



JACOBS
UNIVERSITY

**Most watched:
Family representations in high-rating programmes
on German television**

by

Katrin Viertel

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment
of the requirements for the degree of

**Doctor of Philosophy
in Communication Science**

Approved Dissertation Committee

Dr. Petra Lietz

Prof. Dr. Margrit Schreier

Prof. Dr. Nicole Krämer

Date of Defense: April 5, 2013

School of Humanities and Social Sciences

I Content	I
I. 1. List of tables and figures	IV
I. 2. List of abbreviations	V
II Introduction	
II. 1. Abstract	1
II. 2. Introduction	2
II. 3. Research interest and structure	2
III Theoretical part	6
III. 1. Introduction	6
III. 2. Selection of medium and audience segment	6
III. 3. Theoretical framework	8
III. 3. 1. Agenda-setting theory	9
III. 3. 2. Social learning and social cognitive theory	9
III. 3. 3. Cultivation theory	11
III. 3. 3. 1. Beginning of cultivation theory and recent results	12
III. 3. 3. 2. Critical discussions and modifications	15
III. 3. 3. 3. Genre-specific effects in the cultivation process	18
III. 3. 3. 4. Perceived reality as an intervening variable	22
III. 3. 3. 5. Viewing motivations as intervening variables	23
III. 3. 3. 6. More recent modifications	23
III. 3. 3. 7. Cultivation studies of family representations	24
III. 3. 4. Summary and consequences for the current study	25
III. 4. Content analyses of television programmes	26
III. 4. 1. Studies of gender representations on US television	27
III. 4. 2. Studies of gender representations on German television	28
III. 4. 3. Summary of gender representation on US and German television	29
III. 4. 4. Studies of family representations on US television	32
III. 4. 5. Studies of family representations on German television	34
III. 4. 6. Summary of family representations on German television	42
III. 5. Concepts of family	45
III. 5. 1. Concepts of family in sociology and politics	45
III. 5. 2. Concepts of family in media studies of family representations	46
III. 5. 3. Summary and definition of "family" in the current study	48
III. 6. Summary and research questions	50

IV Method	55
IV. 1. Introduction	55
IV. 2. Content analysis as a method in communication research	56
IV. 2. 1. Historical overview of the method	56
IV. 2. 2. The distinction between quantitative and qualitative content analysis	57
IV. 2. 3. Quantitative content analysis in communication research	58
IV. 2. 4. Implications for the current study	60
IV. 3. Implementation	60
IV. 3. 1. Segmentation	61
IV. 3. 2. Development of the coding frame	62
IV. 3. 2. 1. Origin of categories	62
IV. 3. 2. 2. Explication of categories	69
IV. 3. 2. 3. Exemplifying of categories	69
IV. 3. 3. Coding process	73
IV. 3. 3. 1. Coder training, pretesting and modifications of the coding frame	73
IV. 3. 4. Quality of the coding frame	74
IV. 3. 4. 1. Reliability	74
IV. 3. 4. 2. Validity	75
IV. 3. 4. 3. Specific quality criteria: exhaustion, saturation, and mutual exclusiveness of the categories	76
IV. 3. 5. Summary	77
IV. 4. Sampling, television ratings and technicalities of data collection	77
IV. 4. 1. Sampling	78
IV. 4. 1. 1. Special feature week "Children are the future"	78
IV. 4. 1. 2. High-rating programmes	78
IV. 4. 2. Television ratings in Germany	79
IV. 4. 2. 1. Representativeness of the AGF / GfK panel	81
IV. 4. 2. 2. Validity of AGF / GfK television ratings	82
IV. 4. 2. 3. Reliability of AGF / GfK television ratings	84
IV. 4. 2. 4. Summary	85
IV. 4. 3. The process of data collection	85
IV. 4. 3. 1. Data collection for the special feature week	85
IV. 4. 3. 2. Data collection for the high-rating programmes	86
IV. 4. 3. 3. Preparation of data processing	86

V Results	87
V. 1. Data preparation	87
V. 2. Cross-tabulations and chi-squares: Description and discussion	88
V. 2. 1. Case processing summary	89
V. 2. 2. Formal categories	89
V. 2. 3. Content specific categories	93
VI Family representations on television: Insights	183
VI. 1. Insights: Summary and answers to the research questions	183
VI. 2. Key messages and discussion	196
VI. 3. Conclusion and perspectives	208
VII References	213
VII. 1. Literature	213
VII. 2. Electronic sources	227
VIII Appendices	
A Codebook	229
B List of programmes, families and children	357
C Result tables special feature week / high rating programmes	365
D Result tables fictional / non-fictional programmes	569

I. 1. List of tables and figures

Tables

Table 1: Overview of results on gender representations on US and German television	30
Table 2: Overview of content analyses of family representations on US television	33
Table 3: Overview of content analyses of family representations on German television	43
Table 4: Overview of common features of definitions of family in media studies of family representation	48
Table 5: Example for the identification of programmes and coding units	62
Table 6: Overview of names and groups of categories	66
Table 7: Examples of explication and exemplifying of categories.....	70
Table 8: Television channels cooperating in the AGF.....	80

Figures

Figure 1: Number of television channels available in the US and Germany.....	19
Figure 2: Television reach in Germany: AGF/GfK and ECC in comparison over the years	82
Figure 3: People doing something else while watching television.....	83
Figure 4: Development of coincidence over time	85

I. 2. List of abbreviations

ag.ma – Arbeitsgemeinschaft
Media-Analyse

AGF – Arbeitsgemeinschaft Fernsehen

ARD – Arbeitsgemeinschaft der öffentlich-
rechtlichen Rundfunkanstalten der
Bundesrepublik Deutschland

BMFSFJ - Bundesministerium für Familie,
Senioren, Frauen und Jugend

CATI – Computer Assisted Telephone
Interviews

CD – Compact Disc

DDR – Deutsche Demokratische Republik

DVB-H – Digital Video Broadcast to Handheld

DVB-T – Digital Video Broadcasting Terrestrial

DVD – Digital Video Disc, Digital Versatile Disc

ECC – External Coincidental Check

EU – European Union

FIFA -Fédération Internationale de Football
Association

GEZ – Gebühreneinzugszentrale der
öffentlich-rechtlichen Rundfunkanstalten

GfK – Gesellschaft für Konsumforschung

ICC – Internal Coincidental Check

IPTV – Internet Protocol Television

NTVS -National Television Violence Study

PVR – Personal Video Recorder

RTL – Radio Television Luxembourg

SCT – Social Cognitive Theory

SPSS – Statistical Package for the Social
Sciences

US – United States of America

ZDF – Zweites Deutsches Fernsehen

II Introduction

II. 1. Abstract

Like many economically developed countries, Germany has faced low birth rates since the 1970s. Population research is constantly seeking answers to the question why young people first delay the decision and eventually refrain from having children. Neither public discourse nor political measures have changed this trend in Germany as yet.

The present empirical study presumes an influence of television on viewers' attitudes and ultimately on their behaviour. It investigates representations of family life that are shown in those programmes on German television that are most watched by viewers aged 14 to 49 years as the audience segment of potentially child-bearing age. The study first applies stringent criteria to select the sample material and proceeds by closely examining the nature of family life as shown on television. The examination is undertaken by way of describing and structuring these representations in detail and subjecting all sample material to content analysis and reporting coding frequencies. This combination of sample material selection in terms of target group preferences and a systematic approach of examining the family representations to which this target group is actually exposed is the unique contribution of this PhD study to the body of knowledge. This study does not, however, explore a causal link between the way families are represented on television and viewers' attitudes towards family. It focuses on the analysis of representations of family life on German television only.

This study, which is situated within the agenda-setting theory, social learning and social cognitive theory as well as cultivation theory is descriptive in kind. The material on which the descriptions are based consists of two programme subsets: The first subset comprises those programmes on German television that viewers in the target age group actually watch the most within a previously specified week, selected on the basis of publically available television ratings, the high-rating programmes. The second subset comprises the ten most watched broadcasts within one special feature week of the first German public channel (Das Erste) entitled "Kinder sind Zukunft" ("Children are the future"). The results are related to one another with the aim of obtaining a coincidental picture from the first subset, and an intentionally constructed one from the second subset. The codebook used for content analysis was developed in parts deductively and inductively in others.

The most striking finding is how little families or family related issues are shown in the material under examination. Where family is shown, the representations often lack sufficient detail preventing an in-depth analysis. Where representations are sufficiently detailed, well-off two-parent families with one or two children older than six years predominate. Traditional models for the division of labour and unchanged gender roles are found. Inner-familial discourse about combining work and family issues is scarce and completely absent in the families' surroundings. Financial aids for families or external child care such as kindergarten or nursery are virtually not shown nor discussed. Family is represented neither as a constant source of happiness nor as a constant burden. If parents are separated, one

parent is always living with the children, the other parent usually is not shown. Shared responsibility of separated parents for their children is not shown. Results indicate few significant differences between the two subsets of television programmes.

The detailed description of family representations in high-rating programmes is considered an important step towards an understanding of the kind of mediated picture television viewers experience rather than analyses of programmes pre-selected by researchers. The results of the present study are hoped to stimulate further interest in the field of cultivation analysis, for example to explore effects of televised patterns of family life on viewers' attitudes towards family life in general or, more specifically, to their wish to have children.

II. 2. Introduction

Since the 1970s, Germany has been one of the countries with the lowest fertility rates in Europe. While in some European countries the decline was stopped in recent years, this was not the case in Germany. The long term low level of fertility in combination with low rates of immigration of young people cause a decrease of population and an overall ageing of society. This results in massive challenges of the social security system, the education system and the labour market – this is widely agreed in politics, economics and society (see for example Green Paper of the European Commission on demographic change, 2005, Kohler, Bilari & Ortega, 2006, or van Nimwegen & van der Erf, 2010). Public discourse revolves around the questions of how women could be encouraged to have children and to have more than one child. In December 2012, the German Federal Institute for Population Research¹ published its report on the development of birth rates (Bujard et al., 2012) analysing the reasons for the decline of birth rates. The authors argued (l. c., p. 35) that three factors influence people's decision to have children: First, own experiences and attitudes towards family life, second, the value attributed to children- typically an emotional value of children as a source of happiness and satisfaction- and third, governmental family policies that would enable people to reconcile work and family. The question of what exactly shapes people's attitudes and values is left untouched in their analysis and was not in focus in the first place. Still, the report illustrates the ongoing attention that is given to the persistently low birth rate in Germany.

II. 3. Research interest and structure

In this context, the present PhD study is concerned with exploring how the current debate on modern family life, and ways to reconcile work and family are reflected in programmes on German television. The study is based on the assumption that media influence recipients' attitudes and behaviours. Media are considered to be socialising agents of mediated experience, interacting with recipients' personality

¹German: Bundesinstitut für Bevölkerungsforschung. Translation: K. V.

and their real world experience – and this is assumed to apply to mediated representations of family life. The overarching question of this study is how television as the predominant medium represents contemporary family life: Does it reflect the ongoing debates? Or does it even present ideas of family life that point the way ahead? This study's only concern is with the representation of family life on German television, because television may function as a socialising agent and thereby influence attitudes and behaviour of those who watch. This study is neither concerned with exploring what attitudes and behaviours are the result of watching family representations on television, nor with relating television viewing effects to recipients' wish to have children.

Previous attempts to describe family representations on television in Germany, the US and elsewhere have been made (for example Beile, 1994; Gebel & Selg, 1996, for German television, and Greenberg, Hines, Buerkel-Rothfus et al., 1980; Callister, Robinson & Clark, 2007 for US television; also see section III.4.3. and III.4.4. below). However, no attempts have been made yet to ascertain what kind of representations those television viewers actually watch who are in their childbearing age, that is 14 to 49 years old. Content analyses of US television have focused on other aspects of family life, such as demographic details or household configurations. Moreover, most of them are genre-specific, which has made a comparison of results difficult, and, due to their date of publication, can no longer be considered up to date (see also section III. 4. 4. below on content analyses of family representations on US television).

The most comprehensive German study of family representations on television is Hannover and Birkenstock's (2005) work, including the content analysis of some subsets presented in a separate volume by Scherer, Schneider, Gonser et al. (2005). A detailed description of this study will be given in section III. 4. 5. below. Their research is updated in the current study and, what is more, an overall concept of family will be developed and one instrument will be applied to all of the material – both these criteria were not met in their study due to a different objective.

Important research on family representations on German television has also been carried out by Lukesch, Bauer, Eisenhauer et al. (2004) as a subset of their "world view of television"²-study. This study analysed aspects from several subject areas such as gender representations, representations of substance use, of migrants, and of families. Its focus, however, was on representations of aggression and violence. Family representations were analysed in fictional programmes only (l. c., pp. 478-488). In addition to these comprehensive studies, several genre-specific studies are available on family representations, for example Magin (2006) on family representations in two daily soap operas being one of the most recent.

Until now, studies on family representations have worked with constructed samples, whereby formal features such as belonging to one genre or being fictional or non-fictional were relevant for the inclusion of programmes. Other studies have worked with several episodes of one or two series. The unique feature of this PhD study is the combination of target group preferences and a content analysis

²German: "Das Weltbild des Fernsehens". Translation: K. V.

of family representations to which this target group is actually exposed. In other words: This study does not attempt to describe family representations in the overall programme, nor in specific programme categories such as soap operas or other genres as previous studies have done. It does not attempt to describe prime time programmes in general, neither, as this might have included programmes that are broadcast in this time slot, but are not actually watched the most. For example, prime time programmes might have included programmes from other television channels (Vox or ZDF), that usually do not reach the most viewers in the audience group of 14 to 49 year-olds. This study is interested only in those family representations that are mainly watched by 14 to 49 year-olds, because, according to the international standards of statistics, these are women's potential childbearing years (see section III. 2. on the selection of audience segment).

The results of the analysis of the above mentioned sample subset of those programmes actually watched by 14 to 49 year-olds- from now on referred to as "high-rating programmes" (see section IV. 4. 1. 2.)- will be related to the results of the analysis of the ten best scoring programmes in terms of viewers aged 14 to 49 years of one constructed programme week of the first German public channel (Das Erste) entitled "Children are the future"³ (see section IV. 4. 1. 1.). This programme week was composed of 44 fictional and non-fictional formats with a focus on children selected by television authorities, and broadcast within one calendar week in 2007. It is hoped that features or patterns in these two kinds of representations will emerge that might allow conclusions on how television editors purposefully construct a picture of family life in "their" programmes as compared with the incidentally emerging picture from the high-rating programmes.

Before any representations of family life and family related issues can be analysed, some theoretical considerations will be necessary. These will be presented in chapter III of the thesis. First, it will be explained why television content rather than other media content will be analysed. Next, the theoretical underpinnings informing this study will be presented in a short overview of the most influential theories of media effects. A focus will be on cultivation theory as one of the most influential and persistent approaches, with media content analysis being one of its constituent elements. The theoretical part will be continued by an overview of the most important content analyses of gender and family representation on German and US television, followed by the development of a concept of "family" for the current study. The theoretical section will close with a summary of the research questions that have emerged throughout chapter III.

In chapter IV on methods, it will be explained how this study approaches its aim of obtaining a detailed picture of family representations as actually watched by viewers aged 14 to 49 years. This includes a detailed presentation and discussion of content analysis in communication research as well as a description of how it is related to cultivation research. Subsequently, the implementation of the method will be given step-by-step, presenting the development of the coding frame used in content analysis, describing the coding process and discussing the quality of the coding frame. The method

³German: "Kinder sind Zukunft". Translation: K. V.

chapter will close with a description of how the sample was chosen and how the two subsets "high-rating programmes" and "special feature week"⁴ were constructed.

Once the method and its implementation (in IV. 3.) will have been described, the results of the content analysis will be presented and discussed for each category in chapter V.

The thesis will finish with a section on the insights gained into family representations, and what these insights add to previous research and the body of knowledge in chapter VI. This will be done by answering the research questions one by one in section VI. 1., and by summarising the answers into key messages that will be presented and discussed in section VI.2. This will be followed by a description of limitations of this study and an outlook on perspectives of further research. The thesis will finish by conclusions regarding family representations in high-rating programmes on German television that can be drawn from this study.

⁴German: Themenwoche. Translation: K. V.

III Theoretical part

III. 1. Introduction

This chapter begins with arguments in favour of analysing television content rather than media content in general or other specific media content in section III. 2. In the same section it is explained why the viewing preferences of the audience segment aged 14 to 49 years was chosen as the basis of analysis.

In section III.3. the theoretical underpinnings for the current study are presented. A short overview of the most influential theories of media effects are given, namely agenda setting and social learning theory in section III. 3. 1. and III. 3. 2.. This is followed by a more detailed presentation of cultivation theory in section III. 3. 3., including discussions and modifications of the theory in sections III. 3. 3. 2. to III. 3. 3. 6. as well as an overview of cultivation studies of family representations in III. 3. 3. 7. The section closes with a summary in III. 3. 4.

Section III. 4. reports on content analyses of various aspects of television content, starting with international (section III. 4. 1.) and German studies of gender representations (section II. 4. 2.), and continuing with international and German studies of family representations, which are presented and discussed in sections III. 4. 3. and III. 4. 4. respectively. At the same time, research questions will be identified for the current study.

Then, different concepts of family are presented in section III. 5. This section will begin with the presentation of results from various disciplines, and will continue in section III. 5. 1. with the presentation of results from media studies of family representations. The section will conclude with a definition and an operationalisation of "family" for the current study in section III. 5. 2.

The theoretical part will close with section III. 6, which contains a summary of previous findings and of the current study's research questions as these will have been developed throughout section III. 4.

III. 2. Selection of medium and audience segment

In communication research in general, television is considered the predominant medium of communication (Gerbner, Gross, Morgan & Signorielli, 1980a). It is accepted to be the medium that reflects social change and at the same time promotes social change itself (Mikos, 2004⁵). In communication research, television is identified as a socialising agent, functioning as a role model or even an educator (Burdach, 1981, p. 100). Overall, there is a general tendency in media content research to focus on television (Bonfadelli, 2002, p. 13).

⁵Mikos (2004, p. 37): "Das Fernsehen ist [...] selbst Ausdruck des sozialen Wandels, andererseits treibt es als gesellschaftliches Kommunikationsmedium diesen Wandel voran." Translation: K. V.

No considerable changes have taken place in the last decades. "Television is still the most pervasive and influential medium in the lives of children and adults", Rutherford & Bittman (2007, p. 210) concluded in their comprehensive review of research on media and communications. Thus, it is reasonable to position the current study in that well established framework. The question whether it still makes sense to study television content in the age of the internet, is answered by Morgan & Shanahan (2010, p. 350) with a straight "yes". They argue that viewing time is still increasing and that new technologies make it more convenient to watch what we want, when we want and where we want, which makes it even more important to study television content.

Television still is the medium most used in Germany, which constitutes a second argument in favour of study of television content. 583 minutes (all figures from Best & Breunig, 2011) of overall media consumption per day were counted in 2010 for people aged 14 and older. Out of these, 220 minutes were spent watching television, 187 listening to the radio, and 83 using internet. The remaining time was shared between other media, namely newspapers, CDs, MP3, videos, DVDs, books, and magazines (more analyses of German audience watching habits in Bilandzic, 2004; Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Landesmedienanstalten in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland ALM, 2005; Gerhards & Klingler, 2006; Ettenhuber, 2007). Additional information is presented in section IV. 4. 2. on television ratings. These results are in line with those from the European Social Survey (ESS 2006), which reported a higher amount of television usage time than of any other media.

A third argument in favour of studying television representations is the emotional value attributed to watching television. Adults tended to attribute the highest emotional value to television (55 per cent, see KIM, 2008, p. 55), and so did the majority of the twelve to 19 year-olds: More than 50 per cent (females: 54 per cent, males: 58 per cent) attributed exceptional importance to watching television (figures taken from JIM, 2011, p. 15). Although the values were higher for the importance attributed to the internet (females: 86 per cent, males: 89 per cent), two points should be noted here. First, television programmes were watched via internet (people between twelve and 19 years on average watch 113 minutes per day, see l. c., p. 23), and second, television remained the medium most used and most used in an exclusive way in Germany: Of the 220 minutes of daily television watching by people aged 14 years and older, 89.9 per cent took place without other media used simultaneously whereas it was 86.7 per cent of radio use and only 66 per cent of internet use (all figures taken from Best & Breunig, 2011, p. 24). However, while watching television, about half of the viewers engaged in non-media related activities, for example, eating (16.1 per cent), working in the household or elsewhere (8.3 per cent), talking to each other (4.4 per cent), taking care of the children (0.4 per cent) or doing something else (10.6 per cent, all figures taken from Klemm, 2010, p. 587). More information on the exclusive use of television is presented in section IV. 4. 2. on television ratings. In addition it has to be considered that the single television viewer tended to watch for longer and longer hours (see Fritz & Klingler, 2006). Thus, the increase of television use over time resulted from an increase in

exposure time, not from an increase in reach. This means that those who expose themselves to television, do so systematically and to an ever greater extent.

Although these findings suggest that television certainly is not consumed by viewers who fully concentrate on the screen all the time, television messages are nevertheless perceived, processed, and may well affect the viewers in various ways. Therefore, it is still important to study television messages. Cultivation theory as underpinning for the current study (see section III. 3. 3. below) is not meant to be a linear model of media effects in which media messages are assumed to be actively learned, but is a cumulative model, and it is not yet known whether television messages are most powerful for viewers who fully concentrate on the programmes or casually watching viewers (see section III. 3. 3. 5. on viewing motivation as an intervening variable).

The current study will describe family representations on German television as these are actually watched by people aged 14 to 49 years. It will not attempt to describe depictions of family life on television in general. As for the selection of the audience segment of viewers aged 14 to 49 years it should be noted that, first, 15 to 49 years is the lifespan in which, according to the international standards of statistics, women are in their childbearing age (Pötzsch, 2007, p. 6) -- men are usually not included in these statistics. Second, supposing that media consumption does influence people, it is assumed in the current study that this is the lifespan during which attitudes towards family life, potentially formed under the influence of media messages, become manifest in peoples' lives through their wish to have or not to have children of their own. Third, the data to form a sample -- the television-ratings (see section IV. 4. 2.) -- are readily available for the age group of 14 to 49 years. These are provided by commercial audience research, because this age group is the main target group for the advertising industry. The gap of one year between 14 and 15 years, i.e. between standards in statistics and standards in audience research was accepted for the sake of data availability.

For the current study, it is assumed that an analysis of family representations most watched by the age group of 14 to 49 year-olds on television is valuable because it delivers a description of representations of the potentially most influential medium consumed by people in their childbearing age.

III. 3. Theoretical framework

The current study is an analysis of television programme content with respect to family representations. This analysis is based on the assumption that television representations potentially influence the viewers' attitudes towards family life in their social reality. In the following sections, three theories of media effects will be presented that have turned out to be the most relevant in the last

decades, and that are related to the current study, namely agenda-setting, social cognitive theory, which will be presented only very briefly, and cultivation theory which will be presented in more detail.

III. 3. 1. Agenda-setting theory

Agenda-setting theory is concerned with how media influence the degree of importance that is attributed to a topic in public discourse. It is not concerned with what the audience thinks, but with what it thinks about.

The theory is based on an observation by Cohen (1963, p. 13): "While the mass media may not tell us what to think, they undoubtedly tell us what to think about". The theory itself then was postulated by McCombs & Shaw (1972) after extensive research on voters' opinions in the 1968 electoral campaign in the US. They found that "in choosing and displaying news, editors, newsroom staff, and broadcasters play an important role in shaping political opinion. Readers learn not only about a given issue, but also how much importance to attach to that issue from the amount of information in a news story and its position [...]. The mass media may set the 'agenda' of the campaign" (l. c., p. 176). Agenda-setting effects thus concern the transmission of salience from the media to the public about issues, political figures, and other topics, in other words the media's power to cultivate priorities.

Nonetheless it should be noted that mass media play a role in, but are not responsible for every opinion building process. Other significant influences that shape individual attitudes and public opinion may be rooted in one's personal experience, the general culture or the extent to which an individual is exposed to mass media. Trends in public opinion on an issue are shaped over time by new generations, external events and the mass media (see McCombs, 2004, p. 19).

For the current study, agenda-setting forms an important component in the theoretical framework, because it can be useful to explain the relation between the perceived importance of family issues and their representation in mass media. It suggests that the less family issues are covered, the less important individuals will think these are (also see Weiderer, 1993, on the representation of gender roles on television).

