

Media Habits of Immigrants:

TV Viewing Habits of Immigrants in Rotterdam

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ABSTRACT

Rotterdam is one of the most multicultural cities of the Netherlands. People from 175 nationalities live in this city (City of Rotterdam, 2016). Immigrants form a substantial part of the population in Rotterdam (CBS, 2017). Within the media field, immigrants are a large consumer group (Bink, 2002; CBS, 2017; Butter and Önce, 2010). However, the media needs of immigrants can vary significantly: Because of their diverse cultural backgrounds what immigrants expect from media can differ from the expectations of local people (Anjum & Michele, 2014; Bakoy, 2006; Bink, 2002; Butter and Önce, 2010; Sun & Sinclair, 2014). Therefore, to provide appropriate media content, it is important to understand the media consumption of immigrants more deeply. Additionally, studies on media habits can help form an understanding of the dynamics of acculturation and assist with the integration process into society (Walker, 1999; Reichenberg, 2016).

This thesis aims to investigate the media consumption of immigrants living in Rotterdam, to be precise, their TV viewing habits. The research question set for this study is as follows: What are the media consumption habits of immigrants in Rotterdam while watching television via cable, IP-TV, satellite and the Internet?

Moreover, there are two main directions for this research. The first one seeks to understand what the devices are mainly used by immigrants living in Rotterdam to access TV content. The second direction aims to investigate what the main goals pursued by immigrants living in Rotterdam when watching Dutch TV content and TV content produced in their country of origin. In order to gather the information needed, a survey was conducted (n=570). The analysis of the data was performed by means of frequency tables. The study considered a subset of six ethnic groups living in the Rotterdam: African, Asian, Eastern European, EU, Islamic and Latin American immigrants (n=494). Each of these ethnic group includes first-, second- and third- generation immigrants.

The results of this study show that the dominant means used to access TV content are laptop/ notebook/ netbook (for Asian, Eastern European and EU immigrants), cell phone/ iPhone (for Islamic and Latin American immigrants) and cable subscription (for African immigrants). Furthermore, the dominant goal of immigrants when watching TV content produced in their country of origin is obtaining news (for African, Asian, Eastern European and

EU immigrants) and finding a basis for conversation and social interaction (for Islamic and Latin American immigrants). Last but not least, the dominant goal for all ethnic groups considered when watching Dutch TV is obtaining news.

KEYWORDS: immigrants; Rotterdam; TV viewing habits; frequency tables; survey.

PREFACE

The Rotterdam Immigrant Project is a multi-method, multi-year research project lead by Dr. Jeremiah P. Spence, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Global and International Communication at Erasmus University Rotterdam (EUR). The primary objective of the project is to develop a deep understanding of immigrants living in the Rotterdam metropolitan area, with a specific focus on the question of the relationships between: 1. Entrepreneurial habits, media and cultural capital among immigrants; and 2. Media habits and acculturation among immigrants. To address these two questions, two separate approaches were pursued. In order to examine the question of entrepreneurial habits, a strategy of grounded theory-orientated qualitative research was undertaken by a team consisting of two master's students and one undergraduate student. In order to examine the media habits and acculturation question, the strategy of a closed qualitative survey was pursued by a team of one master's student and eight undergraduate students.

The Rotterdam Immigrant Survey was designed jointly by Dr. Spence, the master's student and the undergraduate students, resulting in a 10-page long survey providing a detailed examination of the media habits of the responding immigrants. Initially, the plan called for a randomized sampling technique centered on block walking in sections of Rotterdam identified by the Dutch Statistical Agency as containing high concentrations of immigrant households; however, numerous factors, most beyond the control of research team, made collecting a randomized sample impossible. Shortly after beginning data collection, the decision was made, given the reality on the ground in the community, to shift to a non-randomized quota sample data collection technique focusing on collecting surveys from immigrants in the immigrant neighborhoods. The most important impact of this change is that all resulting statistical analyses from the surveys utilize non-parametric statistical tests.

After all the surveys were collected, a total of 570 surveys were processed utilizing Qualtrics for data entry as a bridge to SPSS. While all the students on the research team contributed to the design and collection of the surveys in the community as well as data entry each student is obliged to have a unique research question, perform a unique statistical analysis and write a distinctly unique thesis based on the survey data (Spence, 2017).

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1. Introduction

This thesis is a part of a larger project that aims to explore innovation and entrepreneurial development in Rotterdam. Each paper within this project considers certain components. This thesis investigates television broadcast development in Rotterdam, namely the TV viewing behavior of immigrants living in Rotterdam.

Furthermore, this thesis focuses on several aspects. The first is to investigate what devices are utilized by immigrants to get TV content. It is noteworthy that the distribution of media content is one of the most current topics within academic and media fields. There are a large number of studies that consider what devices can be used by immigrants to access local and transnational TV content. For example, Anjum and Michele (2014), Butter and Önce (2010), Bink (2002), Stichting Kijkonderzoek (2017), Mediamonitor (2016), Sun and Sinclair (2014) consider a variety of aspects related to the media distribution process in ethnic communities. These authors suggest that there is a variety of devices that can be used to access TV content such as cable subscription, satellite, IP TV¹, Internet and so on. However, some of these devices are more or less widespread among certain ethnic communities. The second focus is the goals pursued by immigrants when watching Dutch TV content and ethnic TV content. There is also a range of studies investigating the motivations of immigrants for watching TV. For example, Anjum and Michele (2014), Bakoy (2006), Reichenberg (2016), Sun and Sinclair (2016), Walker (1999) consider the different goals pursued by ethnic minorities when watching local TV and ethnic TV such as obtaining news, self-education, finding a basis for conversation and social interaction and so on. Even though there is a variety of goals that potentially could be pursued by immigrants, these authors suggest that for a certain type of TV content (local and transnational) there are certain dominant goals pursued by ethnic minorities.

In view of the aforementioned information, this study aims to investigate the following research question: What are the media consumption habits of immigrants in Rotterdam while watching television via cable, IP-TV, satellite and the Internet?

Moreover, to answer the main research question, a number of sub-questions can be distinguished:

- What are the dominant means used by immigrants living in Rotterdam to get TV content?

¹ Internet Protocol television (IP TV) is the delivery of the television contents based on Internet Protocol; IP TV works via a devices that provides a wide range of TV channels from around the world through an Internet connection (Taplin, 2005).

- What are the goals pursued by immigrants living in Rotterdam when watching Dutch TV content?
- What are the goals pursued by immigrants living in Rotterdam when watching TV content produced in their country of origin?

It should be mentioned that I chose to investigate the TV viewing habits of immigrants living in Rotterdam for several reasons: First, during the primary analysis of the Dutch media field, infrastructure and demographics in the Netherlands, I discovered that media habits of immigrants can differ to the media habits of the locals. Depending on their cultural background, consumers may have distinct requirements for the content, the way it is produced and delivered (Anjum & Michele, 2014; Bakoy, 2006; Bink, 2002; Butter and Önce, 2010; Sun & Sinclair, 2014). Additionally, it was found that immigrants form a substantial part of potential consumption of media in Rotterdam. In 2016, immigrants formed 49,8% of total market share (CBS, 2017). Furthermore, Rotterdam is one of the most multicultural cities in the Netherlands where immigrants of 175 nationalities live (City of Rotterdam, 2016). Despite the fact that there are a number of studies providing information on media habits of immigrants in Rotterdam (Bink & Massaro, 2007; Bink, 2002; De Beule & Triepels, 2011), this city has not yet been deeply investigated. Last but not least, media habits must be investigated because they play an important role for immigrants coming to the Netherlands as media can assist in their integration into Dutch society (Walker, 1999; Reichenberg, 2016).

It is worth mentioning that this research was performed using a quantitative method. In order to gather the information needed a survey was conducted. The questionnaire was considered suitable for a number of reasons, such as time and cost efficiency as well as gathering recent data directly from the sample (Fink, 2003; The Health Communication Unit, 1999; Bel, 1996). Eventually, 154 (n=154) questionnaires were collected for the present thesis. However, it is not the whole study size. The survey was performed together with a group of nine people (eight undergraduate students and me). The total number of the questionnaires gathered by all of us is 570 (n=570).

It should be mentioned that the thesis presented considers a subset consisting of six ethnic groups coming from the following regions: African countries, Asian countries, East European countries, EU countries, Islamic countries and Latin American countries (n=494). In order to analyze the data, SPSS Statistics was used. This software is a widely utilized means to analyze data using a range of statistical tools (Bryman & Cramer, 2011). Within this thesis, SPSS Statistics was used to construct frequency tables.

In theoretical and practical terms, the investigation of TV viewing habits of immigrants living in Rotterdam is a very current and valuable research for two reasons. First, there is a wide range of studies investigating the Dutch media field and media habits of ethnic minorities in the Netherlands such as Butter and Önce (2010), Bink (2002), Bink & Massaro (2007), Mediamonitor (2016), Stigting Kijkonderzoek (2017), and this thesis contributes to the scientific body of knowledge by providing recent data on a number of essential aspects. Namely, by means of the survey and statistical analysis, this study deepens the understanding of the devices used by ethnic minorities to access TV content and their goals when watching both Dutch and ethnic TV content. This thesis also provides an overview of the different studies exploring the media habits of immigrants when using local and transnational TV (Anjum & Michele, 2014; Butter & Önce, 2010; Bakoy, 2006; Bink, 2002; Sun & Sinclair, 2014). Thus, this thesis contributes to the development of theoretical perspectives related to media habits, and therefore it is a scientifically relevant study.

Second, this research may be very useful in practical terms for a number of reasons. As mentioned previously, investigating TV viewing habits of immigrants is a very current topic. Rotterdam is one of the cities with the largest number of immigrants in the Netherlands (CBS, 2017; City of Rotterdam, 2016). Noteworthy that Rotterdam has the largest Antillean community in the Netherlands. Besides, immigrants coming from countries such as Suriname, Turkey, Morocco and so on, contribute significantly to Rotterdam's population (World Population Review, 2017). Therefore, immigrants form a substantial part of the Dutch media market. It is worth mentioning that the media habits of immigrants should be studied more intensively since, in comparison to locals, immigrants can have very specific expectations of TV content that can be explained by their foreign background (Anjum & Michele, 2014; Bakoy, 2006; Bink, 2002; Butter and Önce, 2010; Sun & Sinclair, 2014). To be able to develop the TV content provided in the Netherlands, it is important to have a deeper understanding of the TV viewing expectations and media needs of immigrants. Furthermore, it is a very important fact that this study can provide a deeper understanding of the dynamics of acculturation and integration of immigrants via media sources. This is a highly important factor to consider since a proper utilization of this knowledge can lead to better interaction and communication between immigrants and native inhabitants (Walker, 1999; Zubrzycki, 1958; Bink, 2002).

Last but not least, the thesis is divided into several chapters. The first chapter introduces the research presenting the core information on the topic, methodology, relevance of the study and so on. The second chapter provides a theoretical framework based on a literature review. Most of all, it provides an overview of the studies that explore the devices used by immigrants to

access TV content and the goals pursued when watching Dutch TV and transnational TV. The third chapter presents the methodology applied for this research. Namely, it provides detail on sampling, how the survey was conducted, procedures performed in SPSS Statistics to analyze the data, and a number of decisions made when designing the research. The fourth chapter presents the data analysis. To be precise, this chapter provides the core output of frequency tables constructed in SPSS Statistics and their interpretation. Finally, the fifth chapter is a conclusion that provides the answers to the research question and corresponding sub-questions.

2.Theoretical framework

There is a considerable amount of research that investigates ethnic media and the media habits of people with the foreign backgrounds. These studies present a variety of views on a number of aspects related to the media habits of immigrants. Accordingly, all the studies considered are divided into two main sections: the devices used to get TV content, and the goals pursued by immigrants when watching TV content. It is worth mentioning that consideration of the studies that were conducted in different countries can provide a wider view (Elder, 1976). Therefore, to get a deeper understanding of media behavior of immigrants, this section presents a range of studies conducted not only in the Netherlands, but also in such countries as France, Canada, Pakistan, Sweden and so on.

2.1. TV content access among ethnic minorities

To begin with, an excellent example of research aiming to broaden the body of knowledge about the media habits of ethnic minorities is a large project named the Diasporic Minorities and their Media in the EU: a Mapping (EMTEL II Research, 2017). This project aims to investigate diasporic communities in terms of their media consumption in the EU member-states. One of the papers published within this project is called *Mapping Minorities and their Media: The National Context – The Netherlands* and is written by S. Bink (2002). This paper presents a considerable number of findings concerning the ethnic media and the media consumption habits within diasporic groups in the Netherlands. Bink suggests that during the last twenty-five years approximately, ethnic minorities have become a “structural component in media and cultural policy” of the Netherlands. This can be proven, for example, by the fact that in 1999, the Dutch government presented the policy paper on Media and Minorities Policy to the Lower House (Notitie Media- en Minderhedenbeleid, 1999). The goal of this policy paper is to contribute to

the integration of ethnic minorities in the Netherlands and to make Dutch media production and distribution fully meet the needs of multicultural society in the Netherlands. Even though the Dutch authorities seek to satisfy the media needs of all immigrants, Dutch terrestrial TV does not fully satisfy the expectations of people with foreign backgrounds. Therefore, to watch TV content, ethnic minorities choose alternatives such as satellite and the Internet. Bink states that satellite television subscriptions are especially widespread among immigrants living in the Netherlands. Bink notes that there is a great difference between Dutch terrestrial TV provided specifically for ethnic minorities and its alternatives. Dutch terrestrial TV focuses on ethnic minorities in relation to Dutch people, and on the place and role of diasporic communities in Dutch society. However, a substantial group of immigrants prefers to consume TV content that dovetails with the culture and language of their homelands. That is why the majority of immigrants choose TV content produced in their country of origin and provided in the Netherlands by alternatives such as satellite TV.

Another example is the report called *Allochtone jongeren Mediagebruik & mediawijsheid* written by Ewoud Butter & Seda Önce (2010). In this report, the authors analyze a wide range of aspects related to media usage of ethnic minorities living in the Netherlands. The authors state that the majority of immigrants living in the Netherlands consume TV content: almost every immigrant family in the Netherlands has one or more TV sets. This report also states that a considerable number of immigrants use cable connections to get TV content (about 91% of all immigrants). However, cable television does not satisfy all the needs of ethnic minorities in the Netherlands. Therefore, in addition to cable television, satellite subscriptions are widely used. For example, 88% of Turkish people living in the Netherlands get TV content via satellite. Furthermore, satellite is also widespread among Moroccans: about 65% Moroccans living in the Netherlands watch TV using satellite. Of particular interest is the fact that the majority of people using satellite to get TV content are first generation immigrants. Besides satellite, the Internet has become increasingly widespread in the recent years. The Internet is mainly used by young people. It is worth mentioning that, for example, 87% of young Turkish people living in the Netherlands use the Internet to watch TV. Additionally, 50% of young Moroccans choose to watch TV via the Internet.

To widen the view on this topic, a number of studies conducted in several countries aside from the Netherlands have been assessed. For instance, one of the valuable sources of information concerning the media habits of immigrants is a book investigating Chinese immigrants in a variety of countries. This book is written by W. Sun and J. Sinclair and it is called *Media and Communication in the Chinese Diaspora: Rethinking Transnationalism*

(2016). Overall, the authors suggest that besides local media services, Chinese immigrants seek Chinese speaking media content. Chinese speaking television is a very important factor in helping Chinese immigrants to construct their cultural identity while living far from their motherland. Even when there was no possibility of accessing Chinese language TV content, Chinese immigrants used to rent videotapes with content produced in their home country. The first Chinese-language satellite channel in Europe was established in 1993. This satellite channel was transmitted in twenty-one countries in Europe and was called Chinese News and Entertainment (CNE). At that time CNE was broadcast for only two hours a day. However, over time, satellite became an extremely developed broadcasting television system. Eventually, satellite became widespread in Europe providing Chinese TV content in forty-five countries. Since its inception, satellite was widely used to get media services, and it continues to be one of the most widespread means of TV viewing. It is noteworthy that one of the largest consumers of Chinese television in Europe is France which, because of its large Chinese population, is one of the main destinations for Chinese state television.

Another notable paper is called *Transnational Television and Pakistani Diaspora in Canada: "Uses and Gratification" Approach* and is written by Z. Anjum and M. Michele (2014). This paper discusses media habits of the Pakistani diaspora living in Canada. The authors suggest that Pakistani immigrants tend to consume a lot of media produced in their country of origin. The content transmitted from the motherland provides them with a "home away from home" touch (Anjum & Michele, 2014, p.825). Even though the Pakistani diaspora often criticizes a range of aspects such as the characters, values, themes, language, quality of the content and so on, media content from Pakistan creates feelings of nostalgia about the viewer's former country. Furthermore, along with cable TV available in all large cities, there are several ways to get TV content produced in Pakistan. The most common transnational communications are satellite and the Internet. Satellite television is especially widespread among the Pakistani diaspora. For example, ethnic media in Canada tends to provide a wider variety of transnational satellite television channels including programs in Urdu. Since 2002 it has grown sharply: initially satellite provided only three state-run Pakistani channels, but it has become a large broadcasting system that now transmits more than 90 private and liberalized satellite television channels. There are plenty of channels offering content like news, views, sports, religious, glamour, entertainment programs and so on.

Based on the aforementioned information it is possible to conclude that the majority of immigrants use cable, satellite and the Internet to get TV content. However, the most widespread means of getting media services is satellite TV (Bink, 2002; Anjum & Michele, 2014; Butter and

Önce, 2010; Sun & Sinclair, 2014). Therefore, the following hypothesis can be suggested:

H1: The dominant means of getting TV content by immigrants living in Rotterdam is satellite subscription.

2.2. Goals pursued by immigrants consuming TV content

Several studies have been conducted to investigate the goals pursued by ethnic minorities when consuming both local TV and TV content produced in their country of origin. This section considers several studies investigating motivation of immigrants when watching TV local TV content and transnational TV content.

A. Ethnic television as a source of news and other sorts of information

One of the works mentioned previously is *Media and Communication in the Chinese Diaspora: Rethinking Transnationalis* (2016) written by W. Sun and J. Sinclair. This book represents the results of a survey conducted among people from the Chinese diasporas in France. The study was conducted in 2010 and there were 240 participants involved (n=240). Respondents were asked to choose the goal they pursued the most when watching media content. The results of the survey show that 22% of respondents consume media to get Chinese news. Furthermore, for 25% of respondents, the main reason to consume media is to get local news. Additionally, 16% of respondents consume media to get news of their Chinese community and 12% answered that they use media to know local laws and regulations. The least widespread reasons to get media content are the following ones: only 10% of respondents choose health information as the main reason to use media services, 6% of respondents use media for classified advertisement, 5% consider entertainment as the main reason and 4% use media for travel information. Thus, the results show that news is the most widespread reason for consuming ethnic media content by Chinese immigrants in France.

An excellent example of the research exploring the role of television in lives of diasporas is *Television and ethnic minorities* written by E. Bakoy (2006). In this paper, the author discusses a variety of goals pursued by ethnic minorities when watching TV content. One of the most notable ideas that Bakoy discusses in her paper is ethnic television and its role in information transmission. Bakoy suggests that ethnic minorities often feel excluded by local media. In such situations, satellite is an important means for ethnic minorities that helps to satisfy information needs that are not met in their new country. Therefore, ethnic media plays an

important role in practical terms by providing immigrants with the information they seek. Usually, the demand for the information transmitted by national television is presented by first generation immigrants. The author suggests that young second generation immigrants are more likely to consume local TV programs.

Another example of the research claiming that television has a role as an information transmitter for ethnic minorities is the article written by Z. Anjum & M. Michele called *Transnational Television and Diaspora: Experiences of Pakistani Immigrants in Canada* (2014). This work was considered previously when discussing the means used to consume TV content. However, this paper also analyzes a range of ideas, and some of those can be considered here as well. It should be kept in mind that the author bases his research on information about the Pakistani diaspora living in Canada. This study shows that Pakistani immigrants use satellite TV channels in order to stay up to date with recent news from their homeland. For Pakistani diaspora communities living in Canada it is very important to be aware of issues such as developments, events and fashion trends.

On these grounds, it can be concluded that ethnic media frequently service diasporas as a source of news about variety of issues. Thus, the following hypothesis can be formulated:

H2: A dominant goal pursued by immigrants living in Rotterdam when watching TV is to get news.

B. Local television as a means of learning and social integration.

Previously, when considering informative role of ethnic television, the paper called *Television and ethnic minorities* written by E. Bakoy (2006) was mentioned. Another topic discussed by Bakoy is the role of local television in the learning and integration process. Bakoy mentions that television is often considered as an efficient mean to integrate into a new environment, to learn a host nation's language and traditions. Bakoy agrees that local television is indeed an efficient way to learn the host language. However, the author states that the role of television in gaining insight into a host culture is much more ambiguous. Bakoy argues against the idea that media helps to integrate immigrants into the new society by presenting them with the host nation's culture and traditions. This can be shown by the example of American media products spread in a large number of countries around the world. American films and programs are an inalienable part of a prime-time schedule on a variety of national channels. These contents provide audiences with a wider choice, however it does not influence their cultural identity by involving

them in American traditions and customs. Rather, local television can be used in order to master a host language, but not to integrate into the host society in terms of local culture.

