

Have and Show Emotions

Research report



Argentina

Scientific project management

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Implementation in Argentina

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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 Argentinian sample comprised 204 questionnaires and induced the following results:

- In Argentina, as well as in other countries, joy is the emotion most frequently experienced.
- In comparison, Argentinian children are particularly proud of themselves.
- Argentinian children are emotionally expressive: they demonstrate their feelings of pride, grief, fear and anger more openly than others.
- Argentinian girls show their feelings of fear, grief and envy more often than the Argentinian boys.
- Feeling emotions like anger and envy decreases with age among Argentinian children.
- Younger children laugh more often and show their sadness more frequently.
- Argentinian 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.

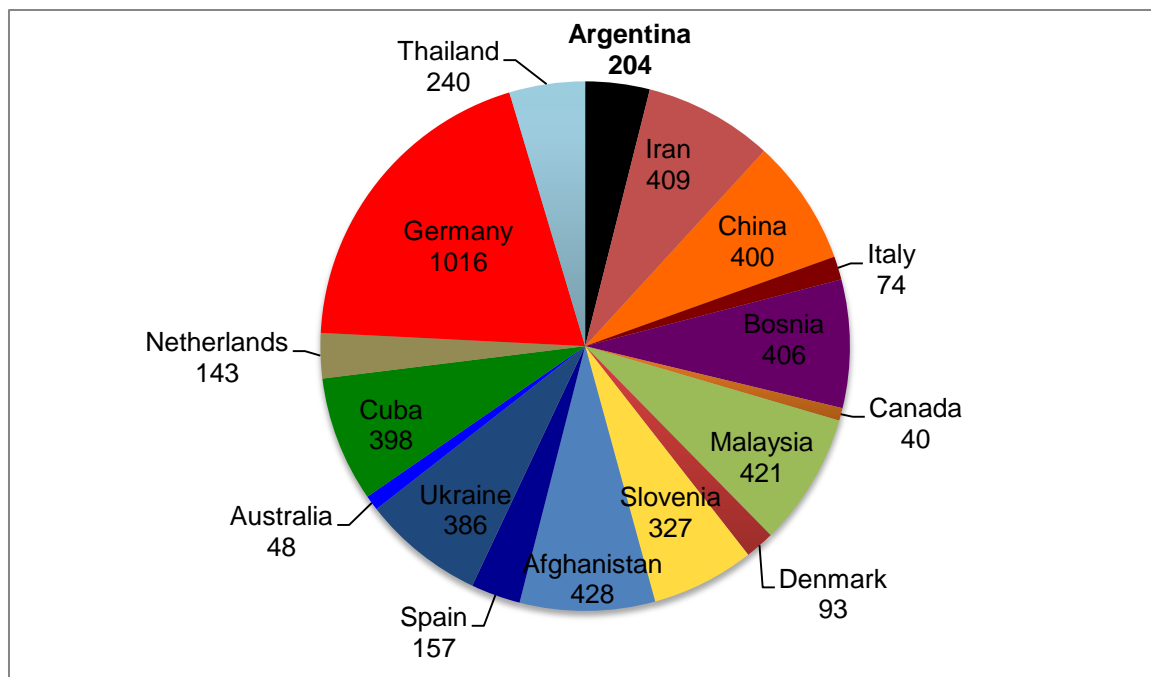
1. Objective and sample

The objective of the international study 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 Argentina, 204 children and preteens participated in the study with the amount of girls and boys evenly distributed.

Age category	Boys (n=99)	Girls (n=105)
6 – 9 years (n=80)	20% (n=40)	20% (n=40)
10 – 12 years (n=61)	14% (n=29)	16% (n=32)
13 – 15 years (n=63)	15% (n=30)	16% (n=33)

III. 2: Sampling distribution – Argentina

2. Results¹

2.1 Emotion “joy”

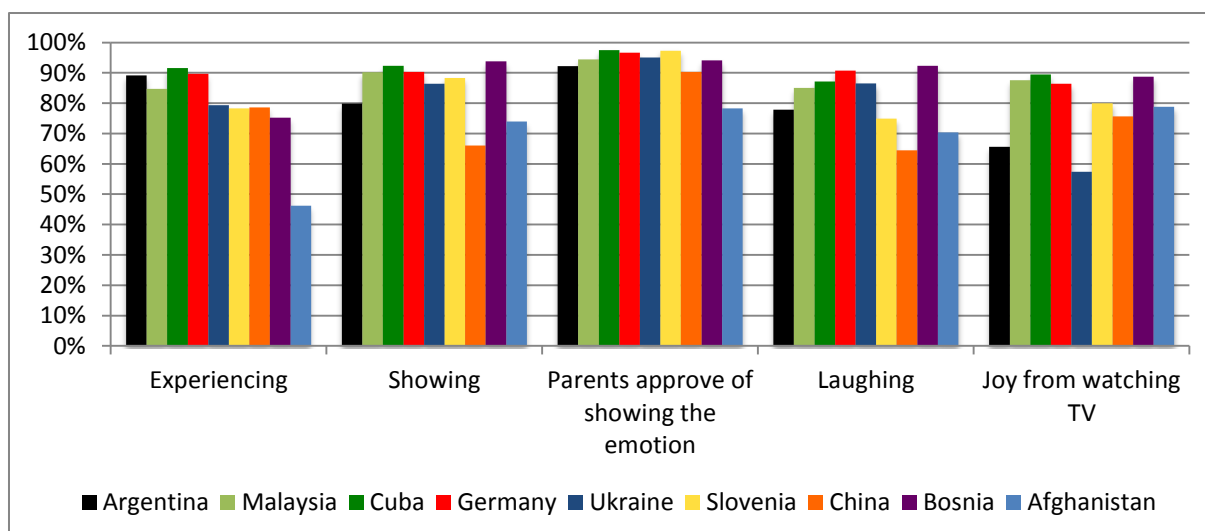
The first emphasis of the questionnaire was put on the emotion joy. All items in the questionnaire were rated on a 4-point Likert scale. Participating children and preteens were asked about their recent experiences of joy: *“How often did you feel really happy in the past 7 days?”* and *“Was there a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

Argentinian children laugh less often

With respect to the emotion joy, the international comparison shows that 90% of the Argentinian children experienced this emotion in the past 7 days, although they do not always show it. Argentinian respondents laugh less often than most of the children from other countries, although most of the Argentinian children assume that their parents would approve their showing of joy. Only two thirds of the Argentinian children and preteens state that TV has triggered feelings of joy at least once. Only Ukraine attains a lower result in this category.

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

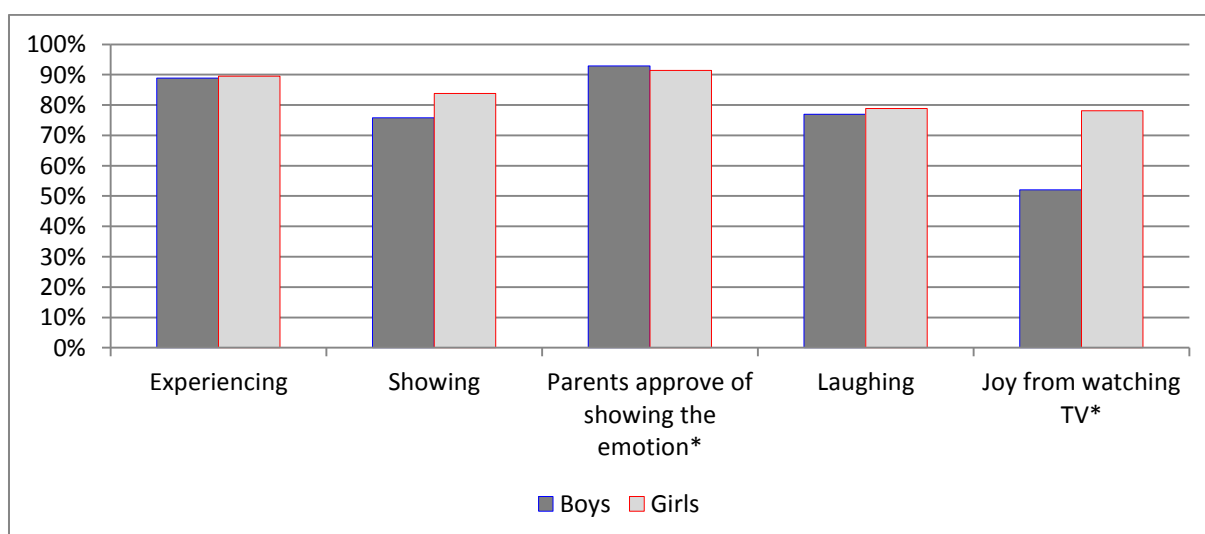
² The detailed questionnaire can be found in the appendix.



