

Have and Show Emotions

Research report



Ukraine

Scientific project management

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Implementation in Ukraine

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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 Ukrainian sample comprised 386 questionnaires and induced the following results:

- In Ukraine as well as in other countries joy is the emotion most frequently experienced.
- Ukrainian children are rarely sad or envious, but they often experience fear.
- Ukrainian children are angrier in comparison with children from other countries.
- In comparison, Ukrainian children are hardly proud of themselves.
- Ukrainian girls show their feelings of fear, grief and envy more often than the Ukrainian boys.
- Feeling emotions like pride and envy increases with age among Ukrainian children.
- Younger children laugh more often and show their sadness more frequently.
- Ukrainian 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.

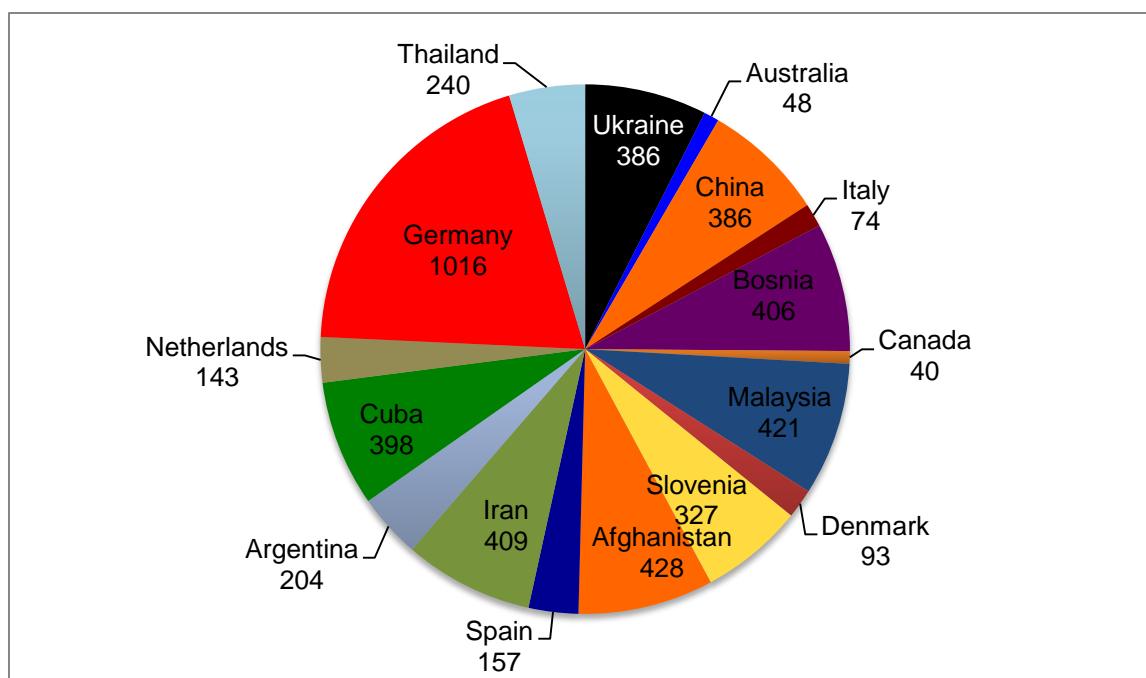
1. Objective and sample

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 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 Ukraine, 386 children and preteens participated in the survey which consisted of 217 girls and 168 boys.

Age category	Boys (n=168)	Girls (n=217)
6 – 9 years (n=14)	1% (n=4)	3% (n=10)
10 – 12 years (n=118)	13% (n=49)	18% (n=69)
13 – 15 years (n=253)	30% (n=115)	36% (n=138)

III. 2: Sampling distribution – Ukraine

2. Results¹

2.1 Emotion “joy”

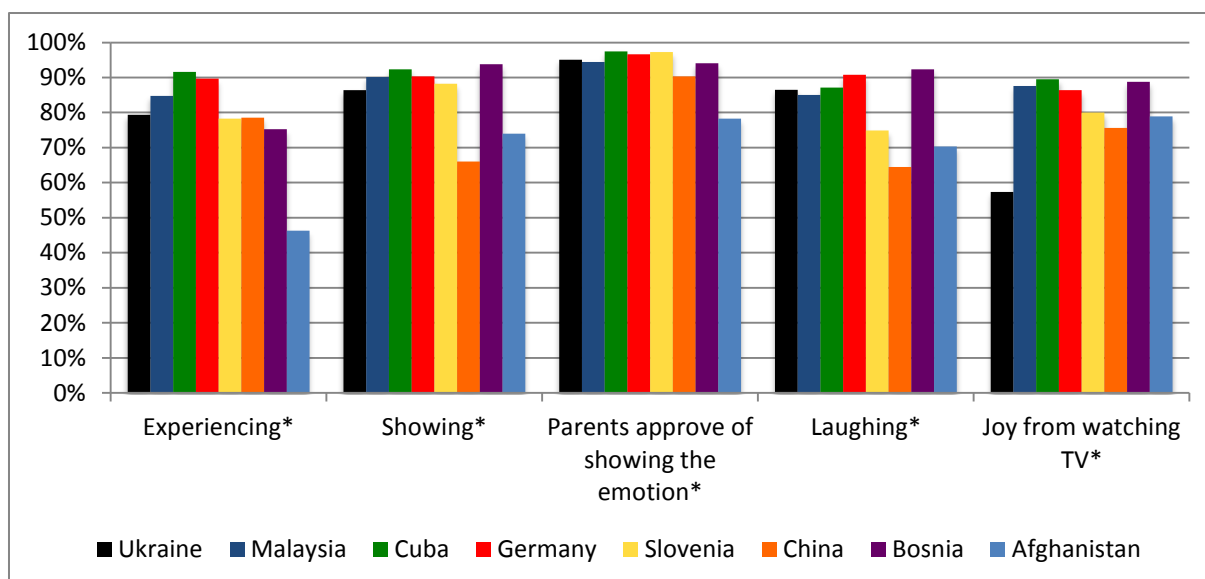
The first emphasis of the questionnaire was put on the emotion joy. All items in the questionnaire were rated on a 4-point Likert scale. Participating children and preteens were asked about their recent experiences of joy: *“How often did you feel really happy in the past 7 days?”* and *“Was there a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

Ukrainian children laugh a lot

With respect to the emotion joy, the international comparison shows that Ukrainian children and preteens rank in the upper range in terms of almost all categories. This means that the Ukrainian respondents often answer that they do experience and express joy. More than 80% report that they have laughed out loud at least once in the past seven days. On top of that, the children assume that their parents would approve their showing of joy. But only about 60% of the Ukrainian children and preteens state that TV has triggered feelings of joy at least once. No other country attains lower results in this category. By contrast, in Cuba or Bosnia nearly 90% of the respondents have already experienced joy as a consequence of watching TV.

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

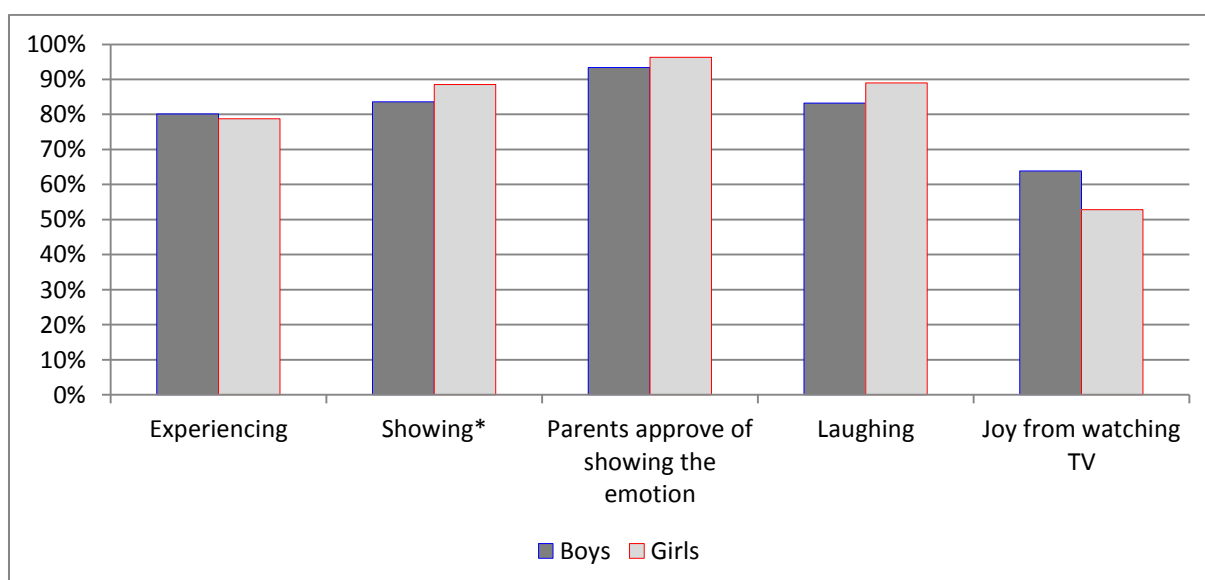
² The detailed questionnaire can be found in the appendix.