Unlike Bakoy, M. Reichenberg's (2016) paper called *Adult Immigrants' Media Usage and Its Function in Host Language Training* states that media can contribute considerably to the integration process of immigrants by promoting "a sense of community identity, bringing people closer together" (Reichenberg, 2016, p. 219). Reichenberg bases her study on a survey conducted in Sweden among groups of immigrants (n=186). In this study, the author states that the most essential factor influencing the integration process of immigrants is knowledge of the host language and cultural values. There are two ways in which the language and cultural values of the host society can be learned: by formal and informal training. Formal training, for example, is in a language course organized by an official organization. An example of informal training are media services. Reichenberg suggests that usage of local media for learning purposes can significantly assist with the study of host language and culture. Consumption of local media content leads to faster and easier integration through the learning process. Usage of media in a host language provides immigrants with host language practices and ideas on how to facilitate communication with the local people around them. In addition, there are relationships between the age of immigrants and their consumption of the local media as media in the host language is mostly consumed by younger immigrants. There are also some relationships between education and media usage. Firstly, the study shows that highly educated immigrants may be poorly motivated to learn the host language and, consequently, to consume local media. Secondly, immigrants with a high level of education may not consume local media because they feel alienated from the host society since their professional achievement may not be recognized. Thirdly, highly educated immigrants can often satisfy their media needs via international sources such as BBC World News.

In the paper *The Media's Role in Immigrant Adaptation: How First-Year Haitians in Miami Use the Media*, D. Walker (1999) suggests that the most efficient way of adapting is to get into the host culture and society through personal relationships. However, there are frequently occurring unnatural restrictions on relationships between immigrants and locals because of ghetto-like barriers. Therefore, immigrants have to turn to host media. Media assist immigrants to form ideas about job-hunting, relationship development, local traditions and costumes. In this respect, media has an important role as it helps immigrants to learn about the behaviors and interactions in their new cultural context. Thus, in practical terms, media is a highly useful means of learning new things about an unfamiliar environment. In other words, it is a means of survival and self-learning for immigrants coming to a new country.

It can be concluded that the dominant goal pursued by immigrants consuming local media is self-education (learning languages, getting information on how to interact with the people around, what the values of local people are, what the host culture is and so on). Thus, the following hypothesis can be formulated:

H3: The dominant goal pursued by immigrants living in Rotterdam when watching local TV is self-education.

3. Method & Research design

3.1. Schedule

This research project was performed in several steps that are presented below:

	Start date	Due date
Survey design	14.02.2017	25.03.2017
Pilot testing and adjusting of the survey		14.02.2017 16.02.2017 22.02.2017
Conducting survey and data coding	27.03.2017	25.04.2017
Data analysis and text writing	26.04.2017	01.06.2017
a. Draft to the supervisor		01.06.2017
b. Final text to the supervisor		22.06.2017
c. Final text to the second reader		26.06.2017

Table 1

In total, this project took four and half months. The research was conducted in a cooperation with eight undergraduate students and all of them contributed to each of the aforementioned steps and to the project as a whole. Further on in this paper, I will elaborate on each of the steps.

3.2. Survey design

To investigate the research question and the sub-questions chosen for this project, the best way to collect the data was to conduct a survey. A survey is considered suitable for a number of reasons. Firstly, a survey allows one to get information directly from the people (Fink, 2003). Since this research aims to collect recent data, it is an essential factor when choosing a research method. Secondly, a survey is a highly beneficial way to collect a significant amount of data from a large sample size in a reasonable time and to permit the generalization of findings to the population with statistical methods (The Health Communication Unit, 1999). This factor plays a very important role since the sample must be representative especially as there is a strict time limitation. Thirdly, conducting a survey is often a low-cost research method (Bel, 1996). Considering the limited financial resources available for this research, this is one of the factors that should be taken into account.

Despite the fact that a survey has a range of advantages, it also has some disadvantages. First, since a survey is a very standardized procedure compared to an interview, it provides considerably less in-depth information (The Health Communication Unit, 1999). Even though it is possible to argue that standardization of a survey procedure leads to less biases compared to an interview, there are certain situations when biases still can appear and influence the outcome. For instance, non-response can lead to a bias (Bel, 1996). Bias can also occur in the nature or accuracy of responses. Second, a respondent can face some difficulty when describing or stating his or her own behavior or when recalling certain circumstances. Third, when filling in a survey questionnaire, there is always a risk that respondents could intentionally hide or misreport the information requested (Glasow, 2005).

It is necessary to mention that the questionnaire was designed on the basis of some prominent research conducted to investigate the field of media. Specifically, the questionnaire is based on the following studies: the Digital Inclusion Survey conducted in Austin (Strover et al, 2015); the TGI Latina survey on Products, Brands and Lifestyle conducted in numerous countries around the world (TGI, 2010). These surveys provide a range of valuable ideas that are used in the questionnaire created for this research. A large number of questions are based on the guide created for the dataset of TGI Latina Wave II and 2014 Wave I (Spence, 2016). This guide provides a structured overview of the data gathered in 2013 and 2014 respectively by means of TGI surveys. This dataset serves as an example of the categorization of the assessment factors influencing media habits of people with foreign backgrounds. Even though the questionnaire is based on surveys that are not specialized in the investigation of Rotterdam, the questions are

adapted to focus on Rotterdam. The questions are formulated in accordance with the information gathered about the Netherlands in general and Rotterdam more specifically including the Dutch educational system (EP-Nuffic, 2015), statistics on the largest ethnic communities living in Rotterdam (World Population Review, 2017; CBS, 2016a; CBS, 2016b; CBS, 2017), most widely spoken languages in Rotterdam (CBS, 2016a; CBS, 2016b), most commonly used devices and online platforms (Mediamonitor, 2016; Stigting Kijkonderzoek, 2017), and TV channels available in the Rotterdam (Ziggo, 2017; KPN, 2017; Kadaza, 2017) were taken into consideration.

The survey consists of questions about a wide range of issues related to the media habits of immigrants. The questionnaire is divided into three main sections. The first section of the questionnaire includes a number of questions requesting to demographic data and some general information on media habits. These questions play an important role since demographics can help one to organize, stratify and compare data gathered by means of variables like age, gender, country of origin, profession, education, having or not having television in a current residence etc. (Fink, 2003). The second section requests information on Internet usage. Nowadays, the Internet has an extremely important place for people using various media services, for example: digital TV, online newspapers, social media, online purchasing and so on (Mediamonitor, 2016). Therefore, when conducting a survey on media habits it is very important to collect information concerning Internet usage and corresponding preferences. The third section consists of questions requesting the data specifically on TV viewing habits. This section concerns the means used to get certain TV content, for example, utilization of cable TV, satellite TV, IP-TV and so on (Mediamonitor, 2016; Stigting Kijkonderzoek, 2017). These questions request essential information that can help to clarify a range of issues related to the distribution of the media content in Rotterdam. In addition to this, a substantial part of the third section requests information about the preferences of TV consumers, for example, language, genre, format of the content mostly consumed (Ibid). These questions are important since they address information about the actual media products consumed by immigrants living in Rotterdam. Overall, the questionnaire aims to gather information about the general perspective of media habits with a focus on TV viewing.

To be efficient in terms of the time provided for this research project, the questionnaire was designed as a self-administrated questionnaire. Respondents could take part in the survey themselves by completing the paper questionnaire given beforehand (Fink, 2003; Visser et al, 2000). This type of questionnaire requires structure that would be easily perceived and understood by all the respondents (Jenkins & Dillman, 1995). Therefore, several factors were

taken into consideration when designing the survey. First, the questionnaire provided all the information needed for the respondents to complete the survey themselves (explanations on the research, instructions for each question, definitions for specific terms, contact information for the student and supervisor) (Matthews & Ross, 2010; Jenkins & Dillman, 1995). Second, to avoid any misunderstanding related to language issues, the survey was translated in Dutch and English (Harkness et al, 2010). Third, the survey consists of closed-ended questions because this type of question is easier for respondents to answer. These types of questions also provide a researcher with data that is easy to code and analyze (Visser et al, 2000; Glasow, 2005). Fourth, the questions suggested in the survey were provided both with an ordered choice of answers and with a five-point scale. For the respondents, these types of answers are the easiest to perceive (Glasow, 2005; Marhews & Ross, 2010). Fifth, the survey should take between 10-20 minutes to complete. This is considered a reasonable time to spend on a survey. If the survey were to take more than 20 minutes, there would be a greater chance that respondents would not complete it (Galesik & Bosnjak, 2009).

3.3. Pilot testing and adjusting of the survey

In order to evaluate the format of the survey specifically, the questions, sequence of the questions, instructions and so on, it was necessary to perform pilot testing. Pilot testing is one of the most essential steps since it assists in the assessment of a questionnaire and thus prevents costly errors. By means of a pilot test, it is possible to clarify the following issues (The Health Communication Unit, 1999):

- a) Does each question measure what it intends to measure; are all the questions interpreted by all the respondents in a same way?
- b) Do close-ended questions provide answers that can be applied to all the respondents?
- c) Do respondents fully understand the questions put forward?
- d) Is the length of the questionnaire appropriate; how long will it require to fill in the questionnaire?

Pilot testing was performed three times. The first time was on 14.02.2017, after the first draft of the survey was completed. During pilot testing, a number of immigrants were randomly chosen and suggested to complete the survey. The pilot testing helped to reformulate some questions and to measure the time needed to complete the survey. It is an essential fact that after this pilot testing the survey was significantly reduced since it took respondents about 40 minutes instead of 20. After that, pilot testing was performed one more time on 16.02.2017 in order to see if the recent changes improved the survey. As per the first time, respondents were picked

randomly and suggested to complete the survey. The second pilot testing showed great results: all the questions were clear for the respondents and each survey took no more than 20 minutes to complete. The second draft of the survey was provided to eight undergraduate students that were joining this research project for their own theses. Since the students were also using this survey to collect data for their theses, it was suggested that they adjust the questionnaire as needed for their own research projects. After the third draft, with all the adjustments of the undergraduate students completed, the third pilot testing was performed on 22.02.2017. The third pilot testing showed great results: all the questions were clear and they took about 20 minutes. After that the survey was ready to translate and perform.

3.4. Survey conduction and data coding

Since the research aimed to collect “data at a single point in time from a sample drawn from a specified population”, a cross-sectional survey was conducted (Visser et al, 2000, p.225). It is worth mentioning that taking into account the time limitation set for the present research, a cross-sectional survey is a reasonable choice compared to a repeated cross-sectional survey (conducting the same survey after a certain period of time but not necessarily with the same sample) and a panel survey (conduction of a same survey after a certain period of time with the same sample) (Ibid).

The population (N) chosen are immigrants living in Rotterdam. Initially, to investigate this population, a simple random sampling was planned. In terms of representativeness and generalization, random sampling is a proper way to conduct research (Wimmer & Dominick, 2012). However, because of the strict limitations in time, it was considered reasonable to choose for quota sampling. Quota sampling as a non-probability technique which means that not every person from the population considered will have an equal chance to participate in the survey. To be precise, respondents are chosen at the discretion of the researcher. Quota sampling allows a researcher to consider a set of control categories that serve as a criterion when collecting the data from a population (Daniel, 2012; Richardson, Ampt & Meyburg, 1995). For the present study, location served as a control category for the population. Namely, there are several locations most likely to find immigrants: Cool, Stadsdriehoek, Kop van Zuid-Entrepot, Bloemhof, Afrikaanderwijk, Katendrecht (Locatiedata, 2017). The survey was collected in a range of public places in these neighborhoods. To be precise: McDonald's, language courses Paperlink, Star Pizza, Munt Tuin, Mocco, HAS Doner Kebab, Afhaal De Palmboom, Almina Patisserie, Sultan

Firini, De Palmboom Tropische Winkel, Taal Cafe and so on. The sample size is 154 (n=154).

The detailed information on the days and places visited are present in the table below:

Date	Place	Surveys Collected	Place	Surveys Collected	Place	Surveys Collected	Place	Surveys Collected	Total
27.03.2017	Saray (Kop van Zuid-Entrepot)	3	De Palmboom Tropische Winkel (Kop van Zuid-Entrepot)	5	Vuurplat – street (Kop van Zuid-Entrepot)	6			14
28.03.2017	Tapperij Double Deuce (Afrikaanderwijk)	2	Paul Krugerstraat (Afrikaanderwijk)	2	Star Pizza (Kop van Zuid-Entrepot)	5			9
29.03.2017	Afhaal De Palmbom (Kop van Zuid-Entrepot)	2	Mocco (Kop van Zuid-Entrepot)	2	McDonalds (Cool)	21			25
30.03.2017	Munt Tuin (Kop van Zuid-Entrepot)	6	Paperlink (Kop van Zuid-Entrepot)	6	Sultan Firini (Kop van Zuid-Entrepot)	4	HAS (Kop van Zuid-Entrepot)	5	21
02.04.2017	Brede Hilledijk – street (Kandrecht)	4							4
13.04.2017	Almina Pateriserie (Bloemhof)	5	McDonald's (Bloemhof)	19					24
14.04.2017	Asia Doner Kebab (Bloemhof)	1	Spork Café (Bloemhof)	4	McDonalds (Bloemhof)	18	Keurstation (Katendrecht)	5	28
15.04.2017	McDonalds (Bloemhof)	17							17
19.04.2017	Taal Café (Stadsdriehoek)	2							2
24.04.2017	Paperlink (Kop van Zuid-Entrepot)	3	Vuurplaat (Kop van Zuid-Entrepot)	7					10
							TOTAL:	154	

Table 2

It is an essential fact that undergraduate students sharply contributed to the data collection. Each of them carried out a survey using the same questionnaire and sampling technique to collect the data for their theses. The data collected by undergraduate students were considered in the data analysis as well. The total amount of surveys collected by the whole group of the researchers involved in data collection is 570 (n=570). Besides the aforementioned neighborhoods, the questionnaires of the undergraduate students were collected in such areas as Tarwewijk, Zuidplein, Oude Westen, C. S. Kwartier, Nieuwe Werk, Schiemon, Delfshaven, Kralingen Oost, Kralingen West, De Esch, Spangen, Nieuwe Westen, Tussendijken, Oud-Mathenesse, Hillesluis, Rubroek, Middellan, Oude Noorde. The undergraduate students collected the surveys in such public places and organizations as Coffee Dates, Wester Paviljoen, Het Park, Mi Amor, Texas Fried Chicken, White Elephant, Warung Rilah, De Machinist, Centrale Bibliotheek Rotterdam and so on. Table 3 presents details on the areas investigated by the whole team of researchers, the total population and amount of immigrants living there (Locatiedata, 2017) and the number of the immigrants surveyed per each neighborhood:

Name of the neighborhood	Total population living in the neighborhood (count)	Immigrants living in the neighborhood (count)	Immigrants surveyed in the neighborhood (count)
Katendrecht	4 445	2 356	8
Bloemhof	13 945	10 459	67
Tarwewijk	12 210	9 524	2
Afrikaanderwijk	8 770	7 542	9
Zuidplein	925	379	7
Kop van Zuid-Entrepot	7 755	4 886	49
Stadsdriehoek	13 055	5 744	37
Oude Westen	9 610	7 015	54
Cool	4 190	2 095	24
C.S. Kwartier	1 090	687	5
Nieuwe Werk	1 820	728	7
Schiemon	4 920	3 296	19

Name of the neighborhood	Total population living in the neighborhood (count)	Immigrants living in the neighborhood (count)	Immigrants surveyed in the neighborhood (count)
Delfshaven	6 675	4 205	67
Kralingen-Oost	7 225	2 167	62
Kralingen-West	15 575	8 566	14
De Esch	4 425	2 080	8
Spangen	10 195	8 666	5
Nieuwe Westen	18 900	13 419	17
Tussendijken	7 105	5 684	1
Oud-Mathenesse	7 055	4 585	4
Hillesluis	11 460	9 512	21
Rubroek	8 100	4 050	1
Middelland	11 570	7 173	49
Oude Noorde	16 985	11 210	27

Table 3

The surveys were distributed and collected by the researchers for each respondent in-person. This distribution method was chosen because of a number of aspects. First, it was chosen in correspondence with the sample characteristics (Fowler, 2009). Since the survey was going to be conducted in public, in-person distribution of the survey was considered suitable. Also, in comparison with other distribution and collection methods such as telephone, web, post and e-mail, in-person distribution and collection has a higher response rate (Baruch & Holtom, 2008).

The questionnaires collected were digitized through Qualtrics by each researcher. Qualtrics is one of the most widely used software programs providing a range of tools for online data collection (Bhaskaran & LeClaire, 2010). Qualtrics served as a means to order the data and to easily get a SPSS file with all the questionnaires completed.

3.5. Data analysis and text writing

The next step was data analysis and text writing. The data analysis is based on the answers grouped by the following country categories: African countries, Asian countries, East European countries, EU countries, Islamic countries and Latin American countries. The total number of the answers within the subset considered in this thesis is 494 ($n=494$). Statistical tools were deployed to analyze the information gathered. Since the data was gathered by means of quota sampling, it does not meet the assumption of random sampling. Therefore, it is only possible to perform non-parametric statistical tests or descriptive statistics (Corder & Foreman, 2009; Wegner, 2009). For this research, descriptive statistics were performed as frequency tables. Frequency tables show how many times a certain value was observed (Bryman & Cramer, 2011; Marques de Sa, 2003). Within this analysis, both absolute (count) and relative (percentage) frequencies were considered. Furthermore, frequency tables were constructed in SPSS Statistics. This software is widely used to analyze quantitative data by statistical means (Bryman & Cramer, 2011).

3.6. Reliability and validity

When doing research, it is extremely important to consider the reliability of the study. Reliability is replicability: it indicates whether the future researchers could repeat this study and get the same outcome (Fink & Litwin, 1995; Carmines & Zeller, 1979). The research can be considered reliable for several reasons. First, the dataset provides a wide range of information on the survey. For each survey there are transcripts available with a unique survey number, the date when it was collected, the place where it was performed (name of the neighborhood as well as the names of organizations/ public places), language of the survey taken (Dutch or English) and the name of a student taking this survey. Secondly, for each procedure conducted in SPSS Statistics there are syntaxes available. The syntaxes are a great means for quality control and allow tracking of all the steps taken when analyzing the data gathered in SPSS Statistics (Bryman & Cramer, 2011; Field, 2013). Thus, each step of the study can be repeated in the future.

Validity is another key factor that should be considered for the present research. Validity indicates whether the research accurately measures what it intended to measure. These two factors influence the quality of research performed (Fink & Litwin, 1995; Carmines & Zeller,

1979). There are several factors that make validity of this study increase. The first one is a large sample size: the survey was conducted among 570 immigrants living in Rotterdam (n=570) and the subset considered in this thesis consists of 494 answers (n=494). The second factor is that the data analysis is based on recent data. The survey provides data on current media consumption of immigrants living in Rotterdam. During the course of the research the instruments did not change. However, there is also a factor decreasing validity of the study. Quota sampling was used for this study which is not a formally randomized and thus not a representative sampling technique.

4. Results

In order to analyze the data, data analysis was conducted and the results presented via the frequency tables constructed in SPSS Statistics. The core outcomes (absolute and relative values) are presented and discussed. The results of the data analysis are divided into three sections: devices used to access TV content, goals pursued when watching local TV / ethnic TV and the summary. In addition, within all sections, results are considered for each of the following country categories: African countries, Asian countries, East European countries, EU countries, Islamic countries and Latin American countries (n=494). Each of these country categories includes first-, second- and third-generation immigrants.

4.1. Means of accessing TV

This section presents the data analysis performed to investigate what devices are used by immigrants living in Rotterdam to access TV content. For this analysis, frequency tables were constructed. The core output of the frequency tables (absolute and relative values) is presented in the tables below. The tables show data on the frequency of desktop, laptop / notebook / netbook, cell phone/ iPhone, tablet/ iPad, IP TV, cable, satellite and smart TV usage to access TV content. It was suggested to the respondents that they evaluate how often they used a certain device within the last 30 days. The evaluation could be performed by means of the 5-point scale.