III. 3. 2. Social learning and social cognitive theory

In psychology, learning in general is understood as a relatively consistent change in behaviour or potential behaviour based on experience. Observational learning, then, is based on modelling and refers to the acquisition of cognitive structures that promote specific behaviours from observing others performing these (see Zimbardo & Gerrig, 2008, p. 192).

Learning from observation of media was studied in a series of experiments by Albert Bandura in the 1960s, widely known as the "Bobo doll" studies due to the use of an inflatable plastic doll named Bobo that children were observed to strike more frequently after watching an adult perform the same activity on video and less frequently when they had not been exposed to the video (Bandura, Ross & Ross, 1963). Here, children had observed one kind of behaviour, and then imitated it. It is important to note, though, that learning from observation does not necessarily show. Some behaviour may be observed and learnt, but not be imitated.

Bandura emphasised the crucial role of modelling in human behaviour, and further did not restrict it to mediated models. He advanced his social learning theory in 1977, suggesting that new behaviours can be learnt by watching models. These new behaviours are most likely to be adopted if the models are attractive, identified with, or their behaviours are rewarded. This concept resulted in his social cognitive theory (SCT), in which the role of "environmental inducements" (Bandura, 2001; p. 289) in the learning process was emphasised. This means that learning the behaviour is the more likely the more similar the model is to the observer (for example such as same-sex and similar-age characters), the more it possesses status ("status incentives", l. c.), and the more it shows attitudes and behaviours that are rewarded ("relative benefits", l. c.). People tend to do what they see others doing, especially if they like the actors, and satisfactory outcomes of this behaviour can be observed.

Observational learning has been proposed as a central process underlying the relation between certain kinds of media content as "input" and certain kinds of behaviour as "outcome". This resulted in broad research on media content as a potential transport vehicle for models of behaviour.

Much of the research in this tradition focused on representations of aggression and violence (for an overview see for example Hetsroni, 2007a; Huesmann, 2007; Kunczik & Zipfel, 2006; Signorielli, 2003). In line with SCT, though, context factors of aggressive acts on screen are decisive when it comes to the adoption or rejection of the modelled behaviour. Between 1994 and 1997, the US-National Television Violence Study (NTVS, see Smith et al., 1998) was one of the first to take content analysis of violent content one step further by taking into account a number of contextual factors such as attractiveness of perpetrator and victim, or the presence or absence of certain motives like self-defense or protecting a loved one that can make physical aggression seem justified. The NTVS showed that aggression was often performed by attractive and likeable characters whose actions were presented as legitimised by a good cause and who were rewarded by positive outcomes, which made it likely that the modeled behaviour might be adopted by viewers. Huesman, Moise-Titus & Podolski (2003) argued along the same lines: they were able to show in a longitudinal study that children who had watched more aggressive television content when they were between six and eight years old, were more aggressive themselves when they had reached their early twenties.

Other research taking into account SCT was concerned with health issues. Only two recent studies will be mentioned here, as this is not a focus of this PhD thesis: In soap operas on British television there was the use of alcohol shown in 90 per cent of the episodes, most likely to occur with highly regarded,

attractive, same-sex young characters, a combination that the authors (Coyne & Ahmed, 2009) found to be most damaging to the younger viewer. The effect of watching the nutrition behaviour of a television character popular among girls at the age of nine and ten years ("Lisa" from "The Simpsons") on their own nutrition behaviour and attitudes was analysed by Byrd-Bredbenner, Grenci & Quick (2010). They found considerable differences in knowledge and intended behaviour between the treatment and the control group in their sample and concluded that television programmes should be recognised as an important vehicle for conveying nutrition-related information.

For the current study, social learning forms an important component in the theoretical framework, because exposure to media content has been identified as a potentially important influence on attitudes and behaviours in different fields of social life. For the current study it is therefore assumed that exposure to television has the potential to influence viewers' attitudes and behaviours with regard to family as well. If television then provides models of family life that viewers learn from, it is useful to know what kinds of representations of families on television there actually are. Considering that learning may result in a constant change of behaviour, the respective family representations might have an effect on viewers' concepts of family life that enlarges, restricts, enriches or corrects the kind of family life they might have experienced. The current study is a content analysis, though, and it will not strive to explain which effects a certain kind of representation might cause, nor will it take the crucial step of linking the viewers' life experience to the family representations found in the sample.

III. 3. 3. Cultivation theory

Cultivation theory is concerned with showing the effects of media consumption on viewers' beliefs about and attitudes towards social reality. However, it is not concerned with studying isolated influences that some specific media content may have on an individual. It is a rather broad approach to account for the interdependence of television consumption and socialization. George Gerbner, who is considered to be the founder of this theory (for an overview see Gerbner, Gross, Morgan et al., 2002; Morgan & Shanahan, 1997; Morgan & Signorielli, 1990; van den Bulck, 2004), assumed a contribution of a consistent and compelling symbolic stream coming from the media to the complex process of socialisation and en-culturation (Gerbner et al., 2002, p.196).

For the current study, cultivation theory is of special interest for three reasons: First, because it systematically combines the study of media content and media effects, in technical terms referred to as "message system analysis" or "content analysis" and "cultivation analysis" (see sections III. 3. 3. 1. below and section IV. 2. on content analysis in communication research). Second, cultivation theory is of primary interest in the research literature. Bryant & Miron (2004) found that cultivation was one of the three most-cited theories in mass communication research published in key scholarly journals from 1956 to 2000. Potter & Riddle (2007, p. 97) confirmed this in their analysis of media effects literature. They found that it was the theory that was cited most frequently to explain media influences between 1993 and 2005. And third, there is a high likelihood for cultivation theory not be replaced in the near

future. Instead it has proved to be useful and flexible enough to be adopted as explanatory framework in areas besides those originally investigated by Gerbner and his collaborators. It has the potential to be "examined in the context of other theoretical frameworks from various areas of research in communication as well as other disciplines", as Morgan & Shanahan (2010, p. 347) pointed out (for examples of cultivation research meeting future requirements see Jeffres et al., 2008, on using the third-person effect to integrate cultivation and agenda-setting; Diefenbach & West, 2007, on drawing upon the third-person effect; van den Bulck, 2004, on recent developments). Common to all applications is the strict sequence of media content analysis and the postulation or, respectively, the revision of media effects.

III. 3. 3. 1. Beginning of cultivation theory and recent results

George Gerbner first put forward the idea of cultivation in the 1960s. The best known version of "the cultivation hypothesis" is that heavier viewers of television are more likely than less frequent viewers to hold beliefs about the real world as it is presented on television ("television world beliefs"). In short, the concept of cultivation refers to television's influence on shaping individuals' perceptions of social reality in a way that mirrors the world as seen on television (Gerbner et al., 2002).

Gerbner assumed television to be a powerful socialising agent "telling most of the stories to most of the people most of the time" (Gerbner, Gross, Morgan et al., 1986, p. 18). In his view, television was "the mainstream of the common symbolic environment into which our children are born and in which we all live out our lives" (Gerbner et al, 2002; p. 193) Cultivation theory does not assume a simple stimulus-response pattern to be responsible for the effects of television viewing, but implicates a long process of accumulation and frequent repetition of television messages with a similar content (Signorielli & Morgan, 1990). Eventually, the most dominant perspectives in prevalent content will in time be adopted by heavy viewers of particular content areas (Rutherford & Bittman, 2007, p. 237).

Gerbner and his collaborators take television messages to be mostly homogeneous, because mass production of programs relies on a consistent set of images and messages that conform to the norms and values of most people in order to ensure broad acceptance. Furthermore, the researchers assume that viewers tend to use television in a way that is non-selective and ritualistic: Viewers, they claim, fit their viewing into their personal schedule rather than choose when to watch a programme according to its content. Therefore, according to for example Gerbner et al., 2002; and Gerbner & Gross, 1979, the most frequent and pertinent patterns of television content cannot be missed by a regular viewer. Gerbner (2002, p. 219) summarised that "these overarching elements expose large communities over long periods of time to a coherent structure of conceptions about life and the world. The investigation of this structure is the principal aim of cultivation analysis." Later, some of these assumptions have been revised (for modifications in cultivation research see below in this section).

Gerbner tests his propositions by means of a three-pronged strategy. The first of these is "institutional process analysis", designed to investigate the organisational forms, power relations, and decision making processes of the institutions that produce and direct the massive flow of media messages. The second prong is "message system analysis", often referred to as "content analysis". This term, however, is somewhat misleading, as Gerbner meant to point out that it is the entirety of a message system that matters. These analyses investigate broad structures and consistent patterns in large amounts of television material. The third prong, "cultivation analysis", is designed to study "the relationships between institutional processes, message systems, and the public assumptions, images, and policies that they cultivate" (Gerbner, 1970, p. 71). In other words, the "cultivation analysis" is the reception study of television viewers' attitudes and behaviours (Gerbner et al., 2002, p. 197).

These analyses are typically carried out as cross-sectional surveys where the different degrees of viewers' agreement are measured with respect to items that are different from one another in the "television world" and the "real world". In short, cultivation research takes place as follows: Questionnaires are handed out to recipients who are asked to answer questions on their world beliefs, and, post hoc, their answers are related to their amount of television consumption (non-viewers, light, medium and heavy viewers). A typical question would be for example: "Would you say that most of the time people try to be helpful, or that they are mostly just looking out for themselves?" (cited after Hirsch, 1980, p. 422). Compared to light viewers, heavy viewers were found to be more likely to say that people "cannot be trusted," and are "just looking out for themselves" (Gerbner & Gross, 1976; Gerbner et al., 1980), a pattern that became known as the "mean world syndrome". The margin of difference in real world beliefs between light and heavy viewers the researchers call the "cultivation differential" (Gerbner et al., 2002, pp. 198). It is interpreted as an indicator for the difference that television viewing makes to a particular attitude or belief. The cultivation effect thus is that heavy viewers tend to agree more or more frequently than light or non-viewers with those answers that reflect "television world" beliefs as being transferred into real life.

Gerbner further argued that television viewing cultivated exaggerated perceptions of victimisation, mistrust, and danger, as well as inaccurate beliefs about crime and law enforcement (Gerbner & Gross, 1976; Gerbner, Gross, Jackson-Beeck, et al., 1978). For example, it was found that the number of violent acts on television in the US greatly exceeded the amount of real-world violence (for an overview see Diefenbach & West, 2001). While, in the real world, within one year, less than one per cent of the American population fell victim to crime or violence, on-screen about half of the main television characters suffered from such an experience (Gerbner, 1998, pp. 184). From cultivation analysis' point of view, this shows that heavy viewers tended to overestimate the share of persons falling victim to violence and crime in the real world and were generally more suspicious of others (Gerbner, Gross, Signorielli, Morgan et al., 1979; Gerbner, Gross, Morgan et al., 1980b; Signorielli, 1990; more references for specific effects of viewing crime related content see section III. 3. 3. 3. on genre-specific effects).

Results from subject areas other than crime and violence are for example that heavy television viewers tended to favour a traditional allocation of gender roles (Signorielli, 1989), were less concerned about environmental issues and less likely to think that they could have an impact on environmental issues than lighter viewers (Shanahan, Morgan & Stenbjørre, 1997). In contrast to these latter results, other studies found a relationship between more television viewing and heightened fear about the environment (Shanahan & McComas, 1999). Heavy viewers were found to think of themselves as politically liberal, despite the fact that their views were rather conservative (Gerbner, Morgan & Signorielli, 1982a; Gerbner, Gross, Morgan et al., 1984).

As of 2010, "over 500 studies directly relevant to cultivation have been published - and more than 125 since 2000", Morgan and Shanahan reported in their review on recent trends in cultivation research (2010, p. 337). From this it follows that this presentation of results is, due to space considerations, by no means exhaustive and restricted to recent publications, without going into conceptual and methodological detail. (For a comprehensive bibliography of publications relating to cultivation analysis as of 2010 see <http://people.umass.edu/mmorgan/CulturalIndicatorsBibliography.pdf>). Only two groups of studies will be differentiated here: First, those studies that took their sample of viewers from the overall television programme and second those studies that took their sample of viewers with respect to certain programme content.

For the first group (sample from overall programme), numerous content areas have been studied in recent years. For example, with regard to health issues, Diefenbach & West (2007, p. 181) found evidence "that media stereotypes affect public attitudes toward mental health issues". In their analysis of television content they found that portrayals of mentally disordered persons were violent, false, and negative. The authors found a relation between the amount of television viewing in total and the beliefs about mentally disordered persons. Heavy viewers were more likely to believe that locating mental health services in residential neighbourhoods would endanger the residents. Watching television news was related to less support of living next to someone who was mentally ill. More general attitudes towards groups in a society were also studied in relation to the amount of viewing time: For example, a positive relationship between television viewing and the conception of adolescents as drug users among viewers aged 30 years and older was shown by Minnebo & Eggermont (2007). More research for example analysed attitudes of acceptance towards homosexuality that were related to gender, ethnicity, and religiosity of viewers (Calzo & Ward, 2009). The authors found that, overall, "greater media consumption among men and those who are highly religious was associated with greater acceptance towards homosexuality, whereas the reverse was true among women and those who are less religious" (l. c., p. 280). One of the most comprehensive recent cultivation studies was carried out by Dudo, Brossard, Shanahan et al. (2011) on trends in portrayals of scientists in prime-time dramatic programmes and their contribution to public attitudes toward science. The authors summarised that "television viewing is negatively associated with knowledge of science, which in turn is associated with more positive attitudes toward science" (l. c., p. 769). They related this finding to the outcome of their content analysis, which had shown that scientists appeared infrequently in prime-time dramatic programmes, but if they did, they typically were White

males, cast in good or mixed roles rather than as evil scientists, and they speculated that "this overall goodness outweighs the relative absence of science from the demography of television" (l. c.). In other words, the very few portrayals of scientists were so influential that they created a positive attitude towards science altogether.

For the second group of studies (sample with similar programme content), only some recent examples are presented here (more on genre-specific cultivation in section III. 3. 3.). For example, the impact of viewing television makeover programmes was studied. Kubic & Chory (2007) found that the frequency of exposure to these programmes was negatively related to self-esteem and positively related to perfectionism and body dissatisfaction. In line with this result, Nabi's (2009) findings indicated little relationship between cosmetic surgery makeover programme viewing and body satisfaction or perception of risk such as danger to one's health, but a small positive association with desire to undergo cosmetic surgical procedures. Also concerned with health issues was van den Bulck (2002), who was able to show a relationship between the consumption of medical television drama and higher estimates of cardiopulmonary resuscitation survival in medical professionals. He found that watching a lot of medical television drama was related to overestimating survival chances after inhospital resuscitation following cardiopulmonary arrest by physicians and nurses. A practical knowledge of basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation techniques moderated the television effect, but did not eliminate it (l. c., p. 325). In other words, television effects were found to be more powerful than professional knowledge.

As the current study will investigate family representations on television, cultivation studies of family issues will be presented separately in section III. 3. 3. 7. Cultivation studies of family representations.

III. 3. 3. 2. Critical discussions and modifications

Cultivation theory has been and still is subject to critical discussions and modifications (for an overview see Shanahan & Morgan, 1999, chapter 4). The approach has been criticised for its attempt to test causal hypotheses with correlations by using the characteristic cross-sectional surveys (see Potter, 1993; new developments and discussion in Rossmann&Brosius, 2004). Another point of critique was that if controls such as age, gender or social status of viewers were applied simultaneously rather than one by one, no linear relationship between the amount of viewing and the provision of "television answers" was found (Hirsch, 1980, p. 403, 1981a, 1981b; Hughes, 1980). Replication studies in other countries have failed, some of them completely (on Great Britain see Wober, 1978, on Iceland see Kolbein, 2004), which was at least partly explained by more heterogeneous television programmes in these countries (Gerbner et al., 2002, p. 207).

Further points of critique concerned the ad hoc and sample-specific coding of viewing frequency, so that persons watching for example two hours of television every day would be coded "light viewers" in one sample, but "medium viewers" in another (see Burdach, 1981; Hirsch 1980, 1981a, 1981b) and

the fact that when discussing their results, Gerbner & Gross (1976) in their original study of violence compared only the extreme groups and used only some selected items.

While in the past criticism has been concerned with methodological aspects, recently it has increasingly addressed conceptual aspects (but see also Newcomb, as early as 1978 for conceptual criticism). Points of critique have been directed against the assumption that programmes offer homogeneous content to all viewers, "'lumping together' all viewing into one undifferentiated, homogenised mass" (Morgan & Shanahan, 2010, p. 340), which resulted in a trend towards examining the effects of exposure to specific genres separately (for discussions of genre-specific cultivation see Bilandzic & Rössler, 2004; Potter, 1993, and section III. 3. 3. below). Further criticism has been concerned with the neglect of possible moderating variables in the forming of beliefs of social reality such as the viewers' real life experience (for example Doob & Macdonald, 1979; Hawkins & Pingree, 1980, 1990; Potter, 1993; Rubin, Perse & Taylor, 1988). Additionally, factors influencing cognitive processes were found to be disregarded (see for example Bilandzic, 2006; Hawkins, Pingree & Adler, 1987; Shrum, 2001, 2004).

Probably motivated at least in parts by the points of critique mentioned above, a number of refinements and modifications were made to cultivation theory, in order to arrive at a differentiated approach towards showing the effects of media consumption on viewers' beliefs about and attitudes towards social reality.

As regards moderating variables in the forming of beliefs of social reality, two modifications to the general cultivation theory were introduced by Gerbner et al. (1980a) when they found that viewers' life experience may moderate cultivation effects: First, when life experience of the viewers is different from what they see on television, and yet they tend to be influenced by television content, the researchers call this "mainstreaming": Those viewers whose life experience differs most from the world as it is represented on television are most likely to be influenced by these representations. For example, Gerbner et al. (1980a) showed that when television viewing and income or race were related to each other, White participants with high or moderate incomes showed a positive relation between television viewing and the belief that fear of crime is a serious personal problem. Participants with low incomes showed no such effect. In the same way, a positive effect could be shown for White participants, but no such effect occurred with non-White participants. With respect to the role of moderating variables, it is thus concluded that certain demographic variables and television viewing interact when it comes to cultivation effects. The second modification refers to the opposite interaction and is called "resonance" by the researchers: When life experience of the viewers is similar to what they see on television, they are more affected by the television message than those viewers whose experiences are different. In the case of resonance, the "double dose" of mediated messages and personal experience enhances the process of cultivation. This means that for example seeing crime and victimisation on television produced more fear of crime in viewers whose life experience involved crime and violence. Though still discussed in research, the introduction of the concepts of mainstreaming and resonance now account for moderating variables that may influence the forming of beliefs about social reality, other

than the amount of television viewing alone, such as personal experience and demographic variables. For more recent studies see for example Eschholz, Chiricos & Gertz, 2003, on the interaction between television viewing and the mediating effect of perceived neighbourhood racial composition; Weitzer & Kubrin, 2004, on the effect of local television news on fear of crime; as well as Shrum & Bischak, 2001, who tested moderators of the cultivation effect, and Dudo et al., 2011, who were able to show a significant interaction effects between television viewing and attitudes towards science consistent with mainstreaming, "suggesting a narrowing of differences in outlooks on science among heavy viewers with markedly different educational experiences" (l. c., p. 769; also see section III. 3. 3. 1. above).

Another important modification of the initial theory is concerned with the nature of the television effects. If perception of social reality itself is affected, the researchers call this "first-order judgements". An example for first order judgements are estimates of occurrences that were shown to be affected by television viewing: More viewing resulted in higher estimates of the number of medical doctors, lawyers, and police officers in the real world (Shrum, 1996, 2001), the prevalence of violence (Gerbner et al., 1980a; Shrum, Wyer & O'Guinn, 1998), and the prevalence of ownership of expensive products (O'Guinn & Shrum, 1997; Shrum, 2001). Through these first-order judgements, opinions and attitudes in line with these judgements are formed. These are called "second-order judgements" (also see Hawkins & Pingree, 1982; as well as Hawkins, Pingree & Adler, 1987; Gerbner et al., 1986). For example, one might infer - or "judge" - from the high frequency of crime and murder on television that the real world is a dangerous place and thus one should distrust others - an attitude that was shown to be positively correlated to heavy television viewing ("mean world syndrome", see Gerbner & Gross, 1976; Gerbner et al., 1978, also see section III. 3. 3. 1. above). Attitudes and opinions formed on the basis of "facts" as these are presented on television are of course not accessible to television content analyses as are for example frequency analyses on the occurrence of lawyers or medical doctors, but are inferences made in a second step, thus "second-order" judgements.

Though, generally, the relation between television viewing and various types of judgements is small, but reliable (see Morgan & Shanahan, 1997, for a review and meta-analysis of findings), it is not yet clear how the underlying processes to form these judgements work. The introduction of the concepts of first- and second-order judgements, though, was accompanied by two observations (Hawkins & Pingree, 1982): First, cultivation effects based on the two measures differed in size and reliability. First-order measures tended to be larger and more reliable than second-order ones. Second, the two measures tended to appear in an uncorrelated way. Based on these two patterns, Hawkins & Pingree speculated that the processes underlying the two types of cultivation effects might be different. Online- and memory-based processes as described by Hastie & Park, 1986, seem to be two different underlying processes in the forming of first- and second-order judgements: While first-order judgements are memory-based, which means that they are formed by recalling information stored in the viewer's memory, second-order judgements are generally constructed through an online process, which means that information that is being processed in real time is used to update current judgements or construct new ones. Recent findings supported and further refined the assumption of two different types of processes that influence the two types of judgements in different ways, and that

different factors mediated or moderated the relation between television viewing and the two types of judgements (for example Shrum, 2004, 2007).

For cultivation theory this differentiation is important, because it accounts for seemingly inconsistent results in cultivation studies, which now can at least in parts be accounted for not only by the moderating effects of the viewers' life experience but also by variables that might affect the judgement process itself, such as the frequency of viewing that might "influence the accessibility of constructs commonly portrayed in television programs" (Shrum & Lee, 2012, p. 176).

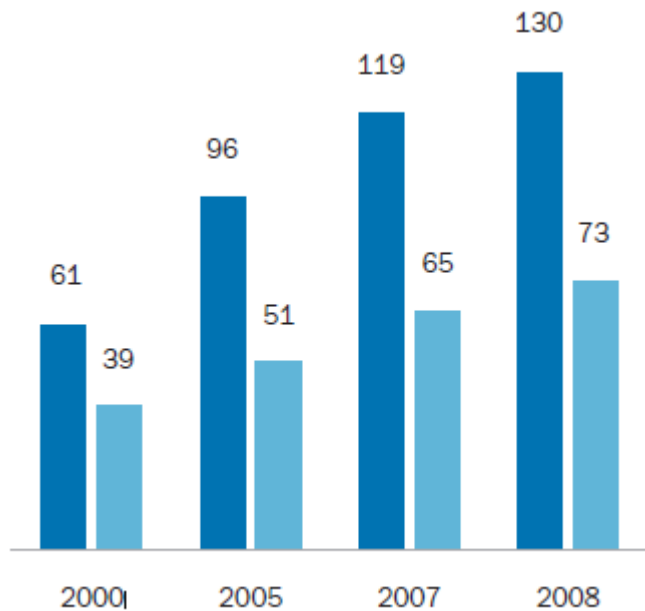
To sum up, cultivation theory has been modified by the introduction of the concepts of mainstreaming and resonance to account for moderations of the cultivation effect by direct experience, and by the concepts of first- and second-order effects that seem to be formed by different underlying cognitive processes.

III. 3. 3. 3. Genre-specific effects in the cultivation process

Cultivation analysis assumes that television viewers are not selective: Those who watch a lot of television are assumed to watch a lot of everything (Signorielli, 1986). This assumption still holds true (Brosius, Wober&Weimann, 1992; Weimann, Brosius&Wober, 1992; van den Bulck, 1995), however, Gerbner's initial assumption that there is a homogeneous "television message", has been disputed (for example Hawkins & Pingree, 1980; Potter & Chang, 1990; Potter, 1993). One of the reasons is the diversification in the television landscape since the 1960s, when Gerbner and his collaborators first initiated cultivation research. The introduction of commercial television in 1984 in Germany heavily influenced programme content from a more information and education oriented content to more entertainment oriented content, as, of course, commercial programmes needed to be commercially successful in the first place. This aim was met with entertainment programmes. The trend to broadcast more and more entertainment programmes had already started in the 1950s in the US, and was still ongoing in the 1960s and 1970s (a detailed overview in Kohlenberger, 2007). As a consequence, additional programme content was at the viewers' disposal. The same development took place in Germany. Here, the number of television channels available rose from one single channel in 1960 to 73 in 2008. In the US, the number increased to even 130 channels in 2008, as to be seen in Figure 1 below (all figures taken from Engel, Frees & Stipp., 2011⁶).

