

Have and Show Emotions

Research report



Thailand

Scientific project management

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Implementation in Thailand

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Analysis and report

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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 Thailand sample comprised 240 questionnaires and induced the following results:

- Unlike to other countries, in Thailand not joy but fear is the emotion which is most frequently experienced.
- In comparison, Thai children are less joyful.
- In comparison with children from other countries Thai children cry rarely and experience envy less often, but they are often angry.
- Thai children are proud.
- Thai girls show their feelings of joy, fear and grief more often than Thai boys.
- Feeling emotions like joy, fear, and envy increases with age among Thai children.
- Younger children are prouder than older ones.
- Thai children demand emotional honesty TV characters Compared with the children's own experience and expression of emotions, TV characters should openly display their emotions.
- In contrast to other countries Thai children want TV characters to show less fear and anger than they themselves experience or express.
- Especially younger children demand more emotions of TV characters.

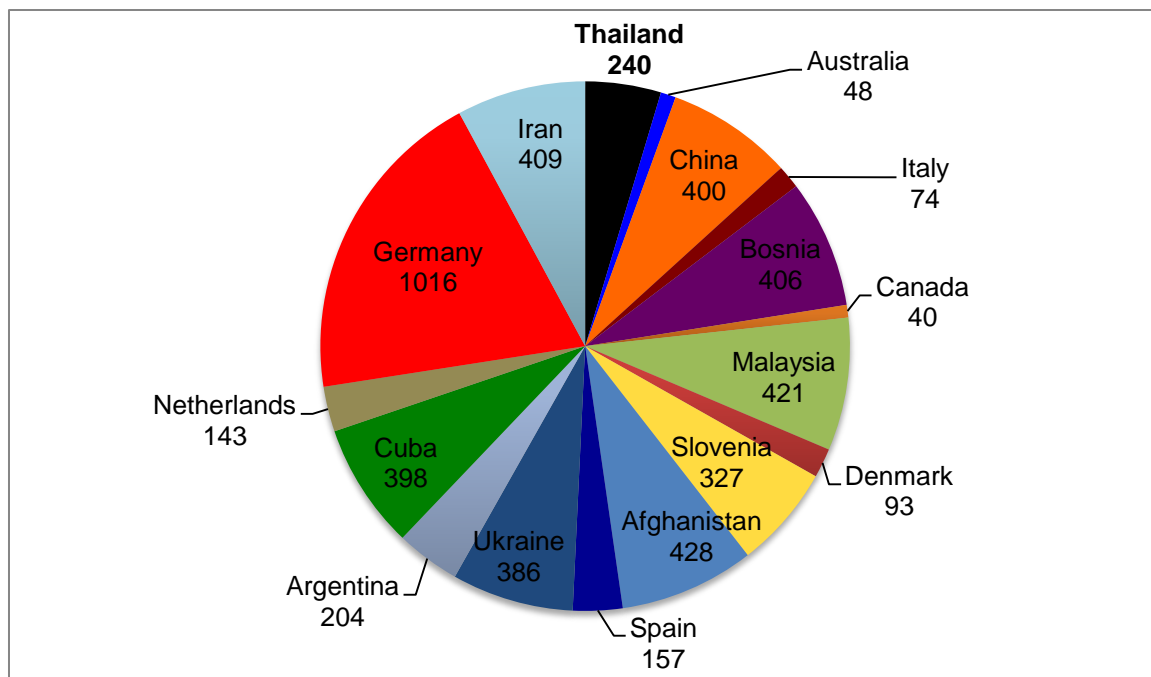
1. Objective and sample

The objective of the international study with „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 Thailand, 240 children and preteens participated in the study, assembled from 132 girls and 108 boys..

Age category	Boys (n=108)	Girls (n=132)
6 – 9 years (n=51)	7% (n=16)	15% (n=35)
10 – 12 years (n=94)	19% (n=46)	20% (n=48)
13 – 15 years (n=95)	19% (n=46)	20% (n=49)

III. 2: Sampling distribution – Thailand

2. Results¹

2.1 Emotion “joy”

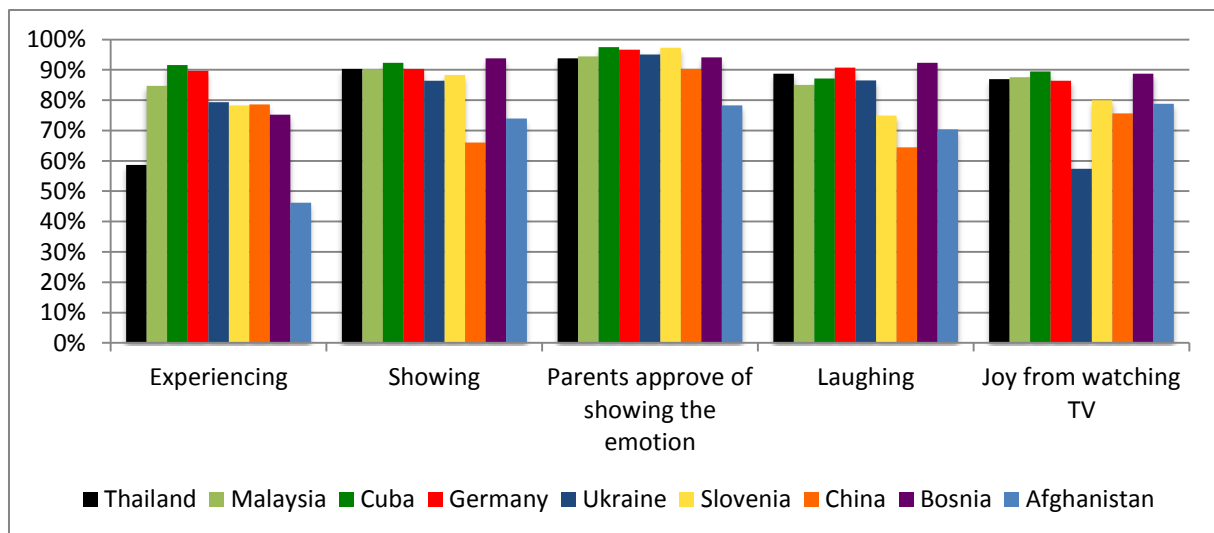
The first emphasis of the questionnaire was put on the emotion joy. All items in the questionnaire were rated on a 4-point Likert scale. Participating children and preteens were asked about their recent experiences of joy: *“How often did you feel really happy in the past 7 days?”* and *“Was there a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

Thai children are less joyful

With respect to the emotion “joy” the international comparison shows that Thai children and preteens are less joyful than the participants of others countries. Only Afghanistan attains a lower result in this category. Regarding the other categories Thai respondents rank in the upper range. This means that the Thai respondents often answer that they show joy and state that they laugh often. On top of that, the Thai children assume that their parents would approve their showing of joy. Additionally, nearly 90% of the Thai children and preteens state that TV has triggered feelings of joy at least once.

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

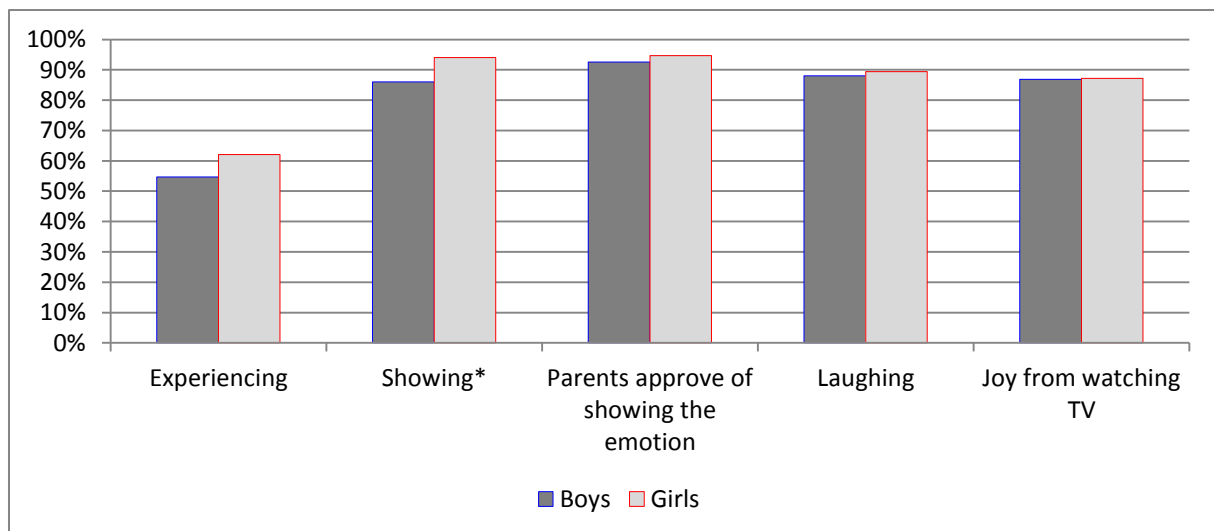
² The detailed questionnaire can be found in the appendix.



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 a bit more frequently than boys. Yet regarding gender there are no further differences.

