

Have and Show Emotions

Research report



Iran

Scientific project management

Dr. Maya Götz

Implementation in Iran

Hania Asgari

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 Iran sample comprised 409 questionnaires and induced the following results:

- In Iran as well as in other countries joy is the emotion most frequently experienced, however, the Iranian children are less joyful than children of other countries.
- Iranian children often experience fear, but they are rarely sad, angry or envious.
- In comparison, Iranian children are rarely proud.
- Iranian boys show their feelings of fear and envy more often than the Iranian girls.
- Feeling emotions like fear and pride decreases with age among Iranian children.
- Younger children laugh more often and show their sadness more frequently.
- Iranian 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 younger children demand more emotions of TV characters.

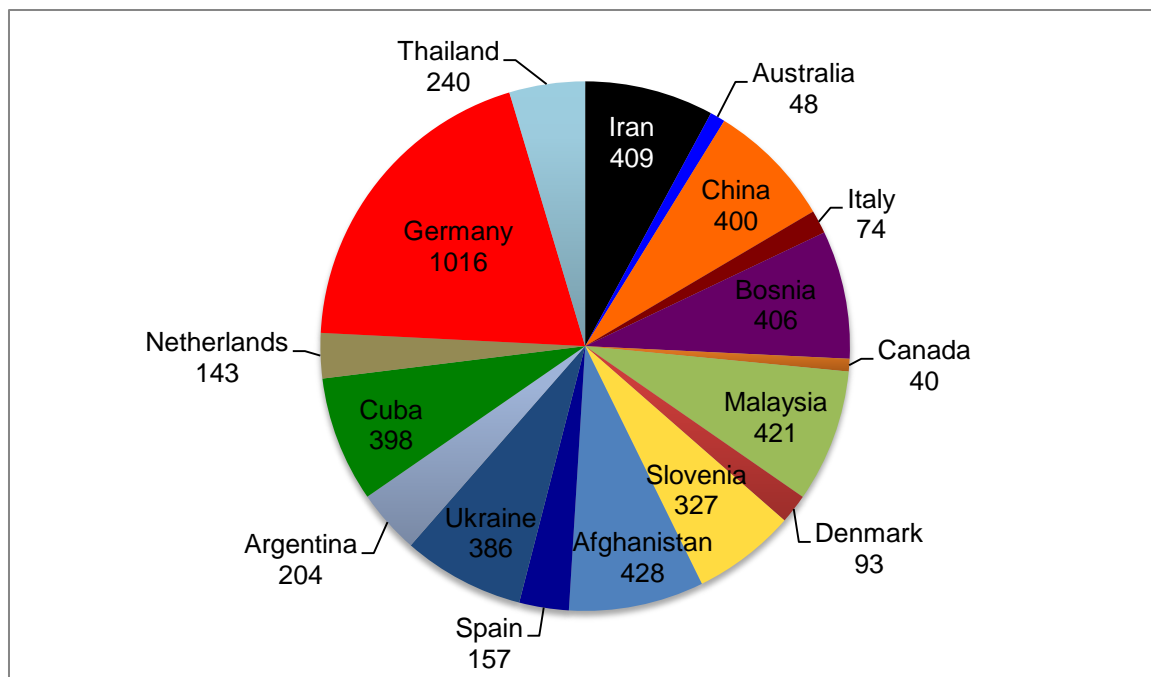
1. Objective and sample

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 while 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 of the total sample by countries

In Iran, 409 children and preteens participated in the study with the amount of girls and boys evenly distributed.

Age category	Boys (n=204)	Girls (n=205)
6 – 9 years (n=162)	20% (n=81)	20% (n=81)
10 – 12 years (n=125)	16% (n=64)	15% (n=61)
13 – 15 years (n=122)	14% (n=59)	15% (n=63)

III. 2: Sampling distribution – Iran

2. Results¹

2.1 Emotion “joy”

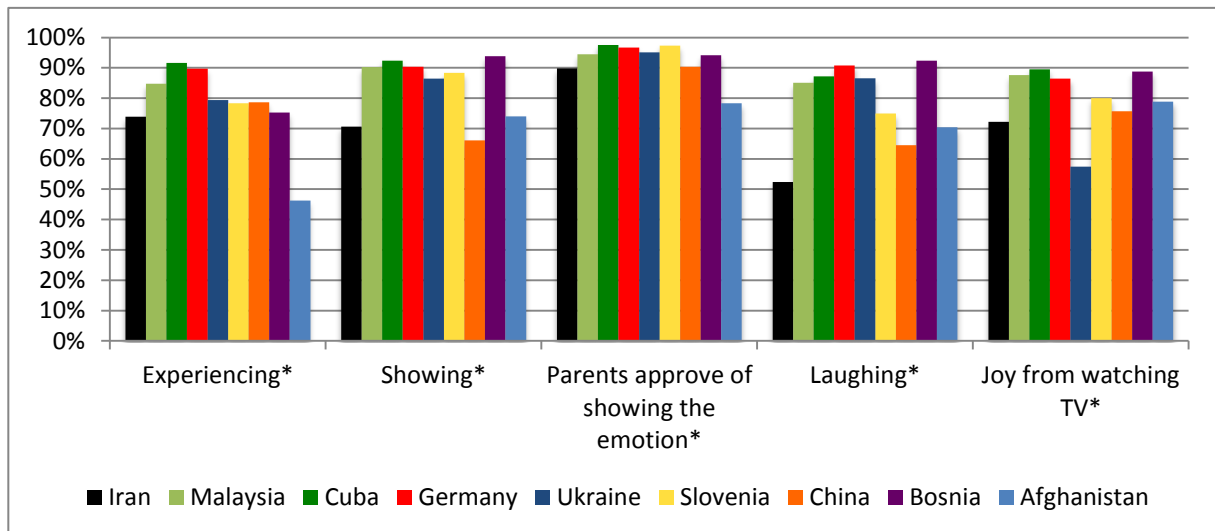
The first emphasis of the questionnaire was put on the emotion joy. All items in the questionnaire were rated on a 4-point Likert scale. Participating children and preteens were asked about their recent experiences of joy: *“How often did you feel really happy in the past 7 days?”* and *“Was there a 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 when you show them that 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

Iranian children are less joyful and laugh the least

With respect to the emotion joy, the international comparison shows that Iranian children and preteens rank in the lower range in terms of all categories. This means that the Iranian respondents not often answer that they do experience and express joy. In addition, children in Iran laugh the least and only about 75% of the Iranian children and preteens state that TV has triggered feelings of joy at least once. Only Ukraine attains a lower result in this category.

¹ In the following, the results of the Iranian 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 (*).

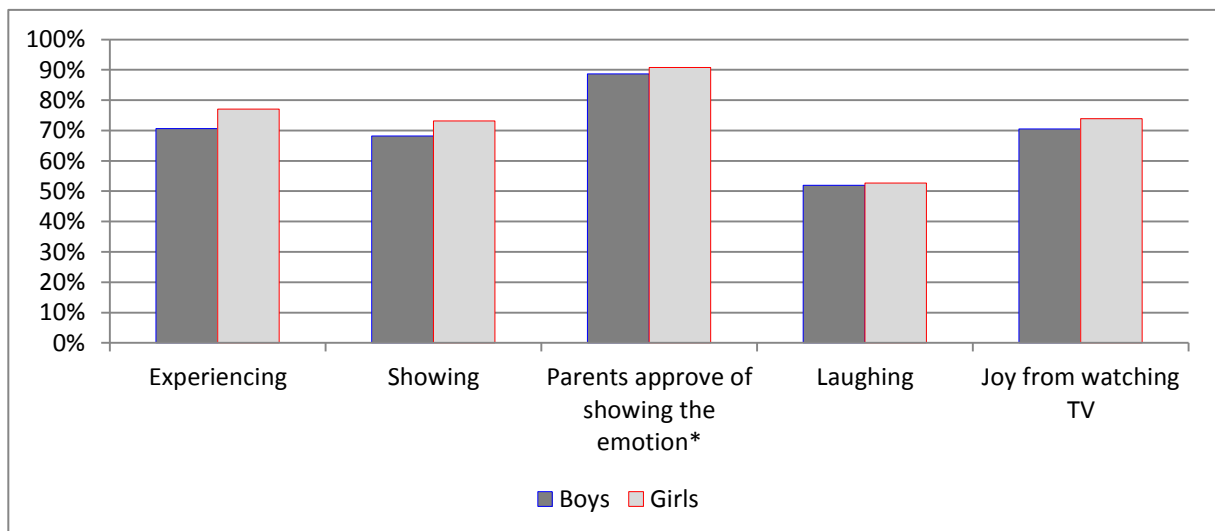
² The detailed questionnaire can be found in the appendix.



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 experience and express joy more frequently than boys.

