

CHAPTER III

DESIGN METHODOLOGY

3.1 Design Subject

The desired targets of this design were determined by research done from literature review of various books and journals that are applicable to the current design's research. They will be the recipients of kitchen safety education; further explanation will be detailed in the following text:

3.1.1 Demographic

a) Age: 22-26

The target audience of this research primarily focuses on individuals aged 22 until 26, as they are commonly individuals that are budding independent citizens, by starting their own families or by living independently. About 3.8% of people aged 15-17 leave their parental houses, resulting in about 96.2% of highschoolers remaining in their parental living setting (Pardede & Mulder, 2022). This concludes the fact that young adults under the age range of 22 rely mostly on their parent's financial support, and are often reliant to the head of the household. Meanwhile according to BBKBN, the common marriage age of women is 21 meanwhile men are married at 25 years old (Ekoriano et al., 2023). Making them one of the prime targets for this research as they begin to be independent both in their career and marital prospects.

b) Male and Female

c) Occupation: College students, Office workers, and entrepreneurs

d) Economy: SES B

In terms of socio-economic status, this research focuses on the SES B or middle-class Indonesians. According to BPS middle class Indonesians encompasses 66.35% of the population and

contribute about 81.49% of Indonesia's household spending (BPS-STATISTICS INDONESIA, 2024).

3.1.2 Geographic

a) City: JABODETABEK

This project focuses on targets living in the JABODETABEK area, which consists of the city of Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, and Bekasi. Jabodetabek was chosen as the study area as it is one of the epicenters of developing metropolitan living in Indonesia, with Jakarta alone having a population of 11,634,100 people and an approximate density of 14,464 every square kilometer (World Population Review, 2025). According to Universitas Multimedia Nusantara's article, the Jabodetabek area is also a popular area for students to reach better education and job prospects (Universitas Multimedia Nusantara, 2022). This results in Jabodetabek becoming one of the most bustling areas with a combined population of approximately over 28 million people, creating one of the most densely populated regions in Indonesia (World Population Review, 2025).

b) Province: West Java

c) Area: Urban (Universitas Multimedia Nusantara, 2022)

Urban areas are cramped, with high concentration of buildings, design of urban spaces, and types of construction materials in urban areas which factor in the spread of fire, making urban areas more prone to fire accidents (Cvetkovska & Mitrevska, 2024). Additionally due to the nature of urban city blueprint which are packed with buildings and narrow roads, efficiency of fire emergency services may become limited depending on an individual's domicile, making kitchen safety prevention protocols an important aspect in urban city living.

Density: Dense

3.1.3 Psychographic

- a) Behavior: Newly independent individuals who are family oriented, with care for safety and access to digital medias.
- b) Lifestyle: College students, newly married couples, or employees that are living independently in an urban area.
- c) Individuals that are interested in starting a family, are independent or taking care of their loved ones at their domiciles.

3.2 Method and Procedure of Design

The author has chosen Human centered design to create an informational media website regarding kitchen safety for young adults. Human centered Design is a design method centered towards desirable solutions centered by human needs. The human centered design methods are comprised of three main steps which are Inspiration, Ideation and Implementation which are explained in the text below:

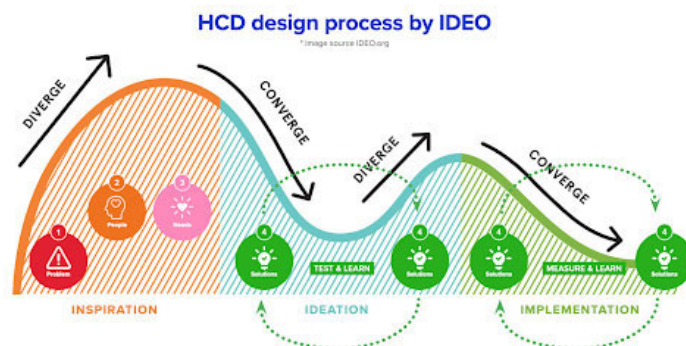


Figure 3.1 Human centered design

Source: <https://acodez.in>

3.2.1 Inspiration

The inspiration phase opens designers' minds to new ideas while considering the user's needs. Staying grounded while engaging with the communities creates opportunities to solve problems with the right design solutions. In this phase conducting Interviews, frame your design challenge, creating project plans, and conducting secondary research are a fraction of the steps in this design methods (IDEO.org, 2015, P.29).