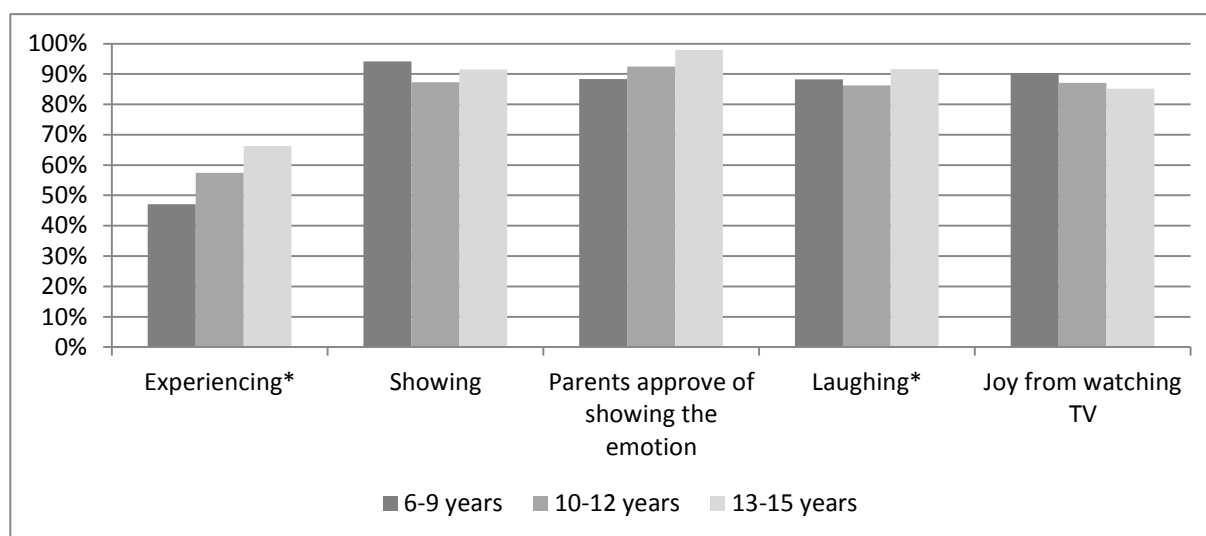


III. 4: Differences in terms of showing and experiencing the emotion “joy” by gender – agreement

Older children are more joyful

Age differences become apparent significantly in the category “experiencing”. Nearly every second child of the 6- to 9-year-olds state that they often or permanently experience joy. Among the 13- to 15-year-olds, by contrast, two thirds state that they have this feeling often or permanently. Additionally, 90% of the respondents in the 6

to 9 age group stated that past TV experiences had triggered feelings of joy, whereas TV caused less 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”

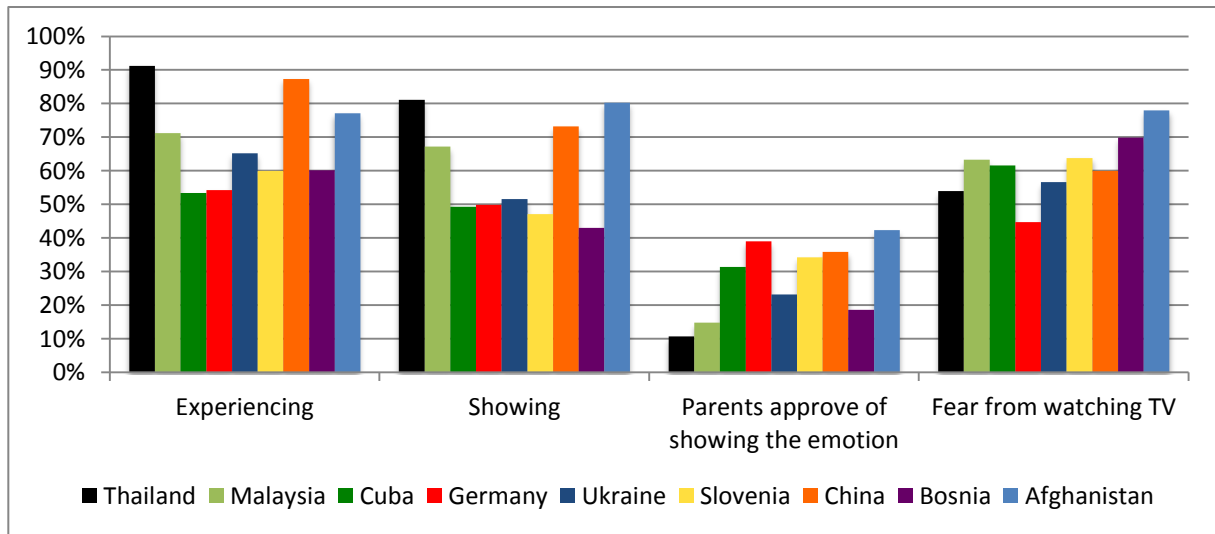
The next set of questions focused on the emotion fear. All items in the questionnaire were rated on a 4-point Likert scale. Participating children and preteens were asked about their recent experiences of fear: “*How often did you feel anxious in the past 7 days?*” We also wanted to know how they deal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

Thai children experience fear most of all

The country comparison reveals that Thai children experience fear more frequently than the respondents of other countries.³ In contrast to the emotion “joy”, the Thai respondents show their fear less frequently than they do actually experience it. But only a small percentage of children think that their parents would approve the

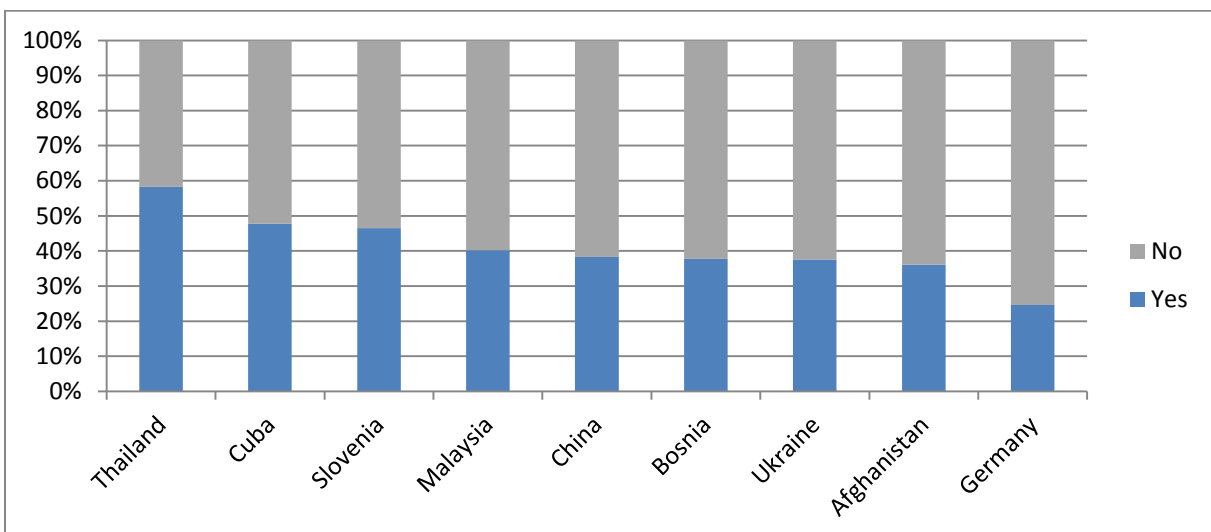
³ Only the evaluation of fear uses the top-three items of the four-point Likert-Scale.

expression of this emotion. On top of that, every second child of the Thai sample has 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, six out of 10 children state that they had had a nightmare from watching something on TV at least once. With this result, Thailand ranks on first place in the international comparison. 130 children and preteens answered the question which show or movie made them feel anxious. In this context *Kon-Uad-Phee* (n=54) was most often mentioned followed by *News* (n=7), and *Pee-maak-Pra-khanoong* (n=5).⁴