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 and that girls experience joy as a consequence of watching TV more often than boys. Yet regarding gender there are no further differences.

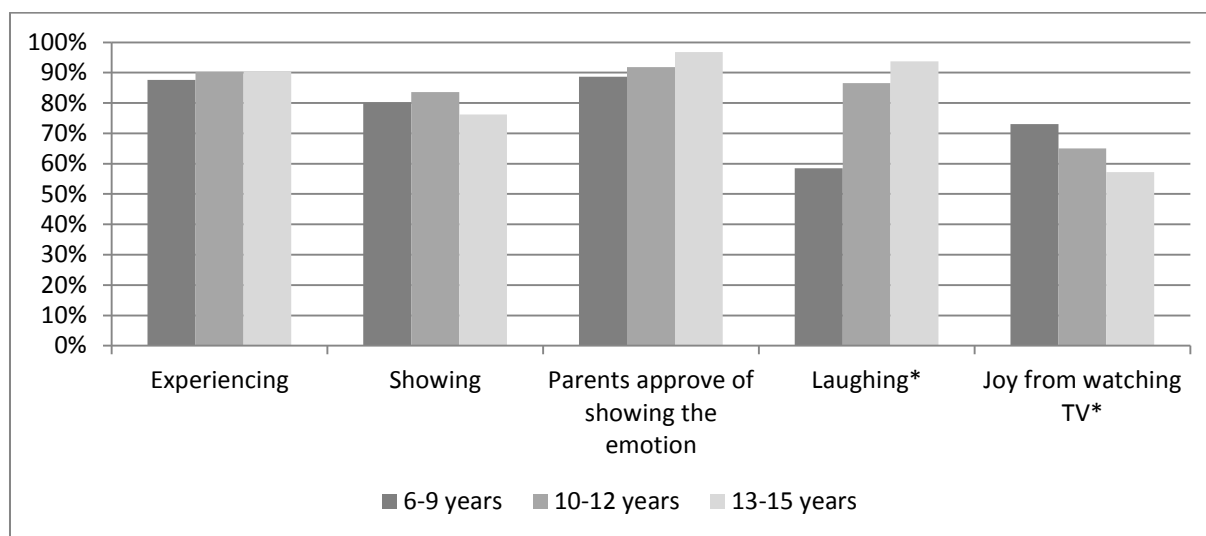


III. 4: Differences in terms of showing and experiencing the emotion “joy” by gender – agreement

Younger children laugh less often

Age-differences become apparent significantly in the category “laughing” as well as in the emotional experiences triggered by TV. 94% of all 13- to 15-year-olds state having laughed out loud at least once in the past seven days. Among the 6- to 9-year-olds, by contrast, only 59% laughed out loud in the previous week. Additionally, only about 60% 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

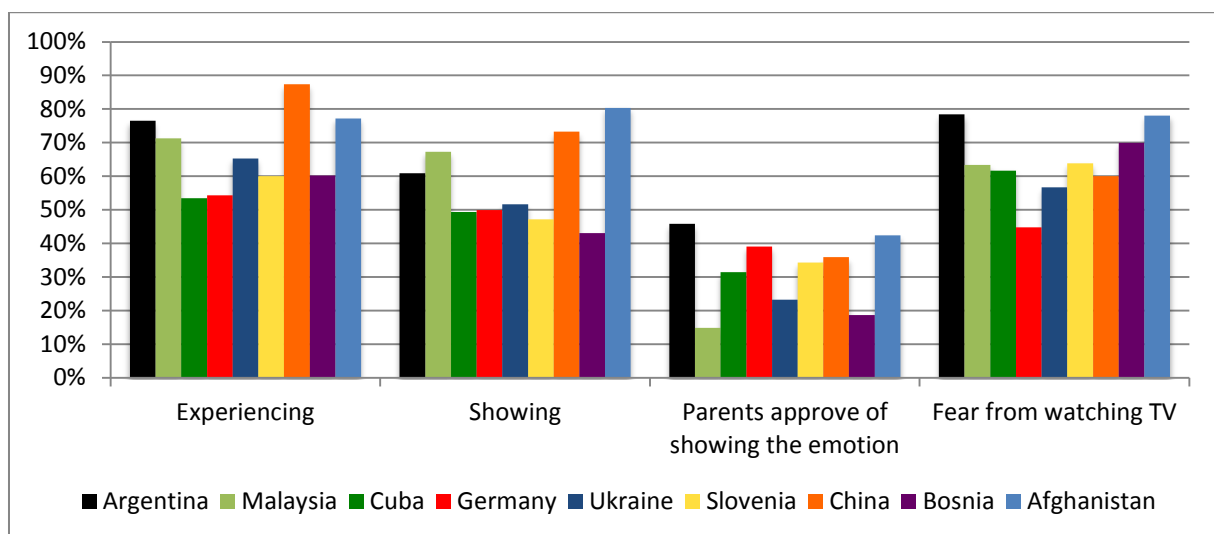
2.2 Emotion “fear”

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?*”

Argentinian children often experience fear

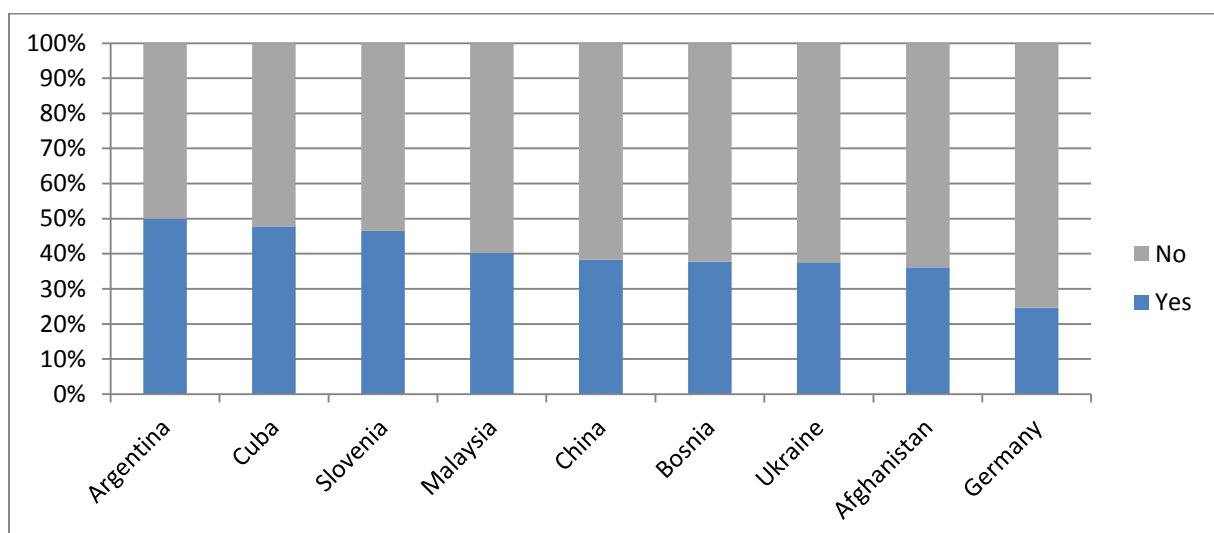
The country-comparison reveals that Argentinian children experience fear more frequently than the respondents of other countries.³ Only China and Afghanistan attain higher results in this category. Argentinian children don’t always show their fear, even though nearly every second child thinks that their parents would approve the expression of this emotion. On top of that, almost 80% of the Argentinian respondents have already experienced fear as a consequence of watching TV.

