A. (2021). Methodological considerations for survey research: Validity, reliability, and quantitative analysis. *Linguistica Antverpiensia, New Series – Themes in Translation Studies*, 19. <https://doi.org/10.52034/lanstts.v19i0.549>
3. Rianto L, Agustina I, Alfian SD, Iskandarsyah A, Pradipta IS and Abdulah R (2024) Development and validation of a structured questionnaire for assessing risk factors of medication non-adherence among pulmonary tuberculosis patients in Indonesia. *Front. Pharmacol.* 14:1257353. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fphar.2023.1257353>
4. Rendi, Pandji Satria W, & Sidharta, V. (2026). Applying the Stimulus Organism Response Model in Health Communication: Evidence from Television Talk Shows. *International journal of social science and human research*, 09(04), 2888–2895. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.19563742>
5. Algieri, B., Kornher, L., & von Braun, J. (2025). The changing drivers of inflation – The case of food: Macroeconomics, speculation, climate change, and war. *Structural Change and Economic Dynamics*, 75, 782–800. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.strueco.2025.10.006>
6. Asadollah, O., Carmy, L. S., Hoque, M. R., & Yilmazkuday, H. (2024). Geopolitical risk, supply chains, and global inflation. *The World Economy*, 47, 3450–3486. <https://doi.org/10.1111/twec.13585>
7. Binder, C., & Makridis, C. (2022). Stuck in the seventies: Gas prices and consumer sentiment. *The Review of Economics and Statistics*, 104 (2), 293–305. https://doi.org/10.1162/rest_a_00944
8. D'Acunto, F., Malmendier, U., Ospina, J., & Weber, M. (2021). Exposure to grocery prices and inflation expectations. *Journal of Political Economy*, 129 (5), 1615–1639. <https://doi.org/10.1086/713192>
9. Dahan, S., Bloemhof-Bris, E., Segev, R., Abramovich, M., Levy, G., & Shelef, A. (2024). Anxiety, post-traumatic symptoms, media-induced secondary trauma, post-traumatic growth, and resilience among mental health workers during the Israel-Hamas war. *Stress and Health*, 40(5), e3459. <https://doi.org/10.1002/smi.3459>
10. Dietrich, A. M. (2024). Consumption categories, household attention, and inflation expectations: Implications for optimal monetary policy. *Journal of Monetary Economics*, 147, 103594. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmoneco.2024.103594>
11. Fekih-Romdhane, F., Helmy, M., Alhuwailah, A., Shuwiekh, HAM, Naser, AY, Maalej, E., Obeid, S., Cheour, M., & Hallit, S. (2024). Mediating effect of depression and acute stress between exposure to Israel-Gaza war media coverage and

- insomnia: A multinational study from five Arab countries. *BMC Public Health*, 24, 1498. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-024-18996-8>
12. Greenglass, E., Begic, P., Buchwald, P., Karkkola, P., & Hintsala, T. (2024). Anxiety and watching the war in Ukraine. *International Journal of Psychology*, 59 (2), 340–352. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ijop.13099>
 13. Jatuporn, C. (2024). Assessing the impact of global oil prices on domestic price levels in Thailand: A nonlinear ARDL investigation. *Energy Nexus*, 14, 100307. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nexus.2024.100307>
 14. Kilian, L., & Zhou, X. (2023). A broader perspective on the inflationary effects of energy price shocks. *Energy Economics*, 125, 106893. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2023.106893>
 15. Li DJ, Chudzicka-Czupala A, Paliga M, Hapon N, Karamushka L, Żywiolek-Szeja M, McIntyre RS, Chiang SK, Chen YL, Yen CF, Man RHC. Association Between the Time Spent on and Sources of the News of Russo-Ukrainian War and Psychological Distress Among Individuals in Poland and Ukraine: The Mediating Effect of Rumination. *Psychol Res Behav Manag*. 2024;17:1855-1866. <https://doi.org/10.2147/PRBM.S457046>
 16. Røsok-Dahl, H., & Ihlebæk, K. A. (2024). Young People and News: A Systematic Literature Review. *Journalism Studies*, 25(10), 1228–1248. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1461670X.2024.2372425>
 17. Schäfer, S., Betakova, D., & Lecheler, S. (2024). Zooming in on Topics: An Investigation of the Prevalence and Motives for Selective News Avoidance. *Journalism Studies*, 25(12), 1423–1440. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1461670X.2024.2338114>

Cite this Article: Prasetyo, R., Nizam, D.E., Anisti (2026). War News Exposure and Household Economic Anxiety: The Perceived Impact of the United States–Israel–Iran Conflict on Fuel and Food Price Concerns in Depok, Indonesia. International Journal of Current Science Research and Review, 9(5), pp. 2609-2617. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47191/ijcsrr/V9-i5-34>