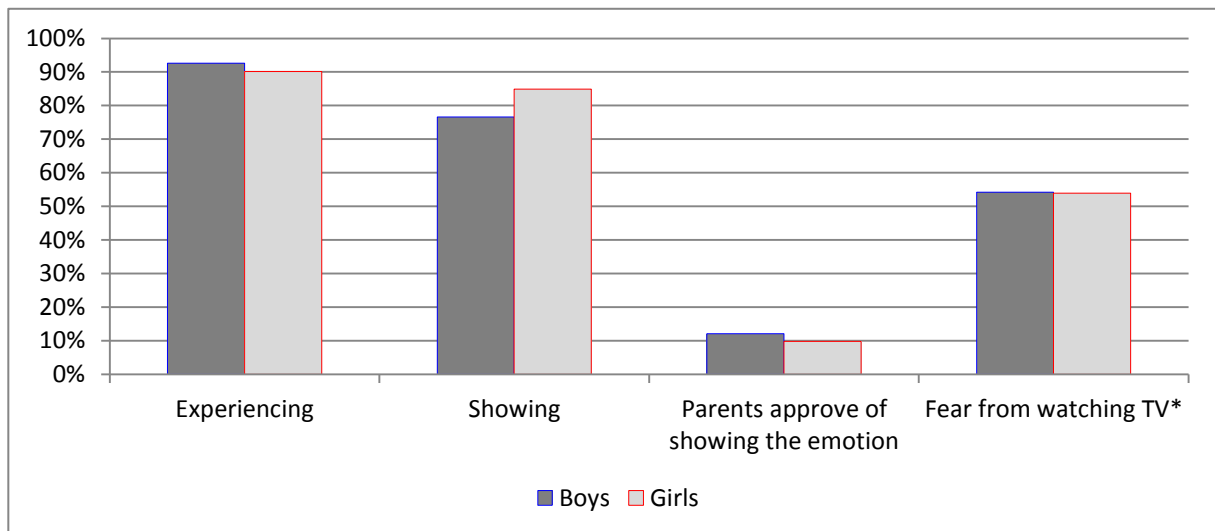


III. 7: Overview of “Nightmares from watching TV”

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

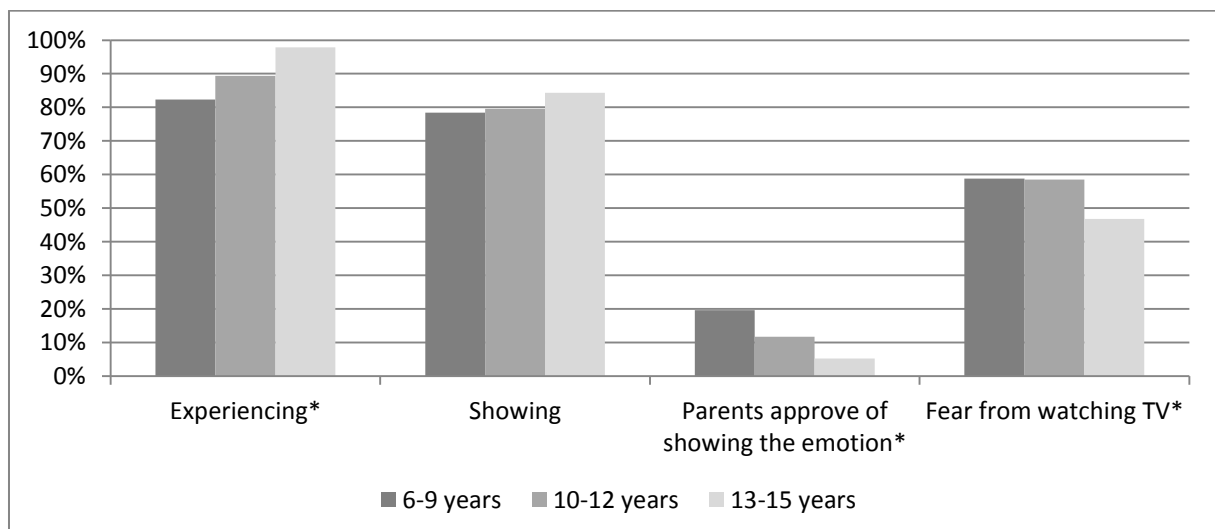
The gender comparison reveals that boys experience fear as often as girls. Boys, however, show their fear less often than girls.



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 and showing feelings of fear. The 13- to 15-year-olds in particular state that they often experience fear whereas the youngest respondents feel fear least often. Beyond that, older respondents show fear a bit more often than younger ones. But the older the respondents, they refer less often to feelings of fear caused by watching TV.



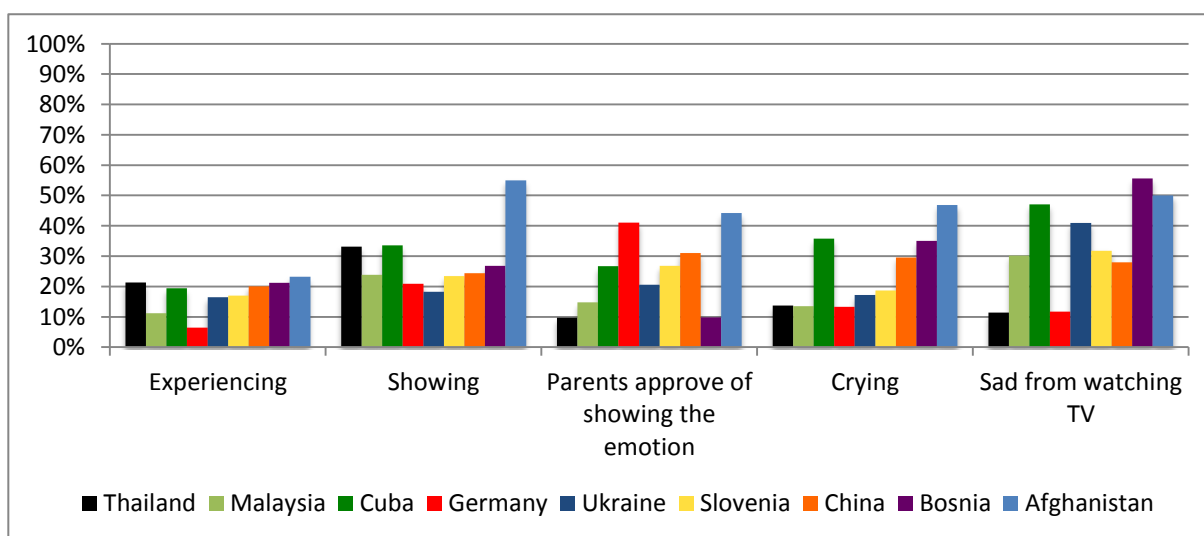
III. 9: Differences in terms of experiencing and showing the emotion “fear” by age – agreement

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.

Thai children rarely cry

The international comparison demonstrates that Thai children and preteens experience sadness slightly more often than the respondents from other countries. Also the willingness to show this emotion to others ranks in the upper range, although Thai children and preteens assume that the expression of sadness is not approved by their parents. This may be a reason why just over 10% of the Thai respondents state that they had cried in the past seven days. Just Malaysia and Germany attain a similar low result. In this context, Thai respondents name mostly grief as reason for this emotional outburst, followed by anger and pain.

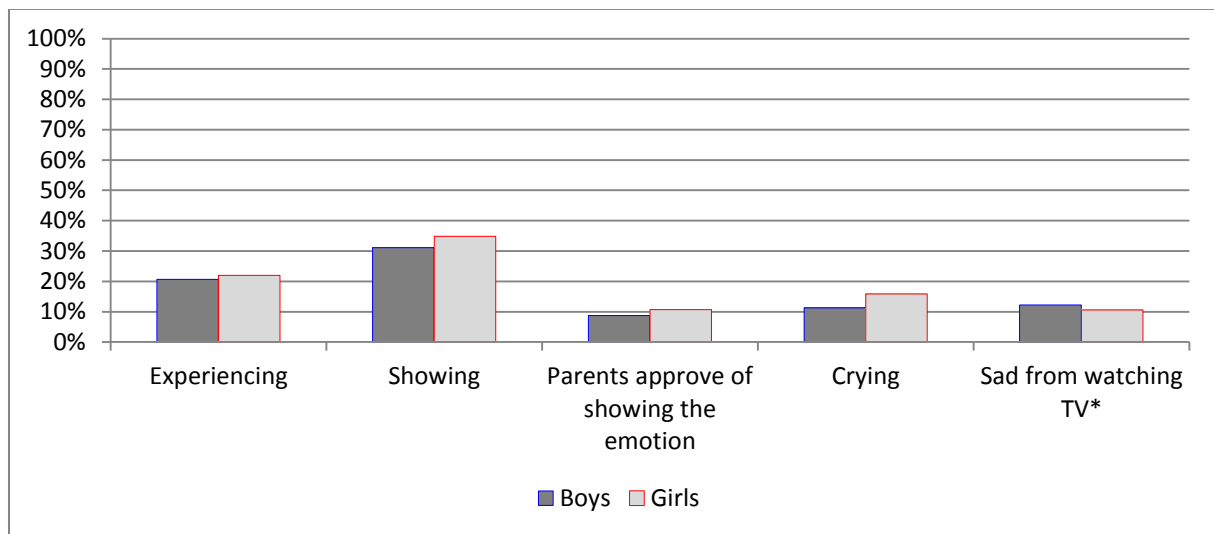


III. 10: Differences in terms of experiencing and showing the emotion “sadness” by countries (n > 300) – agreement

Girls cry and show grief more often

The gender comparison reveals that girls show their feelings of sadness more often and cry more often than boys. The reasons why girls cry are feelings of grief and anger whereas boys cry because of grief and pain and joy.

