

Have and Show Emotions

Research report



Afghanistan

Scientific project management

Dr. Maya Götz

Implementation in Afghanistan

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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 Afghan sample comprised 428 questionnaires and induced the following results:

- Unlike in other countries not joy but fear is the emotion most frequently experienced among Afghan children.
- In comparison, Children in Afghanistan are the saddest ones and cry the most.
- Afghan children are rarely angry but they are more envious in comparison with children from other countries.
- In comparison, Afghan children are less proud.
- Afghan girls show their feelings of joy, grief, anger and envy more often than the Afghan boys.
- Feeling emotions like pride, anger and envy increases with age among Afghan children.
- Afghan 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.

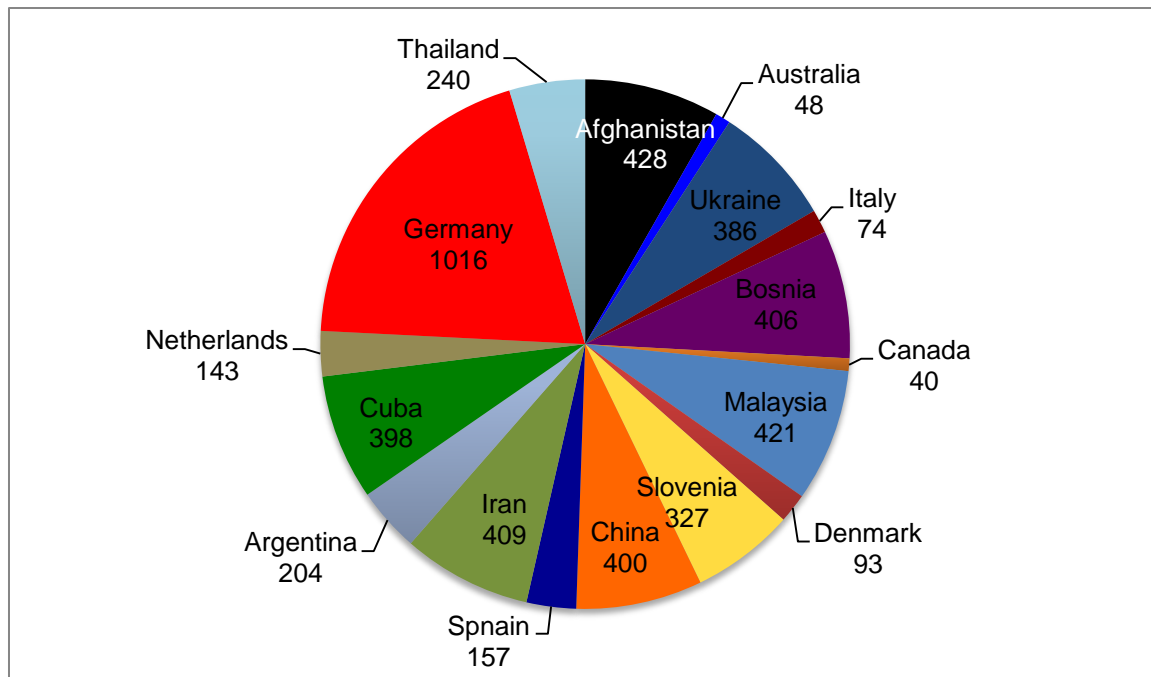
1. Objective and sample

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 for most of the countries no representative statements can be made. Only the results of the German sample can be considered as representative for the Federal Republic of Germany. However, based on the wider age distribution a greater reliability of the results can be expected in the countries with more than 300 respondents.



III. 1: Distribution of the total sample by countries

In Afghanistan, 428 children and preteens participated in the study with the amount of girls and boys evenly distributed.

Age category	Boys (n=216)	Girls (n=212)
6 – 9 years (n=170)	20% (n=86)	20% (n=84)
10 – 12 years (n=155)	16% (n=67)	21% (n=88)
13 – 15 years (n=)	15% (n=63)	9% (n=40)

III. 2: Sampling distribution – Afghanistan

2. Results¹

2.1 Emotion “joy”

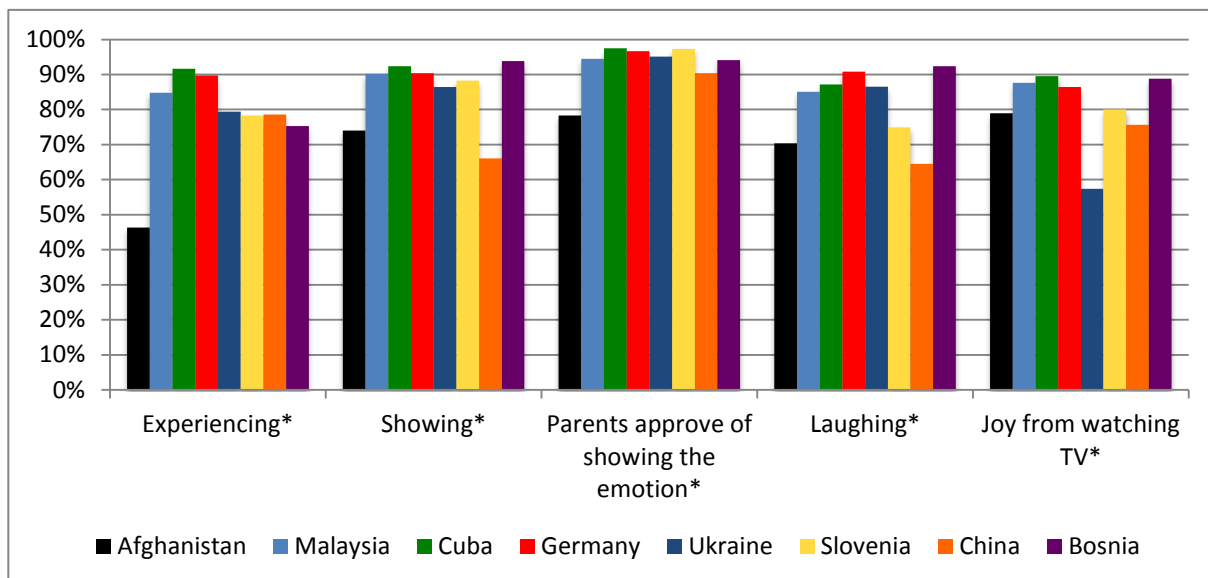
The first emphasis of the questionnaire was put on the emotion joy. All items in the questionnaire were rated on a 4-point Likert scale. Participating children and preteens were asked about their recent experiences of joy: *“How often did you feel really happy in the past 7 days?”* and *“Was there a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

Afghan children are least joyful

With respect to the emotion joy, the international comparison shows that Afghan children and preteens rank in the lower range in terms of nearly all categories. This means that they experience less happiness and laugh less than children from other countries. Afghanistan is also the only country where almost 20% of the children think their parents do not approve their expression of joy. Beyond that, almost 80% of the Afghan children and preteens state that TV has triggered feelings of joy at least once.

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

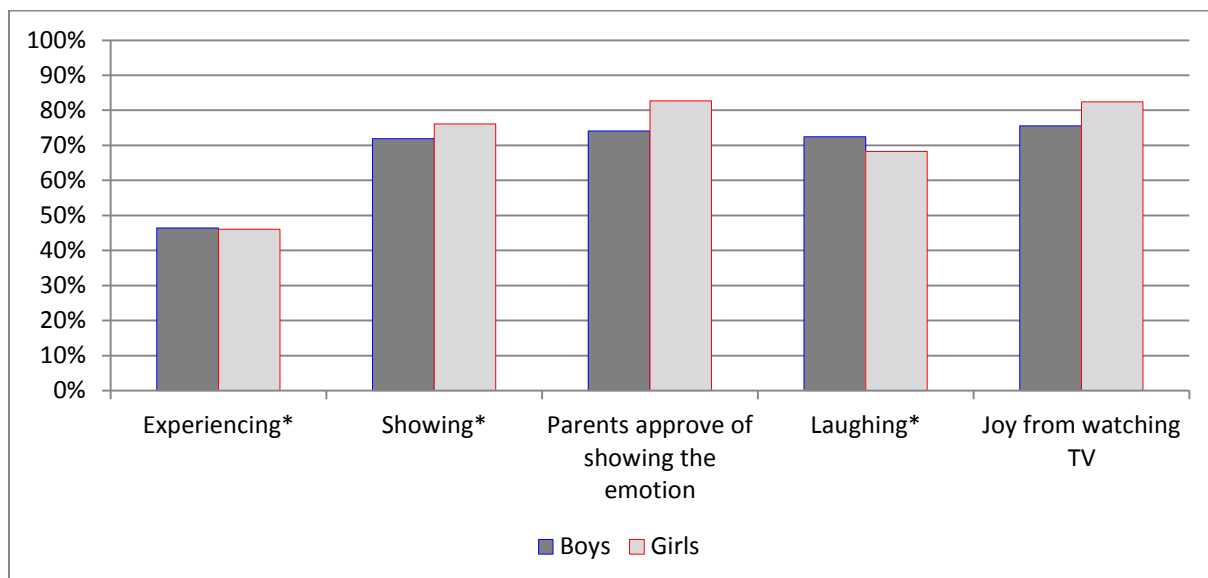
² The detailed questionnaire can be found in the appendix.



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

Girls show more joy

A gender comparison reveals that by tendency girls express joy more frequently than boys. Beyond that, more girls assume that their parents would approve their showing of joy. Girls experience joy from watching TV marginal more frequently than boys.