⁶ Figure 1 as taken from Engel et al. (2011, p. 7), was based on data delivered by Nielsen Media Research (US), and GfK/AGF (Germany). Due to problems of changing definitions of what a nationwide available channel is, no figures for the years 1960 to 2000 are available for the US. In Germany, the situation was well defined until commercial television was launched in 1984. There was one single channel available, until 1963 a second channel was launched (ZDF) and the regional channels (Dritte Programme) in the mid 1960s (for detailed information see Hickethier, 1998). The situation in the German Democratic Republic (DDR) is not relevant in the context of the present study.

Figure 1: Number of television channels available in the US and Germany



dark: US; light: Germany

Diversification of programme content further increased with the launch of special interest channels such as news channels (in Germany for example n-tv, n24, Phönix), sports channels (DSF Deutsches Sport Fernsehen, Eurosport), music television channels (MTV Music Television, VIVA), shopping channels (HSE Home Shopping Entertainment, QVC Quality Value Convenience). The emergence of pay television (such as Sky in Germany, and HBO Home Box Office in the US), cable and satellite programmes enabled viewers to watch channels from other countries and channels with a programme designed for an international market (for example CNN or Al Jazeera), which further increased the availability of programmes and the diversity of programme content.

These diversifications challenged the assumption of a uniform message across genres and programmes made in cultivation research. Genre-specific cultivation studies meet this concern and analyse whether watching many programmes with similar content would produce more robust results with regard to cultivation effects than the total amount of television viewing time. To this purpose, it is assumed that in programmes of one specific genre - as for example romantic comedies - a similar programme content will be presented. Genre-specific cultivation studies thus are again concerned with cumulative effects (for details on the importance of genre-specific studies see for example Bilandzic&Rössler, 2004; Cohen &Weimann, 2000; Potter & Chang, 1990; Rubin et al., 1988). Genre-specific studies have been carried out for different genres (for a review see Bilandzic&Rössler, 2004),

the most frequent one being crime drama and similar formats (see for example Bennett, 2006; Bilandzic, 2002; Carlson, 1983; 1985; Grabe & Drew, 2007; Holbert, Shah & Kwak, 2004; Podlas, 2002; Thym, 2003; Valkenburg & Patiauwel, 1998). Daily soaps (Bonfadelli, 1983; Buerkel-Rothfuss & Mayes, 1981; Carveth & Alexander, 1985; Kim & Rubin, 1997; Perse, 1986; Segrin & Nabi, 2002; Shrum, 1996; Shrum & O'Guinn, 1993), talk shows (Davis & Mares, 1998; Hasebrink, 2001; Rössler & Brosius, 2001; Woo and Dominick, 2001, 2003; Glynn, Huge, Reineke et al., 2007), as well as physicians and hospitals on screen (Chory-Assad & Tamborini, 2003; Pfau, Mullen & Garrow, 1995; Rossmann, 2002, 2003; Thies & Schreier, 2006) have also been examined. The results of these studies vary, though. In some studies, cultivation effects were demonstrated. For example, frequent viewers of crime-related content tended to overestimate the frequency of crime in real life, were more afraid to fall victim to crime and more frequently approved of capital punishment. Frequent viewers of daily soaps tended to perceive more problems figuring large in the genre, such as infidelity in marriage, severe illness, divorce, abortion, children being born or conceived with the identity of the father in doubt (Buerkel-Rothfuss & Mayes, 1981), and they tended to have unrealistic expectations about marriage (Segrin & Nabi, 2002). As for talk shows, frequent teenage viewers tended to overestimate the number of teenage pregnancies or instances of teenagers running away from home (Davis & Mares, 1998; for effects of a prolonged-exposure experiment see Rössler & Brosius, 2001). Of the aforementioned studies, Segrin & Nabi (2002) as well as Chory-Assad & Tamborini (2003) were able to show that genre-specific cultivation produced more robust effects than overall television viewing time. For example, the latter researches showed that heavy viewing of medical dramas predicted physician perceptions, but heavy viewing of television in total did not. Other studies for the same genres did not support genre-specific cultivation effects (for crime-drama see Bilandzic, 2002; Carlson, 1983; O'Keefe, 1984; for daily soaps for example Potter & Chang, 1990).

The above modifications do not yet sufficiently explain the heterogeneity of results in cultivation research, though. An approach to better tackle the differences of results in genre-specific cultivation studies was made by Bilandzic & Rössler (2004) in their review of research on genre-specific cultivation of three genres. These were crime, soap opera and talk shows, which were found to have different cultivation effects. The authors suggested that the notions of non-selectivity of viewers and homogeneity of programme content as well as the role of pre-existing knowledge and attitudes should be reconsidered (also see section III. 3. 3. 2. of the current study on online- and memory based processes, on first- and second-order judgements, and on mainstreaming and resonance).

The authors' first extension of the theory concerned the role of personal knowledge and attitudes that enter the process of cultivation, connected to the original concept of resonance (also see section III. 3. 3. 2. on critical discussions). The authors reverted to the notion of pre-existing attitudes (see Adoni & Mane, 1984), which they claimed to be crucial "because people have their own history of experiences, knowledge and attitudes that serve as background for new experiences" (Bilandzic & Rössler, 2004, p. 312). Elements of personal knowledge, so they explained, have different distances to each individual's everyday life, and are situated in a continuum ranging from "very close" to "very remote". The closer

new information – coming for example from television – was perceived, the more easily it might be integrated into the existing set of attitudes and knowledge. Hence, they concluded that "people may perceive violence in crime drama as very remote, because they never witnessed something like it, but might feel very close to soap operas, because relationships and everyday problems are similar to their own lives" (l. c., p. 313).

This assumption led them to their second extension which was their suggestion to identify meta-narratives (in accordance with Potter, 1993, p. 597) rather than assuming homogeneity of the overall programme as cultivation theory usually would. The idea of television content being perceived as either close to or remote from their own life by viewers "*cuts across genres*", so they claimed (Bilandzic & Rössler, 2004, p. 313, original emphasis). Meta-narratives thus are general messages rather than singular facts, for example general values such as "truth always wins out" or "hard work yields reward" (Potter, 1990). The authors (Bilandzic & Rössler, 2004, p. 321) argued that cultivation research should incorporate the idea of meta-narratives, because television programmes within the same genre could possibly have different meta-narratives, which would explain the potential absence of genre-specific cultivation effects. At the same time, television programmes from different genres could have the same meta-narrative. For example crime drama and daily soap could both tell "no matter what problems occur, everything will turn out just fine", which would explain the potential existence of cultivation effects of the overall programme and at the same time would explain which part of the television message influenced viewers.

Their third extension regarded non-selectivity of television viewing as it is usually assumed in cultivation theory. The authors included motivational aspects in the model, because, so they claimed, "while most of television viewing may be habitual, viewing patterns are *not erratic*, but have developed over a long period of time and in accordance with individual preferences" (l. c., original emphasis). The gratification viewers seek, might influence the subsequent learning of a television message, the authors suggested.

In short, the authors rejected the idea of overall homogeneous television content and would rather see it replaced by an approach of identifying meta-narratives across genres. Additionally, they would like to see the idea of non-selectivity of viewers be replaced by introducing motivational aspects which potentially influence the process of learning. They opted for identifying meta-narratives that were valid across genres.

The current study is neither a cultivation study nor is it concerned with identifying meta-narratives or gratifications viewers might seek. Nevertheless, the idea that there are "subtle commonalities underlying superficially different programme types" (Morgan & Shanahan, 1997, p. 6) is compelling. The current study will provide a detailed picture of family life as represented in high-rating programmes on television across different genres, taking into account latent as well as manifest content of these programmes (on latent and manifest content also see section IV. 2. 2. on content analysis), allowing

further research to build on its results when trying to identify potential meta-narratives concerning attitudes towards and views on family life.

III. 3. 3. 4. Perceived reality as an intervening variable

Effects of media consumption, genre-specific or general, do not occur in isolation, but interact with other variables in a complex manner. Research on intervening variables in the cultivation process has focused on the perceived reality of programmes and on viewing motivations, which simultaneously means a focus on psychological mechanisms underlying cultivation processes. This is a fundamental shift within cultivation research, since Gerbner and his collaborators did not understand cultivation as a psychological phenomenon.

The study of perceived reality as an intervening variable is concerned with the question to which extent viewers perceive a television programme or some other media product as being "real" (see in more detail below), and how their perception of the degree of reality will influence cultivation. Studies have been conducted for several subjects (on perceived reality of family representations see for example Berry, 1992; Dorr, Kovaric & Doubleday, 1990; Robinson, Skill, Nussbaum & Moreland, 1985). Several variations of the concept of perceived reality exist (for an early approach see Hawkins, 1977; Hawkins & Pingree, 1980, further developments in Fitch, Huston & Wright, 1993; Hall, 2003; Hodge & Tripp, 1986; Potter, 1988b; 1992, for new concepts see Busselle & Bilandzic, 2008; an overview in Rothmund, Schreier & Groeben, 2001a, 2001b). One focus in perceived reality research is to identify the various components of perceived reality. In a first conceptualisation, Hawkins (1977) in his work on children's perception of reality on television differentiated between a component called magic window (television provides the opportunity to observe people and events that exist independent of the medium: Television as a window into a different world), and another called social realism (people and events are similar to those in the real world: Television as a window into the viewers' world). Other components have been developed since, the most important being plausibility, probability, fictionality, identity, and utility (see Bussele & Greenberg, 2000; Schreier, 2008).

Again, the results of studies of perceived reality as an intervening variable in the cultivation process are heterogeneous. Some studies confirmed the hypothesis (Glynn et al., 2007; Kim, 2007; Perse, 1986) that there are more or stronger cultivation effects the more viewers perceive a programme to be real. Some were even able to show that perceived reality predicted cultivation effects even better than the amount of television viewing time (O'Keefe, 1984; an overview in Busselle & Greenberg, 2000). However, reliable and valid instruments for measuring the degree of perceived reality are still lacking, so the results are barely comparable. Because the question whether perceived reality influences the cultivation process is widely considered to be an important part of contemporary cultivation research, it is included in this overview. It is, however, not central to the current study and, therefore, not further discussed here.

III. 3. 3. 5. Viewing motivations as intervening variables

Just like research on perceived reality as an intervening variable in the cultivation process, research on viewing motivations as an intervening variable has led to heterogeneous results. As early as in the 1980s, Hawkins & Pingree (1981) reflected on habitual versus selective viewing, claiming that cultivation theory's assumptions of uniform messages and habitual viewing were unnecessary. In their study with school children they were able to isolate "different cultivation relationships for different types of television content" (l. c., p. 299), depending on whether viewing of the specific genre took place habitually or selectively. Hence, they suggested "that breakdowns by content type are more useful than the less meaningful measures of total viewing" (l. c.). In line with the assumption that the motivation to watch would influence cultivation effects, Carveth & Alexander (1985) compared effects of selective versus habitual soap opera viewing. They found that cultivation effects were stronger when viewers watched soap operas with ritualistic motives and weaker when they watched with instrumental motives, such as reality exploration or identification with television persons. They concluded that "viewers who frequently and ritualistically select soap operas as an undemanding activity may be most vulnerable to the genre's messages" (l. c., p. 259). Pointing into the same direction of weaker effects for more active viewing were studies by Rouner, 1984; as well as Pingree, Starrett & Hawkins, 1981 (for an overview see Bildanzic & Rössler, 2004). Just into the opposite direction of stronger effects for more active viewing pointed studies on viewing motivations for soap operas (Perse, 1986) and court television (Valkenburg & Patiwael, 1998). Eventually, neither an effect of activity nor of involvement was found for crime drama viewing by Bildanzic (2002).

For the current study it suffices to say that in contemporary cultivation research viewing motivations are considered important intervening variables in the cultivation process, though it remains unclear how the underlying processes work in detail. The fact that results of studies addressing the impact of the viewing motivations are heterogeneous is not central to the current study and, therefore, not further discussed here.

The current study is not concerned with intervening variables in the reception process, but assumes that media effects are the result of long term, cumulative processes taking place unconsciously. The current study builds on the premise that long term aggregate influences of mediated messages do exist, but it will not investigate how exactly family life on television contribute to viewers' conceptions of family life in reality or which representations might be most influential. Instead, it will focus on what these representations are.

III. 3. 3. 6. More recent modifications

Recently, models of cognitive processes underlying cultivation processes have been developed, for example Shrum's model of heuristic processing (2001, 2002), Bildanzic's model of perceived distance (2006) or the consideration of implications of the mental model approach for cultivation theory (Roskos-Ewoldsen, Davies & Roskos-Ewoldsen, 2004). Cognitive processes are not central to the

current study, however, and are therefore not further presented in this overview. However, viewing motivations as well as the nature and depth of cognitive processes can be assumed to be relevant intervening variables in the cultivation process, although empirical findings are heterogeneous and it is not known yet how these processes work (for an overview of recent developments in cultivation research see Morgan & Shanahan, 2010).

III. 3. 3. 7. Cultivation studies of family representations

Since studies of family representations are of special interest to the current study, some of the findings regarding attitudes towards family are briefly presented here. However, the current study will not investigate how family representations on television influence viewers' beliefs and attitudes.

The results of cultivation studies of family representations are as inconsistent as the forms of family shown on television (for an overview see Signorielli, 2001b). Morgan & Harr-Mazar (1980) as well as Morgan (1980), for example, found that heavy viewers tended to have a more positive attitude towards family life than light viewers. In the same year, however, Baran&Courtright (1980) published their study in which they showed that heavy viewers were more discontent with their own family life than light viewers. Adolescent heavy viewers were found to have positive as well as sceptical attitudes towards family life (Signorielli, 1991). Furthermore, it could be shown that the more television programmes featured single parents and unmarried couples with children, the more accepted these forms of family became among heavy viewers (Morgan, Leggett & Shanahan, 1999).

More recent research on family issues often argues in favour of genre-specific effects in line with the general trend in cultivation research (see section III. 3. 3. 3. on genre-specific effects). Exposure to sitcoms and soap operas among young female adolescents, but not overall viewing time, predicted anticipating a traditional motherhood, in which they would be devoted to family and children rather than focused on the world outside the home, found Ex, Janssens&Korzilius (2002). A relation between viewing time spent with romantic programmes and attitudes towards love and marriage was shown by Segrin&Nabi (2002). Those watching this genre a lot expressed more idealistic and romanticized views, wished to get married at a younger age, and believed that their marriage would last forever, while the overall amount of viewing television was related to holding less idealistic expectations regarding marriage. Ward (2002) reported a relation between attitudes towards relationships and time spent viewing prime-time comedies, dramas, daytime soap operas, and music videos. The more these were watched, the more the viewers accepted sexual stereotypes as for example "females are sex objects", "males are sex-driven and can't be faithful" and the more they assumed that peers were sexually active (the belief that "everyone is doing it"). Chia & Gunther (2006), however, found no relationship between amount of media use and perceptions of peer sexual behaviours.

In summary, results are heterogeneous. This seems to be at least partly a result of differences in family definitions used, of which television material (overall versus genre-specific) is analysed as well as the wide variety of attitudes of interest as regards the nature of cultivation effects. The current study will examine family representations on television in detail and, hence, add its results to the body of knowledge in this area, and provide input into future cultivation analyses.

III. 3. 4. Summary and consequences for the current study

The above overview illustrated that there is evidence to believe that media influences are the result of long term, cumulative processes, even though it is not yet clear how exactly these processes work on a cognitive level, or under what circumstances which content affects which person in which way. It also made clear that the sine qua non in research on media effects is the detailed analysis of media content.

Cultivation theory, although postulated as early as 1970s, is still one of the most influential theories used to explain how television programmes' content influences the viewers' perceptions and attitudes. Additionally, cultivation theory provides an established approach by combining "message system analysis" – the content analysis – and the succeeding "cultivation analysis" – the reception study. Cultivation theory should be conceptualised as a large scale attempt to link the study of media content and the study of media effects. Gerbner and his collaborators used in conjunction the analysis of content and survey measures of the (presumed) effect of that content. This clearly represented a significant step beyond a pure description of content and the pure assumption of effects (also see section IV. 2. 4. on content analysis).

The current study primarily builds on cultivation research as its theoretical underpinning. With its content analysis it is meant to contribute to the knowledge about pattern of family representations on German television. In line with cultivation research's assumption that underlying patterns of television content will in time contribute to viewers' beliefs and attitudes, the current study builds on the premise that those programmes with family-related content actually watched the most will contribute to viewers' beliefs and attitudes with regard to family issues.

Up to now, most, if not all cultivation studies of family related issues have been carried out on the basis of overall television programme content or, more recently, on the basis of single genres. None so far has analysed cultivation effects of family related media content as it is actually consumed by viewers in their childbearing age. The current study will exclusively analyse those programmes actually watched most by the selected audience segment of 14 to 49 year-old viewers (see section III. 2.), no matter which genre these belonged to.

The outcome of this study will be a detailed description of family representations as these are actually watched by the audience segment of 14 to 49 year-olds, based on 50 programmes broadcast in one

constructed programme week (in this study referred to as "high-rating programmes", see section IV. 4. 1. 2.). This description will be complemented by and related to the description of a second subset of the sample (in this study referred to as "special feature week", see section IV. 4. 1. 1.), which comprised fictional and non-fictional formats with a focus on children selected by television editors and broadcast under the label "Children are the future" in one natural programme week. The idea behind this is that the relation of one coincidentally composed subset – the high-rating programmes – and one intentionally constructed subset – the special feature week – is expected to reveal features or patterns in these two kinds of representations that might allow conclusions on how television authorities construct the picture of family life in "their" programmes as opposed to the more or less "naturally" emerging picture from the high-rating programmes. Another insight this relation of the two entities might grant is, that family representations in the special feature week are representations of German families exclusively. There are no foreign productions included. By contrast, high-rating programmes include international productions and thus could possibly represent a more general view on family life.

By means of constructing a sample (as described in section IV. 4. below) several programmes will be included, that are either highly successful serials running in several seasons for several years (for example "Desperate Housewives", "CSI: Den Tätern auf der Spur", or "Gute Zeiten, schlechte Zeiten") or feature films that rerun regularly. For example "Stirb langsam – jetzt erst recht" has been broadcast 65 times on free and pay-television between 2005 and 2012 (source: <http://www.cinefacts.de>), "2 fast 2 furious" 48 times between 2005 and 2012 (source: <http://www.cinefacts.de>). Thus, it is expected that the patterns emerging from this study's content analysis will deliver valuable insights into media content on family representations, the more so as these patterns will not only be valid for one randomly assigned point in time (i. e. the week the programmes were recorded) but for a period as least as long as these programmes are broadcast.

III. 4. Content analyses of television programmes

The assumption that television viewing influences the audience resulted in numerous empirical studies exploring various aspects of content on television. Fictional and non-fictional programmes have been – and still are – examined usually focusing on the nature and/or frequency of one aspect of their content (for an overview see Bonfadelli 2002, p. 34).

Research questions regarding crime and violence prevailed for some time, especially in a first wave of studies (for example Hargrave & Livingstone, 2006; Hetsroni, 2007a; Signorielli, 2003; for German television Groebel & Gleich, 1993; Kunczik & Zipfel, 2004; Lukesch et al., 2004; Merten, 1999). More recently, researchers turned to the representation of minorities (for example Greenberg & Brand, 2002; for German television for example Bonfadelli, 2007; Bosse, 2006), of food and eating behaviour (Byrd-Bredbenner & Gasso, 2000; Gantz and Schwartz, 2007; Story & Faulkner, 1990; for programmes on German television see Rössler, Lücke, Linzmaier et al., 2006; for an overview see

Theunert, 2008), of representations of body images and plastic surgery (for example McCreary & Sadavy, 1999; Goldenberg, Goplen, Cox et al., 2007; Schooler, 2008, for German television Rossmann & Brosius, 2005), as well as of sexuality (for example Eyal, Kunkel, Biely et al., 2007; Hetsroni, 2007b).

Since the current study focuses on family representations, content analyses of this very aspect as well as of gender representations will be presented in more detail, beginning with the studies of programmes on US television, followed by the studies of German programmes. Analyses of gender representations are included here, because these, too, describe content aspects that are important for family representations, such as for example the division of labour in the house or information on the professional life of television characters. Some of these aspects reoccur, differently articulated, in the analyses of family representations.

III. 4. 1. Studies of gender representations on US television

Most studies of gender representations are available for programmes broadcast on US television. Since US programmes are more frequently shown on German television than programmes from other countries, these studies will be presented here rather than striving for an international overview.

From the late 1960s until the mid-80s, in US television programmes more men than women were presented. If shown on television, women tended to be under 30 years, and performed either a in a decorative function or in a traditional role of the housewife (for an overview see Robinson, 1980; Weiderer, 1993). Signorielli (1989) in a longitudinal study for the years 1969 to 1985 found that the number of women shown on television increased over the years, while stereotypical representations dominated. She found that sex role images were stable, traditional and conventional (similar results were reached by Elasmr, Hasegawa & Brain., 1999; and Glascock, 2001). Women were found to be limited to supporting roles more frequently than men (McNeil, 1975). While numbers of female characters increased over time, they nevertheless remained consistently far below that of their male counterparts (Greenberg, Simmons, Hogan et al., 1980; Seggar, Hafen & Hannonen-Gladden, 1981). The disparity in roles was reduced only when soap operas were considered, where women had almost half of those roles (Greenberg, Neuendorf & Buerkel-Rothfuss, 1982). The slight increase in female presence on television was accompanied by an increase of women who were working outside the house but were not shown as having a successful career, and, again, an increase of women playing supporting roles found Elasmr et al., 1999 (similar results in Glascock, 2001). Women tended to be shown as being married more often than men (Gerbner, Gross, Morgan and Signorielli, 1980c; Signorielli, 1982; the opposite found by Elasmr et al., 1999).

Analyses of post-feminist programmes such as "Ally McBeal" (Ouelette, 2002), "Desperate Housewives" (McCabe & Akass, 2006a); and "The L-Word" (McCabe & Akass, 2006b) came to the

conclusion that in these programmes the representation of women had changed: It had become less traditional and more complex. This does not seem to be true for the overall programme, though. Themes and lessons emerging from most recent media analyses (television programmes, but also video games, advertising, music videos) were resonating old patterns, found Collins (2011) in her commentary regarding the quantitative content analyses of gender roles in the media. Women were still underrepresented, and if women were portrayed, it was often in a circumscribed and negative manner, they were often sexualized, typically by choice of clothing, and women were still shown in stereotyped roles, which means in traditionally feminine ways as nonprofessionals, housewives, wives or mothers.

Overall, traditional gender representations seem to persist on television in US programmes. As far as the change in the nature of representations in some programmes is concerned, the analyses of single series, no matter how popular these are, seems to be of limited use, as these can only provide insight into a little fragment of "the" US programmes. They could, however, be pointing into a future direction of television content development, although most recent research across media seems to indicate just the opposite. Analyses of gender representations provided input for the current study insofar as the aspects of mothers working inside and outside the house, of division of labour in the house were considered as well as a count of fathers and mothers. Further details such as outward appearance, clothing or assessment of minor versus major roles had to be disregarded as these would have exceeded the scope of the current study.

III. 4. 2. Studies of gender representations on German television

Three major studies of gender representations analysing comprehensive samples of German television will be presented in the following section, in chronological order: Küchenhoff (1975), Weiderer (1993), and Lukesch et al. (2004). Other studies of smaller samples of only one series (for example "Lindenstraße", Externbrink, 1992) or one genre only (for example crime drama, Wahl, 1996) or samples exclusively comprising programmes concerned with women's issues were not considered, for example Becker & Becker, 1999, who worked with genuinely German material only that either had a female presenter or was written by a female author, directed by a woman or concerned with a "typical female" issue such as fashion, cosmetics, life-style, cooking, gossip (l. c., p. 16).

The three major studies, of course, were much more comprehensive than the following presentation might suggest. Due to space limitations, only few aspects were chosen for this current section, namely those aspects that were either central to the respective studies, as for example a count of male and female characters, or that were important for the current study, as for example information on the professional life of television characters.

Demographics and social status

In the three above mentioned studies, which span over the period of circa 30 years, women playing major roles were clearly underrepresented: Küchenhoff (1975) found 32 per cent, Weiderer (1993) found 24.3, per cent, and Lukesch et al. (2004) found about 34 per cent. According to all of these studies, women featuring in television programmes tended to be younger and more attractive than men. Overall, these studies found that women in general tended to be shown with a lower social status than men.