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



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

Beyond that, five out of 10 children state that they had had a nightmare from watching something on TV at least once. With this result, Argentina ranks on first place in the international comparison. 155 children and preteens answered the question which show or movie made them feel anxious. In this context *Child’s Play* (n=24) was most often mentioned followed by *The Conjuring* (n=11), *The Ring* (n=9), and *Paranormal Activity* (n=8).⁴

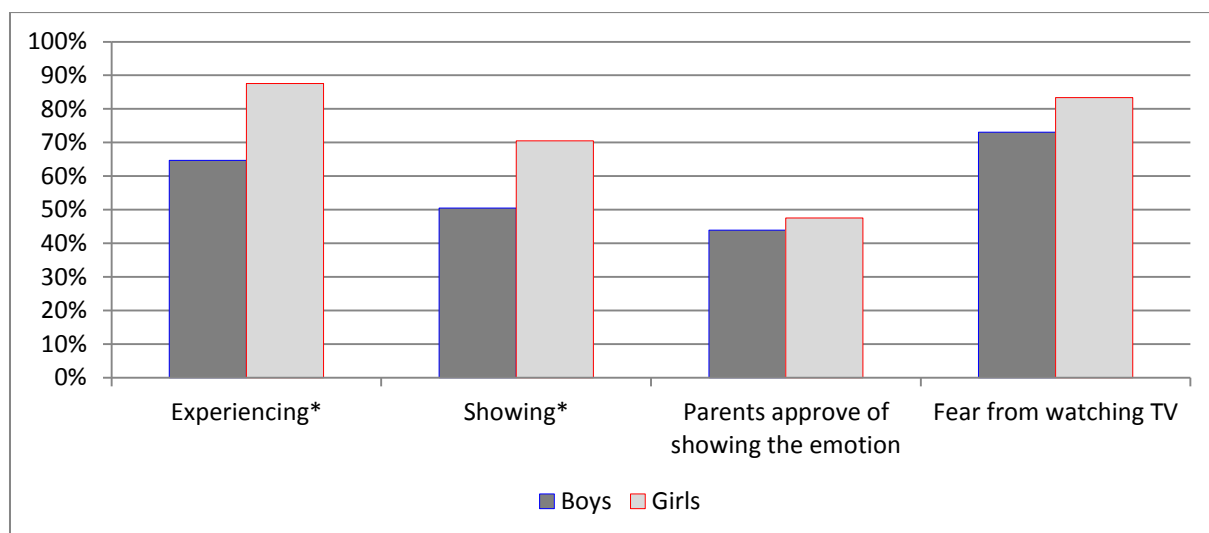


III. 7: Overview of “Nightmares from watching TV”

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

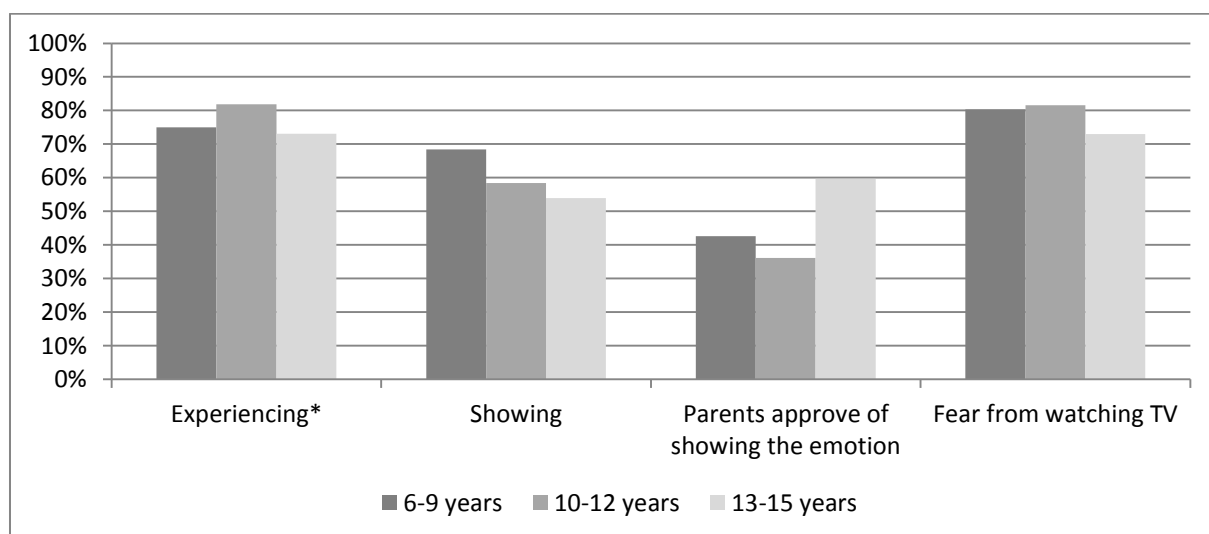
The gender comparison reveals that boys experience fear less often than girls. In addition, girls express their feelings of fear more and experience fear from watching TV more frequently than boys.



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 feelings of fear. In particular the 6- to 9-year-olds state that they often express fear whereas the oldest respondents show fear the least often, even though they think their parents would approve showing fear. However, there are less differences with respect to experiencing this emotion – older respondents experience fear as often as the younger ones.



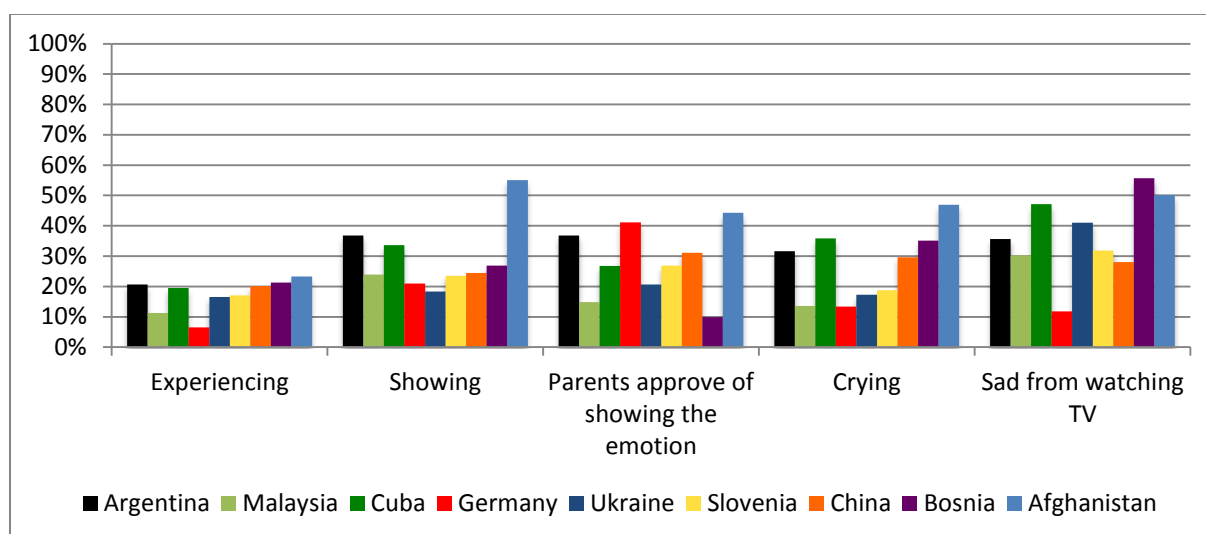
III. 9: Differences in terms of experiencing and showing the emotion “fear” by age – agreement

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.

Argentinian demonstrate their feelings of grief more openly

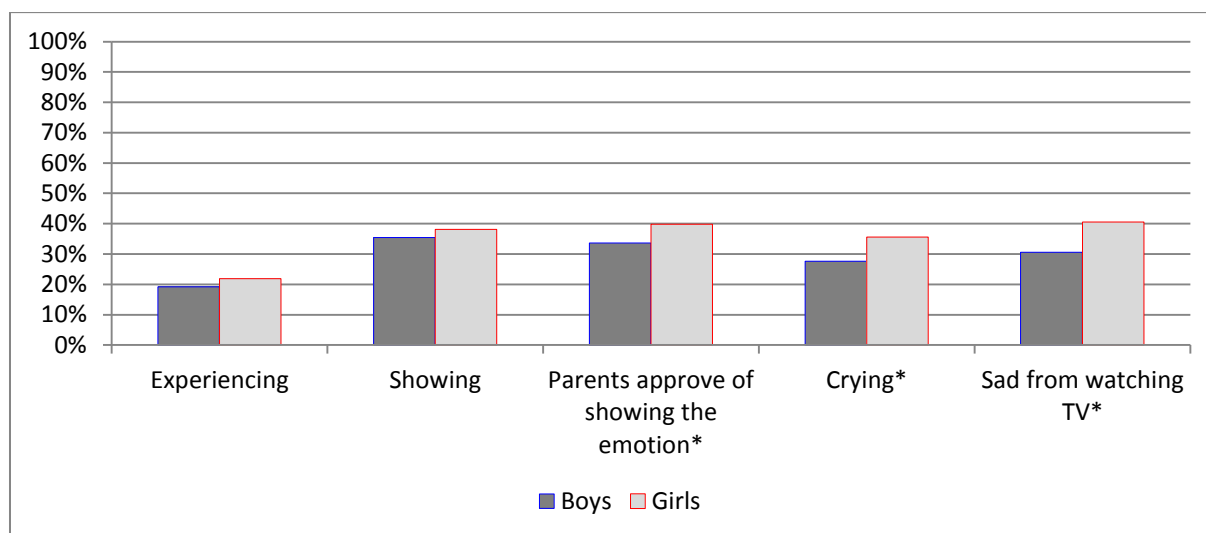
The international comparison demonstrates that Argentinian children and preteens experience sadness more often than the respondents from other countries. Moreover, Argentinian children demonstrate their feelings of grief more openly and cry more often than others. In this context, Argentinian participants name mostly anger as reason for this emotional outburst, followed by pain and grief. Beyond that, nearly four out of 10 children assume that the expression of sadness is approved by their parents. Additionally, more than one third experienced sadness as a consequence of watching TV.