1. Create a Project Plan

Creating a project plan is a step in which a designer organizes a project plan and identify innovative solutions. By creating a calendar with set dates and deadlines, constraints and goals will be clear to overcome. Overseeing research and important plans individually or with staff is additionally a step in creating a project plan, which will continually grow and evolve as the project progresses (IDEO.org, 2015, P.3).

2. Recruiting tools

In the recruiting tools phase, determining information sources by considering age, ethnicity, gender and class is one of the steps taken in order to receive information relevant to the current research. Considering the questions asked, understanding social dynamics, will make sure comfort is implemented in case the questions discussed are sensitive in topic. These steps ensure the comfort of the subjects while receiving information ideal to the design research topic.

3. Expert Interview

With the expert interview phase, gaining insight to better understand desires and aspirations of design subjects are achieved by talking to individuals experienced with your design problems. The crux of Human centered design is to learn and evaluate the thoughts of the people you're designing for, by learning the research topic's history, and systematic perspective of the research topic through expert opinion, one can learn (IDEO.org, 2015, P.43).

4. Analogous Inspiration

In the Analogous inspiration phase, observing activities, behavior and emotions to research at a certain environment can help isolate and encapsulate interactions and experience in real-time. analogous inspiration is conducting by observing and noting down

behaviors as it happens, and paying attention to properly understand the topics of research (IDEO.org, 2015, P.53).

5. Secondary research

Secondary research is held to better understand the subject of your research through history and data that cannot be obtained from interviews. Secondary research can be done online or by reviewing books and literature. By understanding the subject of your research, understanding the context of the current challenges becomes much clearer (IDEO.org, 2015, P.37).

3.2.2 Ideation

The ideation phase is where one accumulates the results of their research in forms of ideas, by sharing findings with fellow team members and implementing them in a tangible form. The process focuses on iterating and continuously evolving ideas, by refining and keeping or discarding ideas (IDEO.org, 2015, P.75).

1. Brainstorm

The brainstorming phase is a phase where a team or an individual generate as many ideas as possible, no matter how wild or impossible. This method employs the deference of judgement, building ideas, and visualization. Visualization helps the idea go across in a streamlined manner, encouraging the quantity and quality of ideas to build upon (IDEO.org, 2015, P.94)..

2. Create a Concept

Creating a concept entails the refinement of previous ideas curated from the brainstorming phase. By visualizing and creating frameworks, creating a concept that solves the design issues flexibly that are faced by the community it's designed for is the endgame of this process (IDEO.org, 2015, P.108).

3. Rapid Prototyping

Rapid prototyping is a process of creating prototypes and rapidly sharing the results to your target audience. The rapid prototyping phase are not meant to be perfect, as the designer will experience interactions between the design with the people, they're designing it for. Iterating feedback and learning from this phase encourages the growth of the design process, ensuring the final results are satisfactory according to standards (IDEO.org, 2015, P.119).

4. Integrate feedback and iterate

This phase of the ideation process integrates feedback received from the previous phases. Integrating feedback into a design and improving previous prototypes are one of the main aspects of human centered design, further refining it until all mistakes are ruled out (IDEO.org, 2015, P.12).

3.2.3 Implementation

The implementation phase brings a design into real life, by sharing your design solutions to the public or to the market. By evaluating the design's performance in this phase, the results of the research can be determined. This phase helps determines how to plan the next steps, assessing if the final solution is effective and how to bring a concept to life (IDEO.org, 2015, P.133).