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

Girls show more joy and laugh more

A gender comparison reveals that by tendency girls express joy more frequently than boys. Additionally, girls laughed more often than boys. But previous TV events triggered feelings of joy more often among boys than among girls.

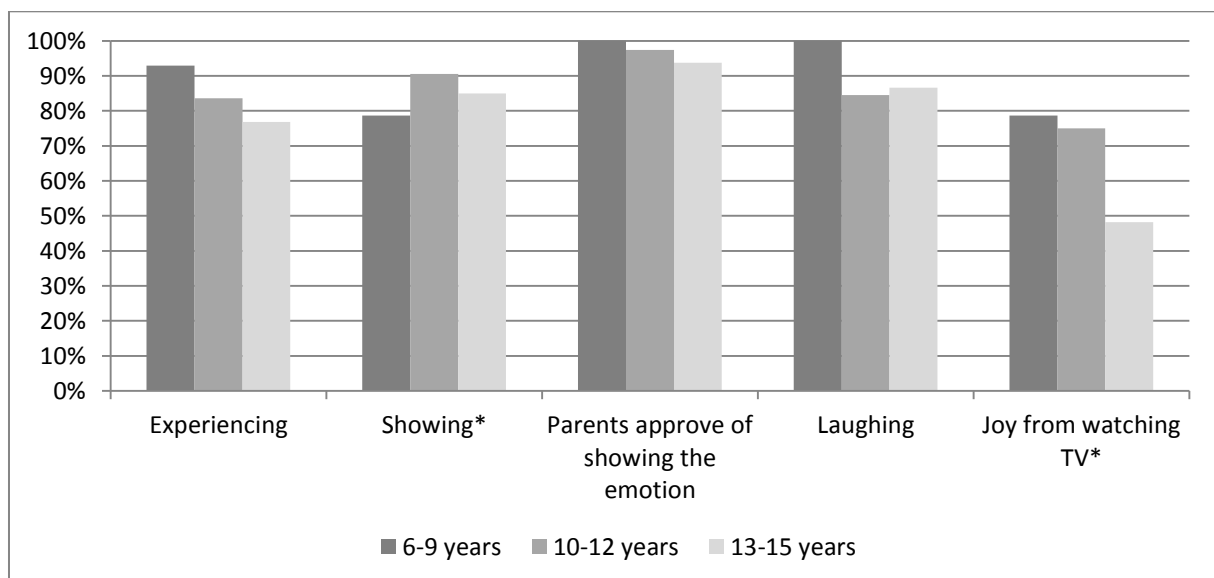


III. 4: Differences in terms of showing and experiencing the emotion “joy” by gender – agreement

Younger children are happier and laugh a lot

Age-differences become apparent significantly in the category “laughing” as well as in the emotional experiences triggered by TV. Younger children experience feelings of joy more often than the older ones. Additionally, all of the 6- to 9-year-olds state

having laughed out loud at least once in the past seven days. Among the 13- to 15-year-olds, by contrast, only 87% laughed out loud in the previous week. Beyond that, only about half 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.



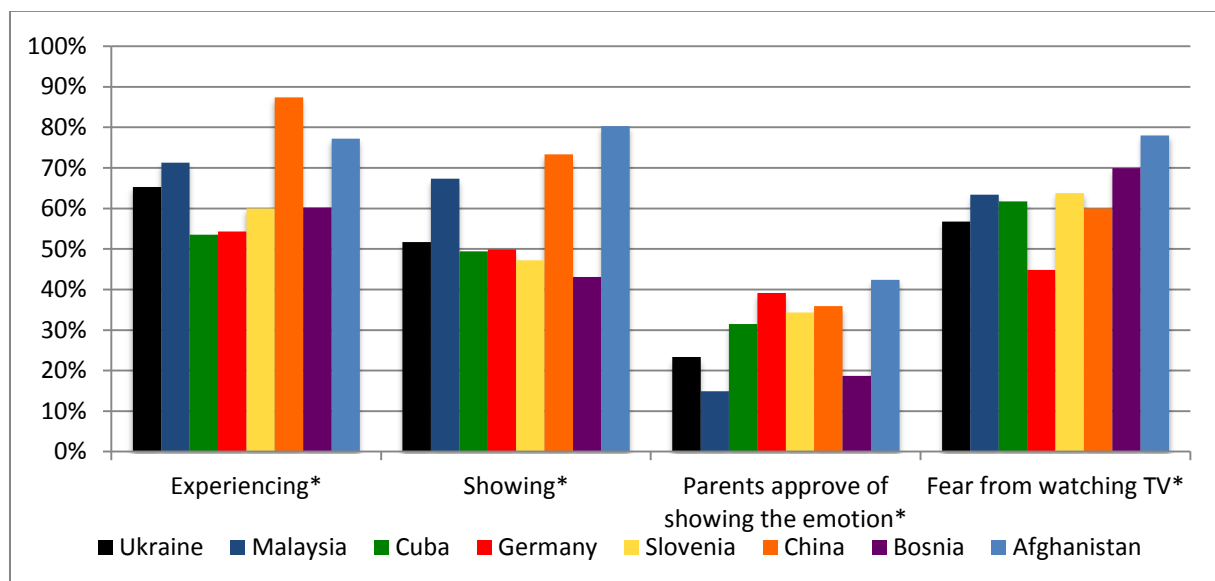
III. 5: Differences in terms of experiencing and showing the emotion “joy” by age – agreement

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?*”

Ukrainian children often experience fear

The country-comparison reveals that more than 60% of the Ukrainian children experienced fear during the last seven days.³ In contrast to the emotion “joy”, the Ukrainian 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, more than half of the Ukrainian respondents have already experienced fear as a consequence of watching TV. Only Germany attains a lower result in this category.

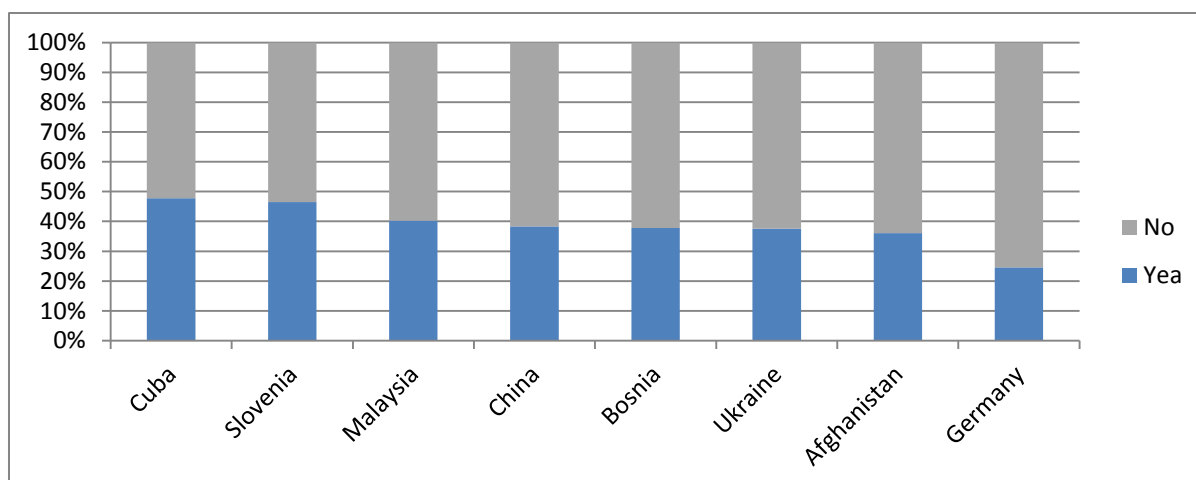


III. 6: Differences in terms of experiencing and showing the emotion “fear” by countries (n > 300) – agreement

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, Ukraine ranks on sixth place in the international comparison. 335 children and preteens answered the question which show or movie made them feel anxious. In this context *News* (n=78) were most often mentioned followed by *Insidious* (n=29), *Saw* (n=14), and *Mirrors* (n=11).⁴