African countries

Presented here are the results of the frequency tables based on the data provided by the respondents coming from African countries.

a. Frequency of desktop usage to access TV content

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	16,4	12,7	5,5	7,3	58,2
Count	9	7	3	4	32

Table 4

Table 4 represents the frequency of desktop usage to access TV content. Respondents were asked to evaluate how often they watch TV/video content using desktop. The total number of answers given is 55 (n=55). It is a significant result that more than half of the respondents, 58,2%, did not watch TV content using desktop. Furthermore, 7,3% of the respondents rarely watched TV by means of desktop. 16,4% of respondents used desktop very often and 12,7% used it often. Finally, only 5,5% evaluated the frequency of desktop usage as not too frequently / not too rarely. Thus, this table shows that most of the respondents coming from Africa did not use desktop for accessing TV content.

b. Frequency of the laptop / notebook / netbook usage to access TV content

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	16,4	5,5	12,7	10,9	54,5
Count	9	3	7	6	30

Table 5

Table 5 presents the result of the frequency table performed to analyze the usage of laptop / notebook / netbook by immigrants from Africa when watching TV content. The total number of the responses given is 55 (n=55). The table shows that 54,5% of respondents did not use laptop / notebook / netbook within the last 30 days. Moreover, 10,9 % answered that they rarely used laptop / notebook / netbook to access TV content. Furthermore, 12,7% used these devices not too rarely / not too often. Finally, 16, 4% used laptop / notebook / netbook very often, and 5,5% used these devices often.

c. Frequency of Cell Phone/ iPhone usage to access TV content

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
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Percentage	25,5	7,3	14,5	9,1	43,6
Count	14	4	8	5	24

Table 6

Table 6 shows the frequency of cell phone/ iPhone usage by immigrants coming from Africa to access TV content. This table is based on 55 responses (n=55). The number of people who never used cell phone/ iPhone to watch TV content is smaller than in tables 4 and 5: 43,6% of the respondents. 25,5% of respondents used cell phone/ iPhone very often. Furthermore, 7,3% use cell phone/ iPhone often. 14,5% use these devices not too often / not too rarely. Furthermore, 9,1% used cell phone/ iPhone rarely. Therefore, this table shows a considerable number of people did not use cell phone/ iPhone to access TV within the last 30 days. However, about quarter of respondents used these devices very often.

d. Frequency of Tablet/ iPad usage to access TV content

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	9,1	5,5	5,5	1,8	78,2
Count	5	3	3	1	43

Table 7

Table 7 shows the frequency of tablet/ iPad usage by respondents coming from Africa to access TV content. The amount of responses given is 55 (n=55). The analysis performed presents a sharp number of respondents who did not use a tablet/ iPad within the last 30 days: 78,2% of respondents. Another notable outcome is the very small number of the respondents that used Tablet/ iPad rarely: 1,8% of all respondents. 5,5% used tablet/ iPad not too often / not too rarely. The same number of African immigrants used tablet/ iPad often. Finally, 9,1% of respondents used tablet/ iPad very often. This data shows an interesting finding about tablet/ iPad usage: a sharp number of people did not use these devices at all. This means that tablet/ iPad are not used to access TV content by most of the respondents.

e. Frequency of IP TV usage to access TV content

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	9,1	3,6	-	1,8	85,5

Count	5	2	-	1	47
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Table 8

Table 8 shows the frequency of IP TV usage by the surveyed immigrants coming from African countries. The amount of responses given is 55 (n=55). It is an interesting fact that there is an extremely large number of people that did not use IP TV within the last 30 days: 85,5% of the respondents. A very small number of people prefer to use IP TV rarely: 1,8% of respondents. Moreover, 9,1% use IP-TV very often, and 3,6% use IP TV often. The outcome presented is very similar to the data in Table 7. It shows that the respondents coming from Africa mostly do not use IP TV to watch TV content.

f. Frequency of cable television subscription usage to access TV content

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	38,2	25,5	9,1	1,8	25,5
Count	21	14	5	1	14

Table 9

Table 9 presents the result of frequency of cable television subscription usage by respondents coming from Africa. The total number of the responses given is 55 (n=55). A relatively high percentage of respondents watch cable television very often: 38,2%. This is the largest percentage among all the percentages presented in the table. Additionally, 25,5% watch cable TV often. The same number of people, namely 25,5%, did not watch cable television within the last 30 days. Furthermore, only 1,8% watched cable television rarely. Lastly, 9,1% of all respondents watch TV via cable subscription not too often / not too rarely. Thus, the results show that the largest portion of respondents use cable very often.

g. Frequency of satellite television subscription usage to access TV content

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	11,1	7,4	1,9	-	79,6
Count	6	4	1	-	43

Table 10

Another device transmitting TV content is satellite. Table 10 shows the results of the frequency table created to analyze the usage of satellite television subscription by immigrants

coming from Africa. The amount of respondents to this question is 54 (n=54). The table shows that satellite is not used by a large number of people: 79,6% did not use satellite within the last 30 days. Also, 1,9% used satellite not too often / not too rarely. 11,1% watched TV via satellite very often, and 7,4% used it often. Thus, this percentage shows that most African people did not use satellite within the last 30 days.

h. Frequency of Smart TV usage to access TV content

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	11,1	11,1	1,9	3,7	72,2
Count	6	6	1	2	39

Table 10

Table 10 represents the frequency of Smart TV usage by African immigrants within the last 30 days. The amount of responses is 54 (n=54). This table shows that Smart TV is not a very widespread mean of TV transmission among Africans. An extremely large percentage of people, namely 72,2%, answered that they did not use Smart TV within the last 30 days. Additionally, 3,7% of respondents watch Smart TV rarely. Furthermore, 11,1% used Smart TV often and the same percentage, 11,1%, used it very often. This result shows that most African respondents do not use Smart TV as the means of transmission for TV content.

Asian countries

Presented here are the frequencies for desktop, laptop /notebook / netbook, cell phone/ iPhone, tablet/ iPad, IP TV, cable, satellite and smart TV usage to access TV content. The analysis is based on the responses of Asian immigrants.

a. Frequency of desktop usage to access TV content

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	4,8	7,1	16,7	4,8	66,7
Count	2	3	7	2	28

Table 12

Table 12 shows the frequency of desktop usage to access TV content. The amount of the responses given for this analysis is 42 (n=42). It is interesting that more than half of the respondents did not use desktop to access TV content within the last 30 days: 66,7% of all respondents. Furthermore, only 4,8% used desktop rarely. The same number, 4,8%, of respondents answered that they used desktop very often. 7,1% used desktop often. 16,7% used desktop not too often / not too rarely. Thus, this data shows that most of the Asian immigrants surveyed do not use desktop to access TV content.

b. Frequency of laptop /notebook / netbook usage to access TV content

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	38,1	19	9,5	14,3	19
Count	16	8	4	6	8

Table 13

Table 13 represents the frequency of laptop/ notebook/ netbook usage by Asian immigrants to access TV content. The total number of the responses is 42 (n=42). The majority of the respondents use these devices very often: 38,1% of all respondents. Moreover, 19% of the respondents used laptop/ notebook/ netbook often. The same number of the respondents, namely 19%, did not use these devices to access TV content within the last 30 days. 14,3% used laptop/ notebook/ netbook rarely. Finally, 9,5% consider frequency of usage as not too often / not too rarely. This data shows that a considerable number of Asian respondents choose for desktop when accessing TV content.

c. Frequency of cell phone/ iPhone usage to access TV content

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	38,1	14,3	16,7	9,5	21,4
Count	16	6	7	4	9

Table 14

Table 14 represents the data on frequency of cell phone/ iPhone usage to access TV content. This table is based on 42 responses of Asian immigrants living in Rotterdam (n=42). The table shows that 38,1% use cell phone/iPhone very often. This number is the largest percentage of all the percentages presented. Only 14,3% use cell phone/ iPhone often. Likewise, 16,8% of people

surveyed for this analysis use cell phone/ iPhone not too often / not too rarely while 9,5% use these devices rarely, and 21,4% did not use cell phone/ iPhone to access TV content within the last 30 days.

d. Frequency of tablet/ iPad usage to access TV content

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	7,1	9,5	19	7,1	57,1
Count	3	4	8	3	24

Table 15

Table 15 represents frequencies for tablet/ iPad usage to access TV content. The amount of responses given for this analysis is 42 (n=42). Unlike tables 12 and 13, table 14 shows that most respondents did not use the devices aforementioned: 57,1% people answered that they did not use tablet/ iPad to watch TV content within the last 30 days. Only 7,1% of the respondents used tablet/ iPad very often, and 9,5% also used them often. Furthermore, 19% consider the frequency of their tablet/ iPad usage as not too often / not too rarely. Finally, 7,1% answered that they used these devices rarely.

e. Frequency of IP TV usage to access TV content

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	7,3	4,9	7,3	-	80,5
Count	3	2	3	-	33

Table 16

Table 16 consist of data on IP TV usage to access TV content. In total, the table is based on the answers of 41 Asian immigrants (n=41). The data in table 15 shows that the majority of respondents did not use IP TV to access TV content. A high number of people surveyed did not use IP TV to access TV content within the last 30 days: 80,5% of the respondents. Also, 7,3% considered their IP TV usage as not too often / not too rarely. The same percentage of respondents, namely 7,3%, use IP TV very often, and 4,9% use IP TV often.

f. Frequency of cable television subscription usage to access TV content

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	11,9	26,2	19	7,1	35,7
Count	5	11	8	3	15

Table 17

Table 17 shows the data on cable usage by Asian immigrants living in Rotterdam. This table is based on 42 responses (n=42). Unlike the answers given by the African immigrants, the answers of Asian immigrants show that cable TV is not widespread among people coming to Rotterdam from Asia. Of these respondents 35,7% did not watch cable TV within the last 30 days. This percentage is the largest of all the percentages. Another, 7,1% watched cable TV rarely and 19% consider their usage as not too often / not too rarely. 11,9% use cable subscription very often, and 26,2% of the respondents use cable often.

g. Frequency of satellite television subscription usage to access TV content

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	7,3	4,9	12,2	4,9	70,7
Count	3	2	5	2	29

Table 18

Table 18 shows the frequency of satellite television subscription used by Asian immigrants to access TV content within the last 30 days. The data is based on the responses of 42 participants (n=42). Of interest is the high number of the respondents who did not watch satellite television within the last 30 days: 70,7% did not use satellite and 4,9% used it rarely. 12,2% of respondents used satellite not too often / not too rarely. Additionally, 4,9% used satellite often, and 7,3% watched TV via satellite very often.

h. Frequency of Smart TV usage to access TV content

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	9,5	2,4	9,5	7,1	71,4
Count	4	1	4	3	30

Table 19

Table 19 shows the frequency of Smart TV usage by Asian immigrants to access TV content. This table is based on 42 answers (n=42). It is worth noting that most of the Asian immigrants surveyed did not use Smart TV within the last 30 days. Namely, the largest percentage is 71,4% which indicates the number of people who did not use Smart TV within last the 30 days. 7,1% used Smart TV rarely, 9,5% used it not too often / not too rarely, 2,4% of respondents used Smart TV often, and 9,5% used it very often.

Eastern Europe

Presented here are the frequencies for desktop, laptop /notebook / netbook, cell phone/ iPhone, tablet/ iPad, IP TV, cable, satellite and smart TV usage to access TV content. The analysis is based on the responses of Eastern European immigrants.

a. Frequency of desktop TV usage to access TV content

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	27,3	15,2	15,2	-	42,4
Count	9	5	5	-	14

Table 20

Table 20 represents the data on frequencies of desktop TV usage by immigrants coming from Eastern Europe. This table is based on the responses of 33 people (n=33). The table shows that a considerable number of respondents did not use desktop to get TV content: 42,4% of all respondents. However, 27,3% answered that they very often watched TV using desktop within the last 30 days. The same percentage accounts for people who used desktop often and who used it not too often / not too rarely: the percentage for both these categories is 15,2%.

b. Frequency of laptop / notebook / netbook usage to access TV content

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	39,4	30,3	6,1	3	21,2
Count	13	10	2	1	7

Table 21

Table 21 shows the frequency of laptop/ notebook /netbook usage by immigrants from Eastern Europe. The total number of responses is 33 (n=33). A considerable number of immigrants coming from Eastern Europe use laptop /notebook /netbook either often or very often: 30,3% of respondents answered that they use these devices often, and 39,4% use them very often. Additionally, 21,2% did not watch TV by means of desktop within the last 30 days. Only 3% answered that they used desktop rarely. Finally, 6,1% answered that they used desktop not too often / not too rarely.

c. Frequency of cell Phone/ iPhone usage to access TV content

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	33,3	24,2	6,1	12,1	24,2
Count	11	8	2	4	8

Table 22

Table 22 represents the frequency of cell phone/ iPhone usage by immigrants from Eastern Europe to access TV content. This table is based on 33 answers (n=33). The table shows that 33,3% of respondents use cell phone/ iPhone very often. This is the largest percentage among all the percentages presented in the table. Furthermore, 24,2% answered that they use cell phone/ iPhone often. There is the same percentage, namely 25,2%, of respondents who answered that they did not watch TV content using cell phone/ iPhone within the last 30 days. 12,1% used cell phone/ iPhone rarely, and 6,1% used cell Phone/ iPhone not too often / not too rarely.

d. Frequency of tablet/ iPad usage to access TV content

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	21,2	21,2	12,1	15,2	30,3
Count	7	7	4	5	10

Table 23

Table 23 shows the frequency of tablet/ iPad usage by immigrants from Eastern Europe to access TV content. This table is based on 33 responses (n=33). 30,3% of the respondents did not use tablet/ iPad to watch TV within the last 30 days. This is the largest percentage presented in the table. 15,2% answered that they watched TV by means of tablet/ iPad rarely. 12,1% consider their tablet/ iPad usage as not too often / not too rarely. Last, there is the same

percentage of people who used tablet/ iPad often and those who used it very often: 21,2% for each of these categories.

e. Frequency of IP TV usage to access TV content

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	12,5	21,9	3,1	3,1	59,4
Count	4	7	1	1	19

Table 24

Table 24 represents the frequency of IP TV usage by immigrants coming from Eastern Europe. This table is based on 32 responses (n=32). The table shows that the majority of respondents did not use IP TV within the last 30 days: 59,4% of all respondents. There is the same percentage indicating those who used IP TV rarely and those who used it not too often / not too rarely: 3,1% in each category. 21,9% state that they used IP TV often, and 12,5% that they used IP TV very often.

f. Frequency of cable television subscription usage to access TV content

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	33,3	24,2	6,1	9,1	27,3
Count	11	8	2	3	9

Table 25

Table 25 represents the frequency of cable usage by immigrants from Eastern Europe. This table is based on 33 answers (n=33). The table shows that 27,3% of the immigrants surveyed did not watch TV via cable within the last 30 days. Additionally, 9,1% used cable rarely. 6,1% used cable not too often / not too. Furthermore, 24,2% used cable often. Finally, the largest percentage is presented by 33,3% who used cable very often.

g. Frequency of satellite television Subscription usage to access TV content

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	15,2	9,1	12,1	6,1	57,6

Count	5	3	4	2	19
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Table 26

Table 26 consists of data on the frequency of satellite usage by immigrants from Western Europe. This table is based on 33 responses (n=33). A large number of respondents did not use satellite within the last 30 days: 57,6% of all the respondents. 6,1% used satellite rarely. 12,1% state that they use IP TV not too often / not too rarely. 9,1% watched TV content via IP TV often, and 15,2% did so very often.

h. Frequency of Smart TV usage to access TV content

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	15,6	3,1	9,4	9,4	62,5
Count	5	1	3	3	20

Table 27

Table 27 consists of data on the frequency of Smart TV usage by immigrants coming from Eastern Europe. This table is based on 32 responses (n=32). A considerable percentage of people did not use Smart TV within the last 30 days: 62,5% of the respondents did not use it at all. Also , 9,4% used Smart TV rarely and 9,4% used Smart TV not too often / not too rarely while only 3,1% of respondents used Smart TV often, and 15,6% of people used it very often.

EU Countries

Presented below are the results of the frequency of desktop, laptop /notebook / netbook, cell phone/ iPhone, tablet/ iPad, IP TV, cable, satellite and smart TV usage to access TV content. The analysis is based on the responses of immigrants coming to Rotterdam from EU countries.

a. Frequency of desktop usage to access TV content

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	21,4	7,1	9,5	7,1	54,8
Count	9	3	4	3	23

Table 28

Table 27 represents frequency of desktop usage to access TV content by EU immigrants within the last 30 days. This table is based on 42 answers (n=42). The table shows that more than half respondents did not use desktop to access TV content: 54,8% of all the respondents. Furthermore, 7,1% watched TV using desktop rarely, 9,5% used desktop not too often / not too rarely. 7,1% used desktop often, and 21,4% used desktop very often. It is obvious that the two largest percentages are presented by people who watched TV using desktop very often (21,4%) and who did not watch it at all (54,8%).

b. Frequency of laptop / notebook / netbook usage to access TV content

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	37,2	25,6	11,6	7	18,6
Count	16	11	5	3	8

Table 29

Table 29 shows the frequency of laptop / notebook / netbook usage to access TV content by EU immigrants within the last 30 days. The data is based on 43 responses (n=43). The table shows that a considerable number of people used laptop / notebook / netbook either very often or often. Namely, 25,6% of respondents use these devices often, and 37,2% use them very often. These two percentages are the largest of all the percentages presented. Also, 11,6% use laptop / notebook / netbook not too often / not too rarely. Only 7% use these devices rarely and 18,6% did not use these devices at all.

c. Frequency of cell phone/ iPhone usage to access TV content

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	29,3	14,6	17,1	9,8	29,3
Count	12	6	7	4	12

Table 30

Table 30 shows the frequency of cell phone/ iPhone usage by EU immigrants to access TV content within the last 30 days. This table is based on 41 answers (n=41). It is noteworthy that this table shows the same percentage for those who used cell phone/ iPhone very often and for those who did not use these devices at all. Namely, there are 29,3% of respondents who use these devices very often and 29,3% who did not use it within the last 30 days at all. Furthermore,

9,8% rarely used cell phone/ iPhone to access TV content and 17,1% used these devices not too often / not too rarely. 14,6% used cell phone/ iPhone often.

d. Frequency of tablet/ iPad usage to access TV content

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	14,3	14,3	9,5	2,4	59,5
Count	6	6	4	1	25

Table 31

Table 31 represents the frequency of the tablet/ iPad usage by EU immigrants living in Rotterdam to access TV content within the last 30 days. This table is based on 42 answers (n=42). The table shows that more than half, 59,5%. of respondent, did not use tablet/ iPad to watch TV. 2,4% used tablet/ iPad rarely. 9,5% used it not too often / not too rarely. 14,3 % used tablet/ iPad often, and 14,3% answered that they used these devices very often.

e. Frequency of IP TV usage to access TV content

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	9,5	7,1	16,7	4,8	61,9
Count	4	3	7	2	26

Table 32

Table 32 shows the frequency of IP TV usage of EU immigrants to access TV content within the last 30 days. This table is based on 42 answers (n=42). The table shows that the majority of respondents did not use IP TV at all: 61,9% of all the respondents. 4,8% rarely watched TV via IP TV. 16,7% used IP TV not too often / not too rarely. 7,1% often used IP TV to watch TV content, and 9,5% used it very often.

f. Frequency of cable television subscription usage to access TV content

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	26,2	19	9,5	4,8	40,5
Count	11	8	4	2	17

Table 33

Table 33 shows the frequency of cable television usage by EU immigrants to access TV content within the last 30 days. This table is based on 42 answers (n=42). The table shows that a considerable number of people did not use cable television: 40,5% answered that they did not access TV content via cable. On the other hand, 26,2% answered that they watched TV via cable very often. These two percentages are the largest among those presented. Also, 19% used cable television often. 9,6% used it not too often / not too rarely and only 4,8% used it rarely within the last 30 days.

g. Frequency of satellite television subscription usage to access TV content

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	9,5	9,5	2,4	2,4	76,2
Count	4	4	1	1	32

Table 34

Table 34 shows the frequency of satellite usage by EU immigrants within the last 30 days. This table is based on 42 responses (n=42). The table shows that a high number of respondents did not use satellite to access TV content. Namely, 76,2% did not use it within the last 30 days. Furthermore, there is the same percentage of those who used satellite rarely and those who used it not too often/ not too rarely: 2,4% for each of these categories. It is also evident that the percentage of people who used satellite often / very often is the same: 9,5% of people for each of these categories.

h. Frequency of Smart TV usage to access TV content

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	7	11,6	11,6	4,7	65,1
Count	3	5	5	2	28

Table 35

Table 35 shows the frequency of Smart TV usage by EU immigrants within the last 30 days. This table is based on 43 answers (n=43). The table shows that the majority of respondents did not use Smart TV: 65,1 picked option 5 (never). Only 4,7% answered that they used Smart

TV rarely. 11,6% answered that they used Smart TV not too often / not too rarely. The same percentage, 11,6%, used Smart TV often, and only 7% used it very often.

Islamic Countries

Here are the results presenting the frequency of desktop, laptop /notebook / netbook, cell phone/ iPhone, tablet/ iPad, IP TV, cable, satellite and smart TV usage to access TV content. The analysis was conducted on the basis of the responses given by immigrants coming to Rotterdam from Islamic countries.

a. Frequency of desktop usage to access TV content

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	12,6	22,6	11,7	10,9	42,3
Count	30	54	28	26	101

Table 36

Table 36 shows data on the frequency of desktop usage by immigrants from Islamic country to access TV content. This table is based on 239 answers (n=239). The table shows that a considerable number of respondents did not use desktop to access TV content within the last 30 days: 42,3% of respondents did not use desktop within the last 30 days at all. Furthermore, 10,9% used desktop rarely. 11,7% used desktop not too often / not too rarely. 22,6% answered that they often accessed TV content using desktop. Finally, only 12,6% used desktop very often.

b. Frequency of laptop / notebook / netbook usage to access TV content

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	24,3	25,9	19,7	11,3	18,8
Count	58	62	47	27	45

Table 37

Table 37 shows the frequency of laptop / notebook / netbook usage to access TV content within the last 30 days. This table is based on 239 answers of Islamic immigrants (n=239). The table shows that the largest percentages are presented by people who either use laptop / notebook / netbook often or very often. Namely, there are 25,9% of respondents that were using laptop /

notebook / netbook often and 24,3% that were using these devices very often. Furthermore, 19,7% used it not too often / not too rarely. 11,3% answered that they used it rarely. Last, 18,8% did not use it within the last 30 days at all.

c. Frequency of cell phone/ iPhone usage to access TV content

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	30,4	22,1	15,8	12,9	18,8
Count	73	53	38	31	45

Table 38

Table 38 presents the data on frequency of cell phone/ iPhone usage by Islamic immigrants to access TV content. This table is based on 240 answers (n=240). The table shows that 30,4% used cell phone/ iPhone to access TV content very often. This is the largest percentage among all the percentages presented. Furthermore, 22,1% used cell phone/ iPhone often. 15,8% used these devices not too often / not too rarely. 12,9% used cell phone/ iPhone rarely, and 18,8% answered that they did not use cell phone/ iPhone to access TV content within the last 30 days at all.

d. Frequency of tablet/ iPad usage to access TV content

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	15,3	20,3	16,1	9,7	38,6
Count	36	48	38	23	91

Table 39

Table 39 shows the frequency of tablet/ iPad usage by Islamic immigrants to access TV content. This table is based on 236 answers (n=236). The table shows that a considerable number of people, namely 38,6%, did not watch TV content by means of tablet/ iPad. Furthermore, 9,7% used tablet/ iPad rarely. 16,1% used it not too often / not too rarely. 20,3% accessed TV via tablet/ iPad often, and 15,3 did it very often.

e. Frequency of IP TV usage to access TV content

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	19,9	24,6	10,2	4,2	41,1
Count	47	58	24	10	97

Table 40

Table 40 represents the frequency of IP TV usage to access TV content. For this analysis, 236 answers of Islamic immigrants were considered (n=236). The table shows that 41,1% did not access TV content by means of IP TV. Only 4,2% use IP TV rarely. Moreover, 10,2% use IP TV not too often / not too rarely. 24,6% use IP TV often and 19,9% use it very often.

f. Frequency of cable television subscription usage to access TV content

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	22,8	32,9	11,8	6,8	25,7
Count	54	78	28	16	61

Table 41

Table 41 represents the data on frequency of cable usage by Islamic immigrants to access TV content. This table is based on 237 answers (n=237). It is interesting that there is not a large discrepancy between the percentage of people who use cable very often and those who did not use it at all: 22,8% answered that they use cable very often and 25,7% answered that they did not use it. Moreover, 32,9% use cable often. This percentage is the largest of all the percentages presented. Furthermore, 11,8% answered that they use cable television not too often / not too rarely and 6,8% watched TV via cable rarely.

g. Frequency of satellite television subscription usage to access TV content

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	13,6	16,9	10,2	10,6	48,7
Count	32	40	24	25	115

Table 42

Table 42 shows the frequency of satellite television subscription usage to access TV content. The analysis is based on 236 responses of Islamic immigrants (n=236). It is evident that

a large number of respondents did not use satellite within the last 30 days: 48,7% of respondents. Furthermore, 10,6% used it rarely. 10,2% used satellite not too often / not too rarely. 16,9% used satellite often, and 13,6 used it very often.

h. Frequency of Smart TV usage to access TV content

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	14,5	15,4	9,8	6,8	53,4
Count	34	36	23	16	125

Table 43

Table 43 shows the frequency of the Smart TV usage by Islamic immigrants to access TV content. This table is based on 234 answers (n=234). It worth mentioning that more than half of respondents did not watch TV via Smart TV: 53,4% of all the respondents. 6,8% used Smart TV rarely. 9,8% used it not too often / not too rarely, 15,4% accessed TV content via Smart TV often, and 14,5% accessed it very often.