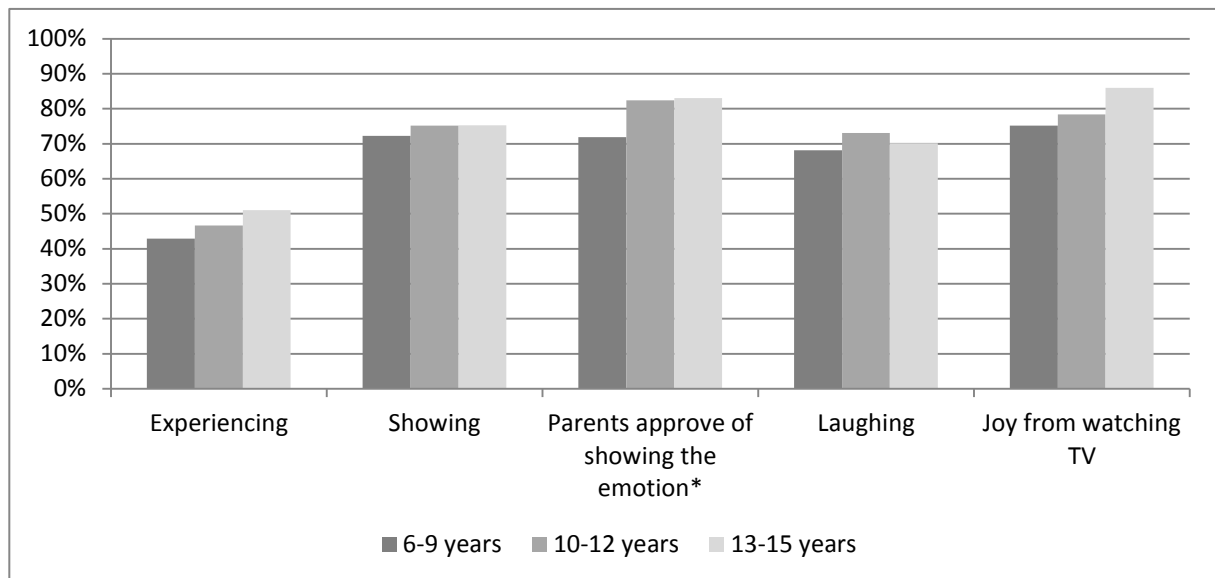


III. 4: Differences in terms of showing and experiencing the emotion “joy” by gender – agreement

Older children experience joy more frequently

Age-differences become apparent significantly in the category “showing” as well as in the emotional experiences triggered by TV. 51% of all 13- to 15-year-olds state having experienced joy at least once in the past seven days. Among the 6- to 9-year-

olds, by contrast, only 43% experienced joy in the previous week. Additionally, only about 75% of the respondents in the 6 to 9-age group stated that past TV experiences had triggered feelings of joy, whereas TV caused much more fun in the other age categories.



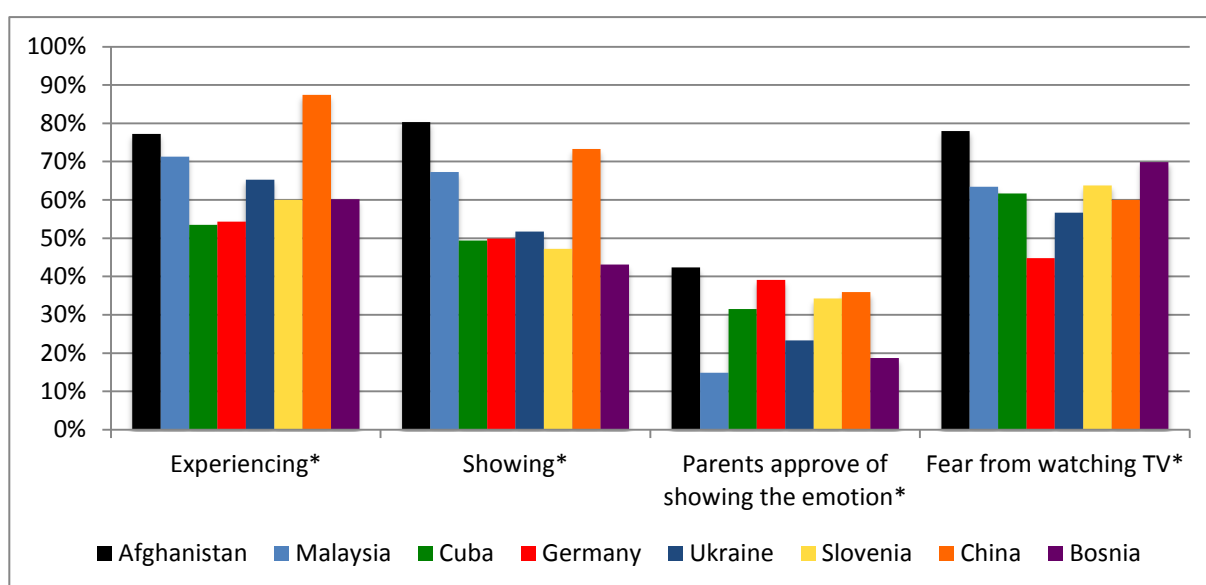
III. 5: Differences in terms of experiencing and showing the emotion “joy” by age – agreement

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?*”

Afghan children often experience fear

The country-comparison reveals that Afghan children experience fear more frequently than the respondents of the other countries.³ Only China attains higher results in this category. Beyond that, Afghan children show their fear the most. In contrast to the emotion “joy”, the differences between experiencing and showing the fear is low. Only a small percentage of children think that their parents would approve the expression of this emotion. But in this category the Afghan children and preteens attain the maximum value. On top of that, almost eight out of ten of the Afghan respondents have already experienced fear as a consequence of watching TV.

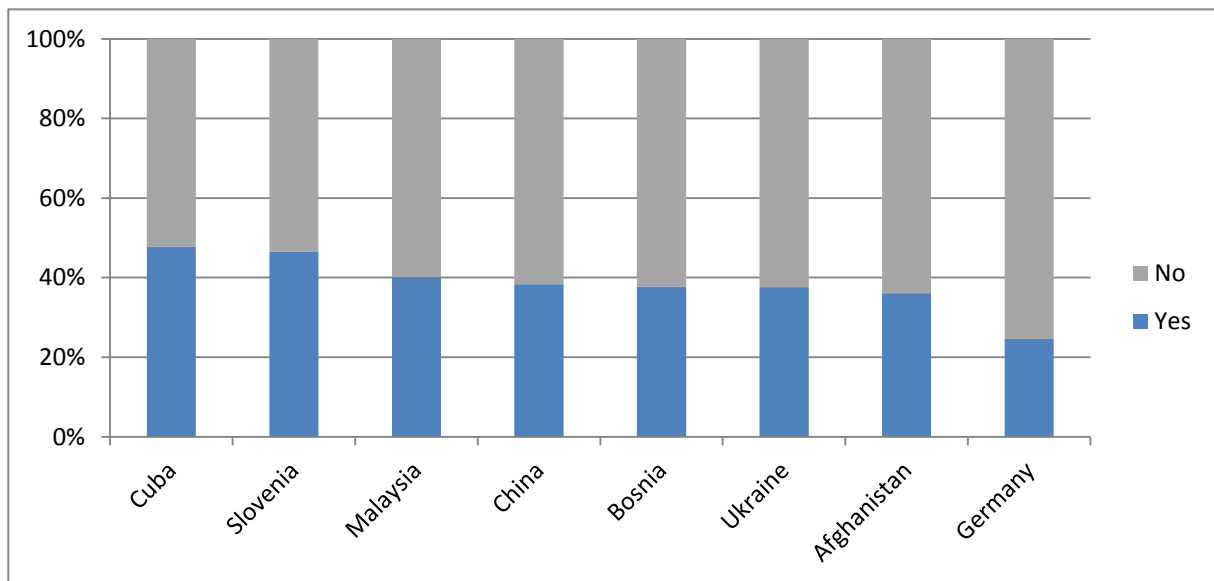


III. 6: Differences in terms of experiencing and showing the emotion “fear” by countries (n > 300) – agreement

Beyond that, nearly four out of ten children state that they had had a nightmare from watching something on TV at least once. With this result, Afghanistan ranks on seventh place in the international comparison. 253 children and preteens answered the question what show or movie made them feel anxious. In this context *Valley of the Wolves* (n=91), were most often mentioned followed by the movies *Rambo* (n=13), *1920: Evil Returns* (n=10), and *Supernatural* (n=4).⁴

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

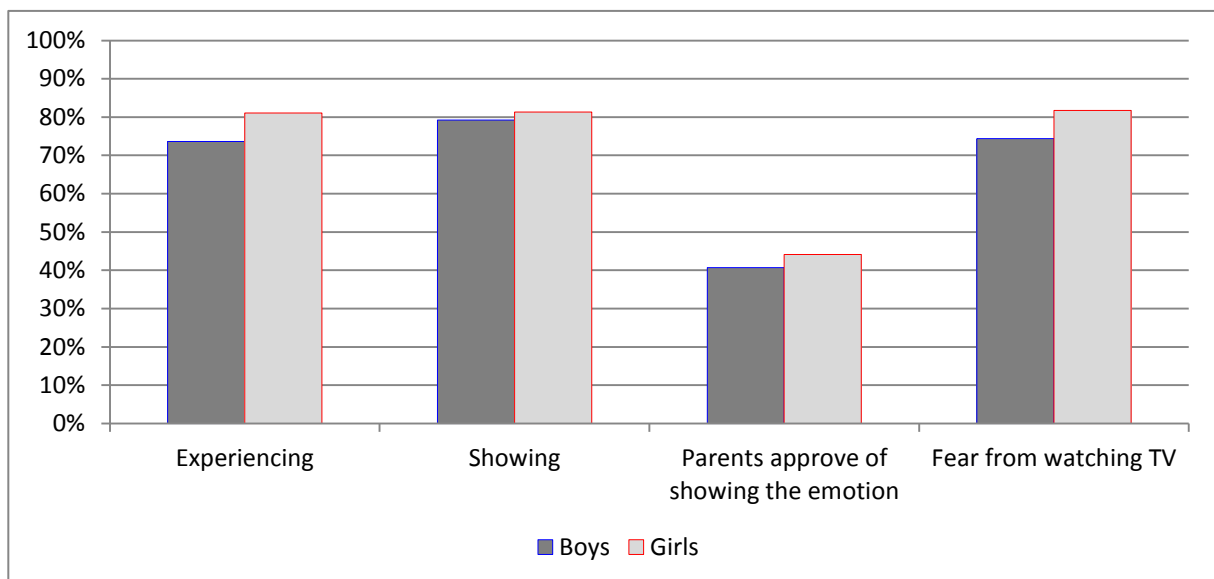
⁴ Some children wrote down more than one show/movie. But for the analysis only the first mention was taken into account.