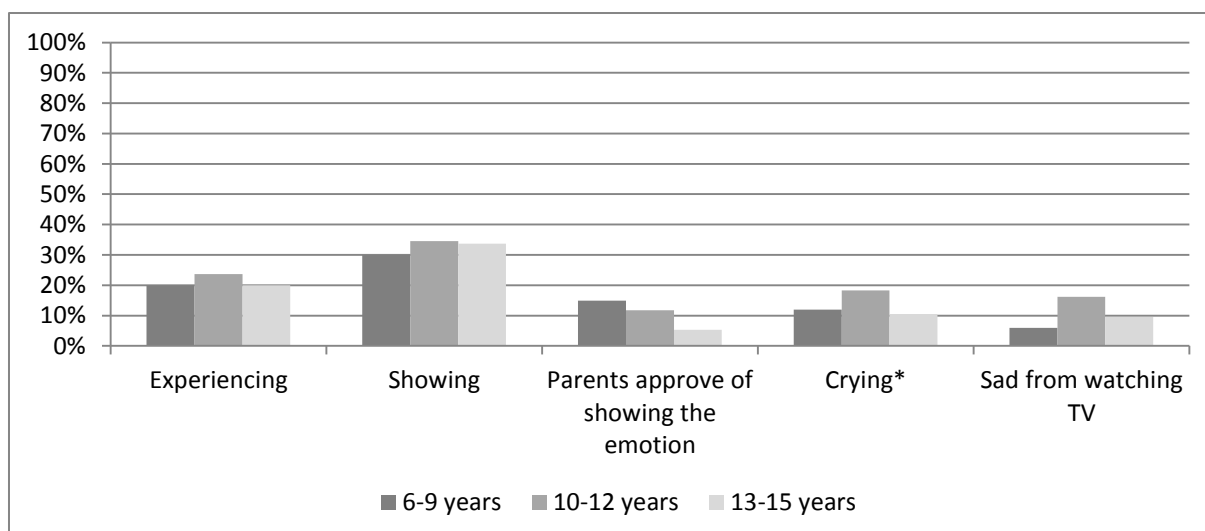
Interestingly, there is no gender difference with respect to the frequency of experiencing sadness. Moreover, previous TV events triggered feelings of sadness in a similar manner among girls and boys.



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

Older children show sadness more often

The age comparison reveals that older children show sadness a bit more often, although the assumption that the expression of sadness is approved by their parents decreases with advancing age. Beyond that, the 10- to 12-year-olds in particular refer to emotionally charged TV events more often than respondents of other age groups.



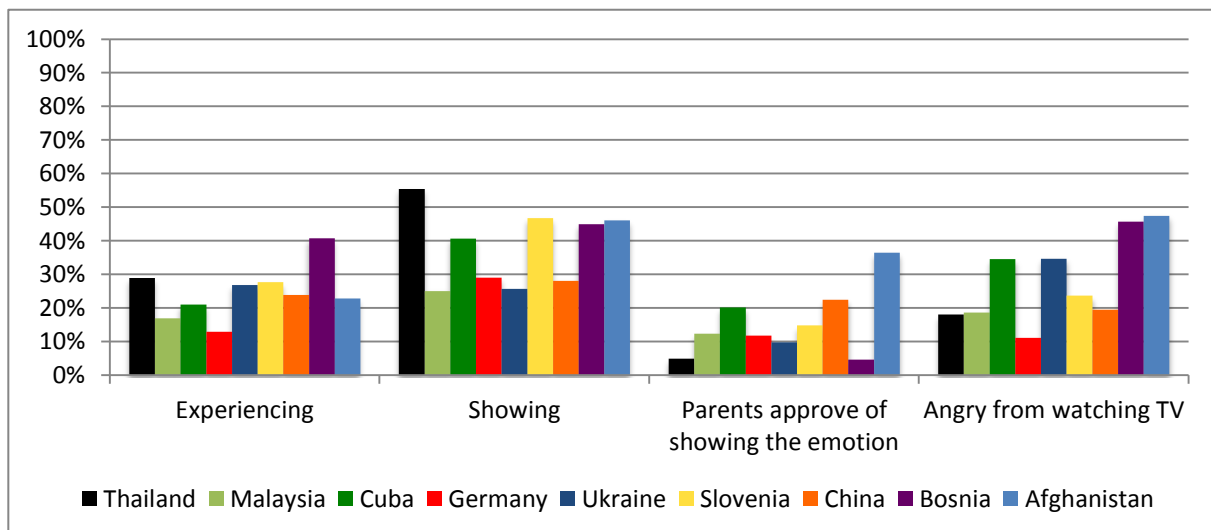
III. 12: Differences in terms of experiencing and showing the emotion “sadness” by age – agreement

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?”*

Thai children often experience anger

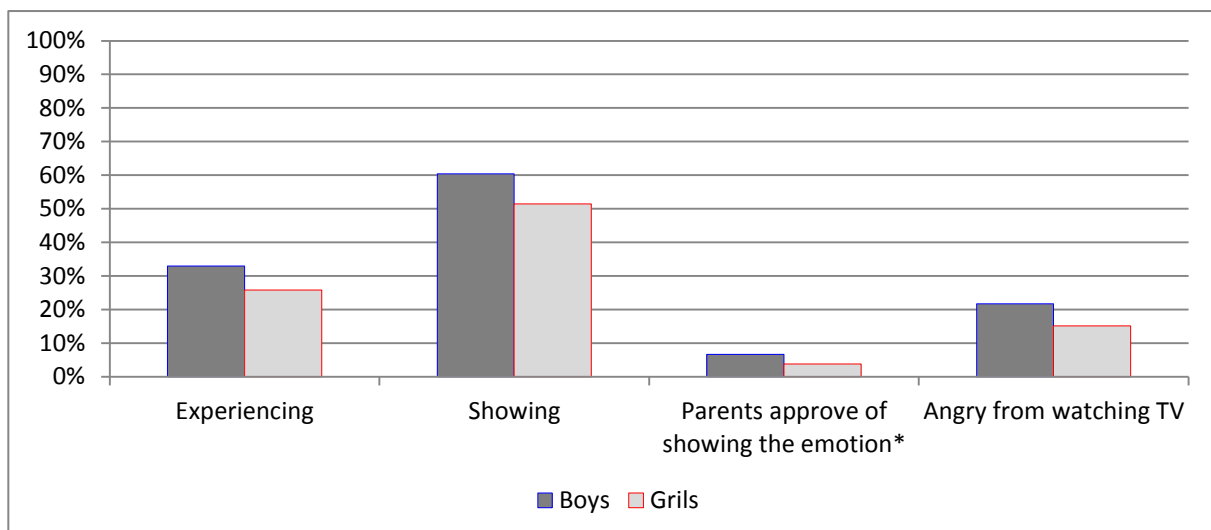
Similar to the emotion “fear”, Thai children and preteens experience anger more often than the respondents from the other countries. Only Bosnia attains a higher result in this category. This applies also to the showing of the emotion where the Thai participants rank at the top. The parents’ approval of showing this emotion, however, is considered very low.



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

Boys are angrier than girls

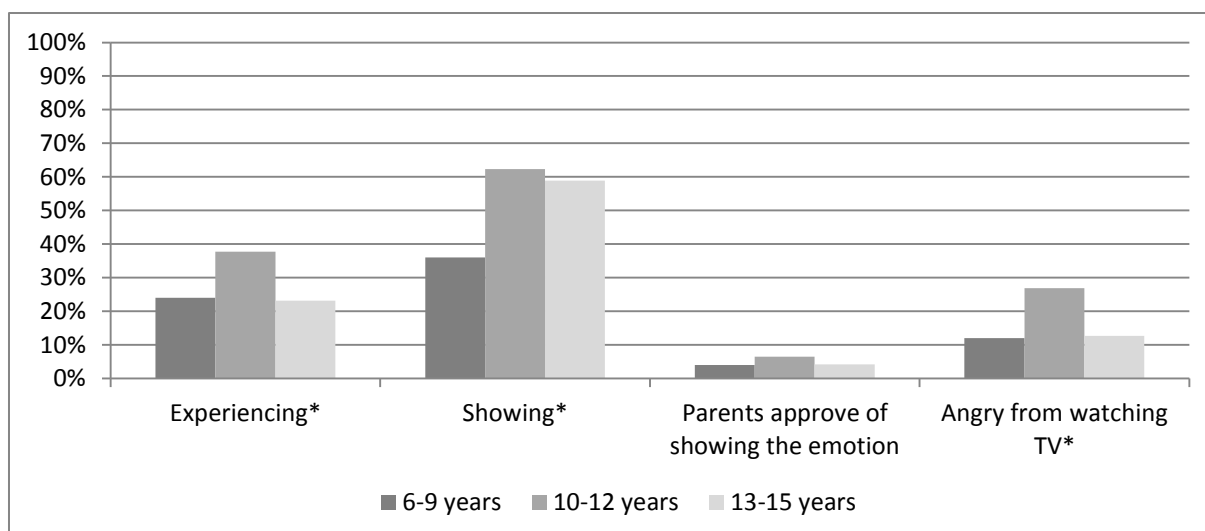
The gender comparison reveals that boys experience and show anger more often than girls. Additionally, previous TV events triggered feelings of anger more often among boys than among girls.



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

Older children show anger more often

The age comparison shows that older respondents express anger more often than younger ones, although the oldest and the youngest age categories experience this emotion in a similar manner.