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

Girls cry and show grief more often

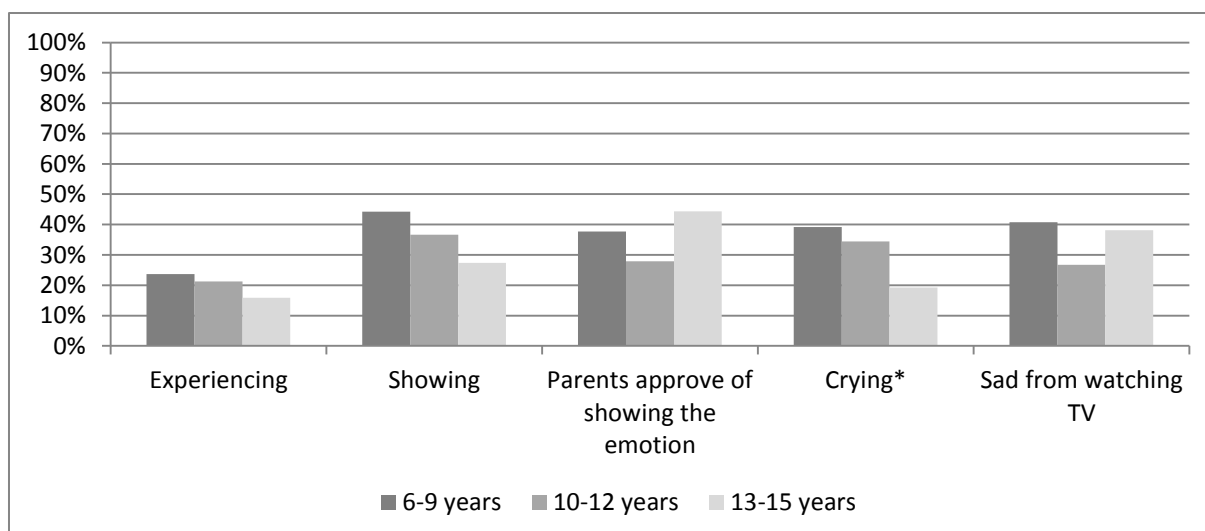
The gender comparison reveals that girls show their feelings of sadness more often and cry more often than boys. The reasons why girls cry are feelings of pain and anger whereas boys cry because of anger and grief. Beyond that, girls assume more often than boys that their parents approve showing this 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

Younger children show sadness more often

The age comparison reveals that younger children experience sadness more often than older ones and also the willingness to show grief decreases with advancing age. In a similar manner decreases the frequency of crying. Beyond that, the oldest and the youngest respondents refer to emotionally charged TV events with almost equal frequency.



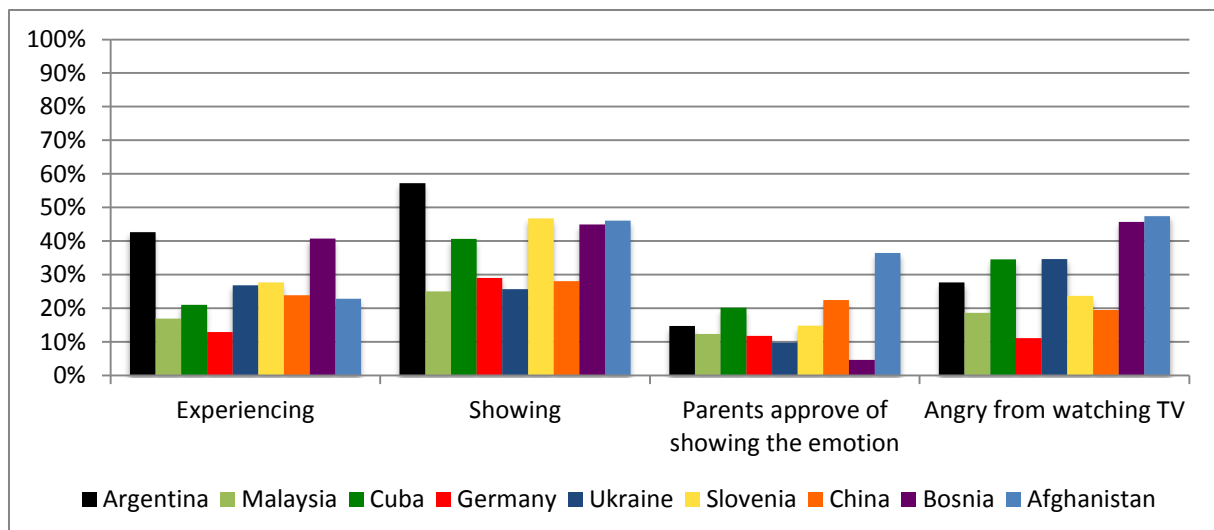
III. 12: Differences in terms of experiencing and showing the emotion “sadness” by age – agreement

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?*”

Argentinian children experience a lot of anger

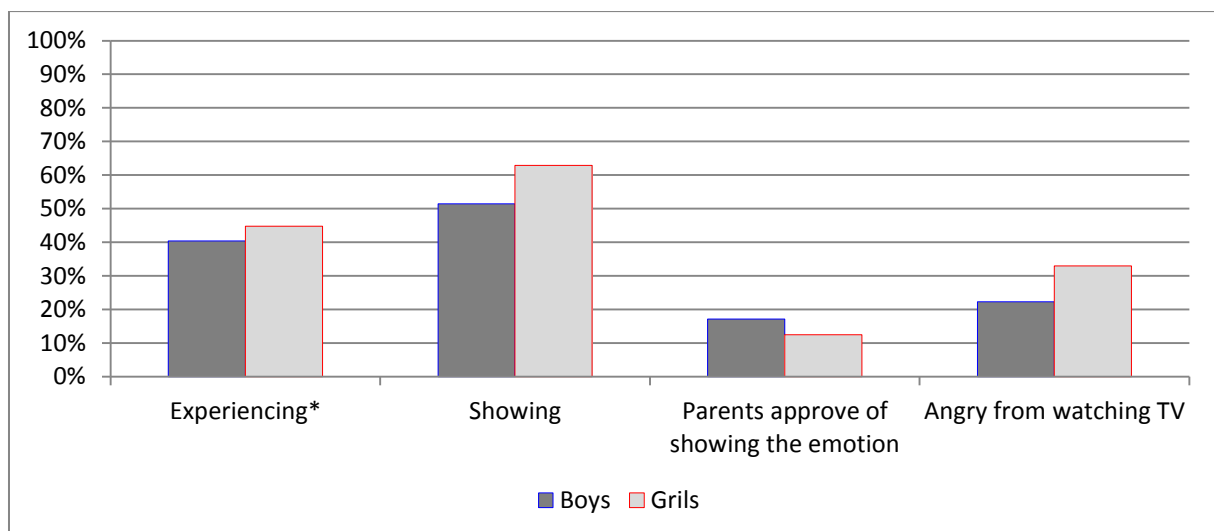
Argentinian children and preteens experience anger more often than the respondents from other countries. This applies also to the showing of the emotion where the Argentinian participants rank first. No other country attains higher results in these two categories. Interestingly, the parents’ approval of showing this emotion is considered very low.



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

Girls show anger more often

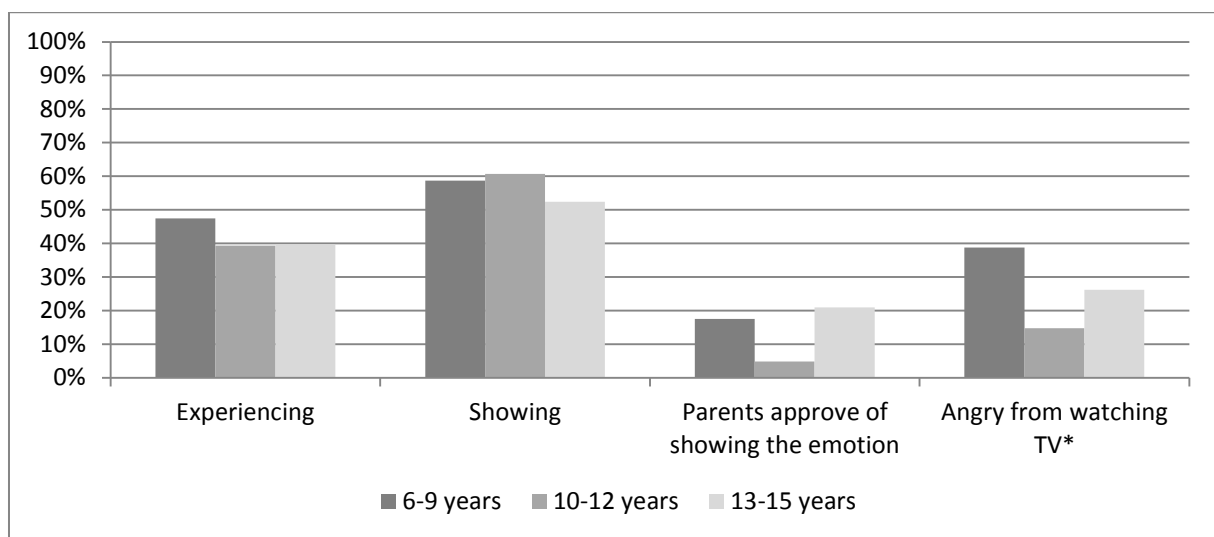
The gender comparison reveals that girls experience and show anger more often than boys, even though boys assume more often than girls that their parents approve the expression of this emotion. In addition, girls experience anger from watching TV more frequently than boys.