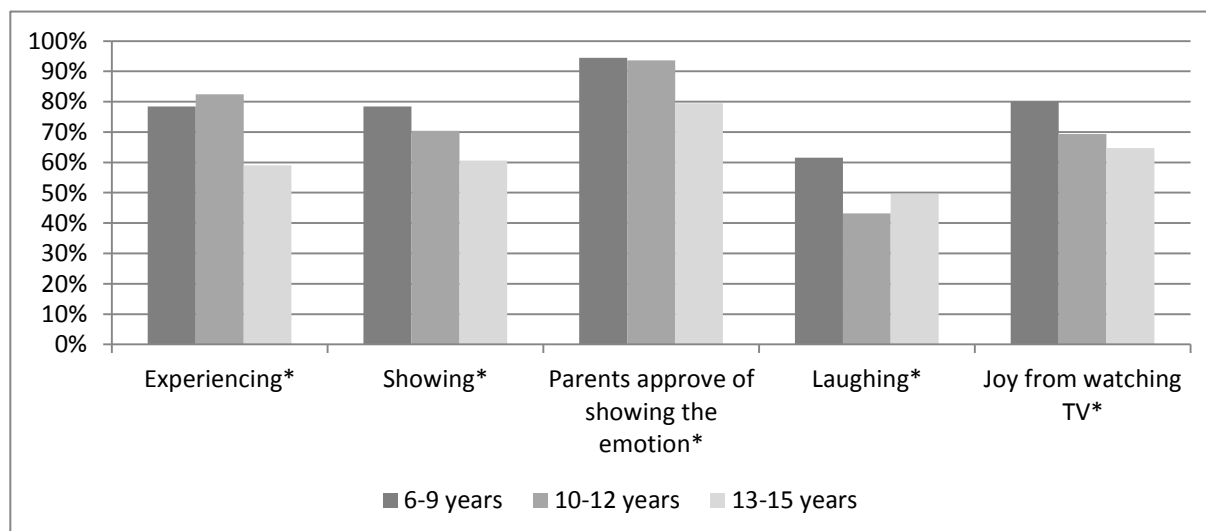


III. 4: Differences in terms of showing and experiencing the emotion “joy” by gender – agreement

Older children laugh less often

Age-differences become apparent significantly in the category “laughing” as well as in the emotional experiences. Older respondents experience joy less often than younger ones and the willingness to show this emotion with advancing age decreases, too. Additionally, only 50% of the 13- to 15-year-olds state having laughed out loud at least once in the past seven days. Among the 6- to 9-year-olds,

by contrast, more than 60% laughed out loud in the previous week. Beyond that, six out of ten children in the 13 to 15 age group stated that past TV experiences had triggered feelings of joy, whereas TV caused much more fun in other age categories.



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

2.2 Emotion “fear”

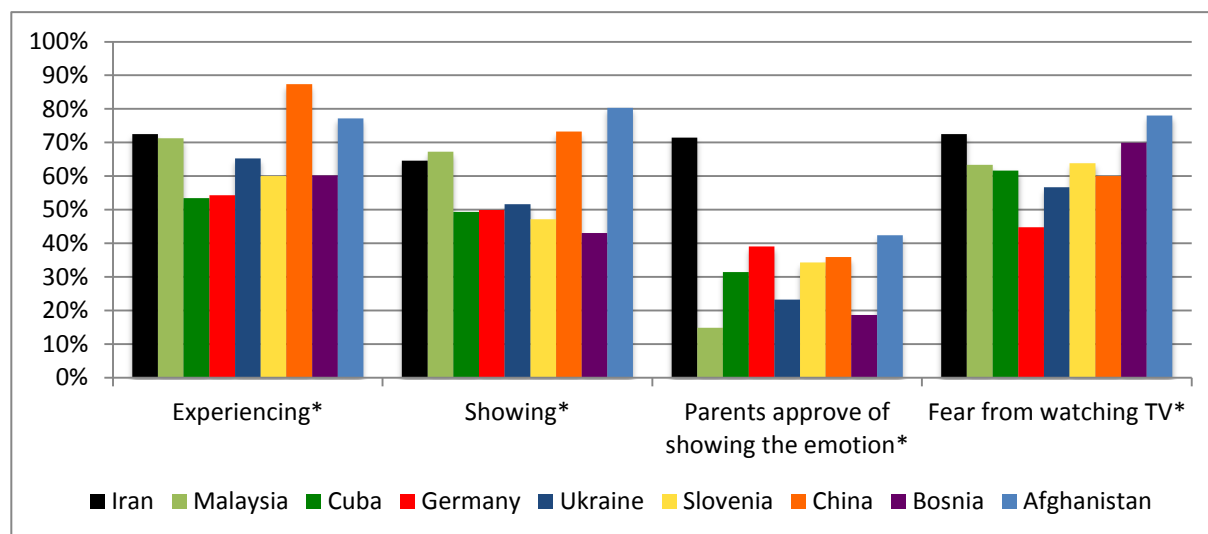
The next set of questions focused on the emotion fear. All items in the questionnaire were rated on a 4-point Likert scale. Participating children and preteens were asked about their recent experiences of fear: “*How often did you feel anxious in the past 7 days?*” We also wanted to know how they deal 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?*”

Iranian children often experience fear

The country-comparison reveals that the Iranian children experience fear more frequently than the respondents of other countries.³ Only China and Afghanistan attain higher results in this category. Similar to the emotion “joy”, the Iranian respondents show their fear less frequently than they do actually experience it. However, most of the Iranian respondents consider that their parents would approve

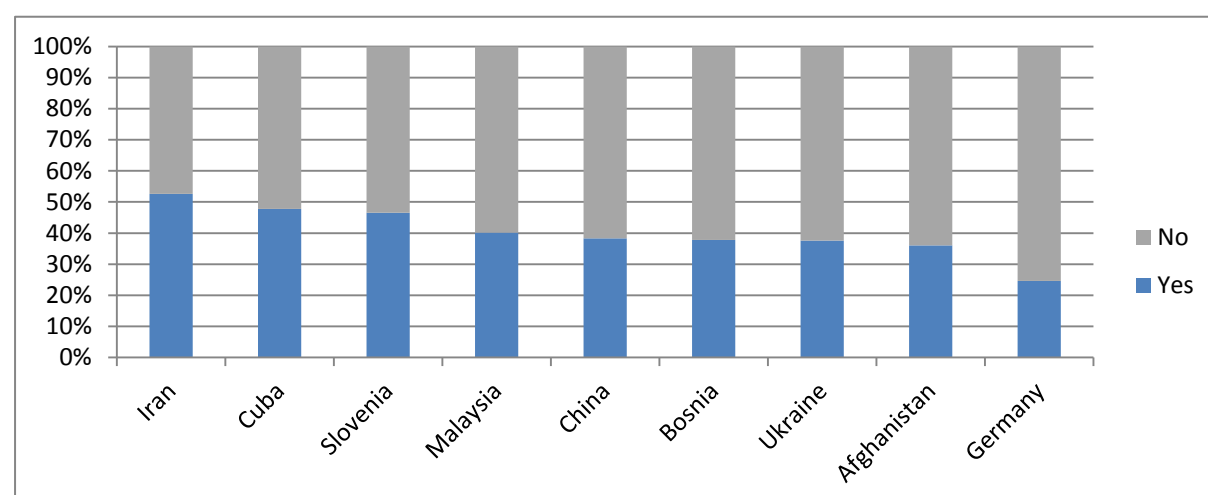
³ Only the evaluation of fear uses the top-three items of the four-point Likert-Scale.

the expression of this emotion. On top of that, more than two-thirds of the Iranian respondents have already experienced fear as a consequence of watching TV.



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

Beyond that, five out of ten children state that they had had a nightmare from watching something on TV at least once. With this result, Iran ranks on first place in the international comparison. 186 children and preteens answered the question which show or movie made them feel anxious. In this context *Fall of an Angel* (n=22) was most often mentioned followed by *Harry Potter/Mama/City of Mice* (each n=8), and *The Sound of Rain* (n=6).⁴