1. Live Prototyping

In the live prototyping phase, implementing a live prototype to engage with the marketplace. This phase encourages the designer to observe how a final product performs in the eyes of the target audience. This phase shows faults and kinks to fix with better improvements (IDEO.org, 2015, P.135).

2. Keep getting feedback

After gaining results, evaluating results by monitoring the results of your designs will always be important in human centered

design. Continuously collecting data from previous pilots and prototyping will always be crucial in order to learn from the people you're designing for (IDEO.org, 2015, P.157)

3.3 Design Technique and Procedure

According to a journal by Weng 2024, qualitative research is a methodology of collecting data by inquiring the depth and complexity of a social phenomenon (Lim, 2024, P.2-3). Qualitative research emphasizes focus on understanding the human experiences, meanings and perspective therefore emphasizing its advantages as a research method that considers human centered insights while alleviating a researcher's bias by establishing credibility and dependability of data (Lim, 2024, P.1).

The qualitative research provides multiple data collecting methods that capture the human experience and phenomena's, such as interviews, focus group discussions, and observation (Lim, 2024, P.17). each of these research methods come with its own array of weaknesses and strengths, sharing one objective in unison, to diversify and reach a multifaceted outcome.

In this research the writer will be utilizing the qualitative research methods as a medium of collecting data, by implementing the Interview, survey, and observation methods. An in-depth interview provides one on one interactions between the interviewer and interviewee, creating depth as the researcher gains a deep understanding of the topic based on human experiences. Surveys on the other hand are a data collecting method designed to collect data from questions curated by the researchers, which are then filled independently. Meanwhile the observation method collects data of behavior as they occur naturally in daily life, and creates opportunities for researchers to observe real-time insights (Lim, 2024, P.17).

Research methods are an important aspect of a research; therefore, the writer will be conducting research utilizing the qualitative research method to deepen the understanding of a target audiences' behavior and knowledge regarding kitchen safety. Employing interviews with experts in the field regarding kitchen

safety, and collecting data from target audiences in the Jabodetabek while maintaining credibility and dependability of data.

3.3.1 Observation

Observation is a quantitative research method that spotlights interaction in normal settings, offering researchers an angle of perspective to witness the social interactions and norms in a social interaction. Observation relies on the use of human senses, recording and witnessing real life social phenomenon as according to an observer's senses (Rita Fiantika et al., 2022, P.105). The observation method provides a detailed understanding of an environment, capturing their actual actions in real-time instead of relying on written statements which are significantly different, and sometimes untrue (Lim, 2024, P. 18). Observation can be categorized onto three categories, the first being participant observation, followed by non-participant observation, and structured observation (Rita Fiantika et al., 2022, P.107-109).

The writer will be conducting the non-participatory observation, which is the process of conducting observation without participating in the subject's activities (Rita Fiantika et al., 2022, P.107-109). The author will observe, note, and analyze the information collected. this research method to observe kitchen safety protocol usage in real kitchen environments in order to better understand the importance of kitchen safety protocols in a design perspective. Observation will be done in a local restaurant named *Ayam Geprek Pak Gembus*, this restaurant was chosen as it is a popular restaurant chain commonly frequented by customers. The writer will be utilizing the AEIOU method to conduct the observation, in order to comprehend activities, environment, interaction, objects, and user in the interaction.

3.3.2 Interview

Interviews have been one of the methods of gaining and polishing knowledge by conversing ever since the seventeenth century, and had consistently been a way to acquire data in research (Roberts, 2020). Collection of data from individuals with expertise are the main objective of holding

interviews in the name of collecting data accurate to the desired research topic. The author has conducted interviews with experts of fields relevant to the current research, namely with a professional chef, and a UI/UX designer.

1. Interview with Professional Chef

The objective of conducting research interview with a professional chef is to properly understand the usage of kitchen safety in a professional setting. By understanding a professional chef's perspective on kitchen safety, the author can receive experienced insight through an individual with academic and real-life experience. Learning the crucial aspects of kitchen safety like reoccurring accidents commonly dealt with in a proper kitchen, and how to handle accidents if it were to occur gives a fresh perspective or angle on the current research.