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

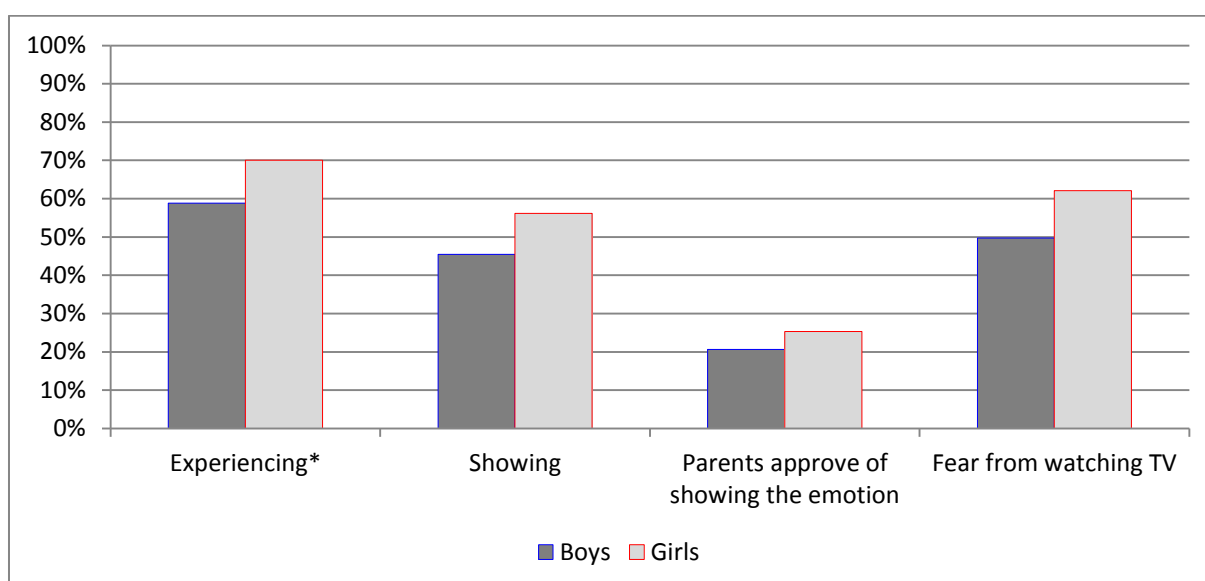
⁴ Some children wrote down more than one show/movie. But for the analysis only the first mention was taken into account.



III. 7: Overview of "Nightmares from watching TV

Girls experience fear more often

The gender comparison reveals that girls experience and show their fear more often than boys. Moreover, girls think marginal more frequently that their parents would approve the expression of this emotion. Girls experience fear from watching TV also more frequently than boys.

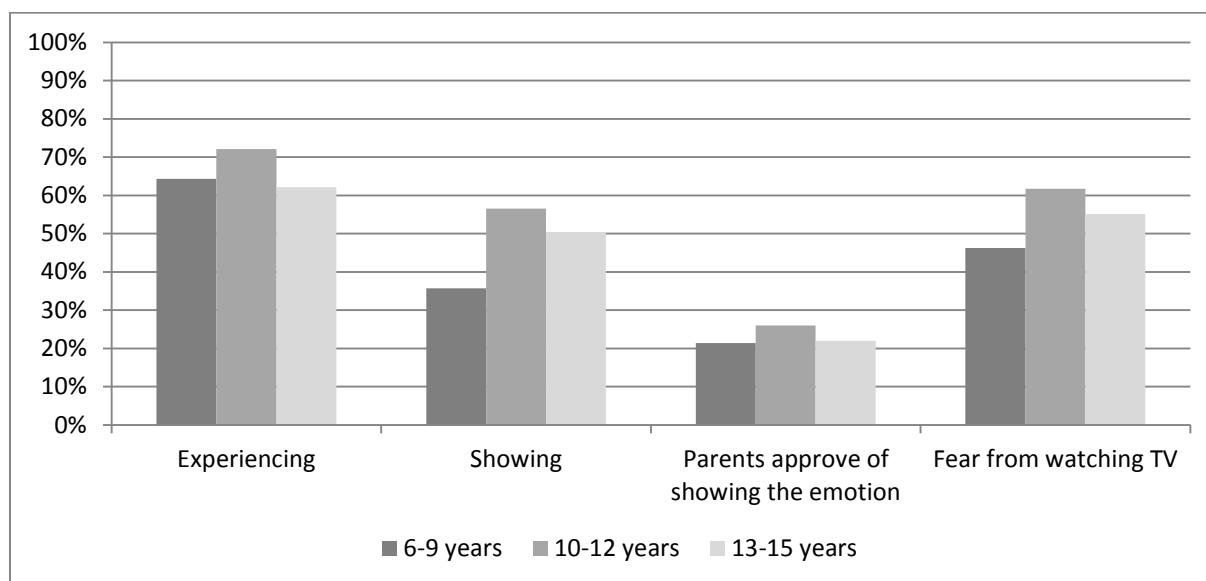


III. 8: Differences in terms of experiencing and showing the emotion "fear" by gender – agreement

Older children show fear more often

The analysis of the single age groups reveals differences in terms of showing fear as well as the emotional experiences triggered by TV. In particular, the 10- to 12-year-olds state that they often show fear whereas the youngest respondents express fear the least even though almost two thirds of them experienced this feeling during the

last seven days. Beyond that, the 6- to 9-year-olds in particular refer to emotionally charged TV events less often than the respondents of other age groups.



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

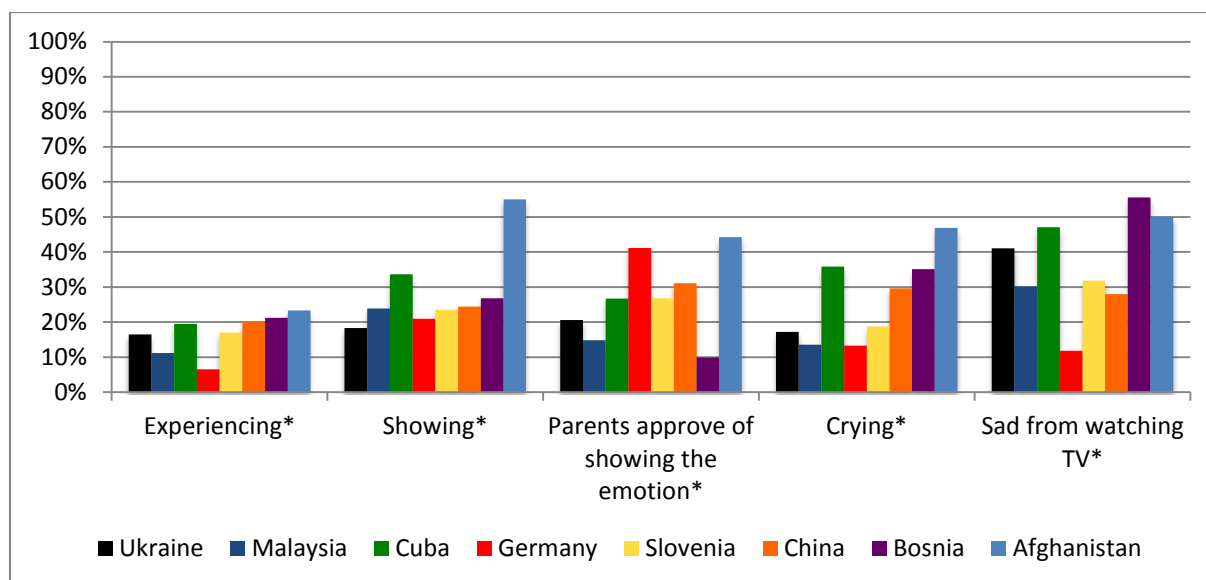
2.3 Emotion “sadness”

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.

Ukrainian children are seldom sad and cry rarely

The international comparison demonstrates that Ukrainian children and preteens experience sadness less often than respondents from other countries. Just Malaysia and Germany attain lower results in this category. Moreover, the willingness to show this emotion to others ranks last. Only a small percentage of the Ukrainian children and preteens assume that their parents approve the expression of sadness. This may

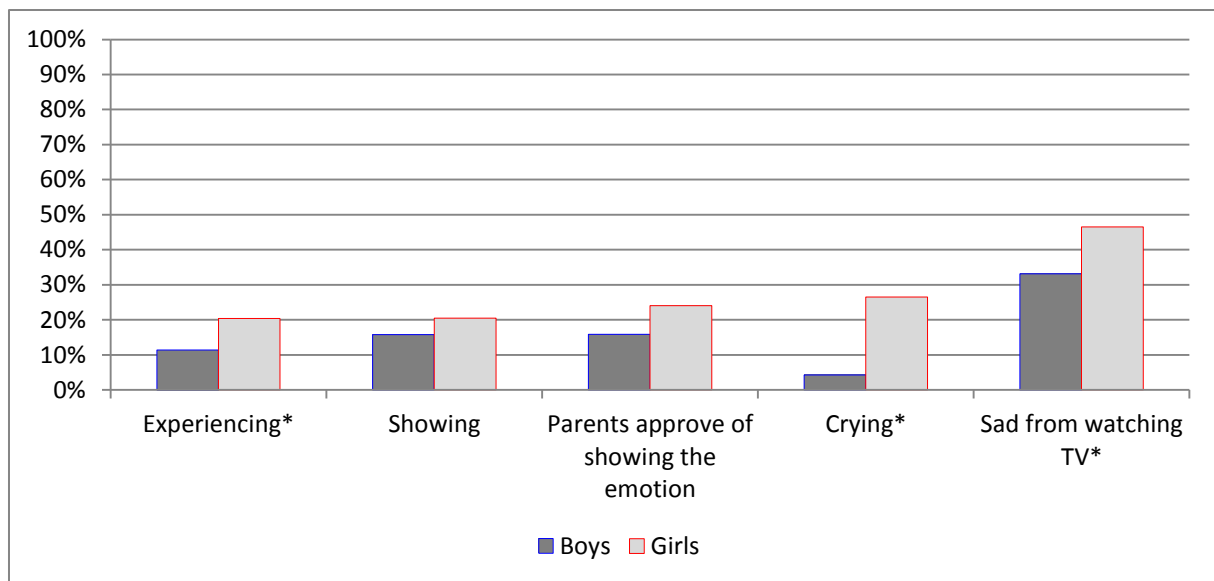
be a reason why just over 17% of the Ukrainian respondents state that they cried in the past seven days. Only Germany and Malaysia have lower results. In this context, Ukrainian respondents name mostly grief as reason for their emotional outburst, followed by pain and joy.