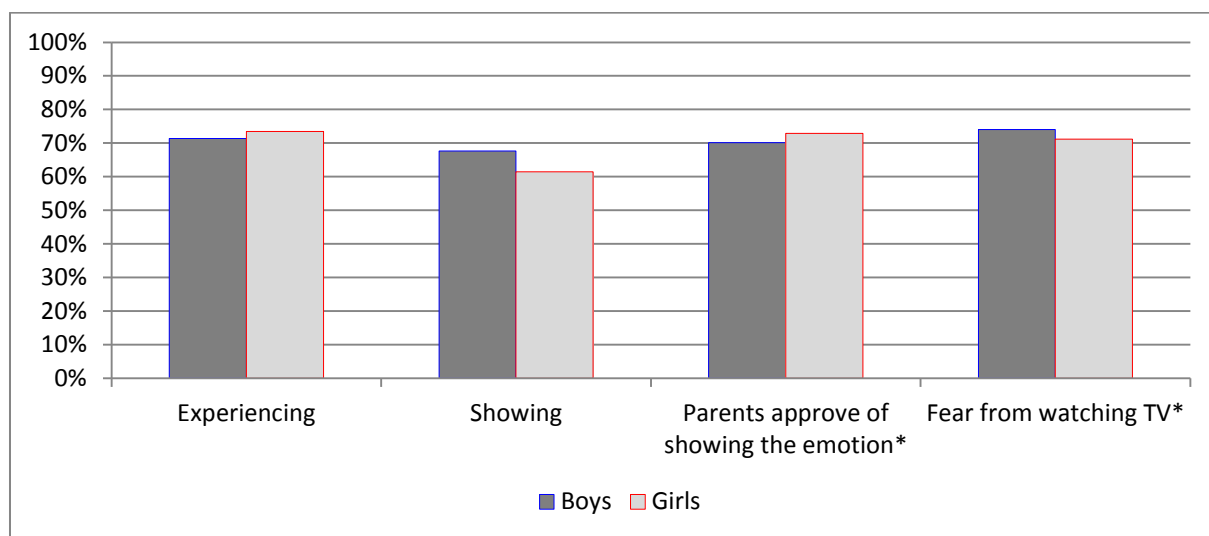


III. 7: Overview of “Nightmares from watching TV”

Boys show fear more often

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

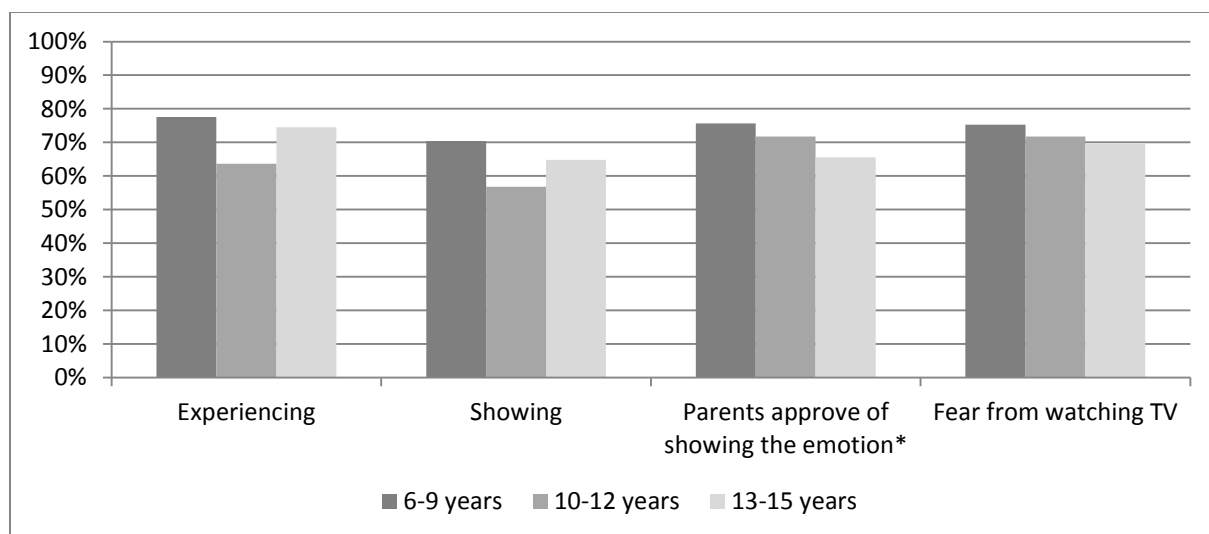
The gender comparison reveals that girls experience fear marginal more often than boys. Boys, however, show their fear more often than girls.



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

Feelings of fear decrease with advancing age

The analysis of the single age groups reveals differences in terms of experiencing and showing feelings of fear. The 6- to 9-year-olds in particular state that they often experience fear whereas the older respondents feel fear less often. In accordance therewith, younger respondents show their fear more often than the older ones. Additionally, with advancing age decreases the experience of fear caused by watching TV.



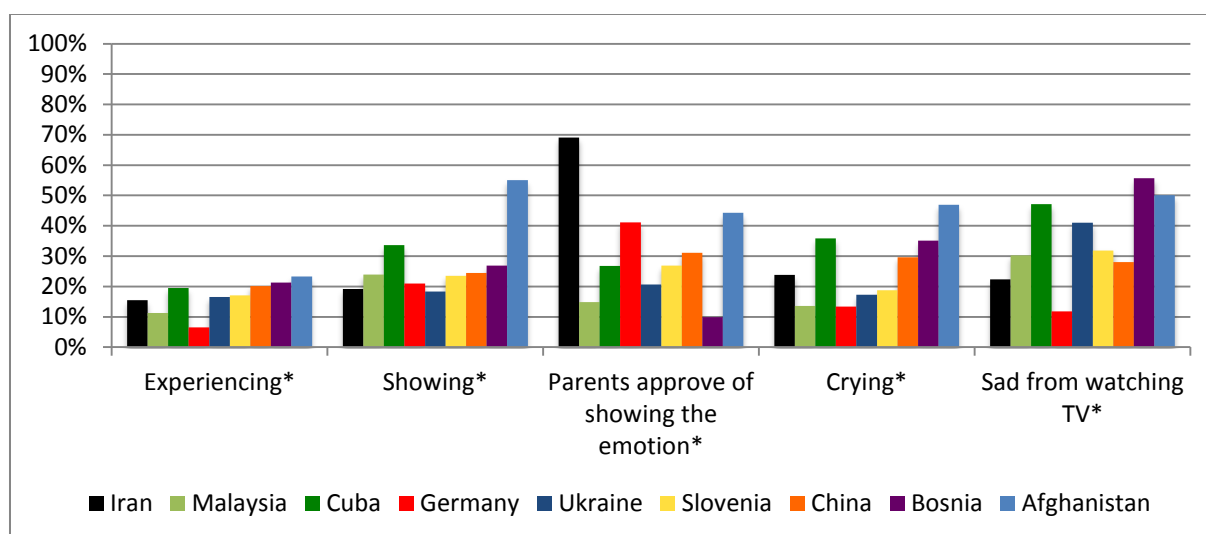
III. 9: Differences in terms of experiencing and showing the emotion “fear” by age – agreement

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.

Iranian children are seldom sad

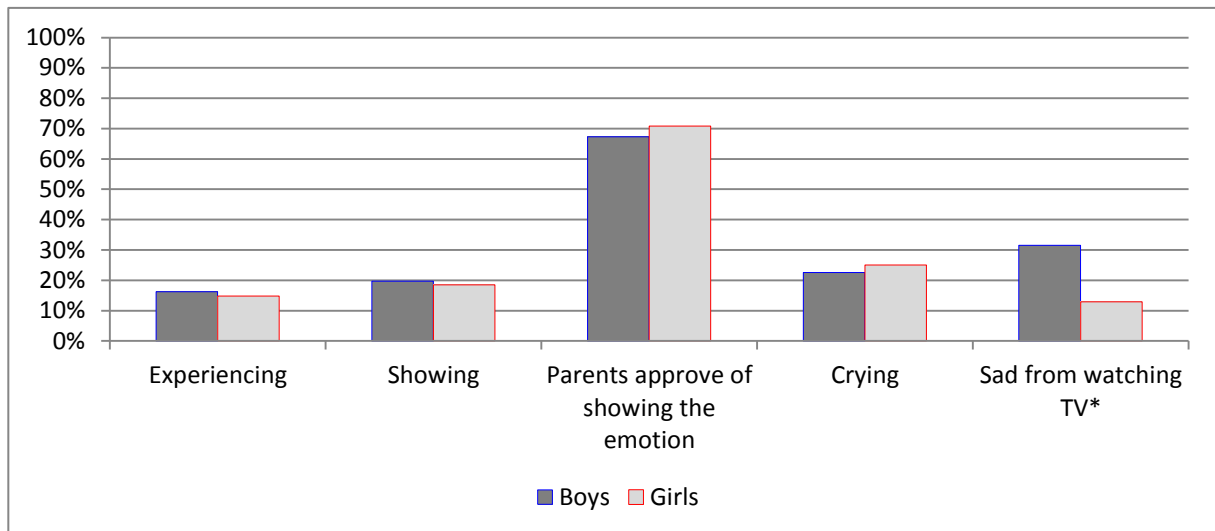
The international comparison demonstrates that Iranian children and preteens experience sadness less often than the respondents from other countries. Also the willingness to show this emotion to others ranks in the lower range and only two out of ten children state that they had cried in the past seven days, although most of the Iranian children and preteens assume that the expression of sadness is approved by their parents. No other country has similar high results in this context. Iranian respondents name mostly grief as reason for crying, followed by the emotions anger and pain.



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

Boys feel more often sad because of TV experiences

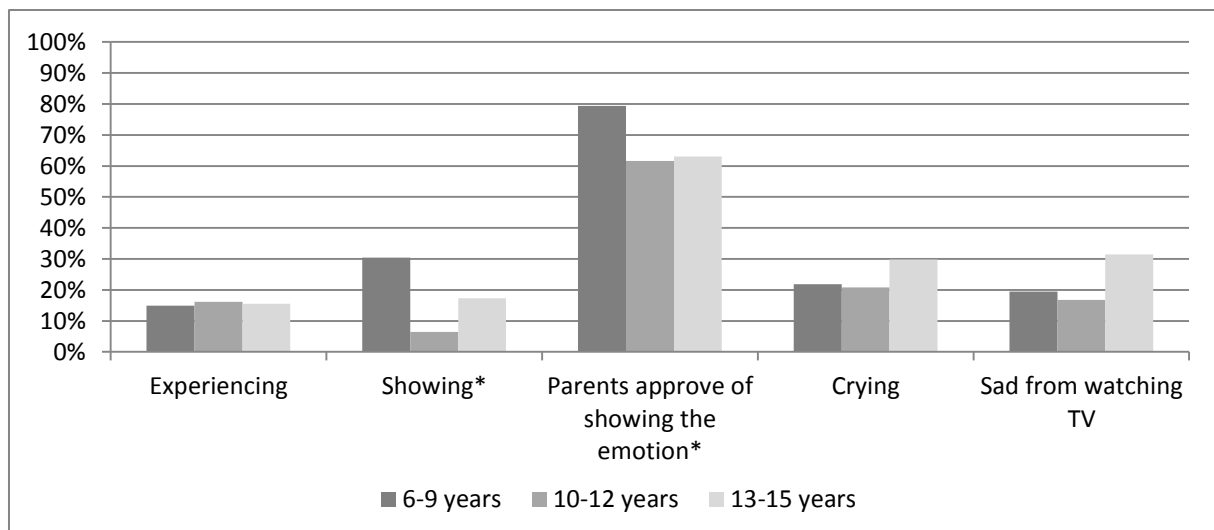
The gender comparison does not reveal any differences in terms of experiencing and showing anger. Only regarding the emotional experiences triggered by previous TV events, an increase of sadness becomes more apparent among boys than among girls.