The interview was conducted with a professional chef, Jessica Lin with the position of head chef at a restaurant named Cork & Screw Country Club located in Senayan. She has had experiences working in the kitchen for 12 years, after pursuing an education in Trisakti University of Jakarta Selatan.

The interview began with a few introduction questions regarding their background as a chef.

Table 3.1 Introduction expert interview questions

	Questions
1	<i>Bisakah Anda ceritakan sedikit tentang latar belakang Anda? Bagaimana Anda menjadi koki?</i>
2	<i>Dapur seperti apa yang pernah Anda memiliki pengalaman bekerja (restoran, hotel, katering, dll.)?</i>
3	<i>Seberapa lama kah Anda menjalani karier sebagai seorang chef?</i>
4	<i>Bagaimana Anda akan menggambarkan lingkungan kerja di dapur profesional?</i>

The next questions delve deeper to gauge the knowledge of kitchen safety as a professional chef.

Table 3.2 Kitchen safety expert interview questions

	Questions
5	<i>Pernahkah Anda menyaksikan atau mengalami cedera serius di dapur? Apa yang terjadi?</i>
6	<i>Apa arti keselamatan dapur bagi Anda sebagai koki?</i>
7	<i>Pada usia berapa dan dari sumber apa orang idealnya harus belajar tentang keamanan dapur?</i>
8	<i>Bagaimana Anda akan menggambarkan lingkungan kerja di dapur profesional?</i>

The next questions inquire about the common accidents in the kitchen, and kitchen safety protocols conducted in the kitchen professionally and personally.

Table 3.3 Kitchen safety protocol expert interview questions

	Questions
9	<i>Apa saja cedera keselamatan dapur yang paling umum, kedua, dan ketiga yang Anda alami di dapur profesional?</i>
10	<i>Menurut pengalaman Anda, apa aturan keselamatan dapur yang paling diabaikan atau diremehkan?</i>
11	<i>Kebiasaan keselamatan apa yang selalu Anda ikuti untuk melindungi diri saat Anda memasak di rumah?</i>
12	<i>Pisau sangat penting tetapi juga berbahaya, apakah saran Anda untuk menanganinya dengan aman?</i>
13	<i>Apa cara terbaik untuk mengajarkan pemula tentang penanganan pisau yang aman dan alat lainnya?</i>
14	<i>Untuk kecelakaan seperti kebakaran untuk tidak terjadi, apakah protokol preventif yang harus dilaksanakan oleh seorang chef profesional?</i>

The next questions inquire on the appliance of professional kitchen safety protocols on home environments with various medias relevant to the research.

Table 3.4 Educational and media related expert interview questions

	Questions
15	<i>Menurut Anda, aspek apakah dari protokol preventif kebakaran profesional yang harus di aplikasikan pada keamanan dapur di rumah ?</i>
16	<i>Bagaimana seharusnya reaksi staf dapur ketika mereka mengalami cedera ringan, seperti luka atau luka bakar?</i>
17	<i>Pernahkah Anda menggunakan alat bantu visual (poster, video, info grafis) untuk mengajarkan keamanan dapur? Apakah mereka efektif?</i>
18	<i>Gaya komunikasi apa yang paling cocok saat mengajarkan protokol keselamatan kepada staf dapur? Haruskah itu ketat, santai, atau instruksional?</i>
19	<i>Apa yang harus diprioritaskan saat merancang alat bantu visual untuk keamanan dapur?</i>
20	<i>Jika Anda dapat merancang sumber daya pelatihan keselamatan dapur yang ideal, elemen kunci apa yang akan Anda sertakan?</i>
21	<i>Sebelum kami menutup sesi interview ini, apakah anda memiliki saran terakhir untuk membuat situs web keamanan dapur yang efektif dan ramah pengguna?</i>

Before conducting the interview, the interviewee Ms. Jessica has signed an NDA to ensure consent from her party. A picture was taken as the interview is held on sight at the Cork & Screw Country Club Restaurant in Senayan.