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

Girls cry and show grief more often

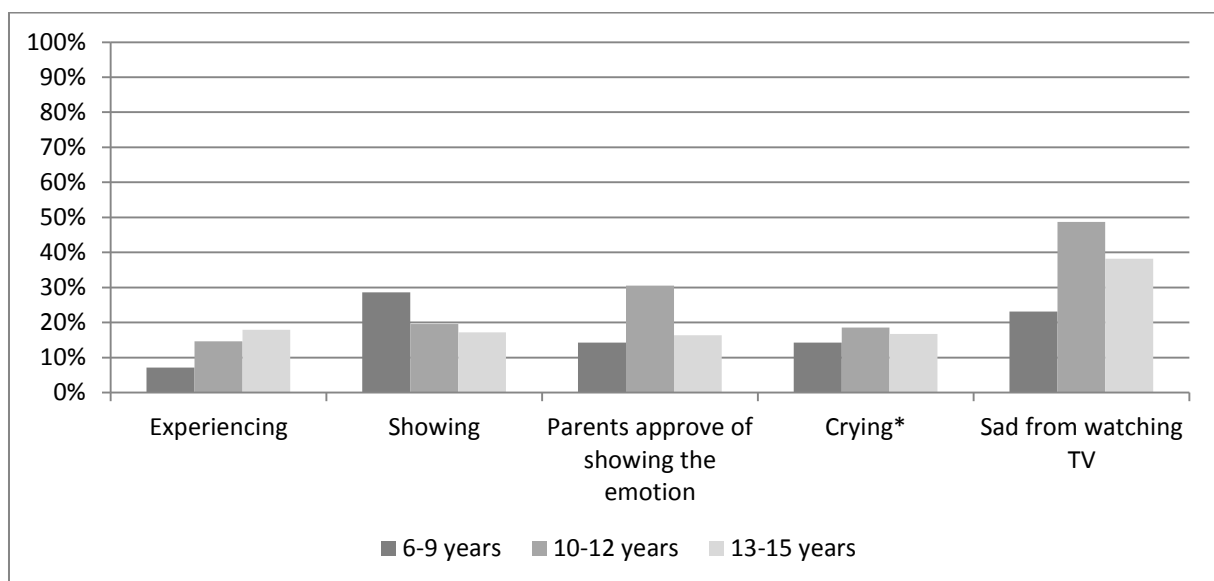
The gender comparison reveals that girls show their feelings of sadness more often and cry more often than boys. Moreover, they experience grief more often and state that previous TV events triggered feelings of sadness more often. However, girls and boys cry because of the similar reason grief and pain.



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 grief is experienced more frequently with advancing age. But the willingness to show grief decreases with advancing age, although the respondents of all age groups cry with almost equal frequency. While the youngest age group mentions pain most often as reason for crying, the older children state grief. Beyond that, the 6- to 9-year-olds in particular refer to emotionally charged TV events less often than respondents of other age groups.



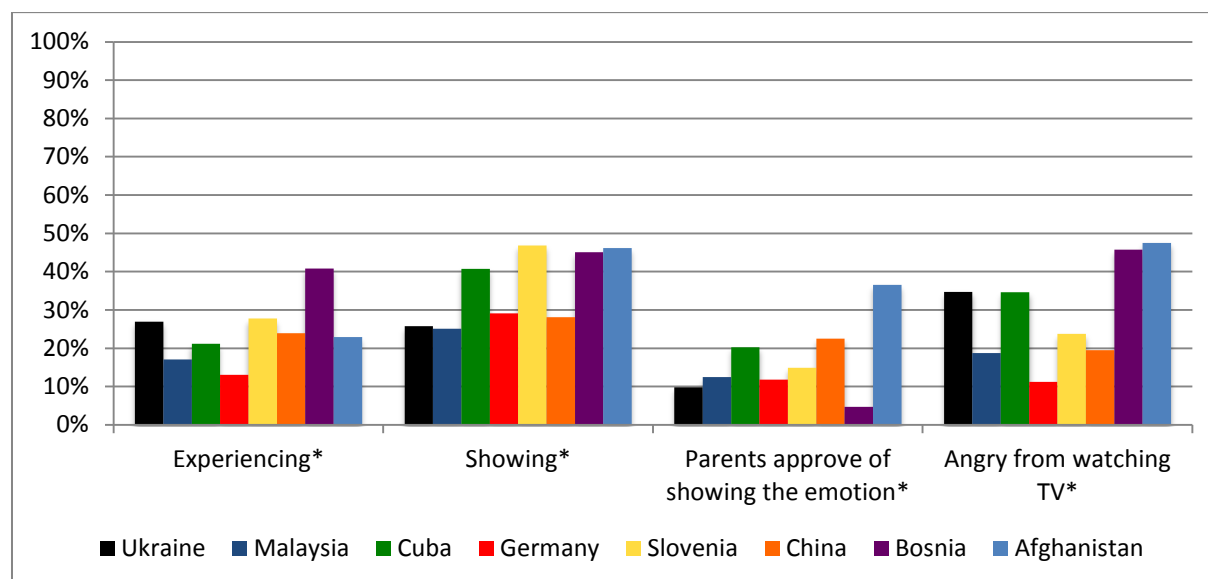
III. 12: Differences in terms of experiencing and showing the emotion “sadness” by age – agreement

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?*”

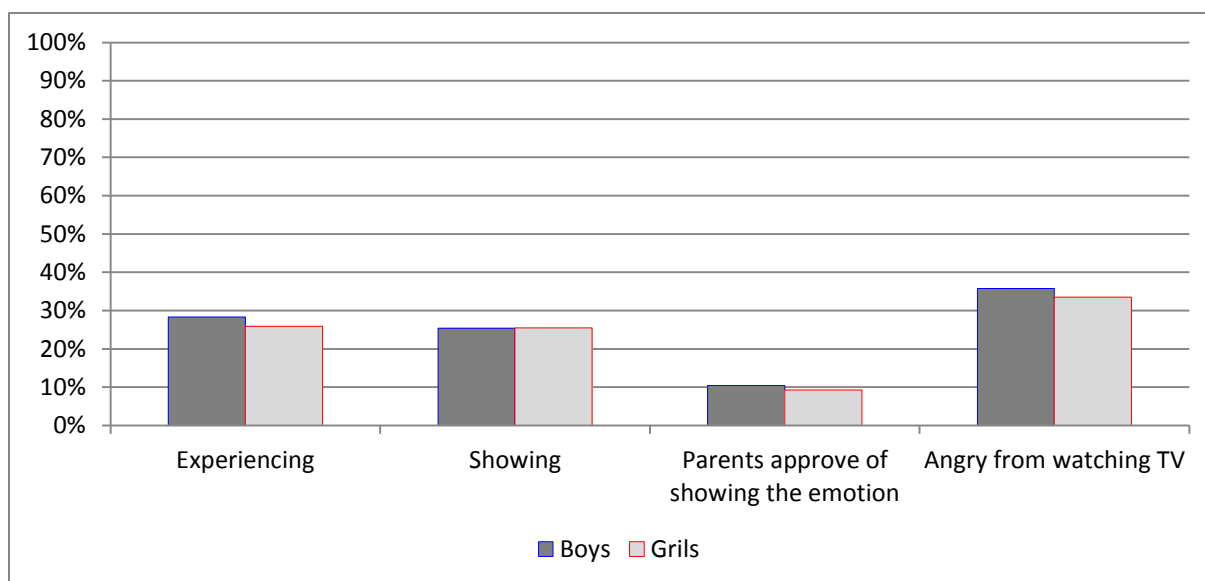
Ukrainian children experience anger often

Unlike the emotion “sadness”, Ukrainian children and preteens experience anger more often than respondents from other countries. Only children from Bosnia and Slovenia experience feelings of anger more often. But this applies not to the expression of this emotion where the Ukrainian participants are placed at the bottom of this category. Moreover, 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