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

Anger: an emotion for the younger ones

The age comparison shows that younger respondents experience and express anger more often than older ones, although all three age categories consider their parents’ approval of showing this emotion to be very low. Beyond that, especially the youngest respondents experienced anger as a consequence of watching TV.



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

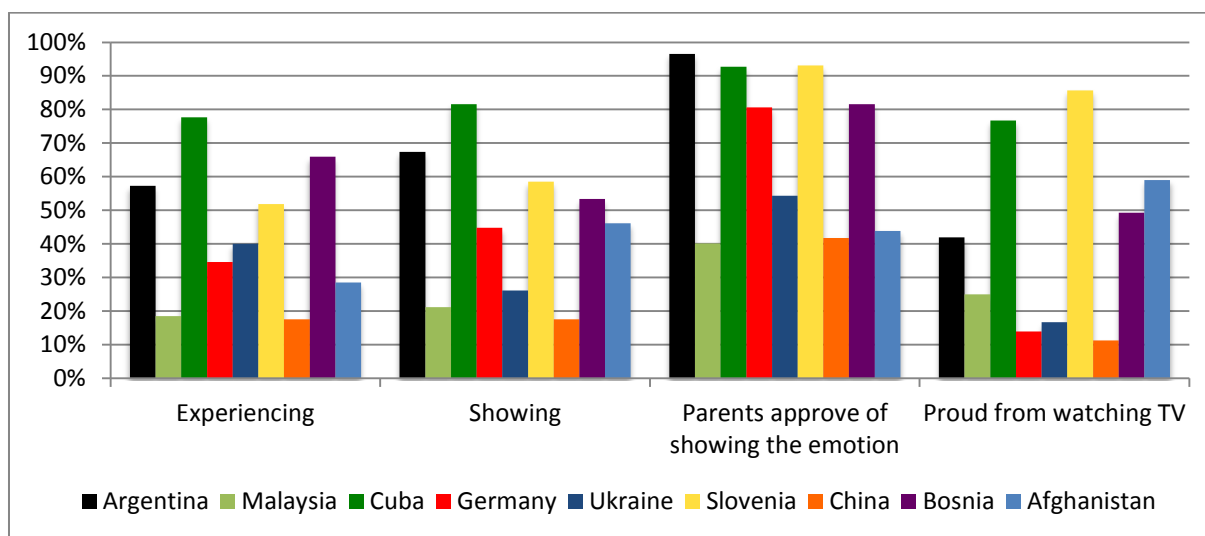
2.5 Emotion “pride”

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.

Argentinian children are proud

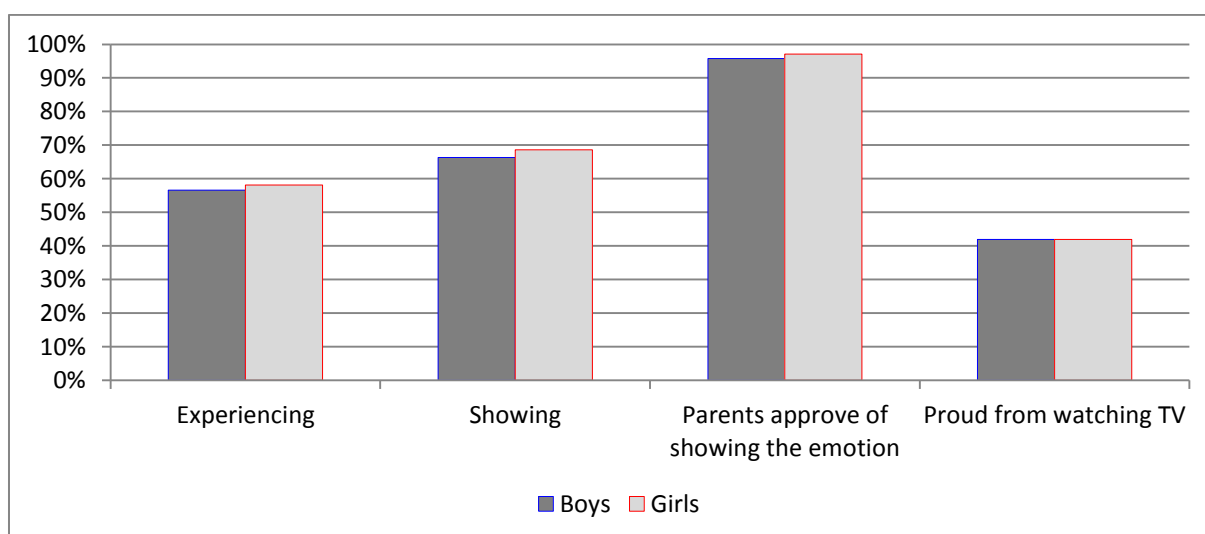
Regarding the frequency of experiencing pride, Argentinian children and preteens rank above the international average. While only about 20% of the Malaysian respondents experience this emotion often or permanently, almost 60% of the Argentinian participants report about having experienced this emotion. If the Argentinian participants experience pride, the emotion is related to their abilities, their talents or their family. The country comparison also reveals that Argentinian children and preteens show pride more often than they experience it. On top of that, more

than 95% of the Argentinian participants state 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

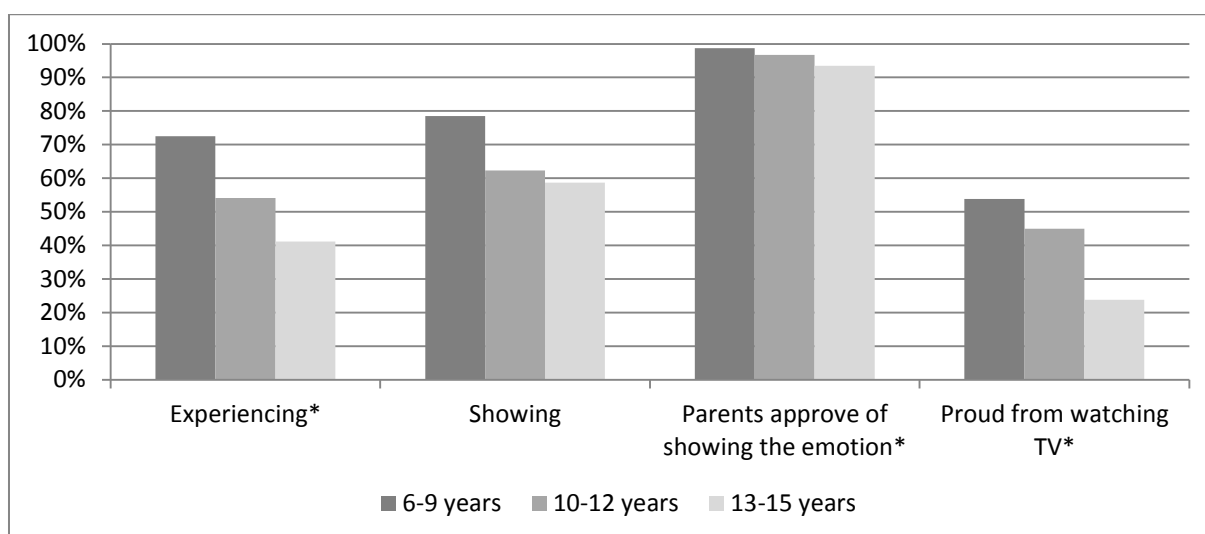
There are no significant gender differences with regard to the emotion “pride”.



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

Pride: an emotion for the younger ones

Comparing the age groups we can see that pride is experienced less frequently and also shown less often with advancing age. Furthermore, the older the respondents get, the smaller is their faith that their parents would approve that they show their feelings of pride, even though the level stays very high. In addition, the experience of pride triggered by TV events, decreases with advancing age.