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

Girls experience fear more often

The gender comparison reveals that girls experience fear from watching TV marginalmore often than boys. Girls and Boys, however, express their fear to the same extent.

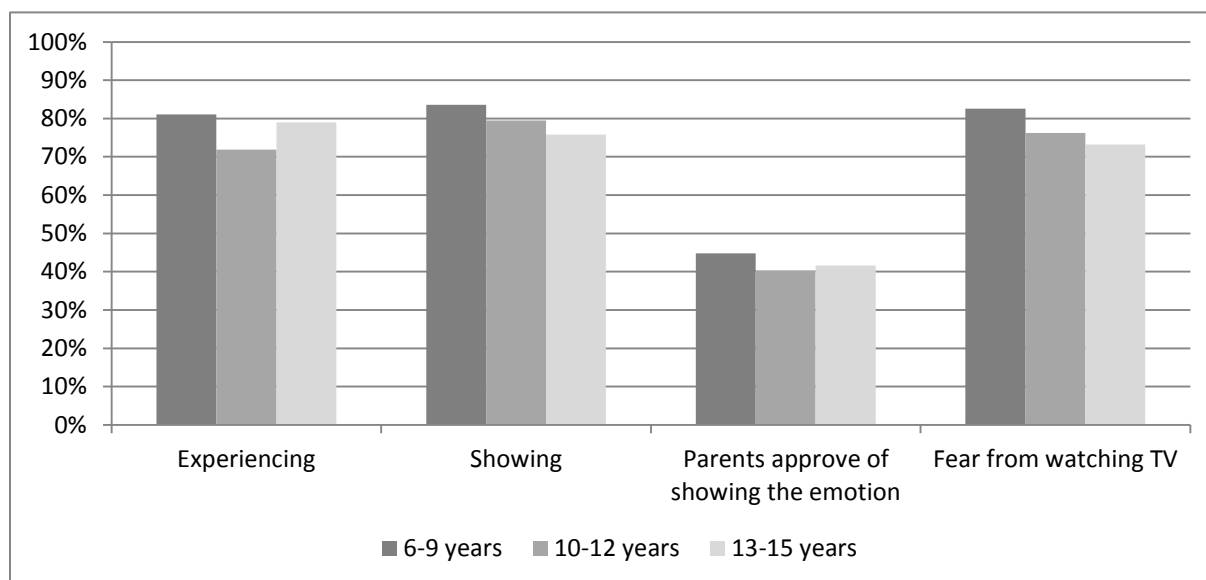


III. 8: Differences in terms of experiencing and showing the emotion “fear” by gender – agreement

Showing of fear decreases with advancing age

The analysis of the single age groups reveals differences in terms of showing fear. In Particular, the 6- to 9-year-olds state that they often expressfear whereas the oldest respondents do least often. However, there are less differences with respect to the

experience of this emotion. Beyond that, about 80% of the youngest and just about 70% of the oldest respondents refer to feelings of fear caused by watching TV:



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

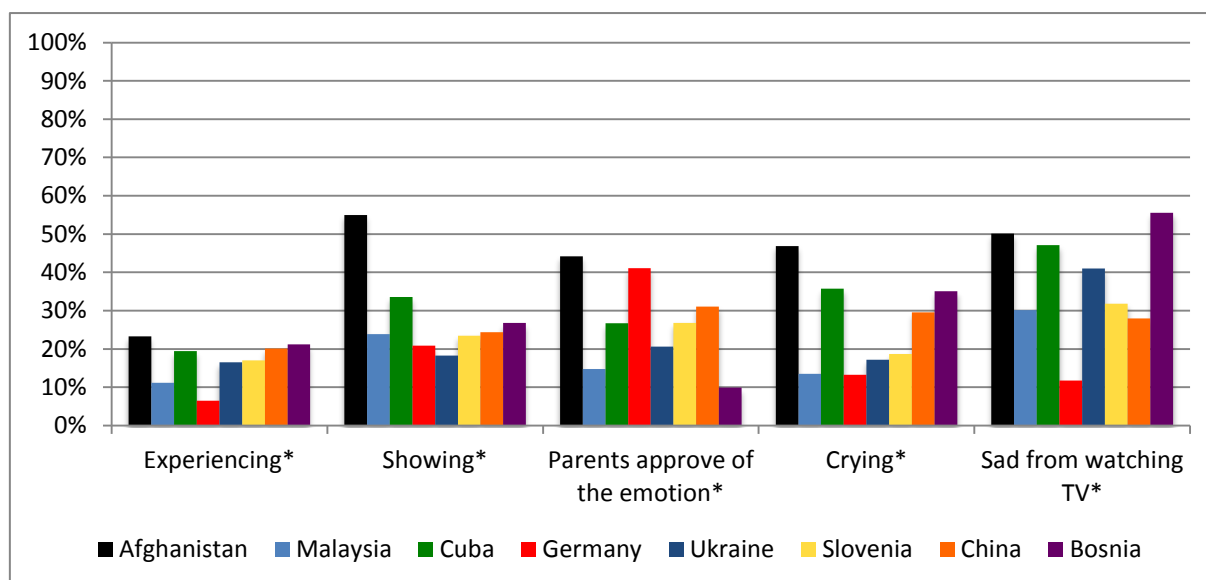
2.3 Emotion “sadness”

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

Afghan children are the saddest ones and cry the most

The international comparison demonstrates that Afghan children and preteens experience and express sadness more often than the respondents from other countries. However, striking is the gap between experience and expression of sadness among Afghan children. Also in the other categories Afghan children attain

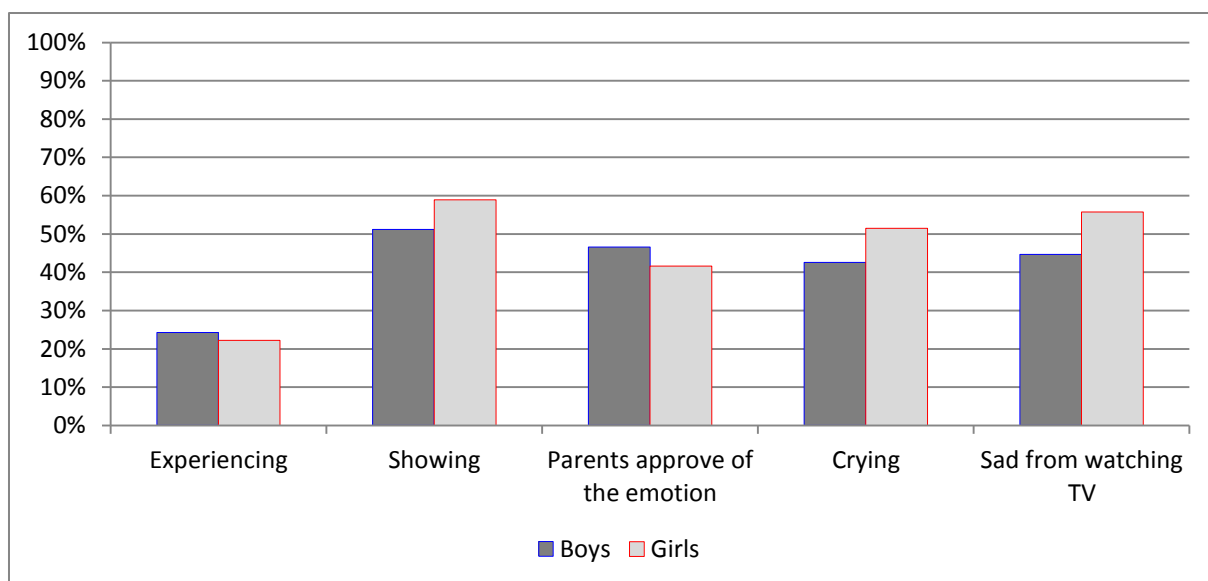
the highest values. In comparison to other nations more Afghan respondents assume that the expression of sadness is approved by their parents. This may be a reason why nearly 50% of the Afghan children state that they had cried in the past seven days. No other country has similar high results.