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 willingness to show grief decreases with advancing age, although the respondents of all age groups experience sadness with almost equal frequency. In contrast, the older participants refer to cry more often. The children’s agreement that their parents would approve the expression of this emotion decreases with increasing age. Beyond that, the 13- to 15-year-olds in particular refer to emotionally charged TV events more often than respondents of other age groups.



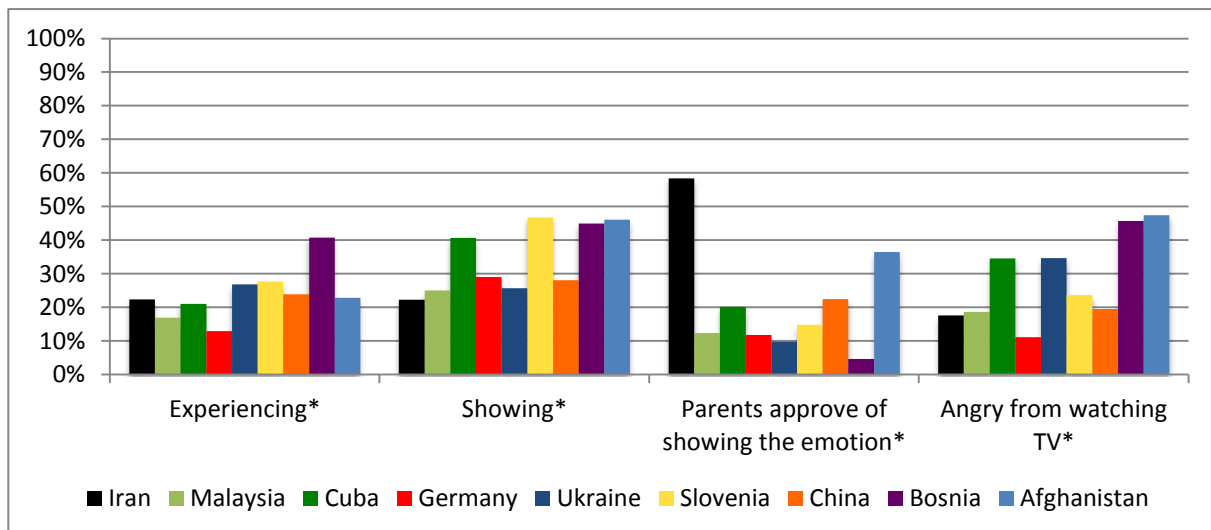
III. 12: Differences in terms of experiencing and showing the emotion “sadness” by age – agreement

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?*”

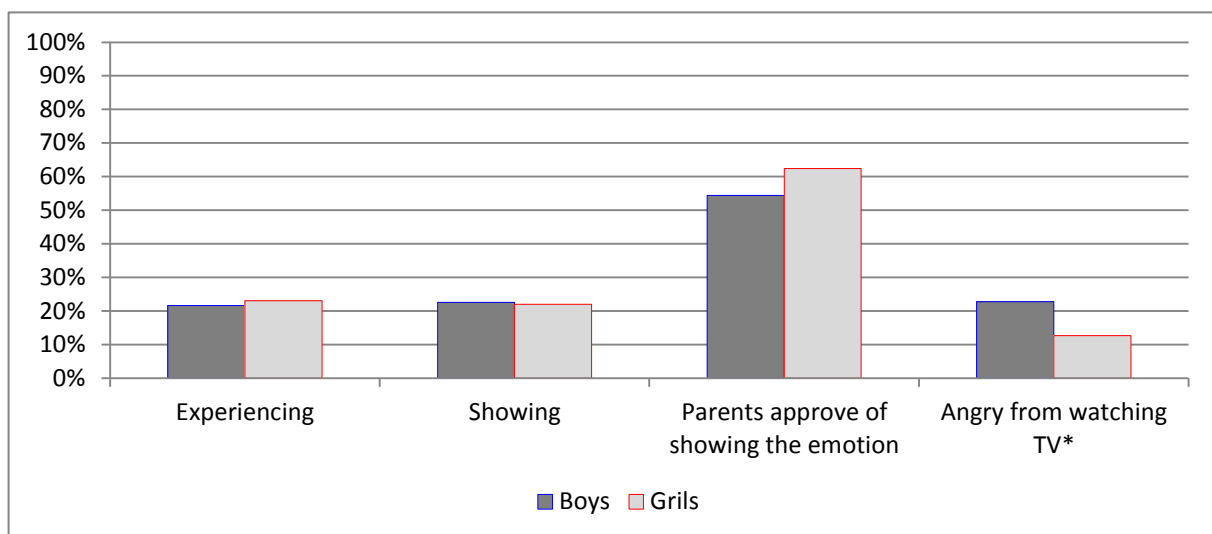
Iranian children experience anger rather rarely

Similar to the emotion “sadness”, the Iranian children and preteens experience anger less often than the respondents from other countries. This applies also to the expression of the emotion where the Iranian participants rank the lowest. However, the parents’ approval of showing this emotion is considered very high.



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

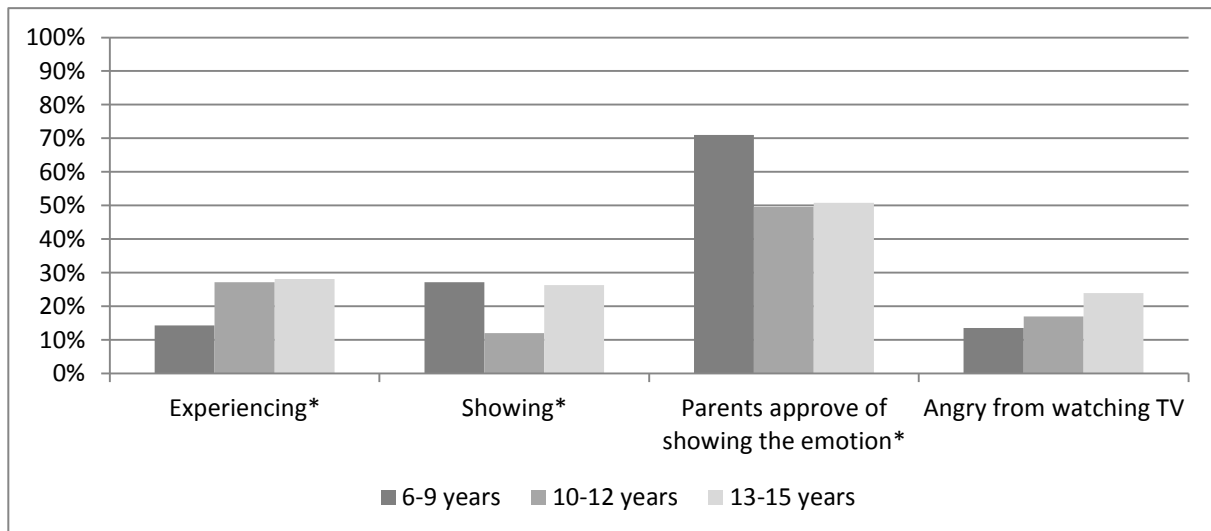
The gender comparison does not reveal any difference in terms of experiencing and showing anger.



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 anger more often than younger ones. However, the oldest and the youngest respondents show sadness with almost equal frequency, 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

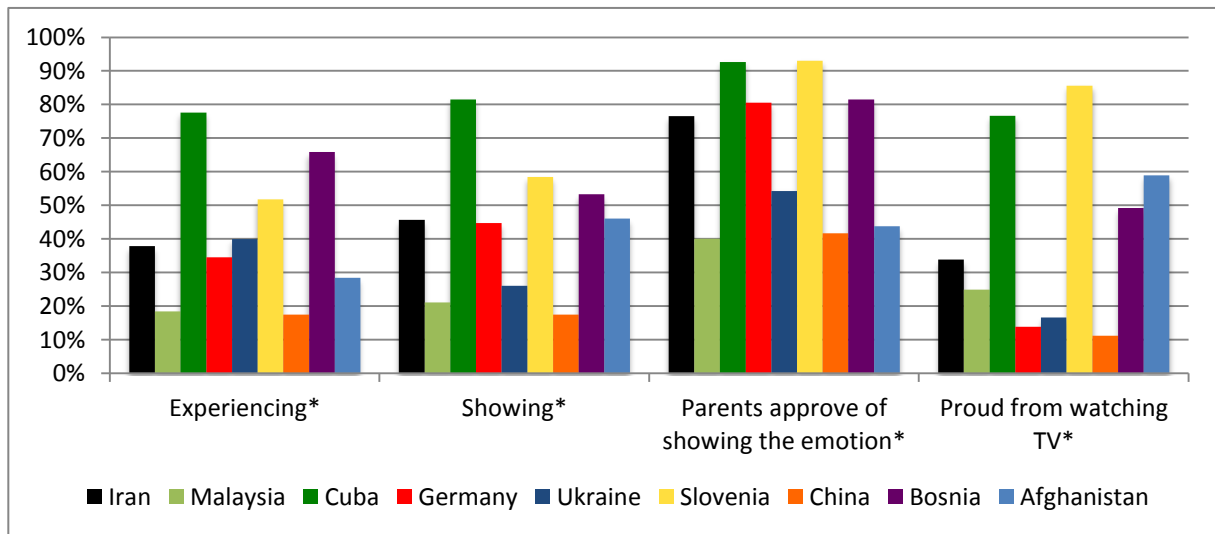
2.5 Emotion “pride”

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.