2. Interview with UI/UX Designer

The objective of conducting research interview with a professional chef is to gain insight in designing an interface through the lens of an experienced designer. As designing interfaces requires years in experience with clients, gaining insights from individuals in this job desk would yield input based on professional experience with a various repertoire of interaction-based experience. In order to receive a fresh perspective regarding the author's current design, an in-depth interview will be held with an individual with plenty of experience in the UI/UX design field.

The interview was conducted with Jessica, an experienced UI/UX Designer currently employed as Sr. Product designer at Brandfetch. She has had experiences working in the industry for 10 years, after pursuing an education on Bina Nusantara University.

The interview began with a few introduction questions regarding their background as a UI/UX Designer.

Table 3.5 Introductory expert interview questions

	Questions
1	<i>Bisakah Anda ceritakan sedikit tentang latar belakang Anda? Bagaimana Anda menjadi seorang UI/UX desainer?</i>
2	<i>Apa anda bisa menjelaskan secara singkat, pekerjaan anda dan company yang anda tetapi sekarang?</i>
3	<i>Seberapa lama kah Anda menjalani karier sebagai seorang UI/UX desainer?</i>
4	<i>Website-website apa yang pernah Anda memiliki pengalaman pada proses penciptaannya ?</i>

The next questions ask questions regarding their knowledge of educational websites, and general UI/UX related knowledge.

Table 3.6 UI/UX related expert interview questions

	Questions
5	Menurut Anda, apa itu website edukasi?
6	<i>Menurut anda apakah paktor-faktor penting Ketika mendesan sebuah website edukasi mengenai keamanan dapur ?</i>
7	<i>Apakah tantangan terbesar untuk anda saat membuat sebuah website yang efektif, menarik dan interaktif?</i>
8	<i>Apakah Anda memiliki saran untuk membuat desain website saya menjadi menarik dan ramah pengguna bagi target audiens saya yaitu dewasa muda berumur 22-26 tahun?</i>
9	<i>Apa saja kesalahan umum yang sering dilakukan seseorang saat membuat website edukatif, dan apa yang harus saya lakukan untuk menghindarinya?</i>

The next questions gauge the professional's opinion on the usage of visuals in educational websites.

Table 3.7 Media related Expert interview questions

	Questions
10	<i>Menurut seorang profesional, apakah praktik terbaik untuk merancang website atau grafik yang meningkatkan pemahaman tentang protokol keselamatan dapur ?</i>
11	<i>Menurut Anda, apakah cara terbaik untuk menjaga keseimbangan antara text dan grafik visual untuk membuat pengguna tetap terlibat pada proses pembelajaran tanpa membebani mereka?</i>
12	<i>Apakah anda setuju bahwa grafik demonstrasi itu membantu sebagai alat pendidikan di sebuah situs web?</i>
13	<i>Menurut Anda gaya ilustrasi grafis apa yang harus digunakan dalam situs web pendidikan yang akan mendidik dan cocok untuk audiens target situs web?</i>

14	<i>Menurut opini anda apakah saya harus menyertakan kuis atau elemen interaktif untuk memperkuat pembelajaran pada website edukasi?</i>
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The next questions ask general advice in terms of design and interactivity for website design.

Table 3.8 General expert advice questions

	Questions
15	<i>Bagaimanakah saya dapat membuat situs web edukasi saya terlihat dapat dipercaya dan kredibel bagi pengunjung?</i>
16	<i>Apakah Anda memiliki rekomendasi referensi website edukasi yang bisa menjadi contoh baik untuk proyek saya saat ini ?</i>
17	<i>Menurut anda jenis navigasi apa kah yang sesuai untuk perancangan website edukasi</i>
18	<i>Apakah Anda punya saran untuk proses fase konsep mendesain situs web?</i>
19	<i>Sebelum kami menutup sesi interview ini, apakah anda memiliki saran terakhir untuk membuat situs web keamanan dapur ?</i>

Before conducting the interview, the interviewee Ms. Jessica has signed an NDA to ensure consent from her party. A picture was taken as the interview is held on sight at the Cork & Screw Country Club Restaurant in Senayan.