Latin America

Presented below is the data on the frequency of desktop, laptop /notebook / netbook, cell phone/ iPhone, tablet/ iPad, IP TV, cable, satellite and smart TV usage to access TV content. The data are based on the responses of immigrants coming to Rotterdam from Latin America.

a. Frequency of desktop usage to access TV content

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	14,3	11,4	22,9	7,1	44,3
Count	10	8	16	5	31

Table 44

Table 44 represents the frequency of desktop usage by immigrants from Latin America to access TV content. This table is based on 70 responses (n=70). The table shows that 44,3% of respondents did not watch TV using desktop within the last 30 days. Furthermore, only 7,1% used desktop rarely. 22,9% used desktop not too often / not too rarely. 11,4% answered that they often watched TV using desktop, and 14,3% used it very often.

b. Frequency of laptop / notebook / netbook usage to access TV content

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	27,1	25,7	17,1	7,1	22,9
Count	19	18	12	5	16

Table 45

Table 45 represents the frequency of laptop / notebook / netbook usage to access TV content. This table is based on 70 responses of immigrants coming to Rotterdam from Latin America (n=70). It is worth mentioning that there are no large differences between the percentages of people who used these devices often, very often and who did not use it at all. In fact, 25,7% of respondents used laptop / notebook / netbook often. 27,1% used these devices very often. 22,9% did not use laptop / notebook / netbook to access TV content. Likewise, 17,1% used laptop / notebook / netbook not too often / not too rarely. Finally, 7,1% used these devices rarely.

c. Frequency of cell phone/ iPhone usage to access TV content

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	36,6	12,7	19,7	7	23,9
Count	26	9	14	5	17

Table 46

Table 46 represents the frequency of cell phone/ iPhone usage by immigrants from Latin America to access TV content. This table is based on 71 answers (n=71). It is interesting to note that 36,6% of respondents used cell phone/ iPhone very often. This is the largest percentage among all those presented in the table. Furthermore, 12,7% often used cell phone/ iPhone to access TV content and 19,7% use these devices not too often / not too rarely. Only 7% used cell phone/ iPhone rarely, and 23,9% did not use them within the last 30 days at all.

d. Frequency of tablet/ iPad usage to access TV content

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
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Percentage	15,7	14,3	22,9	4,3	42,9
Count	11	10	16	3	30

Table 47

Table 47 shows the frequency of tablet/ iPad usage to access TV content. The analysis is based on 70 responses of the immigrants from Latin America (n=70). The largest percentage is presented by people who did not use tablet/ iPad to access TV content within the last 30 days: 42,9% of all the respondents. Additionally, the smallest percentage is presented by people who used tablet/ iPad rarely: only 4,3% of the respondents. 22,9% used these devices not too often / not too rarely. 14,3% used tablet/ iPad rarely often and 15,7% used them very often.

e. Frequency of IP TV to access TV content

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	13,2	14,7	8,8	4,4	58,8
Count	9	10	6	3	40

Table 48

Table 47 shows the frequency of IP TV usage by immigrants from Latin America to access TV content. The table considers 68 answers (n=68). The table shows that more than half of the respondents did not use IP TV: 58,8% of the respondents. A considerably smaller percentage is presented by people who use IP TV rarely: 4,4% of all the respondents. Also, 8,8% use IP TV not too rarely / not too often, 14,7% use IP TV often, and 13,2% use it very often.

f. Frequency of cable television subscription usage to access TV content

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	28,8	23,3	13,7	5,5	28,8
Count	21	17	10	4	21

Table 49

Table 49 shows the frequency of cable television subscription usage to access TV content. The analysis is based on 73 answers of immigrants coming to Rotterdam from Latin America (n=73). It worth mentioning that there is the same percentage of people who used cable very often and those who did not use it at all: 28,8% of respondents for each of these categories.

Furthermore, 23,3% watch TV via cable often and 13,7% used the devices not too often / not too rarely. Last but not least, 5,5% is the smallest percentage of all the percentages presented and indicates the number of people who used cable rarely.

g. Frequency of satellite television subscription usage to access TV content

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	7,1	8,6	10	7,1	67,1
Count	5	6	7	5	47

Table 50

Table 50 shows the frequency of satellite usage to access TV content. The table considers 70 responses given by immigrants coming to Rotterdam from Latin America (n=70). The majority of respondents state that they did not use satellite within the last 30 days: 67,1% of all respondents. Furthermore, 7,1% use satellite subscription rarely. The same percentage, 7,1% of respondents, use satellite very often. 8,6% watched TV via satellite often. 10% use satellite not too often / not too rarely.

h. Frequency of Smart TV usage to access TV content

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	17,1	14,3	4,3	8,6	55,7
Count	12	10	3	6	39

Table 51

Table 51 represents the frequency of Smart TV usage to access TV content. This table is based on 70 responses given by immigrants coming from Latin America (n=70). Slightly more than half of the respondents did not watch TV content using Smart TV: 55,7% of the respondents. Another 8,6% used Smart TV rarely, 4,3% used Smart TV not too often / not too rarely, 14,3% of the respondents used the device often, and 17,1% used it very often.

4.2. Goals pursued when watching TV content

This section presents the frequency of the goals pursued by the respondents when watching Dutch TV content and TV content produced in their country of origin. The following goals will

be considered: obtaining news, self-education, gaining insight into one's self, finding reinforcement for personal values, having a substitute for real-life companionship, finding a basis for conversation and social interaction, entertainment and killing time. The tables present both relative (the second line of the table) and absolute (the third line of the table) frequencies. All data is divided by the following regions: African countries, Asian countries, Eastern European countries, Islamic countries and Latin American countries.

African countries

This section presents the output and the corresponding discussion of the frequencies of the goals pursued when watching Dutch TV and TV produced in a country of origin. All the data analyzed here is provided by African immigrants to Rotterdam.

a. Obtaining news

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching TV content produced in a home country:
Obtaining news

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	19,6	7,1	16,1	12,5	44,6
Count	11	4	9	7	25

Table 52

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching Dutch TV content: obtaining news

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	58,9	17,9	17,9	3,6	1,8
Count	33	10	10	2	1

Table 53

The tables above present information on how often African immigrants watch TV produced in their country of origin (table 52) and Dutch TV (table 53) to obtain news. Each table is based on 56 responses (n=56). The most notable fact is that the tables show some differences in the percentage: in table 52, the highest percentage is presented by people who never watch African TV to obtain news (44,6%), and the highest percentage of in table 53 shows that most of the

respondents prefer to watch Dutch TV content to obtain news (58,9%). The smallest percentages are presented by people who often watch African TV to obtain news (7,1%) and those who never watch Dutch media to obtain news. Therefore, most African immigrants prefer to watch Dutch TV content to obtain news.

b. Self-education

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching TV content produced in a home country:

Self-education

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	10,9	7,3	10,9	1,8	69,1
Count	6	4	6	1	38

Table 54

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching Dutch TV content: self-education

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	49,1	20	14,5	-	16,4
Count	27	11	8	-	9

Table 55

The tables above present data on how often respondents use TV produced in their country of origin (table 54) and Dutch TV (table 55) to educate themselves. Each table is based on 55 answerers (n=55). It is a significant that the majority of respondents (69,1%) never watch African TV for self-education, and almost half of the respondents (49,1%) watch Dutch TV for self-education very often. Thus, among Africans, Dutch media is a widespread means of self-education. Furthermore, the smallest number of respondents are those who prefer to watch African TV for self-education rarely, and there were no respondents who rarely preferred to watch Dutch media for self-education.

c. Gaining insight into one's self

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching TV content produced in a home country:

Gaining insight into one's self

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	1,9	9,3	7,4	1,9	79,6
Count	1	5	4	1	43

Table 56

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching Dutch TV content: gaining insight into one's self

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	13	11,1	25,9	14,8	35,2
Count	7	6	14	8	19

Table 57

The tables above show how often African immigrants use TV produced in their country of origin (table 56) and Dutch TV (table 57) to gain insight into one's self. Each table is based on 54 answers (n=54). Both tables present the largest percentage from people who never watch the corresponding TV content to gain insight into one's self: 79,6% do not use African TV for this goal and 35,2% do not use Dutch TV for this goal. Thus, these goals are not very widespread among all the respondents. Likewise, the smallest percentages in table 56 are presented by people who use African TV for this goal often and rarely (1,9%). The smallest percentage in table 57 is presented by people who often use Dutch TV to gain insight into one's self (11,1%).

d. Finding reinforcement for personal values

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching TV content produced in a home country:

Finding reinforcement for personal values

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	5,6	3,7	9,3	3,7	77,8
Count	3	2	5	2	42

Table 58

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching Dutch TV content: finding reinforcement for personal values

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	9,3	13	22,2	11,1	44,4
Count	5	7	12	6	24

Table 59

The tables above show how often African immigrants use TV produced in their country of origin (table 58) and Dutch TV (table 59) to find reinforcement for personal values. Each table is based on 54 answers (n=54). The largest percentages are presented by people who never watch African TV in order to find reinforcement for personal values (77,8%) and those who never use Dutch TV for this goal (44,4%). Thus, this goal is not very widespread among all the respondents. In table 58, the smallest percentages is presented by people who use African TV to find reinforcement for personal values rarely (3,7%) and often (3,7%). In table 59, the smallest percentage is presented by people who watch Dutch TV to find reinforcement for personal values very often (9,3%).

e. Having a substitute for real-life companionship

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching TV content produced in a home country:

Having a substitute for real-life companionship

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	1,8	7,3	7,3	7,3	76,4
Count	1	4	4	4	42

Table 60

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching Dutch TV content: having a substitute for real-life companionship

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	7,4	14,8	25,9	11,1	40,7
Count	4	8	14	6	22

Table 61

The tables above show how often respondents use TV content produced in their country of origin (table 60) and Dutch TV (table 61) as a substitute for real-life companionship. Table 60 is based on 55 answers (n=55), and table 61 on 54 answers (n=54). The highest percentage is presented by respondents who never watch TV content produced in a home country as a substitute for real-life companionship (76,4%) and those who never use Dutch TV for this reason (40,7%). The smallest percentages are presented by people who watch African TV as a substitute for real-life companionship very often (1,8%) and those who watch Dutch TV for this goal very often (7,4%). This data means that the majority of respondents do not seek to use either Dutch or African TV as a substitute for real-life companionship.

f. Finding a basis for conversation and social interaction

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching TV content produced in a home country:

Finding a basis for conversation and social interaction

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	5,6	3,7	5,6	9,3	75,9
Count	3	2	3	5	41

Table 62

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching Dutch TV content: finding a basis for conversation and social interaction

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	18,5	14,8	24,1	11,1	31,5
Count	10	8	13	6	17

Table 63

The tables above show how often respondents use TV produced in their country of origin (table 62) and Dutch TV (table 63) to find a basis for conversation and social interaction. Each table is based on 54 answers (n=54). The largest percentages are presented by people who never use African TV to find a basis for conversation and social interaction (75,9) and those who never use Dutch TV for this goal (31,5%). The smallest percentages are presented by people who use African TV for this goal often (3,7%) and those who rarely use Dutch TV for this goal (11,1%). This means that even though not many respondents seek to find a basis for conversation and

social interaction via TV content, Dutch TV is more widespread as means to achieve this goal than African TV.

g. Entertainment

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching TV content produced in a home country:

Entertainment

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	9,4	5,7	13,2	11,3	60,4
Count	5	3	7	6	32

Table 64

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching Dutch TV content: Entertainment

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	43,6	23,6	23,6	1,8	7,3
Count	24	13	13	1	4

Table 65

The tables above show how often the respondents use TV produced in their home country (table 64) and Dutch TV (table 65) for entertainment. Table 64 is based on 53 answers (n=53) and table 65 on 55 answers (n=55). It is significant that 60,4% never use African TV for entertainment, and 43,6% use Dutch TV for entertainment very often. The smallest percentage is presented by people who use African TV for entertainment often (5,7%) and by those who rarely watch Dutch TV for entertainment. Thus, Dutch TV is more widespread as a means of entertainment among Africans than TV content produced in a home country.

h. Killing time

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching TV content produced in a home country:

Killing time

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
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Percentage	9,3	3,7	14,8	7,4	64,8
Count	5	2	8	4	35

Table 66

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching Dutch TV content: Killing time

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	27,8	20,4	24,1	11,1	16,7
Count	15	11	13	6	9

Table 67

The tables above show how often African immigrants use TV produced in their home country (table 66) and Dutch TV (table 67) for killing time. Each table is based on 54 answers (n=54). It is worth mentioning that 64,8% never watch African TV to kill time. Furthermore, 27,8% use Dutch TV to kill time very often. These are the largest percentages in the tables. The smallest percentages are the following: only 3,7% often use African TV for killing time and 11,1% rarely use Dutch TV for killing time. Thus, for the respondents, Dutch TV is a more widespread means of killing time than African TV.

Asia

This section presents the frequency of the goals pursued when watching Dutch TV and TV produced in the home country of the respondents. All data are based on the responses of immigrants coming from Asian countries.

i. Obtaining news

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching TV content produced in a home country:

Obtaining news

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	26,8	31,7	14,6	14,6	12,2
Count	11	13	6	6	5

Table 68

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching Dutch TV content: Obtaining news

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	33,3	31	11,9	9,5	14,3
Count	14	13	5	4	6

Table 69

The tables show the percentage of the respondents who use TV produced in their home country (table 68) and Dutch (table 69) TV to obtain news. Table 68 is based on 41 answers (n=41) and table 69 is based on 42 answers (n=42). The largest percentages are presented by people who use Asian TV to obtain news often (31,7%) and those who use Dutch TV to obtain news very often (33,3%). The smallest percentages are presented by people who never use Asian TV to obtain news (12,2%) and by those who rarely use Dutch TV to obtain news. Thus, obtaining news is a very widespread goal among Asian people using both Asian and Dutch TV.

j. Self-education

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching TV content produced in a home country: Self-education

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	12,2	19,5	22	9,8	36,6
Count	5	8	9	4	15

Table 70

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching Dutch TV content: Self-education

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	9,8	24,4	24,4	17,1	24,4
Count	4	10	10	7	10

Table 71

The tables above show how often Asian immigrants use TV produced in their home country (table 70) and Dutch TV (table 71) for self-education. Each table is based on 41 answers (n=41).

36,6% never use Asian TV to educate themselves. 24,4% use Dutch TV for self-education often (option 2), not too often / not too rarely (option 3) and never (option 5). These are the largest percentages among all those presented. The smallest percentages are the following: 9,8% use Asian TV to educate themselves rarely and 9,8% use Dutch TV for self-education very often.

k. Gaining insight into one's self

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching TV content produced in a home country:

Gaining insight into one's self

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	7,3	12,2	22	19,5	39
Count	3	5	9	8	16

Table 72

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching Dutch TV content: Gaining insight into one's self

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	2,4	14,3	16,7	31	35,7
Count	1	6	7	13	15

Table 73

The tables above represent information about how often respondents use TV produced in their home country (table 72) and Dutch TV (table 73) to gain insight into one's self. Table 72 is based on 41 answers (n=41) and table 73 is based on 42 answers (n=42). The largest percentages are presented by people who never use Asian TV (39%) and Dutch TV (35,7%) to gain insight into one's self. The smallest percentage is presented by people who use Asian TV (7,3%) and Dutch TV (2,4) to gain insight into one's self very often. Thus, this goal is not very widespread among all the respondents.

l. Finding reinforcement for personal values

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching TV content produced in a home country:

Finding reinforcement for personal values

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	4,9	14,6	24,4	19,5	36,6
Count	2	6	10	8	15

Table 74

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching Dutch TV content: Finding reinforcement for personal values

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	-	9,5	21,4	26,2	42,9
Count	-	4	9	11	18

Table 75

The tables above show how often respondents use Asian TV (table 74) and Dutch TV (table 75) to find reinforcement for personal values. Table 74 is based on 41 answers (n=41) and table 75 is based on 42 answers (n=42). The largest percentages are presented by people who never use Asian TV (36,6%) and Dutch TV (42,9%) to find reinforcement for personal values. The smallest percentages are represented by people who use Asian TV (4,9%) and Dutch TV (none of the respondents) to find reinforcement for personal values. These data show that this goal is not very widespread among Asian consumers of either Dutch TV or Asian TV.

m. Having a substitute for real-life companionship

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching TV content produced in a home country:

Having a substitute for real-life companionship

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	4,9	9,8	19,5	17,1	48,8
Count	2	4	8	7	20

Table 76

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching Dutch TV content: Having a substitute for real-life companionship

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	-	4,8	23,8	31	40,5
Count	-	2	10	13	17

Table 77

These tables show how often Asian immigrants use TV produced in a home country (table 76) and Dutch TV (table 77) as a substitute for real-life companionship. Table 76 is based on 41 responses (n=41) and table 77 on 42 responses (n=42). The largest percentage is presented by those who never watch Asian TV (48,8%) and Dutch TV (40,5%) as a substitute for real-life companionship. The smallest percentage is presented by those who watch Asian TV (4,9%) and Dutch TV (none of the respondents) very often as a substitute for real-life companionship. This information shows that the goal considered is not very widespread among consumers of both Dutch and Asian TV.

n. Finding a basis for conversation and social interaction

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching TV content produced in a home country:

Finding a basis for conversation and social interaction

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	12,2	14,6	19,5	14,6	39
Count	5	6	8	6	16

Table 78

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching Dutch TV content: Finding a basis for conversation and social interaction

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	4,8	14,3	21,4	28,6	31
Count	2	6	9	12	13

Table 79

The tables above show how many people use TV produced in a home country (table 78) and Dutch TV (table 79) to find a basis for conversation and social interaction. Table 78 is based on 41 answers (n=41) and table 79 is based on 42 answers (n=42). The highest percentage is presented by people who never use Asian TV (39%) and Dutch TV (31%) to find a basis for conversation and social interaction. The smallest percentage is presented by those who use Asian TV (12,2%) and Dutch TV (4,8%) to find a basis for conversation and social interaction very often. The data shows that this reason is not very widespread among all the respondents.

o. Entertainment

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching TV content produced in a home country:

Entertainment

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	26,8	17,1	14,6	12,2	29,3
Count	11	7	6	5	12

Table 80

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching Dutch TV content: Entertainment

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	23,8	21,4	19	16,7	19
Count	10	9	8	7	8

Table 81

The tables above provide information about how often Asian immigrants use TV from their homeland (table 80) and Dutch TV (table 81) for entertainment. Table 80 is based on 41 answers (n=41) and table 81 on 42 answers (n=42). It is interesting that, on the one hand, a considerable number of TV consumers use both Dutch and Asian TV for entertainment while on the other hand, a considerable number of respondents do not use Dutch and Asian TV for entertainment. Namely, 29,3% of respondents never use Asian TV for entertainment and 26,8% use Asian TV for entertainment very often. Additionally, 23,8% use Dutch TV for entertainment very often and 19% never use Dutch TV for entertainment. The smallest percentage is represented by people who use Asian TV (12,2%) and Dutch TV (16,7) rarely.

p. Killing time

Frequency on the goals pursued when watching TV content produced in a home country:

Killing time

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	12,2	12,2	17,1	9,8	48,8
Count	5	5	7	4	20

Table 82

Frequency on the goals pursued when watching Dutch TV content: Killing time

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	14,3	14,3	19	19	33,3
Count	6	6	8	8	14

Table 83

The tables above show how often respondents use Asian TV (table 82) and Dutch TV (table 83) to kill time. Table 82 is based on 41 answers (n=41) and table 83 is based on 42 answers (n=42). The largest percentage is presented by people who never use Asian TV (48,8%) and Dutch TV (33,3%) to kill time. In table 82, the smallest percentage is presented by people who use Asian TV rarely: 9,8%. And in table 83, the smallest percentages are presented by people who use Dutch TV for killing time rarely (option 4) and not too often / not too rarely (option 3),

Eastern Europe

Presented here are the data on the frequency of the goals pursued by immigrants coming from Eastern Europe when watching TV content produced in their home countries and in the Netherlands. The data is fully based on the responses of immigrants coming to Rotterdam from Eastern Europe.

q. Obtaining news

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching TV content produced in a home country:

