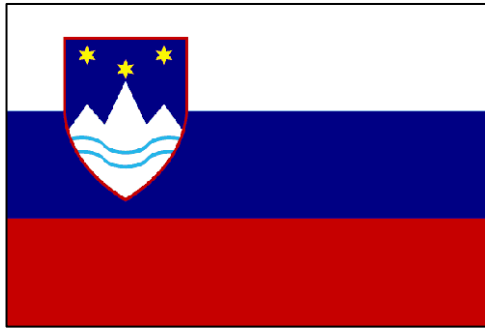


Have and Show Emotions

Research report



Slovenia

Scientific project management

Dr. Maya Götz

Implementation in Slovenia

Martina Pestaj

Analysis and report

Judith Schwarz,
Simone Gruber,
Hannah Steinberg,
Monika Eder

Abstract

To gain a better understanding of their emotional experience and expression during everyday life and while watching television, 5,190 children and preteens from 17 countries were examined in a study. Moreover, it was of interest how the social expectations are assessed. The Slovene sample comprised 327 questionnaires and induced the following results:

- In Slovenia as well as in other countries joy is the emotion most frequently experienced.
- Slovene children are rarely anxious or sad, but they often experience anger and are more envious in comparison with children from other countries.
- In comparison, Slovene children are more proud.
- Slovene girls show their feelings of fear, grief and envy more often than the Slovene boys.
- Feeling emotions like fear and anger increases with age among Slovene children.
- Pride and envy are emotions for the younger ones.
- Younger children laugh more often and show their sadness more frequently.
- Slovene children demand emotional honesty from TV characters
- Compared with the children's own experience and expression of emotions, TV characters should openly display their emotions.
- Especially older children demand more emotions of TV characters.

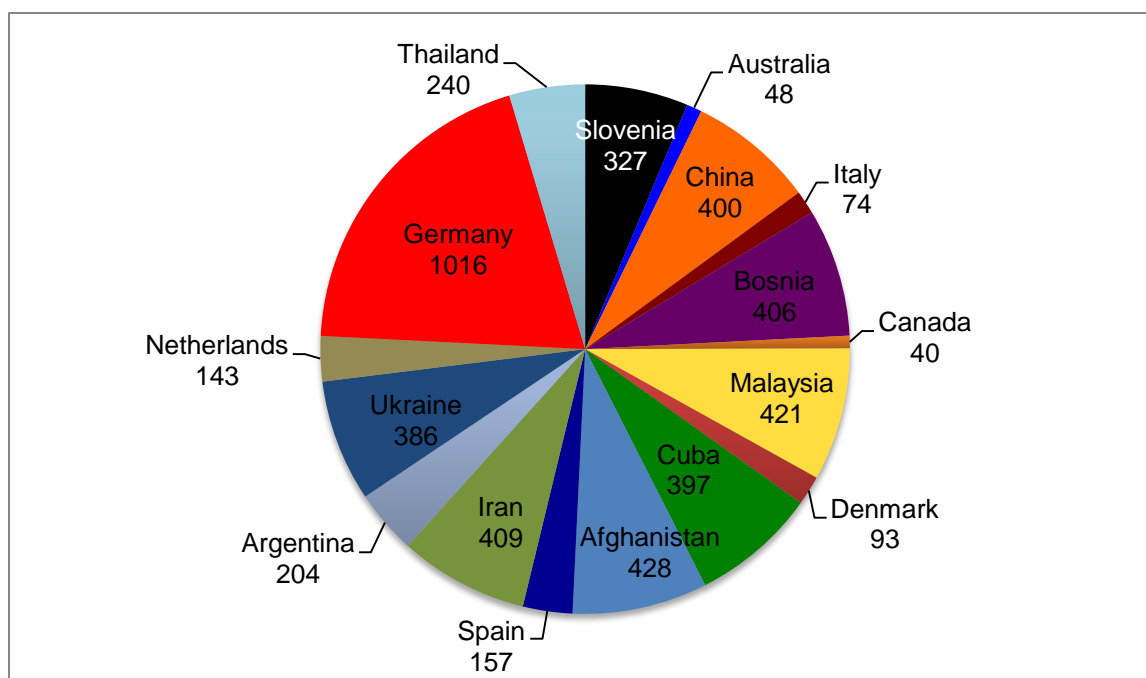
1. Objective and sample

The objective of the international study „Have and Show Emotions“ was to get a better understanding of children´s and preteens´ experience of emotions.

In cooperation with international colleagues, 5,190 children and preteens between 6 and 15 years of age were surveyed using the same questionnaire. The questionnaire centered on the children´s self-evaluation of the emotions they had recently experienced, how often they had felt certain emotions within the past seven days and to what extent they had shown these emotions to others.

In addition, respondents were asked to self-evaluate how their parents react to the demonstration of particular emotions, which emotions they feel when watching television, and to what extent they think TV characters should honestly show how they feel.

The central emotions were joy, fear, anger, sadness, pride and envy. The country-specific sample varied from $n = 40$ in Canada to $n = 1,016$ in Germany. In this regard, it is not possible to formulate representative statements for most of the countries. Only the results of the German sample can be considered as representative for the Federal Republic of Germany. Based on the wider age distribution, however, a greater reliability of the results can be expected in countries with more than 300 respondents.



III. 1: Distribution by countries of the total sample

In Slovenia, 327 children and preteens participated in the study which consisted of 157 girls and 170 boys.

Age category	Boys (n=170)	Girls (n=157)
6 – 9 years (n=137)	21% (n=69)	21% (n=68)
10 – 12 years (n=115)	19% (n=62)	16% (n=53)
13 – 15 years (n=75)	12% (n=39)	11% (n=36)

III. 2: Sampling distribution – Slovenia

2. Results¹

2.1 Emotion “joy”

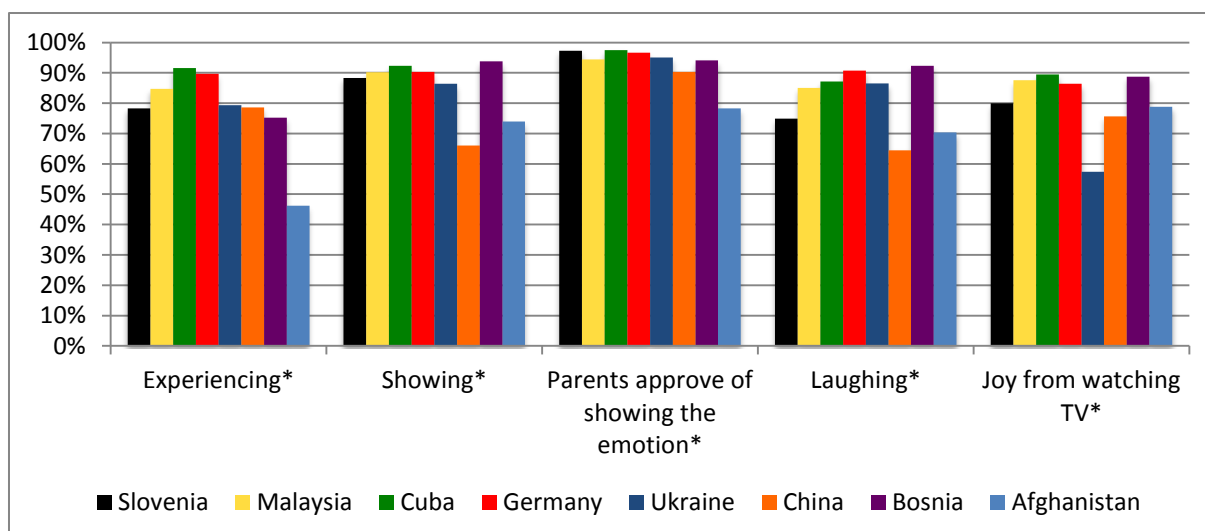
The first emphasis of the questionnaire was put on the emotion joy. All items in the questionnaire were rated on a 4-point Likert scale. Participating children and preteens were asked about their recent experiences of joy: *“How often did you feel really happy in the past 7 days?”* and *“Was there a moment when you really had to laugh out loud?”* We also wanted to know how they deal with their emotions. Thus we asked: *“How much did you show others that you feel really happy?”* As a next step the children were asked to self-evaluate how their parents would assess the expression of this emotion by answering the question *“How do your parents like it that you show them when you feel really happy?”* In line with the research interest of the International Central Institute for Youth and Educational Television (IZI) the last question was: *“Are you getting really happy from time to time from something you see on TV?”*²

Slovene children are very joyful

With respect to the emotion joy, the international comparison shows that Slovene children and preteens rank in the lower range in terms of almost all categories, even though the Slovene respondents often answer that they do experience and express joy. Seven out of ten state that they have laughed out loud in the previous week. On top of that, the children assume that their parents would approve their showing of joy. 80% of the Slovene children and preteens state that TV has triggered feelings of joy at least once.

¹ In the following, the results of the Slovene sample will be analyzed in terms of an international country comparison as well as separated by gender and age. In each case the top-two items of the four-point Likert-Scale will be represented. Significant differences will be specified by using asterisks (*).