3.3.3 Questionnaire

Questionnaires are a way of collecting data involving a sample of the population by providing structured or unstructured questions to be answered by respondents of various age and backgrounds. This research method has been used in many academic fields, and has always been considered as an instrument of gathering data as questionnaires allow researchers to evaluate a social group's opinions, attitude, and interest (Truşcă

& Sălcudean, 2024, P.1). Questionnaires can be conducted face to face, or individually depending on the needs of a research.

Questionnaires consists of open ended and closed ended questions, they yield in different results and are commonly used in order to receive varied answers from the questionnaire's recipients(Jain, 202, P.1-2). An open-ended questionnaire is commonly used to achieve questions based on the experiences and opinions of the recipients; therefore, a text field are provided to fill independently. Close ended questions in the other hand, requires the recipients to pick their choices out of the curated answers written by the researchers. The recipients are free to pick whichever choices are right according to their perspective.

The author has conducted a survey utilizing Google Forms, targeting young adults aged 22-26 living in the JABODETABEK area, and therefore will be using the Indonesian language in this questionnaire. The author conducted this survey in order to analyze young adults' knowledge regarding kitchen safety, and topics regarding kitchen safety education. Gauging potential user preferences on learning approach, such as the usage of visuals, preferred media and various aspects of design will be incorporated into this questionnaire.

The first section of this questionnaire is dedicated to the introductory questions, such as domicile, age, socio economic status, and gender related questions.

Table 3.9 Introductory questionnaire questions

Questions	Type	Answers
<i>Jenis Kelamin</i>	Multiple Choice	☐ <i>Perempuan</i> ☐ <i>Laki-laki</i>
<i>Usia</i>	Multiple choice	☐ 22 ☐ 23 ☐ 24 ☐ 25 ☐ 26
<i>Domisili</i>	Multiple choice	☐ <i>JABODETABEK</i> <i>(Jakarta,Bogor, Depok, Tangerang & Bekasi)</i>

		☐ <i>Other</i>
<i>Perkerjaan</i>	Multiple choice	☐ <i>Mahasiswa</i> ☐ <i>Ibu rumah tangga</i> ☐ <i>Karyawan</i> ☐ <i>Wirausaha</i> ☐ <i>Other</i>
<i>Pengeluaran Per-bulan</i>	Multiple choice	☐ <i>Rp2.000.000,00 - Rp 2.500.000,00</i> ☐ <i>Rp 2.500.000,00 - Rp 3.500.000,00</i> ☐ <i>Rp 3.500.000,00 - Rp Rp 4.500.000,00</i> ☐ <i>>Rp 4.500.000</i>

The next questions delve deeper regarding the recipient's basic knowledge of kitchen safety, inquiring topics surrounding basic knowledge of kitchen safety protocols.

Table 3.10 Basic Kitchen safety knowledge questionnaire questions

Questions	Type	Answers
<i>Seberapa sering kah anda menggunakan dapur di rumah?</i>	Likert scale	1. <i>Jarang</i> 2. <i>Sangat sering</i>
<i>Apakah anda pernah mengalami salahs atu kecelakaan berikut saat menggunakan dapur?</i>	Multiple choice	☐ <i>Kebakaran</i> ☐ <i>Tersetrum</i> <i>(oleh perabotan memasak)</i> ☐ <i>Luka benda tajam</i> ☐ <i>Tidak pernah</i>
<i>Seberapa sering anda mengikuti protokol keamanan dapur?</i>	Likert scale	1. <i>Tidak pernah</i> 2. <i>Sering sekali</i>
<i>Jika iya/Tidak, seberapa banyak yang anda ketahui mengenai protocol keamanan dapur?</i>	Likert scala	1. <i>Tidak tahu</i> 2. <i>Sangat mengetahui</i>
<i>Jika mengetahui, darimana anda mendengar/ mengetahui informasi mengenai keamanan dapur?</i>	Multiple choice	☐ <i>Website/ Source online</i> <i>(Website, blog, dll)</i> ☐ <i>Social media</i> ☐ <i>Teman/ keluarga</i>