Iranian children are rarely proud

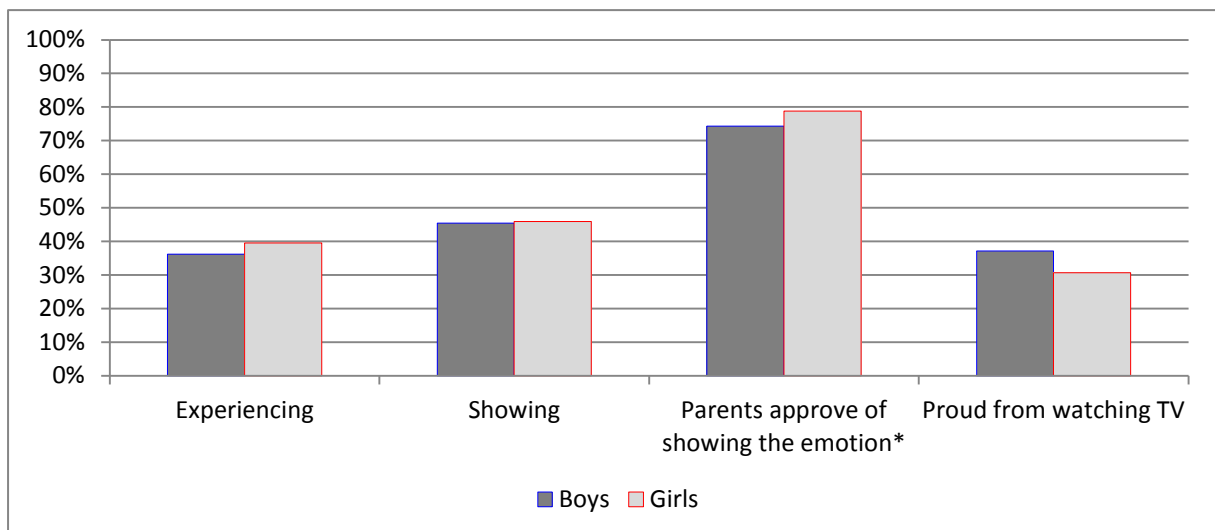
Regarding the frequency of experiencing pride, Iranian children and preteens rank below the international average. While only almost 40% of the Iranian respondents experience this emotion often or permanently, almost 80% of the Cuban respondents and almost 70% of the Bosnian participants report about having experienced to be proud. If the Iranian participants, however, experience pride, the emotion is related to their abilities, their nation or their own talents. The country comparison also reveals that Iranian children and preteens show their pride more often than they experience it, but they still do significantly less often than the respondents from some other

countries. However, three quarters of the Iranian participants state that their parents would approve or very much approve the expression of this emotion.



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

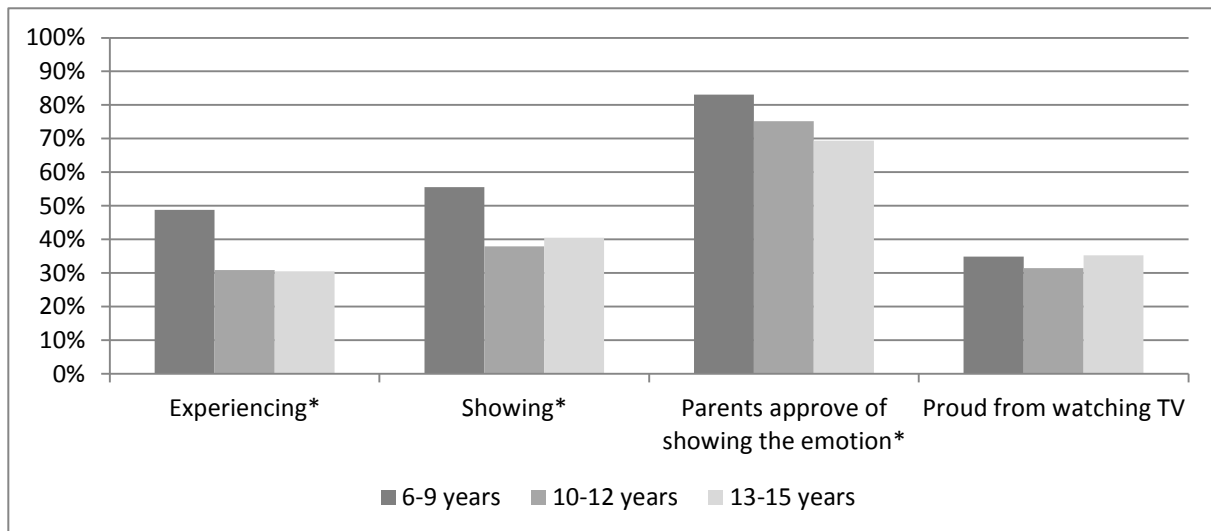
There are no significant gender differences with regard to the emotion “pride”.



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 pride is experienced less frequently and also shown less often with advancing age pride. Furthermore, the older the respondents get, the lower is their faith that their parents would approve that they show their feelings of pride.



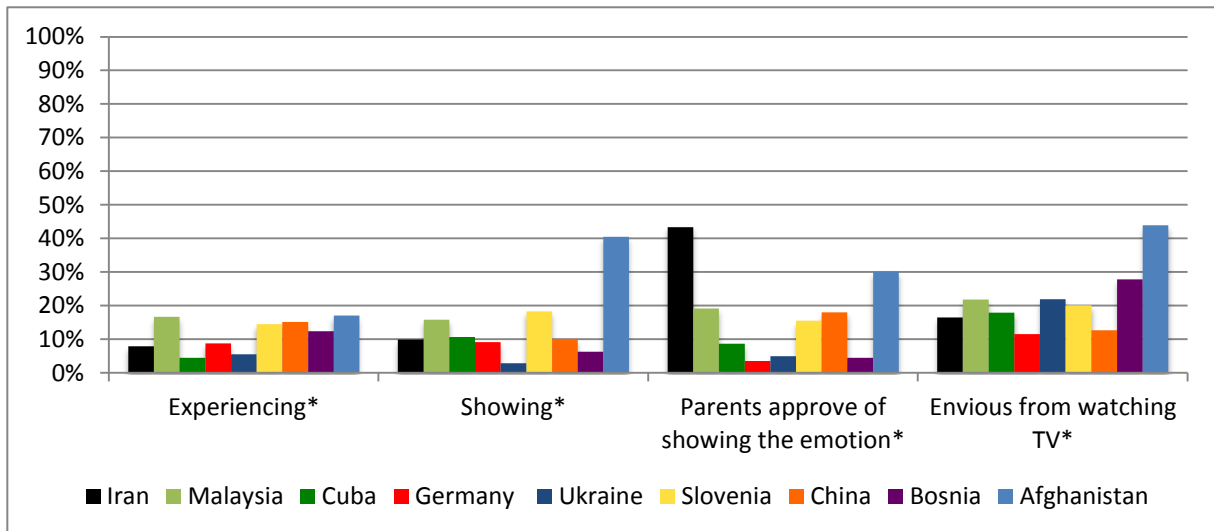
III. 18: Differences in terms of experiencing and showing the emotion “pride” by age – agreement

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.