Professional life

Concerning the professional background of the women on German television, the situation was found to have changed over the years. Küchenhoff (1975) reported that 39.9 per cent of female characters work outside the house, Weiderer (1993) counted 52 per cent overall and 63 per cent of unmarried women, Lukesch et al. (2004) reported only 40 per cent of female characters working outside the house. When looking at programmes with fictional content only, the share of women holding jobs rose to 47 per cent as opposed to 63 per cent of men in their sample. Whereas Weiderer (1993) reported that the representation of working women has increased between 1975 and 1993, the trend seemed not stable as the figures from 2004 pointed into the reverse direction.

Gender roles

Overall, Lukesch et al. (2004, p. 13) came to the conclusion that there were changes in gender representations: On the one hand, women had come to be presented as more self-confident and aggressive and were more likely to express their sexuality, on the other hand, men were presented as being less aggressive and acting more often in a pro-social manner.

Summary

On German television, too, relatively few changes were found over the years. Women were generally underrepresented. If they were shown, they were less likely to have a job and typically had a lower social status. Only where sexuality and pro-social behaviour are concerned, gender roles of men and women seem to align to each other.

III. 4. 3. Summary of gender representation on US and German television

The results of studies on gender representation on US and German television that are most relevant for the current study are summarised in Table 1.

Table 1: Overview of results on gender representations on US and German television

	US television			German television		
	Signorielli (1989)	Elasmar et al.(1999)⁷	Glascock (2001)	Küchenhoff (1975)	Weiderer (1993)	Lukesch et al. (2004)
sample	Annual week-long samples of prime-time network dramatic programmes broadcast between 1969 and 1985	Women portrayals in prime time programmes of six constructed weeks ⁸ in the 1992-93 season	67 hours of prime time television fictional series in the 1996-97 season	Six natural programme weeks fictional and non fictional ARD / ZDF	Three constructed programme weeks fictional and non fictional ARD / ZDF / RTL plus	712 programmes (=438.5 hours fictional and non-fictional public and private channels
demographics	More men than women, but number of women increasing over the years, characters are young adults, women younger than men	Increasing number of women: Now 61 per cent of speaking characters are men, 31 per cent women, most in their twenties and thirties	63 of all characters men, and 37 women. Women typically younger than men	75 per cent of characters are men. Women: rather young, slim and attractive singles (47 per cent) or married and motherly (35 per cent), mostly upper middle class	75 per cent of characters are men. Women: rather young, upper middle class	70 per cent of characters are men. Women tend to be younger than men
professional life	Working outside the house: women 50 per cent, men 68 per cent, trend: decrease of women not working	44 per cent of women with clearly defined positions. 30 per cent unclear	Men more likely to be shown in high positions. Women working outside the house: 56 per cent, but in lower-paying, less prestigious positions	Women working outside the house: 40 per cent typical female or television professions (e. g. private investigator) housewives: 31.3 per cent	Women working outside the house: 53 per cent overall, singles: 63 per cent, 20 per cent in television professions men: occupy higher professional status	Women working outside the house: 40 per cent, different assessment of professional life and the correlating personal assets of the characters, women still at disadvantage
gender roles	Roles relatively stable. Men are	Roles traditional, conventional	Men more physically	Unattractive housewives and	Outdated representations of	Changes in outward appearances towards

⁷ please note that Elasmar et al. (1999) examined portrayal of women in prime time only. Figures for men, thus, were not provided.

⁸ for an explanation of the terms "natural" and "constructed" programme week see chapter IV. 4. 1. 2. Groebel & Gleich (1993, p. 48) explained: "A natural week programme week comprises seven days one succeeding the other. A constructed programme week comprises e. g. one Monday in the first week of a month, one Tuesday in the second week of the same month etc." Translation: K. V.

	<p>more powerful, older, work with high prestige in typically male occupations. Women, especially if married, stay home and leave gainful employment to men</p>		<p>aggressive, women more verbally aggressive. Women more likely to be provocatively dressed.</p>	<p>mothers or young, attractive single women who like to spend their money, life far away from necessities of professional life</p>	<p>typical female or male attributes no substantial developments neither in the representation of women nor men</p>	<p>even younger and sexier women, professional situation better, more female aggressive behaviour , but still no increase in social status</p>
--	---	--	---	---	---	--

Unlike these previous studies, the current study will not describe the representation of all men and women on television, but will focus on fathers and mothers. Thus, these previous studies of gender representations were informative for the current study only with respect to results on the professional status and gender roles, as far as the organisation of the families' household is concerned.

III. 4. 4. Studies of family representations on US television

The most important previous studies of family representations on US television will be presented in the following section. Research on family representation prioritized different aspects of family life, such as demographic details or household configurations, and analysed different genres, which makes comparing the results very difficult (see for example Atkins, 1986, on interactional styles and family structures in programmes from the 1960s and 1980s, Comstock & Strzyzewski, 1990, on family conflicts and jealousy, Dail & Way, 1985, on representations of parenting in prime-time programmes, Greenberg, Hines, Buerkel-Rothfuss et al., 1980; and Greenberg & Neuendorf, 1980, on family role structures and interaction in Black families; Selnow, 1986, on problem solving strategies; Skill, Wallace & Cassata, 1990, on conflict escalation and resolution, Callister, Robinson & Clark, 2007 on family representations on children's television).

For the current study it was decided not to go into details of those studies that focused on one aspect of family life, one single series, or one single genre only. This was done for the sake of comparability of results, a problem that occurred throughout all literature research in the field: Much variety in the aspects that were analysed was found, so that the outcomes were hard to compare in the first place.

For the current study it was decided to focus on the most comprehensive results on family representations from the longitudinal study by Robinson & Skill (2001). They conducted a content analysis of 630 fictional television series broadcast between 1950 and 1995, which featured a family as primary story vehicle (similar results were reached by Moore, 1992, on structure and characteristics of families as portrayed between 1947 and 1990). They reported that the number of series featuring a family as primary story vehicle had constantly increased over the years. Families without children had almost disappeared, their share decreasing from 25 per cent in 1950 to only 2.3 per cent in 1995. Families on screen had grown in size from 1.8 children in the 1950s to 2.45 children per family in the 1990s. Additionally, there was a significant increase in the representations of extended families, where grandparents or other relatives lived in the household. The share of single parent families had also increased, with fathers being slightly more frequent (18 per cent) than mothers (14.3 per cent). While divorced or separated heads of households did not appear on television until the 1970s, by the 1990s, 16.5 per cent of all families were headed by a divorced or separated parent. The most important developments are summarised in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Overview of content analyses of family representations on US television, based on Robinson & Skill (2001)

	1950	1970	1995
number of series featuring families	Few		Constantly increasing
number of families	Few		Constantly increasing
families without children	25 per cent	Decreasing	2.3 per cent
number of children in one family	1.8		2.45 children per family
type of family	More often nuclear		More often extended
single parents	None	First appearances	16.5 per cent

Overall, in programmes with fictional content on US television, the predominant representation was a two-parent family from the middle class (Skill & Robinson, 1994 in their overview of series from 1950 to 1989). The genre in which divergent families increasingly appeared was comedy (see Moore, 1992, p. 57). Interaction between family members was mostly cooperative and helpful (Skill, 1994 and already Fisher, 1974). The overall use of power within families appeared to be mostly positive and reasonable. Concern and respect tended to resonate within the family unit, as found by Skill (1994, p. 46) in his analysis of family images and family actions.

In her study of work-family issues on US prime-time television programmes from 1998, Heintz-Knowles (2001) found that marital and parental status were still more evident for women than for men on television, that mothers on television were hardly shown working full-time, and that in the world of television "work and family rarely come into contact, (...) children – and their activities and care – are managed easily and mostly off-screen, and (...) older adults are virtually non-existent. It is a world heavily populated by single working adults with virtually no family responsibilities" (l.c., p. 197). Family representations, thus, tended to be highly unrealistic, and unconnected to everyday family issues.

To summarise, the results of studies of family representations on US television were as heterogeneous as were their foci, as indicated in the first paragraph of this section. Trends could be discovered in a longitudinal study, though. There seemed to be a tendency towards the two-parent family, living cooperatively in a mostly friendly atmosphere. Overall, problems related to family life were underrepresented as well as work-family issues. However, data are too scarce to draw any conclusions beyond this point. Additionally, it should be noted that even the most recent overviews took their data from the television programme from the 1990s and thus could be outdated by more recent trends.

III. 4. 5. Studies of family representations on German television

In the following section, analyses of family representations on German television will be presented in some detail and any gaps will be identified. On this basis, the research questions for the current study will be developed one by one, and will be grouped under the overarching general research question: How is family life represented in high-rating programmes on German television as most watched by 14 to 49 year-olds? (also see section III. 3. 4. above and IV. 4 below on the selection of the audience segment).

Studies of family representations that used methods other than content analysis were not included, such as Mikos (2004). Studies with a focus on one genre only were also not included, such as the analysis of selected family series from the 1950s through the 1970s by Beile, (1994) and the study of daily soaps by Magin (2006). Finally, studies with a focus on one single content aspect were not included such as the study of inner-familial interactions by Gebel & Selg (1996). All these above mentioned studies were so different in their methods and thus produced results so heterogeneous that a presentation would not serve this current study's purpose and hence was abstained from.

The studies that will be presented are those on gender representations mentioned above, which also included some aspects of family life (Küchenhoff, 1975; Weiderer, 1993) as well as more recent content analyses of family representations in fictional programmes only by Lukesch et al. (2004, pp. 478-488).

Hannover & Birkenstock (2005) presented the most recent and most comprehensive work in the field so far. It was composed of seven subsets of data, each with a separate instrument of analysis.

Hannover & Birkenstock's study (2005) comprised analyses of the following subsets:

1) Family representations in fictional films on television dealing with family related issues (l. c., pp. 61-110). This section turned out to be of limited use only for the current study, because large parts consisted of a description of the content of each film, but results will be presented where appropriate.

2) Family representations in real people formats (l. c., pp. 120-130) such as docu-soaps (for example "Die Super Nanny") or swap formats (for example "Frauentausch"). This section turned out to be of limited use only for the current study, because the method used was not clearly described. Where appropriate, the results of this section will be presented.

3) Demographic features of detectives on television (l. c., pp. 111-119). This subset was not considered because, being a genre specific study, it was not central to the purpose of the current study.

Additionally, analyses of another four subsets carried out by Scherer et al. (2005) were part of the study. These subsets were analyses of

4) Family related political issues in television news and magazines such as "Tagesschau", "Panorama", or "stern TV" (l. c., pp. 18-43). These turned out to be so few, that no details will be presented here, but only the trends as described by the authors.

5) Family representations in information programmes⁹ which were again magazines such as "Panorama", or "stern TV", but also boulevard magazines such as "blitz" or "explosiv" and advisory programmes such as "Volle Kanne" or "hier ab vier" (l. c., pp. 44-76).

6) Family representations in shows (l. c., pp. 76-105), which included talk shows such as "Beckmann" or "Britt", decoration soaps such as "Einsatz in vier Wänden" or "Wohnen nach Wunsch", court soaps such as "Das Strafgericht" or "Richterin Barbara Salesch" or docu-soaps such as "Frauentausch" or "Bachelorette". The results of this section will be presented in some detail.

7) Family representations in fictional series (l. c., pp. 106-142). Here, they analysed 33 series, some of which are broadcast daily, either in the afternoon such as "Verbotene Liebe", or in the evening such as "Gute Zeiten, schlechte Zeiten", and others are broadcast weekly in the afternoon or early evening such as "Lindenstraße" and still others broadcast in prime time such as "In aller Freundschaft". The results of this section will be presented in some detail.

Due to different definitions of what was considered to be a family (couples, parents with children, single parents, also see section III. 5. 1. on concepts of family in media studies), results were sometimes very difficult to compare. Wherever possible, however, it was attempted to summarise the results into trends.

Demographics and family structure

Küchenhoff (1975) reported that 22.7 per cent of female characters had one or more dependent children, 13.3 per cent had adult children. Even if it was evident that a woman was a mother, she was rarely shown with her child or children (only 33.8 per cent). Küchenhoff (l. c., p. 81) concluded that child-rearing on screen was hardly to be seen and thus did not seem to be an important part of life¹⁰.

Weiderer (1993, pp. 96) found 7.6 per cent of women on television being mothers, as opposed to 11.9 per cent of men being fathers. For most of the television characters she could tell whether they were parents. Thus, in the years since the Küchenhoff study only minor changes can be seen.

⁹Scherer et al. (2005) referred to these programmes as "informationsbezogene Sendungen". Translation: K. V. A list of all programmes in l. c., p. 49.

¹⁰Küchenhoff (1975, p. 81): "Im Ganzen zeigt sich jedoch, dass die Erziehung von Kindern für die Frau im Fernsehen eine Aufgabe ist, die selten dargestellt wird und dementsprechend im Lebensvollzug eine untergeordnete Rolle spielt." Translation: K. V.

Lukesch et al.'s analyses (2004, p. 338) showed that in fictional programmes, 54.8 per cent of male characters and 56.1 per cent of female characters could be recognised as having no children. For almost 30 per cent (28.8) of men and more than 20 per cent (22.8 per cent) of women it was not recognisable whether they had children. This means, that only 21 per cent of all female characters had children as opposed to 36 per cent in Küchenhoff's sample from the 1970s. More fathers (64.9 per cent) than mothers (59.9 per cent, l. c., table 3.174, p. 485) were involved in parenting¹¹, which confirmed the trend already observed by Weiderer (1993).

Lukesch et al. (2004, p. 478) were able to identify families in more than half of their material (55.2 per cent). However, in only a quarter of family related content, families were in focus, in all other content, family was mentioned only in passing. In most of the television families (60 per cent, l. c., p. 479) there was only one child, in about 25 per cent there were two children. The vast majority of children (70 per cent) lived with at least one of their biological parents, but only in 50 per cent of all families both biological parents were present. In about ten per cent of the families, the head of household was a single father, in about 14 per cent it was a single mother. Only eight per cent of all television families in their material were "patchwork"-families of children living with biological and social parents in one household. With regard to the type of family, much more variety was now accepted than in previous decades. Lukesch et al. (2004, p. 484) found almost 75 per cent middle class families, 13 per cent upper and eight per cent lower class families, which confirmed the overall domination of middle class families on television.

As for fictional films on television, Hannover & Birkenstock (2005) analysed 14 films that contained family related issues. 44 per cent of all characters in these films were singles, six per cent were married couples with children, and another eleven per cent were single parents, l. c., pp. 88). In these 14 films, they found 25 families, 85 per cent of which were single parent families. Only 15 per cent were both parents living with their child or children. Only two per cent of all children were younger than six years (l. c., p. 137). Most families were middle class families (73 per cent), 15 per cent were upper and twelve per cent class families (l. c., p. 138). They found 17 children in their sample, ten of which (59 per cent) were the only child in the family, twice they found families with two children (24 per cent) and one family had three children (17 per cent).

Scherer et al. (2005, p. 22) reported for the first subset of non-fictional content (political issues in television news and magazines) that they identified family related political issues in about one per cent of programme time in television news and magazines, the subject mentioned most often was poverty of families.

They found in their second subset of non-fictional content (family representations in information programmes) about 20 per cent of programme time containing family related programme content. As far as family types were concerned (l. c., pp. 51) they identified that most families comprised both

¹¹Lukesch (2005, p. 485) called persons involved in parenting "Erziehungspersonen".
Translation: K. V.

parents and their child or children, one third of these parents were married to each other. Most families came from the middle class. For this subset, no details were given with respect to parents' involvement in the workforce or parenting styles.

In their third subset of non-fictional content (shows) Scherer et al. (l. c.) found 75 per cent of programme time containing family related programme content. As far as family types were concerned (l. c., pp. 51) they identified that most families comprised both parents and their child or children, one third of these parents were married to each other. Overall in this subset, 58 per cent of families were middle class, while there were differences according to the type of show. Middle class families were most often shown in decoration or court soaps, while lower class families tended to appear more frequently in daytime talk shows, and docu-soaps.

For programmes with fictional content, Scherer et al (l. c.) restricted themselves to series. In this subset, Scherer et al. (l. c., p. 108) they analysed only those parts of the series that contained family related issues. Here, they found 51 per cent of persons living in couples. Due to Scherer et al.'s definition of "family" (l. c., p. 46) which included couples without children, this resulted in about 20 per cent of couples living with children. Another third (28 per cent) of persons lived in extended families, while 10 per cent were single parents. Only two per cent of all children were younger than six years (Hannover & Birkenstock, 2005, p. 137). Almost half of the families were identified as middle class (Scherer et al, 2005., p. 115), one third as upper class and 10 per cent as lower class¹². Middle class families were most frequent in series broadcast weekly in the early evening. Children tended to appear most often in upper class families. Most families (60 per cent) were identified as living in big cities, while 22 per cent lived in rural areas, and only five per cent lived in small towns. 80 per cent of families appeared in series that were located in the states of former West Germany or Berlin.

Summary demographics and family structure

In sum, families were less frequently shown on television than single persons. When family was shown, the nuclear family with one or two children from the middle class dominated the screen, with the exception of fictional films where single parents outnumbered two parent families by far.

For the current study, these results translate into the following research questions:

- What is the share of high-rating programmes that feature any family?**
- What types of family are represented in high-rating programmes?**
- What is the social status of families in high-rating programmes?**

¹²different figures for series given in Hannover & Birkenstock (2005, p. 138) table IX.7 for unidentified reasons.

Atmosphere within television families

The four studies considered here each understood "atmosphere" differently. For example, while one focused on family life with or without conflicts (Scherer et al., 2005), another looked at the way family functioned either in harmony or did not function at all (Lukesch et al., 2004). In order to achieve comparable results, atmosphere in this overview included aspects such as parenting style, interactional style, or mood as far as the existing studies examined these features.

Küchenhoff (1975) found that, if shown at all, most behaviour between children and adults was cooperative, and children's needs were mostly fulfilled.

Weiderer (1993, p. 309) did not provide information on atmosphere, but on interaction. She reported that 93.4 per cent of television mothers and 74.8 per cent of television fathers were never shown in interaction with their children. Of the very few interactions on screen, most were carried out by fathers. She concluded that women and children do not necessarily belong together any more. Specific information on atmosphere was not given.

Lukesch et al. (2004, p. 480) found nearly balanced representations of families living in an ideal (14.1 per cent) or harmonious (27.1 per cent) atmosphere as opposed to clearly dysfunctional families (5.7 per cent), and those with a rather negative atmosphere (27.1). Most families, though, were presented in an average atmosphere (29 per cent). Lukesch et al. (l. c., pp. 485) also provided detailed information on parenting styles. They reported significant differences in parenting styles of mothers and fathers: Mothers were more often shown to apply an authoritative style, while fathers more often applied a restrictive or a permissive parenting style. Mothers (75.2 per cent) were more often shown as being emotionally involved and caring than fathers (54.7 per cent). Acts of aggression or rejection were not significant in their sample.

Scherer et al.'s (2005) analysis of atmosphere in non-fictional programmes was divided into three parts, one for each subset of their sample.

For their first subset of non-fictional content (political issues in television news and magazines), the point was obsolete, as only hard facts and not atmosphere was assessed.

In their second subset of non-fictional content (family representations in information programmes, l. c., p. 66), they found harmony within more than 60 per cent of families. If there were conflicts, these were most likely to be presented in boulevard magazines and least likely in advisory or women's magazines. With regard to the atmosphere in information programmes, Scherer et al. (l. c., p. 74) were surprised to find a new pattern: Bad atmosphere within families was not accounted for by the family's

children but by the contexts in which the children were shown, i.e., the children were more commonly shown in situations that were more problematic in the first place¹³.

For their third subset of non-fictional content (shows, l. c., p. 98), they reported harmony and conflict in almost equal proportions. Where there were conflicts shown, these were mostly resolved in the end (27 per cent as opposed to only 5 per cent that were not resolved). Most harmony was found in weekly talk shows, and generally, in programmes where children were shown. Where family without children were shown, there was more conflict. Dysfunctional families were mostly shown in family-related docu-soaps such as "Die Super Nanny", where dysfunctionality is a prerequisite for the format, i. e. it would simply not work featuring happy families.

For programmes with fictional content (series, l. c., p. 137), Scherer et al. analysed moods and needs¹⁴. They reported that joy and anger¹⁵ were most commonly shown and in equal proportions, most persons acted in a peaceful way and respected others.

For fictional films, Hannover & Birkenstock (2005, table V. 65, p. 103) presented results on parenting style. They found a democratic-authoritative style in 94 per cent of families with children, six per cent of families had an authoritarian style; no other parenting styles were found in families with children younger than 21 years. For inner-familial interaction (l. c., pp. 92) and conflict resolution (l. c., pp. 94) they found a clear tendency towards love and understanding as well as towards peace and compromise in families with children younger than 21 years. This trend was more manifest in middle class families, and less in upper and lower class families.

Summary atmosphere within television families

In sum, more variety seemed to be shown in parenting styles in the overall programme, but not in fictional films. There seemed to be a tendency from a more harmonious atmosphere in families on screen towards more variety. With respect to atmosphere, a dichotomy seemed to occur between fictional programmes presenting an ideal atmosphere and information and show programmes with problematic atmosphere.

For the current study, these results translate into the following research questions:

- What is the general atmosphere like in families in high-rating programmes on television?

- What is the dominant parenting style in high-rating programmes?

¹³Scherer et al. (2005, p. 74): "Nach den bisherigen Ergebnissen ist es etwas überraschend, dass Kinder hier nicht gewissermaßen als Stimmungsrisiko auftauchen, konnten wir bislang doch immer wieder feststellen, dass Kinder häufig in Zusammenhang mit negativen Bewertungen auftauchen. Diese Analyse zeigt nun, dass dies weniger den Kindern zuzuschreiben ist, sondern vielmehr aus den Zusammenhängen resultiert, in denen Kinder dargestellt werden. Kinder tauchen häufiger in der Unterschicht oder bei problematischen Themen auf." Translation: K. V.

¹⁴Scherer et al. (2005, p. 138): "Grundstimmung und Bedürfnisse". Translation: K. V.

¹⁵Scherer et al. (2005, p. 137): "Freude und Ärger". Translation: K. V.

Work and family issues

In this section, it will be described how household chores, parenting issues and vocational involvement were found to be organised in family representations on German television in the existing studies.

Küchenhoff (1975, p. 82) saw little of how household or parenting in television families were organised or who did the work in the house. He claimed that on the one hand the prototypical representation of housewives on television no longer existed, but on the other hand, the conflict between work and family, which women typically face, was also rarely shown. He concluded that "television favoured the concept of a typical housewife not as much by showing one in action, as by accepting it uncritically as given"¹⁶.

In Weiderer's (1993, p. 139) sample, household chores and work issues had become more important than in 1975. She saw women and men doing household chores more frequently, although not nearly in equal proportions. She also remarked a difference in the nature of household chores fulfilled: Tasks for men were limited to household repairs, shopping or cooking. Household chores such as cleaning, tidying or serving others were still shown as a task for women. Weiderer also pointed out that housework is presented as effortless and easy to do.

Lukesch et al. (2004, table 3.170 on families, p. 480) reported that the families shown on German television were mostly traditional. In about 34 per cent of families on screen, only the father was employed, in eight per cent only the mother was employed, and in 16 per cent both parents worked outside the house. Thus, there remained 42 per cent of television families where the working situation was not recognisable, which once again lead to the conclusion that work and family issues were of no primary importance in television programmes. With regard to household chores, Lukesch et al. did not investigate the relation between vocational involvement of both parents and parenting responsibilities. Instead, they saw a traditional division of work in about 25 per cent of all families on screen, while in 37 per cent it was not recognisable how household chores were divided.

Scherer et al.'s (2005) analysis of work and family issues in non-fictional programmes showed different results for each of their subsets.

Their first subset of non-fictional content (political issues in television news and magazines), did not deliver data on household chores or parenting issues. Vocational involvement was considered only in so far as they reported (l. c., p. 29) that only in three per cent of television news and magazines the feasibility of reconciling work and family was a subject.

¹⁶Küchenhoff (1975, p. 17): "Das Fernsehen favorisiert das Leitbild der Hausfrau weniger durch direkte Darstellung, als dass es dieses vielmehr fraglos und selbstverständlich akzeptiert." Translation: K. V.

The analyses of their second subset of non-fictional content (family representations in information programmes, l. c., pp. 44, and table 154, p. 83) showed that issues regarding the feasibility of reconciling work and family were shown in less than 0.5 per cent of the programmes.

In their third subset of non-fictional content (shows, l. c., p. 76, and table 176, p. 186), Scherer et al. (l. c.) did not deliver data on the feasibility of reconciling work and family, but found that household chores were a subject in less than one per cent of the programmes.