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

Girls cry and show grief more often

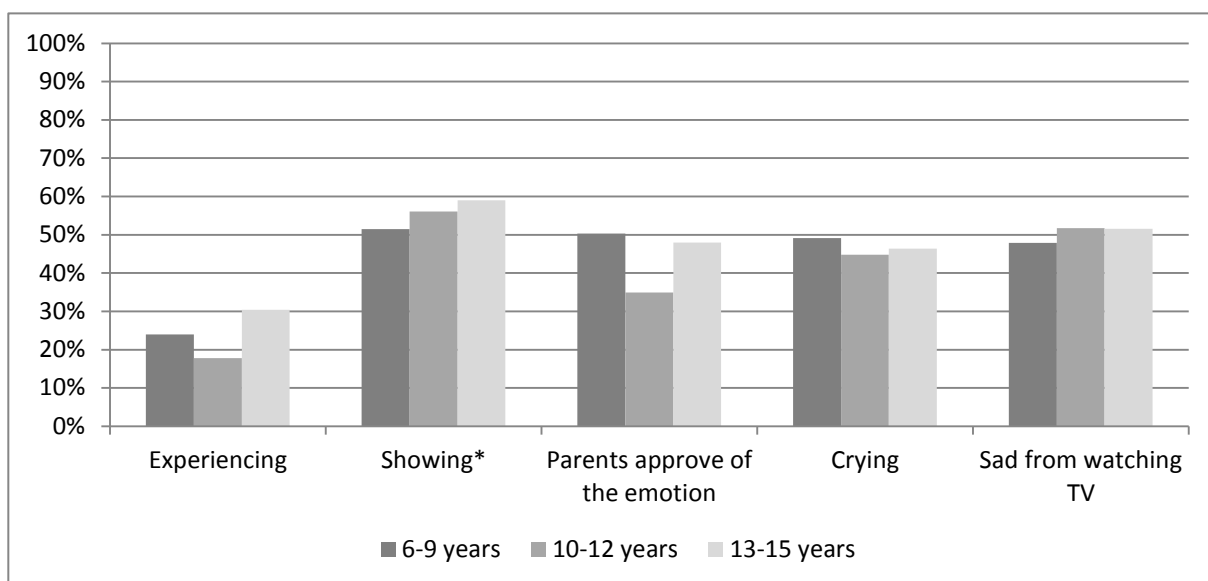
The gender comparison reveals that girls show their feelings of sadness more often and cry more often than boys. Interestingly, there is just a low gender difference with respect to the frequency of experiencing sadness. Yet boys assume more often than girls that their parents approve the expression of this emotion. Moreover, previous TV events triggered feelings of sadness more often among girls than among 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 the willingness to show grief increases with advancing age, although the younger respondents refer to cry more often than older participants.. Older respondents also experience sadness more often than the younger ones. With increasing age the children’s agreement that their parents would approve the expression of this emotion decreases. Beyond that, almost every second respondent of all age groups refer to emotionally charged TV events.



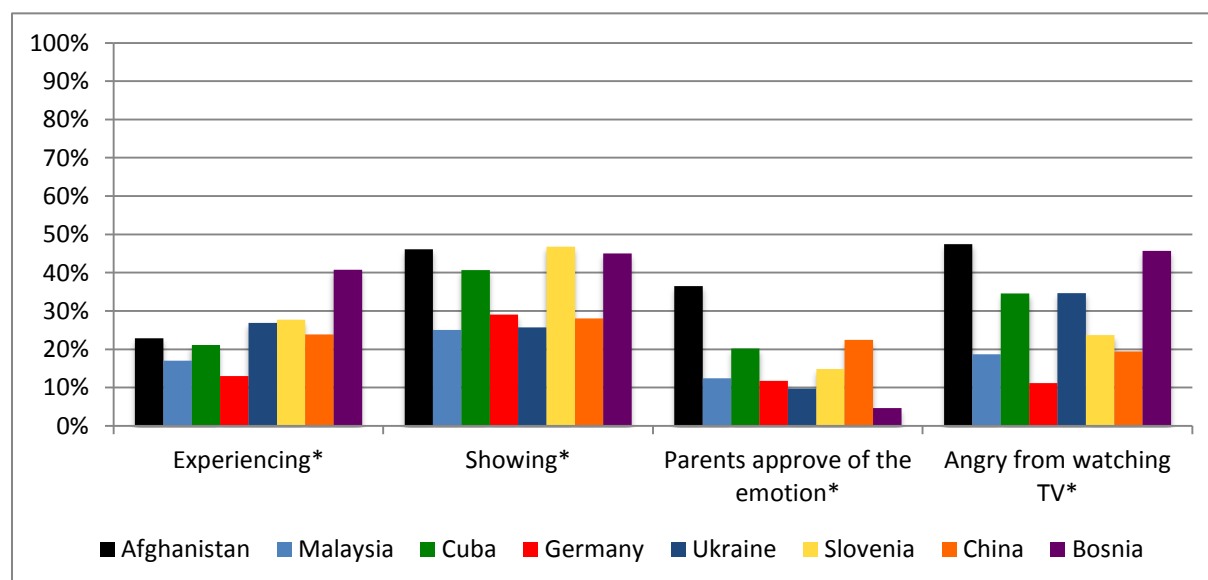
III. 12: Differences in terms of experiencing and showing the emotion “sadness” by age – agreement

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?”*

Afghan children experience anger rather rarely

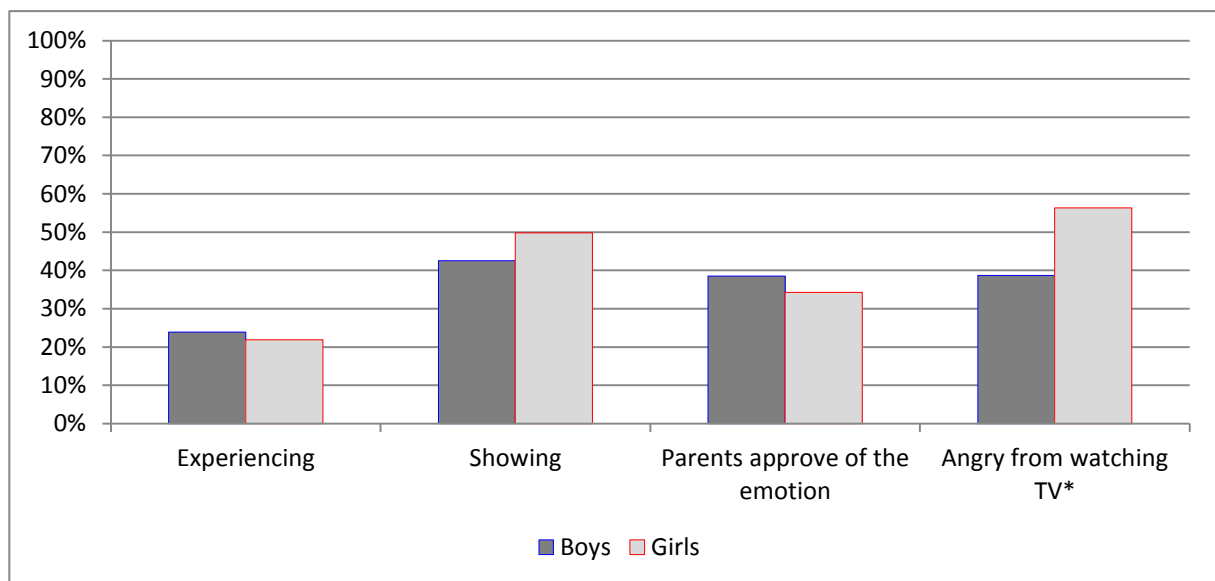
Only about 20% of the Afghan children and preteens experience anger but they express anger more often than the respondents from other countries. Just Slovenia attains higher values in this category. Also the parents’ approval of showing this emotion is considered very high. In no other country as many children think that their parents would approve the expression of anger. Moreover, previous TV events triggered feelings of anger more often among Afghan children and preteens than among respondents of all other countries.



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

Girls show anger more often

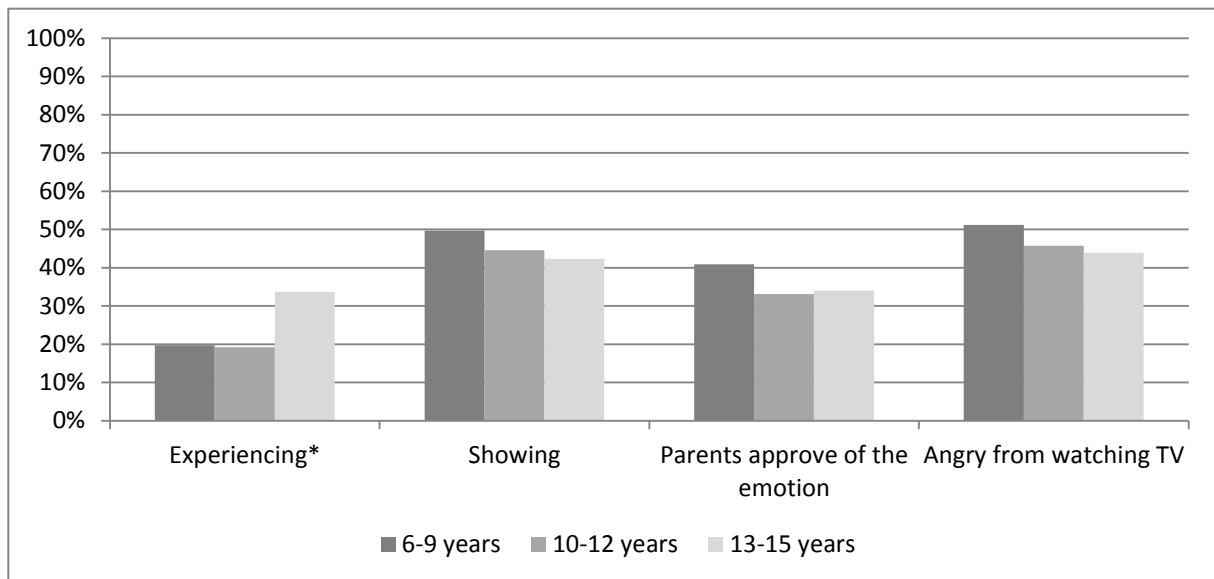
The gender comparison reveals that girls show anger marginal more often and refer to feelings of anger caused by watching TV more often than boys. Interestingly, there is just a low gender difference with respect to the frequency of experiencing anger. Yet girls assume more often than boys that their parents approve showing this emotion.