Iranian children are less often envious

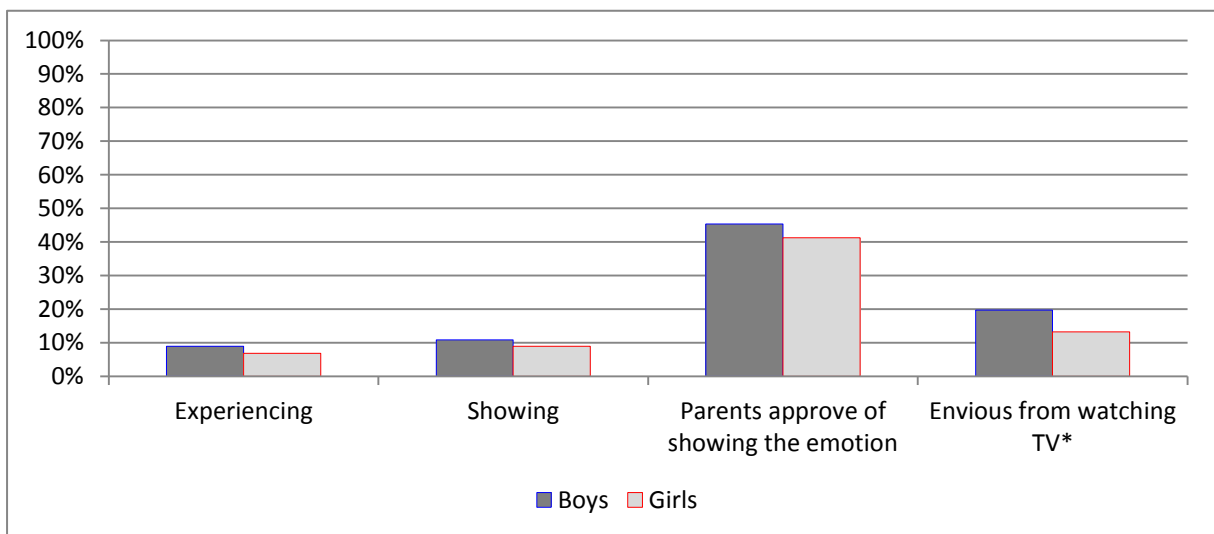
The international country comparison reveals that Iranian children and preteens experience envy less often than the respondents of other countries. Regarding the frequency of showing envy, the Iranian participants also rank in the lower range. Iranian children especially envy other people’s material possessions or their talents. Again, most of the Iranian respondents assume that their parents would approve showing this emotion.



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

Boys are more envious

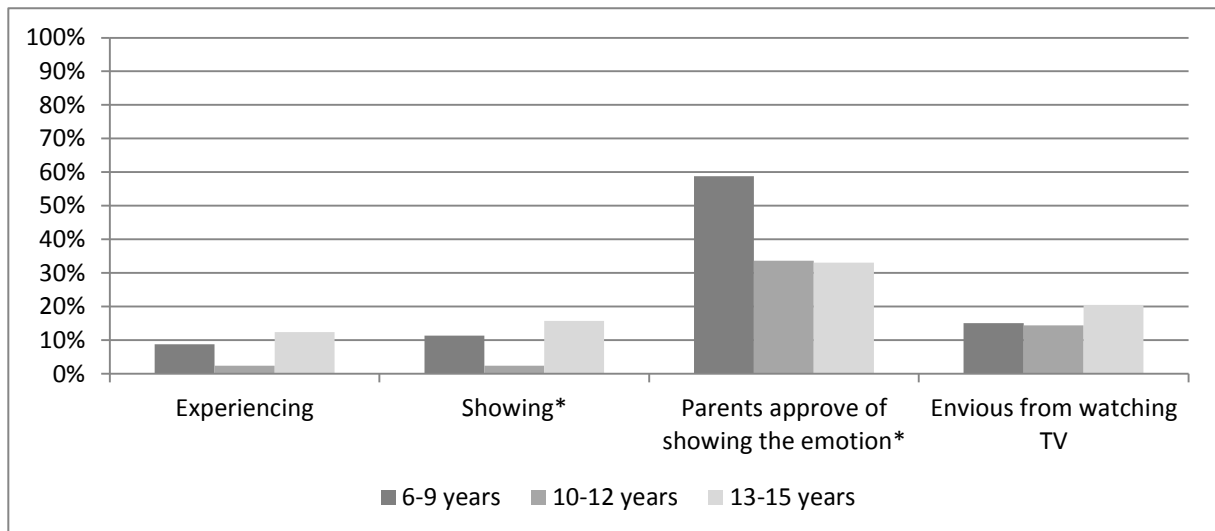
The gender comparison reveals that boys experience and express envy slightly more often than girls.



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

Envy increases with advancing age

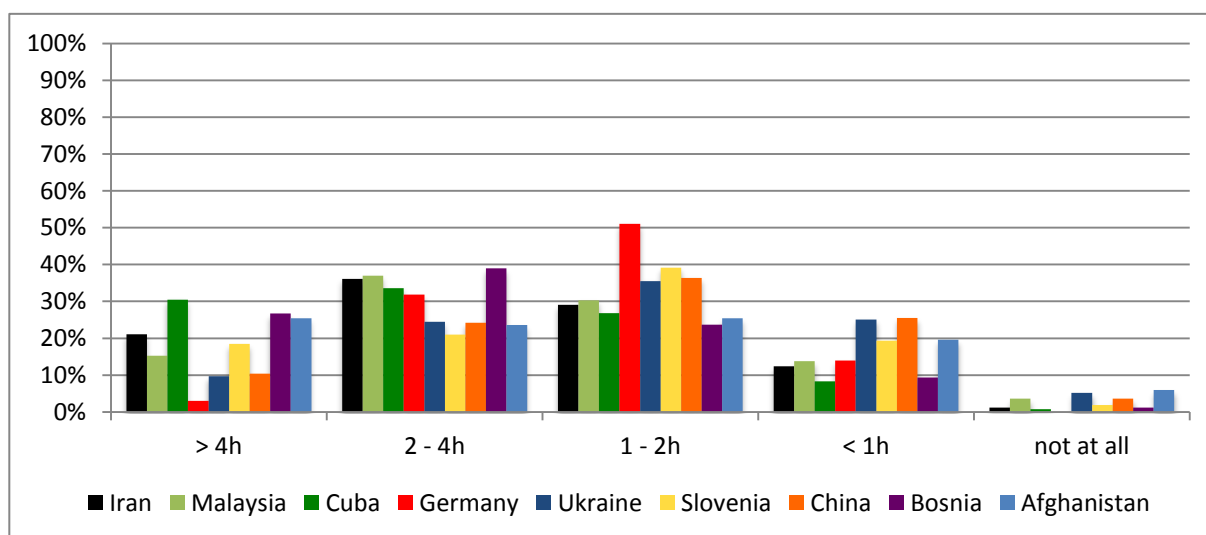
The age comparison reveals that feelings of envy are more frequently stated by older participants than by younger ones. In contrast, the assumption that the parents would accept showing feelings of envy decreases with advancing age.



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*. About 75% of the Iranian 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 spends two to four hours a day in front of the TV. Therewith, Iran ranks in the upper range.

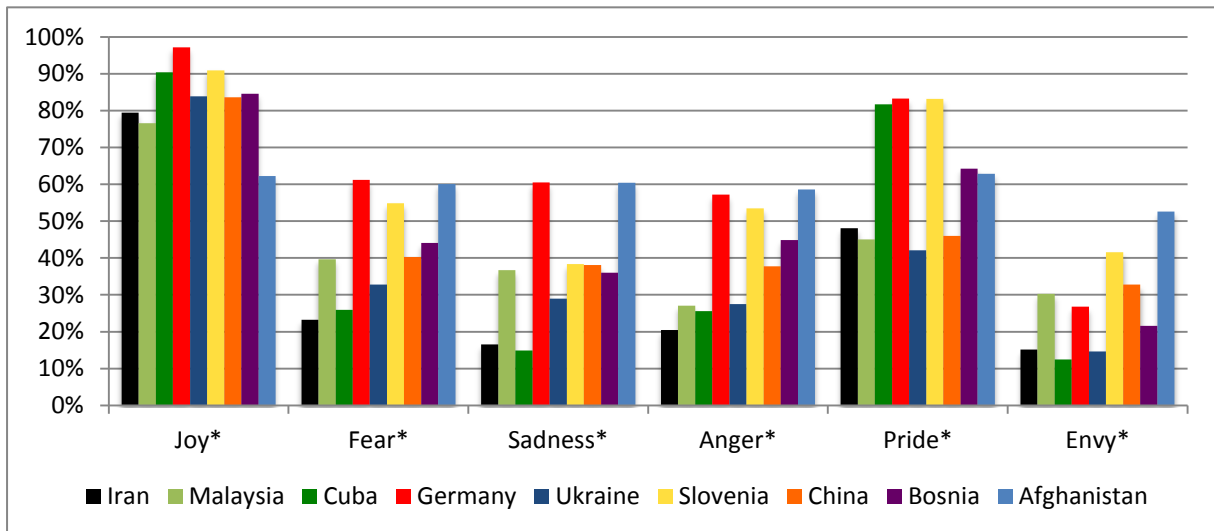


III. 22: Daily viewing time by country (n > 300) – agreement

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.