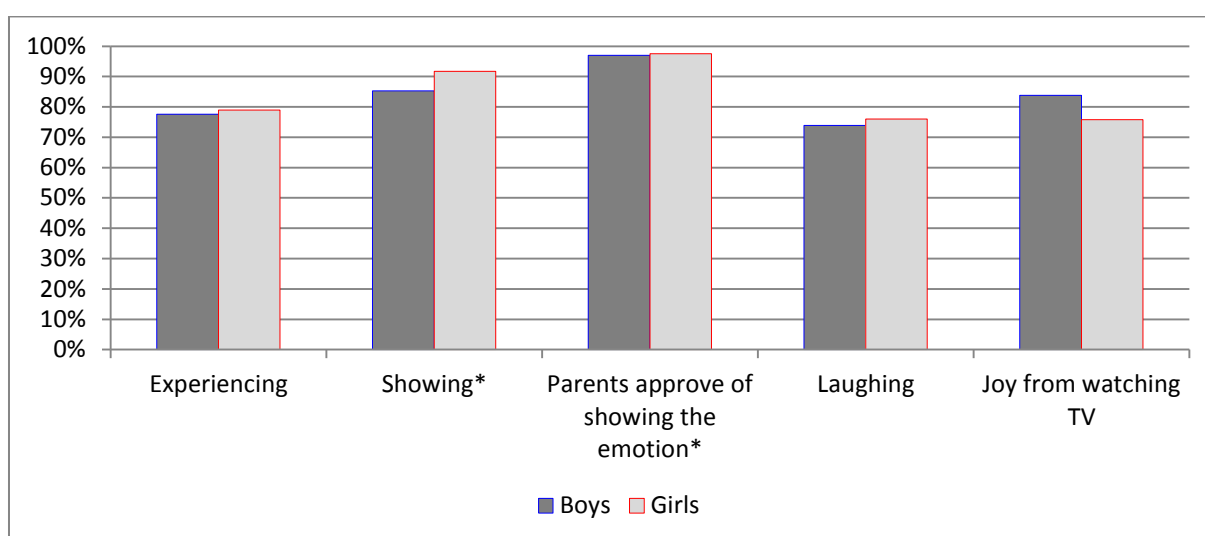
² The detailed questionnaire can be found in the appendix.



III. 3: Differences in terms of showing and experiencing the emotion “joy” by countries (n > 300) – agreement

Girls show more joy

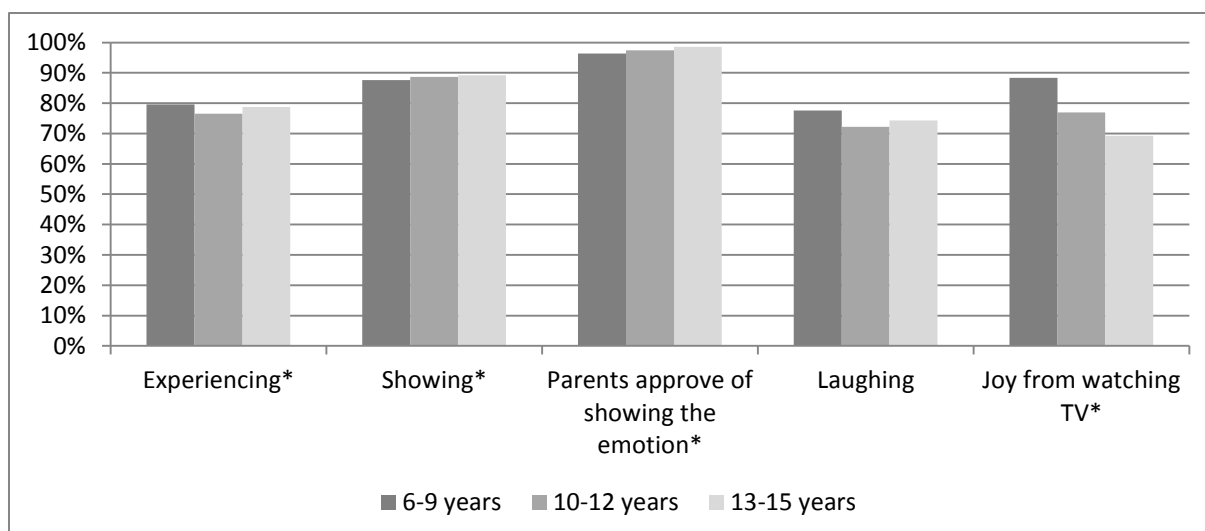
A gender comparison reveals that by tendency girls express joy more frequently than boys. Yet regarding gender there are no further differences.



III. 4: Differences in terms of showing and experiencing the emotion “joy” by gender – agreement

Older children laugh less often

Age-differences become apparent significantly in the category “laughing” as well as in the emotional experiences triggered by TV. Older respondents laugh less often than younger ones. Additionally, only about 70% of the respondents in the 13 to 15 age group stated that past TV experiences had triggered feelings of joy, whereas TV caused much more fun in the other age categories.



III. 5: Differences in terms of experiencing and showing the emotion “joy” by age – agreement

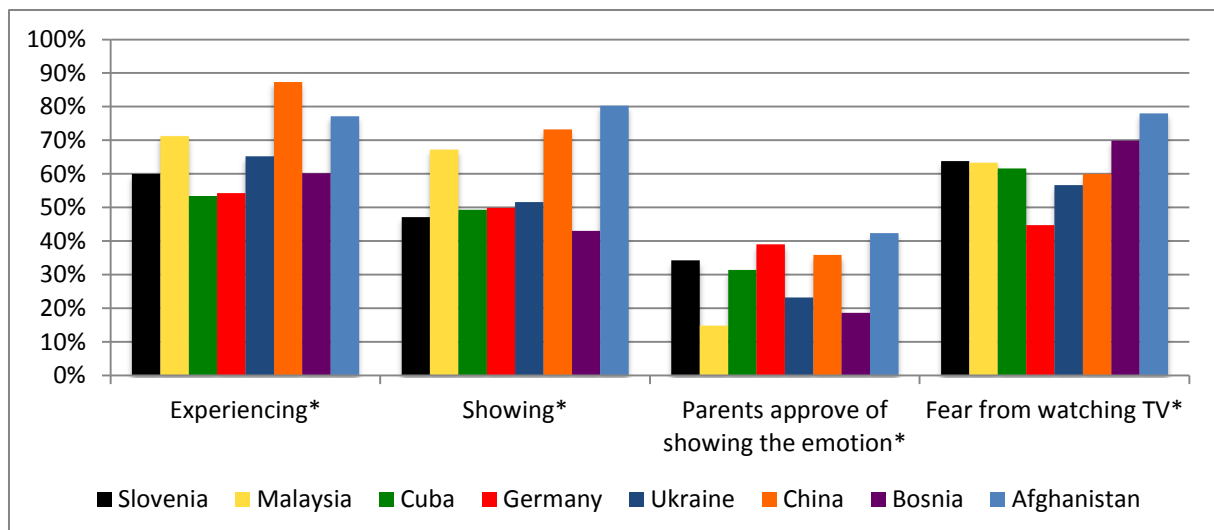
2.2 Emotion “fear”

The next set of questions focused on the emotion fear. All items in the questionnaire were rated on a 4-point Likert scale. Participating children and preteens were asked about their recent experiences of fear: “*How often did you feel anxious in the past 7 days?*” We also wanted to know how they deal with their emotions. Thus we asked “*How much did you show others that you feel anxious?*” As a next step the children were asked self-evaluate how their parents would assess the expression of this emotion by answering the question “*How do your parents like it when you show them that you feel anxious?*” The last questions were: “*Are you getting anxious from time to time from something you see on TV?*” and “*Do you sometimes get nightmares from something you saw on TV?*”

Slovene children experience fear less often

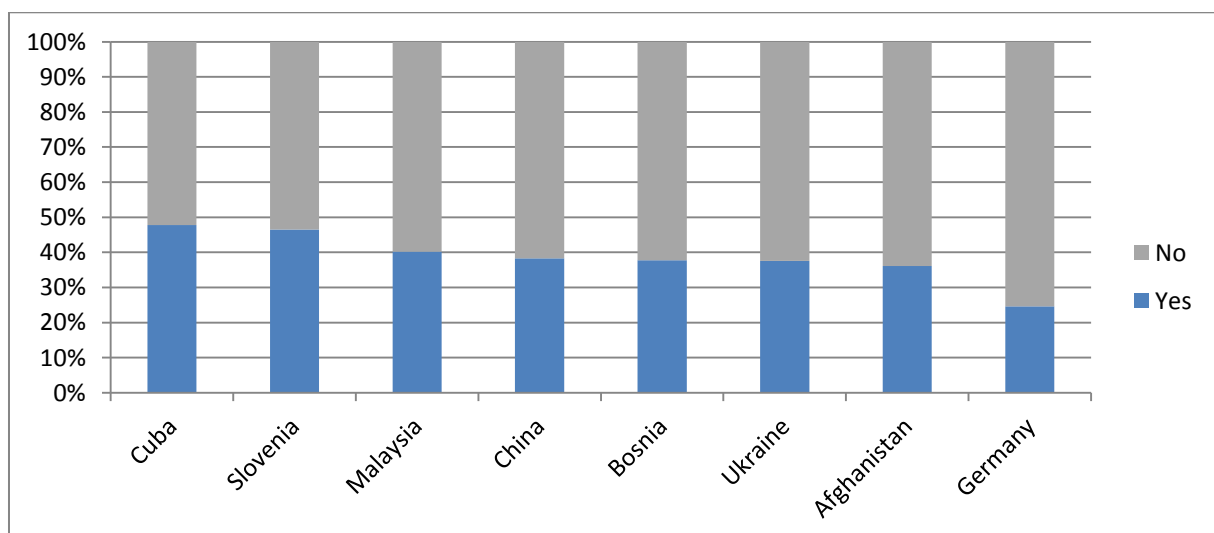
The country-comparison reveals that Slovene children experience fear less frequently than the respondents of other countries.³ In contrast to the emotion “joy”, the Slovene respondents show their fear less frequently than they do actually experience it. Only a small percentage of children think that their parents would approve the expression of this emotion. On top of that, almost two-thirds of the Slovene respondents have already experienced fear as a consequence of watching TV.

³ Only the evaluation of fear uses the top-three items of the four-point Likert-Scale.