For programmes with fictional content (series, l. c., p. 129), Scherer et al. reported that only one per cent of all characters was shown as homemakers (all women). They found 64 per cent of mothers working outside the house and 72 per cent of fathers. Only seven per cent of mothers were not working outside the house and nine per cent of fathers. For all others, it was not recognisable whether they were working outside the house. As for the position at work, Scherer et al. (l. c., p. 130) did not ask for mothers and fathers, but for all male and female characters in the series under analysis. They found women working in almost equal proportions in lower (19 per cent), middle positions (22 per cent) and as executives (25 per cent), while more than half of the men (52 per cent) worked as executives, and only 13 per cent in middle and seven per cent in lower positions.

Many details were given on work and family issues in fictional films on television by Hannover & Birkenstock (2005, pp. 96). Unfortunately, the units of analysis were not consistent throughout this subset, which makes it difficult to read in the first place, much less compare results. In some categories, percentages were given on the basis of all characters in all 14 films of the sample (for example table V. 46, p. 97 on the importance of work outside the house), other categories referred only to mothers (for example table V. 45, p. 96), while figures for fathers were not given. For other categories, only absolute frequencies were supplied (for example table V. 53, p. 100 on household chores), and yet other categories were based on the number of families with children younger than seven years (for example table V.56, p. 101 on child care). Thus, for each item, the basis will have to be identified in the following section.

The authors found 73 per cent of mothers living with a partner working outside the house and 89 per cent of single mothers (l. c., p. 96). No figures were given for fathers. They found 13 occurrences of household chores in the 14 films in their sample. In 61 per cent of families, only women did the work in the house and in eight per cent men did it. In 31 per cent of families, both partners were doing work in the house. As a household chore, cooking was most frequently shown, and only very rarely other chores such as laundry, shopping or doing household repairs (l. c., p. 100). Child care was mentioned in five out of seven families with children younger than seven years. In all of these seven families, child was taken of at home, i. e., no kindergarten or other institutions were involved. Of the 17 mothers in the 14 films, 16 were mainly responsible for parenting, there was no family shown with both parents being responsible for parenting. Of the eleven fathers in the 14 films, two were mainly responsible for parenting, and these were single parent fathers. Interpreting the percentages, one should keep in

mind that 85 per cent of all families in this subset were single parent families (see section above on demographics and l. c., table V. 22, p. 89).

Summary work and family issues

To sum up, household chores on television were scarcely shown. Very often, it was not recognisable how household, parenting, and child care were organised. If recognisable, all of these were female duties. Overall, the organisation of everyday life of families seemed to be of little interest on screen. In fictional series and films, most mothers were working outside the house. Work and family issues, child care or more generally the feasibility of reconciling work and family were hardly ever mentioned, though.

For the current study, these results translate into the following research questions:

- **Who are the persons involved in parenting in high-rating programmes?**
- **Who is represented as being responsible for household chores in high-rating programmes?**
- **What is represented as source of income for the family in high-rating programmes?**
- **Are questions of reconciling work and family discussed in high-rating programmes?**

III. 4. 6. Summary of family representations on German television

As the presentation of results from previous studies had to be detailed in order to identify all results and make them amenable to comparison, for a better overview, it was decided to summarise the most important results into Table 3 below.

Table 3: Overview of content analyses of family representations on German television

	Küchenhoff (1975)	Weiderer (1993)	Lukesch (2004)	Hannover & Birkenstock (2005)	General tendency
Research question/ main interest	How are women and female related issues represented?	How are women and men presented in generarel?	How is the world represented in general with a focus on effects of violent media contents?	How are families on television represented? Focus on political issues related to families	
Demography and structure					
Family status recognisable?	Mostly not recognisable, but if so more often for women than men.	Mostly not recognisable	25 per cent not recognisable	Overall about a third not recognisable	Mostly not recognisable,
Family size	Obsolete	Obsolete	60 per cent: one child 25 per cent: two children	Fictional films: 60 per cent one child, 24 per cent two children	Dominating group of singles still growing, fewer nuclear families
Social status of family	Obsolete	Obsolete	Mostly middle class	Mostly middle class	Well situated middle class dominates
Atmosphere					
Atmosphere/overload	Cooperative	Almost no adult/child interaction shown	Mostly average, positive and negative in equal proportions	Non-fictional: rather problematic fictional: rather ideal	Mostly friendly atmosphere
Work and family					
Organisation of family life/ child care	Mostly not recognisable, if at all: women responsible	More fathers than mothers involved in parenting	Mostly not recognisable, if so more fathers than mothers involved in parenting	Mostly not recognisable. If at all, women did the work	Parenting issues and the organisation of child care are no major subjects on television.
Household chores	Mostly not recognisable, if at all: women responsible	More visible, mostly female duty	Mostly not recognisable.if at all: women responsible	Mostly not recognisable.if at all: women responsible	Mostly not recognisable. if at all: women responsible
Gainful employment	40 per cent of women gainfully employed	52 per cent of women gainfully employed	40 per cent of women gainfully employed	Mothers and fathers gainfully employed, men in higher positions	More women gainfully employed, though still working in lower positions

Overall, family representations on German television were scarce. If families were shown, the general tendencies on German television resembled those on US television: Parenting issues, financial problems, the division of labour in the house as well as work-family issues were hardly ever a subject on television. At the same time, the share of single parents increased on screen. Household chores, if shown at all, remained the mother's duty. Men were not shown doing work in the house. Hannover & Birkenstock (2005, p. 139) were able to show that family representations differed considerably in fictional and non-fictional programmes: If families were shown, a more positive picture was shown in fictional programmes, a more negative one in non-fictional programmes. They concluded that therefore "real" family life was "shown in a negative light, while fictional programmes rendered homage to an idealized picture"¹⁷.

Hannover & Birkenstock (2005) also found that social questions such as lack of financial resources for families, especially for single parent families, were not discussed. The same was true for conflicts resulting from work and family issues. This, they summarised, applied even to family-related docu-soaps, where families with problematic backgrounds were portrayed. The problems that were represented were usually located in the inner circle of families and solutions were exclusively sought for in the immediate family periphery. Political solutions or institutional help were not discussed.

Hannover & Birkenstock (2005) described non-fictional programmes as equally apolitical. Family related non-fictional programmes revealed no relation to the current political discussions and mostly dealt with private events from the families' lives.

Television representations seemed to anticipate current social realities with regard to forms of families and the increase of representations of nuclear families. In recent television programmes, Hannover & Birkenstock (2005, p. 143) found a tendency to show singles without children, and mothers working and coordinating family and work without any problems. Parenting issues continued to be neglected (l. c., p. 143), as were issues concerning external child care such as kindergarten, and social and financial problems.

To conclude, family representations on German television were found to be heterogeneous on the one hand with regard to the varieties of family structures, but homogeneous on the other hand with regard to the neglect of work-family issues and the division of labour in the house.

However, though some studies analysed representation of families on television in some detail, there has been none so far that studied all content on offer with the same instrument and the same concept of family. Even the most comprehensive study by Hannover & Birkenstock (2005) was divided into subsections, using a different instrument and a different definition of what a family was for analysing different genres (see Table 4 in section III. 5. 1. below). This definition, though, is most crucial,

¹⁷Hannover & Birkenstock (2005, p. 139): "Die Realität des Familienlebens in Deutschland wird tendenziell negativ dargestellt, während in der Fiktion eher einem harmonischen Ideal gehuldigt wird." Translation: K. V.

because it constitutes the most important selection criterion of content that is to be analysed. Hence, the elaboration of the concept for the current study will be outlined in the following section.

III. 5. Concepts of family

The current study is a study of family representations on German television, therefore the definition and operationalisation of what is considered to be a family is crucial. Unfortunately, the existing definitions are by no means clear-cut. In this section, a brief overview over time and disciplines of family concepts will be given. Finally, "family" for this current study will be defined and operationalised.

There is no universal definition of what a family is, neither in everyday life nor in research. From a formal point of view, families can be - but do not necessarily have to be - characterized by biological kinship; family members reside together, married or unmarried, in one household, which might include foster and step children or persons related by kinship. The membership is meant to be exclusive and continuous (Kaiser, 2005, p. 258), the members having a common history, present, and future (for an overview on historical changes in the concept of family see for example Burkart, 2008, chapter four; for more recent developments see Peuckert, 2002, chapter two).

III. 5. 1. Concepts of family in sociology and politics

In sociology, different aspects of family life were focused in different approaches to the concept, depending on the research interest (Nave-Herz & Markefka, 1989; Busch & Nave-Herz, 2005). People acting in the context of family can for example be studied with respect to functions and benefits of families with regard to society. Hence, for example König (1946, p. 112, cited in Hill & Kopp 2004, p. 12) understood family in a very broad sense as just a special kind of group¹⁸, Neidhardt (1975, p. 9) argued similarly, that a family was a group in which parents lived with their children. Later that decade, the focus of gender research was on how work in the house and outside the house was divided between men and women. The work done in the house had become visible and another function of family was added: Family no longer was considered a place of reproduction only, but also of production (Beck-Gernsheim, 1980). More recently, with liberalization in society, the concept of family has widened again. For some fields of sociology, the presence of a male and female parent is no longer constituent, but homosexual partners can be parents in a family as well, so that the presence of at least two generations is considered decisive. With the generation being constituent rather than sex, this includes all forms of social parenthood (step-parents, adopted children, couples living in cohabitation) in addition to biological parenthood (Hoffmann-Riem, 1989).

In recent political discourse in Germany, the notion of "family is where there are children", which was central to the 1998 election campaign of chancellor Gerhard Schröder, has undergone relevant

¹⁸Hill & Kopp (2004, p. 12): "Gruppe eigener Art", Translation: K. V.

changes since the current chancellor, Angela Merkel, took over in 2005. She understood "family" as "the place where parents assume responsibility for children and children for parents"¹⁹ and used the term "community of responsibility" to describe the nature of a family. In 2006, the German Federal Ministry of Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (Bundesministerium für Familie, Senioren, Frauen und Jugend, BMFSFJ) in its report on the situation of families ("Familienbericht", p. XXIV) then defined a family: a "family is not only where there are children. It [the report, K. V.] broadens the understanding of family to a community with strong ties, in which several generations take care of each other"²⁰.

The current legal concept in Germany defines family as "the universal community between parents and children, born to married or unmarried parents, of age or under age, adopted, step or foster children"²¹ (see Jarrass & Pieroth 1995, p. 203). Even broader, because of its explicit disregard of sexes, is a concept of family that includes "all communities of parents and children" (source: www.destatis.de, 2005, on microcensus), which is the one that the German Federal Statistics Office is working with. Again, the constituent common to both is that there are at least two generations.

III. 5. 2. Concepts of family in media studies of family representations

As there is no universal definition of what a family is, each study works with its own concept, which, unfortunately is not always clearly defined or operationalised. Thus, as already mentioned in section III. 4. 1 on representation of violence on television, the problem of missing and diverging definitions persists in the field of studies of family representations.

In this section, a brief overview will be given of what previous studies of family representations on television considered to be a family.

A broad and purely functional concept of family was presented by Buerkel-Rothfuss, Greenberg, Atkin et al. (1982) in their research on what children learned about family roles from television. They explored family programmes on television only, and defined these (l. c., p. 192) "as series in which the main characters are featured in family roles (e.g. Mom, Dad, Sis)." This definition thus implies that there have to be at least two generations present.

¹⁹Lohse & Wehner (2007): "Familie ist dort, wo Eltern für Kinder und Kinder für Eltern dauerhaft Verantwortung übernehmen, denn in einer Verantwortung geht es um Liebe und füreinander-Dasein. Diese Definition unterscheidet sich damit ganz bewusst von der etwas hingeworfenen Definition der SPD: Familie ist, wo Kinder sind. Das reicht nicht und trifft den Kern der Verantwortungsgemeinschaft nicht." Frankfurter Allgemeine Sonntagszeitung; 25th of February, 2007.

²⁰Bundesministerium für Familie, Senioren, Frauen und Jugend (2006): "Der Familienbericht definiert zu Recht Familie nicht nur als Ort, 'wo Kinder sind'. Er erweitert das Verständnis von Familie zu einer Gemeinschaft mit starken Bindungen, in der mehrere Generationen füreinander sorgen."

Translation: K. V.

²¹decision of the Federal Constitutional Court (Bundesverfassungsgericht) cited after Jarras & Pieroth (1995, p. 203): "Familie ist die umfassende Gemeinschaft zwischen Eltern und Kindern, seien diese ehelich oder nichtehelich, minder- oder volljährig, Adoptiv-, Stief- oder Pflegekinder."

Translation: K. V.

Similarly, a functional rather than formal approach to cover all possible family compositions was presented by Skill, Robinson & Wallace (1987) in their analysis of portrayal of families on prime-time television. According to their definition, family was a social unit in which one or more of the following elements were to be found: An adult head-of-household with dependent children, married couples with dependent children, married couples with adult children, or adults with dependent children sharing domicile with others, the adults performing parental duties as a head of household, while the legal and biological status was not important. Interestingly enough, they explicitly included married couples without children (see also Skill & Wallace, 1990; Moore, 1992, Skill & Robinson, 1994; Robinson & Skill, 2001, Callister, Robinson & Clark, 2007). The same was claimed by Dates & Stroman (2001), who analysed portrayals of families of colour on television. They included (l. c., p. 208) single parents, couples with or without children, the legal status of the couples not being important, but emphasizing the necessity of a common household.

As for studies of families on German television, Lukesch et al. (2004) did not give an explicit definition of their family concept, but inferences could be drawn from the material. From the coding frame (l. c., p. 614) it emerged that couples without children were not included in their concept, that families with adult children were included and no common household was necessary for all members of a family. Hence, they probably worked with a two-generational approach with no common household.

Scherer et al. (2005, p. 46) did not have to define their concept of family for the first subset of non-fictional content (political family issues in television news and magazines), because it was not concerned with families, but family related issues. Thus, they identified a political issue to be family related "when it was about public activities, measures and institutions that had to do with family and with acknowledging and promoting efforts within the family²²".

The authors defined for their second subset of non-fictional content (family representations in information programmes, l. c., p. 46) and their third subset of non-fictional content (shows, l. c., p. 79) that a family was when "two people live together recognisably on a long term basis, or people of at least two generations live together, both communities are characterised by their intimacy²³".

Hannover & Birkenstock (2005, p. 165) for their analysis of fictional films defined a family in terms of parents with dependent or adult children, i.e. two generations. In addition, adult siblings within one generation were considered to have some kind of family relation as well²⁴. Thus, due to this definition, children had to be present in a family, though not necessarily dependent children.

²²Scherer et al. (2005, p. 20): "Familienpolitik umfasst die ausdrücklich auf die Familie und ihre Funktionen und Leistungen bezogenen öffentlichen Aktivitäten, Maßnahmen und Einrichtungen, auch die Bezugnahme auf die Förderung und Anerkennung familialer Leistungen." Translation: K. V.

²³Scherer et al. (2005, p. 46): "Familie ist die erkennbar auf Dauer angelegte Lebensgemeinschaft zwischen zwei Personen oder die Lebensgemeinschaft von mindestens zwei Generationen. Die Lebensgemeinschaften sind jeweils durch Intimität gekennzeichnet." Translation: K. V.

²⁴Hannover & Birkenstock (2005, p. 165): "Als Familien-Einheit wurden jeweils entweder Eltern mit jungen Kindern oder alte Eltern mit erwachsenen Kindern gezählt, also jeweils zwei Generationen. Außerdem wurden auch noch erwachsene Geschwisterbeziehungen in einer Generation als eine familiäre Beziehung gewertet." Translation: K. V.

Based on the common features of definitions of family in media studies of family representations, Table 4 was constructed. It is meant to give an easy overview in which study (column 1) a couple without children was considered to be family (column 2), whether the couple had to be married (column 3), whether two generations were necessary to constitute a family (column 4), and whether the persons involved had to live in one household (column 5).

Table 4: Overview of common features of definitions of family in media studies of family representations

	Couple only?	Necessarily married?	Two generations?	One household?
Buerkel et al. 1982	No	No	Yes	No
Skill, Robinson & Wallace 1987 Skill & Wallace, 1990 Moore, 1992 Skill & Robinson, 1994 Robinson & Skill, 2001	Yes	Yes	Possible	Yes
Dates & Stroman, 2001	Yes	No	Possible	Yes
Callister, Robinson & Clark, 2007	Yes	No	Possible	Yes
Lukesch et al., 2004	No	No	Yes	No
Scherer et al., 2005	Yes	No	Possible	No
Hannover & Birkenstock, 2005	No*	No	Yes*	No

*but adult siblings were considered to be a family, too

III. 5. 3. Summary and definition of "family" in the current study

Heterogeneous concepts of family are found in the literature and in previous studies. Decisive factors are the marital status of parents, child presence and the age of the children. For the current study it is decided to work with a broad concept of family to cover as many facets as possible.

In the current study, family is considered to first of all be a place of reproduction. Because the purpose of the study is to describe mediated representations of living with children, couples without children will not be considered. Family is also understood to be a place of socialisation. Thus, the coding frame reflects several aspects of educational style, communication style and life style such as nutritional preferences and other health issues. The current study also assumes that family is a place of productivity, therefore, details of how families share work in the house and outside the house will be assessed. No evaluation of different forms of social and biological parenthood is made, instead all forms are considered to be of the same value and forming a fully-fledged family.

The current study agrees with the current political concept of a family as a place where there are children, but it disagrees with the absence of an age limit for persons considered to be children. The current political concept includes adults taking care of their elderly parents, which is an aspect that the current study does not take into account.

The notion of the family employed by the current study is in agreement with the current legal concept insofar as the marital status of the parents is disregarded as well as any one particular form of parenthood. It differs in the underlying assumption that social parents have to necessarily be a male and a female. Note that, despite this seemingly broad conception, the situation of homosexual parents still is difficult from a legal point of view. In addition to this, new reproductive technologies cause challenges for parents and courts. Since these technologies have enabled genetic and gestational links between parents and children to become separate from social relationships and inter-personal ties within families, complicated questions concerning for example surrogate motherhood persist. They will, though, not be further discussed in the current study.

The current study accepts the definition of family given by the German Federal Statistics Office, which states that a community should comprise at least two generations to be considered a family. When there are more than two generations in one household, however, in the current study, this community is still counted as one family, not several. This difference is not crucial, though, because in the current study the unit of analysis is the child, not the family. Children, however, in the current study are considered to be persons under the age of 18 years only.

The concept adopted by the current study agrees with most of the concepts given in other media studies of family representations insofar that it is based on social and pragmatic rather than legal characteristics.

In the current study a family is understood as a community of adults and children under the age of 18 years, the adults not necessarily being the biological parents. The children's family is considered to be where the centre of the children's lives is, e.g. where they have their own room, their toys, the place from where they leave for school or kindergarten. The aspect of living with children is the most important here.

III. 6. Summary and research questions

The aim of the current study is to describe family representations on German television in the television programmes most watched by people aged 14 to 49 years.

It is opted for representations on television rather than another medium or all media because television still is the medium most consumed, potentially most influential and emotionally most valued, and data are readily available (see section III. 2. on the selection of the medium and IV. 4. on sampling and television ratings). Cultivation theory as a well-established and constantly modified theory can reasonably be presumed to deliver a sound basis for justifying content analysis of television content (see section III. 3. 3. on cultivation theory).

The decisive difference of this current study as opposed to existing studies is its choice of the sample. Up to now all studies of family representations on television chose their sample from all television programmes on that are on offer. Some restricted themselves to prime time programmes, which can be assumed to be frequently watched, but the actual samples were selected by the researchers, based on either the type of programme (for example information programmes, fictional series or films) or even more specifically on one genre (for example crime programmes).

The current study provides for the fact that only media content as actually consumed will be able to produce effects in its consumers. The choice of sample is based on the top ten television ratings in the age group of 14 to 49 year-olds, i. e. the sample is based on the viewers' own preferences. The audience segment of viewers aged 14 to 49 years is selected, because this is the childbearing age. It is the time in people's lives during which attitudes towards family life that have been formed as a child and further developed as adolescents and adults under the influence of media messages. The attitudes then may become manifest by people having or not having children.

Other than previous studies, the current study will apply the same instrument and the same definition of family to the entire sample. This is done with two objectives: First, where family life is represented, it should not matter where in the programme this happens, as all representation will contribute to beliefs and attitudes formed under media influence. Second, only a consistent definition for the entire the sample will deliver reliable results.

The overall research question thus is

How is family life represented in high-rating programmes on German television as most watched by 14 to 49 year-olds?

The main interest of this current study is to deliver a picture generally valid (as opposed to a genre-specific description) for those programmes that the selected age group actually watches (as opposed to any programme that is on offer, even if preferred only by the age group of 60 years and older).

The points mentioned above mark the field of research for the current study, too. Instead of formulating and testing hypotheses on family representations on German television it is decided to explore actual representations, guided by several subordinate research questions. This is done to ensure comparability of findings. It seems necessary to compare existing findings that are several years old (from 1975 to 2004) to more recent television material, in parts comprising programmes successfully broadcast for years (for example "Desperate Housewives", "Gute Zeiten, schlechte Zeiten"). For reasons of comparability, parts of the existing coding frames from previous studies of family representations will be used where appropriate (see section IV. 3. 2. on the development of the coding frame).

The findings from existing studies also reveal that important aspects of family life have not yet been explored for families on screen, much less for families in high-rating programmes. This is especially true for the interplay between work and family in detail. For example, little, if anything at all, has been published on the question of whether and how gainful employment in families is something that partners with each other and how pursuing a successful career as a parent is represented as opposed to working as a pure necessity to earn money. For the current study, this gap translates into one aspect in the answer to the research question:

Are questions of reconciling work and family discussed in high-rating programmes?

As regards atmosphere and parenting styles, some data are available from Lukesch (2004) and Hannover & Birkenstock (2005). Here, the current study strives for providing more details than the existing findings by asking for the nature of leisure time activities of parents and children and by additionally asking for happiness and satisfaction of each parent and child. Factors indicating parental overload, though, have so far been neglected. For the current study, these gaps translate into the following research questions:

To what extent are children and parents in high-rating programmes happy and satisfied with life?
Are there indicators for parental overload in high-rating programmes?

Single parent families are shown often, but nothing is known so far about features that are characteristic of this form of family such as contact between parents, contact between children and parents, and the evaluation of these contacts. These features that are unique to single parent families, though, might contribute important facets to contemporary family representations on television. For the current study, this gap translates into the following research question:

How are features that are characteristic of single parent families represented in high-rating programmes?

To minimize bias and random results, the current sample is constructed of two programme subsets, which are the ten most watched programmes from special feature week "Children are the future"(in terms of viewers aged 14 to 49 years, also see section IV. 4. 1. 1.) and one referred to as high-rating programmes, designating a construct of 50 programmes (selected as described in section IV. 4. 1. 2.). The ten programmes from the special feature week represent the critical case of the current study, while the high-rating programmes represent a typical case. These two subsets are analysed using the same coding frame and the results are compared to see whether and where different antecedent conditions result in divergent family representations. For the current study, this objective results in the following research question:

For any of the above questions, are there differences between the high-rating programmes and the special feature week?

Previous content analyses suggested that, in general, family representations on television show many different forms of family, with a tendency to show more traditional forms in the overall fictional and prime time programmes. More diverse forms of family were shown in comedies, docu-soaps and other non-fictional programmes. Families in fictional programmes were characterized by their social homogeneity. Families on screen generally appeared to be disconnected from problems that are typical for families off-screen. This was especially true of the issues related to balancing family and work, organising the household and dealing with financial problems. If shown at all, household chores and parenting issues were female duties. Previously, examinations of family representations in fictional programmes prevailed, but attempts have been made to study non-fictional representations for example by Hannover & Birkenstock (2005). They found that fictional and non-fictional programmes represented families differently. For instance, in fictional programmes, ideal atmosphere dominated, in non-fiction, problematic atmosphere was shown more often. Although potential differences between fictional and non-fictional programmes are not the main interest of this study, differences will also be explored to ensure comparability of findings and to deliver an even more detailed description of family representation in the material under analysis. For the current study, this findings translate into the following research question:

Are there differences between fictional and non-fictional programmes in family representations in high-rating programmes?

In summary, then, the subordinate research questions are:

Frequency of family representations

RQ 1a: What is the share of high-rating programmes that feature any family?

RQ 1b: Is there are difference between the high-rating programmes and the special feature week regarding the share of programmes that feature any family?

Demographics of family representations

RQ 2a: What types of family are represented in high-rating programmes?

RQ 2b: Is there a difference between the high-rating programmes and the special feature week regarding the types of family?