Obtaining news

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	40,6	34,4	12,5	9,4	3,1
Count	13	11	4	3	1

Table 84

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching Dutch TV content: Obtaining news

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	40,6	25	18,8	6,3	9,4
Count	13	8	6	2	3

Table 85

The tables above represent information about how often the respondents use TV from their home country (table 84) and Dutch TV (table 85) to obtain news. Each table is based on 32 answers (n=32). It is interesting that there are the same percentages for those who watch Eastern European TV (40,6%) and Dutch TV (40,6) to obtain news very often. This percentage is the largest for both tables. Furthermore, the smallest percentage is represented by people who never use East European TV to obtain news (3,1%) and by those who rarely use Dutch TV to obtain news (6,3%). The data shows that obtaining news is a widespread goal for both consumers of Eastern European TV and Dutch TV.

r. Self-education

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching TV content produced in a home country:

Self-education

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	6,5	32,3	29	16,1	16,1
Count	2	10	9	5	5

Table 86

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching Dutch TV content: Self-education

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	28,1	18,8	25	12,5	15,6
Count	9	6	8	4	5

Table 87

The tables above show how often respondents use TV produced in their country of origin (table 86) and Dutch TV (table 87) for self-education. Table 86 is based on 31 answers (n=31), and table 87 is based on 32 answers (n=32). The largest percentages presented are the following: 32,3% often use Eastern European TV for self-education and 28,1% use Dutch TV to educate themselves very often. The smallest percentage is presented by people who use Eastern European TV to educate themselves very often (6,5%) and by those who rarely use Dutch TV content for this reason (12,5%).

s. Gaining insight into one's self

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching TV content produced in a home country:

Gaining insight into one's self

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	6,5	22,6	16,1	32,3	22,6
Count	2	7	5	10	7

Table 88

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching Dutch TV content: Gaining insight into one's self

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	9,7	19,4	19,4	19,4	32,3
Count	3	6	6	6	10

Table 89

The tables above represent how often Eastern European immigrants use TV produced in their home country (table 88) and Dutch TV (table 89) to gain insight into one's self. For each

table, 31 answers were used (n=31). The highest percentages are presented by those who rarely use Eastern European TV to gain insight into one's self and those who never use Dutch TV for this goal (32,3%). The smallest percentage is presented by those who use Eastern European TV (6,5%) and Dutch TV (9,7%) to gain insight into one's self very often. This data shows that gaining insight into one's self is not a very widespread goal among the respondents consuming Eastern European and Dutch TV.

t. Finding reinforcement for personal values

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching TV content produced in a home country:

Finding reinforcement for personal values

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	9,7	25,8	16,1	22,6	25,8
Count	3	8	5	7	8

Table 90

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching Dutch TV content: Finding reinforcement for personal values

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	12,5	18,8	25	15,6	28,1
Count	4	6	8	5	9

Table 91

The table above shows how often respondents use TV from their home country (table 90) and Dutch TV (table 91) to find reinforcement for personal values. Table 90 is based on 31 answers (n=31) and table 91 is based on 32 answers (n=32). To begin, 25,8% of Eastern European respondents never use TV from their home country to find reinforcement for personal values and 28,1% never use Dutch TV for this goal. These percentages are the highest. The smallest percentages are presented by those who use Eastern European TV (9,7%) and Dutch TV (12,5%) to find reinforcement for personal values very often. These data show that the goal of finding reinforcement for personal values is not very widespread among the respondents.

u. Having a substitute for real-life companionship

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching TV content produced in a home country:
Having a substitute for real-life companionship

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	16,1	22,6	16,1	19,4	25,8
Count	5	7	5	6	8

Table 92

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching Dutch TV content: Having a substitute for real-life companionship

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	9,4	18,8	21,9	21,9	28,1
Count	3	6	7	7	9

Table 93

The tables above present how often Eastern European immigrants use TV from their home country (table 92) and Dutch TV (table 93) as a substitute for real-life companionship. Table 92 considers 31 answers (n=31) and table 93 considers 32 answers (n=32). The largest percentage is presented by those who never use Eastern European TV (25,8%) and Dutch TV (28,1%) as a substitute for real-life companionship. Likewise, in table 99, the smallest percentage is presented by people who watch Eastern European TV as a substitute for real-life companionship very often (option 1) and those who use it not too often / not too rarely (option 3): 16,1% for each category. In table 100, the smallest percentage is presented by people who watch Dutch TV as a substitute for real-life companionship very often: 9,4%.

v. Finding a basis for conversation and social interaction

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching TV content produced in a home country:
Finding a basis for conversation and social interaction

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	22,6	16,1	19,4	19,4	22,6

Count	7	5	6	6	7
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Table 94

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching Dutch TV content: Finding a basis for conversation and social interaction

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	22,6	22,6	16,1	12,9	25,8
Count	7	7	5	4	8

Table 95

The tables above show how often respondents watch Eastern European TV (table 94) and Dutch TV (table 95) to find a basis for conversation and social interaction. The tables consider 31 responses (n=31). It is interesting that almost the same percentage of people either watch very often or never watch both Eastern European and Dutch TV to find a basis for conversation and social interaction. In table 94, the highest percentage is presented by those who watch Eastern European TV to find a basis for conversation and social interaction very often and those who never watch it: 22,6% for each category. Furthermore, 25,8% never use Dutch TV to find a basis for conversation and social interaction and 22,6% use it often and very often. The smallest percentages are presented by those who watch Eastern European TV for this goal often and those who watch Dutch TV for this goal not too often/ not too rarely.

w. Entertainment

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching TV content produced in a home country:

Entertainment

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	29	38,7	16,1	3,2	12,9
Count	9	12	5	1	4

Table 96

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching Dutch TV content: Entertainment

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	29	35,5	19,4	3,2	12,9
Count	9	11	6	1	4

Table 97

The tables above show how often Eastern European immigrants use TV from their country of origin (table 96) and Dutch TV (table 97) for entertainment. Table 96 is based on 32 answers (n=32) and table 97 on 31 answers (n=31). The highest percentage is presented by those who use Eastern European TV (38,7%) and Dutch TV (35,5%) for entertainment often. The smallest percentage is presented by those who use Eastern European TV and Dutch TV for entertainment rarely: 3,2% for each category. The table shows that both Eastern European and Dutch TV are used by respondents for entertainment.

x. Killing time

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching TV content produced in a home country:

Killing time

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	28,1	25	15,6	12,5	18,8
Count	9	8	5	4	6

Table 98

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching Dutch TV content: Killing time

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	24,2	21,2	21,2	12,1	21,2
Count	8	7	7	4	7

Table 99

The tables above represent information about how often Eastern European immigrants use TV from their home countries (table 98) and Dutch TV (table 99) for killing time. Table 98 considers 32 answers (n=32) and table 99 considers 33 answers (n=33). The tables show that the

results for Eastern European TV and Dutch TV are about the same. Namely, the highest percentage is presented by those who use Eastern European (28,1%) and Dutch TV (24,2%) to kill time. In comparison the smallest percentage is presented by those who rarely use Eastern European TV and Dutch TV for killing time.

EU Countries

Presented here are the frequencies of the goals pursued by EU immigrants when watching TV from their home country and Dutch TV. The data is fully based on the responses of EU immigrants.

y. Obtaining news

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching TV content produced in a home country:

Obtaining news

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	46,5	25,6	16,3	4,7	7
Count	20	11	7	2	3

Table 100

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching Dutch TV content: Obtaining news

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	41,5	9,8	26,8	4,9	17,1
Count	17	4	11	2	7

Table 101

The tables above show how often EU immigrants use TV from their home country (table 100) and Dutch TV (table 101) to obtain news. Table 100 is based on 42 answers (n=42). Table 101 is based on 41 answers (n=41). The largest percentages are presented by those who watch TV from their home country (46,5%) and Dutch TV (41,5%) to obtain news very often. The smallest percentage is presented by people who rarely watch TV from their home country (4,7%) and Dutch TV (4,9%) to obtain news. The tables show that obtaining news is a widespread goal for those respondents who watch TV from their home country and those who watch Dutch TV.

z. Self-education

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching TV content produced in a home country:
Self-education

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	27,9	23,3	16,3	14	18,6
Count	12	10	7	6	8

Table 102

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching Dutch TV content: Self-education

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	16,7	33,3	19	4,8	26,2
Count	7	14	8	2	11

Table 103

The tables above show how often EU immigrants watch TV from the home country (table 102) and Dutch TV (table 103) for self-education. Each table considers 42 answers (n=42). Overall, a considerable number of EU immigrants use both TV from their home country and Dutch TV to educate themselves. For example, 27,9% use TV from their home country to educate themselves very often. Additionally, 33,3% often use Dutch TV for self-education. These percentages are the largest ones among all those presented. The smallest ones are presented by people who use TV from a home country (14%) and Dutch TV (4,8%) rarely.

aa. Gaining insight into one's self

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching TV content produced in a home country:
Gaining insight into one's self

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	21,4	21,4	28,6	4,8	23,8
Count	9	9	12	2	10

Table 104

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching Dutch TV content: Gaining insight into one's self

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	10	12,5	25	7,5	45
Count	4	5	10	3	18

Table 105

The tables above present information about how often EU immigrants use TV from their home country (table 104) and Dutch TV (table 105) to gain insight into one's self. Table 104 is based on 42 answers (n=42) and table 112 is based on 40 answers (n=40). Overall, to gain insight into one's self, there are more EU immigrants using TV from the home country than EU immigrants using Dutch TV for this goal. For example, the table shows that 28,6% of EU immigrants use TV from their home country to gain insight into one's self not too often / not too rarely. Also, 21,4% use TV from their home country to gain insight into one's self very often, and 23,8% never use it for this purpose. These results are about the same. However, the results from table 105 differ considerably. Namely, 45% never use Dutch TV to gain insight into one's self, 25% use it not too rarely / not too often and 10% use it very often.

bb. Finding reinforcement for personal values

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching TV content produced in a home country:

Finding reinforcement for personal values

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	19	21,4	14,3	7,1	38,1
Count	8	9	6	3	16

Table 106

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching Dutch TV content: Finding reinforcement for personal values

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	12,2	12,2	29,3	9,8	36,6
Count	5	5	12	4	15

Table 107

The tables above show how often EU immigrants use TV from their home countries (table 106) and Dutch TV (table 107) to find reinforcement for personal values. Table 106 is based on 42 answers (n=42) and table 107 on 41 answers (n=41). The largest percentage is presented by people who never use TV from their home country (38,1%) and Dutch TV (36,6%) to find reinforcement for personal values. Other high percentages are presented by people who often use TV from their home country (21,4%) and those who use Dutch TV for this reason are considered not too often / not too rarely (29,3). The smallest percentage is presented by people who rarely use TV from their home country (7,1%) and Dutch TV (9,8%) to find reinforcement for personal values.

cc. Having a substitute for real-life companionship

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching TV content produced in a home country:

Having a substitute for real-life companionship

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	19	16,7	9,5	11,9	42,9
Count	8	7	4	5	18

Table 108

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching Dutch TV content: having a substitute for real-life companionship

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	19,5	12,2	14,6	7,3	46,3
Count	8	5	6	3	19

Table 109

The tables above show how often respondents use TV from their home country (table 108) and Dutch TV (table 109) as a substitute for real-life companionship. Table 108 is based on 42 answers (n=42). Table 109 is based on 41 answers (n=41). The tables show that both TV from a home country and Dutch TV are not frequently used by the respondents as a substitute for real-life companionship. For example, the largest percentage is presented by those who never use TV from their home country (table 108) and those who never use Dutch TV (table 109) as a substitute for real-life companionship.

dd. Finding a basis for conversation and social interaction

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching TV content produced in a home country:

Finding a basis for conversation and social interaction

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	25,6	16,3	11,6	7	39,5
Count	11	7	5	3	17

Table 110

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching Dutch TV content: Finding a basis for conversation and social interaction

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	16,7	16,7	21,4	14,3	31
Count	7	7	9	6	13

Table 111

The tables above show how often EU immigrants use TV from a home country (table 110) and Dutch TV (table 111) to find a basis for conversation and social interaction. Each table considers 42 answers (n=42). The largest percentage is presented by people who never use TV from a home country (39,5%) and Dutch TV (31%) to find a basis for conversation and social interaction. However, the percentage presenting people who use this TV content often and very often are also relatively high. Namely, 25,6% often use TV from a home country to find a basis for conversation and social interaction, and 16,3% very often use TV from a home country for this reason. Additionally, a considerable number of people use Dutch TV to find a basis for conversation and social interaction often and very often: 16,7% at each category.

ee. Entertainment

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching TV content produced in a home country:

Entertainment

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	34,9	18,6	18,6	18,6	9,3
Count	15	8	8	8	4

Table 112

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching Dutch TV content: Entertainment

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	21,4	21,4	28,6	4,8	23,8
Count	9	9	12	2	10

Table 113

The tables above show how often EU immigrants watch TV from a home country (table 112) and Dutch TV (table 113) for entertainment. Table 112 is based on 43 responses (n=43) and table 113 is based on 42 responses (n=42). There is a considerable difference in the number of people who watch TV from a home country for entertainment very often (43,9%) and those who never watch it for this reason (9,3%). However, there is only a slight difference in the number of people who watch Dutch TV for entertainment very often (21,4%) and those who never watch it for this reason (23,8%).

ff. Killing time

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching TV content produced in a home country:

Killing time

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	20,9	25,6	14	14	25,6
Count	9	11	6	6	11

Table 114

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching Dutch TV content: Killing time

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	19	21,4	14,3	7,1	38,1
Count	8	9	6	3	16

Table 115

The table above shows how often EU immigrants use TV from a home country (table 114) and Dutch TV (table 115) to kill time. Table 114 is based on 43 answers (n=43) and table 115 is based on 42 answers (n=42). The data shows that there is a slight difference between the number of people who use TV from a home country to kill time very often (20,9%) and those who never use it for this reason (25,6%). However, there is a sharp difference between those who use Dutch TV to kill time very often (19%) and those who never use it for this reason (38,1%).

Islamic Countries

Presented here are the data on frequency of the goals pursued by immigrants coming to Rotterdam from Islamic countries. The data presented below is fully based on the answers of respondents coming from Islamic countries.

gg. Obtaining news

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching TV content produced in a home country:

Obtaining news

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	30,7	32,4	17,8	8,3	10,8
Count	74	78	43	20	26

Table 116

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching Dutch TV content: Obtaining news

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	32,8	35,3	19,3	7,6	5
Count	78	84	46	18	12

Table 117

The tables above show how often respondents use TV produced in their country of origin (table 115) and Dutch TV (table 117) to obtain news. Table 116 is based on 241 answers (n=241) and table 117 is based on 238 answers (n=238). The data shows that obtaining news is spread among both consumers of Islamic TV and Dutch TV: 32,4% often use Islamic TV to obtain news and 35,3% often use Dutch TV to obtain news. It is notable that these percentages are the largest ones. Furthermore, 8,3% rarely use Islamic TV to obtain news and 5% never use Dutch TV to obtain news. These percentages are the smallest ones.

hh. Self-education

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching TV content produced in a home country:

Self-education

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	25	28,8	21,3	10,3	14,6
Count	60	69	51	25	35

Table 118

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching Dutch TV content: Self-education

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	25,4	30	24,2	12,1	8,3
Count	61	72	58	29	20

Table 119

The tables above show how often the respondents use TV from a home country (table 118) and Dutch TV (table 119) for self-education. Both table 118 and table 119 consider 240 answers (n=240). In table 118, the highest percentages are presented by those who use Islamic

content to educate themselves often and very often: 28,8% use it often and 25% use it very often. The smallest percentages in table 118 are the following: 10,3% use Islamic TV for self-education rarely and 14,6% never use it to educate themselves. Additionally, in table 128, the largest percentage is presented by people who watch Dutch TV to educate themselves often and very often: 30% watch it often and 25,4% watch it very often. Only 8,3% never Dutch TV for self-education and 12.1% use it for this reason rarely. Thus, self-education is a widespread goal among immigrants from Islamic countries, especially when consuming Dutch TV content.

ii. Gaining insight into one's self

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching TV content produced in a home country:

Gaining insight into one's self

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	16	24,5	20,3	14,3	24,9
Count	38	58	48	34	59

Table 120

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching Dutch TV content: Gaining insight into one's self

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	13,1	23,7	28	17,8	17,4
Count	31	56	66	42	41

Table 121

The tables above show how often the respondents use TV from a home country (table 120) and Dutch TV (table 121) to gain insight into one's self. Table 120 is based on 237 answers (n=237) and table 121 is based on 236 answers (n=236). In table 120, a considerable number of people use Islamic TV to gain insight into one's self specifically, 24,5% often use Islamic TV for this reason. However, a large percentage of respondents never use Islamic TV to gain insight into one's self: 24,9%. In table 121, 28% use Dutch media not too often and not too rarely. This percentage is the largest in this table. Moreover, 23,7% often use Dutch media to gain insight into one's self while 17,4% never use it for this reason.

jj. Finding reinforcement for personal values

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching TV content produced in a home country:

Finding reinforcement for personal values

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	18,2	28	18,2	15,2	20,3
Count	43	66	43	36	48

Table 122

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching Dutch TV content: Finding reinforcement for personal values

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	11,1	21,3	31,1	20	16,6
Count	26	50	73	47	39

Table 123

The tables above represent information about how often Islamic immigrants use TV from their home country (table 122) and Dutch TV (table 123) to find reinforcement for personal values. Table 122 considers 236 answers (n=236) and table 123 considers 235 answers (n=235). Table 131 does not show large differences between the numbers presented. For instance, 20,3% never use Islamic TV to find reinforcement for personal values. On the other hand, 18,2% use it to find reinforcement for personal values very often. Furthermore in table 123, a considerably large percentage is presented by people who use Dutch TV to find reinforcement for personal values not too often / not too rarely. Other large percentages are the following: 21,3% often use Dutch TV for find reinforcement for personal values and 20% rarely use it for this reason.

kk. Having a substitute for real-life companionship

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching TV content produced in a home country:

Having a substitute for real-life companionship

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)

Percentage	12,8	23,8	29,8	15,3	18,3
Count	30	56	70	36	43

Table 124

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching Dutch TV content: Having a substitute for real-life companionship

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	16,5	27,5	19,9	11,4	24,6
Count	39	65	47	27	58

Table 125

The tables above present data about how often the respondents use TV from a home country (table 124) and Dutch TV (table 125) as a substitute for real-life companionship. Each table is based on 235 answers (n=235). In table 124, the highest percentage is presented by those who use Islamic TV to have a substitute for real-life companionship not too often / not too rarely specifically, 29,8% of the respondents chose this option. Another large percentage is presented by the respondents who often use Islamic TV for the considered goal: 23,8%. However, only 12,8% use Islamic TV as a substitute for real-life companionship very often. Likewise, 15,3% use it rarely and 18,3% never use Islamic TV for the reason considered. In table 125, the largest percentage is presented by people who often use Dutch TV as a substitute for real-life companionship. However, 24,6% never use Dutch TV for the considered goal.

II. Finding a basis for conversation and social interaction

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching TV content produced in a home country:

Finding a basis for conversation and social interaction

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	38,2	25,5	9,1	1,8	25,5
Count	21	14	5	1	14

Table 126

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching Dutch TV content: Finding a basis for conversation and social interaction

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	19,2	28,8	20,8	12,5	18,8
Count	46	69	50	30	45

Table 127

The tables above show how often the respondents use TV from their home country (tables 126) and Dutch TV (table 127) to find a basis for conversation and social interaction. Each table considers 237 answers (n=237). 38,2% use Islamic TV to find a basis for conversation and social interaction. This is the largest percentage in table 136. Furthermore, 25,5% often use Islamic TV for the reason considered. On the other hand, the same percentage of respondents never use Islamic TV to find a basis for conversation and social interaction: 25,5% chose option 5 (never). In table 127, the largest percentage is 28,8% which indicates respondents often use Dutch TV to find a basis for conversation and social interaction. Conversely, 18,8% never use Dutch TV to find a basis for conversation and social interaction.

mm. Entertainment

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching TV content produced in a home country:

Entertainment

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	25,9	35,5	23,4	10,9	6,3
Count	62	80	56	26	15

Table 128

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching Dutch TV content: Entertainment

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	30,6	31	16,9	6,6	14,9
Count	74	75	41	16	36

Table 129

The tables above present information about how often Islamic immigrants use TV from their homeland (table 128) and Dutch TV (table 129) for entertainment. Table 128 is based on

242 answers (n=242) and table 139 is based on 232 answers (n=232). 35,4% often use Islamic TV for entertainment and 25,9% do so very often. The smallest percentage is presented by people who never use Islamic TV for entertainment: 6,3% of respondents. Furthermore 31% often use Dutch TV for entertainment and 30,6% do so very often. Only 6,6% use Dutch TV for entertainment rarely, and 14,9% never use it. This data shows that entertainment is a widespread goal for consumers of both Dutch and Islamic TV.

nn. Killing time

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching TV content produced in a home country:

Killing time

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	17,3	34,2	24,1	13,9	10,5
Count	41	81	57	33	25

Table 130

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching Dutch TV content: Killing time

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	21	30,5	19,3	7,4	21,8
Count	51	74	47	18	53

Table 131

The tables above show how often Islamic immigrants use TV from a home country (130) and Dutch TV (131) for killing time. Table 130 considers 243 responses (n=243) and table 131 considers 237 responses (n=237). Overall, killing time is a widespread goal among Islamic immigrants. For example, the largest percentage is presented by people often using Islamic TV (34,2%) and Dutch TV (30,5%) to kill time. The smallest percentage is presented by those who never watch Islamic TV to kill time (10,5%) and those who rarely use Dutch TV to kill time (7,4%).