III. 6: Differences in terms of experiencing and showing the emotion “fear” by countries (n > 300) – agreement

Beyond that, four out of ten children state that they had had a nightmare from watching something on TV at least once. With this result, Slovenia ranks on second place in the international comparison. 316 children and preteens answered the question which show or movie made them feel anxious. In this context *Saw* (n=14) was most often mentioned followed by *Titanic* (n=9), *Paranormal Activity* (n=9), and *Harry Potter* (n=7).⁴

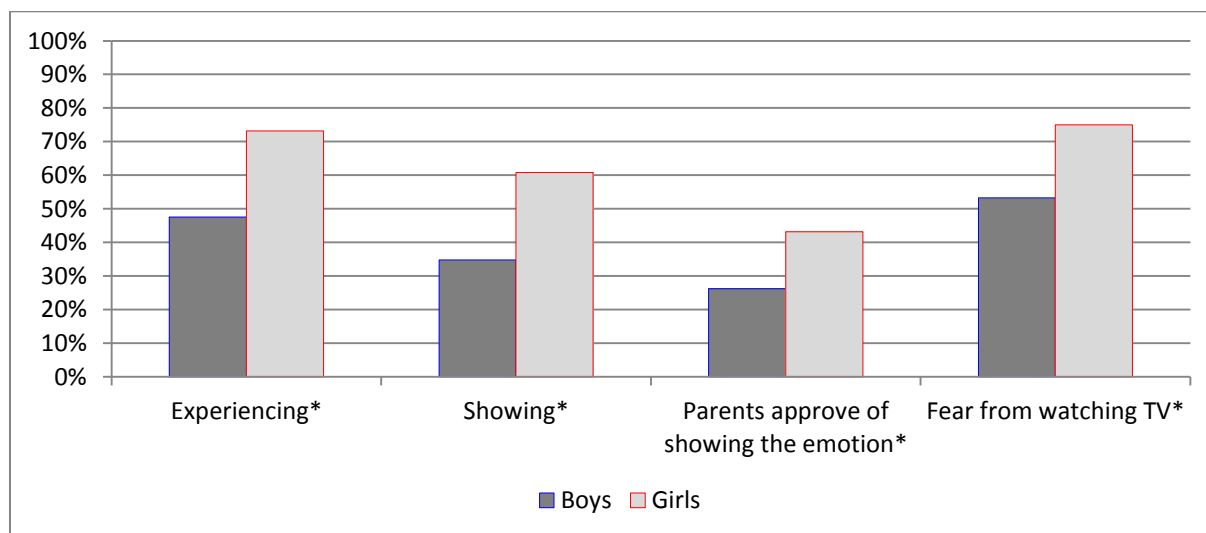


III. 7: Overview of “Nightmares from watching TV”

⁴ Some children wrote down more than one show/movie. But for the analysis only the first mention was taken into account.

Girls show fear more often

The gender comparison reveals that girls experience and express fear more often than boys. This corresponds with the result that girls also think more often than boys that their parents would approve the expression of this emotion. Moreover, girls experience fear from watching TV significant more frequently than boys.

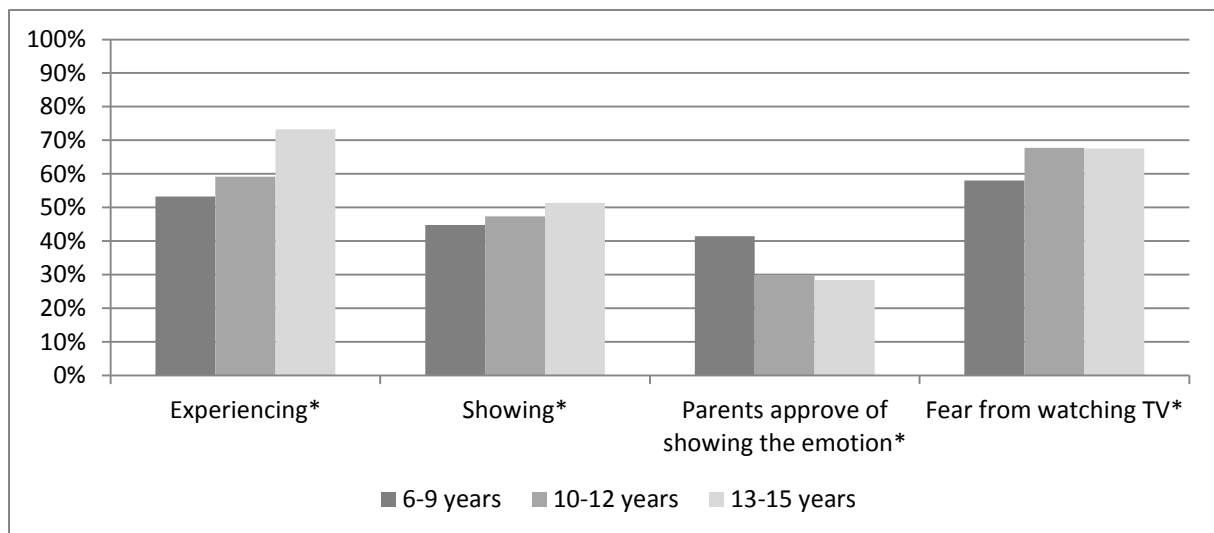


III. 8: Differences in terms of experiencing and showing the emotion "fear" by gender – agreement

Feelings of fear increase with advancing age

The analysis of the single age groups reveals differences in terms of experiencing fear. The 13- to 15-year-olds in particular state that they often experience fear whereas the youngest respondents feel fear the least often.

However, there are fewer differences with respect to the expression of this emotion, even though the tendencies in the age groups remain. Beyond that, older respondents refer to feelings of fear caused by watching TV more often than the youngest respondents. In contrast, older children think less often that their parents would approve showing fear.



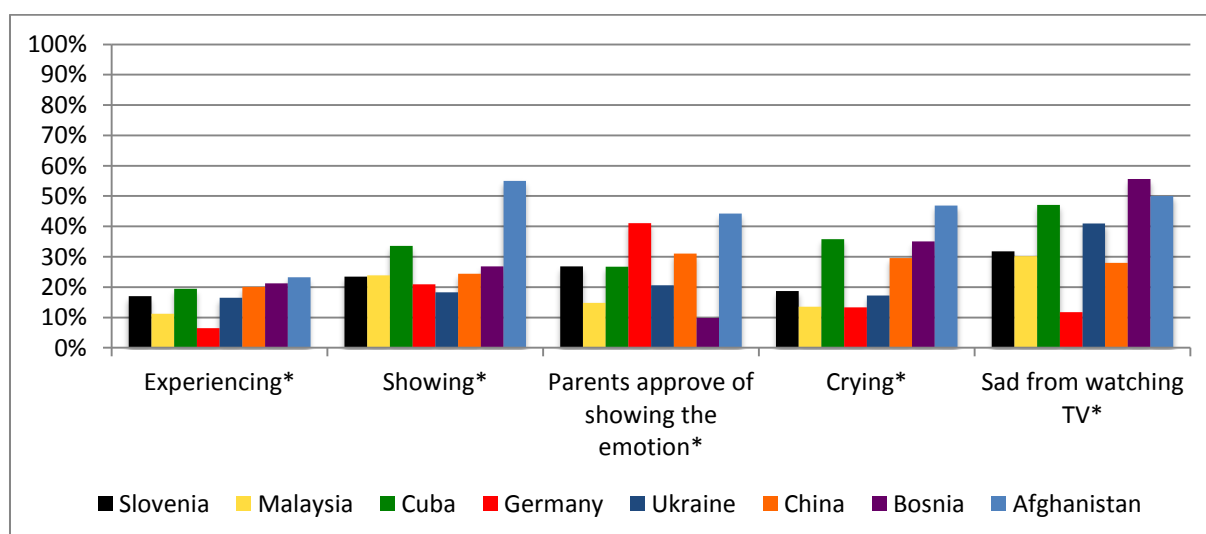
III. 9: Differences in terms of experiencing and showing the emotion “fear” by age – agreement

2.3 Emotion “sadness”

This section dealt with recent experiences of sadness: “*How often did you feel really sad in the past 7 days?*” and “*Did you have to cry in the last 7 days?*” Additionally we wanted to know the reasons for crying by offering the categories *pain, anger, sorrow, fun, and fear* as answer options. We also wanted to know how they would show their sadness. Thus we asked: “*How much did you show others that you feel really sad?*” As a next step the children were asked to self-evaluate how their parents would assess the expression of this emotion by answering the question “*How do your parents like it when you show them that you feel really sad?*” In line with the research interest of the International Central Institute for Youth and Educational Television (IZI) we then asked: “*Are you getting really sad from time to time from something you see on TV?*” Again all items in the questionnaire were rated on a 4-point Likert scale, except the additional question for this section.