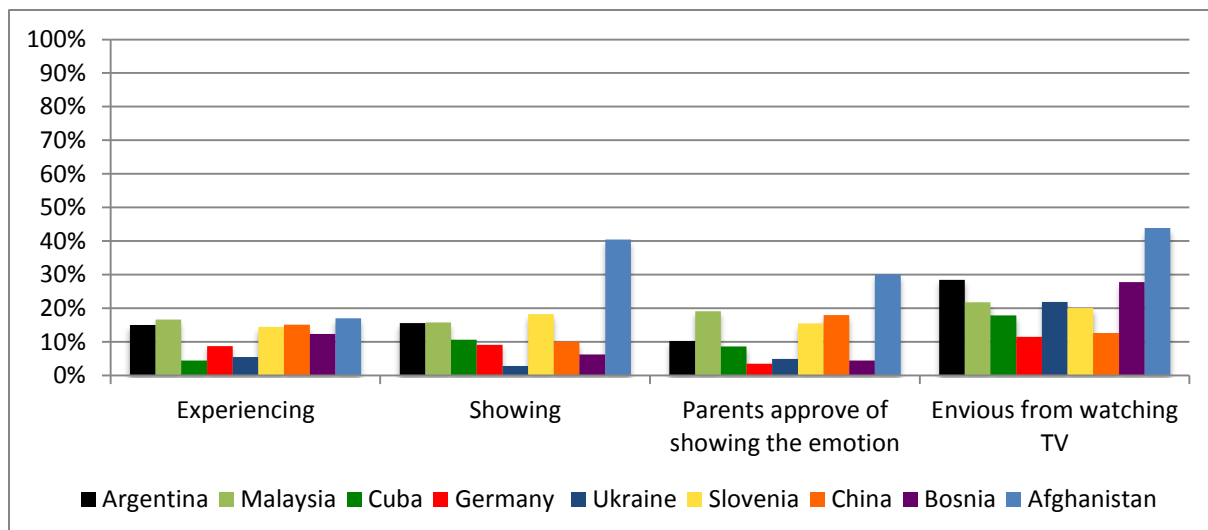
III. 18: Differences in terms of experiencing and showing the emotion “pride” by age – agreement

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.

Argentinian children are more often envious

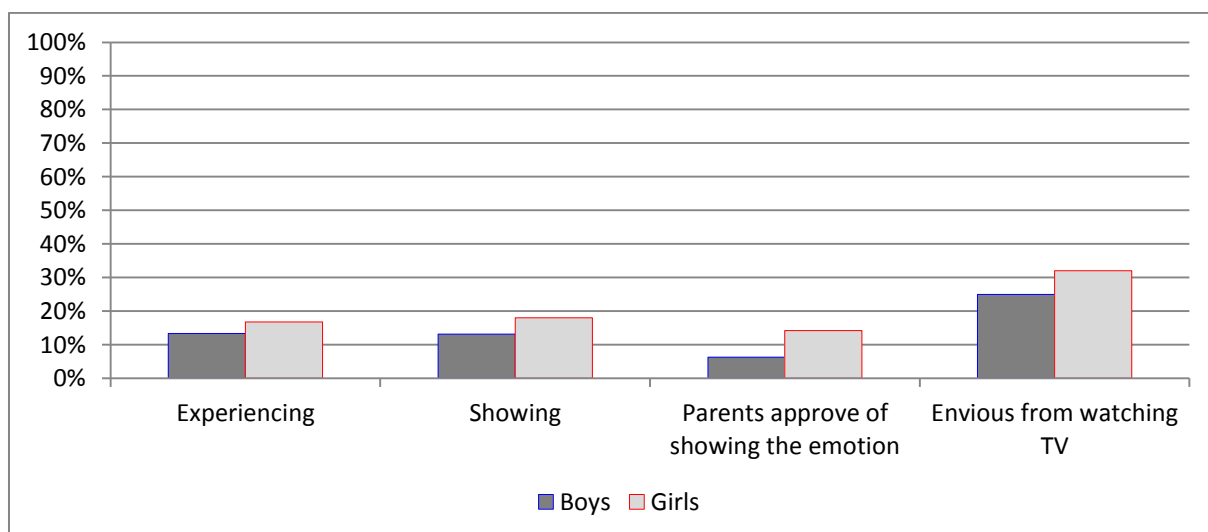
The international country comparison reveals that Argentinian children and preteens experience to a certain extent envy more often than the respondents of other countries. Regarding the frequency of showing envy, the Argentinian participants also rank in the upper mid-range. Argentinian children especially envy other people’s material possessions.



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

Girls experience and show envy more often

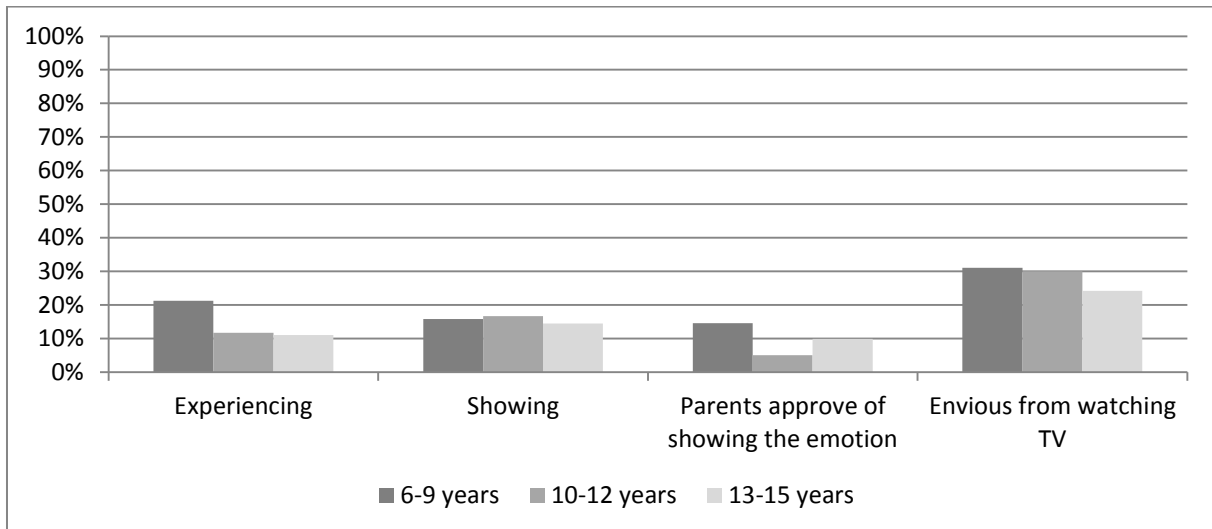
The gender comparison reveals that girls experience feelings of envy more often than boys and show this emotion more frequently. Moreover, girls experience envy as a consequence of watching TV more often than boys



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

Envy decreases with advancing age

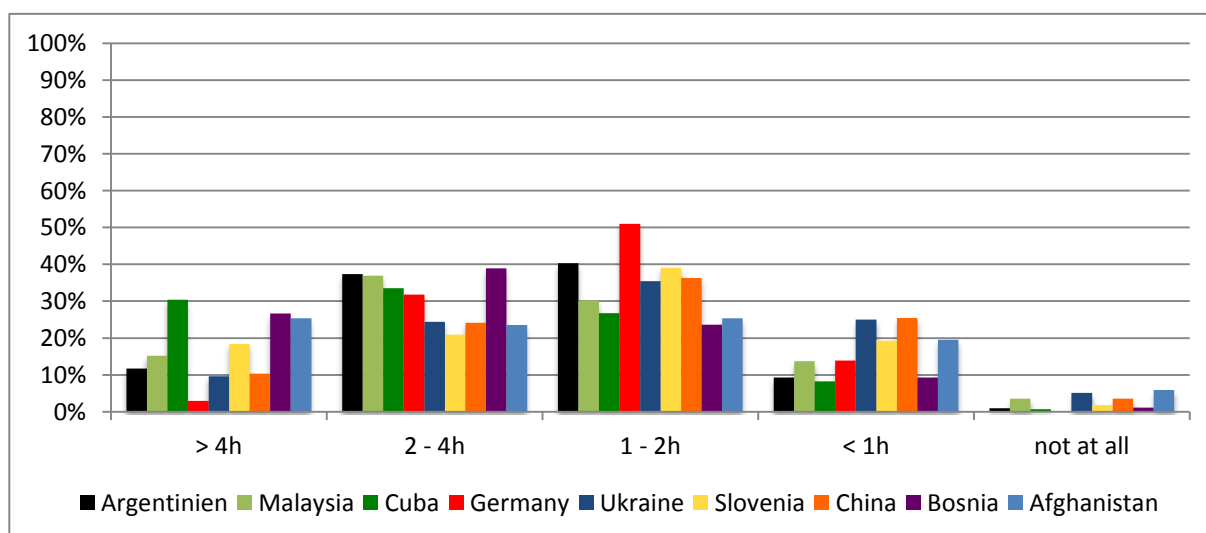
The age comparison reveals that feelings of envy are more frequently stated by the youngest participants than by the older ones. Interestingly, there is no gender difference with respect to the frequency of showing this emotion. However, the assumption that the parents would accept showing feelings of envy decreases with advancing age.