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

Younger children hardly experience anger

The age comparison shows that older respondents experience anger more often than younger ones, but the willingness to show anger decreases with advancing age. Moreover, older children and preteens consider their parents' approval of showing this emotion to be lower. 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

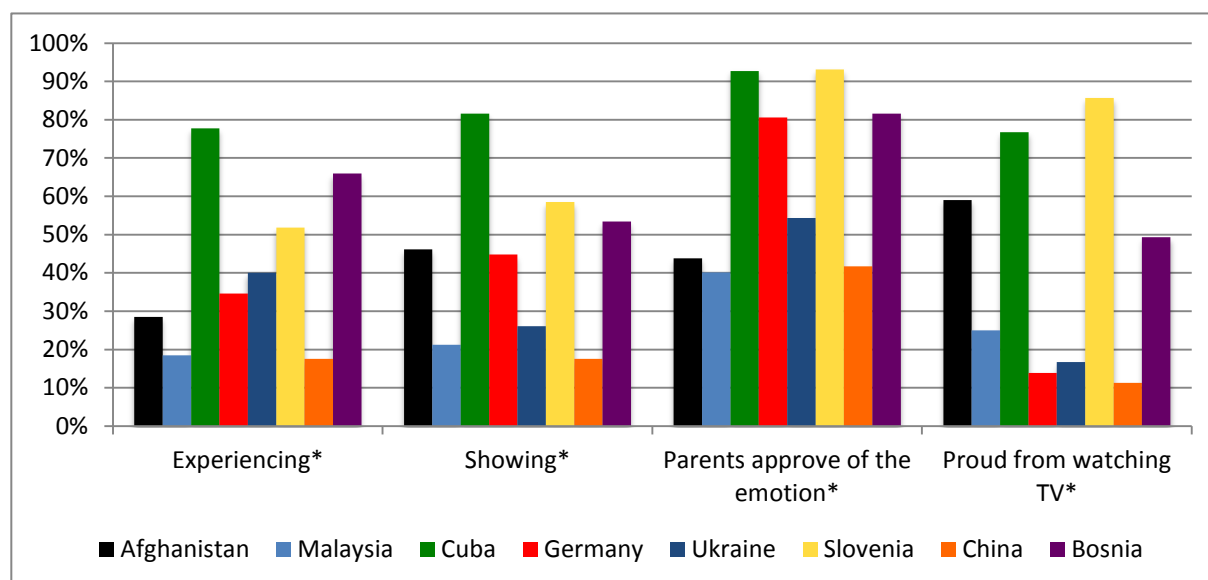
2.5 Emotion “pride”

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.

Afghan children are less proud

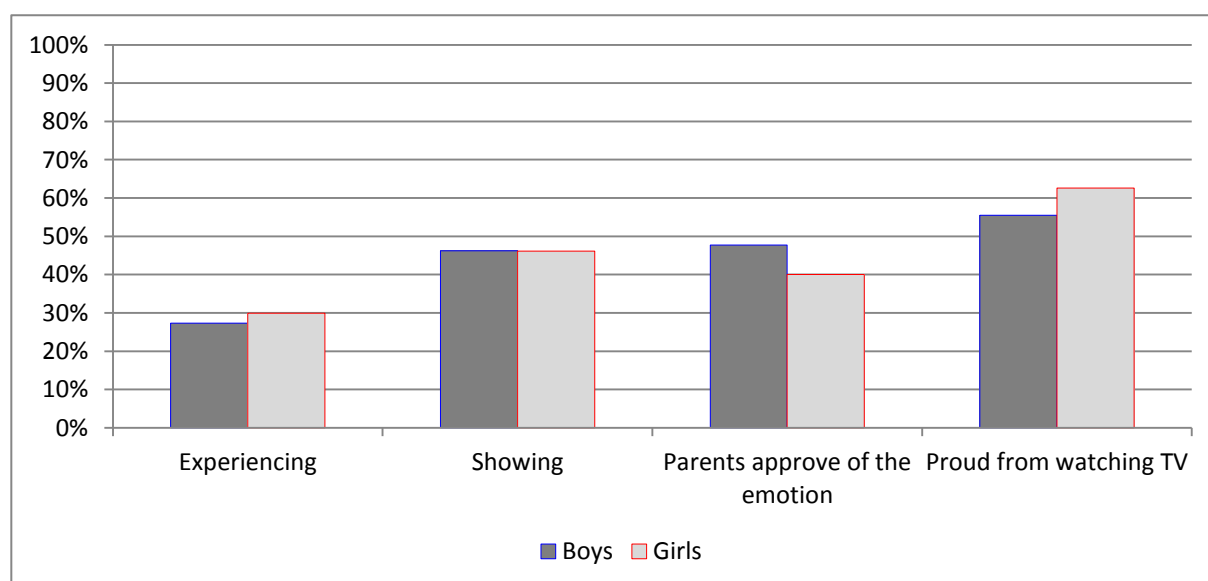
Regarding the frequency of experiencing pride, Afghan children and preteens rank below the international average. While only about 30% of the Afghan respondents experience this emotion often or permanently, almost 80% of the Cuban respondents and almost 70% of the Bosnian participants report about having experienced this emotion. If the Afghan participants, however, experience pride, the emotion is related to their abilities. The country comparison also reveals that Afghan children and preteens show their pride more often than they experience it. On top of that, only a bit

more than 40% of the Afghan participants state that their parents would approve or very much approve of them to express this emotion. In Cuba and Slovenia, by contrast, 90% of the respondents agree with this statement. Interestingly more than half of the respondents experienced pride as a consequence of watching TV.



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

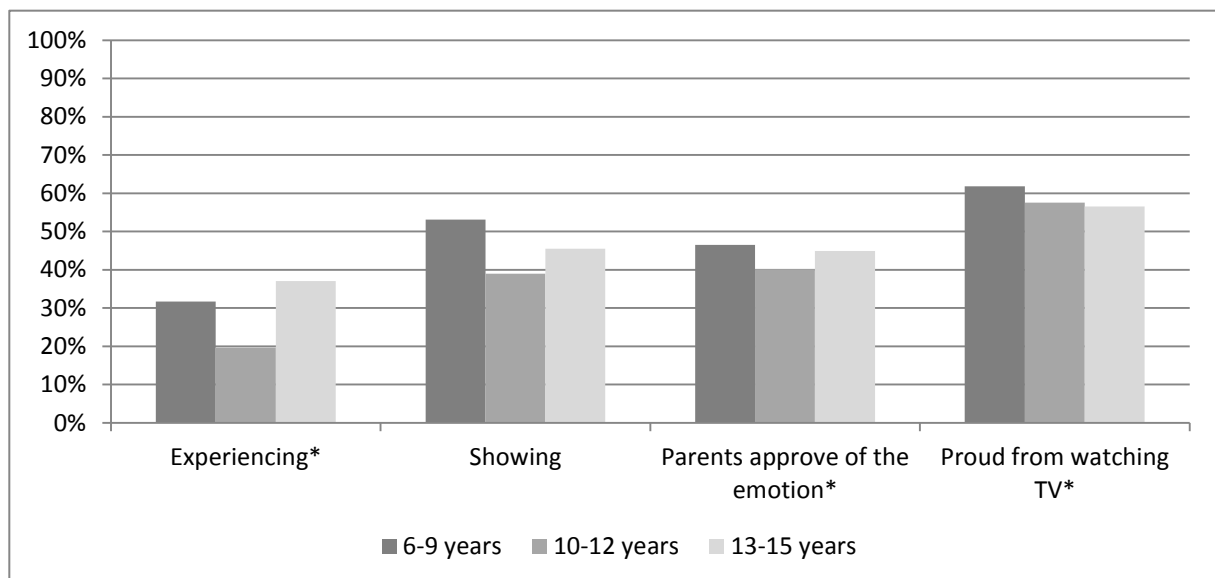
The gender comparison does not reveal any difference in terms of experience and expression of pride.



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

Younger ones show pride more often

Comparing the age groups we can see that with advancing age pride is experienced more frequently. But the younger ones express pride more often than the older respondents. The experience of pride triggered by TV events, by contrast, decreases with advancing age.