Slovene children are seldom sad and cry rarely

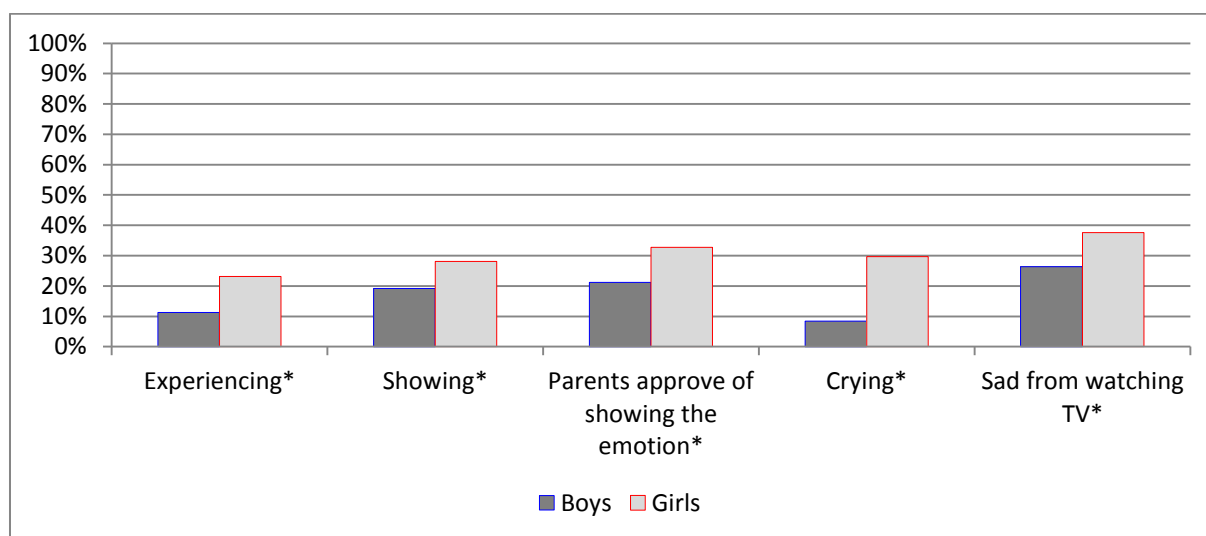
The international comparison demonstrates that Slovene children and preteens experience and show sadness less often than the respondents from other countries. Every fourth child assumes that the expression of this emotion is approved by their parents. Nevertheless, just two out of ten children state that they had cried in the past seven days. In this context, Slovene respondents name mostly grief as reason for this emotional outburst, followed by pain and anger.



III. 10: Differences in terms of experiencing and showing the emotion “sadness” by countries (n > 300) – agreement

Girls cry and show grief more often

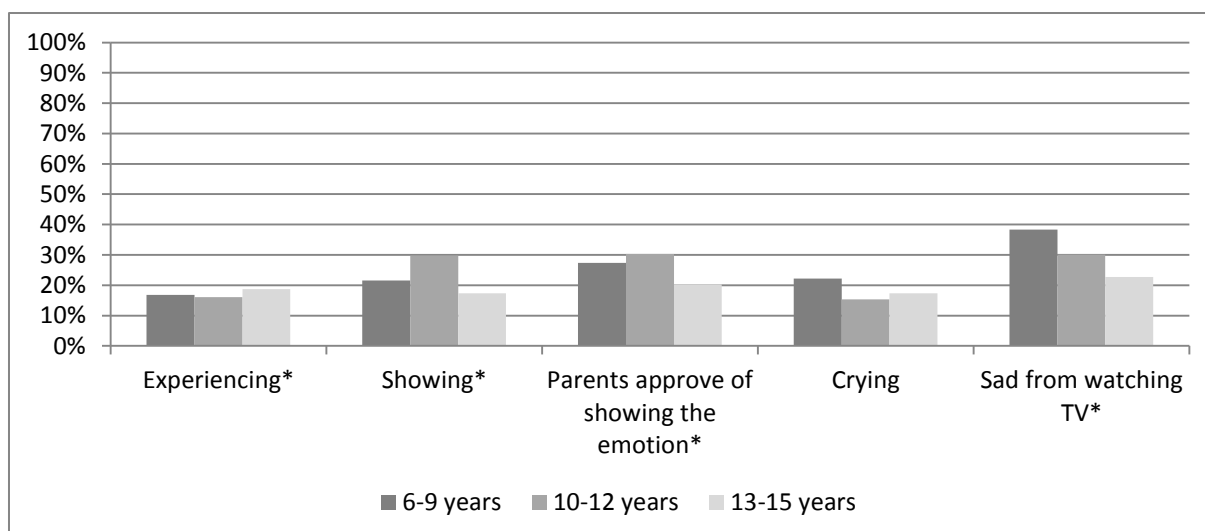
The gender comparison reveals that girls experience and show their feelings of sadness more often. They also state to cry more often and assume more often than boys that their parents approve the expression of this emotion. The reasons for crying reported by the girls are feelings of grief and pain whereas boys cry because of grief and anger. Moreover, previous TV events triggered feelings of sadness more often among girls than boys.



III. 11: Differences in terms of experiencing and showing the emotion “sadness” by gender – agreement

Younger children show sadness more often

The age comparison reveals that the respondents of all age groups experience sadness with almost equal frequency. However, younger respondents cry and show their feelings of sadness more often than the oldest respondents. Beyond that, the 6- to 9-year-olds in particular refer to emotionally charged TV events more often than respondents of other age groups.



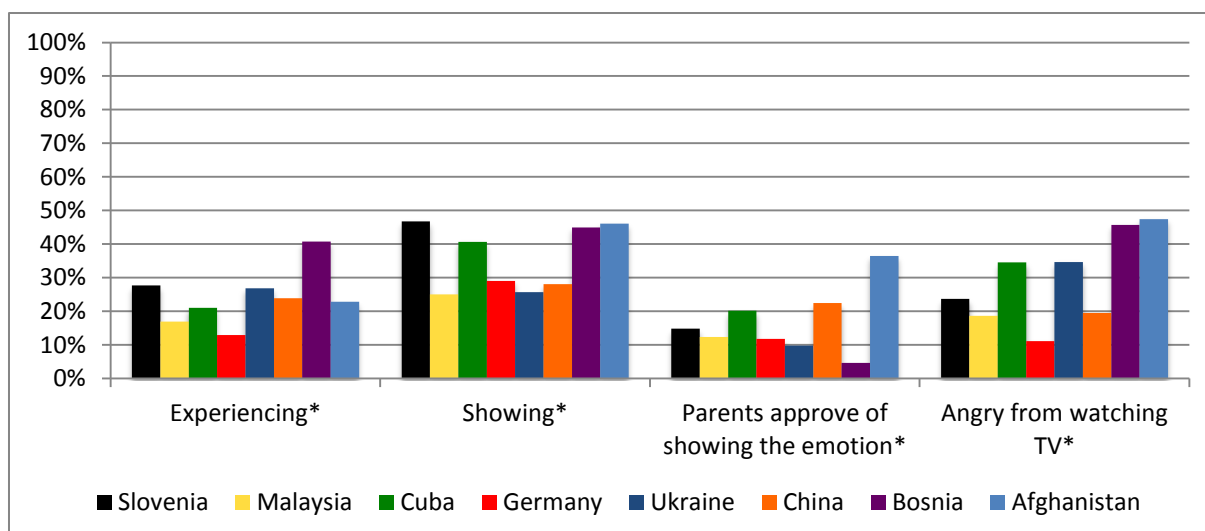
III. 12: Differences in terms of experiencing and showing the emotion “sadness” by age – agreement

2.4 Emotion “anger”

The next set of questions dealt with anger. We wanted to know more about the recent experiences of the participants: “*How often did you feel really angry in the past 7 days?*” We also wanted to know to what extent they showed their anger. Thus we asked: “*How much did you show others that you feel really angry?*” As a next step the children were asked to self-evaluate how their parents would assess the expression of this emotion by answering the question “*How do your parents like it when you show them that you feel really angry?*” In line with the research interest of the International Central Institute for Youth and Educational Television (IZI) we asked: “*Are you getting really angry from time to time from something you see on TV?*”

Slovene children are often angry

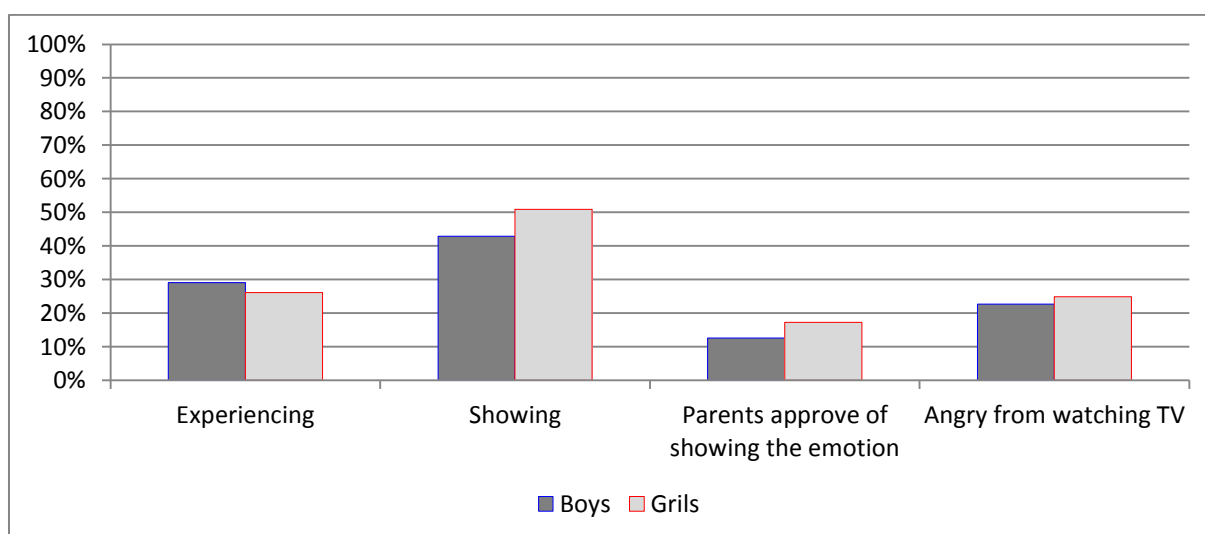
Slovene children and preteens experience anger more often than the respondents from other countries. Just Bosnia attains a higher result in this category. Similar to the emotion “sadness”, Slovene children and preteens show their feelings of anger more often than they experience it, although the parents’ approval of showing this emotion is considered very low.