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

2.7 TV viewing behavior and emotions on TV

The last part of the questionnaire focused on TV viewing behavior. First we wanted to know how often children and preteens of different countries watch TV. Thus we asked: “*How often do you watch TV?*”; and offered the following answer options: *daily, several times a week, once a week, rarely, or not at all*. Almost half of the Argentinian 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, Argentina ranks in the lower range.

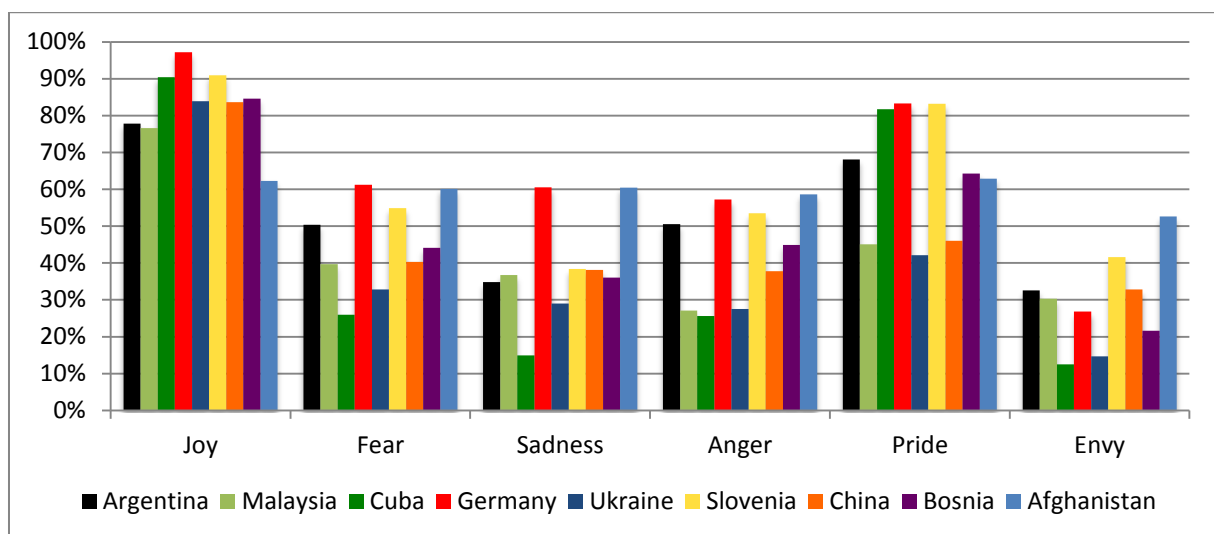


III. 22: Daily viewing time by country (n > 300) – agreement

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.

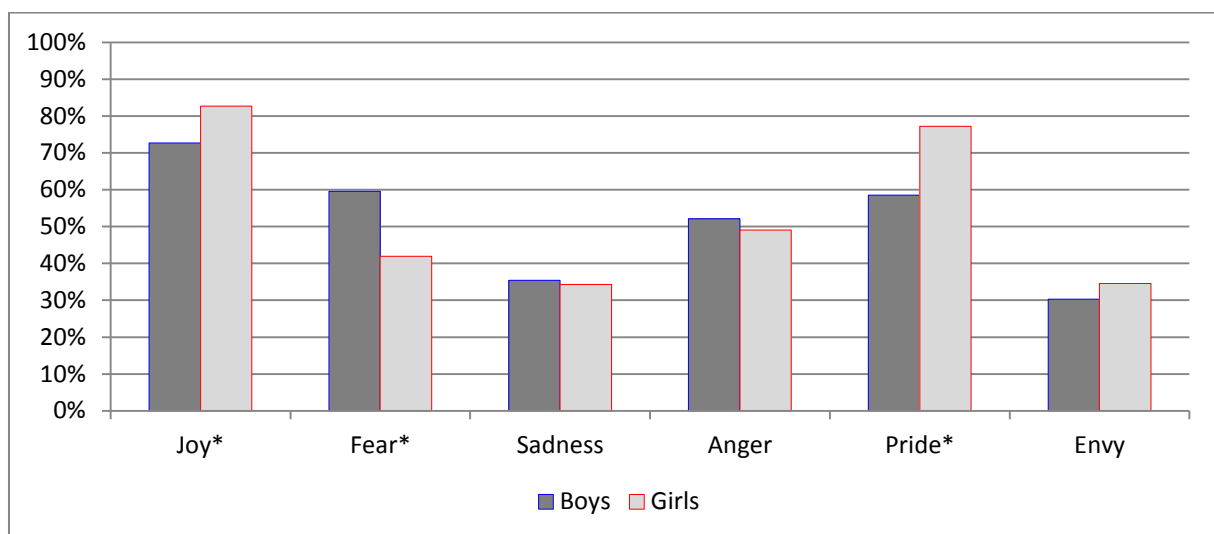
Joy is the emotion which the respondents in Argentina and in other countries of the international comparison wish to experience through TV characters. Second ranks the wish to experience pride, followed by the emotions anger and fear. Despite marked differences in levels between the countries, this ranking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



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

Boys want to see fear and anger

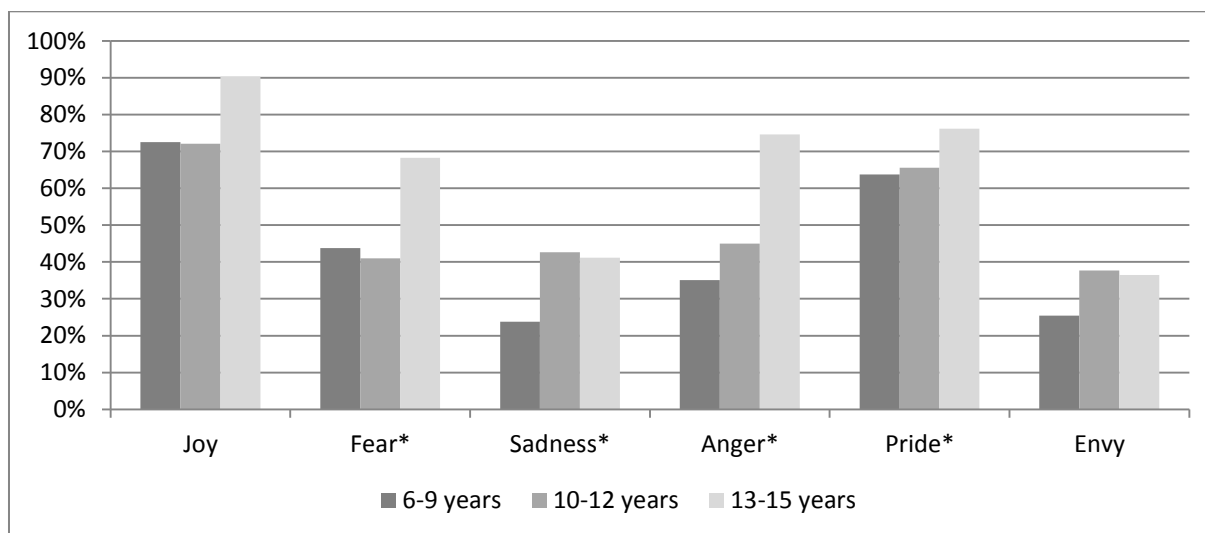
The gender comparison reveals that girls prefer the depiction of joy and pride by the characters in their favorite TV shows whereas boys like to see fear and anger.



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

Older children want TV characters to show more emotions

The comparison of different age groups reveals that with advancing age the children wish to see TV characters who show their emotions openly. For example among the 6- to 9-year-olds 70% want the TV characters to depict joy, among the 13- to 15-year-olds this number increases to 90%.