RQ 3a: What is the social status of the families in high-rating programmes?

RQ 3b: Is there a difference between the high-rating programmes and the special feature week regarding the social status of the families?

Family life

RQ 4a: Who are the persons involved in parenting in high-rating programmes?

RQ 4b: Is there a difference between the high-rating programmes and the special feature week regarding the persons involved in parenting?

RQ 5a: What is the dominant parenting style in high-rating programmes?

RQ 5b: Is there a difference between the high-rating programmes and the special feature week regarding the dominant parenting style?

Happiness and satisfaction

RQ 6a: What is the general atmosphere like within families in high-rating programmes?

RQ 6b: Is there a difference between the high-rating programmes and the special feature week regarding the general atmosphere within families?

RQ 7: To what extent are children and parents in high-rating programmes happy and satisfied with life?

RQ 7a: Is there a difference between the high-rating programmes and the special feature week regarding happiness and satisfaction of parents and children?

RQ 8a: Are there indicators for parental overload in high-rating programmes?

RQ 8b: Is there a difference between the high-rating programmes and the special feature week regarding parental overload?

Organisation within families

RQ 9a: Who is represented as being responsible for household chores in high-rating programmes?

RQ 9b: Is there a difference between the high-rating programmes and the special feature week regarding responsibility for household chores?

RQ 10a: Who is represented as being responsible for child care and organisational duties within the family in high-rating programmes?

RQ 10b: Is there a difference between the high-rating programmes and the special feature week regarding responsibility for child care and organisational duties?

Work and family

RQ 11a: Who is represented as main income earner in high-rating programmes?

RQ 11b: Is there a difference between the high-rating programmes and the special feature week regarding the main income earner?

RQ 12a: Are questions of reconciling work and family discussed in high-rating programmes?

RQ 12b: Is there a difference between the high-rating programmes and the special feature week with respect to discussions of questions regarding reconciling work and family?

Single parent families

RQ 13a: How are features that are characteristic of single parent families represented in high-rating programmes?

RQ 13b: Is there a difference between the high-rating programmes and the special feature week regarding characteristics of single parent families?

Fictional and non-fictional programmes

RQ 14: Are there differences between fictional and non-fictional programmes in family representations in high-rating programmes?

IV Method

IV. 1. Introduction

In chapter III, the underlying theory was presented and it was identified that there was no description available of family related television content as actually watched by viewers in their childbearing age. It was described what is known about family representations and why it makes sense to study family representations on television. The most important research findings from this area were presented, and research questions were developed.

In the following chapter, it will be shown how the current study is approaching the aim of obtaining a detailed picture of family representations as actually watched by viewers aged 14 to 49 years.

The method of content analysis in communication research will be presented in section IV. 2. The section starts with a brief historical overview of the development of the method in IV. 2. 1. A section on the distinction between quantitative and qualitative content analysis will follow in section IV. 2. 2. In section IV. 2. 3., the role of quantitative content analysis in communication research will be discussed and the method will be related to cultivation research. The implications of the methodological discussion for the current study will be summarised in section IV. 2. 4.

Section IV. 3. will contain a stepwise description of the implementation of the method in the current study. Section IV. 3. 1. will deal with the segmentation of the sample material. In section IV. 3. 2. it will be described how the coding frame was developed. The process of coding will be described in section IV. 3. 3., followed by an explanation of how the quality of the coding frame was tested in section IV. 3. 4. These steps will be summarised in section IV. 3. 5.

As one of the important points of this study is its unique choice of the sample, special attention will be paid to its selection criteria in section IV. 4. First, in section IV. 4. 1. it will be presented how the subunits of the sample were constructed. The questions of what ratings are and how their quality can be assessed will be treated in section IV. 4. 2. This will be followed, in section IV. 4. 3., by a description of how data were made amenable to analysis from a technical point of view.

IV. 2. Content analysis as a method in communication research

Content analysis is widely used in many social science disciplines, but was first used in communication research. It provides the researcher with an understanding of "form and substance of messages" (Schrott & Lanoue, 1994; p. 327).

Generally, content analysis is used to organise large amounts of data systematically. The method can be described as a procedure for the analysis of texts by categorizing textual units with regard to a certain question. In the tradition of content analysis, "text" can take many forms, not only written texts, but also radio shows and television programmes (used in this sense e.g. by Früh, 2007; Merten, 1995; Rössler, 2005). The instrument for analysis is the coding frame, by means of which the material is classified, counted and summarised. It can be understood as a kind of questionnaire directed not at participants, but at the text itself, so that the meanings, manifest (in quantitative analyses, see section IV. 2. 2. below) or latent (in qualitative analyses, see section IV. 2. 2. below), can be analysed (on quantitative content analysis see for example Früh, 2007; Lisch & Kriz 1978; Merten, 1995; on qualitative content analysis see for example Mayring, 2003; Rustemeyer, 1992; Schreier, 2012, Schreier & Groeben, 1999).

In the following section, a brief overview of the history of content analysis will be given, followed by a description of the differences between quantitative and qualitative content analysis. This section will close with discussing the importance of quantitative content analysis in communication research and its role in cultivation research.

IV. 2. 1. Historical overview of the method

The origin of systematic content analysis was dated back to the seventh century by Merten (1995, p. 36). He referred to a word count of the bible in Hebrew, carried out in order to simplify the scribe's payment. Früh (2007, p. 11) reported other clerical attempts to compare scripts from different sources in the 18th century in Sweden as the beginning of content analysis (more details for example in Krippendorff, 2004).

Around 1900, a considerable increase in the mass production of newsprint triggered an interest in the content of the new mass medium. Sociologist Max Weber said in his speech on the contents of newspapers in 1910: "We will now have to start by [...] measuring with scissors and compass how the content of newspaper has changed"²⁵. This can be taken as an indication of the strong interest in the development of methods to collect data on the content of mass media in this phase (for examples of what was counted see Merten, 1995; chapter one).

²⁵Max Weber, in his opening speech of the newly founded German Society for Sociology (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Soziologie) in Frankfurt 1910, cited in Rössler (2005; p. 13). „Wir werden nun [...] anzufangen haben damit, zu messen, mit der Schere und dem Zirkel, wie sich der Inhalt der Zeitung verschoben hat [...]“. Translation: K. V.

The general spread of mass communication and of the social sciences with their interest in the effects of media communicated content in the 1930s and 1940s resulted in further development of content analysis as a method. The social scientist Harold Lasswell started studying stereotypes of political propaganda. Presumably for the first time, the need to place communication content in a context was acknowledged, because it surely mattered who produced it and who received it. Lasswell is generally considered the founder of content analysis as a method of communication research (see Früh, 2007; p. 11), because he "began to refine the method, adding considerations concerning sampling, the building of categories, and assessing agreement between coders as a quality measure" (Schreier, 2012; p. 11). Content analysis in these years, thus, was characterised by more complex considerations as far as conceptualisation and measurement was concerned, but also by an increasing interest in the effects the content had on its recipients.

In the following decades content analysis was further developed to become an interdisciplinary method with a theoretical background, for example, in political science, in psychology, educational research, and literary studies (see Merten, 1995; pp. 42 and Krippendorf, 2004; p. 11). In the 1950s, content analysis became more and more popular and the number of publications increased considerably (see Früh, 2007, p. 12; Merten, 1995, p. 47). Today, content analysis is used for a variety of purposes, ranging from the count of formal textual features to the complex analysis of visual material.

IV. 2. 2. The distinction between quantitative and qualitative content analysis

Content analysis as a means of systematisation of communication content is subject to the questions of whether it focussed on latent or manifest meaning, whether it includes or excludes context, how reliability and validity are assessed (see section below), and how categories are developed: While quantitative analyses are at least partly concept-driven and generally derive their categories from theory or prior research, qualitative content analyses are at least partly data-driven and generally let categories emerge from the data (on the characteristics of qualitative content analysis see Schreier, 2012, chapter two).

As early as 1952 Bernard Berelson fuelled the persistent debate about whether communication content should be analysed with a focus on quantity or quality of content, in other words: Whether only those features should be counted that were objectively there or include those that could only be detected by making inferences. In his textbook on content analysis, the first in the field, he stated: "Content analysis is a research technique for the objective, systematic and quantitative description of the manifest content of communication" (Berelson, 1952; p. 18) and thus strongly focused on the content's manifest meaning as opposed to connotative or latent meaning. Quickly, arguments against this quantitative approach were put forward by Kracauer (1952), who contended that messages must be understood both in terms of their manifest and their latent content. He argued that meaning was complex and context-dependent, that meaning was not always manifest, and that more important

aspects of meaning did not necessarily occur more often in a text (or other material) than aspects of less importance, so that frequency counts would not reflect meaning correctly. In line with Kracauer's reflections, George (1959) and Holsti (1969) later took up the criticism of frequency counts and argued for a non-quantitative approach that instead of pure counts looked for content indicators when making inferences (on the significance of content analysis in quantitative and qualitative research see Groeben & Rustemeyer, 1994; Bente & Krämer, 2004; on manifest and latent meaning also see Groeben & Rustemeyer, 1994).

One could assume, then, that there would be a sharp and clearly defined distinction, whereby quantitative content analysis would allow for very narrow inferences only (see Groeben & Rustemeyer, 1994, p. 315) and qualitative content analysis would allow for the broadest possible inferences (l. c., p. 317). This is not the case, though (an overview of the differences between quantitative and qualitative content analysis in communication research for example in Bente & Krämer, 2004, pp. 209 and Mayring, 2000). Schreier (2012, p. 14) pointed out, that, "as quantitative content analysis evolved and became more sophisticated, it was increasingly applied to less manifest content" and that, as a consequence, many proponents of the quantitatively oriented method argued that a sharp distinction between quantitative and qualitative was artificial and rather a matter of degree (also see Groeben & Rustemeyer, 1994; p. 315). Eventually, the concept of quantitative content analysis as a research technique opened up to these attempts of developing a qualitative version as a method in its own right, which, in turn, resulted in several, more or less flexible, conceptualisations.

Still, all versions of qualitative content analysis share some common features, as described by Schreier (2012, p. 17): They are all concerned with latent meaning, and pay attention to context. They are characterized by their variable handling of reliability, as consistency scores between coders are acceptable in interpreting the somehow more "hidden" content. In contrast to quantitative applications, in qualitative applications, validity checks are as important as reliability checks, because, due to its usually at least partly data-driven approach to construct a coding frame, it has to be checked whether the instrument will really capture what is in the material. All versions of qualitative content analysis make more inferences to context, to the author and the recipients and are characterized by more rule variability than a purely quantitative approach. Systematicity is achieved by always following the research steps in a certain order according to explicit rules that have been previously defined. In this way, others can replicate, understand and verify the analysis (on how the systematic steps in content analysis like the development of the codebook, coder training etc. were implemented in the current study, see section IV. 3. below).

IV. 2. 3. Quantitative content analysis in communication research

Quantitative content analyses are helpful in reducing large amounts of data in order to detect and depict variations within them (see Bente & Krämer, 2004, p. 205). For the current study, this means that complex media content is analysed to detect the patterns of family representations.

Riffe, Lacy & Fico (2004, p. 3) defined content analysis as "the systematic assignment of communication content to categories according to rules, and the analysis of relationships involving these categories using statistical methods", thus focusing on quantitative analyses. In communication research, quantitative content analyses can be applied to large amounts of media content for example when it comes to selecting data for studies of media effects. On the basis of results obtained by quantitative content analyses (as for example recurring patterns in certain kinds of programmes) it is possible to select most typical programmes. These then can be studied with respect to their effects on viewers. Thus, the participants would have to look at less material, and at the same time a smaller but typical sample could help to avoid personal interpretation and bias.

Sometimes, content analysis is used as a method by itself to answer questions about content. For example, content analyses can be used as "reality checks" whereby portrayal of groups, phenomena, traits, or characteristics are compared to standards from social reality (for example Wimmer & Dominick, 2011, pp. 158). But the method is also applied together with other research methods (an overview in Riffe et al., 2004, pp. 9). Some attempts have been made to link content analysis and the study of media effects. For example, research on agenda-setting (see section III. 3. 1. on agenda-setting theory) has analysed the appearing and disappearing of political issues on and off the media's content agenda during political campaigns (McCombs & Shaw, 1972). The underlying assumption is that readers could recognise the priorities the journalists had attributed to specific issues, and then, unconsciously, internalize that agenda and use it as a basis for their own voting decisions. The prerequisite for identifying a possible relation of the agenda and internalized aspects of this agenda, of course, is a detailed analysis of what actually is on the agenda, how often and how it is presented.

Another large scale attempt to link media content and media effects is cultivation research (see section III. 3. 3. on cultivation theory). Gerbner and his collaborators brought together survey research and content analysis, which they called "message system analysis". Looking for the "coherent set of images and messages" (Gerbner et al., pp. 193) that they assumed to be common to all television programming, they asserted that most programming reflected patterns that cultivate a common perspective among heavy viewers. Among those patterns, for example, they found to be a large amount of violent behaviour. Only when the researchers had finished collecting their data on the nature of television violence, the researchers asked survey respondents to estimate their own likelihood of criminal victimisation. Heavy viewers tended to provide estimates closer to the victimisation rates found in the "mean world" of television than to actual rates. These studies proceeding in the order described (first: identify patterns, second: survey of attitudes, third: look for a relation) represent an important step in moving beyond describing content and assuming effects, and also beyond a survey of attitudes and presuming a causal role for content.

IV. 2. 4. Implications for the current study

In the current study the "text" to be analysed comprises all television programmes in the sample showing or mentioning a specific family or family life in general. The analysis incorporates counts of manifest content features such as number of children in a family (category 01 "number of children" in the current study, see below section IV. 3.) or facts regarding the material situation of a child (category 20 "car"). Furthermore, it is partly concept-driven in so far as it will derive some of its categories from prior research. In these aspects, the study is quantitatively oriented. However, questions regarding how families and issues of family life are represented in these programmes cannot be addressed for all categories of the current study, especially in categories where inferences are necessary or personal experiences or expectations of the researcher or the coder play a role. For example, it might be relatively easy to code the person responsible for doing the laundry (category 54). But when it comes to such dimensions as "satisfaction with life" (category 45) or "parenting style" (category 08), judgements could be influenced by personal understanding and interpretation. For these aspects, it is necessary to revert to the systematic and inter-subjective procedure of qualitative content analysis. Furthermore, the current study is partly data-driven as some of the categories will be derived from its data. The current study is qualitatively oriented with its attempt to cover all facets and dimensions of family representations and with its attempt to take into account latent content features, which need to be explicated and distinguished from one another in the coding frame.

IV. 3. Implementation

In the following section the process of content analysis as implemented in this study will be described in detail. The procedure was based on Rustemeyer (1992) and Schreier (2012) and was adapted to fit the specific television content to be analysed. A crucial prerequisite in content analysis is that its systematicity is assured by always following the research steps in a certain order according to explicit rules that have been defined beforehand. These steps will be described in the following sections.

First, the segmentation of the material will be described. Second, the development of the coding frame, which involves the three steps of labelling ("Benennung"), explication ("Explikation") and exemplifying ("Beispielgebung") of the categories will be presented (also see Boyatzis, 1998).

Third, the coding process will be described, starting with the coder training and the application of the coding frame to the television material during the pretest phase, and then moving to a discussion of intercoder agreement and the modifications of the coding frame.

Finally, the quality of this study's instrument will be discussed, referring to the general empirical criteria of reliability and validity as well as to criteria specific to content analysis such as exhaustion, saturation, and mutual exclusiveness of the categories.

IV. 3. 1. Segmentation

The material chosen for the analysis was organised into units. Here, in line with Rustemeyer (1992), the sampling unit ("Auswahleinheit"), coding unit ("Analyseeinheit") and context unit ("Kontexteinheit") were defined.

The sampling unit was chosen to be the television programmes to be analysed, i. e. those 50 programmes most watched by the audience aged 14 to 49 years in the time period given, i. e. ten programmes for each day from 7th to 10th of May 2007 and ten altogether for the weekend 22nd to 24th of June 2007 as data was accessible only as a summary of these three days as well as ten programmes from the special feature week "Children are the future", broadcast between 14th and 21st of April, 2007 (for further details on the sample chosen see IV. 4. 1. 1. for the special feature week and IV. 4. 1. 2. for the high-rating programmes; for a full list of all programmes included in the sample see Appendix B). Every programme included in the sample was coded in full length. In order to avoid sampling of irrelevant data, the coding of each programme started with a decision on its relevance to this study: If no family appeared on the programme, and family was not a topic, the coding concluded at that point. The same method was applied to the four news programmes ("RTL aktuell") and the only magazine ("stern TV") included in the sample. Here, each programme was divided into segments, each segment including its introduction and the corresponding film. This was then considered to be the sampling unit. Similarly to the other programs, if family neither appeared nor was discussed in the programme, the coding concluded at that point. Then, the next segment was coded and so forth.

Coding units are usually those parts of the material that are important for the rationale of the analysis; they are selected in accordance with the coding frame. In this study, the coding unit was chosen to be the individual child. This was done to ensure that no given information about family representations was skipped, as it turned out that families as represented in the programmes were too heterogeneous to form coding units. For example, there were children shown with different biological or social parents or the living conditions of the children differed considerably within one family. For reasons of identification, each programme as well as each child in the sample was numbered (for an example see Table 5 below).

Context units are those parts of the material that are necessary to understand the sampling units. Since programmes were analysed in full in this study, there were no separate context units left. Nevertheless, in case supplementary context information was needed to ensure correct coding of some relations of characters or of a person's age in serials and soap operas, it was decided to refer to the information provided on the website of the television station. If this was not sufficient to answer the

respective questions, no additional context information was taken into account, and the respective aspects were coded as "not recognisable".

Table 5: Example for the identification of programmes and coding units

Programme ID	Title	Channel, start, date	Relevance	Child ID
25010	Desperate Housewives	ProSieben, 9.15 p. m., Wednesday, 8 th of May, 2007	Yes	25011 (Andrew), 25012 (Julie)
32000	Die Super Nanny	RTL, 8.15 p. m., Thursday, 9 th of May, 2007	Yes	32011 (Sara-Sophie), 32012 (Alina-Melissa), 32013 (Tobias), 32014 (Raphael), 32015 (Dominik)

IV. 3. 2. Development of the coding frame

The second step in content analysis is the development of a coding frame, i. e. a systematic description of all meaningful categories used to match the material of the analysis. By means of the coding frame the material is organised and described and thus made amenable to further analysis.

IV. 3. 2. 1. Origin of categories

The categories in the current study were labelled descriptively wherever possible, so as not to bias the results by using theoretical or abstract terms. In line with Rustemeyer's (1992) suggestions, the labelling process was a mix of induction and deduction, sometimes even within one category. Thus, theoretical considerations were allowed into deciding on category titles, but at the same time it was ensured that no aspect of the representation of family life was excluded by the researcher (for all groups of categories and their respective numbers see Table 6 below). In some cases, differentiation of categories into subcategories in this current study is very detailed. Often, more general categories

from other studies were taken as a starting point. This procedure, which will be described for all categories below, was chosen in line with the aim of this current study to attain a detailed description of family life representations.

In the following section, the labelling of all categories with their respective origins of information will be described.

First, some formal indexing was needed. In a programme sheet, the title, starting time and date of the programme were coded (categories 90 - 92), as well as the channel, type (categories 93, 94 and 88) and the time slot during which it was broadcast (category 95). Names for these categories were based on commonly used terms in television-guides such as for example information programme, series, or feature film. Next, the weekday on which the programme was broadcast was coded (category 96), as well as the programme subset, i. e. high-rating programmes or special feature week, it belonged to (category 97) and the ID of the coder. In the next step, relevance was assessed (category no. 89). As has already been mentioned, if family did not figure in the programme, the coding was not continued. If family life was displayed, in category no. 87 it was coded whether the child was in fact shown or was only referred to. For this first group of categories, category titles were based on the classifications in Scherer et al. (2005) and Lukesch et al. (2004).

Content specific coding started with categories 1 to 7 dealing with demographics of the family. Categories 1 (number of children) and 2 (age of the child/children) were based on Lukesch et al. (2004) and only slightly modified. Unlike Lukesch et al. (2004), who grouped together children up to the age of three years, in this study, children younger than 1 year were coded separately from those aged one to two years and those aged three to five years, because all these groups demand different specific parental efforts. Unlike Lukesch et al. (2004), the coding of persons as children in this current study ended at the age of 18 years, because older persons were no longer considered to be children. Category 3 asked if all of the family's children have the same biological parents in case there was more than one child in the family. This category was developed inductively to represent the situation within families, because it turned out that there were families in which not all children had the same biological parents and this seemed to be an important circumstance for the description of family life. Category 4 asked for the marital status of the parents, ignoring whether these were biological or social parents of the child/children, category 5 for family composition, category 6 for gender distribution within the family and category 7 for the personal circumstances of each child. These categories were based on Scherer et al. (2005), who, however, covered all four aspects in a single category. In the current study these aspects were coded separately to facilitate coding and avoid coding mistakes in one complex category.

In categories 8 to 13 details of family life were coded. Category 8 asked for the dominant parenting style. The labelling of this category and its subcategories was based on Scherer et al. (2005), using

terminology and concepts based on Lewin et al. (1939) and Baumrind (1971). Unlike Scherer et al. (2005), however, the current study did not only ask for the dominant parenting style, but also allowed for an option "no dominant parenting style, style is constantly changing", which was considered an interesting aspect, different from the simple "no parenting style recognisable"; the latter of course remained as a possible coding option. In category 9, the persons mainly involved in parenting were coded. Similar to Lukesch et al. (2004), the current study aimed at describing the gender distribution of persons involved in parenting, but additionally asked for other generations and other persons involved. Categories 10 and 11 asked for details that were ignored in Scherer et al. (2005) as well as in Lukesch et al. (2004), namely presence or absence of acquaintances, friends and relatives (category 10) and the family's migration background (category 11). Category 10 was developed deductively and informed by Hurrelmann (2006, p. 155 on extra-familial networks) and named descriptively; seven subcategories were developed in order to include all possible constellations in the coding. The same procedure was applied in category 11. The name for the latter and its subcategories were based on the definition of the term "migration background" in a report of the Statistisches Bundesamt (2005)²⁶. In categories 12 and 13 some structural information on the family's domicile were coded, such as the location (category 12) and the size of the city of residence (category 13). These two categories were informed by Scherer et al. (2005).

Categories 14 to 25 dealt with the family's material situation. Categories 14 and 15 are based on Scherer et al.'s (2005) labelling. Just like them, the present study coded the type of residence (category 14) but also offered the option to code more than one residence (category 15) in case the child had more than one. This would have applied for example to children whose parents lived separately and who shared their time equally between residences of either of the parents. The same procedure was applied to categories 16 and 18, which asked for furniture and atmosphere in the family's residence or residences. Categories 17 and 19 are also identical for possible multiple residences and code absence or presence of children's bedroom or bedrooms in the family's residence or residences. Category 20 and 21 code for absence or presence of one or several cars in the family. The labelling of the category and the subcategories was again informed by Scherer et al. (2005). The explications were informed by the classifications of cars on www.ciao.de, a consumer website. Categories 22, 23 and 24 asked if the persons involved in parenting were gainfully employed (category 22), for the type of occupation (category 23) and the position at work (category 24). In case of more than one person involved in parenting, these categories were coded for each person separately. All three are based on Scherer et al.'s (2005) categories. Category 25 asked for the level of education of all persons involved in parenting as suggested in Magin (2006).

²⁶Destatis, Statistisches Bundesamt (Federal Statistical Office) on the results of the microcensus 2005, (2005, p. 7): "To the group of people with a migration background belong not only foreign in-migrants but also certain parts of the German population. These are, for instance, repatriates of German origin [...] with migration experience of their own and their descendants without migration experience of their own." Translation: K. V.

Categories 26 to 40 asked for details of organisation within the family, such as responsibility for and organisation of child care, as these were identified to be central. These categories were informed by Gebel & Selg (1996) as well as Scherer et al. (2005), but were modified in some respects to ask for more details of family life. As a subset of "organisation", in categories 31 to 40, activities outside the family were coded such as leisure activities or community service. Again, these were informed by Lukesch et al. (2004), but split up in order to cover more details of the representations.

In categories 41 to 51 indicators for happiness and satisfaction with life of children and persons involved in parenting were coded. These were informed by Lukesch et al. (2004), but again modified. It was assumed, that in agreement with Schneewind (1995), happiness and satisfaction with life form the basis for coping strategies of individuals and families and would thus be an important factor for the representation of families on television: The more they are shown as being happy and satisfied, the more positive family representations would be.