III. 13: Differences in terms of experiencing and showing the emotion “anger“ by countries (n > 300) – agreement

Girls show anger more often

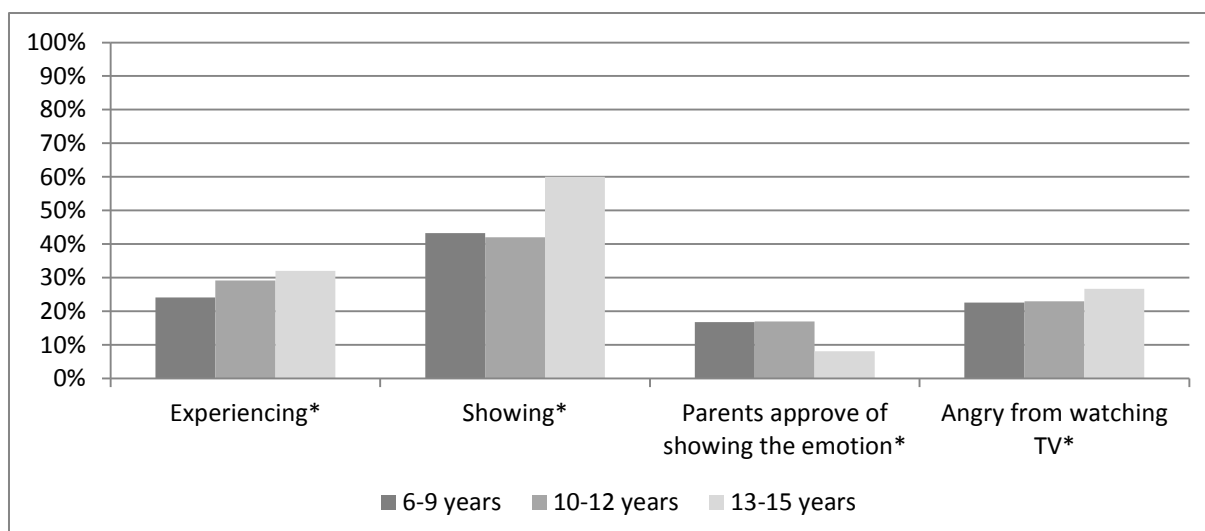
Girls show their feelings of anger more often than boys, although boys experience this emotion more often than girls. This matches with the result that girls more often think than boys that showing this emotion is approved by their parents.



III. 14: Differences in terms of experiencing and showing the emotion “anger“ by gender– agreement

Younger children hardly experience anger

The age comparison shows that older respondents experience and express anger more often than younger ones, although older children and preteens consider their parents’ approval of showing this emotion to be very low. One reason may be the growing awareness of the negative connotation of this emotion and the required control of feelings of anger.



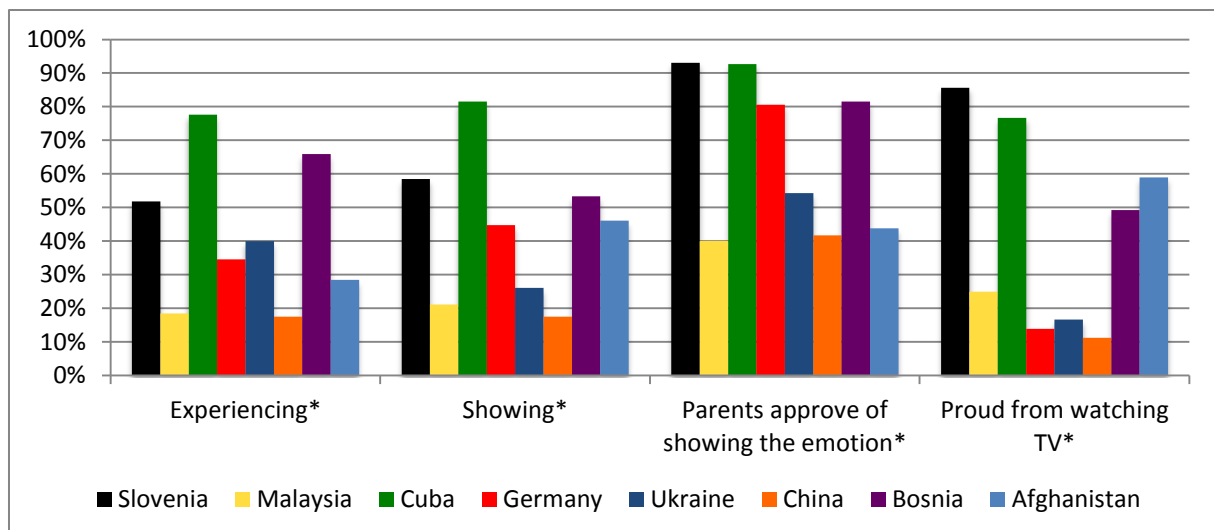
III. 15: Differences in terms of experiencing and showing the emotion “anger” by age – agreement

2.5 Emotion “pride”

The next set of questions focused on the emotion pride. All items in the questionnaire were rated on a 4-point Likert scale. Participating children and preteens were asked about their recent experiences of pride: *“How often did you feel really proud in the past 7 days?”*. We also wanted to know how they deal with their emotions. Thus we asked: *“How much did you show others that you feel really proud?”* As a next step the children were asked to self-evaluate how their parents would assess the expression of this emotion by answering the question *“How do your parents like it when you show them that you feel really proud?”* In line with the research interest of the International Central Institute for Youth and Educational Television (IZI) we asked *“Are you getting really proud of yourself from time to time from something you see on TV?”* *“What were you proud of?”* was the last question in this section. With this open question we wanted to learn more about the children’s reasons for feeling pride.

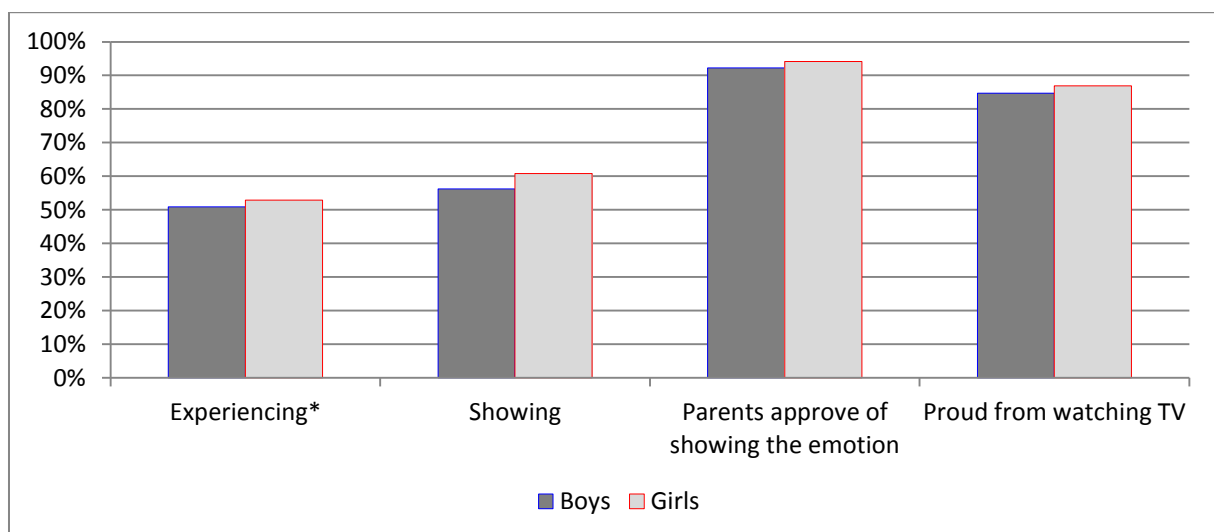
Slovene children are proud

Regarding the frequency of experiencing pride, Slovene children and preteens rank above the international average. Just Cuba and Bosnia attain higher results. Two out of ten Slovene children experience pride permanently and almost 60% show this feeling. If the Slovene participants experience pride, the emotion is related to their abilities, their talents or their own character. Beyond that, more than 90% of the Slovene participants state that their parents would approve or very much approve the expression of this emotion. No other country attains such a high result. Additionally, more than 80% state that previous TV events triggered feelings of pride.



III. 16: Differences in terms of experiencing and showing the emotion “pride” by countries (n > 300) – agreement

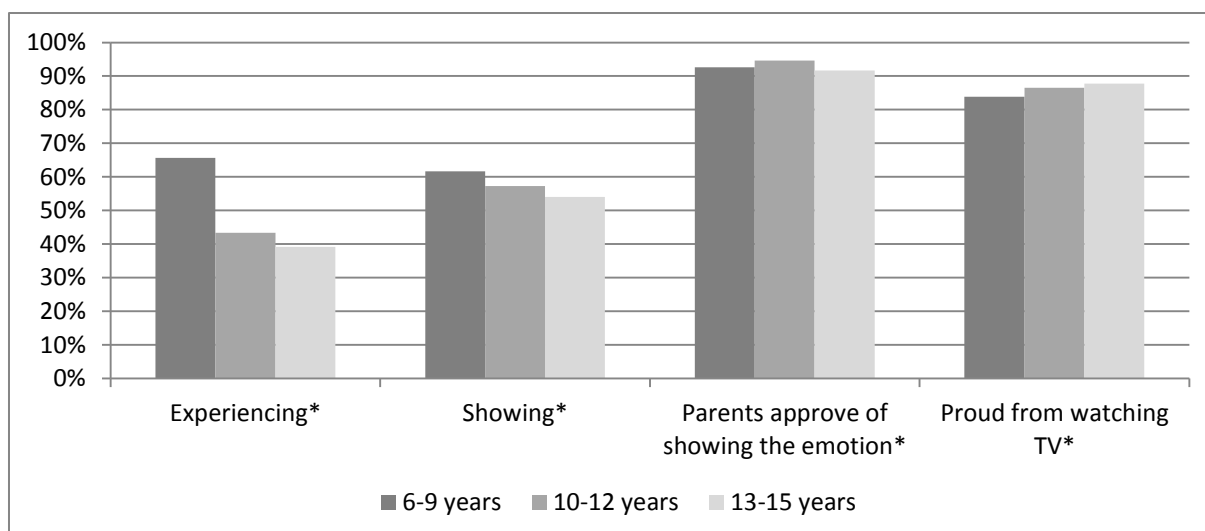
There are no significant gender differences with regard to the emotion “pride”.