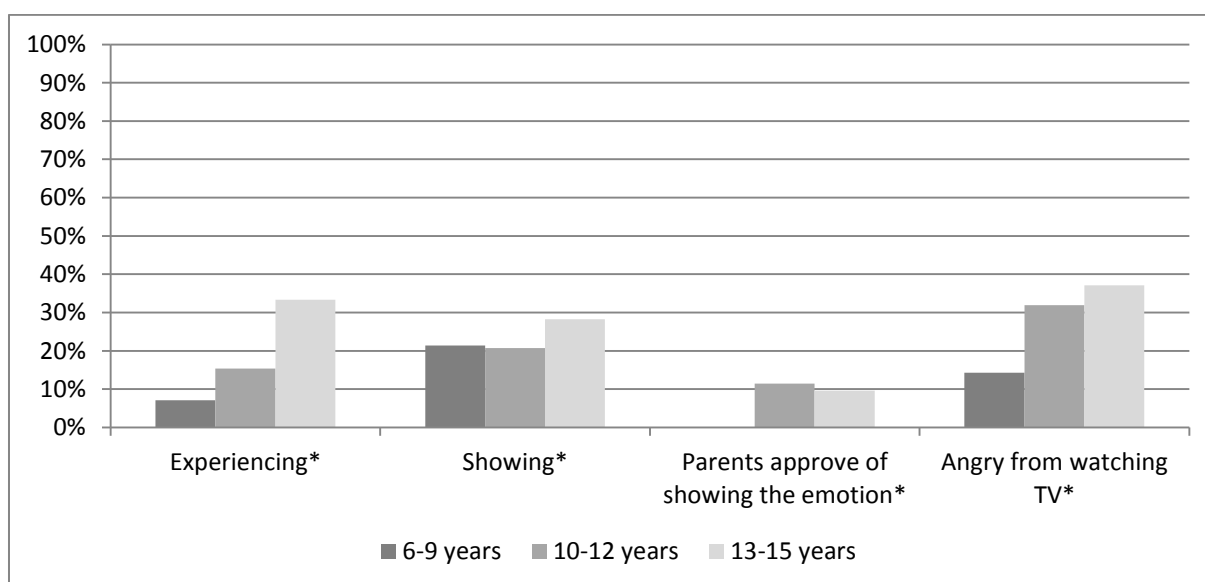
The gender comparison reveals only small differences in terms of experiencing anger.



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 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

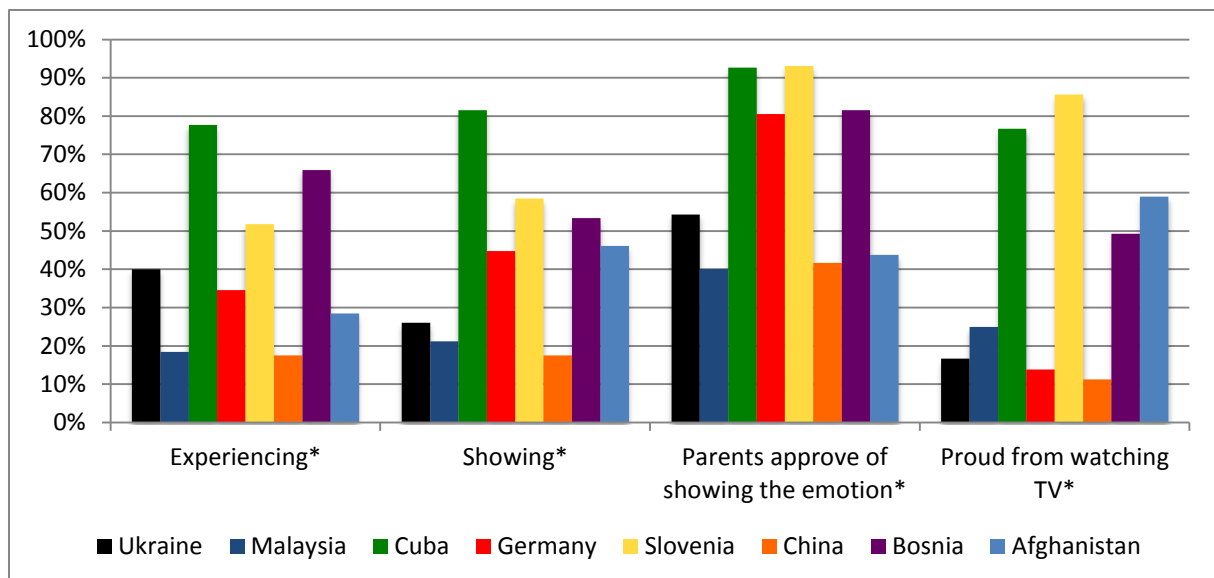
2.5 Emotion “pride”

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.

Ukraine children are hardly proud of themselves

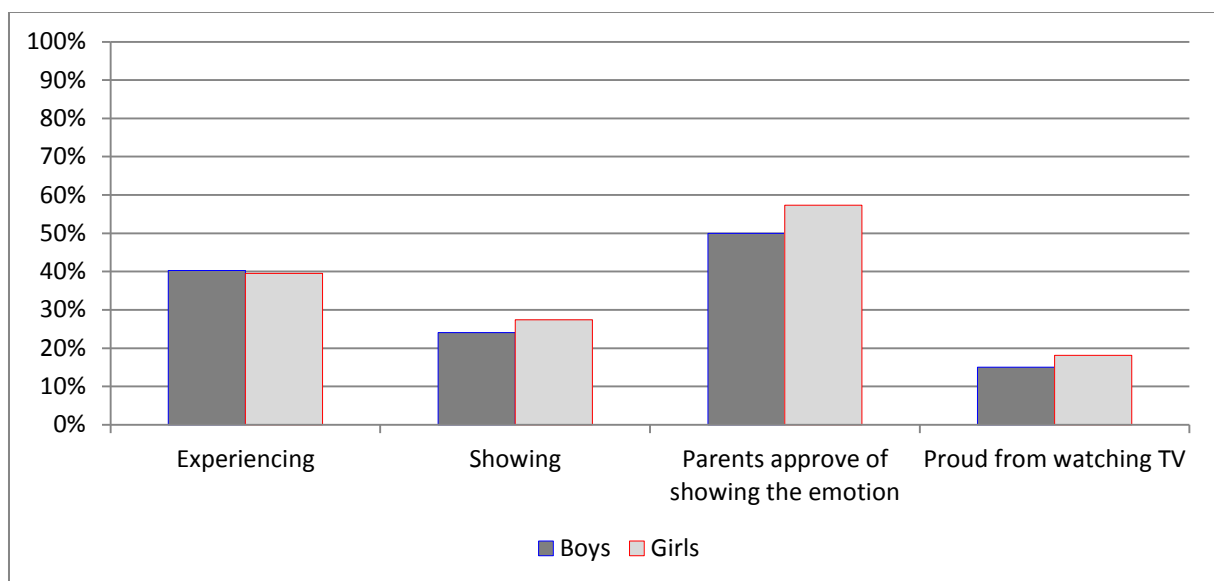
Regarding the frequency of experiencing pride, Ukrainian children and preteens lie in international average, while almost 80% of the Cuban respondents and almost 70% of the Bosnian participants report about having experienced this emotion. Being proud of oneself is very rare in Ukraine.

If the Ukrainian participants, however, experience pride, the emotion is related to their abilities, their own talent or their nation. The country comparison also reveals that Ukrainian children and preteens show their pride not as often as they experience it. Only about 26% of the Ukrainian respondents state that they express their feelings of pride often or very often, although five out of ten children are certain that their parents would approve or very much approve showing this emotion.



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

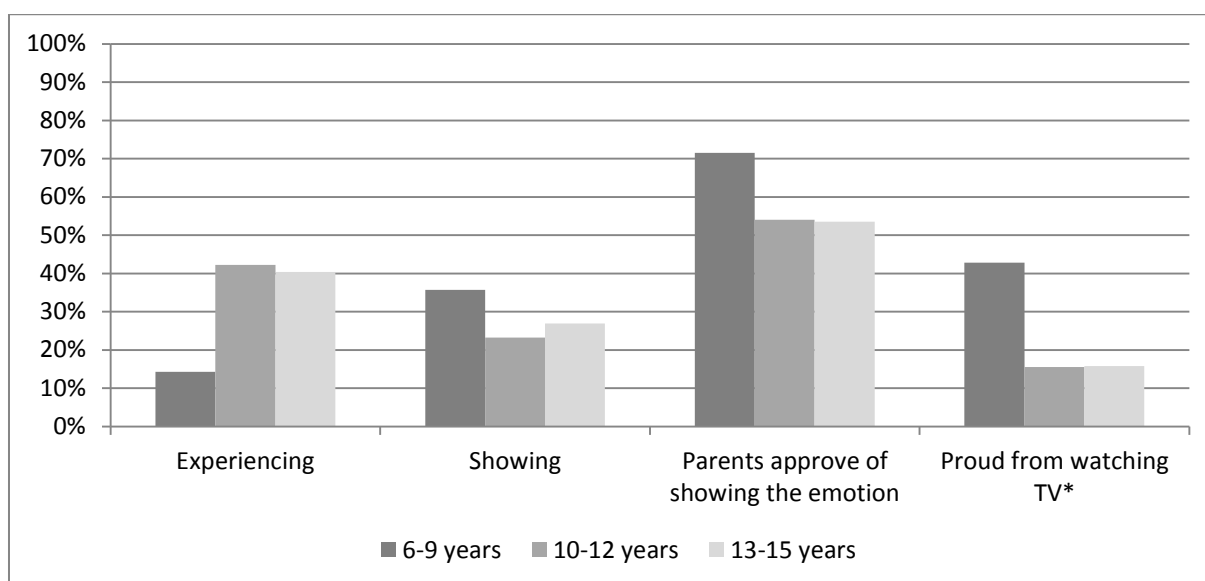
There are no significant gender differences with regard to the emotion “pride”.