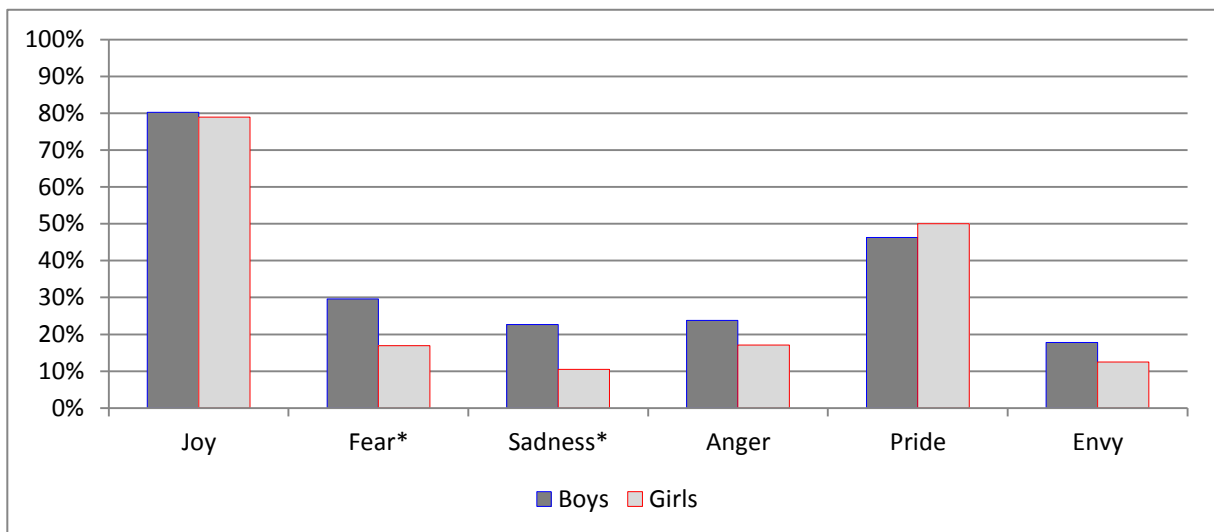
Joy is the emotion which the respondents in Iran and in other countries of the international comparison wish to experience through TV characters. Second ranks the wish to experience pride, followed by the emotions fear and anger. Despite marked differences in levels between the countries, this ranking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



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

Boys want to see fear, sadness, anger and envy

The gender comparison reveals that girls prefer the depiction of pride by the characters in their favorite TV shows whereas boys like to see fear, sadness, anger and envy.

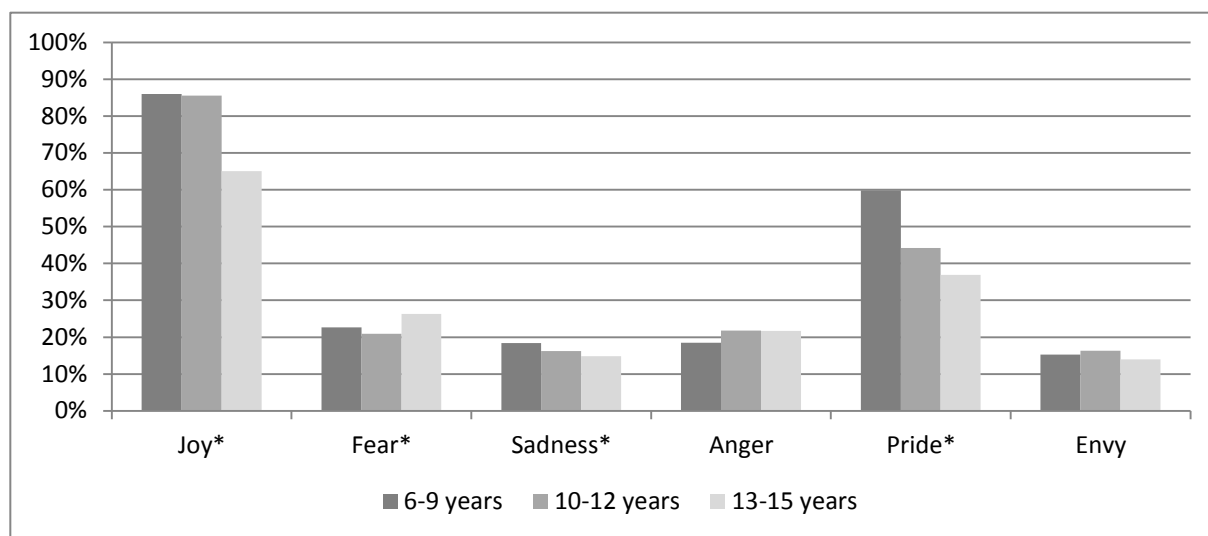


III. 24: TV characters and emotions by gender – agreement

Younger children want TV characters to show more joy and pride

The comparison of different age groups reveals that by tendency younger children wish to see TV characters who show their emotions openly. Among the 6- to 9-year-olds 60% want TV characters to depict pride, among the 13- to 15-year-olds this

number decreases to 36%. Just the depiction of fear and anger is favored by older respondents.



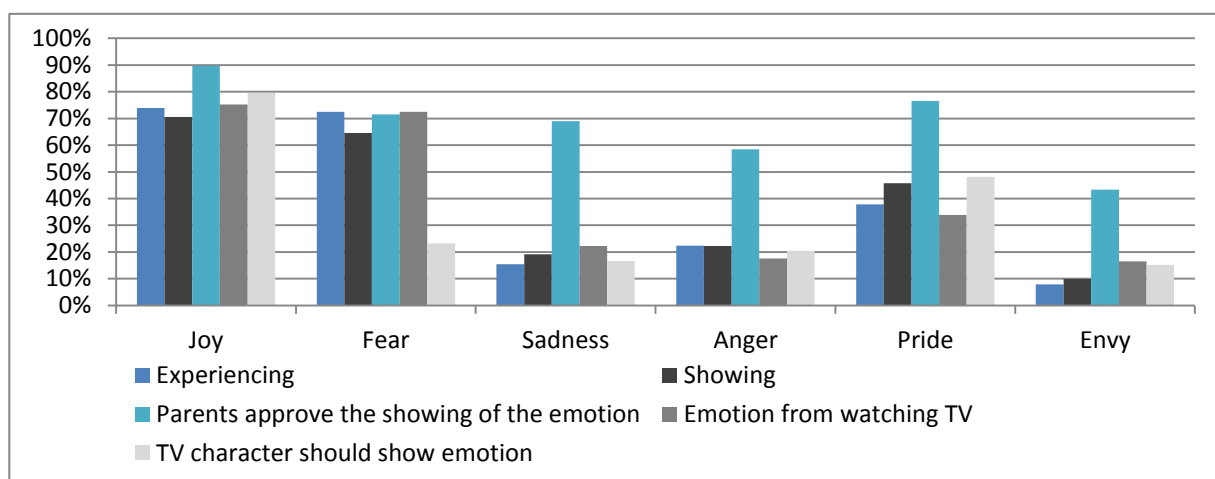
III. 25: TV characters and emotions by age – agreement

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 Iranian sample comprised 409 questionnaires with boys and girls evenly distributed.

The results showed that joy is the emotion most frequently experienced by Iranian children and preteens. This emotion is also among the emotions most frequently experienced by the respondents from other countries. However, children in Iran are less joyful than in other countries and laugh the least. Fear is the second most frequent emotion felt by children in Iran. At this point the international comparison demonstrates that Iranian children experience fear significantly above the international average. The country comparison also revealed that the Iranian children experience problematic emotions like sadness or anger less often than the participants from other countries. Beyond that, they were scarcely proud of themselves. However, the parents' approval of showing emotions is considered very high in Iran. With respect to the expression of emotions, the Iranian sample demonstrated that boys have a higher willingness than girls to show fear or envy.

For Iranian children and preteens, TV is related to a feeling of joy. Yet they also experience that TV can cause fear. Five out of 10 children from Iran can refer to a nightmare caused by a TV event. In addition, Iranian participants by tendency wish that their TV characters would show more emotions than they themselves experience or express, with an exception concerning the feeling fear.



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

پرسشنامه

سلام دوست من
در این صفحات سؤالاتی درباره تجربه احساسات، بروز احساسات و همچنین تماشای تلویزیون پرسیده می شود. لطفاً سؤالات را به دقت بخوان و بگو که چقدر این احساسات را تجربه می کنی؛ چه در خانه، مدرسه و یا وقتی با والدین و دوستان هستی. لطفاً به سؤالات دقت کن و صادقانه پاسخ بده!
اول از خودت بگو: من یک ☐ دختر ☐ پسر هستم و سال سن دارم.

احساس شادی و خوشحالی	
1- در 7 روز گذشته چند بار خیلی شاد و خوشحال شدی؟	
<input type="checkbox"/> هیچ وقت	<input type="checkbox"/> خیلی کم
<input type="checkbox"/> همیشه	<input type="checkbox"/> بیشتر مواقع
2- چقدر به دیگران نشان دادی که خیلی خوشحالی؟	
<input type="checkbox"/> هیچ وقت	<input type="checkbox"/> خیلی کم
<input type="checkbox"/> همیشه	<input type="checkbox"/> بیشتر مواقع
3- آیا پدر و مادرت دوست دارند که خوشحالیت را به آنها می گویی؟	
<input type="checkbox"/> اصلاً دوست ندارند	<input type="checkbox"/> تقریباً دوست ندارند
<input type="checkbox"/> بیشتر مواقع دوست دارند	<input type="checkbox"/> همیشه دوست دارند
4- لطفاً به 7 روز گذشته خوب فکر کن و بگو آیا موقعیتی پیش آمد که به خاطر آن با صدای بلند بخندی؟	
<input type="checkbox"/> هیچ وقت	<input type="checkbox"/> خیلی کم
<input type="checkbox"/> همیشه	<input type="checkbox"/> بیشتر مواقع
5- آیا پیش می آید که تماشای تلویزیون باعث خوشحالیت شود؟	
<input type="checkbox"/> هیچ وقت	<input type="checkbox"/> خیلی کم
<input type="checkbox"/> همیشه	<input type="checkbox"/> بیشتر مواقع