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

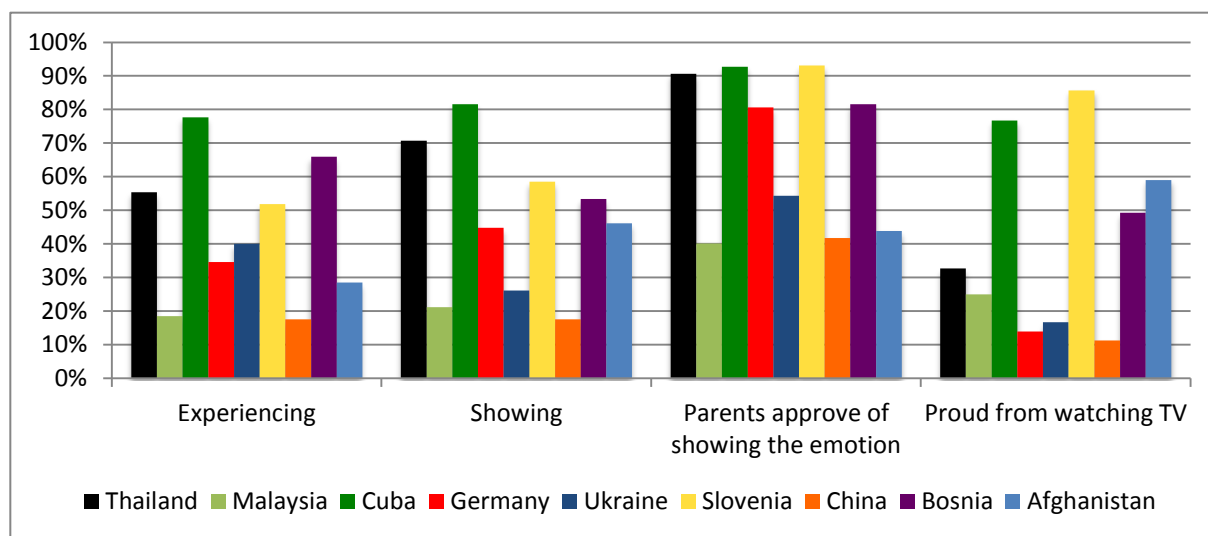
2.5 Emotion “pride”

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.

Thai children are proud

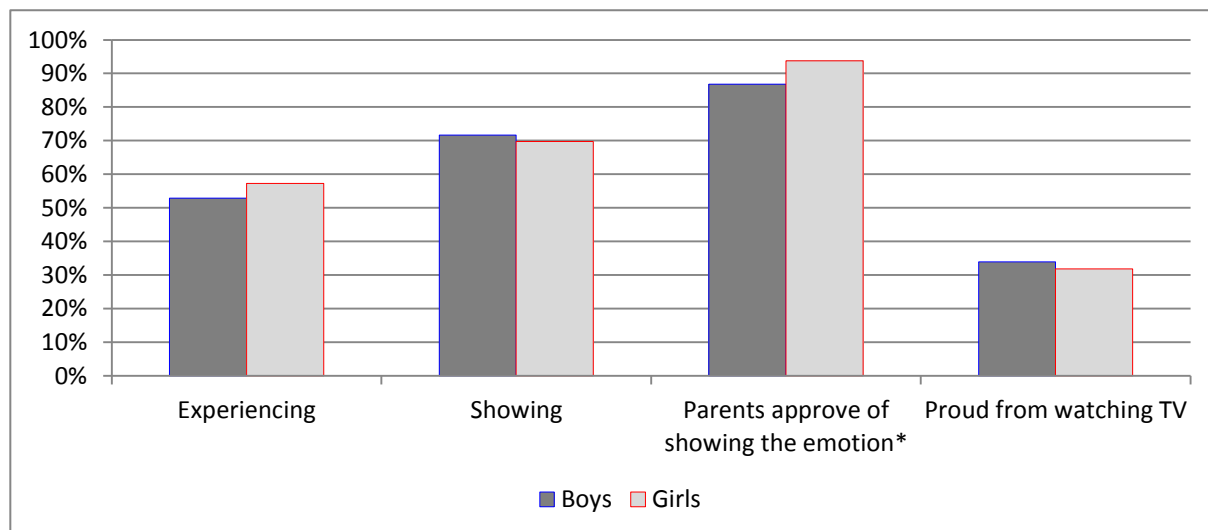
Regarding the frequency of experiencing pride, Thai children and preteens rank above the international average. While only about 20% of the Malaysian respondents experience this emotion often or permanently, every second child from Thailand reports about having experienced this emotion. If the Thai participants, however, experience pride, the emotion is related to their abilities or their own character. The country comparison also reveals that Thai children and preteens show their pride more often than they experience it, and they still do more often than the respondents

from other countries. On top of that, 90% of the Thai 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

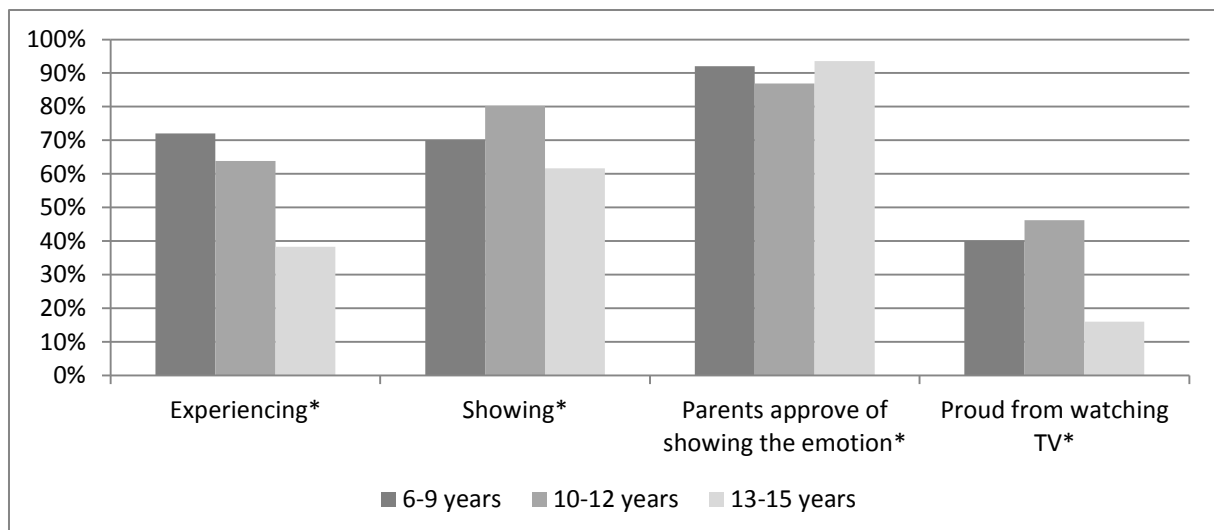
There are no significant gender differences with regard to the emotion “pride”.



III. 17: Differences in terms of experiencing and showing the emotion “pride” by sex – 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. Experiencing pride triggered by TV events decreases with advancing age, too.



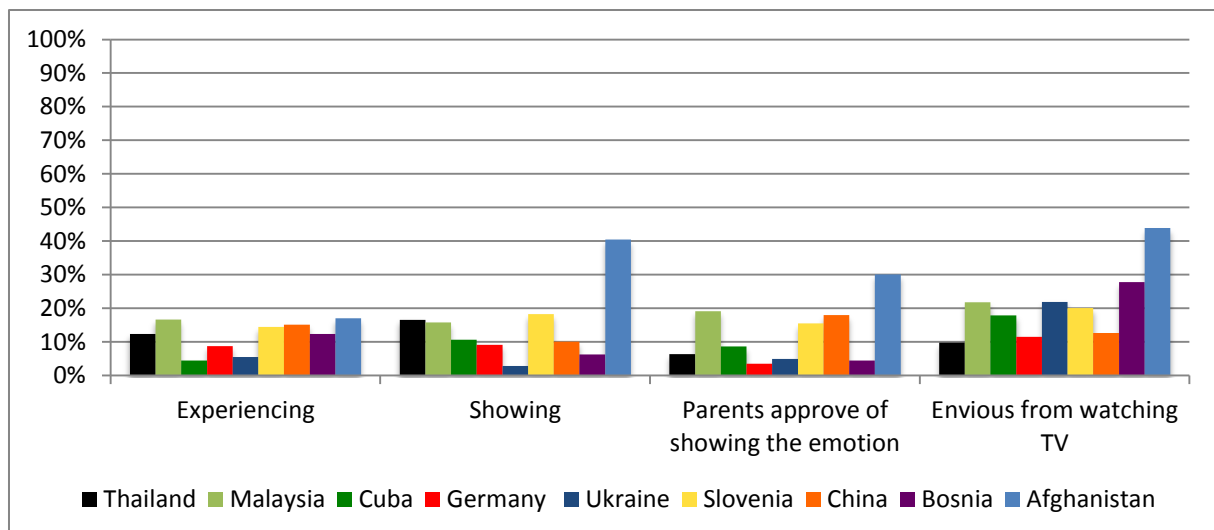
III. 18: Differences in terms of experiencing and showing the emotion “pride” by age – agreement

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.