Responsibility for household chores was coded in almost all studies of family representations, for example Gebel & Selg (1996), and Scherer et al (2005). In this study, this was done in categories 52 to 57. Again, categories were modified by not only asking for the responsibility for household chores in general, but for single household chores such as shopping or laundry.

Categories 58 to 61 asked for several aspects of gainful employment in the family and if these were topics of conversation. Again, almost all studies coded who was the main income earner in the television families, for example Magin (2006), but in this study, the information on gainful employment was meant to be captured in more detail. Therefore, four categories were needed to capture detailed information.

What families on television reported on their own situation and what persons not belonging to the family commented on the family's situation was coded in categories 62 to 82. These were based on Scherer et al.'s (2005) work, but again, modified and supplemented by categories that asked not only for the occurrence of issues – as for example for the mentioning of state family benefits – but also for an evaluation by the persons involved in parenting. For usability reasons, these 20 categories had to be split up into four sections, depending on the structure of the family shown, i.e. if the child was living with both parents or with one parent.

Finally, in categories 83 to 86 indicators for parental overload were coded as mainly informed by Lukesch et al. (2004) and Magin (2006).

An overview of all names and groups of categories is presented in the following Table 6.

Table 6: Overview of names and groups of categories

Subject of category group	Number of category	Name of category
programme sheet	87	child in fact shownor referred to
	88	type of programme
	89	relevance: Is family a topic, or is a family shown?
	90	title of programme, number of programme
	91	date of programme
	92	time of programme (start)
	93	Channel
	94	net length
	95	time slot
	96	Weekday
	97	programme subset
	98	Coder ID
demographics of the family	1	number of children
	2	age of the child/children
	3	biological parents (in case of more than one child)
	4	marital status of the (social or biological) parents
	5	family size
	6	gender distribution within the family
	7	personal circumstances of the children
family life	8	dominant parenting style
	9	persons mainly involved in parenting
	10	acquaintances, friends, or relatives in the family's surroundings
	11	migration background
	12	location of the programme
	13	place of residence
material situation	14	residence, single or most luxurious
	15	residence, multiple
	16	furniture / atmosphere, single

	17	separate bedroom for each child, single
	18	furniture/atmosphere, multiple
	19	separate bedroom for each child, multiple
	20	car, single
	21	car, multiple
	22	gainful employment
	23	type of occupation
	24	position at work
	25	level of education
organisation within the family	26	child care / responsibility
	27	child care / organisation
	28	child's homework / organisation
	29	discussion of external child care
	30	family's leisure time / organisation
leisure activities	31	community service
	32	joint activities of parents and children
	33	music (active)
	34	music (passive)
	35	sports (active)
	36	sports events
	37	theatre
	38	movies
	39	museums
	40	other cultural activities
happiness and satisfaction	41	indicators for an unbalanced diet
	42	indicators for inadequate exercise
	43	indicators for an inadequate attitude toward substance use
	44	prevailing mood
	45	parents' satisfaction with life
	46	children's self-confidence
	47	clarity
	48	focus
	49	choices
	50	attachment

	51	challenge
household chores	52	food preparation
	53	cleaning
	54	laundry
	55	shopping
	56	other household chores
	57	gardening
gainful employment	58	main income earner
	59	own gainful employment as topic of conversation
	60	own professional career a topic of conversation
	61	partner's professional career a topic of conversation
internal view of the family, part 1	62	child care a topic of conversation for parents
	63	child care a topic of conversation for children
	64	feasibility of reconciling work and family as a topic
	65	manageability of reconciling work and family
	66	necessity of reconciling work and family
	67	company family benefits as a topic of conversation
	68	evaluation of company family benefits
	69	state family benefits as a topic of conversation
	70	evaluation of state family benefits
internal view of the family, part 2	71	mentioning of the parent not living with the family
	72	children's contact with the parent not living with the family
	73	children's evaluation of their contact with the parent not living with the family
	74	parent's evaluation of their contact with the parent not living with the family
	75	parents' living separately contact with each other
	76	evaluation of parents' contact with each other
internal view of the family, part 3	77	parental relationship a topic of conversation for the adults
	78	parental strive for maintaining / improving their relationship

external view of the family	79	child care a topic of conversation for adults other than those involved in parenting
	80	way of discussing child care
	81	parenting as a topic of conversation for adults other than those involved in parenting
	82	evaluation of parenting by adults other than those involved in parenting
violence and neglect	83	physical violence
	84	mental violence
	85	sexual violence
	86	neglect or negligent treatment

IV. 3. 2. 2. Explication of categories

The explication of the categories was central to this study, because this research did not restrict itself to manifest meanings as a purely quantitative study would do. The meanings of the categories could not always be found on the surface, but needed to be explicated (see below on intersubjectivity). The explication of each category defined the rules for coding of one value (i.e. subcategory), and one value only (see below on mutual exclusiveness). Where an overlap of categories seemed possible, the explications restricted the coding to one subcategory or another. The rationale of this fragmented procedure was to achieve the most exact explication possible, because a better intersubjective understanding of the categories would result in a higher reliability of the instrument.

In the current study, the explications and examples for all 89 content specific and five formal categories with their corresponding 394 subcategories can be found in the complete coding frame in Appendix A. For a better understanding, two examples for explications and exemplifying of categories, one formal and one content specific, are presented in Table 7 in the following section.

IV. 3. 2. 3. Exemplifying of categories

Wherever possible, all categories were exemplified with examples from the material. However, when categories were created deductively, sometimes no examples could be found in the sample (for more details see section IV. 2. 4. on methodological implications for the current study). In these cases, the place for the example in the coding frame is left blank as illustrated in Table 7.

Table 7: Examples of explication and exemplifying of categories

Category	Explication and expemplification
<p>no. 88 (formal)</p> <p>type of the programme</p> <p><u>explication:</u></p> <p>In this category the nature of the programme is coded.</p> <p>If in doubt, programmes should be coded according to the television guide "Hörzu" (www.hoerzu.de).</p>	<p>subcategory (value) 1:</p> <p>- information, educational programmes, advisory formats, documentaries</p> <p><u>explication:</u></p> <p>This category is to be chosen for programmes that are either clearly recognisable as such by their form and content or, if in doubt, are labelled as such in the television guide. Characteristic for this category are news content, factual information, personal, financial or educational advice as well as scientific formats on topics such as animals, health or environmental issues.</p> <p><u>example:</u></p> <p>Programme ID 11000 "Helfer mit Herz" and ID 32000 "Die Super Nanny" as advisory formats or ID 16000 "Extra – das RTL Magazin" as an information programme.</p> <p>subcategory (value) 2:</p> <p>- non-fictional entertainment, e.g. quiz show, music, sport, adolescents' formats</p> <p><u>explication:</u></p> <p>This category is to be chosen for programmes that are either clearly recognisable as such by their form and content or, if in doubt, are labelled as such in the television guide. Typically, the programmes have an entertaining character such as game shows, show sport or music events or interviews with athletes or musicians or other content especially interesting for young people.</p> <p><u>example:</u></p> <p>Programme ID 51000 "Wetten, dass...?", ID 55000 "Wer wird Millionär?" or 37000 "Das perfekte Dinner".</p> <p>subcategory (value) 3:</p> <p>- fictional entertainment, feature film</p> <p><u>explication:</u></p> <p>This category is to be chosen for programmes that are either clearly recognisable as such by their form and content or, if in doubt, are labelled as such in the television guide. Typically, these are movies or movies made for television.</p>

	<p><u>example:</u></p> <p>Programme ID 52000 "Der Wixxer", ID 53000 "Stirb langsam – Jetzt erst recht".</p> <p>subcategory (value) 4:</p> <p>- <u>fictional entertainment, series</u></p> <p><u>explication:</u></p> <p>This category is to be chosen for programmes that are either clearly recognisable as such by their form and content or, if in doubt, are labelled as such in the television guide. Typically, these are episodes of series that are shown at least once a week and are shorter than movies, mostly about 45 minutes net length.</p> <p><u>example:</u></p> <p>Programme ID 14000 "Criminal Intent: Verbrechen im Visier", ID 12000 "Gute Zeiten, schlechte Zeiten".</p>
<p>no. 02 (content specific)</p> <p>age of children</p> <p><u>explication:</u></p> <p>In this category the age of each child is coded. If the child is shown over a longer period of time, the age in focus should be coded</p> <p>Explications of subcategories provide typical clues for coders, not all criteria necessarily have to apply for a child to be assigned to one subcategory.</p>	<p>subcategory (value) 1:</p> <p>- baby</p> <p><u>explication:</u></p> <p>This category is to be chosen for children who are clearly babies. Typically, a child of this age is spoon fed and is not yet able to walk or speak.</p> <p><u>example:</u></p> <p>Programme ID 32000 "Die Super Nanny", child ID 32011 (Sara-Sophie).</p> <p>subcategory (value) 2:</p> <p>- child aged one to two years</p> <p><u>explication:</u></p> <p>This category is to be chosen for children who typically are able to walk, starting to speak, able to eat at the table with some help, but still need nappies.</p> <p><u>example:</u></p> <p>Programme ID 32000 "Die Super Nanny", child ID 32012 (Alina-Melissa).</p> <p>subcategory (value) 3:</p> <p>- child aged three to five years</p> <p><u>explication:</u></p> <p>This category is to be chosen for children who typically use toilets</p>

	<p>without help, speak clearly and are able to go to kindergarten.</p> <p><u>example:</u></p> <p>Programme ID 32000 "Die Super Nanny", child ID 32013 (Tobias).</p> <p>subcategory (value) 4:</p> <p>- child aged six to ten years</p> <p><u>explication:</u></p> <p>This category is to be chosen for children who typically attend primary school, are able to ride a bicycle, and are able to read and write.</p> <p><u>example:</u></p> <p>Programme ID 32000 "Die Super Nanny", child ID 32014 (Raphael).</p> <p>subcategory (value) 5:</p> <p>- child aged eleven to 15 years</p> <p><u>explication:</u></p> <p>This category is to be chosen for children who typically attend secondary school, appear to be independent, and are able to pursue leisure activities independently.</p> <p><u>example:</u></p> <p>Programme ID 31000 "Raus aus den Schulden", child ID 31011 (Amira).</p> <p>subcategory (value) 6:</p> <p>- child aged 16 to 18 years</p> <p><u>explication:</u></p> <p>This category is to be chosen for children who typically appear to be grown up, attend school, usually grade 9 to 13, planning to learn or already learning how to drive, about to finish secondary school.</p> <p><u>example:</u></p> <p>Programme ID 58000 "Tatort: Tödliche Habgier", child ID 58011 (Sonja).</p> <p>subcategory (value) 7:</p> <p>- not applicable</p> <p><u>explication:</u></p> <p>This category is to be chosen for programmes in which no information is revealed, the child is deceased or if the child is shown over a longer period of time and no clear focus on a particular age group is recognisable in this process. This is for instance the case when the</p>
--	---

	<p>entire childhood is recounted retrospectively.</p> <p><u>example:</u></p> <p>Programme ID 53000 "Stirb langsam - Jetzt erst recht", child ID 53011 and 53012 (child 1 and child 2).</p>
--	--

IV. 3. 3. Coding process

IV. 3. 3. 1. Coder training, pretesting and modifications of the coding frame

Following the instrument design and preliminary coder training, the process of coding began. In accordance with Rustemeyer (1992), the coding started with pretesting and an assessment of intercoder agreement in order to ensure reliability and validity of the instrument and the coding process.

The coding frame was pretested on three relevant, i.e. family related, programmes that were broadcast in the time period chosen for the main sample, but not scoring in the top ten programmes most watched. Thus, the sample material for pretesting comprised up-to-date programmes, but was not identical to the final sample material. This procedure was chosen to prevent the coders from being influenced by their familiarity with the instrument used for pretesting when it eventually would have to be modified for the main coding process. For example, if a coder had already seen and coded one programme and was then asked to code this same programme again, using only a slightly modified coding frame, the coder's attention and accuracy would be at risk.

All data were then digitally recorded and the recordings were converted to MP1 files, which is an easy to use format, that allowed the coders to watch the programmes on different players such as Windows Media Player or VLC Media Player on PCs. Thus, coders were able to watch the programmes in as much detail as necessary to complete the coding.

Coders were trained to ensure that they understood how the coding frame was meant to be applied so that the prerequisites for an interpersonally invariant and adequate coding were met. This was done in accordance with Rustemeyer (1992) and Früh (2007). Following this, two coders, one male and one female, were chosen to test the coding frame, the female coder being the researcher herself.

Finally, the coding frame with all categories, examples, explications and coding instructions was studied in detail and the sample programmes were coded.

A quantitative analysis of the coder agreement followed. This is the decisive quality test in content analysis, because the reliability of the instrument is evaluated based on the consistency across the

coders (intercoder reliability, see Schreier, 2012, p. 167). Usually, the intercoder agreement is calculated by Fleiß's kappa coefficient (see Fleiß, 1971, p. 379; Rustemeyer, 1992, p. 114). However, this was not an option in this study. Due to the high number of categories, the marginals of the coders were different in several cases so the prerequisites to calculate kappa were not met. Instead, as suggested by Wirtz & Caspar (2002), the intercoder agreement was measured in percentages corresponding to the degree of agreement, although this does not account for agreement that could have been randomly attained. In the first pretest, the intercoder agreement was 88 per cent. This was a good result, according to Wirtz & Caspar (2002), who, depending on the number of categories in a content analytic coding frame would even accept 70 per cent as satisfactory.

In the next step, cases of disagreement and the categories involved were discussed between coder and researcher. It turned out that coding instructions as well as explications had to be further specified. It was established that a high number of the disagreements resulted from an overlap between the subcategories "not recognisable" and "not applicable". Thus, more general coding instructions were added at the beginning of the coding frame to make differentiation between these categories easier.

To test these modifications, two television programmes were coded in a second run, and the result was an intercoder agreement of 94.92 per cent. Taking into account that this study's coding frame comprised 89 content specific and 5 formal categories with 394 subcategories to be coded, the coding frame was accepted as reliable and the instrument suitable for the main coding.

IV. 3. 4. Quality of the coding frame

Every instrument of analysis has to be tested for objectivity, reliability and validity. Moreover, the instruments in content analyses have to be tested for being exhaustive and saturated, and their subcategories for being mutually exclusive. In the following sections, these criteria will be briefly explained and related to this study's instrument.

IV. 3. 4. 1. Reliability

An instrument is considered to be reliable to the extent that it yields data that are free from error (Schreier 2012, p. 166). A reliable instrument will deliver consistent results be it between persons (intercoder reliability) or for different points in time for one single coder (intracoder reliability also see Früh, 2007, p. 180; Merten, 1995, pp. 302; Rustemeyer, 1992, pp. 110; Schreier 2012, p. 167).

The reliability of this coding frame was addressed both during the process of pre-testing and while modifying the coding frame. The coding frame was assumed to be a reliable instrument to the extent that several independent coders agreed in their choice of categories. Thus, reliability increased in proportion to the agreement among coders.

This study's coding frame showed high intercoder agreement and thus was considered to be reliable and appropriate for the main coding. Considering the high number of subcategories on the one hand and the fact that some of the information coded required a great amount of interpretation on the other hand, the intercoder agreement of 94.92 achieved during the pretesting phase was interpreted as very good for the current study (see Schreier 2012, p. 173) and it was decided to have the main coding done by one person only.

IV. 3. 4. 2. Validity

A valid instrument ensures that the analysis measures what it is expected to measure (see Rössler, 2005, pp. 183; Schreier, 2012, p. 175). In the current study, the instrument was expected to yield a detailed description of how family life is represented on German television. For those parts of the coding frame that have been developed inductively the current instrument is valid by definition (Rustemeyer, 1992, p. 140), while for those developed deductively, validity is ensured by the fact that they were based on existing concepts and studies (see Lukesch et al., 2004, p. 138).

High frequencies of residual categories such as "other" or "not recognisable" can also affect the level of validity. A high number of coded residual categories could imply that relevant dimensions of content might not be covered by the coding frame. To check the share of residual category codings, the second run of the pretest was used. Only the content specific categories 1 to 87 were considered for two children from two different programmes. These amounted to 191 codings (and not 174 due to double codings of mother and father in some categories), 24 of which (12.56 per cent) were codings of residual categories "other" and "not recognisable". This, however, was acceptable for the current study, because the number could not have been reduced by changing the coding frame. Other methods of in-depth analysis such as semiotics or discourse analysis would have been necessary here, which would have been beyond the scope of the current study. It was thus decided to accept the coding frame for the main coding. Nevertheless, when analysing not only the pretest materials but the whole sample, the number of codings of residual categories will have to be cautiously examined, because very frequent coding of these might mean that there was more to the family representations on television than could be accommodated by the coding frame.

Finally, the discussion of the coding frame which emerges from pretesting usually provides good indicators for its degree of validity. The more difficulties the coders report, the more closely the

respective categories will have to be examined (see Rössler, 2005, p. 195) regarding their clarity and comprehensibility. Only a few complaints concerning the difficulty of assigning categories to the material coded were received from the coders who participated in the pretesting phase.

So, considering the combination of inductive and deductive processes during the development of the coding frame, the low number of remarks of the coders concerning assigning the categories and an acceptable fraction of residual category codings during the pretest, attested to the fact that the instrument developed for this current study can be considered sufficiently valid.

IV. 3. 4. 3. Specific quality criteria: exhaustion, saturation, and mutual exclusiveness of the categories

In addition to the general quality criteria, a coding frame in content analysis needs to be exhaustive, saturated and all subcategories within one category have to be mutually exclusive.

A coding frame for content analysis is considered to be exhaustive if all parts of the content ("Textteile", see Rustemeyer, 1992, p. 104) can be coded. Formally, this can be assured by introducing residual categories such as "other", which was done in the current study. This current study's coding frame is also exhaustive in substantive terms, because all representations of family life could be captured. However, some aspects remained difficult to recognise and therefore had to be sorted into the residual categories.

A coding frame in content analysis is saturated if all categories are coded at least once. As Rustemeyer (1992, p. 104) pointed out, though, in the coding frames that were developed deductively, it is possible and acceptable that some categories remain empty. Since a part of this study's coding frame was developed deductively, some categories were never coded. Thus, it is not saturated, but was used nonetheless, because it was considered that the fact that some of the categories might never be coded could be an important finding, pointing towards those aspects of family life that were never displayed in the material. As Schreier (2012, p. 78) pointed out, the criterion of saturation can be considered ultimately meaningless because for inductively developed coding frames this criterion it is met by definition, while for those developed deductively it is not applicable.

Subcategories in the content analytic coding frames are expected to be mutually exclusive, i.e. every part of content is to be coded in one subcategory within one category only. As suggested by Rustemeyer (1992, p. 107), this criterion should be qualified in the context of every single content analysis, depending on the size and complexity of the analysis. One should however always bear in mind that the analysis should not be complicated more than necessary. In this study's coding frame, mutual exclusiveness of all subcategories within one category was given.

IV. 3. 5. Summary

In the above sections it was described how content analysis developed as a method in communication research. It was shown how the methodological demands will be met by this current study's content analysis by describing step by step how the analysis was carried out in line with Rustemeyer's (1992) suggestions. This involved the segmentation of the material into sampling, coding and context units. The three step method of labelling, explicating and exemplifying categories as applied in this study was described. Concerning the development of the coding frame, it was demonstrated how the process of labelling was implemented, including the description of deductively and inductively developed categories. Likewise, the above section provided a description of the main steps taken in order to define and exemplify this study's categories.

Coder training, pretest and modifications were discussed as well as the calculation and relevance of intercoder agreement. This was followed by a detailed description of reliability and validity as well as the criteria specific to content analysis, namely exhaustion, saturation, and mutual exclusiveness of the subcategories.

The pretest showed that the instrument developed for this study was reliable, but could be further improved. Modifications made after the first run of the pretest indeed increased intercoder reliability to a highly acceptable level of 94.92 per cent. Validity was shown not to be optimal, but sufficient. The number of residual categories was assessed to be an empirical finding regarding the representations of family life on television. It should be noted, though, that there might be a caveat regarding the frequency of residual category codings. This issue should be considered when conclusions will be drawn as a high number of such codings could influence the validity of statements on the sample.

The criterion of mutual exclusiveness was met. Although the instrument was found not to be saturated, a closer look revealed that the criterion of saturation was not applicable to an instrument that was developed partially deductively. The criterion of exhaustion was met formally.

For the current study, it was assumed that the instrument is reliable and valid. Thus, the results of the analysis can be assumed to deliver a valid and reliable description of family representations in high-rating programmes on German television.

IV. 4. Sampling, television ratings and technicalities of data collection

In the following sections, it will be discussed how the sample for the current study was constructed and it will be explained why television ratings were accepted as the criterion for inclusion into the sample. Also, the technicalities of data collection will be described and how data processing was prepared.

IV. 4. 1. Sampling

The sample comprised two programme subsets, which were the special feature week "Children are the future" and one subsets that will be referred to as "high-rating programmes". These two subsets will be analysed by means of the same coding frame and the results will be related. In the following sections, it will be described how these subsets were selected for analysis, why television ratings were considered an appropriate basis for the construction of a representative case for analysis, and how data were recorded and prepared.

IV. 4. 1. 1. Special feature week "Children are the future"

The special feature week comprised fictional and non-fictional formats with a focus on children selected by television authorities and broadcast under the label "Children are the future". These programmes were shown on television on the public channel Das Erste between Monday 14th of April to Saturday, 21st of April 2007. They ranged from "TigerentenClub", a game show for eight to twelve-year-olds on a Saturday morning at 6.30 to a Sunday evening prime time detective story "Tatort" or a documentary about children and poverty on a Thursday evening at midnight (German title: "Mama, sind wir arm?"). Das Erste showed 44 programmes with a special focus on issues connected to children and family life in general. Due to limitations of this PhD project, the ten most watched of these 44 programmes constituted one subset of the corpus²⁷. In the construction of the sample these programmes from the special feature week constituted a critical case. The representation of family life was supposed to be intentional, because the items were purposefully selected by television authorities. Content analysis of the ten most watched programmes from the feature week is therefore assumed to provide a description of the picture of family life as German television authorities want to present it to the German public.

IV. 4. 1. 2. High-rating programmes

The second subset comprised those programmes on German television that viewers in the age group of interest (14 to 49 years) actually watched the most during the previously specified week, selected on the basis of publicly available data provided by commercial audience research (television ratings). Since the intention was to describe not just any family representation that was on offer but only those that appeared in programmes that were actually watched the most, a pre-selection based on television ratings was considered an adequate criterion for the selection of data material for the descriptive analysis in the current study.

²⁷ratings for the special feature week have been provided by ARD Zuschauerforschung.

The final sample comprised programmes that were broadcast in one normal television-week (Monday to Thursday, 7th to 10th of May 2007) and on one weekend (Friday to Sunday, 22nd to 24th of June 2007). Media research in general tends to construct television-weeks rather than take them as they are (see Rössler, 2005, p. 40). A constructed programme week is meant to represent a scaled down but structurally identical model of the whole population, i. e. the overall television programme, and thus the sample should not be influenced by special television-events such as FIFA World Cup, election campaigns, bank holidays or re-runs during the summer months. Since the aim of the current study is to describe family representations in its sample in order to give an impression of family representations in high-rating programmes in general, the construction of a television-week was considered an appropriate procedure (more details on natural and constructed programme weeks in Groebel & Gleich, 1993, p. 48).

Hence, the data comprised those ten programmes most watched by the age group 14 to 49 years of each weekday (Monday to Thursday) between 7th and 10th of May 2007 - i. e. 40 programmes in sum - and one dislodged "weekend" (22nd to 24th) in June 2007, because ratings were published in a cumulative chart only for Friday, Saturday and Sunday – i.e. another ten programmes. In total, these amounted to 50 programmes. In the construction of the sample these 50 high-rating programmes constituted the representative ("typical") case. The representation of family life in these programs is supposed to be coincidental, because they were selected on the basis of their rating only. The television ratings were provided by the online media information service "kress.de", using the data provided by the Arbeitsgemeinschaft Fernsehen and Gesellschaft für Konsumforschung (AGF/GfK). In the following sections, it will be explained why television ratings were considered an appropriate basis for constructing the second subset of data (the "high-rating programmes").

IV. 4. 2. Television ratings in Germany

The basic criterion for the selection of a programme to be included in the sample was a position in the top ten television ratings. Television ratings measure the number of people watching television at a particular time and which programme they are watching. In the current study, ratings were taken from AGF, which is a cooperation of Germany's leading television stations. In the following Table 8 an overview is presented of television stations with all their channels cooperating in the AGF (as of 2012).