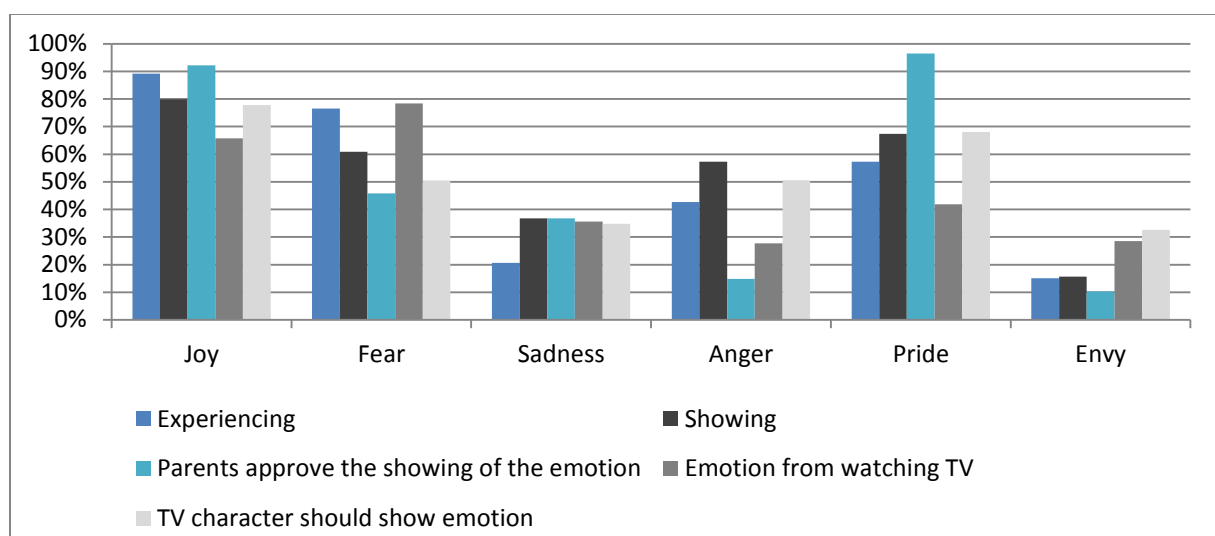
III. 25: TV characters and emotions by age – agreement

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 Argentinian sample comprised 204 questionnaires with boys and girls evenly distributed.

The results showed that joy is the emotion most frequently experienced by Argentinian children and preteens. But in comparison to children and preteens of the other countries Argentinian respondents show their joy less often and laugh less. Fear is the second most frequent emotion felt by children in Argentina, followed by pride. Moreover, the country comparison revealed that the Argentinian participants demonstrate their feelings of pride, sadness, fear and anger more openly than respondents from other countries. In consequence Argentinian children can be described as emotionally expressive. With respect to the expression of emotions, the Argentinian sample demonstrated that girls have a higher willingness than boys to show fear, sadness or envy.

For Argentinian children and preteens, TV is related to a feeling of fear. Five out of 10 children from Argentina can refer to a nightmare caused by a TV event. Yet they also experience that TV can cause joy. In addition, Argentinian participants by tendency wish that their TV characters would openly display their emotions. This wish increases with advancing age.



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

Cuestionario sobre la experiencia con las emociones y su demostración

Vamos preguntarte sobre ciertos sentimientos y sobre la TV. Por favor considera cuidadosamente cuán seguido experimentas ciertos sentimientos. No importa si es en casa, la escuela o en el trato con los padres y amigos, lo importante es tu honestidad !!

Primero vos: soy una nena ☐ un nene ☐ tengo _____ años.

Felicidad

¿Cuán seguido te sentiste realmente feliz en estos últimos 7 días?

Nunca	rara vez	bastante seguido	permanentemente
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

¿Cuánto le mostraste a otros que te sentiste realmente feliz?

Nada	apenas	un poco	muchísimo
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

¿Cuánto les gusta a tus padres que les muestres cuando estás realmente feliz?

No les gusta para nada	no les gusta mucho	les gusta bastante	les gusta muchísimo
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

En los últimos 7 días: Hubo algún momento en el que realmente tuviste que reír a carcajadas?

Ninguno	apenas	un poco	muchísimos
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

¿Te pones realmente feliz, de vez en cuando, por algo que ves en la TV ?

Para nada	apenas	un poco	muchísimo
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Miedo

¿Cuán seguido tuviste miedo en los últimos 7 días?

Nunca	rara vez	bastante seguido	permanentemente
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

¿Cuánto le mostraste a los otros que realmente sentiste miedo?

Nada	apenas	un poco	muchísimo
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

¿Cuánto les gusta a tus padres que les muestres cuando sentís miedo?

No les gusta para nada	no les gusta mucho	les gusta un poco	les gusta muchísimo
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

¿Sentís realmente miedo, de vez en cuando, por algo que ves en la TV?

Para nada	apenas	un poco	muchísimo
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

¿Qué programa o película te hizo sentir miedo?

Título: _____

¿A veces tenes pesadillas a partir de algo que viste en TV?

☐ Si ☐ No

Tristeza

¿Cuán seguido te sentiste triste en los últimos 7 días?

Nunca	alguna vez	bastante seguido	permanentemente
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

¿Cuánto le mostraste a otros cuando te sentiste realmente triste?

Nada	apenas	un poco	muchísimo
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

¿Cuánto les gusta a tus padres que les muestres cuando te sentís realmente triste?

No les gusta nada	no les gusta mucho	les gusta bastante	les gusta muchísimo
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

¿Tuviste que llorar por algo en los últimos 7 días?

Para nada	apenas	un poco	muchísimo
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Tuviste que llorar por ... dolor ☐ rabia ☐ pena ☐ diversión ☐ miedo ☐

¿Te pones realmente triste, de vez en cuando, con algo que ves en la TV ?

Para nada	apenas	un poco	muchísimo
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Enojo

¿Cuán seguido te sentiste realmente enojado en los últimos 7 días?

Nunca	alguna vez	bastante seguido	permanentemente
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

¿Cuánto le mostraste a los otros que te sentías realmente enojado?

Nada	apenas	un poco	muchísimo
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

¿Cuánto les gusta a tus padres que les muestres cuando te sentís realmente enojado?

No les gusta nada	no les gusta mucho	les gusta bastante	les gusta muchísimo
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

¿Te pones realmente enojado/a, de vez en cuando, por algo que ves en la TV ?

Para nada	apenas	un poco	muchísimo
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Orgullo

¿Cuán seguido te sentiste orgullosa/o en estos últimos 7 días?

Nunca	alguna vez	bastante seguido	permanentemente
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

¿Cuánto le mostraste a otros que te sentías realmente orgullosa/o?

Nada	apenas	un poco	muchísimo
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

¿Cuánto les gusta a tus padres que les muestres cuando te sentís realmente orgullosa/o?

No les gusta nada	no les gusta mucho	les gusta bastante	les gusta muchísimo
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

¿Te sentís realmente orgullosa/o, de vez en cuando, por algo que ves en la TV ?

Para nada	apenas	un poco	muchísimo
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

¿De qué sentiste orgullo?

Me sentí orgulloso de _____

Envidia

¿Cuán seguido te sentiste realmente envidiosa/o de otros en los últimos 7 días?

Nunca	alguna vez	bastante seguido	permanentemente
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

¿Cuánto le mostras a los otros cuando realmente sentís envidia de alguien?

nada	apenas	un poco	muchísimo
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

¿Cuánto le gusta a tus padres que les muestres cuando sentís envidia de alguien?

nada	no les gusta mucho	bastante	muchísimo
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

¿Te sentís realmente envidiosa/o, de vez en cuando, por algo que ves en la TV ?

Para nada	apenas	un poco	muchísimo
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

¿Qué envidiaste?

Envidié _____

Ahora queremos saber algo acerca de la manera en la que consumís televisión

¿Cuán seguido ves TV?

diariamente	muchas veces x semana	una vez x semana	rara vez	nada
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

¿Cuántas horas de TV ves por día?

Más de 4 hs.	De 2 a 4 hs.	De 1 a 2 hs.	Menos de 1 hora	nada
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Por favor pensá en tu programa favorito de TV y en otros programas que ves en TV.

¿Te gusta cuando los personajes muestran honestamente que están realmente felices?

No me gusta para nada	No me gusta tanto	Me gusta bastante	Me gusta mucho
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

¿Te gusta cuando los personajes muestran honestamente que realmente sienten miedo?

No me gusta para nada	No me gusta tanto	Me gusta bastante	Me gusta mucho
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

¿Te gusta cuando los personajes muestran honestamente que están realmente tristes?

No me gusta para nada	No me gusta tanto	Me gusta bastante	Me gusta mucho
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

¿Te gusta cuando los personajes muestran honestamente que están realmente enojados?

No me gusta para nada	No me gusta tanto	Me gusta bastante	Me gusta mucho
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

¿Te gusta cuando los personajes muestran honestamente que están realmente orgullosas/os de ellas/os mismas/os?

No me gusta para nada	No me gusta tanto	Me gusta bastante	Me gusta mucho
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

¿Te gusta cuando los personajes muestran honestamente que sienten envidia de alguien?

No me gusta para nada	No me gusta tanto	Me gusta bastante	Me gusta mucho
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Gracias por tu participación!!! 😊