III. 17: Differences in terms of experiencing and showing the emotion “pride” by gender – agreement

Pride: an emotion for the younger ones

Comparing the age groups we can see that with advancing age pride is experienced less frequently and also shown less often. The experience of pride triggered by TV events, by contrast, increases insignificant with advancing age.



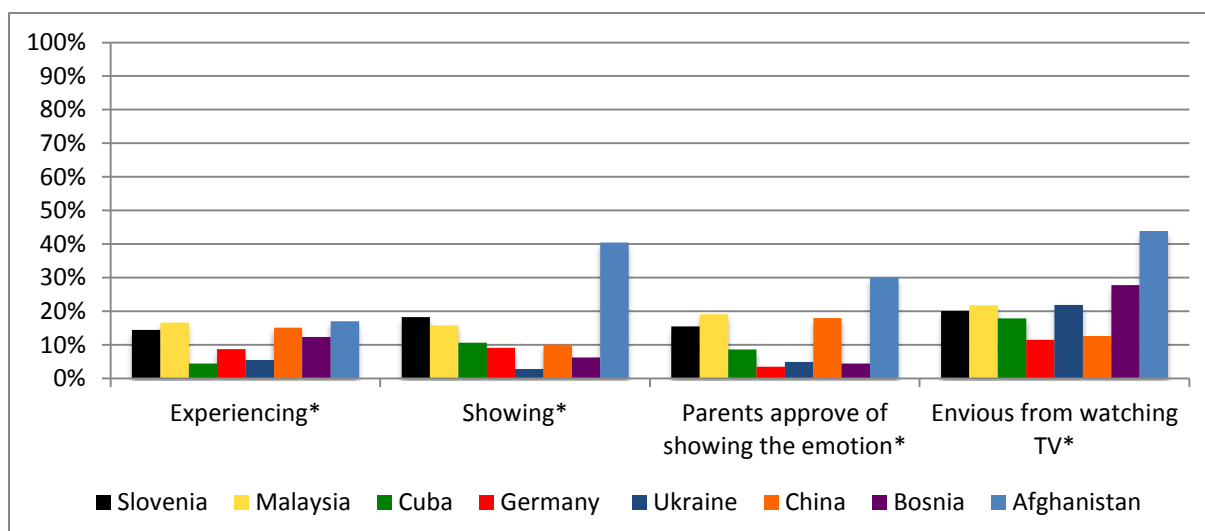
III. 18: Differences in terms of experiencing and showing the emotion “pride” by age – agreement

2.6 Emotion “envy”

The last set of questions focused on the children’s emotion envy. All items in the questionnaire were rated on a 4-point Likert scale. Participating children and preteens were asked about their recent experiences of envy: *“How often did you feel really envious of others in the past 7 days?”* We also wanted to know how they deal with their emotions. Thus we asked *“How much did you show others that you feel really envious of others?”* As a next step the children were asked to self-evaluate how their parents would assess the expression of this emotion by answering the question *“How do your parents like it when you show them that you feel really envious of others?”* In line with the research interest of the International Central Institute for Youth and Educational Television (IZI) we asked: *“Are you getting really envious of others from time to time from something you see on TV?”* *“What did you envy?”* was the last question in this section. With this open ended question we wanted to get answers about the children’s reasons for feeling envious.

Slovene children are more often envious

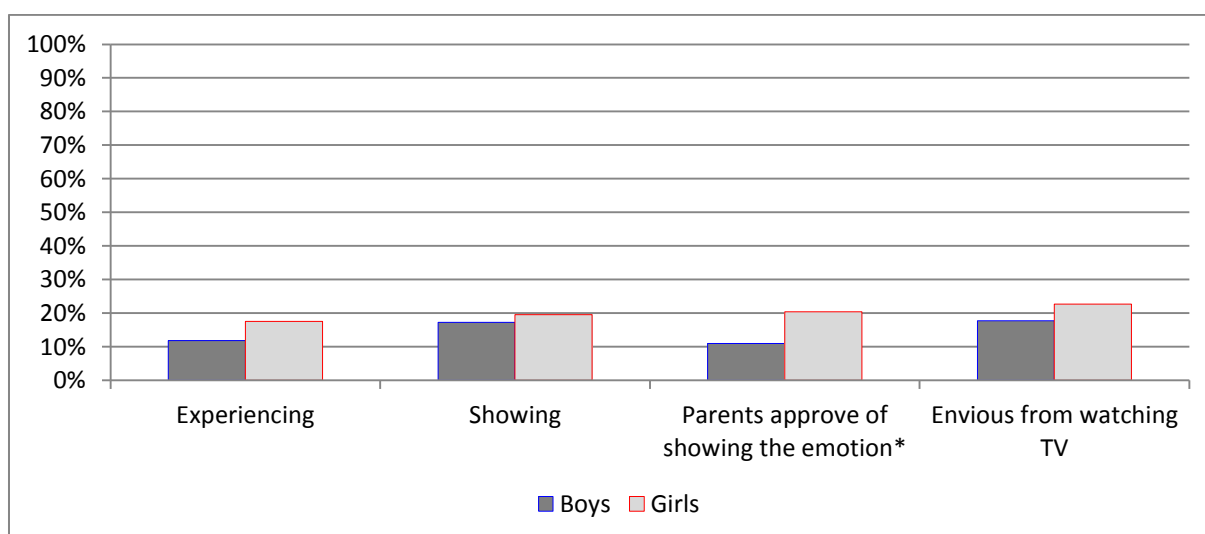
The international country comparison reveals that Slovene children and preteens experience to a certain extent envy more often than the respondents of other countries. Regarding the frequency of showing envy, the Slovene participants also rank in the upper range, only Afghanistan has a higher result. Slovene children especially envy other people’s material possessions or abilities and things or people they see on TV.



III. 19: Differences in terms of experiencing and showing the emotion “envy” by country (n > 300) – agreement

Girls experience and show envy more often

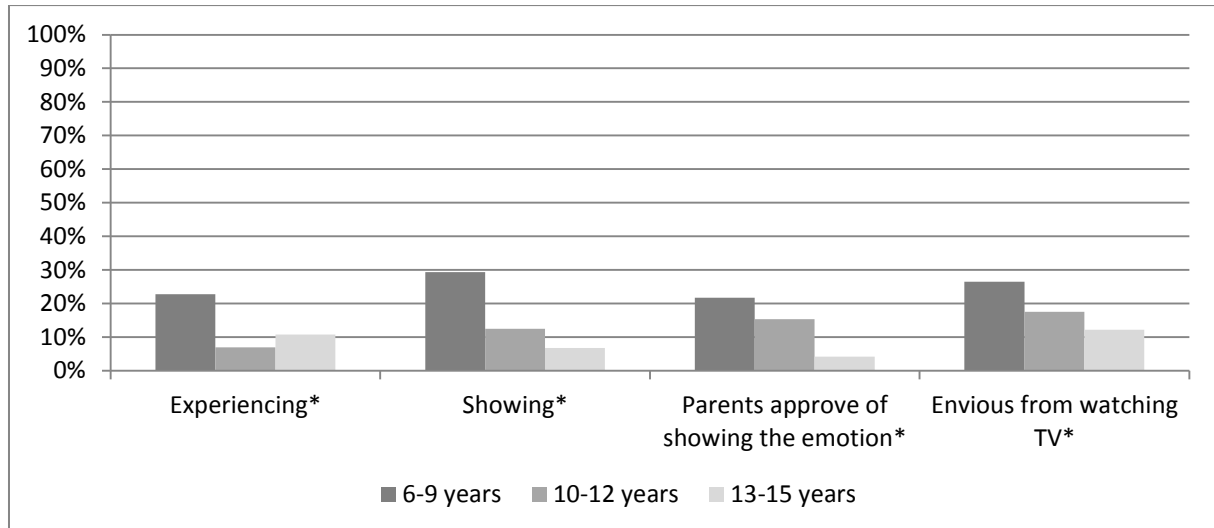
The gender comparison reveals that girls experience feelings of envy more often than boys and show this emotion more frequently. They also think more often than boys that their parents would approve the expression of envy.



III. 20: Differences in terms of experiencing and showing the emotion “envy” by sex – agreement

Envy decreases with advancing age

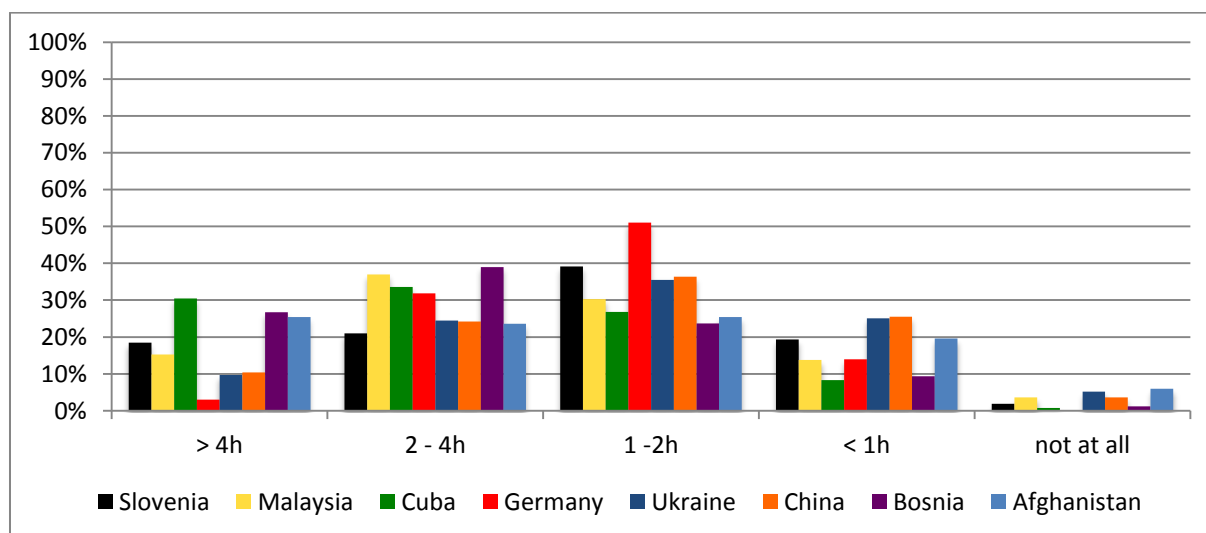
The age comparison reveals that feelings of envy are more frequently shown by younger participants than by older ones. With advancing age the assumption that the parents would accept showing feelings of envy decreases.