احساس ترس و نگرانی	
1- در 7 روز گذشته چند بار احساس ترس و نگرانی کردی؟	
<input type="checkbox"/> هیچ وقت	<input type="checkbox"/> خیلی کم
<input type="checkbox"/> همیشه	<input type="checkbox"/> بیشتر مواقع
2- چقدر به دیگران نشان دادی که نگرانی؟	
<input type="checkbox"/> هیچ وقت	<input type="checkbox"/> خیلی کم
<input type="checkbox"/> همیشه	<input type="checkbox"/> بیشتر مواقع

3- آیا پدر و مادر دوست دارند که درباره ترس و نگرانیت با آنها صحبت می کنی؟

<input type="checkbox"/> اصلا دوست ندارند	<input type="checkbox"/> تقریبا دوست ندارند
<input type="checkbox"/> بیشتر مواقع دوست دارند	<input type="checkbox"/> همیشه دوست دارند

4- آیا پیش می آید که تماشای تلویزیون باعث ترس و نگرانیت شود؟

<input type="checkbox"/> هیچ وقت	<input type="checkbox"/> خیلی کم	<input type="checkbox"/> بیشتر مواقع
<input type="checkbox"/> همیشه		

می توانی اسم برنامه ای را که باعث ترس و نگرانیت شد نام ببری؟

تا حالا پیش آمده که یک برنامه تلویزیونی باعث شود که شب خواب بد ببینی؟ ☐ بله ☐ خیر

احساس غم و اندوه

1- در 7 روز گذشته چند بار ناراحت شدی؟

<input type="checkbox"/> هیچ وقت	<input type="checkbox"/> خیلی کم	<input type="checkbox"/> بیشتر مواقع
<input type="checkbox"/> همیشه		

2- چقدر به دیگران نشان دادی که خیلی ناراحتی؟

<input type="checkbox"/> هیچ وقت	<input type="checkbox"/> خیلی کم	<input type="checkbox"/> بیشتر مواقع
<input type="checkbox"/> همیشه		

3- آیا پدر و مادر دوست دارند که درباره ناراحتی ات با آنها صحبت می کنی؟

<input type="checkbox"/> اصلا دوست ندارند	<input type="checkbox"/> تقریبا دوست ندارند
<input type="checkbox"/> بیشتر مواقع دوست دارند	<input type="checkbox"/> همیشه دوست دارند

4- لطفا به 7 روز گذشته خوب فکر کن و بگو آیا موقعیتی پیش آمد که به خاطر آن گریه کنی؟

<input type="checkbox"/> هیچ وقت	<input type="checkbox"/> خیلی کم	<input type="checkbox"/> بیشتر مواقع
<input type="checkbox"/> همیشه		

می دانی چرا گریه کردی؟ به خاطر ☐ درد ☐ عصبانیت ☐ ناراحتی ☐ خوشحالی ☐ ترس و نگرانی

5- آیا پیش می آید که تماشای تلویزیون باعث ناراحتی ات شود؟		
<input type="checkbox"/> هیچ وقت	<input type="checkbox"/> خیلی کم	<input type="checkbox"/> بیشتر مواقع
<input type="checkbox"/> همیشه		

احساس خشم و عصبانیت		
1- در 7 روز گذشته چند بار خیلی عصبانی شدی؟		
<input type="checkbox"/> هیچ وقت	<input type="checkbox"/> خیلی کم	<input type="checkbox"/> بیشتر مواقع
<input type="checkbox"/> همیشه		
2- چقدر به دیگران نشان دادی که خیلی عصبانی هستی؟		
<input type="checkbox"/> هیچ وقت	<input type="checkbox"/> خیلی کم	<input type="checkbox"/> بیشتر مواقع
<input type="checkbox"/> همیشه		
3- آیا پدر و مادر و دوست دارند که وقتی عصبانی هستی به آنها بگویی؟		
<input type="checkbox"/> اصلا دوست ندارند	<input type="checkbox"/> تقریبا دوست ندارند	<input type="checkbox"/> بیشتر مواقع دوست دارند
<input type="checkbox"/> همیشه دوست دارند		
4- آیا پیش می آید که تماشای تلویزیون باعث عصبانیت ات شود؟		
<input type="checkbox"/> هیچ وقت	<input type="checkbox"/> خیلی کم	<input type="checkbox"/> بیشتر مواقع
<input type="checkbox"/> همیشه		

احساس غرور و افتخار		
1- در 7 روز گذشته چند بار احساس غرور و افتخار کردی؟		
<input type="checkbox"/> هیچ وقت	<input type="checkbox"/> خیلی کم	<input type="checkbox"/> بیشتر مواقع
<input type="checkbox"/> همیشه		
2- چقدر به دیگران نشان دادی که واقعا احساس افتخار می کنی؟		
<input type="checkbox"/> هیچ وقت	<input type="checkbox"/> خیلی کم	<input type="checkbox"/> بیشتر مواقع
<input type="checkbox"/> همیشه		
3- آیا پدر و مادر و دوست دارند وقتی احساس غرور و افتخار داری، درباره آن با آنها صحبت می کنی؟		
<input type="checkbox"/> اصلا دوست ندارند	<input type="checkbox"/> تقریبا دوست ندارند	<input type="checkbox"/> بیشتر مواقع دوست دارند
<input type="checkbox"/> همیشه دوست دارند		
4- آیا پیش می آید که تماشای تلویزیون باعث شود به خودت		

افتخار کنی؟		
<input type="checkbox"/> هیچ وقت	<input type="checkbox"/> خیلی کم	<input type="checkbox"/> بیشتر مواقع
<input type="checkbox"/> همیشه		
<p>چه چیزی باعث شد احساس غرور و افتخار کنی؟ من افتخار کردم به</p> <p>این که</p> <p>.....</p>		

احساس حسادت		
1- در 7 روز گذشته چند بار احساس حسادت کردی؟		
<input type="checkbox"/> هیچ وقت	<input type="checkbox"/> خیلی کم	<input type="checkbox"/> بیشتر مواقع
<input type="checkbox"/> همیشه		
2- چقدر به دیگران نشان دادی که واقعا احساس حسادت می کنی؟		
<input type="checkbox"/> هیچ وقت	<input type="checkbox"/> خیلی کم	<input type="checkbox"/> بیشتر مواقع
<input type="checkbox"/> همیشه		
3- آیا پدر و مادرت دوست دارند وقتی احساس حسادت می کنی، درباره آن با آنها صحبت می کنی؟		
<input type="checkbox"/> اصلا دوست ندارند	<input type="checkbox"/> تقریبا دوست ندارند	<input type="checkbox"/> بیشتر مواقع دوست دارند
<input type="checkbox"/> همیشه دوست دارند		
4- آیا پیش می آید که تماشای تلویزیون باعث شود به کسی حسادت کنی؟		
<input type="checkbox"/> هیچ وقت	<input type="checkbox"/> خیلی کم	<input type="checkbox"/> بیشتر مواقع
<input type="checkbox"/> همیشه		
<p>چه چیزی باعث شد احساس حسادت کنی؟ من حسادت کردم از این که</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>		

حالا می خواهیم چند تا سوال درباره تماشای تلویزیون بپرسیم:		
1- چقدر تلویزیون تماشا می کنی؟		
<input type="checkbox"/> هر روز	<input type="checkbox"/> چند بار در هفته	<input type="checkbox"/> یک بار در هفته
<input type="checkbox"/> نمی کنم	<input type="checkbox"/> خیلی کم	<input type="checkbox"/> اصلا تلویزیون تماشا
2- در طول روز چند ساعت تلویزیون تماشا می کنی؟		

□ بیشتر از 4 ساعت □ بین 2 تا 4 ساعت □ بین 1 تا 2 ساعت □ کمتر از 1 ساعت □ اصلا تلویزیون تماشا نمی کنم

لطفا به برنامه تلویزیونی مورد علاقه ات و برنامه های دیگری که تماشا می کنی، فکر کنی و به این سؤالات پاسخ بده:

1- دوست داری که شخصیت تلویزیونی نشان می دهد که شاد و خوشحال است؟

□ اصلا دوست ندارم □ تقریبا دوست ندارم
□ بیشتر مواقع دوست دارم □ همیشه دوست دارم

2- دوست داری که شخصیت تلویزیونی نشان می دهد که احساس ترس و نگرانی دارد؟

□ اصلا دوست ندارم □ تقریبا دوست ندارم
□ بیشتر مواقع دوست دارم □ همیشه دوست دارم

3- دوست داری که شخصیت تلویزیونی نشان می دهد که ناراحت است؟

□ اصلا دوست ندارم □ تقریبا دوست ندارم
□ بیشتر مواقع دوست دارم □ همیشه دوست دارم

4- دوست داری که شخصیت تلویزیونی نشان می دهد که عصبانی است؟

□ اصلا دوست ندارم □ تقریبا دوست ندارم
□ بیشتر مواقع دوست دارم □ همیشه دوست دارم

5- دوست داری که شخصیت تلویزیونی نشان می دهد که احساس غرور و افتخار می کند؟

□ اصلا دوست ندارم □ تقریبا دوست ندارم
□ بیشتر مواقع دوست دارم □ همیشه دوست دارم

6- دوست داری که شخصیت تلویزیونی نشان می دهد که احساس حسادت می کند؟

□ اصلا دوست ندارم □ تقریبا دوست ندارم
□ بیشتر مواقع دوست دارم □ همیشه دوست دارم

دوست من، متشکریم که به پرسش های ما پاسخ دادی. ☺