Latin America

This section presents data on the frequency of goals pursued by immigrants coming to Rotterdam from Latin America when watching TV from their country of origin and Dutch TV content. The data considers the answers given by immigrants coming from Latin America only.

oo. Obtaining news

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching TV content produced in a home country:

Obtaining news

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	23,6	19,4	20,8	13,9	22,2
Count	17	14	15	10	16

Table 132

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching Dutch TV content: Obtaining news

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	37,5	27,8	23,6	4,2	6,9
Count	27	20	17	3	5

Table 133

The tables above show how often Latin American immigrants use TV from their home countries (table 132) and Dutch TV (table 133) to obtain news. Each table considers 72 answers (n=72). Table 132 does not present a large difference between those who use Latin American media to obtain news very often and those who never use it. The largest percentages in table 132 are the following: 23,6% use TV from a home country to obtain news very often and 22,2% never use TV from a home country for this goal. Unlike table 132, table 133 shows a large difference between those who use Dutch TV to obtain news and those who never do so: 37,5% use Dutch TV to obtain news very often and only 6,9% never use Dutch TV for the goal considered.

pp. Self-education

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching TV content produced in a home country:

Self-education

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	11,6	20,3	30,4	5,8	31,9
Count	8	14	21	4	22

Table 134

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching Dutch TV content: Self-education

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	21,7	29	23,2	13	13
Count	15	20	16	9	9

Table 135

The table above shows how often immigrants from Latin America use TV from their home countries (table 134) and Dutch TV (table 135) to educate themselves. Each table is based on 69 answers (n=69). The largest percentages in table 134 are presented by those who never use Latin American TV for self-education (31,1%) and by those who use it not too often / not too rarely. The largest percentages in table 135 are presented by those who use Dutch TV for self-education very often (21,7%) and not too often / not too rarely. On the whole, the tables show that for self-education, slightly more people prefer to use Dutch TV than Latin American TV.

qq. Gaining insight into one's self

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching TV content produced in a home country:

Gaining insight into one's self

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	11,6	15,9	26,1	7,2	39,1
Count	8	11	18	5	27

Table 136

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching Dutch TV content: Gaining insight into one's self

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	17,1	15,7	24,3	18,6	24,3
Count	12	11	17	13	17

Table 137

The tables above present information about how often Latin American immigrants use TV from their home country (table 136) and Dutch TV (137) to gain insight into one's self. Table 136 is based on 69 answers (n=69) and table 137 is based on 70 answers (n=70). It is noteworthy that 39,1% never use Latin American TV to gain insight into one's self. This is the largest percentage in table 136. The largest percentage in table 137 is also presented by those who never use Dutch TV to gain insight into one's self: 24,3%. However, in table 137 the same percentage (24,3%) indicates people who use Dutch TV to gain insight into one's self not too rarely / not too often. Overall, the tables show that gaining insight into one's self is not very widespread as a goal among Latin American immigrants.

rr. Finding reinforcement for personal values

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching TV content produced in a home country:

Finding reinforcement for personal values

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	8,7	24,6	18,8	13	34,8
Count	6	17	13	9	24

Table 138

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching Dutch TV content: Finding reinforcement for personal values

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	20	12,9	25,7	15,7	25,7
Count	14	9	18	11	18

Table 139

The tables above indicate how often Latin American immigrants use TV from their home countries (table 138) and Dutch TV (table 139) to find reinforcement for personal values. Table 138 is based on 69 (n=69) answers and table 139 is based on 70 answers (n=70). In table 138, the highest percentage is presented by people who never use Latin American TV to find reinforcement for personal values: 34,8%. Instead, 24,6% often use Latin American TV to find reinforcement for personal values. Similarly, in table 25,7% never use Dutch TV to find reinforcement for personal values and 25,7% use it not too often / not too rarely. Furthermore, 20% use Dutch TV to find reinforcement for personal values very often. On the whole, even though there is a considerable number of people who never use TV content to find reinforcement for personal values, there is also a considerable numbers of people who use it often and very often.

ss. Having a substitute for real-life companionship

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching TV content produced in a home country:

Having a substitute for real-life companionship

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	5,7	22,9	21,4	8,6	41,4
Count	4	16	15	6	29

Table 140

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching Dutch TV content: Having a substitute for real-life companionship

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	15,7	15,7	27,1	12,9	28,6
Count	11	11	19	9	20

Table 141

The tables above present information about how Latin American immigrants use TV from their country of origin (table 140) and Dutch TV (table 141) as a substitute for real-life companionship. Each table is based on 70 responses (n=70). To begin, the largest percentages are presented by those who never use Latin American TV (41,4%) and Dutch TV (28,6%) as a substitute for real-life companionship. Even though these percentages are the highest, there are

also people who often use TV content as a substitute for real-life companionship. For instance, 22,9% often use Latin American TV as a substitute for real-life companionship and 15,7% often use Dutch TV as a substitute for real-life companionship.

tt. Finding a basis for conversation and social interaction

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching TV content produced in a home country:

Finding a basis for conversation and social interaction

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	38,2	25,5	9,1	1,8	25,5
Count	21	14	5	1	14

Table 142

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching Dutch TV content: Finding a basis for conversation and social interaction

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	18,3	19,7	21,1	12,1	28,2
Count	13	14	15	9	20

Table 143

The tables above represent information about how often Latin American immigrants use Latin American TV (table 142) and Dutch TV (table 143) to find a basis for conversation and social interaction. Each table is based on 71 answers (n=71). First, 38,2% use Latin American TV to find a basis for conversation and social interaction very often. This is a large percentage in table 141. Additionally, 25,5% often use Latin American TV to find a basis for conversation and social interaction and 25,5% never use it for this reason. Furthermore, the largest percentage in table 152 is presented by people who never use Dutch TV to find a basis for conversation and social interaction: 28,2%. However, there is also a considerable number of people who use Dutch TV for this reason often and very often: 18,3% often use Dutch TV to find a basis for conversation and social interaction and 19,7% use it very often.

uu. Entertainment

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching TV content produced in a home country:

Entertainment

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	31	19,7	16,9	9,9	22,5
Count	22	14	12	7	16

Table 143

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching Dutch TV content: Entertainment

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	34,3	31,4	11,4	10	12,9
Count	24	22	8	7	9

Table 144

The table above shows how often Latin American immigrants use TV from their home countries (table 143) and Dutch TV (table 144) for entertainment. Table 143 is based on 71 answers (n=71) and table 144 is based on 70 answers (n=70). The sharpest percentages are presented by people who use Latin American TV (31%) and Dutch TV (34,3%) very often. Furthermore, 19,7% use Latin American TV often to find a basis for conversation and social interaction and 31,1% use Dutch TV often. Thus, there are considerable numbers of people who use TV content to find a basis for conversation and social interaction. However, there also respondents who do not watch TV content to find a basis for conversation and social interaction. For example, 22,5% never use Latin American TV for the reason considered and 12,9% never watch Dutch TV for this reason.

vv. Killing time

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching TV content produced in a home country:

Killing time

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	21,1	19,7	19,7	11,3	28,2
Count	15	14	14	8	20

Table 145

Frequency of the goals pursued when watching Dutch TV content: Killing time

	1 (Very often)	2	3	4	5 (Never)
Percentage	28,2	21,1	18,3	14,1	18,3
Count	20	15	13	10	13

Table 146

The tables above show how often respondents use Latin American TV (table 145) and Dutch TV (table 146) to kill time. Each table is based on 71 answers (n=71). Overall, there are no sharp differences between the numbers presented in the tables. For instance, 28,2% never use Latin American TV to kill time and 18,3 never use Dutch TV for this reason. Even though there are considerable numbers indicating respondents who do not use Dutch and Latin American TV content to kill time, there are also considerable numbers indicating those who use it very often, specifically; 21,1% use Latin American TV to kill time and 28,2% use Dutch TV content to kill time very often.

4.3. Summary

This section presents the summary of the data analysis and the corresponding confirmation or rejection of the hypotheses.

The summary of the data analysis performed is represented in the tables 147, 148 and 149 (please see below). The tables show what the most/ least widespread devices providing TV access are and the most/ least widespread goals pursued when watching TV. It is worth mentioning that when doing the summary, relative frequency was considered. Two main aspects were measured: 1. What is the percentage of respondents using a certain device or pursuing a certain goal very often/ never; 2. How does this percentage relate to the other options (often, not too rarely/ too often, rarely, never). On the basis of this analysis, the most and the least widespread devices and goals were deduced. The summary of the data analysis performed will allow confirmation or rejection of the hypotheses.

Hypothesis 1

First, this section presents the summary of the data analysis to confirm or to reject H1 which suggest that satellite is the most widespread means by which immigrants to access TV

(Bink, 2002; Anjum & Michele, 2014; Butter and Önce, 2010; Sun & Sinclair, 2014). Based on the data analysis presented in the previous section, table 147 shows the most and the least widespread devices used to access TV content among immigrants coming to Rotterdam from Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe, EU, Islamic and Latin American countries:

	Africa	Asia	Eastern Europe	EU Countries	Islamic Counties	Latin America
The most widespread device	Cable	Laptop/ Notebook/ Netbook	Laptop / Notebook/ Netbook	Laptop / Notebook/ Netbook	Cell Phone/ iPhone	Cell Phone/ iPhone
The least widespread device	IP TV	IP TV	Smart TV	Satellite	Smart TV	Satellite

Table 147

This table shows that each group of immigrants coming to Rotterdam from different countries has their own preferences for the devices used to access TV content. The total number of the answers considered in this table is 494 (n=494). However, there are also some similarities among their preferences. For example, the table shows that Asian, Eastern European and EU immigrants use laptop/ notebook/ netbook to access TV content most of all. Both Islamic and Latin American immigrants use cell phone / iPhone to watch TV most of all use. However, African immigrants are only group who choose cable to access TV content most of all. There are some similarities between the least used devices. For example, IP TV is the least used device by both African and Asian immigrants. Furthermore, Smart TV is the least used device by both Eastern European and Islamic immigrants and, satellite is the device used least by EU and Latin American immigrants. Thus, even though each ethnic group has its own media preferences, there are some similarities in the most / the least used devices to access TV content.

Regarding hypothesis 1, it is worth mentioning that even though satellite was suggested as the most widespread means to access TV content (Bink, 2002; Anjum & Michele, 2014; Butter and Önce, 2010; Sun & Sinclair, 2014), the summary shows that none of the ethnic groups considered use satellite most. On the contrary, satellite is the least widespread means among ethnic groups such as EU and Latin American immigrants. Thus, hypothesis 1 can be rejected.

Hypothesis 2

Hypothesis 2 suggests that obtaining news is the dominant goal pursued by immigrants when watching TV content produced in their country of origin (Anjum & Michele, 2014; Bakoy, 2006; Sun & Sinclair, 2016). In order to confirm or to reject this hypothesis, table 148 presents the summary with the most and the least widespread goals pursued by the immigrants surveyed when watching TV content produced in their countries of origin:

	Africa	Asia	Eastern Europe	EU	Islamic	Latin America
The most pursued goal	Obtaining news	Obtaining news	Obtaining news	Obtaining news	Finding a basis for conversation and social interaction	Finding a basis for conversation and social interaction
The least pursued goal	Gaining insight into one's self	Having a substitute for real-life companionship	Finding reinforcement for personal values	Having a substitute for real-life companionship	Gaining insight into one's self	Having a substitute for real-life companionship

Table 148

Matching table 148, table 147 shows that each ethnic group has their own motivation to watch TV produced in their country of origin. The total number of the answers considered in this table is 494 (n=494). However, there are also some similarities. For instance, four of the six ethnic groups considered have the same dominant goal when watching TV produced in a home country: the most widespread goal among African, Asian, Eastern European and EU immigrants is to obtain news. Furthermore, the rest have the same dominant goal as well: when watching TV produced in a home country, Islamic and Latin American immigrants most of all aim to find a basis for conversation and social interaction. There are also some similarities among the least pursued goals. For instance, the least pursued goal by Asian, EU and Latin American immigrants is having a substitute for real-life companionship. Likewise, both African and Islamic immigrants aim to gaining insight into one's self when watching TV from a home country least of all. However, Eastern European immigrants are the only group considered who aim to find reinforcement for personal values the least. Therefore, as in table 147, table 148 presents a range of similarities and differences among the most and the least pursued goals.

Based on the aforementioned it can therefore be concluded that there is no single goal pursued by all the immigrants surveyed. On the contrary, each ethnic group has its own the most and least pursued aims when watching TV produced in a home country. Even though the majority of immigrants aim to obtain news, it is not a single dominant goal. Obtaining news is a dominant goal for four out of the six ethnic groups, and for two of the six ethnic groups the dominant goal is to find a basis for conversation and social interaction. Therefore, hypothesis 2 is partially true.

Hypothesis 3

Hypothesis 3 suggests that self-education is the dominant goal pursued by immigrants when watching (Bakoy, 2006; Reichenberg, 2016; Walker, 1999). To confirm or reject this hypothesis, table 149 presents the most and the least spread goals pursued by immigrants when watching Dutch TV content:

	Africa	Asia	Eastern Europe	EU Countries	Islamic Counties	Latin America
The most pursued goal	Obtaining news	Obtaining news	Obtainin g news	Obtaining news	Obtaining news	Obtaining news
The least pursued goal	Finding reinforcement for personal values	Finding reinforcement for personal values	Gaining insight into one's self	Having a substitute for real-life companionship	Having a substitute for real-life companionship	Having a substitute for real-life companionship

Table 149

It is noteworthy that table 149 shows that obtaining news is the dominant goal among all the respondents. The total number of answers considered in this table is 494 (n=494). However, there is no single dominant goal among the least widespread goals. For example, three of the six ethnic groups considered aim to have a substitute for real-life companionship when watching Dutch TV least of all. Similarly, both African and Asian immigrants seek to find reinforcement for personal values least of all. Finally, only one ethnic groups has the least pursued goal of

gaining insight into one's self - Eastern European immigrants. Thus, there is a single dominant goal for all the respondents. However, the least pursued goals still vary for the ethnic groups considered.

Regarding hypothesis 3, the summary shows self-education is not a dominant goal pursued by immigrants. Instead, all the ethnic groups aim to obtain news when watching Dutch TV most of all. Thus, on the basis of the summary, hypothesis 3 can be rejected.

5. Conclusion

5.1. Discussion and conclusion

This study aimed to examine the media habits of immigrants living in Rotterdam. The focuses of the study were TV viewing habits, namely, devices used to access TV content and goals pursued by immigrants when watching Dutch TV and TV produced in their country of origin. The data gathering was conducted by means of a survey (n=570). This thesis considered 494 (n=494) answers by people from six ethnic groups coming from the following country categories: African countries, Asian countries, East European countries, EU countries, Islamic countries and Latin American countries. The analysis of data was performed by means of frequency tables constructed in SPSS Statistics.

Despite the fact that there is a range of literature exploring the media habits of immigrants, such as Anjum and Michele (2014), Butter and Önce (2010), Bink (2002), Sun and Sinclair (2014), Bakoy (2006), Reichenberg (2016), Walker (1999), this thesis contributes to the body of scientific knowledge since it provides more recent data on media habits of immigrants living in Rotterdam and deepens the understanding of immigrant's TV viewing habits. Furthermore, this research is a valuable study in practical terms since it can assist in understanding immigrants as a large consumer group in Rotterdam's media market (Bink, 2002; CBS, 2017). Additionally, this research can be used to gain a better understanding of the role of media in the acculturation and integration of immigrants in a new cultural context (Walker, 1999; Zubrzycki, 1958; Bink, 2002).

This research also reviewed a range of literature concerning several topics. First, it discussed a range of studies conducted by Bink (2002), Anjum & Michele (2014), Butter and Önce (2010), Sun and Sinclair (2014). These studies examine devices used by immigrants to access TV content. Secondly, this thesis discussed studies conducted by Anjum and Michele (2014), Bakoy (2006), Sun and Sinclair, (2016), Reichenberg (2016), Walker (1999) which investigate goals pursued when watching TV content.

Overall, the research shows that media habits can vary for each group of immigrants coming from different countries (Anjum & Michele, 2014; Bakoy, 2006; Bink, 2002; Butter and Önce, 2010; Sun & Sinclair, 2014). It should also be mentioned that this study stated three hypotheses that were rejected. The first stated that the most widespread means to get TV content is satellite (Bink, 2002; Anjum & Michele, 2014; Butter and Önce, 2010; Sun & Sinclair, 2014). However, this study showed that none of ethnic groups considered mainly use satellite to watch TV content. Instead, the dominant devices used to watch TV are laptop/ notebook/ netbook (used by Asian, Eastern European and EU immigrants), cell phone/ iPhone (used by Islamic and Latin American immigrants) and cable (used by African immigrants). Satellite, on the contrary, is one of the least used devices (and the least used device by Latin American immigrants). Therefore, the first hypothesis was rejected. The second hypothesis suggested that the dominant goal pursued by immigrants when watching TV from their home country is obtaining news (Anjum & Michele, 2014; Bakoy, 2006; Sun & Sinclair, 2016). However, this hypothesis is only partially true since this was a dominant goal for four of the six considered groups (for African, Asian, Eastern European and EU immigrants). The remainder aim to find a basis for conversation and social interaction (Islamic and Latin American immigrants). The third hypothesis stated that the dominant goal pursued by immigrants when watching Dutch TV is self-education (Bakoy, 2006; Reichenberg, 2016; Walker, 1999). However, this hypothesis was rejected since all the ethnic groups considered aim to obtain news when watching Dutch TV most of all.

Furthermore, based on the data analysis and its summary, the answers to the sub-questions and correspondingly to the research question can be formulated:

- What are the dominant means used by immigrants living in Rotterdam to get TV content?

There are several dominant devices that vary for different ethnic groups: laptop/ notebook/ netbook (for Asian, Eastern European and EU immigrants), cell phone/ iPhone (for Islamic and Latin American immigrants) and cable (used by African immigrants).

- What are the goals pursued by immigrants living in Rotterdam when watching TV content produced in country of their origin?

There are several dominant goals that vary for different ethnic groups: obtaining news (for African, Asian, Eastern European and EU immigrants) and finding a basis for conversation and social interaction (for Islamic and Latin American immigrants)

- What are the dominant goals pursued by immigrants living in Rotterdam when watching Dutch TV content?

Obtaining news is a dominant goal for all ethnic groups.

5.2. Limitations

Although this study is based on a large sample ($n=570$), the research means did not change during the study and it is reliable (all the data on the survey conduction and syntaxes are available), this study has several limitations. First, there is a range of limitations related to a survey as a method in whole. To be precise, there are certain factors that can possibly lead to biases: non-response (Bel, 1996) and inaccuracy of responses (Glasow, 2005). Secondly, respondents can face difficulties when recalling certain circumstances or describing their own behavior (Bel, 1996). Third, there is a risk that respondents intentionally hide or misreport the information requested (Glasow, 2005). Besides these general limitations, there are some aspects that limit this research in particular. Namely, because of organizational issues, quota sampling was used which is a non-probability sampling technique (Daniel, 2012; Richardson, Ampt & Meyburg, 1995). Therefore, formally, this research is not representative.

5.3. Suggestion for the further research

Here are presented some suggestion for the data analysis and methodology of future studies. First, as mentioned previously, the media habits of immigrants can differ from the media habits of locals (Anjum & Michele, 2014; Bakoy, 2006; Bink, 2002; Butter and Önce, 2010; Sun & Sinclair, 2014). The present thesis analyzes the TV viewing habits of first-, second- and third-generation immigrants living in Rotterdam. In future, this data can be compared to the TV viewing habits of Dutch people living in Rotterdam. Second, since TV viewing habits can differ for first-, second- and third generation immigrants (Bakoy, 2006; Butter and Önce, 2010), the future studies could conduct a deeper analysis of these differences. Third, future studies could also focus on testing relationships by means of statistical tests. The data analysis performed within the present thesis is based on descriptive statistics only. However, there is a variety of statistical tests (parametric and non-parametric) that could show relationships between different variables, for example, age and type of programs most viewed, education level and the devices most used to watch television and so on (Bryman & Cramer, 2011; Field, 2013; Marques de Sa, 2003). Fourth, there are some methodological aspects that could be considered in the future. Specifically, repeated cross-sectional surveys could present valuable information on the dynamics of changes in media habits and preferences of immigrants (Visser, 2000).

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Appendix 1. Syntax.

```
DATASET ACTIVATE DataSet1.
```

```
USE ALL.
```

```
COMPUTE filter_$=(A_2.2.0_revised=1).
```

```
VARIABLE LABELS filter_$ 'A_2.2.0_revised=1 (FILTER)'.  
VALUE LABELS filter_$ 0 'Not Selected' 1 'Selected'.  
FORMATS filter_$ (f1.0).  
FILTER BY filter_$.  
EXECUTE.
```

```
FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=C_5_1 C_5_2 C_5_3 C_5_4 C_5_5 C_5_6 C_5_7 C_5_8
```

```
/STATISTICS=MODE
```

```
/ORDER=ANALYSIS.
```

```
FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=C_7_1 C_7_2 C_7_3 C_7_4 C_7_5 C_7_6 C_7_7 C_7_8
```

```
/STATISTICS=MODE
```

```
/ORDER=ANALYSIS.
```

```
FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=C_8_1 C_8_2 C_8_3 C_8_4 C_8_5 C_8_6 C_8_7 C_8_8
```

```
/STATISTICS=MODE
```

```
/ORDER=ANALYSIS.
```

```
DATASET ACTIVATE DataSet1.
```

```
USE ALL.
```

```
COMPUTE filter_$=(A_2.2.0_revised=2).
```

```
VARIABLE LABELS filter_$ 'A_2.2.0_revised=2 (FILTER)'.  
VALUE LABELS filter_$ 0 'Not Selected' 1 'Selected'.  
FORMATS filter_$ (f1.0).  
FILTER BY filter_$.  
EXECUTE.
```

```
FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=C_5_1 C_5_2 C_5_3 C_5_4 C_5_5 C_5_6 C_5_7 C_5_8
```

```
/STATISTICS=MODE
```

```
/ORDER=ANALYSIS.
```

```
FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=C_7_1 C_7_2 C_7_3 C_7_4 C_7_5 C_7_6 C_7_7 C_7_8
```

```
/STATISTICS=MODE
```

```
/ORDER=ANALYSIS.
```

```
FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=C_8_1 C_8_2 C_8_3 C_8_4 C_8_5 C_8_6 C_8_7 C_8_8
```

```
/STATISTICS=MODE
```

```
/ORDER=ANALYSIS.
```

```
DATASET ACTIVATE DataSet1.
```

```
USE ALL.
```

```
COMPUTE filter_$=(A_2.2.0_revised=3).
```

```
VARIABLE LABELS filter_$ 'A_2.2.0_revised=3 (FILTER)'.  
VALUE LABELS filter_$ 0 'Not Selected' 1 'Selected'.  
FORMATS filter_$ (f1.0).
```

FILTER BY filter_\$.
EXECUTE.

FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=C_5_1 C_5_2 C_5_3 C_5_4 C_5_5 C_5_6 C_5_7 C_5_8
/STATISTICS=MODE
/ORDER=ANALYSIS.

FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=C_7_1 C_7_2 C_7_3 C_7_4 C_7_5 C_7_6 C_7_7 C_7_8
/STATISTICS=MODE
/ORDER=ANALYSIS.

FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=C_8_1 C_8_2 C_8_3 C_8_4 C_8_5 C_8_6 C_8_7 C_8_8
/STATISTICS=MODE
/ORDER=ANALYSIS.

DATASET ACTIVATE DataSet1.
USE ALL.
COMPUTE filter_\$=(A_2.2.0_revised=4).
VARIABLE LABELS filter_\$ 'A_2.2.0_revised=4 (FILTER)'.
VALUE LABELS filter_\$ 0 'Not Selected' 1 'Selected'.
FORMATS filter_\$ (f1.0).
FILTER BY filter_\$.
EXECUTE.

FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=C_5_1 C_5_2 C_5_3 C_5_4 C_5_5 C_5_6 C_5_7 C_5_8
/STATISTICS=MODE
/ORDER=ANALYSIS.

FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=C_7_1 C_7_2 C_7_3 C_7_4 C_7_5 C_7_6 C_7_7 C_7_8
/STATISTICS=MODE
/ORDER=ANALYSIS.

FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=C_8_1 C_8_2 C_8_3 C_8_4 C_8_5 C_8_6 C_8_7 C_8_8
/STATISTICS=MODE
/ORDER=ANALYSIS.

DATASET ACTIVATE DataSet1.
USE ALL.
COMPUTE filter_\$=(A_2.2.0_revised=5).
VARIABLE LABELS filter_\$ 'A_2.2.0_revised=5 (FILTER)'.
VALUE LABELS filter_\$ 0 'Not Selected' 1 'Selected'.
FORMATS filter_\$ (f1.0).
FILTER BY filter_\$.
EXECUTE.

FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=C_5_1 C_5_2 C_5_3 C_5_4 C_5_5 C_5_6 C_5_7 C_5_8
/STATISTICS=MODE
/ORDER=ANALYSIS.

FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=C_7_1 C_7_2 C_7_3 C_7_4 C_7_5 C_7_6 C_7_7 C_7_8
/STATISTICS=MODE
/ORDER=ANALYSIS.

```
FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=C_8_1 C_8_2 C_8_3 C_8_4 C_8_5 C_8_6 C_8_7 C_8_8  
/STATISTICS=MODE  
/ORDER=ANALYSIS.
```

```
DATASET ACTIVATE DataSet1.  
USE ALL.  
COMPUTE filter_$=(A_2.2.0_revised=6).  
VARIABLE LABELS filter_$ 'A_2.2.0_revised=6 (FILTER)'.  
VALUE LABELS filter_$ 0 'Not Selected' 1 'Selected'.  
FORMATS filter_$ (f1.0).  
FILTER BY filter_$.  
EXECUTE.
```

```
FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=C_5_1 C_5_2 C_5_3 C_5_4 C_5_5 C_5_6 C_5_7 C_5_8  
/STATISTICS=MODE  
/ORDER=ANALYSIS.
```

```
FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=C_7_1 C_7_2 C_7_3 C_7_4 C_7_5 C_7_6 C_7_7 C_7_8  
/STATISTICS=MODE  
/ORDER=ANALYSIS.
```

```
FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=C_8_1 C_8_2 C_8_3 C_8_4 C_8_5 C_8_6 C_8_7 C_8_8  
/STATISTICS=MODE  
/ORDER=ANALYSIS.
```

```
DATASET ACTIVATE DataSet1.  
USE ALL.  
COMPUTE filter_$=(A_2.2.0_revised=7).  
VARIABLE LABELS filter_$ 'A_2.2.0_revised=7 (FILTER)'.  
VALUE LABELS filter_$ 0 'Not Selected' 1 'Selected'.  
FORMATS filter_$ (f1.0).  
FILTER BY filter_$.  
EXECUTE.
```

```
FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=C_5_1 C_5_2 C_5_3 C_5_4 C_5_5 C_5_6 C_5_7 C_5_8  
/STATISTICS=MODE  
/ORDER=ANALYSIS.
```

```
FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=C_7_1 C_7_2 C_7_3 C_7_4 C_7_5 C_7_6 C_7_7 C_7_8  
/STATISTICS=MODE  
/ORDER=ANALYSIS.
```

```
FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=C_8_1 C_8_2 C_8_3 C_8_4 C_8_5 C_8_6 C_8_7 C_8_8  
/STATISTICS=MODE  
/ORDER=ANALYSIS.
```

Media Habits Survey

Your participation in this survey is highly appreciated! This study aims to understand TV viewing habits of people with foreign backgrounds living in Rotterdam. All the information provided in this survey is confidential. Participation in this survey is voluntary. We kindly remind you that this survey is designed for respondents that are: 18 years or older and not native Dutch people.

For additional information, contact: Sabina Gitman, Erasmus University Rotterdam Masters Student at sabina.gitman.vd@gmail.com or Dr. Jeremiah P. Spence, Assistant Professor of Global Communication, Erasmus University Rotterdam at spence@eshcc.eur.nl.

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

A-1. Please answer the following information about yourself:

Age	Gender	Year of birth	Postal code
	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Other		

A-2. Please answer the following information about yourself:

Nationality(ies)	Country of origin	Religion

A-3. About how long have you lived in Netherlands? # _____ year(s) # _____ months(s)

A-4. About how long have you lived in Rotterdam? # _____ year(s) # _____ months (s)

A-5. Please check the appropriate box regarding the highest level of education and origin of you and your parents starting with you (check one per family member):

	Less than high school	High school	Intermediate vocational education (MBO)	University of applied science (HBO)	University (WO)	Born in the Netherlands	
						Yes	No
Self	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mother	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Father	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Maternal Grandmother	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Maternal Grandfather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Paternal grandmother	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Paternal grandfather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

A-6. What is your current employment status? (check all that apply)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Employed full-time | <input type="checkbox"/> Full-time homemaker |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Employed part-time | <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Self-employed/freelancer | <input type="checkbox"/> Retired |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Student | |

If you are not employed (either full- or part-time) / not self-employed ► ► go to go to QUESTION A-8 on PAGE 2.

A-7. Which of the following best describes the sector in which you work? (**check one**)

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Construction | <input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing | <input type="checkbox"/> Government |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Creative | <input type="checkbox"/> Media | <input type="checkbox"/> Health |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Technology |

A-8. How fluent do you consider yourself to be in the following languages?

	Completely	Fairly	Somewhat	Not very	Not at all
English	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dutch	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
German	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spanish	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Italian	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
French	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Portuguese	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Greek	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Russian	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Romanian	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bulgarian	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Polish	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Slovenian	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Serbian	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Montenegrin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Croatian	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bosnian	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Albanian	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Turkish	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arabic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Indonesian	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chinese	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Japanese	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hindi	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

A-9. The following questions ask about the media that you have access to at the place you currently live.

	Yes	No	Don't Know
Do you have a home Internet connection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do you have a television (TV) in your current residence?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do you have cable television subscription (TV)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do you have satellite television subscription (TV)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do you have IP TV ² (e.g. Kodi box)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do you have a cell phone of your own?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
↳ If YES, do you have a smart phone (like iPhone, Android phones, etc.)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do you have a desktop computer/ laptop/ netbook (at home, study place or work)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do you have a tablet (like iPad, Surface, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is there a landline phone you can use in your current residence?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

² IP TV is the device that provide a wide range of TV channels from around the worlds through the Internet connection.

A-10. Do you belong to...? (check all that apply)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A sport or recreational organization in the community | <input type="checkbox"/> An ethnic community organization |
| <input type="checkbox"/> A political community organization | <input type="checkbox"/> A religious community organization |
| <input type="checkbox"/> A cultural community organization | <input type="checkbox"/> A neighborhood organization |
| <input type="checkbox"/> An educational community organization | <input type="checkbox"/> Any other type of community organization |

A-11. To what extent do you feel a part of the Dutch society?

Completely	Fairly	Somewhat	Not very	Not at all
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

A-12. To what extent do you still feel connected to the people, culture, and/or politics of your country of origin?

Completely	Fairly	Somewhat	Not very	Not at all
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B. INTERNET

B-1. How often do you use your mobile devices (i.e. cell phone and tablet) for the following activities?

	Daily or more	A few times a week	A few times a month	Never
A. Text message friends or family	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B. Call or videochat with friends or family	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C. Access a social networking site (e.g. Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
D. Get updates on news, weather, sports or stocks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
E. Watch movies or TV shows	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
F. Shop or make purchases	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B-2. In the past 30 days, how often have you used the following social networking sites (SNSs)? Please think about your social networking sites (SNSs) use from a desktop, laptop, tablet computer, cell phone, and other portable devices combined.

	Daily or more	A few times a week	A few times a month	Never
A. Facebook	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B. Twitter	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C. WhatsApp	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
D. LinkedIn	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B-3. Are you a member of/ Do you frequent an online community? (e.g. Rotterdam – International Friends)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> No, I am not a member/ I do not visit any online community | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, an online forum |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, a Facebook group | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, a Twitter account |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, a blog page | |

B-4. How much time (per week) do you spent in online communities or on social networking sites?

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 0-7 hours per week | <input type="checkbox"/> 21-28 hours per week |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7-14 hours per week | <input type="checkbox"/> 28-35 hours per week |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 14-21 hours per week | <input type="checkbox"/> more than 35 hours per week |

B-5. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements regarding how you feel about your Internet skills?

I feel capable of	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
A. Uploading content (e.g. Videos, photos, music) to a website	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B. Blocking spam or unwanted content	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C. Adjusting my privacy settings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
D. Bookmarking a website or adding a website to my list of favorites	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
E. Comparing different sites to check the accuracy of information	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
F. Creating and managing my own personal profile on a social network site	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
G. Creating and managing my own personal website	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
H. Recognizing a phishing request	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I. Making my own content (e.g. Videos, photos, music)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
J. Evaluating the truth of online information	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
K. Figuring out the source of information online	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
L. Using the right search terms in search engines	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
M. Posting and commenting on social networking sites	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
N. Choosing the most useful information when I search for something online	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>































C. TV CONSUMPTION

C-1. Did you watch the Cable within the last 30 days? ☐ Yes ☐ No

C-2. Did you watch the Satellite within the last 30 days? ☐ Yes ☐ No

C-3. Did you watch the IP TV³ within the last 30 days? ☐ Yes ☐ No

C-4. If you use these media, then please name **the TOP 3** TV channels, websites, mobile apps, newspapers, and radio stations you read, visit, watch or listen to most during a typical week (if it is an international or user generated content, please write so as well). Please mention the country producing these media. If you do not use one of the media, please write N/A in the cells:

	1 st	2 nd	3 rd
A. TV channels/networks			
Country			
B. Internet websites			
Country			
C. Mobile apps			
Country			
D. Radio stations			
Country			
E. Newspapers (paper-based / online)			
Country			

³IP TV is the device that provide a wide range of TV channels from around the worlds through the Internet connection.

C-5. How often did you watch TV/ Video using the following devices within the last 30 days? (1 = Very often, 5 = Never)

(CHECK ONE for each row)	(Very often)					(Never)
	1	2	3	4	5	
Desktop	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Laptop / Notebook / Netbook	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Cell Phone / iPhone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Tablet / iPad	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
IP TV (e.g. Kodi box)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Cable television subscription (TV)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Satellite television subscription (TV)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Smart TV ⁴	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

C-6. How often did you watch the following content within the last 30 days? (1 = Very often, 5 = Never)

(CHECK ONE for each row)	(Very often)					(Never)
	1	2	3	4	5	
Downloaded videos	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Video-on-demand (e.g. Netflix)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Streaming TV/ Live TV on a web page (e.g. live channels on YouTube)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Streaming TV via TV cable	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Streaming TV via satellite	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Streaming TV via IP TV	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

C-7. How often do you use media from your home country for the following goals? (1 = Very often, 5 = Never)




(CHECK ONE for each row)	(Very often)					(Never)
	1	2	3	4	5	
Obtaining new	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Self-education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Gaining insight into one's self	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Finding reinforcement for personal values	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Having a substitute for real-life companionship	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Finding a basis for conversation and social interaction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Killing time	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

C-8. How often do you use media from The Netherlands for the following goals? (1 = Very often, 5 = Never)

(CHECK ONE for each row)	(Very often)					(Never)
	1	2	3	4	5	
Obtaining new	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Self-education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Gaining insight into one's self	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Finding reinforcement for personal values	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Having a substitute for real-life companionship	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Finding a basis for conversation and social interaction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Killing time	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

⁴Smart TV is TV viewing by means of the Internet accessed from the TV screen.

C-9. What are the top 3 countries producing the TV content (programs/ firms) that you usually watch? (e.g. the Netherlands, USA, Turkey)

Range	1 st	2 nd	3 rd
Country			

C-10. How often do you watch films/ programs with subtitles, dubbing? (1 = Most frequently, 5 = Never)

(CHECK ONE for each row)	(Most frequently) (Never)				
	1	2	3	4	5
Films/ programs with Dutch subtitles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Films/ programs with English subtitles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Films/ programs with dubbing on your native language (if not Dutch or English)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

C-11. If you watch any kinds of the programs provided in the left column, please check the options at the top of the table and specify the means you use to watch the corresponding content.

	TV (Cable)	TV (Satellite)	IP TV ⁵	Netflix or similar (Video on demand)	Live TV/ Streaming TV on a website	YouTube or similar (on- demand/ live)
Talk Shows & Interviews	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Celebrity News & Gossip	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comedy Show	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Music concerts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Series: Domestic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Series: International	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miniseries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reality Shows	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Music Videos	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Game Shows/ Contests	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Theatre/ Musicals/ Opera	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cartoons	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kid's shows	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dutch soap opera (domestic)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Soap Operas International (other European countries)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Soap Operas International (non-European countries)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dutch News	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
News of the country of your origin/ nationality/ ethnicity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
International News	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

⁵ IP TV is the device that provide a wide range of TV channels from around the worlds through the Internet connection.

	<i>TV (Cable)</i>	<i>TV (Satellite)</i>	<i>IP TV⁶</i>	<i>Netflix or similar (Video on demand)</i>	<i>Live TV/ Streaming TV on a website</i>	<i>YouTube or similar (on-demand/ live)</i>
Weather forecast reports	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fashion/ Style	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cooking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Science & Technology	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Health & Medicine	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nature & Wildlife	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Religion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Travel	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Politics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Home shopping	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

C-12. If you watch any of the following TV channels, please check the options provided at the top of the table and specify the means that you use to get the access to the corresponding channel.

	Cable	Satellite	IP TV ⁷	Internet		Cable	Satellite	IP TV	Internet
NPO					Viacom International				
NPO 1					Spike				
NPO 2					Comedy Central				
NPO 3					Comedy Central Family				
NPO 101					Comedy Central Extra				
NPO Politiek					MTV				
NPO Cultura					MTV Brand New				
NPO Best					MTV Live HD				
NPO Nieuws					MTV Music 24				
NPO Sport					Nickelodeon				
NPO Zapp Xtra					Nick Jr.				
					Nick Toons				
Regional					Nick Music				
RTV Rijnmond					VH1 Europe				
					VH1 Classic Europe				
Turner Europe									
Cartoon Network					TV Digitaal BV/Strengtholt BV				
Boomerang					TV Oranje				
CNN International					SchlagerTV				

⁶ IP TV is the device that provide a wide range of TV channels from around the worlds through the Internet connection.

⁷ IP TV is the device that provide a wide range of TV channels from around the worlds through the Internet connection.

	<i>Cable</i>	<i>Satellite</i>	<i>IP TV</i>	<i>Internet</i>		<i>Cable</i>	<i>Satellite</i>	<i>IP TV</i>	<i>Internet</i>
SBS Broadcasting					AMC International				
NET 5					AMC Networks International Zone				
SBS 6					AMC				
Veronica					CBS Reality				
SBS 9					Extreme Sports Channel				
TV 538					JimJam				
					Outdoor Channel				
Fox Benelux					ShortsTV				
BabyTV									
24Kitchen					RTL Nederland (RTL Group)				
FOX					RTL 4				
Fox Sports Eredivisie					RTL 5				
Fox Sports International					RTL 7				
National Geographic Channel					RTL 8				
Nat Geo Wild					RTL Z				
Sky News					RTL Crime				
					RTL Lounge				
Ziggo (Liberty Global)					RTL Telekids				
Ziggo Sport									
Ziggo Sport Select					Discovery Benelux				
Ziggo Sport Voetbal					Animal Planet				
Ziggo Sport Golf					Discovery Channel				
Ziggo Sport Racing					Discovery Science				
Ziggo Sport Extra 1					TLC				
Ziggo Sport Extra 2					Eurosport 1				
Ziggo TV					Investigation Discovery				

	<i>Cable</i>	<i>Satellite</i>	<i>IP TV</i>	<i>Internet</i>		<i>Cable</i>	<i>Satellite</i>	<i>IP TV</i>	<i>Internet</i>
Sony Pictures Television					Universal International				
Film1 Premiere					E!				
Film1 Action					CNBC Europe				
Film1 Family									
Film1 Drama					Stingray Digital				
Film1 Sundance					Stingray Brava				
					Stingray Brava HD				
Disney-ABC Television Group					Stingray Djazz				
Disney XD					Stingray Lite TV				
Disney Channel									
Disney Junior					BBC				
A&E Networks UK					BBC First				
History					BBC One				
Crime & Investigation Network					BBC Two				
Viceland					BBC World News				

C-13. If you watch any of the German, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles TV, Moroccan or other Arabic TV channels listed below, please check the options provided at the top of the table and specify the means that you use to get the access to the corresponding channel.

	<i>Cable</i>	<i>Satellite</i>	<i>IP TV⁸</i>	<i>Internet</i>		<i>Cable</i>	<i>Satellite</i>	<i>IP TV</i>	<i>Internet</i>
Suriname					Morocco				
TV2 Channel					Al Aoula				
ABC TV Channel					2M TV				
RBN Channel					Arryadia				
STVS Channel					Arryadia 2				
Apintie Televisie Channel					Arrabia				
ATV Channel					Al Maghribiya				
Radika TV channel					Assadissa				
SCCN Channel					Aflam TV				
Trishul Channel					Tamazight TV				
Garuda TV Channel					Medi 1 TV				
SGM Channel					Pink Maroc				

⁸ IP TV is the device that provide a wide range of TV channels from around the worlds through the Internet connection.

<i>Suriname TV channels</i>	<i>Cable</i>	<i>Satellite</i>	<i>IP TV</i>	<i>Internet</i>	<i>Moroccan TV channels</i>	<i>Cable</i>	<i>Satellite</i>	<i>IP TV</i>	<i>Internet</i>
PLTV Channel					Morocco TV				
Rasonic TV Channel					Morocco Series Channel				
SBS Channel					Laayoune TV				
ABC TV Suriname Channel					Athaqafia				
Ramasha TV Channel					Nessma TV				
Surinaams Chinees Televisie Station					Bzaf TV				
SKY TV					Chouf TV				
Mustika TV channel					SNRT				
Ishara TV									
					Other Arabic Channels				
Nederlandse Antillen					Al-Quran Al-Karim (AQAK)				
RTV-7					ESC-1				
NOS TV					ART Music				
Curacao Channel					ART Movies				
					ART Tarab				
HINDI					ART Hekayat				
Style Life Ok					Zee Alfam				
Zee Cinema					Murr Television (MURTV)				
Sony TV Asia					Al Arabiya (ALARA)				
Sony MAX					Al Jazeera (ALZAR)				
Star Plus					TEN Egypt (10EGY)				
					Al Nahar (ALNHR)				
French					Nile Drama (NILE)				
Canal+					Al-Quaran Al-Karim				
Arte					Zee Alwan (ZALWN)				
TF1					Rotana America				
M6					BBC Arabic				
France 2					OSN Live				

<i>French TV</i>	<i>Cable</i>	<i>Satellite</i>	<i>IP TV</i>	<i>Internet</i>	<i>Arabic TV</i>	<i>Cable</i>	<i>Satellite</i>	<i>IP TV</i>	<i>Internet</i>
France 3					Al Yawm				
France 4					LDC TV				
France Ô					Future TV				
NT1					MBC				
D8					MBC Kids				
TMC					MBC Masr				

C-14. If you watch any of the Turkish TV channels listed below, please check the options provided at the top of the table and specify the means that you use to get the access to the corresponding channel.