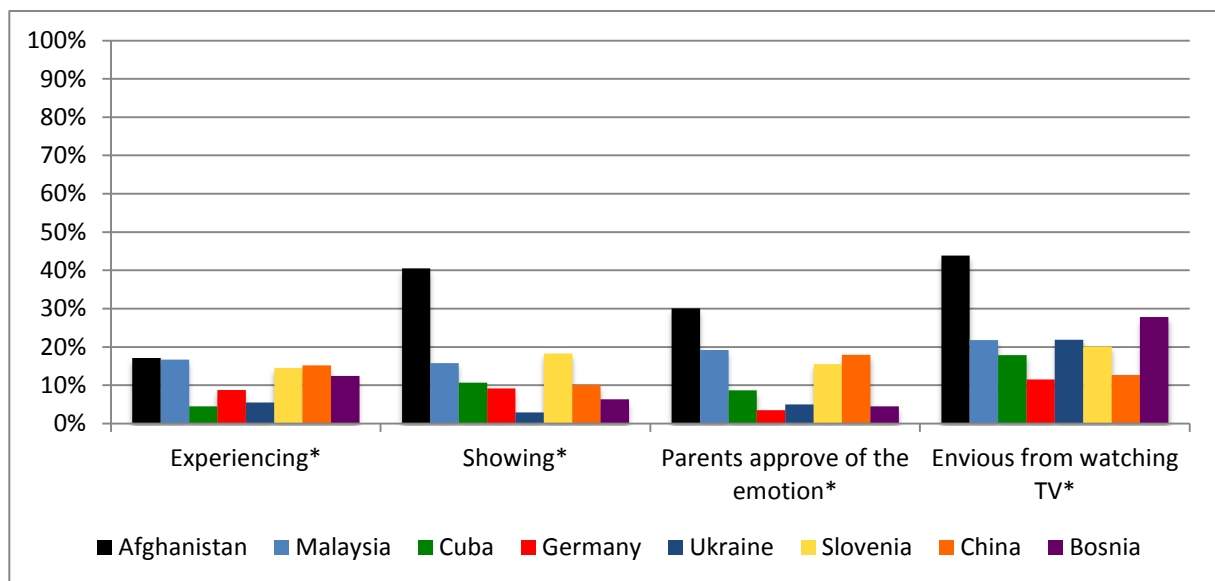
III. 18: Differences in terms of experiencing and showing the emotion “pride” by age – agreement

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.

Afghan children are most envious

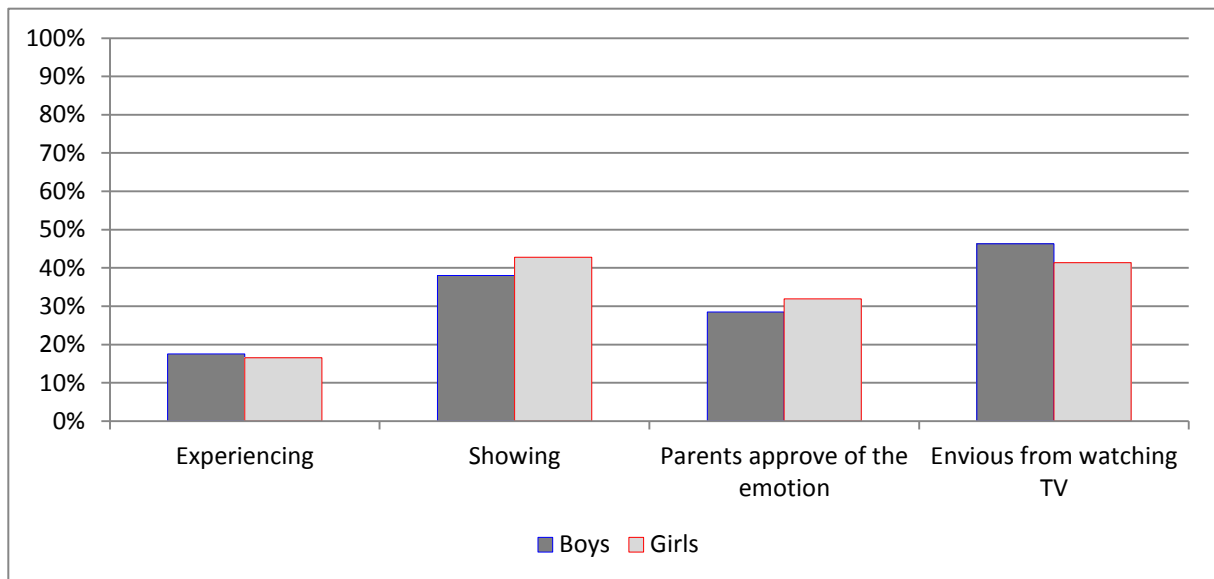
The international country comparison reveals that Afghan children and preteens experience to a certain extent envy more often than the respondents of other countries. Regarding the frequency of showing envy, the Afghan participants also rank at the top. In this category no other country attains higher results and in no other country so many children think that their parents would approve the expression of this emotion. Afghan children especially envy other people's abilities, their families or material possessions.



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

Girls show envy more often

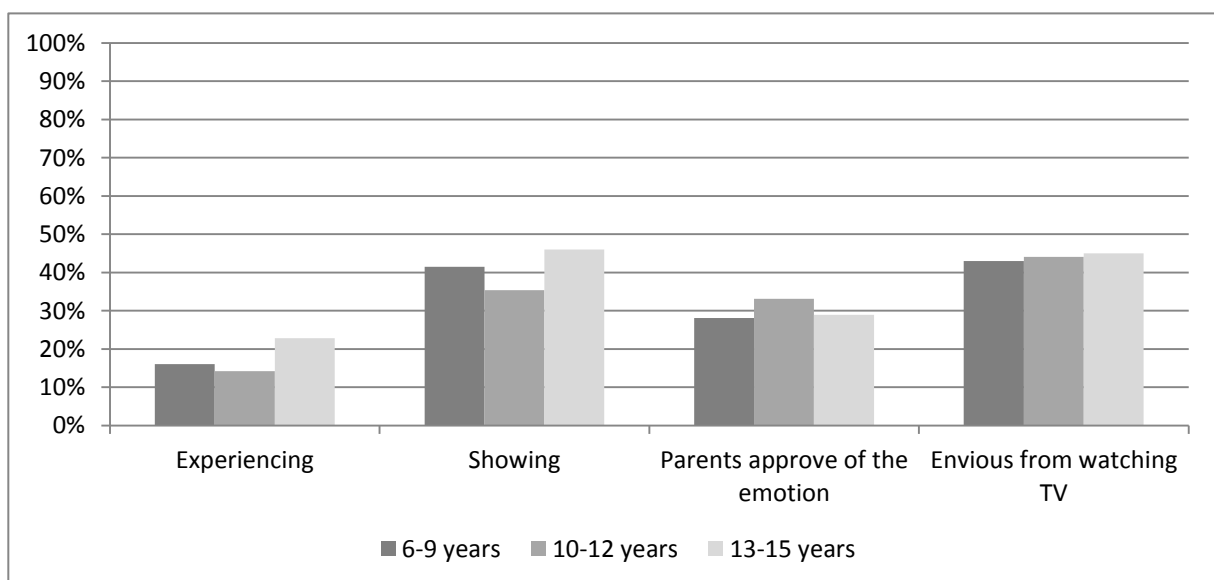
The gender comparison reveals that girls show feelings of envy more frequently than boys, although there is just a low gender difference with respect to the frequency of experiencing envy. Boys in contrast stated more often that they got envious from watching TV.



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

Envy increases with advancing age

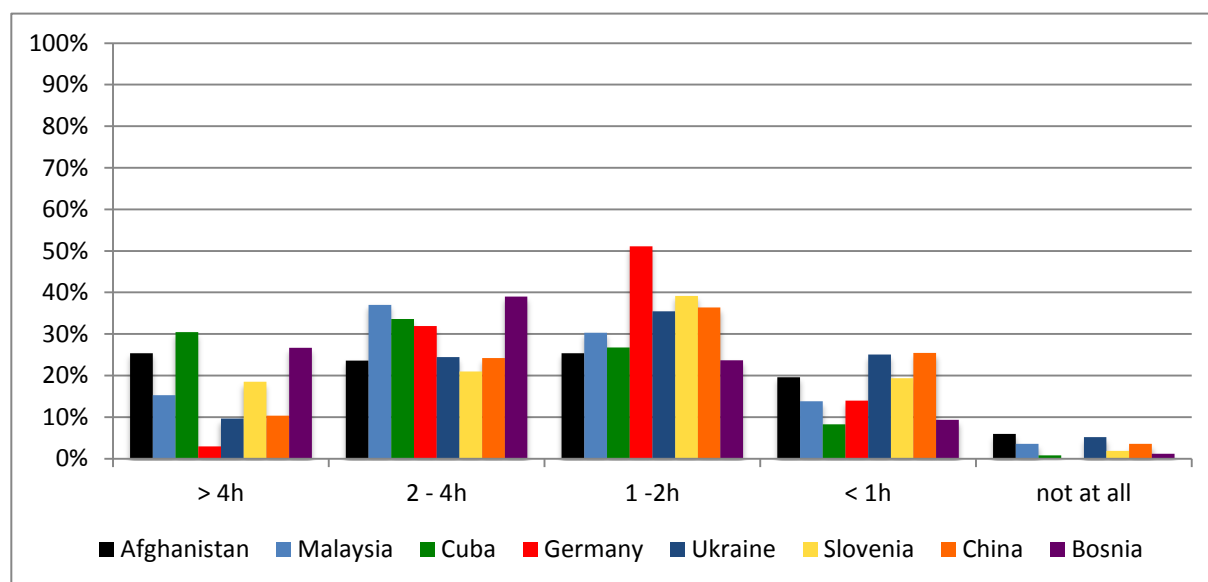
The age comparison reveals that feelings of envy are more frequently stated by the older participants than by the younger ones. Moreover, the older respondents show feelings of envy more often than the younger ones, although the assumption that the parents would accept showing feelings of envy is quite similar in all age groups.



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 Afghan 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*. One quarter of the Afghan children spends more than four hours a day in front of the TV. Therewith, Afghanistan ranks in the upper range.