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

Pride: an emotion for the older ones

Comparing the age groups we can see that pride is experienced more frequently with advancing age, although younger children show their feelings of pride more often. Furthermore, the older the respondents get, the higher is their faith that their parents would not approve that they show their feelings of pride. Nevertheless, more than half of the 13- to 15-year-olds think their parents would approve the expression of pride. The experience of pride triggered by TV events, by contrast, decreases with advancing age.



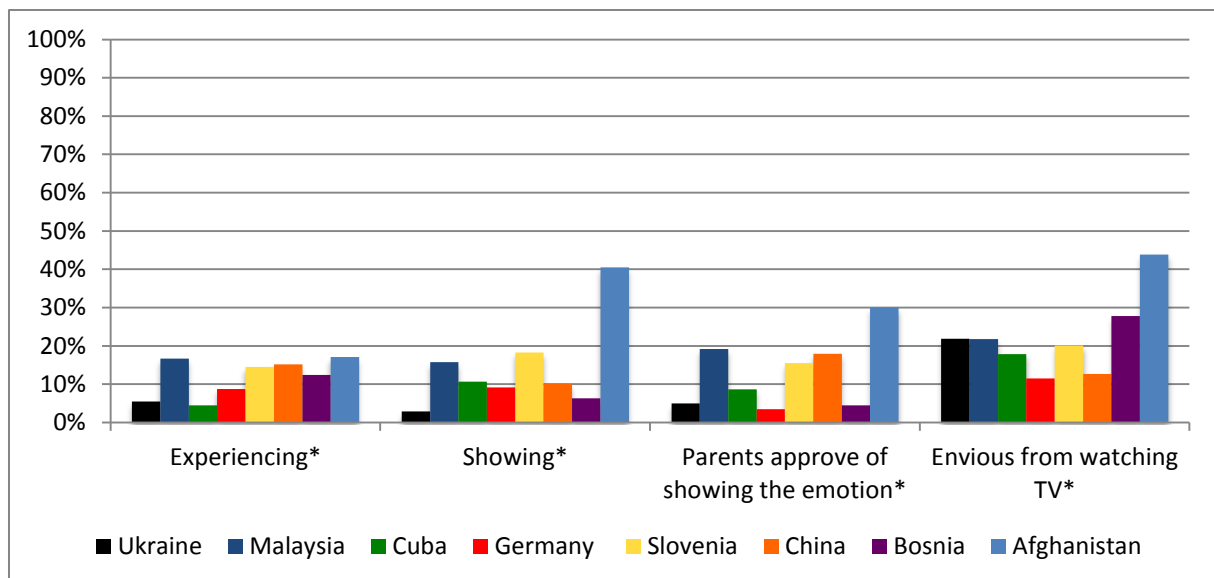
III. 18: Differences in terms of experiencing and showing the emotion “pride” by age – agreement

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.

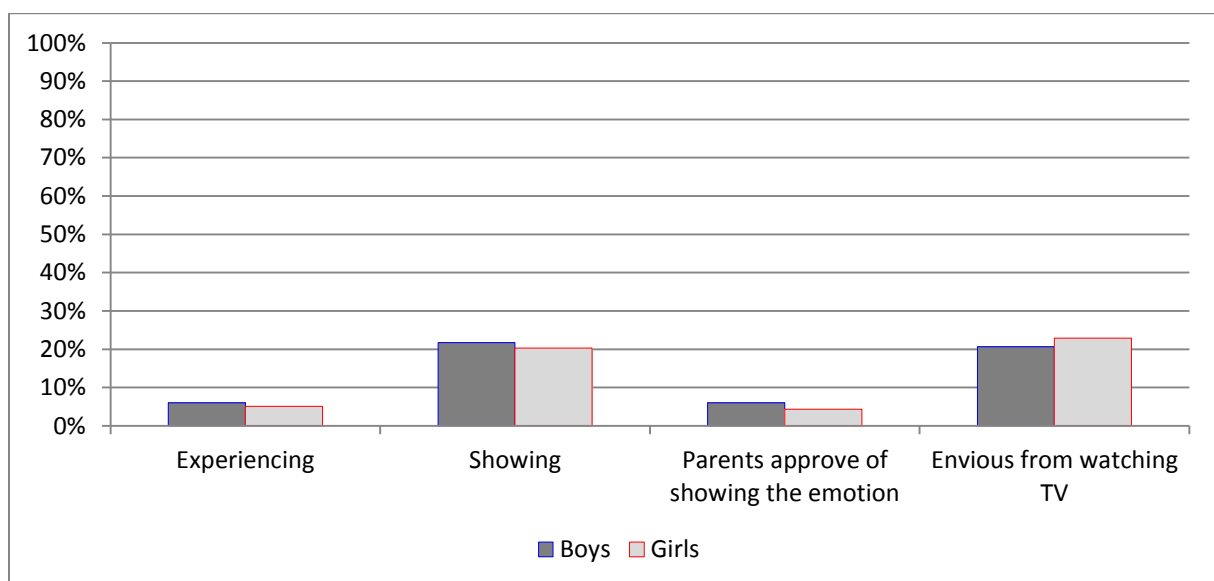
Ukrainian children are seldom envious

The international country comparison reveals that Ukrainian children and preteens experience envy less often than the respondents of other countries. Regarding the frequency of showing envy, the Ukrainian participants also rank last. If the Ukrainian children, however, experience envy, the emotion is related to other people’s material possessions or abilities.



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

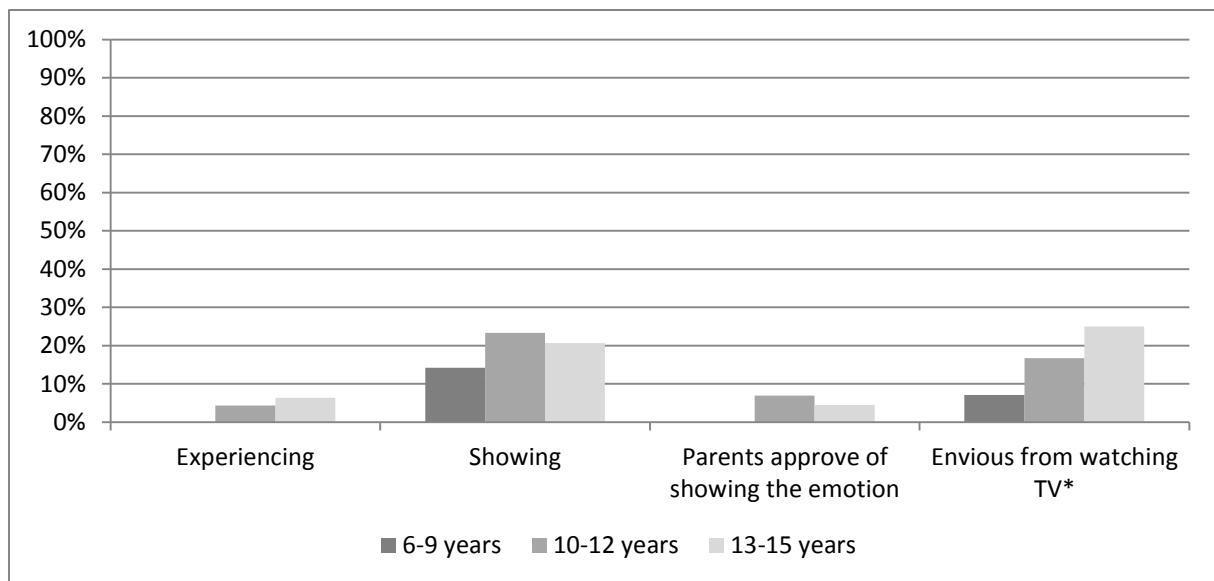
There are no significant gender differences with regard to the emotion “envy”.