Thai children are less often envious

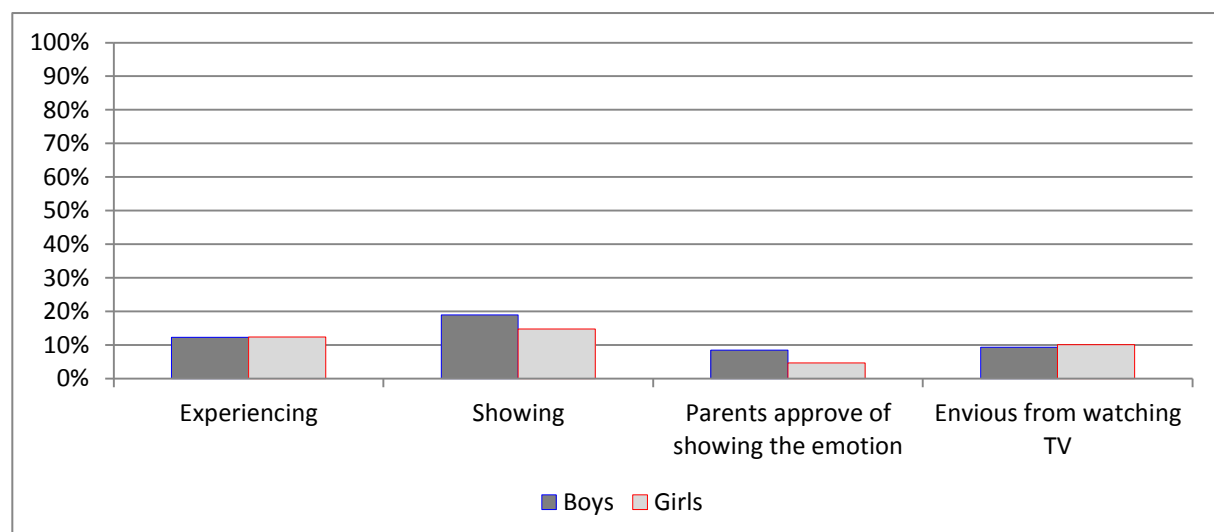
The international country comparison reveals that Thai children and preteens experience to a certain extent envy less often than the respondents of other countries. Regarding the frequency of showing envy, the Thai participants rank in the upper mid-range, only Slovenia and Afghanistan have higher results. Thai children especially envy other people’s material possessions or abilities.



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

Boys show envy more often

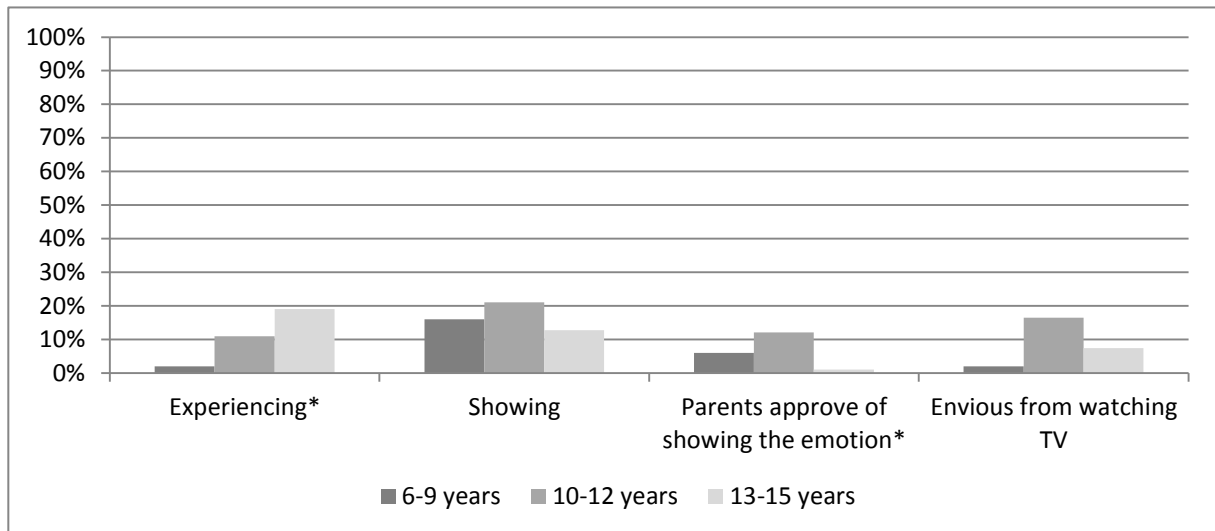
The gender comparison reveals that boys show feelings of envy more often than girls, even though they experience it to the same extent.



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

Envy increases with advancing age

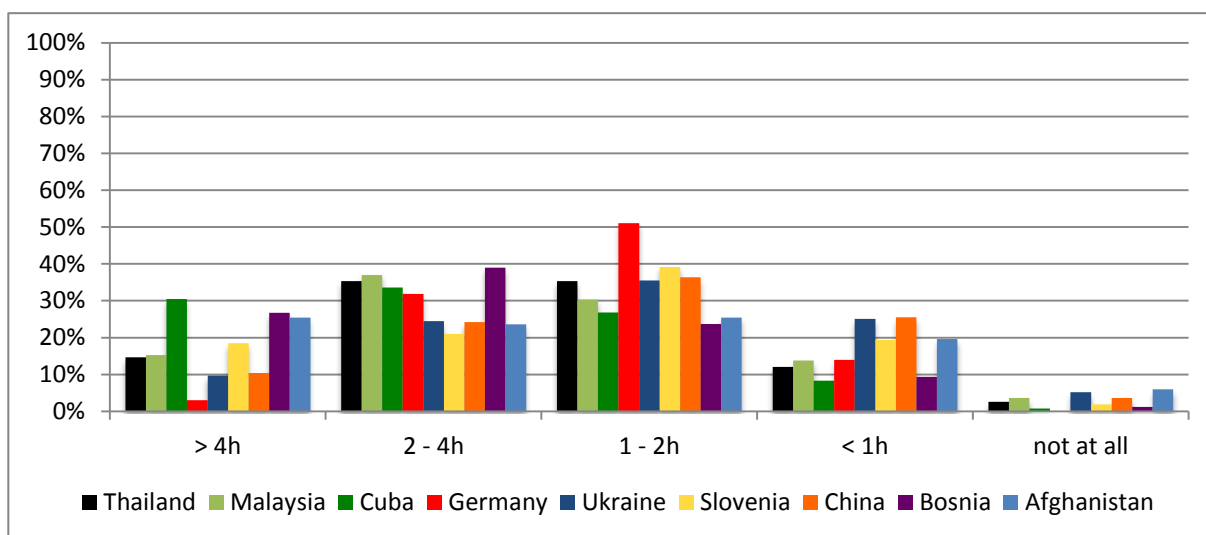
The age comparison reveals that feelings of envy are more frequently stated by the older participants than by the younger ones. However, with advancing age, the assumption that their parents would accept showing feelings of envy decreases.



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*. Six out of ten Thai 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 one to four hours a day in front of the TV. Therewith, Thailand ranks in the upper range.

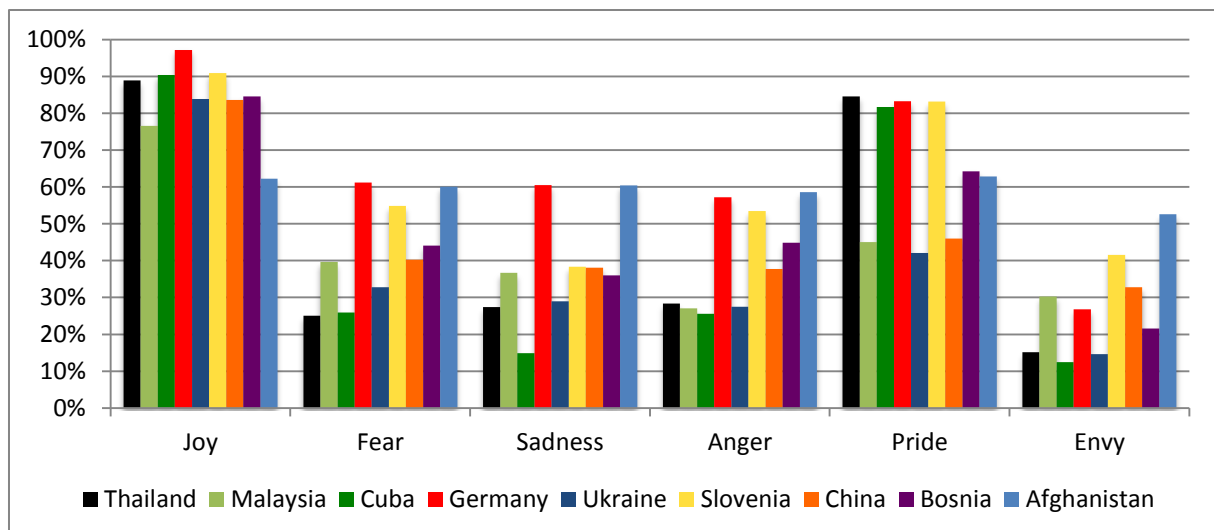


III. 22: Daily viewing time by country (n > 300) – agreement

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.