III. 21: Differences in terms of experiencing and showing the emotion "envy" by age – agreement

2.7 TV viewing behavior and emotions on TV

The last part of the questionnaire focused on TV viewing behavior. First we wanted to know how often children and preteens of different countries watch TV. Thus we asked: “*How often do you watch TV?*” and offered the following answer options: *daily, several times a week, once a week, rarely, or not at all*. Almost two thirds of the Slovene children and preteens state that they watch TV every day. In the next step we wanted to know more concretely “*How many hours per day do you watch TV?*” The children and preteens were offered the following categories: *more than 4 hours, 2 to 4 hours, 1 to 2 hours, less than 1 hour, and not at all*. The major part of the Slovenian children and preteens spends one to two hours a day in front of the TV. Therewith, Slovenia ranks in the upper range.

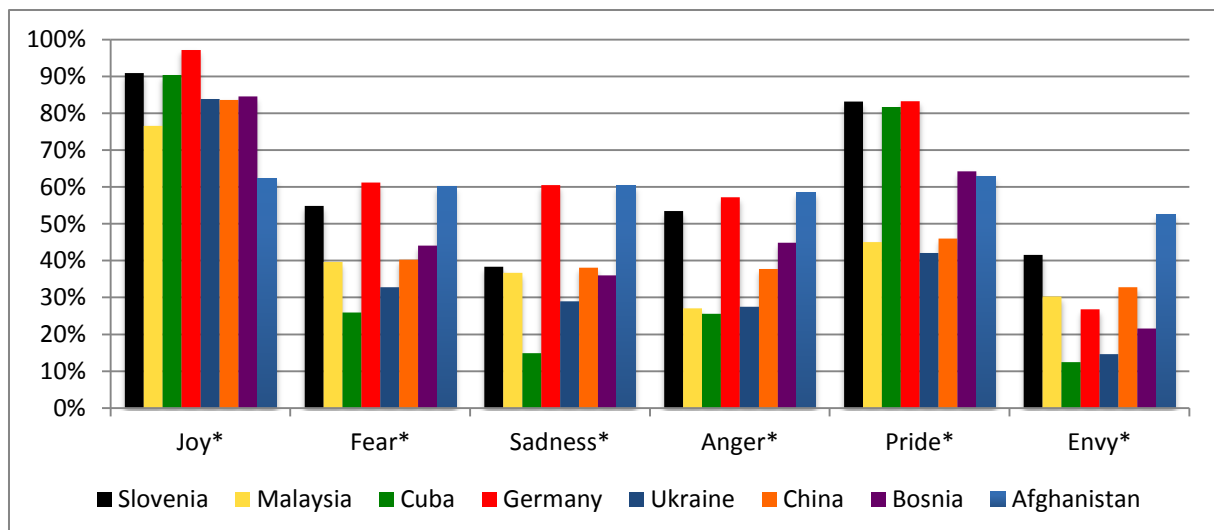


III. 22: Daily viewing time by country (n > 300) – agreement

TV characters should show their emotions

The last part of the questionnaire dealt with TV characters showing emotions. The children were asked: “*How do you like it when the characters show honestly that they feel really happy?*” The same question was asked with respect to the other emotions: fear, sadness, anger, pride and envy. Again all items were rated on a 4-point Likert scale.

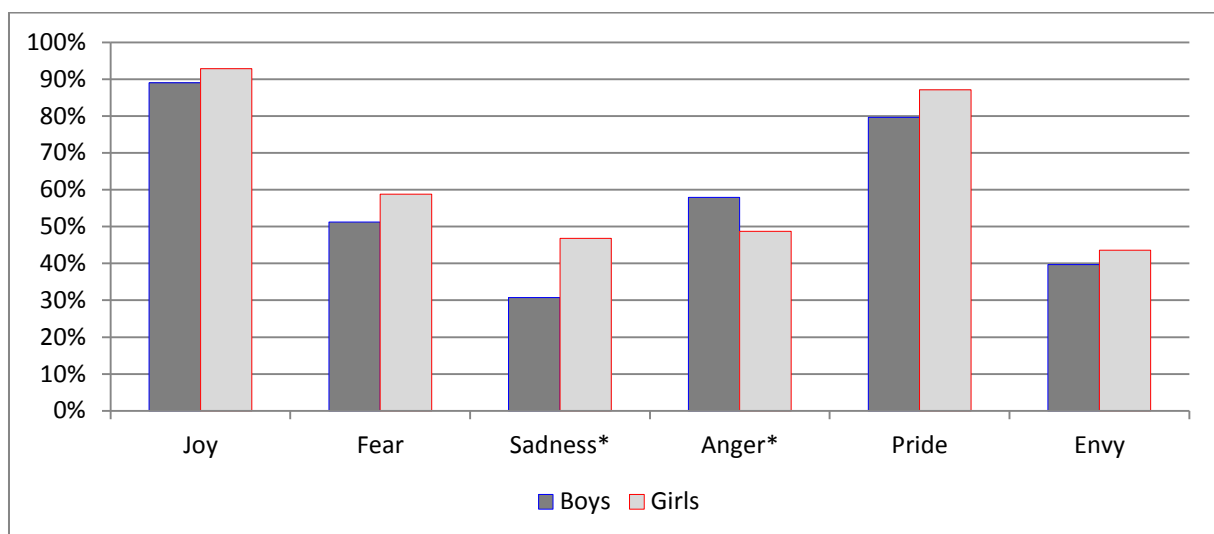
Joy is the emotion which the respondents in Slovenia and in other countries of the international comparison wish to experience through TV characters. Second ranks the wish to experience pride, followed by the emotions fear and anger. Despite marked differences in levels between the countries, this ranking is similar to other countries like Germany or Bosnia.



III. 23: TV characters and emotions by country (n > 300) – agreement

Boys want to see anger

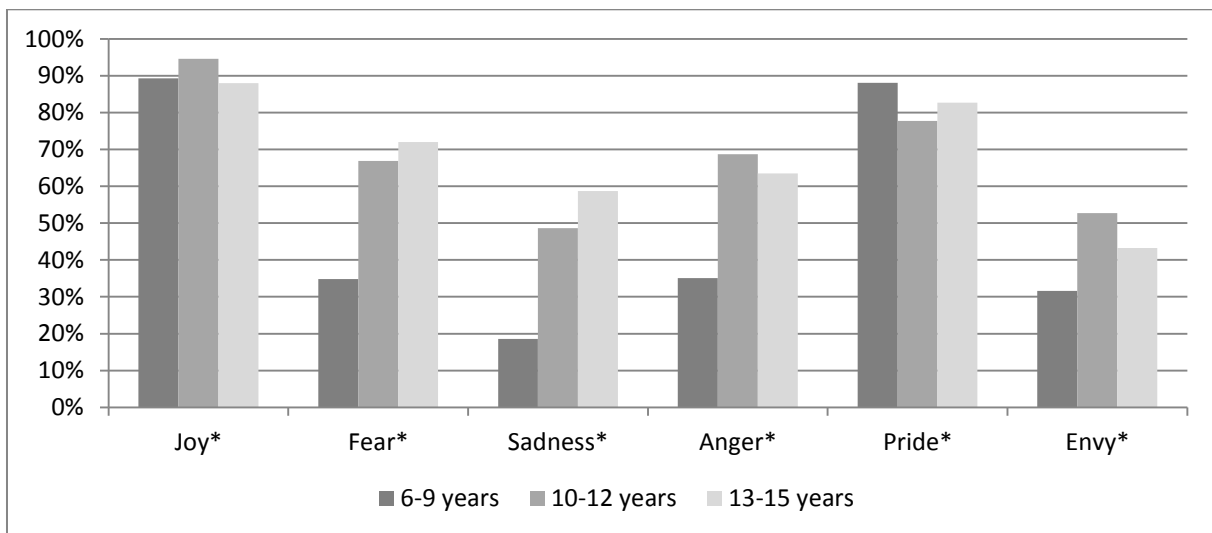
The gender comparison reveals that girls want TV characters to display their emotions more often than boys. The only exception is that boys in particular like to see anger.



III. 24: TV characters and emotions by gender – agreement

Older children want TV characters to show more emotions

The comparison of different age groups reveals that with advancing age the children wish to see TV characters who show their emotions openly. Among the 6- to 9-year-olds every second child wants TV characters to depict sadness, among the 13- to 15-year-olds this number increases to almost 60%. Most often wished by the youngest respondents is the depiction of pride.