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

Envy increases with advancing age

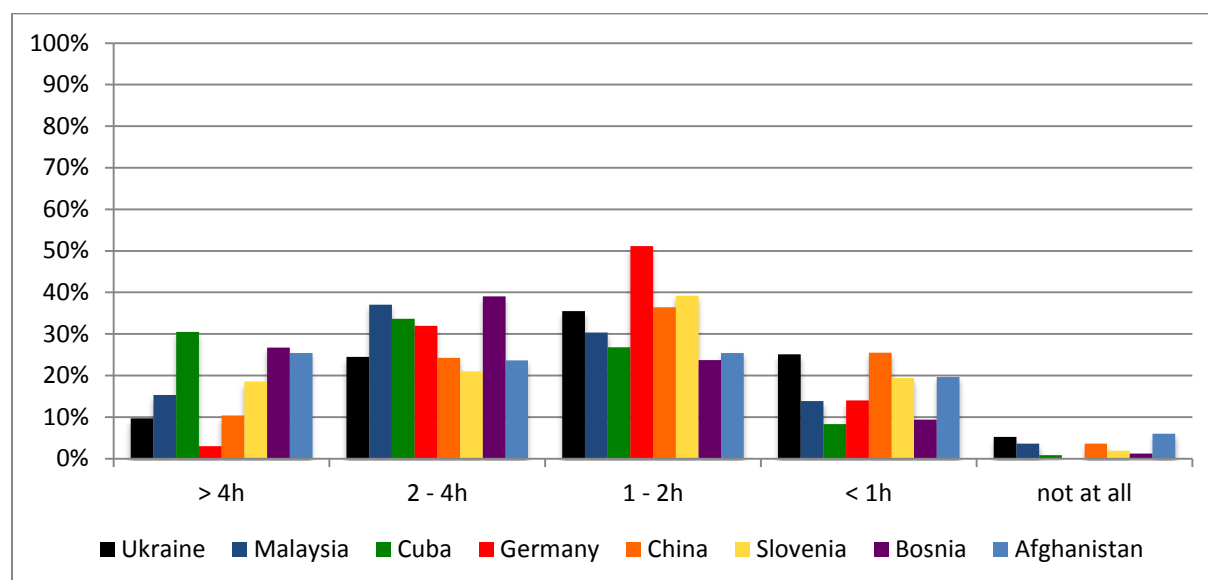
The age comparison reveals that feelings of envy are more frequently stated by the older participants than by the younger ones. The 13- to 15-year olds also experience envy because of TV events more often than the other participants. The assumption that the parents would accept showing feelings of envy is very low.



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 half of the Ukrainian 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 two hours a day in front of the TV. Therewith, Ukrainian ranks in the lower range

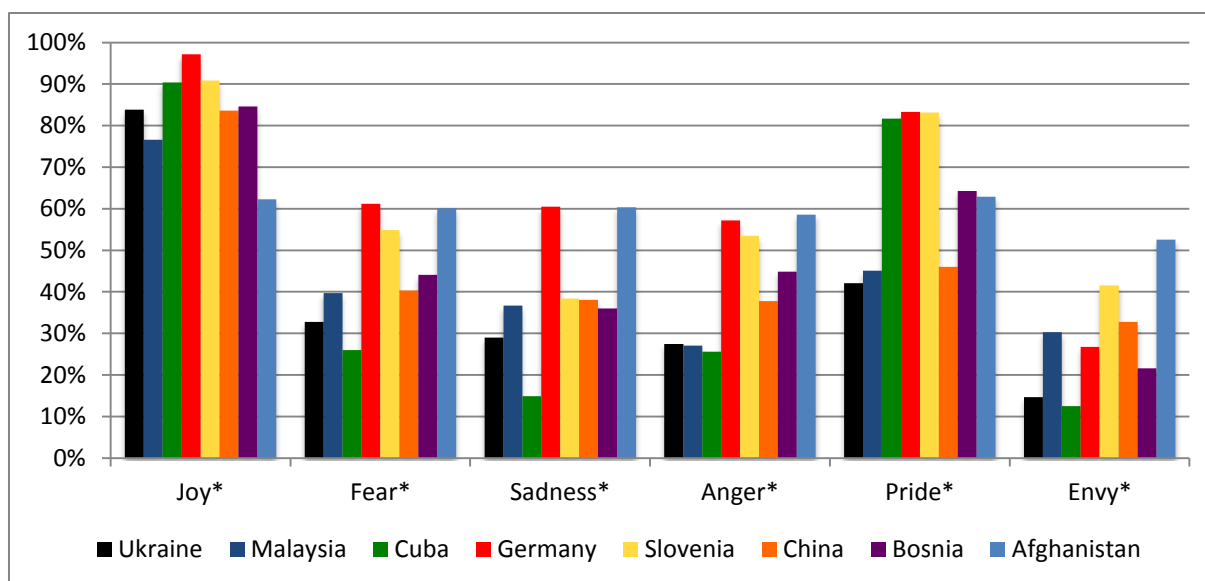


III. 22: Daily viewing time by country (n > 300) – agreement

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.

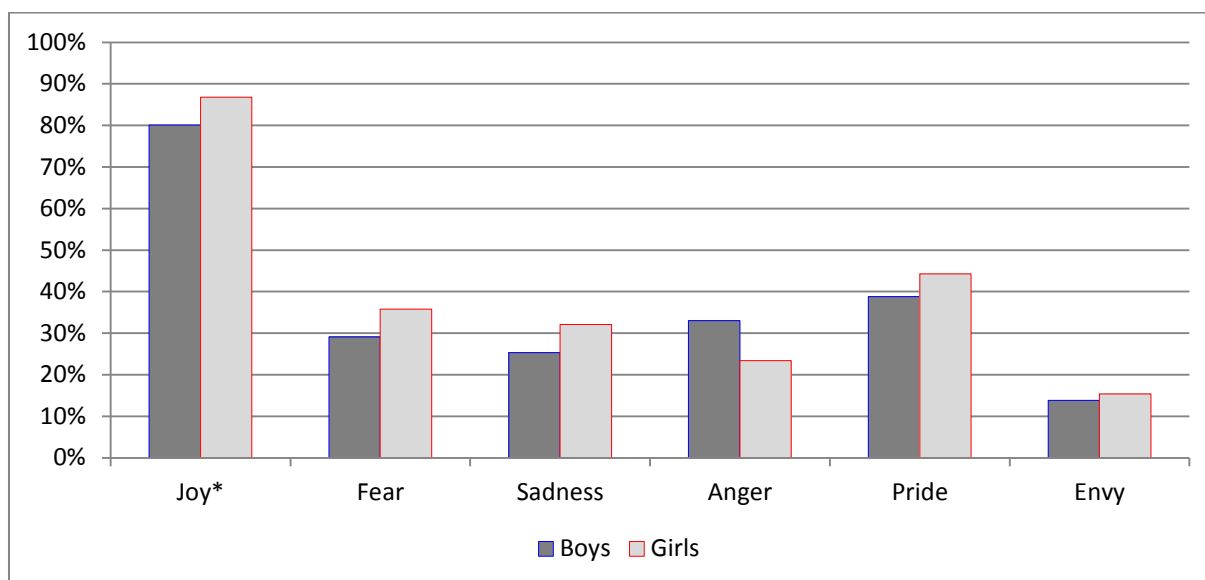
Joy is the emotion which the respondents in Ukraine and in other countries of the international comparison wish to experience through TV characters. Second ranks the wish to experience pride, followed by the emotions fear and sadness. Despite marked differences in levels between the countries, this ranking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



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

Girls want to see more emotions

The gender comparison reveals that in particular girls want to see TV characters who show all of their emotions openly. Boys only demand more than girls the expression of anger from TV characters..