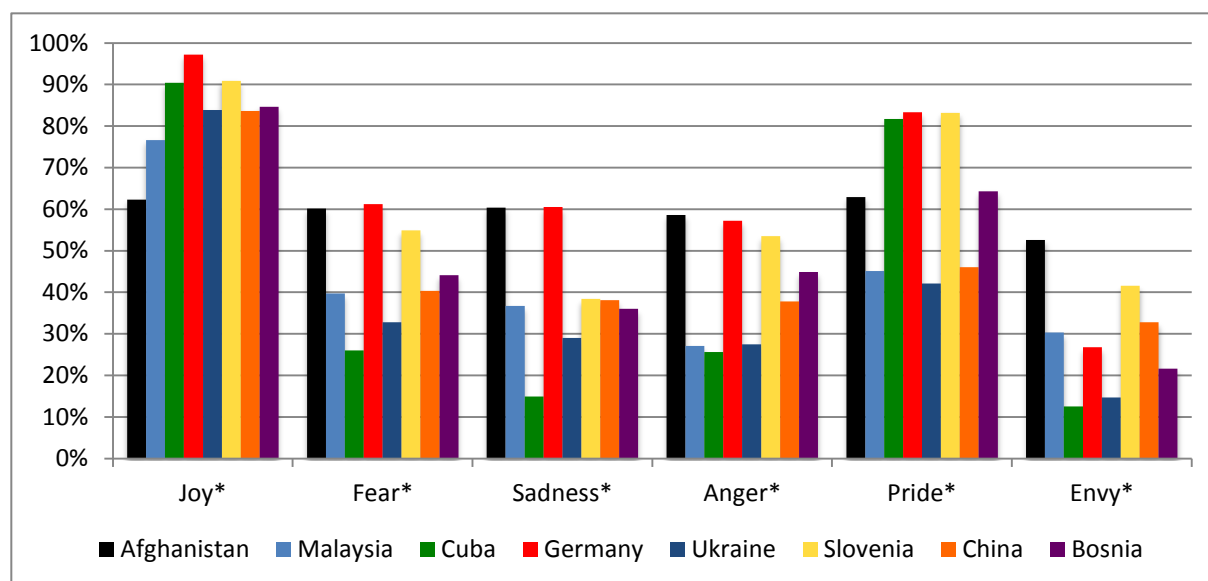
III. 22: Daily viewing time by country (n > 300) – agreement

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.

Pride and joy are the emotions which the respondents in Afghanistan and in other countries of the international comparison wish to experience through TV characters. Third ranks the wish to experience sadness, followed by the emotion fear. Despite

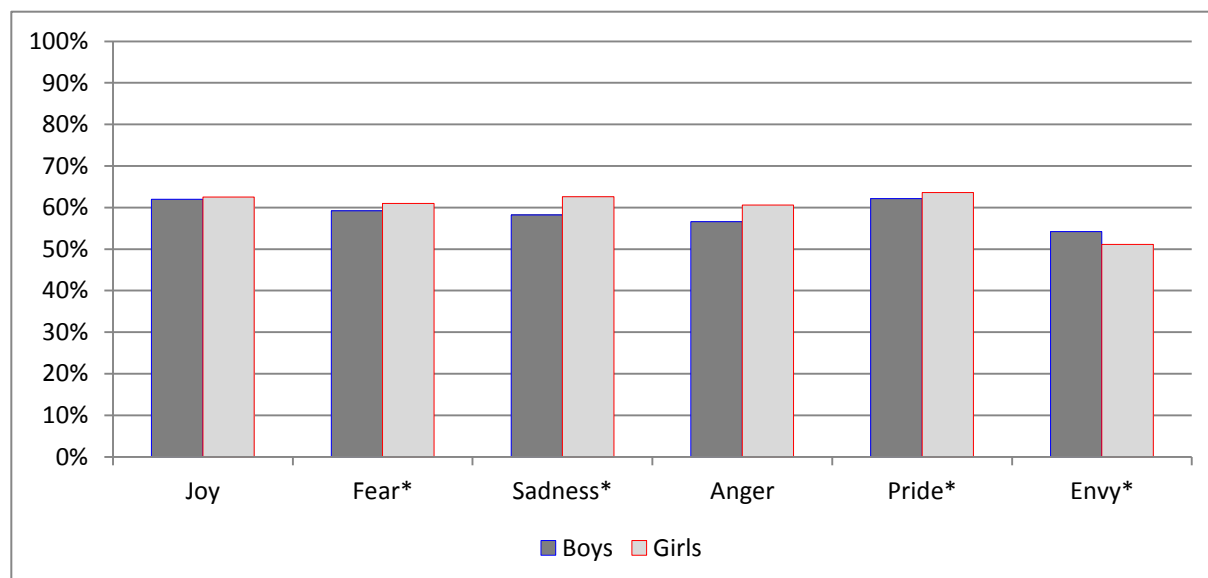
marked differences in levels between the countries, this ranking is similar to other countries like Germany or Ukraine.



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

Boys want to see envy

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

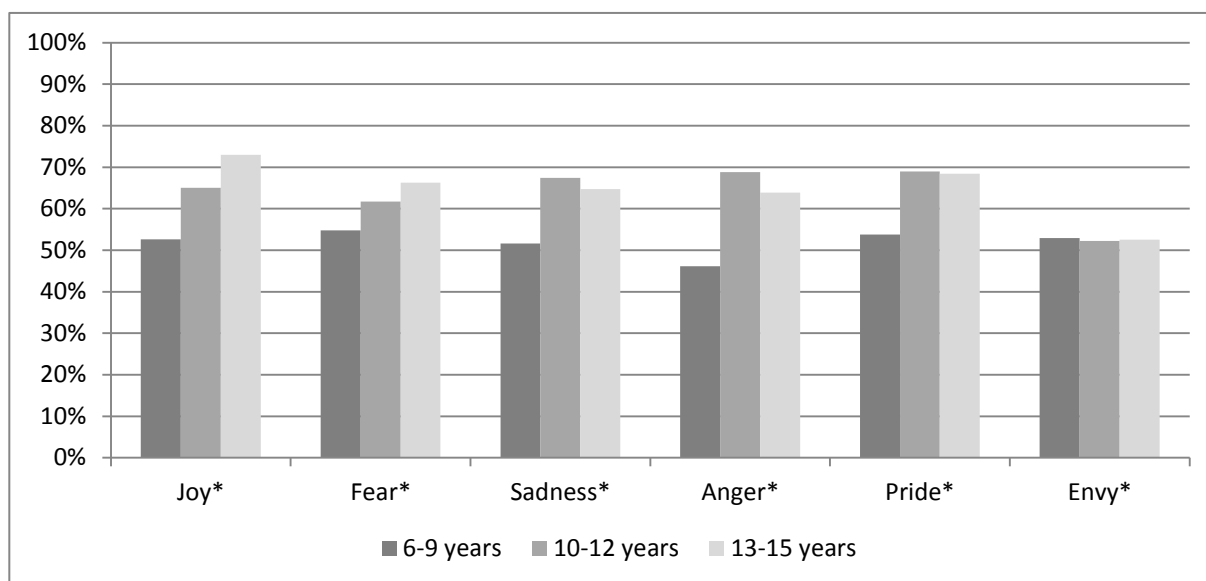


III. 24: TV characters and emotions by gender – agreement

Older children want TV characters to show more emotions

The comparison of different age groups reveals that with advancing age the children wish to see TV characters who show their emotions openly. Among the 6- to 9-year-

olds every second child wants TV characters to depict joy, among the 13- to 15-year-olds this number increases to more than 70%.



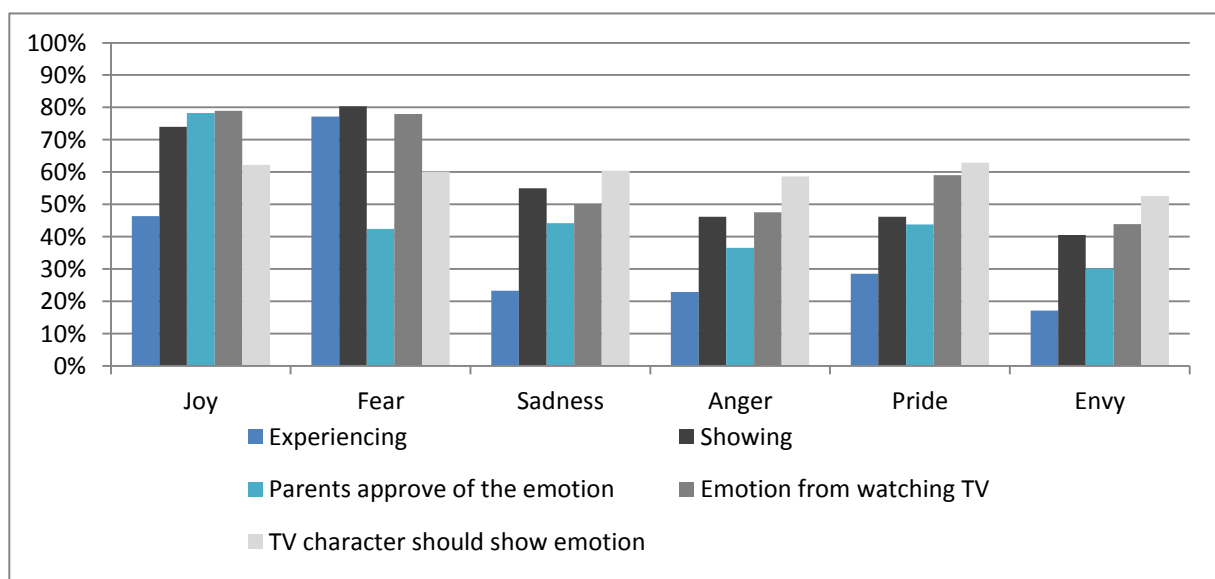
III. 25: TV characters and emotions by age – agreement

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 Afghan sample comprised 428 questionnaires with boys and girls evenly distributed.