	Cable	Satellite	IP TV ⁹	Internet		Cable	Satellite	IP TV	Internet
General					Children				
Kanal D					Planet Çocuk				
ATV					MinikaGO				
STAR					MinikaÇocuk				
SHOW					Disney Channel (Turkey)				
FOX					Cartoon Network (Turkey)				
Sokak TV					Kidz TV				
TV8									
Tvem					Music				
Flash TV					Kral TV				
Kadırga TV					Kral Pop TV				
TV2					Powertürk TV				
News					Dream TV				
					Number One TV				
Religious					Number One Türk TV				
Meltem TV									
Mehtap TV					News				
Semerkand TV					NTV				
Dost TV					CNN Türk				
a9 TV					Habertürk TV				
					Sky Turk 360				
Sport					Kanal A				
NTV Spor					24				
Sportstv					A Haber				
Fenerbahçe TV					TVNET				
A Spor					Ulusal Kanal				
					TGRT Haber				
Films/ Series					Ülke TV				
Planet Sinema									
Planet Türk					Other				
Planet Pembe					Dünya TV				
TLC (formerly CNBC-e)					TMB TV				

⁹ IP TV is the device that provide a wide range of TV channels from around the worlds through the Internet connection.

Thank you for taking the time to answer this questionnaire!



Mediagedrag Vragenlijst

Bedankt voor het invullen van deze vragenlijst! Het doel van deze studie is om inzicht te krijgen in het mediagedrag van mensen uit Rotterdam met een buitenlandse achtergrond. Alle informatie die u geeft in deze vragenlijst is vertrouwelijk. Deelname aan dit onderzoek is vrijwillig. Wij herinneren u er graag aan dat deze vragenlijst bedoeld is voor mensen die: achttien jaar of ouder zijn en een niet-Nederlandse achtergrond hebben.

Neem voor aanvullende informatie contact op met: Sabina Gitman, Erasmus University Rotterdam Master Student sabina.gitman.vd@gmail.com of Dr. Jeremiah P. Spence, Assistant Professor of Global Communication, Erasmus University Rotterdam spence@eshcc.eur.nl.

A. ALGEMENE INFORMATIE

A-1. Beantwoord alstublieft de volgende vragen over uzelf:

Leeftijd	Geslacht	Geboortejaar	Postcode
	<input type="checkbox"/> Man <input type="checkbox"/> Vrouw <input type="checkbox"/> Anders		

A-2. Beantwoord alstublieft de volgende vragen over uzelf:

Nationaliteit(en)	Land van herkomst	Religie

A-3. Hoe lang woont u in Nederland? # _____ jaar # _____ maand(en)

A-4. Hoe lang woont u in Rotterdam? # _____ jaar # _____ maand(en)

A-5. Markeer alstublieft het hokje met het hoogste opleidingsniveau en de herkomst van u en uw familie (kies één hokje per familielid).

	Minder dan middelbare school	Middelbare school	MBO	HBO	Universiteit (WO)	Geboren in Nederland?	
						Ja	Nee
Uzelf	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Moeder	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vader	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Oma van moeders kant	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Opa van moeders kant	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Oma van vaders kant	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Opa van vaders kant	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

A-6. Wat is uw huidige status met betrekking tot werk? (**Markeer alle opties die van toepassing zijn**)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Werkend, full-time | <input type="checkbox"/> Full-time huisvrouw of -man |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Werkend, part-time | <input type="checkbox"/> Werkloos |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Zelfstandig ondernemer/freelancer | <input type="checkbox"/> Met pensioen |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Student | |

Als u geen werk heeft (full- of parttime) of geen zelfstanding ondernemer bent ►

► ga naar VRAAG A-8 op PAGINA 2.

A-7. Wat beschrijft de sector waarin u werkt het beste? (markeer één hokje)

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bouw | <input type="checkbox"/> Productie | <input type="checkbox"/> Overheid |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Creatief | <input type="checkbox"/> Media | <input type="checkbox"/> Gezondheid |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Onderwijs | <input type="checkbox"/> Dienstverlening | <input type="checkbox"/> Technologie |

A-8. Hoe vloeiend spreekt u de volgende talen?

	Volledig	Behoorlijk	Redelijk	Minimaal	Helemaal niet
Engels	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nederlands	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Duits	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spaans	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Italiaans	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Frans	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Portugees	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Grieks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Russisch	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Roemeens	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bulgaars	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pools	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sloveens	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Servisch	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Montenegrijns	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kroatisch	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bosnisch	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Albanees	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Turks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arabisch	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Indonesisch	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chinees	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Japans	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hindi	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

A-9. De volgende vragen gaan over de media waar u thuis toegang tot heeft.

	Ja	Nee	Weet ik niet
Heeft u een internetaansluiting?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Heeft u een televisie thuis?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Heeft u een kabelaansluiting voor uw televisie?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Heeft u een satellitaansluiting voor uw televisie?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Heeft u een IP TV ¹⁰ (bijv. Kodi box)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Heeft u een eigen mobiele telefoon?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
↳ zo JA, heeft u een smartphone (zoals iPhone, Android telefoon, etc.)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Heeft u een desktop computer/ laptop/ netbook (thuis, op studieplek of op het werk)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Heeft u een tablet (zoals iPad, Surface, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Heeft u thuis een vaste telefoonaansluiting?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

¹⁰ IP TV is een apparaat dat toegang biedt tot een groot assortiment aan tv-kanalen van over de hele wereld door internet verbinding.

A-10. Zit u bij...? (Markeer alle opties die van toepassing zijn)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Een sportorganisatie of recreatieve organisatie in de gemeenschap | <input type="checkbox"/> Een etnische gemeenschapsorganisatie |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Een politieke gemeenschapsorganisatie | <input type="checkbox"/> Een religieuze gemeenschapsorganisatie |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Een culturele gemeenschapsorganisatie | <input type="checkbox"/> Een buurtorganisatie |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Een educatieve gemeenschapsorganisatie | <input type="checkbox"/> Een ander soort gemeenschapsorganisatie |

A-11. In hoeverre voelt u zich deel uitmaken van de Nederlandse maatschappij?

Helemaal	Behoorlijk	Enigszins	Niet heel erg	Helemaal niet
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

A-12. In hoeverre voel u zich nog verbonden met de mensen, cultuur en/of politiek van uw land van herkomst?

Helemaal	Behoorlijk	Enigszins	Niet heel erg	Helemaal niet
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B. INTERNET

B-1. Hoe vaak gebruikt u een mobiel apparaat (bijv. mobiele telefoon of tablet) voor de volgende activiteiten?

	Dagelijks	Een paar keer per week	Een paar keer per maand	Nooit
G. Berichtjes sturen naar vrienden of familie	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
H. Bellen of videochatten met vrienden of familie	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I. Een sociale netwerk website bezoeken (bijv. Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
J. Op de hoogte blijven van nieuws, weer, sport of aandelen	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
K. Films of televisieshows kijken	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
L. Winkelen of aankopen doen	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B-2. Hoe vaak heeft u de volgende sociale media gebruikt in de laatste 30 dagen? Denk aan al het gebruik van deze sociale media op desktop computer, laptop, tablet, mobiele telefoon of ander mobiel apparaat bij elkaar.

	Dagelijks	Een paar keer per week	Een paar keer per maand	Nooit
E. Facebook	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
F. Twitter	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
G. WhatsApp	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
H. LinkedIn	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B-3. Bent u lid/bezoeker van een online community? (zoals Rotterdam – International Friends)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nee, ik ben geen lid van/bezoek geen online community | <input type="checkbox"/> Ja, een online forum |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ja, een Facebook groep | <input type="checkbox"/> Ja, een Twitter account |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ja, een blog | |

B-4. Hoe veel tijd besteed u (per week) aan online communities of aan sociale netwerk sites?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 0-7 uur per week | <input type="checkbox"/> 21-28 uur per week |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7-14 uur per week | <input type="checkbox"/> 28-35 uur per week |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 14-21 uur per week | <input type="checkbox"/> meer dan 35 uur per week |

B-5. Hoe eens bent u het met de volgende stellingen over uw internetvaardigheden?

Ik voel me in staat om...	Helemaal mee eens	Mee eens	Neutraal	Niet mee eens	Helemaal niet mee eens
O. Content (zoals video's, foto's, muziek) te uploaden op een website	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P. Spam of ongewenste berichten te blokkeren	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Q. Mijn privacy instellingen te veranderen	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
R. Een website toe te voegen aan mijn bladwijzer of lijst van favorieten	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
S. Verschillende websites te vergelijken om informatie te controleren	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
T. Een persoonlijk profiel op een sociale netwerk site te maken en te beheren	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
U. Een eigen website te maken en te beheren	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
V. Phishing spam te herkennen	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
W. Eigen content (zoals video's, foto's, muziek) te maken	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
X. De betrouwbaarheid van online informatie te bepalen	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Y. De bron van online informatie te bepalen	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Z. De juiste zoekterm(en) in een zoekmachine te gebruiken	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
AA. Op sociale netwerk sites te posten en te reageren	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BB. De meest bruikbare informatie te selecteren wanneer ik ergens online naar zoek	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

C. TV CONSUMPTIE

C-1 Heeft u in de laatste dertig dagen kabel televisie gekeken? ☐ Ja ☐ Nee

C-2. Heeft u in de laatste dertig dagen satelliet televisie gekeken? ☐ Ja ☐ Nee

C-3. Heeft u in de laatste dertig dagen IP televisie¹¹ gekeken? ☐ Ja ☐ Nee

C-4. Als u deze media gebruikt, benoem dan de **TOP 3** TV kanalen, websites, mobiele apps, radio stations en kranten waar u naar kijkt, naar luistert of die u leest tijdens een normale week. Noteer er ook bij in welk land dit medium wordt geproduceerd. Als u een van deze media niet gebruikt, noteer dan NVT in het bijbehorende vak.

	1ste	2de	3de
F. TV kanalen/netwerken			
Land van herkomst			
G. Internet websites			
Land van herkomst			
H. Mobiele apps			
Land van herkomst			
I. Radio stations			
Land van herkomst			
J. Kranten (papier of online)			
Land van herkomst			

¹¹ IP TV is een apparaat dat toegang biedt tot een groot assortiment aan tv-kanalen van over de hele wereld d.m.v. internet verbinding.

C-5. Hoe vaak heeft u TV/Video met de volgende apparaten bekeken in de afgelopen 30 dagen? (1=Heel vaak, 5=Nooit)

(EEN ANTWOORD per rij)	(Heel vaak) (Nooit)				
	1	2	3	4	5
Desktop	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Laptop / Notebook / Netbook	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mobiele telefoon / Smartphone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tablet / iPad	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
IP TV (bijv. Kodi box)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kabel televisie	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Satelliet televisie	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Smart TV ¹²	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

C-6. Hoe vaak heeft u de onderstaande inhoud bekeken in de afgelopen 30 dagen? (1 = Heel vaak, 5 = Nooit)

(EEN ANTWOORD per rij)	(Heel vaak) (Nooit)				
	1	2	3	4	5
Gedownloade video's	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Video-on-demand (bijv. Netflix)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gestreamde TV/ Live TV op een website (bijv. live YouTube kanaal)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gestreamde TV via kabel	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gestreamde TV via satelliet	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gestreamde TV via IP TV	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

C-7. Hoe vaak gebruikt u media van uw thuisland voor de volgende doeleinden? (1 = Heel vaak, 5 = Nooit)

(EEN ANTWOORD per rij)	(Heel vaak) (Nooit)				
	1	2	3	4	5
Het verkrijgen van nieuws	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Zelf-educatie	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Het verkrijgen van inzicht in uzelf	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Het bevestigen van persoonlijke waarden	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ter vervanging van gezelschap	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Als basis voor gesprekken en sociaal contact	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Het invullen van tijd	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

C-8. Hoe vaak gebruikt u Nederlandse media voor de volgende doeleinden? (1 = Heel vaak, 5 = Nooit)

(CHECK ONE for each row)	(Heel vaak) (Nooit)				
	1	2	3	4	5
Het verkrijgen van nieuws	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Zelf-educatie	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Het verkrijgen van inzicht in uzelf	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Het bevestigen van persoonlijke waarden	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ter vervanging van gezelschap	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Als basis voor gesprekken en sociaal contact	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Het invullen van tijd	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

¹²Smart TV is het televisie kijken met toegang tot het internet via het televisie scherm.

C-9. Wat zijn de top 3 landen die uw gebruikelijke televisie inhoud produceren? (bijv. Nederland, de VS, Turkije)

	1ste	2de	3de
Land			

C-10. Hoe vaak bekijkt u films/programma's met ondertiteling of nasynchronisatie? (1 = Heel vaak, 5 = Nooit)

(EEN ANTWOORD per rij)	(Heel vaak) (Nooit)				
	1	2	3	4	5
Films/ programma's met Nederlandse ondertiteling	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Films/ programma's met Engelse ondertiteling	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Films/ programma's met nasynchronisatie in uw moedertaal (als deze niet Engels of Nederlands is)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

C-11. Als u programma's kijkt die in een van de categorieën in de linker kolom vallen, geef dan aan, door middel van het juiste vakje aan te kruisen, welk medium u gebruikt om deze inhoud te bekijken.

	TV (Kabel)	TV (Satelliet)	IP TV ¹³	Netflix of iets soortgelijks (Video on-demand)	Live TV/TV streamen op een website	YouTube of iets soortgelijks (on-demand/ live)
Talk Shows & Interviews	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Celebrity Nieuws & Gossip	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comedy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Concerten	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Series: Binnenland	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Series: Internationaal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miniseries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reality Shows	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Muziek video's	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Game Shows/ Wedstrijden	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Theater/ Musicals/ Opera	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tekenfilms	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kinderprogramma's	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nederlandse soapserie	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Soapserie internationaal (andere Europese landen)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Soapserie internationaal (niet Europese landen)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nederlands nieuws	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nieuws van uw land van herkomst/ nationaliteit/ etniciteit	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Internationaal nieuws	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

¹³ IP TV is een apparaat dat toegang biedt tot een groot assortiment tv-kanalen van over de hele wereld door een internet verbinding.

	TV (Kabel)	TV (Satelliet)	IP TV ¹⁴	Netflix of iets soortgelijks (Video on-demand)	Live TV/TV streamen op een website	YouTube of iets soortgelijks (on- demand/ live)
Weersvoorspelling	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fashion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kook programma's	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wetenschap en technologie	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gezondheid	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Natuur programma's	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Religie	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reizen	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Politiek	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Home shopping	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

C-12. Als u een van de volgende TV kanalen bekijkt, kies dan een van de opties bovenin de tabel om duidelijk te maken hoe u toegang tot deze kanalen verkrijgt.

	Kabel	Satelliet	IP TV ¹⁵	Internet		Kabel	Satelliet	IP TV	Internet
NPO					Viacom International				
NPO 1					Spike				
NPO 2					Comedy Central				
NPO 3					Comedy Central Family				
NPO 101					Comedy Central Extra				
NPO Politiek					MTV				
NPO Cultura					MTV Brand New				
NPO Best					MTV Live HD				
NPO Nieuws					MTV Music 24				
NPO Sport					Nickelodeon				
NPO Zapp Xtra					Nick Jr.				
					Nick Toons				
Regionaal					Nick Music				
RTV Rijnmond					VH1 Europe				
					VH1 Classic Europe				
Turner Europe									
Cartoon Network					TV Digitaal BV/Strengolt BV				
Boomerang					TV Oranje				
CNN International					SchlagerTV				

¹⁴ IP TV is een apparaat dat toegang biedt tot een groot assortiment tv-kanalen van over de hele wereld door een internet verbinding.

¹⁵ IP TV is een apparaat dat toegang biedt tot een groot assortiment tv-kanalen van over de hele wereld door een internet verbinding.

	<i>Kabel</i>	<i>Satelliet</i>	<i>IP TV</i>	<i>Internet</i>		<i>Kabel</i>	<i>Satelliet</i>	<i>IP TV</i>	<i>Internet</i>
SBS Omroep					AMC Internationaal				
NET 5					AMC Networks International Zone				
SBS 6					AMC				
Veronica					CBS Reality				
SBS 9					Extreme Sports Channel				
TV 538					JimJam				
					Outdoor Channel				
Fox Benelux					ShortsTV				
BabyTV									
24Kitchen					RTL Nederland (RTL Groep)				
FOX					RTL 4				
Fox Sports Eredivisie					RTL 5				
Fox Sports International					RTL 7				
National Geographic Channel					RTL 8				
Nat Geo Wild					RTL Z				
Sky News					RTL Crime				
					RTL Lounge				
Ziggo (Liberty Global)					RTL Telekids				
Ziggo Sport									
Ziggo Sport Select					Discovery Benelux				
Ziggo Sport Voetbal					Animal Planet				
Ziggo Sport Golf					Discovery Channel				
Ziggo Sport Racing					Discovery Science				
Ziggo Sport Extra 1					TLC				
Ziggo Sport Extra 2					Eurosport 1				
Ziggo TV					Investigation Discovery				

	Kabel	Satelliet	IP TV	Internet		Kabel	Satelliet	IP TV	Internet
Sony Pictures Televisie					Universal International				
Film1 Premiere					E!				
Film1 Action					CNBC Europe				
Film1 Family									
Film1 Drama					Stingray Digital				
Film1 Sundance					Stingray Brava				
					Stingray Brava HD				
Disney-ABC Televisie Groep					Stingray Djazz				
Disney XD					Stingray Lite TV				
Disney Channel									
Disney Junior					BBC				
A&E Networks UK					BBC First				
History					BBC One				
Crime & Investigation Network					BBC Two				
Viceland					BBC World News				

C-13. Als u een van de volgende Duitse, Surinaamse, Nederlandse Antillen, Marokkaanse of andere Arabische tv kanalen bekijkt, kies dan een van de opties bovenin de tabel om duidelijk te maken hoe u toegang tot deze kanalen verkrijgt.

	Kabel	Satelliet	IP TV ¹⁶	Internet		Kabel	Satelliet	IP TV	Internet
Suriname					Marokko				
TV2 Channel					Al Aoula				
ABC TV Channel					2M TV				
RBN Channel					Arryadia				
STVS Channel					Arryadia 2				
Apintie Televisie Channel					Arrabia				
ATV Channel					Al Maghribiya				
Radika TV channel					Assadissa				
SCCN Channel					Aflam TV				
Trishul Channel					Tamazight TV				
Garuda TV Channel					Medi 1 TV				
SGM Channel					Pink Maroc				

¹⁶ IP TV is een apparaat dat toegang biedt tot een groot assortiment tv-kanalen van over de hele wereld door een internet verbinding.

<i>Surinamse TV kanalen</i>	<i>Kabel</i>	<i>Satelliet</i>	<i>IP TV</i>	<i>Internet</i>	<i>Marokkaanse TV kanalen</i>	<i>Kabel</i>	<i>Satelliet</i>	<i>IP TV</i>	<i>Internet</i>
PLTV Channel					Morocco TV				
Rasonic TV Channel					Morocco Series Channel				
SBS Channel					Laayoune TV				
ABC TV Suriname Channel					Athaqafia				
Ramasha TV Channel					Nessma TV				
Surinaams Chinees Televisie Station					Bzaf TV				
SKY TV					Chouf TV				
Mustika TV channel					SNRT				
Ishara TV									
					Andere Arabische Kanalen				
Nederlandse Antillen					Al-Quran Al-Karim (AQAK)				
RTV-7					ESC-1				
NOS TV					ART Music				
Curaçao Channel					ART Movies				
					ART Tarab				
HINDI					ART Hekayat				
Style Life Ok					Zee Alfam				
Zee Cinema					Murr Television (MURTV)				
Sony TV Asia					Al Arabiya (ALARA)				
Sony MAX					Al Jazeera (ALZAR)				
Star Plus					TEN Egypt (10EGY)				
					Al Nahar (ALNHR)				
Frans					Nile Drama (NILE)				
Canal+					Al-Quaran Al-Karim				
Arte					Zee Alwan (ZALWN)				
TF1					Rotana America				
M6					BBC Arabic				
France 2					OSN Live				

<i>Frans</i>	<i>Kabel</i>	<i>Satelliet</i>	<i>IP TV</i>	<i>Internet</i>	<i>Arabische kanalen</i>	<i>Kabel</i>	<i>Satelliet</i>	<i>IP TV</i>	<i>Internet</i>
France 3					Al Yawm				
France 4					LDC TV				
France Ô					Future TV				
NT1					MBC				
D8					MBC Kids				
TMC					MBC Masr				

C-14. Als U een van de volgende Turkse kanalen bekijkt, kies dan een van de opties bovenin de tabel om duidelijk te maken hoe U toegang tot deze kanalen verkrijgt.

	Kabel	Satelliet	IP TV ¹⁷	Internet		Kabel	Satelliet	IP TV	Internet
Algemeen					Kinderen				
Kanal D					Planet Çocuk				
ATV					MinikaGO				
STAR					MinikaÇocuk				
SHOW					Disney Channel (Turkey)				
FOX					Cartoon Network (Turkey)				
Sokak TV					Kidz TV				
TV8									
Tvem					Muziek				
Flash TV					Kral TV				
Kadirga TV					Kral Pop TV				
TV2					Powertürk TV				
News					Dream TV				
					Number One TV				
Religieus					Number One Türk TV				
Meltem TV									
Mehtap TV					Nieuws				
Semerikand TV					NTV				
Dost TV					CNN Türk				
a9 TV					Habertürk TV				
					Sky Turk 360				
Sport					Kanal A				
NTV Spor					24				
Sportstv					A Haber				
Fenerbahçe TV					TVNET				
A Spor					Ulusal Kanal				
					TGRT Haber				
Films/ Series					Ülke TV				
Planet Sinema									
Planet Türk					Anders				
Planet Pembe					Dünya TV				
TLC (formerly CNBC-e)					TMB TV				

¹⁷ IP TV is een apparaat dat toegang biedt tot een groot assortiment tv-kanalen van over de hele wereld door een internet verbinding.

Bedankt dat u de tijd heeft genomen om deze vragenlijst in te vullen!