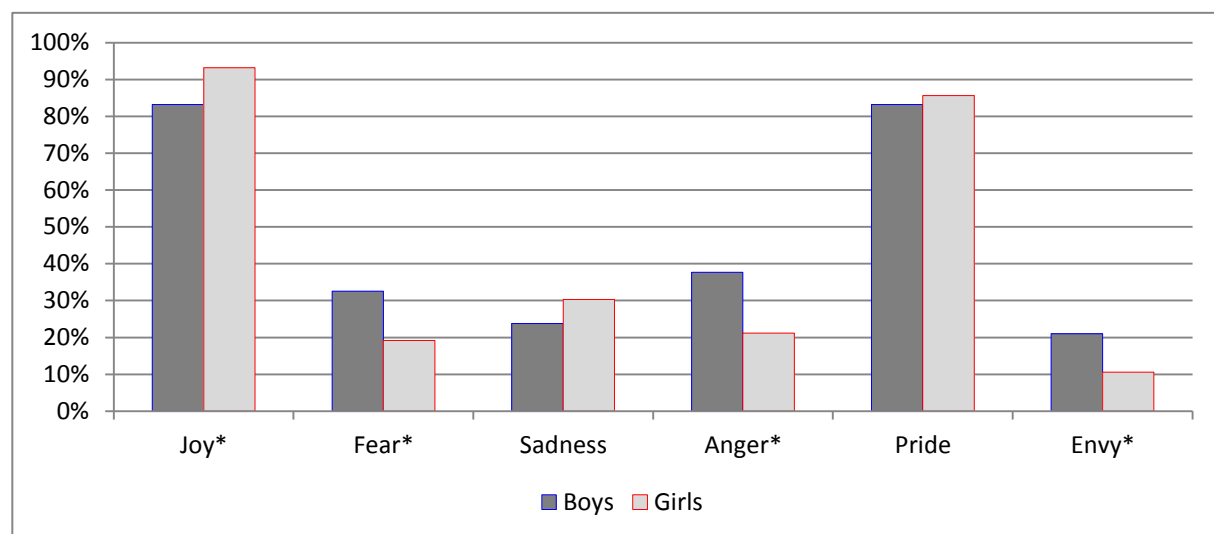
Joy is the emotion which the respondents in Thailand and in other countries of the international comparison wish to experience through TV characters. Second ranks the wish to experience pride, followed by anger and sadness.



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

Boys want to see fear and anger

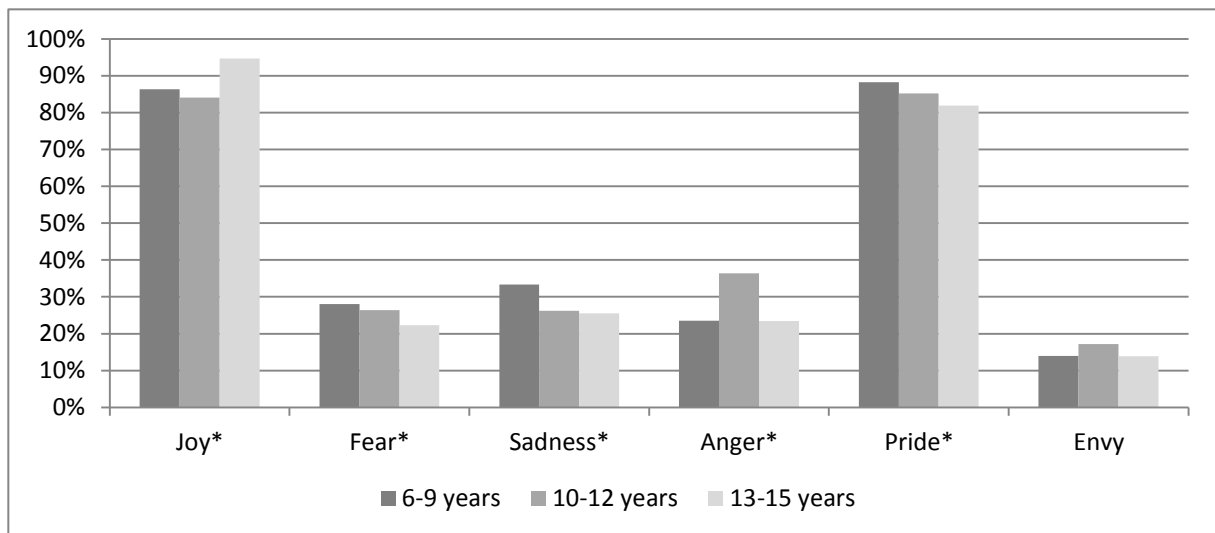
The gender comparison reveals that girls prefer the depiction of joy and sadness by the characters in their favorite TV shows whereas boys like to see fear, anger, and envy.



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

Younger children want TV characters to show more emotions

In contrast to other countries, in Thailand mostly younger children wish their TV characters would show more emotions. Younger children especially prefer the depiction of fear, sadness and pride.



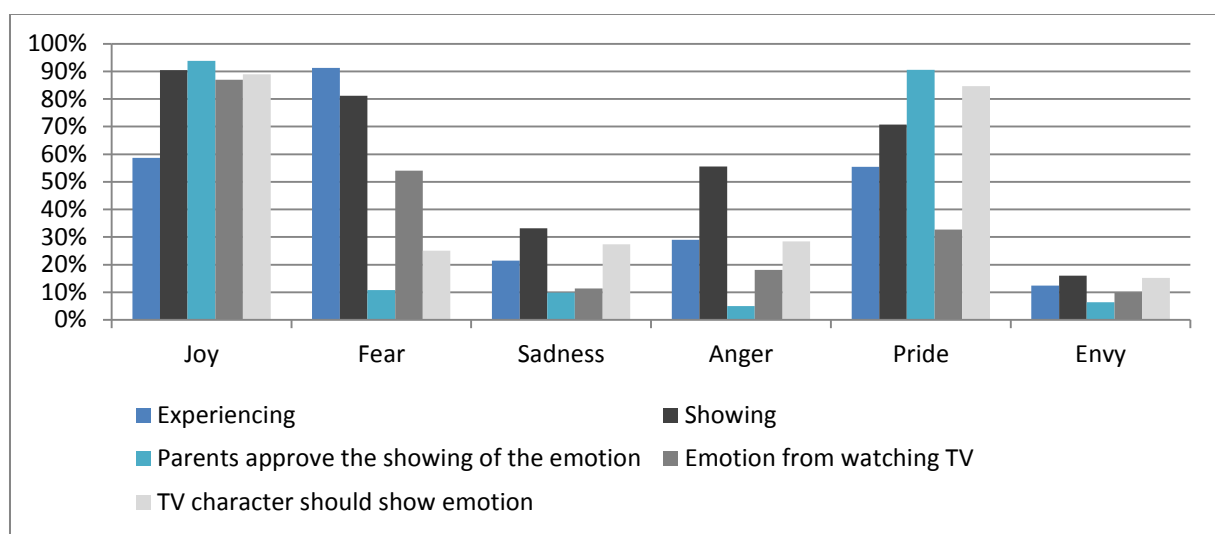
III. 25: TV characters and emotions by age – agreement

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 Thai sample comprised 240 questionnaires filled in by 132 girls and 108 boys.

The results showed that fear is the emotion most frequently experienced by Thai children and preteens, whereas joy is the emotion which is most frequently experienced by the respondents from the other countries. Joy, however, ranks in Thailand at the second place. The country comparison also revealed that Thai children experience problematic emotions like sadness or anger more often than the participants from other countries. Beyond that, they were proud of themselves but less envious than respondents from other countries. With respect to the expression of emotions, the Thai sample demonstrated that girls have a higher willingness than boys to show joy, fear or sadness.

For Thai 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 Thailand can refer to a nightmare caused by a TV event. In addition, Thai participants by tendency wish that their TV characters would show their emotions of joy and pride more than they themselves experience or express. But they especially want TV characters to hide fear and anger.



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

Questionnaire on the experience with and showing of emotions

แบบสอบถามเรื่องประสบการณ์และการแสดงออกด้านอารมณ์

แบบสอบถามนี้ประกอบด้วยคำถามเกี่ยวกับอารมณ์ความรู้สึกเฉพาะ และความรู้สึกต่อโทรทัศน์ของน้องๆ ลองนึกถึงความรู้สึกต่างๆว่าน้องๆรู้สึกแบบนั้นบ่อยแค่ไหน ไม่ว่าจะที่บ้าน โรงเรียน หรือเมื่ออยู่กับผู้ปกครองและเพื่อนๆ สิ่งสำคัญก็คือน้องๆต้องซื่อสัตย์กับตนเอง!