The results showed that fear is the emotion most frequently experienced by Afghan children and preteens. Joy is the second most frequent emotion felt by children in Afghanistan. But in comparison to children and preteens of the other countries, Afghan respondents are least joyful and laugh less. The country comparison also revealed that Afghan children experience problematic emotions like sadness or envy more often than the participants from other countries. In Comparison, Children in Afghanistan are the saddest ones and cry the most. Beyond that, they were scarcely proud of themselves. With respect to the expression of emotions, the Afghan sample demonstrated that girls in have a higher willingness than boys to show joy, sadness or envy.

For Afghan 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 Afghanistan can refer to a nightmare caused by a TV event. In addition, Afghan 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“ – Afghanistan

سوالات درباره تجارب و ابراز احساسات

در صفحات نیل ما سوالاتی درباره بعضی از احساسات و همچنان تلویزیون از شما خواهیم کرد.

فکر کنید که دقیقاً چی و کتهایی شما یک احساس خاص دارید. فرق نمیکند که در خانه باشید یا در مکتب و با هم همراهی دوستان و والدینتان - مهمترین چیز این اس که شما صادق هستید.

بیان که اول درباره شما بدانیم: من یک دختر هستم ☐ من یک پس هستم ☐ من ----- سله هستم

خوشحالی			
اکثراً چی و کتهایی در هفت روز گذشته احساس خوشی کرده اید؟			
هرگز	گاه گاهی	اکثراً	همیشه
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
چقدر از خوشی خود را به دیگران ابراز کرده اید؟			
هیچ گاهی	ندرتاً	بسیار کم	بسیار زیاد
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
آیا از این که شما خوشحالی خود را برای والدینتان ابراز میکنید، خوش آنها میآید؟			
اصلاً خوششان نمیآید	اکثراً خوششان نمیآید	اکثراً خوششان میآید	بسیار خوششان میآید
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
لطفاً به هفت روز گذشته فکر کنید: کدام لحظه بوده که شما مجبور شده باشید بطور بلند خنده کنید؟			
هیچ وقت	ندرتاً	بسیار کم	بسیار زیاد
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
آیا با دیدن برنامه های تلویزیون احساس خوشی به شما دست میدهد؟			
هیچ وقت	ندرتاً	بسیار کم	بسیار زیاد
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

ترس

اکثراً چی وقتیایی در هفت روز گذشته احساس ترس کرده اید؟

هرگز	گاه گاهی	اکثراً	همیشه
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

چقدر ترس خود را به دیگران ابراز کرده اید؟

هیچ گاهی	ندرتاً	بسیار کم	بسیار زیاد
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

آیا از این که شما ترس خود را برای والدیتان ابراز میکنید، خوش آنها میاید؟

اصلاً خوششان نمیاید	اکثراً خوششان نمیاید	اکثراً خوششان میاید	بسیار خوششان میاید
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

آیا گاهی با دیدن کدام برنامه تلویزیونی احساس ترس کرده اید؟

هیچ وقت	ندرتاً	بسیار کم	بسیار زیاد
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

آیا با دیدن برنامه های تلویزیون احساس خوشی به شما دست میدهد؟

هیچ وقت	ندرتاً	بسیار کم	بسیار زیاد
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

کدام قلم و یا سربال باعث ترس شما شده است؟

نام: _____

آیا گاهی شده که با دیدن کدام برنامه تلویزیونی خواب ترسناک ببینید؟

☐ خیر ☐ بلی

اندوه

اکثراً چی وقتیایی در هفت روز گذشته احساس غمگینی کرده اید؟

هرگز	گاه گاهی	اکثراً	همیشه
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

چقدر غم خود را به دیگران ابراز کرده اید؟

هیچ گاهی	ندرتاً	بسیار کم	بسیار زیاد
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

آیا از این که شما غم خود را برای والدینان ابراز میکنید، خوش آنها میاید؟

اصلاً خوششان نمیاید	اکثراً خوششان نمیاید	اکثراً خوششان میاید	بسیار خوششان میاید
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

آیا در هفت روز گذشته گریه کرده اید؟

هیچ وقت	ندرتاً	بسیار کم	بسیار زیاد
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

آیا با دیدن برنامه های تلویزیون احساس غمگینی به شما دست میدهد؟

هیچ وقت	ندرتاً	بسیار کم	بسیار زیاد
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

خشم

اکثراً چی وقتیایی در هفت روز گذشته احساس خشم کرده اید؟

هرگز	گاه گاهی	اکثراً	همیشه
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

چقدر خشم خود را به دیگران ابراز کرده اید؟

هیچ گاهی	ندرتاً	بسیار کم	بسیار زیاد
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

آیا از این که شما خشم خود را برای والدینان ابراز میکنید، خوش آنها میاید؟

اصلاً خوششان نمیاید	اکثراً خوششان نمیاید	اکثراً خوششان میاید	بسیار خوششان میاید
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

آیا گاهی با دیدن کدام برنامه تلویزیونی احساس خشمگینی کرده اید؟

هیچ وقت	ندرتاً	بسیار کم	بسیار زیاد
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

غرور

اکثراً چی وقتیایی در هفت روز گذشته خود را مفتخر احساس کرده اید؟

هرگز	گاه گاهی	اکثراً	همیشه
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

چقدر از احساس مفتخر بودن خود را به دیگران ابراز کرده اید؟

هیچ گاهی	ندرتاً	بسیار کم	بسیار زیاد
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

آیا از این که شما غرور خود را برای والدینان ابراز میکنید، خوش آنها میاید؟

اصلاً خوششان نمیاید	اکثراً خوششان نمیاید	اکثراً خوششان میاید	بسیار خوششان میاید
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

آیا با دیدن برنامه های تلویزیون احساس افتخار به شما دست میدهد؟

هیچ وقت	ندرتاً	بسیار کم	بسیار زیاد
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

چی چیزی باعث افتخار شما شده بود؟

من به ----- افتخار میکردم.

حسادت

اکثر چی وقتیایی در هفت روز گذشته به دیگران حسادت کرده اید؟

هرگز	گاه گاهی	اکثراً	همیشه
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

چقدر احساس حسادت خود را نسبت به دیگران، به آنها ابراز میکند؟

هیچ گاهی	ندرتاً	بسیار کم	بسیار زیاد
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

آیا از این که شما حسادت خود را نسبت به دیگران برای والدینان ابراز میکنید، خوش آنها میاید؟

اصلاً خوششان نمیاید	اکثراً خوششان نمیاید	اکثراً خوششان میاید	بسیار خوششان میاید
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

آیا گاهی شده است که با دیدن کدام برنامه تلویزیونی نسبت به کسی احساس حسادت کرده باشید؟

هیچ وقت	ندرتاً	بسیار کم	بسیار زیاد
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

به چی چیزی حسادت کرده اید؟

من به ----- حسادت کرده ام.

حال ما می‌خواهیم که درباره مصرف تلویزیون شما بدانیم.

اکثراً جی‌وقتهایی تلویزیون تماشا می‌کنید؟

روزمره	هفته چند بار	یکبار در هفته	به ندرت	هیچ گاهی
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

چند ساعت در روز تلویزیون تماشا می‌کنید؟

بیشتر از 4 ساعت	2 تا 4 ساعت	1 تا 2 ساعت	کمتر از 1 ساعت	هیچ
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

لطفاً به سریالها و دیگر برنامه های تلویزیونی که شما تماشا می‌کنید فکر کنید.

وقتی یک شخصیت تلویزیونی از خود در وقت خوشحالی صداقت نشان می‌دهد، چقدر خوش شما می‌آید؟

هیچ خوشم نمی‌آید	اکثراً خوشم نمی‌آید	اکثراً خوشم می‌آید	بسیار زیاد خوشم می‌آید
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

وقتی یک شخصیت تلویزیونی از خود در وقت ترس صداقت نشان می‌دهد، چقدر خوش شما می‌آید؟

هیچ خوشم نمی‌آید	اکثراً خوشم نمی‌آید	اکثراً خوشم می‌آید	بسیار زیاد خوشم می‌آید
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

وقتی یک شخصیت تلویزیونی از خود در وقت غمگینی صداقت نشان می‌دهد، چقدر خوش شما می‌آید؟

هیچ خوشم نمی‌آید	اکثراً خوشم نمی‌آید	اکثراً خوشم می‌آید	بسیار زیاد خوشم می‌آید
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

وقتی یک شخصیت تلویزیونی از خود در وقت خشم صداقت نشان می‌دهد، چقدر خوش شما می‌آید؟

هیچ خوشم نمی‌آید	اکثراً خوشم نمی‌آید	اکثراً خوشم می‌آید	بسیار زیاد خوشم می‌آید
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

وقتی یک شخصیت تلویزیونی از خود در وقت خوشحالی صداقت نشان می‌دهد، چقدر خوش شما می‌آید؟

هیچ خوشم نمی‌آید	اکثراً خوشم نمی‌آید	اکثراً خوشم می‌آید	بسیار زیاد خوشم می‌آید
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

وقتی یک شخصیت تلویزیونی که بسیار به خود مفتخر است از خود صداقت نشان می‌دهد، چقدر خوش شما می‌آید؟

هیچ خوشم نمی‌آید	اکثراً خوشم نمی‌آید	اکثراً خوشم می‌آید	بسیار زیاد خوشم می‌آید
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

وقتی یک شخصیت تلویزیونی که به دیگران حسادت می‌کند از خود صداقت نشان می‌دهد، چقدر خوش شما می‌آید؟

هیچ خوشم نمی‌آید	اکثراً خوشم نمی‌آید	اکثراً خوشم می‌آید	بسیار زیاد خوشم می‌آید
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

تشکر از سهم گیریتان!!!