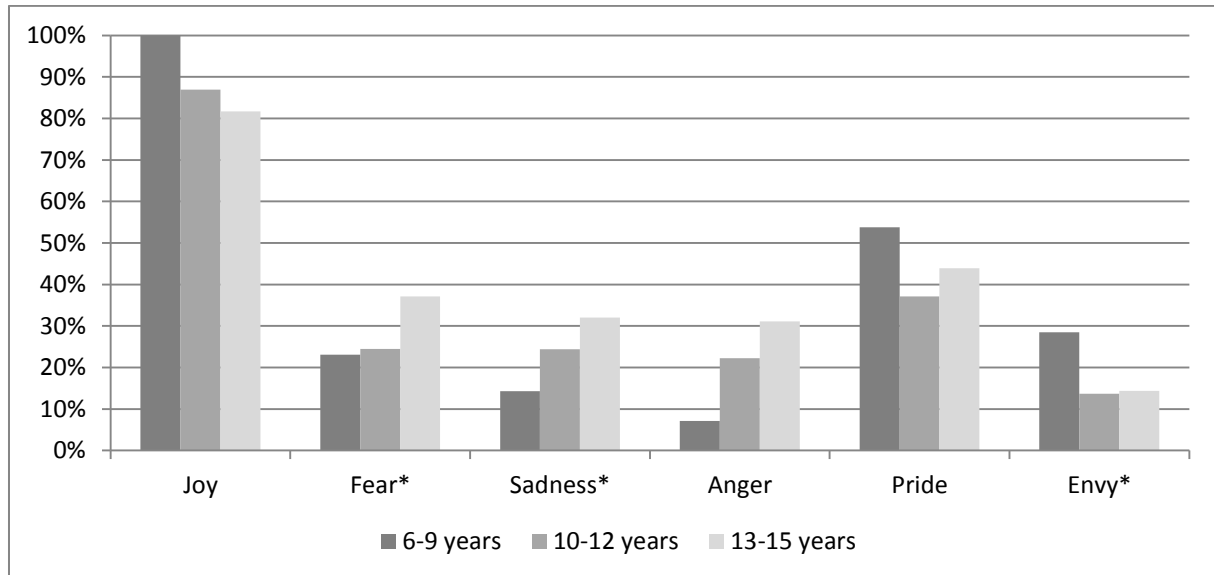


III. 24: TV characters and emotions by gender – agreement

Older children want TV characters to show more emotions

The comparison of different age groups reveals that with advancing age children wish to see TV characters which show their emotions of fear, sadness, and anger openly. For example, among the 6- to 9-year-olds only 7% want TV characters to depict

anger, among the 13- to 15-year-olds this number increases to more than 30%. The younger ones want the TV characters to display their feelings of joy, pride, and envy more often.



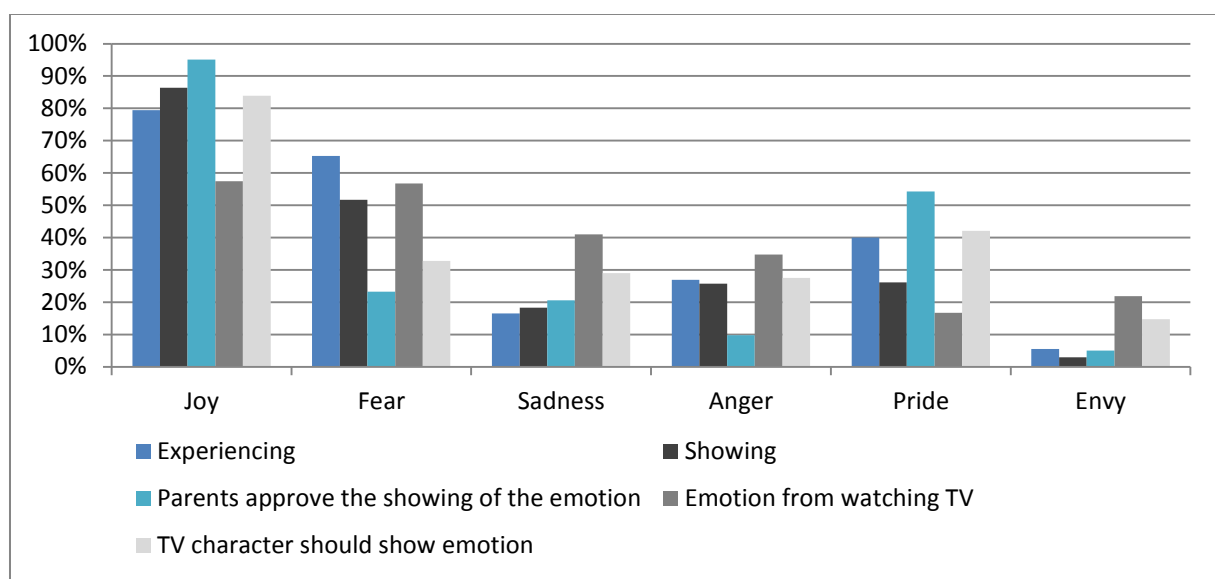
III. 25: TV characters and emotions by age – agreement

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 Ukrainian sample comprised 386 questionnaires from 168 boys and 217 girls.

The results showed that joy is the emotion most frequently experienced by Ukrainian 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 Ukraine. The country comparison also revealed that Ukrainian children experience problematic emotions like sadness or envy less often than the participants from other countries. However, they often experience anger. Beyond that, they were scarcely proud of themselves. With respect to the expression of emotions, the Ukrainian sample demonstrated that girls have a higher willingness than boys to show joy, sadness or envy. Moreover, girls experience in particular fear more often than boys.

For Ukrainian children and preteens, TV is related to a feeling of joy. Yet they also experience that TV can cause fear. Four out of 10 children from Ukraine can refer to a nightmare caused by a TV event. In addition, Ukrainian 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“ – Ukraine

Questionnaire on the experience with and showing of emotions

On the following pages we will ask you questions about certain feelings and about TV. Please consider carefully how often you experience certain feelings. No matter if at home, at school or in dealing with parents and friends – the important thing is that you are honest!

Let's talk about you first: I am a girl ☐ a boy ☐ and I am _____ years old.

Happiness

How often did you feel really happy in the past 7 days?

Never	rather rarely	fairly often	permanently
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

How much did you show others that you feel really happy?

Not at all	scarcely	a little bit	very much
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

How do your parents like it that you show them when you feel really happy?

Don't like it at all	rather don't like it	rather like it	like it very
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Please think of the past 7 days: Was there a moment when you really had to laugh out loud?

Not at all	scarcely	a little bit	very much
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Are you getting really happy from time to time from something you see on TV?

Not at all	scarcely	a little bit	very much
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Fear

How often did you feel anxious in the past 7 days?

Never	rather rarely	fairly often	permanently
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

How much did you show others that you feel anxious?

Not at all	scarcely	a little bit	very much
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

How do your parents like it that you show them when you feel anxious?

Don't like it at all	rather don't like it	rather like it	like it very much
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Are you getting anxious from time to time from something you see on TV?

Not at all	scarcely	a little bit	very much
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Which show or movie made you feel anxious?

Title: _____

Do you sometimes get nightmares from something you saw on TV?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Sadness

How often did you feel really sad in the past 7 days?

Never	rather rarely	fairly often	permanently
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

How much did you show others that you feel really sad?

Not at all	scarcely	a little bit	very much
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

How do your parents like it that you show them when you feel really sad?

Don't like it at all	rather don't like it	rather like it	like it very much
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Did you have to cry in the last 7 days?

Not at all	scarcely	a little bit	very much
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Why did you have to cry? Because of ... pain ☐ anger ☐ sorrow ☐ fun ☐ fear ☐

Are you getting really sad from time to time from something you see on TV?

Not at all	scarcely	a little bit	very much
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Anger

How often did you feel really angry in the past 7 days?

Never	rather rarely	fairly often	permanently
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

How much did you show others that you feel really angry?

Not at all	scarcely	a little bit	very much
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

How do your parents like it that you show them when you feel really angry?

Don't like it at all	rather don't like it	rather like it	like it very much
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Are you getting really angry from time to time from something you see on TV?

Not at all	scarcely	a little bit	very much
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Pride

How often did you feel really proud in the past 7 days?

Never	rather rarely	fairly often	permanently
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

How much did you show others that you feel really proud?

Not at all	scarcely	a little bit	very much
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

How do your parents like it that you show them when you feel really proud?

Don't like it at all	rather don't like it	rather like it	like it very much
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Are you getting really proud of yourself from time to time from something you see on TV?

Not at all	scarcely	a little bit	very much
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

What were you proud of?

I was proud of _____

Envy

How often did you feel really envious of others in the past 7 days?

Never	rather rarely	fairly often	permanently
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

How much did you show others that you feel really envious of others?

Not at all	scarcely	a little bit	very much
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

How do your parents like it that you show them when you feel really envious of others?

Don't like it at all	rather don't like it	rather like it	like it very much
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Are you getting really envious of others from time to time from something you see on TV?

Not at all	scarcely	a little bit	very much
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

What did you envy?

I envied _____

Now we want to find out some things about your TV consumption.

How often do you watch TV?

Daily	several times a week	once a week	rarely	not at all
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

How many hours per day do you watch TV?

More than 4 hours	2 to 4 hours	1 to 2 hours	less than 1 hour	not at all
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Please think of your favorite TV show and all other shows you watch.

How do you like it when the characters show honestly that they feel really happy?

Don't like it at all	rather don't like it	rather like it	like it very much
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

How do you like it when the characters show honestly that they feel really anxious?

Don't like it at all	rather don't like it	rather like it	like it very much
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

How do you like it when the characters show honestly that they feel really sad?

Don't like it at all	rather don't like it	rather like it	like it very much
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

How do you like it when the characters show honestly that they feel really angry?

Don't like it at all	rather don't like it	rather like it	like it very much
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

How do you like it when the characters show honestly that they feel really proud of themselves?

Don't like it at all	rather don't like it	rather like it	like it very much
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

How do you like it when the characters show honestly that they feel really envious of others?

Don't like it at all	rather don't like it	rather like it	like it very much
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Thank you for your participation!!! ☺