		☐ Acara memasak atau program TV
<i>Jika mengetahui, darimana anda mendengar/ mengetahui informasi mengenai keamanan dapur? Apakah pendapat anda tentang pengetahuan atau pandangan Anda tentang prosedur keselamatan dapur. (tidak harus akurat)</i>	Multiple choice	☐ "keselamatan dapur adalah protokol yang penting mengenai keamanan pada dapur" ☐ "keselamatan dapur kurang penting, kalau dapur saya rapih maka saya akan aman" ☐ "Keamanan dapur hanya tentang menghindari luka bakar dan luka." ☐ "Aturan keselamatan dapur itu adalah pengetahuan umum yang tidak terlalu penting." ☐ "Kecelakaan di dapur bukanlah kejadian yang umum, tidak ada kebutuhan untuk mempelajari keselamatan dapur."

The next questions ask about media related questions, gauging the respondent's preference in media and learning approach regarding safety related knowledge.

Table 3.11 Media and learning method questionnaire questions

Questions	Type	Answers
<i>Apakah media informasi pilihan Anda saat mempelajari informasi penting tentang penyelamatan jiwa?</i>	Multiple Choice	☐ Source online (Website/ Blog) ☐ Social media ☐ Buku ☐ Infografis

Apa yang Anda pikirkan adalah fitur terpenting untuk situs web keselamatan dapur?	Multiple choice	☐ Instruksi yang jelas ☐ Konten interaktif ☐ Navigasi yang mudah ☐ Visual yang menarik
Ketika mempelajari pengetahuan baru, apakah bantuan visual demonstratif akan membantu dalam proses pembelajaran?	Multiple choice	☐ Iya ☐ Tidak
Berdasarkan gambar website terlampir di atas, Website manakah yang akan lebih efektif untuk menyampaikan informasi?	Multiple choice	☐ Website dengan visual (1) ☐ Website tanpa visual (2)
Jika mengetahui, darimana anda mendengar/ mengetahui informasi mengenai keamanan dapur?	Multiple choice	☐ Website/ Source online (Website, blog, dll) ☐ Social media ☐ Teman/ keluarga ☐ Acara memasak atau program TV
Seberapa besar kemungkinan Anda untuk menggunakan situs web dengan ilustrasi visual untuk mempelajari tentang keselamatan dapur?	Likert scale	1. Tidak mungkin 2. Sangat mungkin
Menurut opini anda, seberapa efektif kah demonstrasi yang diilustrasikan untuk memahami protokol keselamatan?	Likert scale	1. Tidak efektif 2. Sangat efektif
Apa rasio teks terhadap gambar yang Anda sukai? Apakah Anda lebih memilih konten instruksional dengan lebih banyak visual dan ilustrasi atau instruksi berbasis teks?	Multiple choice	☐ Lebih banyak visual ☐ Seimbang ☐ Lebih banyak Text
Topik keselamatan dapur mana yang menurut Anda harus dibahas	Multiple choice	☐ Keamanan penggunaan pisau ☐ KEamanan kebakaran ☐ Keamanan listrik

<i>paling banyak di situs web tentang keselamatan dapur?</i>		☐ <i>Protokol preventatif</i>
<i>Apakah grafik yang menunjukkan praktik keselamatan dapur yang tepat dan tidak tepat dapat membantu proses pembelajaran anda ?</i>	Likert scale	1. <i>Tidak membantu</i> 2. <i>Sangat membantu</i>

The author has spread this digital questionnaire via google sheets digital survey tool to 22–26-year-olds in the Jabodetabek area with various levels of kitchen safety protocol education to better understand their knowledge level and the information needed in the final design results.