มาเริ่มกันที่ข้อมูลของน้องๆ: ฉันเป็น ☐ ผู้หญิง ☐ ผู้ชาย และฉันอายุ _____ ขวบปี

ความสุข

น้องๆรู้สึกมีความสุขจริงๆบ่อยแค่ไหนใน 7 วันที่ผ่านมา

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น้องๆแสดงให้คนอื่นรู้บ่อยแค่ไหนว่าน้องๆมีความสุข

ไม่เลย	แทบจะไม่	บางครั้ง	บ่อยๆ
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ผู้ปกครองน้องๆชอบมากน้อยแค่ไหนที่น้องๆแสดงออกว่ากำลังมีความสุข

ไม่ชอบเลย	ค่อนข้างไม่ชอบ	ค่อนข้างชอบ	ชอบมาก
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ลองนึกถึง 7 วันที่ผ่านมา: น้องๆมีเหตุการณ์ที่ทำให้หัวเราะออกมาเสียงดังหรือไม่

ไม่เลย	แทบจะไม่	บางครั้ง	บ่อยๆ
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น้องๆรู้สึกมีความสุขเพราะได้ดูรายการบางรายการจากโทรทัศน์หรือไม่

ไม่เลย	แทบจะไม่	บางครั้ง	บ่อยๆ
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ความกลัว

น้องๆรู้สึกวิตกกังวลจริงๆบ่อยแค่ไหนใน 7 วันที่ผ่านมา

ไม่เลย	บ้างบางครั้ง	ค่อนข้างบ่อย	ตลอดเวลา
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

น้องๆแสดงให้คนอื่นรู้บ่อยแค่ไหนว่าน้องๆรู้สึกวิตกกังวล

ไม่เลย	แทบจะไม่	บางครั้ง	บ่อยๆ
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

ผู้ปกครองน้องๆชอบมากน้อยแค่ไหนที่น้องๆแสดงออกว่ากำลังรู้สึกวิตกกังวล

ไม่ชอบเลย	ค่อนข้างไม่ชอบ	ค่อนข้างชอบ	ชอบมาก
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

น้องๆรู้สึกวิตกกังวลบ้างหรือไม่เมื่อดูรายการบางรายการจากโทรทัศน์

ไม่เลย	บ้างบางครั้ง	ค่อนข้างบ่อย	ตลอดเวลา
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

รายการโทรทัศน์หรือภาพยนตร์เรื่องไหนที่ทำให้น้องๆรู้สึกวิตกกังวลหรือไม่สบายใจ

ชื่อเรื่อง/รายการ: _____

น้องๆเคยฝันร้ายเพราะดูรายการโทรทัศน์หรือไม่ ☐ เคย ☐ ไม่เคย

ความเศร้า

น้อง ฐิติสิริเศร้า บ่อยแค่ไหนใน 7 วันที่ผ่านมา

ไม่เลย	บ้างบางครั้ง	ค่อนข้างบ่อย	ตลอดเวลา
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

น้อง ฐิติสิริแสดงให้คนอื่นรู้บ่อยแค่ไหนว่าน้อง ฐิติสิริเศร้า

ไม่เลย	แทบจะไม่	บางครั้ง	บ่อยๆ
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

ผู้ปกครองน้อง ฐิติสิริชอบมากน้อยแค่ไหนที่น้อง ฐิติสิริแสดงออกว่ากำลังรู้สึกเศร้า

ไม่ชอบเลย	ค่อนข้างไม่ชอบ	ค่อนข้างชอบ	ชอบมาก
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

7 วันที่ผ่านมา น้อง ฐิติสิริให้หรือไม่ให้

ไม่เลย	บ้างบางครั้ง	ค่อนข้างบ่อย	ตลอดเวลา
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

สาเหตุที่น้อง ฐิติสิริให้ เพราะ ☐ เจ็บปวด ☐ โกรธ ☐ เศร้า ☐ สนุก/ตลก ☐ กลัว

น้อง ฐิติสิริเศร้าบ้างหรือไม่เมื่อดูรายการบางรายการจากโทรทัศน์

ไม่เลย	บ้างบางครั้ง	ค่อนข้างบ่อย	ตลอดเวลา
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

ความโกรธ

น้อง ฐิติสิริโกรธจริง บ่อยแค่ไหนใน 7 วันที่ผ่านมา

ไม่เลย	บ้างบางครั้ง	ค่อนข้างบ่อย	ตลอดเวลา
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

น้อง ฐิติสิริแสดงให้คนอื่นรู้บ่อยแค่ไหนว่าน้อง ฐิติสิริโกรธ

ไม่เลย	แทบจะไม่	บางครั้ง	บ่อยๆ
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

ผู้ปกครองน้อง ฐิติสิริชอบมากน้อยแค่ไหนที่น้อง ฐิติสิริแสดงออกว่ากำลังรู้สึกโกรธ

ไม่ชอบเลย	ค่อนข้างไม่ชอบ	ค่อนข้างชอบ	ชอบมาก
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

น้อง ฐิติสิริโกรธเพราะได้ดูบางอย่างจากรายการบางรายการจากโทรทัศน์

ไม่เลย	แทบจะไม่	บางครั้ง	บ่อยๆ
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

ความภาคภูมิใจ

น้องๆรู้สึกภูมิใจจริง ๆ บ่อยแค่ไหนใน 7 วันที่ผ่านมา

ไม่เลย	บ้างบางครั้ง	ค่อนข้างบ่อย	ตลอดเวลา
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

น้องๆแสดงให้คนอื่นรู้บ่อยแค่ไหนว่าน้องๆรู้สึกภูมิใจ

ไม่เลย	แทบจะไม่	บางครั้ง	บ่อยๆ
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

ผู้ปกครองน้องๆชอบมากน้อยแค่ไหนที่น้องๆแสดงออกว่ากำลังรู้สึกภูมิใจ

ไม่ชอบเลย	ค่อนข้างไม่ชอบ	ค่อนข้างชอบ	ชอบมาก
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

น้องๆรู้สึกภูมิใจในตนเองบ้างหรือไม่เมื่อดูบางอย่างจากรายการบางรายการจากโทรทัศน์

ไม่เลย	บ้างบางครั้ง	ค่อนข้างบ่อย	ตลอดเวลา
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

น้องๆภูมิใจเรื่องอะไร/เพราะอะไร

ฉันภูมิใจเพราะเรื่อง _____

ความอิจฉา

น้องๆรู้สึกอิจฉาคนอื่นบ่อยแค่ไหนใน 7 วันที่ผ่านมา

ไม่เลย	บ้างบางครั้ง	ค่อนข้างบ่อย	ตลอดเวลา
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

น้องๆแสดงให้คนอื่นรู้บ่อยแค่ไหนว่าน้องๆรู้สึกอิจฉาคนอื่น

ไม่เลย	แทบจะไม่	บางครั้ง	บ่อยๆ
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

ผู้ปกครองน้องๆชอบมากน้อยแค่ไหนที่น้องๆแสดงออกว่ากำลังรู้สึกอิจฉาคนอื่น

ไม่ชอบเลย	ค่อนข้างไม่ชอบ	ค่อนข้างชอบ	ชอบมาก
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

น้องๆรู้สึกอิจฉาคนอื่นบ้างหรือไม่เมื่อดูบางอย่างจากรายการบางรายการจากโทรทัศน์

ไม่เลย	บ้างบางครั้ง	ค่อนข้างบ่อย	ตลอดเวลา
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

น้องๆรู้สึกอิจฉาอะไร

ฉันอิจฉา _____

มาตอบคำถามเกี่ยวกับการดูโทรทัศน์ของน้อง ๆ กันหน่อย

น้อง ๆ ดูโทรทัศน์บ่อยแค่ไหน

ทุกวัน	หลายครั้งต่ออาทิตย์	อาทิตย์ละหนึ่งครั้ง	นาน ๆ ที	ไม่เลย
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

น้อง ๆ ดูโทรทัศน์วันละกี่นาที

เกิน 4 ชั่วโมง	2-4 ชั่วโมง	1-2 ชั่วโมง	น้อยกว่า 1 ชั่วโมง	ไม่เลย
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

ลองนึกถึงรายการโทรทัศน์รายการโปรดของน้อง ๆ รวมถึงรายการอื่น ๆ ที่ได้ดู

น้อง ๆ ชอบมากน้อยแค่ไหนเมื่อตัวละครในรายการโทรทัศน์แสดงออกว่ากำลังรู้สึกมีความสุข

ไม่ชอบเลย	ค่อนข้างไม่ชอบ	ค่อนข้างชอบ	ชอบมาก
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

น้อง ๆ ชอบมากน้อยแค่ไหนเมื่อตัวละครในรายการโทรทัศน์แสดงออกว่ากำลังรู้สึกวิตกกังวล

ไม่ชอบเลย	ค่อนข้างไม่ชอบ	ค่อนข้างชอบ	ชอบมาก
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

น้อง ๆ ชอบมากน้อยแค่ไหนเมื่อตัวละครในรายการโทรทัศน์แสดงออกว่ากำลังรู้สึกเศร้า

ไม่ชอบเลย	ค่อนข้างไม่ชอบ	ค่อนข้างชอบ	ชอบมาก
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

น้อง ๆ ชอบมากน้อยแค่ไหนเมื่อตัวละครในรายการโทรทัศน์แสดงออกว่ากำลังรู้สึกโกรธ

ไม่ชอบเลย	ค่อนข้างไม่ชอบ	ค่อนข้างชอบ	ชอบมาก
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

น้อง ๆ ชอบมากน้อยแค่ไหนเมื่อตัวละครในรายการโทรทัศน์แสดงออกว่ากำลังรู้สึกภูมิใจในตัวพวกเขา

ไม่ชอบเลย	ค่อนข้างไม่ชอบ	ค่อนข้างชอบ	ชอบมาก
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

น้อง ๆ ชอบมากน้อยแค่ไหนเมื่อตัวละครในรายการโทรทัศน์แสดงออกว่ากำลังรู้สึกอิจฉาคนอื่น

ไม่ชอบเลย	ค่อนข้างไม่ชอบ	ค่อนข้างชอบ	ชอบมาก
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

ขอบคุณน้อง ๆ มากที่ช่วยเราตอบแบบสอบถาม 😊