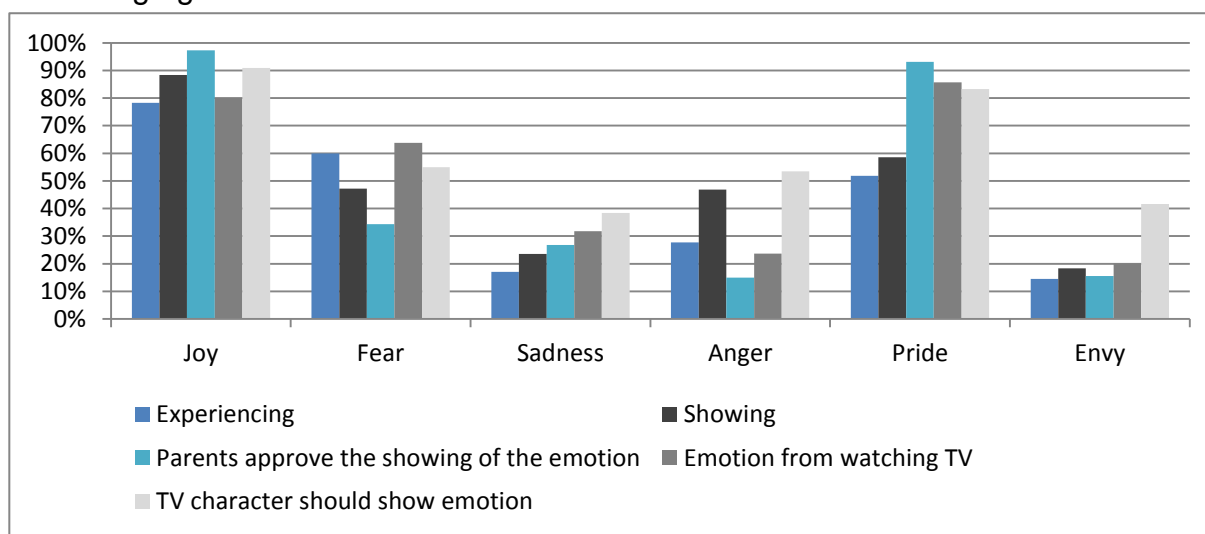


III. 25: TV characters and emotions by age – agreement

3. Summary

5,190 children and preteens from 17 countries were surveyed with the aim of getting a better understanding of how emotions are experienced and shown in everyday life and while watching TV. The focus was on the emotions joy, fear, anger, sadness, pride and envy. The Slovene sample comprised 327 questionnaires filled in by 157 girls and 170 boys.

The results showed that joy is the emotion most frequently experienced by Slovene children and preteens. This emotion is also among the emotions most frequently experienced by the respondents from the other countries. Fear is the second most frequent emotion felt by children in Slovenia. The country comparison also revealed that Slovene children experience the problematic emotion sadness less often than the participants from other countries. However, emotions like anger or envy are often experienced by Slovene children. Beyond that, most of the Slovene participants were proud of themselves and in no other country more children assume that their parents would approve showing this emotion. With respect to the expression of emotions, the Slovene sample demonstrated that girls have a higher willingness than boys to show joy, fear or anger. Additionally, for Slovene children and preteens, TV is related to a feeling of pride. Yet they also experience that TV can cause joy and fear. Four out of 10 children from Slovenia can refer to a nightmare caused by a TV event. In addition, Slovene participants by tendency wish that their TV characters would show more emotions than they themselves experience or express. This wish increases with advancing age.



III. 26: Overview of „Having and Showing Emotions“ – Slovenia



Raziskava o doživljanju in izražanju čustev

V nadaljevanju ti bomo postavili nekaj vprašanj o čustvih in o televiziji. Prosimo te, da dobro razmisliš, kako pogosto doživljaš določena čustva. Vseeno je, ali je to v šoli, doma, med druženjem z družino ali s prijatelji. Pomembno je le, da si pri svojih odgovorih popolnoma iskren/-a.



Za začetek nas zanima: Sem ☐ dekle ☐ fant, star/-a _____ let.

Veseljje

Kako pogosto si bil/-a v preteklih sedmih dneh zares vesel/-a?

Nikoli	redko	pogosto	ves čas
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Koliko si drugim pokazal/-a, da si zares vesel/-a?

Sploh nisem pokazal/-a	komaj kaj	malo	zelo sem pokazal/-a
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Kako je všeč tvojim staršem, da jim pokažeš, da si zares vesel/-a?

Sploh jim ni všeč	ni jim všeč	všeč jim je	zelo jim je všeč
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Si se kdaj v preteklih sedmih dneh zares smejal/-a zelo na glas?

Sploh se nisem	redko	nekajkrat	veliko sem se
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Si kdaj zares vesel/-a zaradi česa, kar vidiš na televiziji?

Nikoli	redko	včasih	pogosto
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Strah

Kako pogosto te je bilo v zadnjih sedmih dneh strah?

Nikoli	redko	pogosto	ves čas
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Koliko si drugim pokazal/-a, da te je strah?

Sploh nisem pokazal/-a	komaj kaj	malo	zelo sem pokazal/-a
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Kako je všeč tvojim staršem, da jim pokažeš, da te je strah?

Sploh jim ni všeč	ni jim všeč	všeč jim je	zelo jim je všeč
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Te je kdaj strah pri gledanju televizije?

Nikoli	redko	včasih	pogosto
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Pri gledanju katere televizijske oddaje ali filma te je še posebno strah?

Naslov: _____

Ali imaš kdaj nočne more zaradi česa, kar vidiš na televiziji?

☐ Da ☐ Ne

Žalost

Kako pogosto si bil/-a v preteklih sedmih dneh zares žalosten/-na?

Nikoli	redko	pogosto	ves čas
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Koliko si drugim pokazal/-a, da si zares žalosten/-na?

Sploh nisem pokazal/-a	komaj kaj	malo	zelo sem pokazal/-a
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Kako je všeč tvojim staršem, da jim pokažeš, da si zares žalosten/-na?

Sploh jim ni všeč	ni jim všeč	všeč jim je	zelo jim je všeč
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Si v preteklih sedmih dneh kdaj jokal/-a?

Ne	redko	nekajkrat	velikokrat
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Zakaj si jokal/-a? Zaradi ... ☐ bolečine ☐ jeze ☐ žalosti ☐ veselja ☐ strahu

Si kdaj zares žalosten/-na zaradi česa, kar vidiš na televiziji?

Nikoli	redko	včasih	pogosto
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Jeza

Kako pogosto si bil/-a v preteklih sedmih dneh zares jezen/-na?

Nikoli	redko	pogosto	ves čas
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Koliko si drugim pokazal/-a, da si zares jezen/-na?

Sploh nisem pokazal/-a	komaj kaj	malo	zelo sem pokazal/-a
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Kako je všeč tvojim staršem, da jim pokažeš, da si zares jezen/-na?

Sploh jim ni všeč	ni jim všeč	všeč jim je	zelo jim je všeč
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Si kdaj zares jezen/-na zaradi česa, kar vidiš na televiziji?

Nikoli	redko	včasih	pogosto
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Ponos

Kako pogosto si bil/-a v preteklih sedmih dneh zares ponosen/-na?

Nikoli	redko	pogosto	ves čas
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Koliko si drugim pokazal/-a, da si zares ponosen/-na?

Sploh nisem pokazal/-a	komaj kaj	malo	zelo sem pokazal/-a
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Kako je všeč tvojim staršem, da jim pokažeš, da si zares ponosen/-na?

Sploh jim ni všeč	ni jim všeč	všeč jim je	zelo jim je všeč
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Si kdaj zares ponosen/-na nase?

Sploh nisem ponosen/-na	komaj kaj	malo	zelo sem ponosen/-na
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Na kaj si bil/-a ponosen/-na?

Ponosen/-na sem bil/-a _____

Zavist

Kako pogosto si v preteklih sedmih dneh zares zavidal/-a drugim?

Nikoli	redko	pogosto	ves čas
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Koliko si drugim pokazal/-a, da jim zares zavidaš?

Sploh nisem pokazal/-a	komaj kaj	malo	zelo sem pokazal/-a
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Kako je všeč tvojim staršem, da jim pokažeš, da zares zavidaš drugim?

Sploh jim ni všeč	ni jim všeč	všeč jim je	zelo jim je všeč
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Ali kdaj zares zavidaš drugim zaradi česa, kar vidiš na televiziji?

Nikoli	redko	včasih	pogosto
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Kaj si zavidal/-a?

Zavidal/-a sem _____

Radi bi izvedeli nekaj reči o tvojih gledalnih navadah.

Kako pogosto gledaš televizijo?

Dnevno	nekajkrat tedensko	enkrat na teden	redko	sploh ne gledam
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Koliko ur na dan gledaš televizijo?

Več kot 4 ure	2 do 4 ure	1 do 2 uri	manj kot 1 uro	sploh ne gledam
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Prosimo, pomisli na svojo najljubšo oddajo in vse ostale oddaje, ki jih gledaš.

Kako ti je všeč, če liki iskreno pokažejo, da so zares veseli?

Sploh mi ni všeč	ni mi všeč	všeč mi je	zelo mi je všeč
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Kako ti je všeč, če liki iskreno pokažejo, da jih je strah?

Sploh mi ni všeč	ni mi všeč	všeč mi je	zelo mi je všeč
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Kako ti je všeč, če liki iskreno pokažejo, da so zares žalostni?

Sploh mi ni všeč	ni mi všeč	všeč mi je	zelo mi je všeč
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Kako ti je všeč, če liki iskreno pokažejo, da so zares jezni?

Sploh mi ni všeč	ni mi všeč	všeč mi je	zelo mi je všeč
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Kako ti je všeč, če liki iskreno pokažejo, da so zares ponosni nase?

Sploh mi ni všeč	ni mi všeč	všeč mi je	zelo mi je všeč
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Kako ti je všeč, če liki iskreno pokažejo, da zares zavidajo drugim?

Sploh mi ni všeč	ni mi všeč	všeč mi je	zelo mi je všeč
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Hvala za sodelovanje!!! ☺