Table 8: Television channels cooperating in the AGF

Names of television stations	Names of channels
ARD	Arbeitsgemeinschaft der öffentlich-rechtlichen Rundfunkanstalten der Bundesrepublik Deutschland
ZDF	Zweites Deutsches Fernsehen
ProSiebenSat.1 Media AG	With its channels ProSieben, Sat.1, Kabel 1, sixx
Mediengruppe RTL Deutschland	Radio Television Luxembourg with its channels RTL, RTL II, Super RTL, Vox, n-tv

The AGF is not executing the metering on its own, but assigns the GfK with metering the ratings of its stations. The metering is accomplished by measuring the television-use of a representative panel. Since 2001, the German television rating panel comprises 5.100 households in which approximately 11.500 people (source: www.agf.de) older than three years live permanently. The metering is done by means of an electronic system comprising a micro-computer and a specially constructed remote control. All members of a panel household are to log in and out when they watch television or stop watching television respectively, while the system automatically notes the changing of channels. Based on the behaviour of the representative panel, estimated ratings indicate how many people in households owning a television set were watching which channel in each second of the day.

The most recent major adjustment in metering technique was made in 2009, when a new system was implemented. Since then, it is also possible to meter television viewing that is not done via a stationary television set, but also television watching via personal computers (Internet Protocol Television; IPTV), and mobile television on mobile phones (Digital Video Programme to Handheld; DVB-H). With this improved technique it became also possible to meter television viewing that is not done in real time, for example digital and analogue recording. It is now possible to see whether television viewers in the panel have skipped the advertising or whether parts of the programme have been watched with acceleration by using the fast forward-button while using Digital Video Disc (DVD)-recorders. In addition, since 2009, panel households are asked to specify if and how many guests are watching television with the person belonging to the household. This last point was considered to be important regarding sports events for example.

Since these changes in metering technique took place after the material for the current study was selected, they were not important to the current study though.

IV. 4. 2. 1. Representativeness of the AGF / GfK panel

In order to ensure that the television panel is indeed as realistic an image of the community of German television watchers as possible, AGF/GfK take several measures.

The first measure concerns the demographic structure of the panel, which is consistent with the demographic structure of the overall population. In Germany, 34.38 million households own at least one television set, in which 73.42 million people older than three years live permanently. The television viewing habits of one panel household thus are representative of 6.000 other households outside the panel (figures taken from Kurp, 2007).

The second measure is to optimise and adjust the panel structure. The following criteria are used: regional distribution of households, size of household, age and formal education of head of household or main income earner of the household, presence and age of children in the household, way of reception of television (cable, terrestrial, satellite television, each analogue and digital), equipment of the household with electronic entertainment devices and other electronic gadgets. On a yearly basis, AGF compares its panel composition with the results of about 50.000 interviews carried out by the Arbeitsgemeinschaft Media-Analyse (ag.ma) on the use of electronic media. If the degree of representativeness is no longer regarded as sufficient, adjustments in the panel are made.

Other major adjustments are made at larger intervals as for example in 1999, when Sinus-Milieus[®] were first included into the panel: Additional features of viewers such as being a hedonist, conservative, or traditional were included, assuming that Sinus Milieus[®] would predict consumer preferences for certain products better than demographic facts such as age or formal education alone and help minimise the losses of advertising.

Formerly, one main criticism of AGF / GfK ratings used to be that they could not reflect the viewing habits of all television watchers in Germany, because the non-German population was excluded from the panel. This was changed in 2000, when the non-German EU-population was included in the panel. This was done to increase the representative quality of the panel and at the same time to meet advertisers' need to learn about the consuming habits of this part of the population in Germany. It should be noted, though, that non-German non EU-citizens living in Germany are still excluded from the metering as well as those persons not paying fees to the Gebühreneinzugszentrale (GEZ²⁸) for public channels.

²⁸ compulsory fee for public television, collected by Gebühreneinzugszentrale der öffentlich-rechtlichen Rundfunkanstalten (GEZ). In 2007, the GEZ-fee for television and radio was 17.03 Euro / month. Since 2009 it was 17.98 Euro / month (source: www.gez.de) for households owning a television set. As of January 2013, the procedure was changed. The fee now is called "Rundfunkbeitrag" (source: www.rundfunkbeitrag.de), but still amounts to 17.98 now due per household no matter if a television set is owned or not.

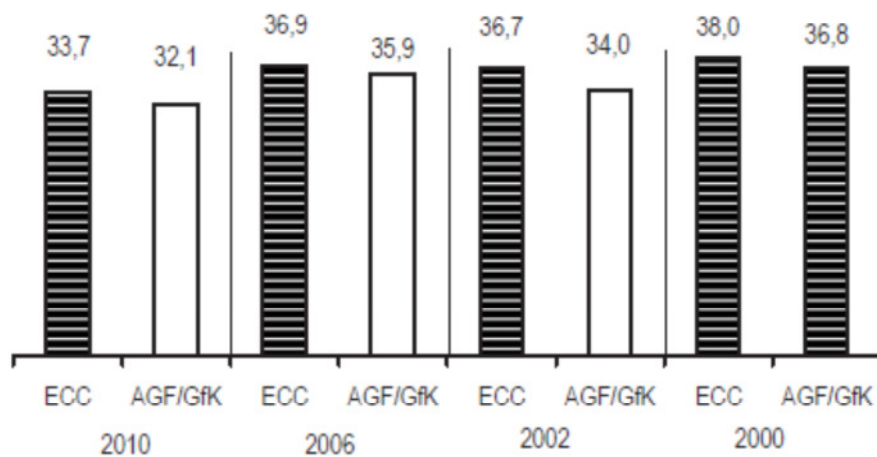
Currently, the basis for the AGF/GfK television-panel is all households in Germany owning a television set, which currently are 96 per cent of households (figure taken from Destatis, Number of the week No. 036, 2010), in which the head of the household, i.e. typically the main income earner, is either of German nationality or of another EU nationality. All persons aged three years and older permanently living in the household are included in the panel (Müller, 2000, p. 4). The selection of households with a German main income earner takes place on the basis of the analyses of the ag.ma. The selection of households with an EU main income earner takes place on the basis of the German micro-census of the German Federal Statistics Office. The AGF performs tests on representativeness of its panel on a yearly basis.

IV. 4. 2. 2. Validity of AGF / GfK television ratings

The most recent validity test was carried out in April and May 2010 (Hofsümmer, 2010). In an external coincidental check (ECC) more than 8.000 computer assisted telephone interviews (CATI) were carried out with an external population sample, in other words with persons not belonging to the AGF/GfK television panel, and information on almost 19.000 people were gathered. The aim was to check whether the agreement between the television-reach²⁹ metered in the panel and the television reach reported in the interviews with non-panel households was sufficiently high. The result of the ECC showed that there was very good agreement between the television reach reported in the external interviews and internal television reach metered in the panel. This result confirmed the results of earlier external coincidental checks carried out in 2000, 2002, and 2006 as can be seen in the following Figure 2, based on persons older than three years, German and EU, source: AGF/GfK, pc#tv, TV Scope, TNS EMNID, cited after Hofsümmer (2010, p. 593).

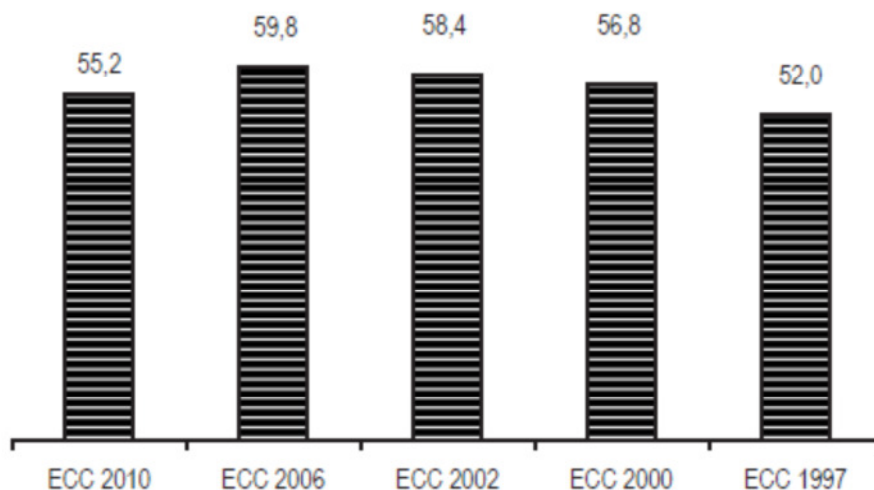
²⁹television reach means the cumulative percentage or total of a population that has been counted as viewers at least once during a specified interval (source www.agbnielsen.net)

Figure 2: Television-reach in Germany: AGF / GfK and ECC in comparison over the years



Television ratings have often been criticised because they do not account for the degree of attention watchers pay to the programme (e. g. Kurp, 2007). Although this is true, the ECC provided evidence that at least the degree of doing something else while watching television has not changed dramatically over the years. In 1997, 52 per cent of persons interviewed on the telephone in CATI declared that they did something else while watching television, in 2006, it was 59.8 per cent and 55.2 per cent in 2010. Hofsümmer (2010, p. 598) concludes that the degree of attention thus is still high, as over the years there are always about 40 per cent of viewers who do not do anything else while watching television. This is illustrated in the following Figure 3, which basis are persons older than three years, German and EU, source: TNS EMNID, ECC 1997 Infratest, cited after Hofsümmer (2010, p. 593).

Figure 3: People doing something else while watching television



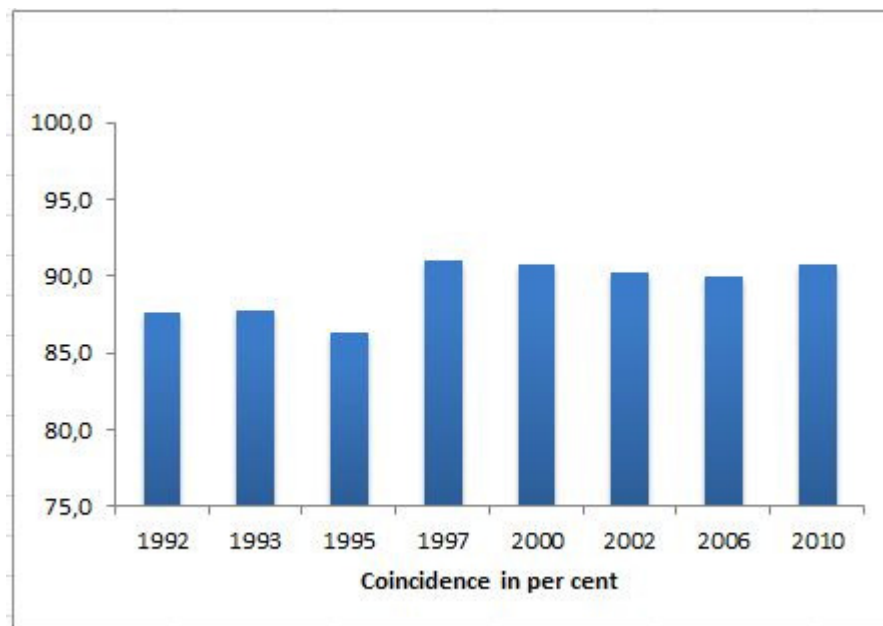
The same conclusion was reached by Best & Engel (2007, p. 22) who found that television was used exclusively in 92 per cent of the time (203 of 220 minutes of daily use) and confirmed by Best & Breunig (2011, p. 24), who reported 89.9 per cent of exclusive use for television (198.28 of 220 minutes of daily use), which was the highest share of exclusive use of all media (radio 86.7 per cent, internet 66 per cent, and newspapers 58.6 per cent). More considerations on the way television is used can be found in section III. 2. Selection of medium and audience segment above.

IV. 4. 2. 3. Reliability of AGF / GfK television ratings

The reliability of the AGF/GfK panel is tested regularly as well. Critics claimed (Meyen, 2004, pp. 53) that it was easily possible to fool the system, for example by turning the GfK-meter on and walking away from the television. To check the reliability, internal coincidental checks (ICC) are carried out regularly. Here, the AGF checks, if all panel households turn on and off the metering device correctly. This is done by CATI, in which a sample of panel households is called on the telephone. People are asked if they were actually watching television when the telephone rang, who was watching, which channel was turned on and if something else was done while watching television. The answers are compared to the on/off status of the respective meter device. The aim is to check whether the meter devices are turned on and off correctly, depending on the person's watching or not watching television.

For the current study the ICC performed in 2006 is relevant. Here, in 90 per cent of the interviews the information given on the telephone and given by the meter device coincided. The most recent figures (90.8 per cent in the ICC of 2010) confirmed the results of earlier ICCs. The following Figure 4 illustrates the development of percentage of coincidence from 1992 to 2010. Until 1995 the basis were viewers aged six years and older. In 1997, 2000, and 2002 the basis was the German panel, and since 2006 the basis is the German and EU panel. Since 2010 the new metering system TC Score is used. All figures are taken from Klemm (2010, p. 585). Klemm (l. c., p. 587) concluded that the reliability of the AGF/GfK panel was high and thus the quality of data was very good.

Figure 4: Development of coincidence over time



IV. 4. 2. 4. Summary

In the current study it is assumed that the AGF/GfK panel provides representative viewing data for all television-households in Germany and that television ratings are a valid measure of the actual use of television. It is further assumed that the system delivers reliable data. Therefore, the family representations shown in the respective programmes are assumed to be watched most often and with considerable attention.

IV. 4. 3. The process of data collection

All data were collected by means of digital recording. In the following sections, it will be described how programmes for possible inclusion were selected and recorded, and how the enormous amount of data was reduced to a manageable amount.

IV. 4. 3. 1. Data collection for the special feature week

Which programmes belonged to the special feature week was ascertained from the internet site especially created to supplement "Children are the future" and digital recorders were programmed respectively. Nevertheless, there are always unforeseen events and April of 2007 was no exception:

On Monday, 16th of April, 33 people died in a shooting rampage in Blacksburg, Virginia (US). This became the breaking news in Germany, and consequently the starting times of all programmes that followed were delayed. This had an effect on the data collection, because some of Monday's recordings did not begin on time. According to the design of this study, it was decided to include only the ten highest rating programs programme in the sample, and none of these programmes was affected by the delays. AGF/GfK ratings provided by Das Erste constituted the basis for selection. A detailed list of programmes from the special feature week can be found in Appendix B.

IV. 4. 3. 2. Data collection for the high-rating programmes

For the high-rating programmes, data collection was more demanding, because, evidently, one could only learn about which programmes reached the highest ratings on the following day. It was impossible to record all the programmes of all AGF-stations during the day, because the amount of data would have been excessive. Therefore, a study of television ratings preceded the actual recordings, in order to examine which programmes, which time slots and which television stations could be expected to achieve the highest ratings.

From these observations it was concluded that the highest ratings occurred between 5.30 p.m. and midnight and that six television stations were likely to broadcast programmes that might be in the top ten rating charts: Das Erste, ZDF, RTL, Vox, Sat.1 and ProSieben. These stations were then recorded from 5.00 p.m. until midnight. As soon as the ratings were published the following day, it became clear which programmes scored highest and these were then included in the sample. A detailed list of programmes constituting the subset "high-rating programmes" can be found in Appendix B. All other recorded data were erased immediately.

IV. 4. 3. 3. Preparation of data processing

As has already been mentioned, the digital data were transformed to MP1 files that could be watched on personal computers with different players such as Windows Media Player or VLC Media Player. Thus, coders were able to watch the programmes in question in as much detail as necessary to complete the coding. All coders received an external hard drive with all films recorded and a set of coding sheets, one for each programme they were asked to code. Then, each coder was asked to tick the respective boxes in the coding frame belonging to one programme and to return the coding sheets. The process of coder training and pretest of the coding frame was explained in chapter IV. 3. 3. 1. The coding results were entered into SPSS Statistics 19 to carry out frequency analysis and calculate chi-squares for each category.

V Results

In the following sections, this study's data analysis will be presented. In section V. 1. it will be described how data were prepared for analysis from a methodological point of view. Then, in section V. 2. results will be presented for each category from the coding frame, starting with the results from frequency analyses for each coded subcategory within one category. This will be followed by a comparison of results from the two subsets of the sample, the special feature week and the high-rating programmes by means of chi-squares. Where differences between the programme subsets emerge, these will be described and discussed with respect to their contribution to family representations on television. Where appropriate, results from the current study will already at this stage be related to results from previous studies.

In sections V. 2. 2. and V. 2. 3. descriptions of family representations emerged that turned out to be too fragmented to be comparable to existing research results at times. Indices were therefore constructed to facilitate comparisons. This construction of indices will be described and the results of the respective analyses will be presented and discussed in section V. 2. 4.

Data analysis aims at obtaining descriptions of family representations in high-rating programmes as well as in the special feature week. Findings are meant to contribute to the understanding of family representations as typically shown in the programmes most watched by 14 to 49 year-olds. These results will be contrasted to consciously constructed representations in the special feature week "Children are the Future". If no difference can be found, it will be assumed that the representations used in the special feature week corresponded to the typical family representation on German television.

V. 1. Data preparation

The coding of all ten programmes from the special feature week "Children are the Future" and all 50 high-rating programmes were entered into the IBM software SPSS Statistics 19. At first, a frequency analysis was carried out to examine whether a value was coded and how often it occurred. To examine whether family representations in the special feature week differed from the representations in the high-rating programmes, chi-squares were computed as well as the standardised residuals.

To enable the calculation of chi-squares, recoding was necessary for a number of categories. Two or several subcategories had to be summarised into one newly named subcategory if the expected frequencies in the cell were below five. Where this occurred, each recoding was annotated by an asterisk in the tables and detailed information was added in the corresponding text. Such recoding hides information that is visible in the material in the beginning. Regarding the small number of cases in the sample, it was nonetheless decided to recode, accepting that this would increase the level of

abstraction. In some rare cases, though, no recoding was done in tables containing cells with an expected frequency below five. It was decided to proceed in this way for those categories where crucial information would have been lost through a recoding. Additionally, it should be noted that contextual factors such as the nature and the content of the respective programme are included in the descriptions and discussions where appropriate.

The null hypothesis that was examined by way of the chi-square was that the representations from both programme subsets (special feature week or high-rating programmes) did not differ from each other. The level of significance was set at the conventional level 0.05 for chi-square and a standard deviation of 2.0 in either direction for the standardised residuals within cells. In case p was <0.05 and less than 20 per cent of cells had an expected count below five, differences were considered to be significant and were examined in those subcategories with a residual >2 or <-2 . In case p was >0.05 , but more than 20 per cent of cells had an expected count of less than five, residuals >2 or <-2 were taken into account on the descriptive level, but the differences were not considered significant. The same procedure was applied to examine differences between fictional and non-fictional programmes. The null hypothesis that was examined by way of the chi-square here was that the representations from both programme subsets (fictional and non-fictional) did not differ from each other.

V. 2. Cross-tabulations and chi-squares: Description and discussion

In this section, the results will be presented for each category in turn. All annotated cross-tabulations and chi-squares as SPSS outputs can be found in Appendix C (result tables special feature week / high-rating programmes).

Each description will start with a synopsis of the category explication. For exhaustive category explications see Appendix A (codebook). This will be followed by a presentation of the respective counts for each subcategory, giving information on where subcategories were summarised through recoding original subcategories. Then, the results of chi-squares will be presented. Where differences emerged between the two programmesubsets, these will be described and discussed with respect to their contribution of family representations on television.

As the current study aims at describing family representations and at relating the results from high-rating programmes to the results from the special feature week, differences between fictional and non-fictional broadcasts will only be described in detail where these turned out to be significant (all crosstables can be found in Appendix D, result tables fictional / nonfictional on CD only). Where significant differences occurred, i. e., if p was <0.05 and less than 20 per cent of cells had an expected count of less than five, these will be described and discussed within the respective category

descriptions. Where differences occurred that were not strictly speaking significant, but nevertheless interesting, contextual factors were considered and described for the respective categories.

The research questions developed in section III. 4. and III. 6 of the current study will be answered in the appropriate sections below and results will be related to results from previous studies on family representations on television. This will not be done for each category, but summarised into general tendencies where appropriate.

V. 2. 1. Case processing summary

The SPSSoutput Case Processing summary (table C. 1) was the same for all cross-tabulations. All computations were carried out on the basis of each individual child. The number of cases ("n") was 74 in all categories as 74 children were shown or mentioned in the sample of the special feature week and high-rating programmes taken together. As this was a rather small n, it was decided to supplement the SPSS output in per cent by exact frequencies where appropriate. This was done to ensure good readability of the description and the discussion, and to avoid possibly misleading conclusions based on percentages only.

V. 2. 2. Formal categories

Category 89: Criterion for relevance (table C. 99)

In this category it was coded whether there were families shown or talked about in the broadcast.

No chi-square was calculated, because a comparison of high-rating programmes and the special feature week would not have been appropriate: The latter was constructed to deal with family related issues, thus it could be expected that all broadcasts from the special feature week would be relevant. This was the case with one single exception, namely programme ID 9000 "Das Wort zum Sonntag" which focused on the virtue of listening. The broadcasts of the high-rating programmes, of course, did not all feature families. Here, of the 50 broadcasts that constituted the subset "high-rating programmes", 31 (62 per cent) did not contain any family representations (see Appendix B, which contains a list of all programmes in the sample) as compared with 19 broadcasts (38 per cent) where family or family related issues appeared.

Far more than half of the programmes that constituted the subset "high-rating programmes" showed to be irrelevant, because no representations of family or any family related issues could be found, which indicates a tendency not to show family to the audience group of 14 to 49 year-olds.

Category 94: Net length of programme (table C. 104)

In this category it was coded how much broadcast time was covered by broadcasts featuring family or family related issues.

As in category 89 (criterion for relevance) no chi-square was calculated, because a comparison of high-rating programmes and the special feature week would not have been appropriate. It showed that there were 40:34 hours of high-rating programmes in total. Of these 17:10 hours (42.3 per cent) featured family related content in the 19 relevant programmes as compared with 23:24 hours (57.6 per cent) without any relation to family representations in the remaining 31 programmes.

This result, too, indicated a tendency not to show family to the audience group of 14 to 49 year-olds, no matter if the number of relevant programmes is counted (as in category 89 above) or the broadcast time that is covered by relevant programmes.

Category 90: Title and number of programme (table C. 100)

This category was designed to identify programmes. No chi-square was calculated.

Category 91: Date of broadcast (table C. 101)

This category was designed to identify programmes. No chi-square was calculated.

Category 92: Time of programme (start) (see Appendix B, "list of programmes")

This category was designed to identify programmes. No chi-square was calculated.

Category 93: Channel (see Appendix B, "list of programmes")

In this category it was coded on which channel the programme was broadcast.

Almost half of the children (48.6 per cent, $n = 36$) appeared in broadcasts on Das Erste, 20 children (27 per cent) appeared on RTL, 14 children (18.9 per cent) on ProSieben, and two children (2.7 per cent) each on ZDF and Vox.

Chi square ($X^2 = 62.870$; $df = 4$, $p < 0.000$) seemed to indicate a difference between special feature week and high-rating programmes. With an expected count of less than five for 40 per cent of the

cells, however, this statistic is only of limited use. The standardised residuals reached 4.2 in the subcategory Das Erste in the special feature week as compared with -3.8 in the high-rating programmes. They also reached -3.0 in the subcategory RTL in the special feature week as compared with 2.7 in the high-rating programmes³⁰.

These results could not be interpreted as for other categories, because, by definition, the subset forming the special feature week was composed exclusively of programmes that were broadcast on Das Erste.

Thus, only the frequency of children appearing in the high-rating programmes was important here. The highest frequency of children were shown on RTL (n= 20), followed by ProSieben (n = 14), while Das Erste (n = 3), ZDF (n = 2), and Vox (n = 2) did not even come close to these frequencies. Of course, this was related to the overall share of broadcasts these channels reached in the high-rating programmes. These results translated in terms of numbers of broadcast within the subset of 50 high-rating programmes into 29 on RTL, seven on Vox, seven on ProSieben, four on Sat.1, two on Das Erste, and one on ZDF.

Overall, there was a clear tendency for high-rating programmes to be broadcast on RTL, followed by the other private channels Vox and ProSieben. This is not surprising, because these are the market leaders for the audience aged 14 to 49 years, while Das Erste and ZDF traditionally reach higher ratings in the overall audience.

Family representations in the subset of high-rating programmes were predominated by representations as shown on commercial channels. This can be explained by the nature of the current study's sample. As 14 to 49 year-olds generally prefer watching commercial channels, these appeared more often in the high-rating programmes. As a consequence, the family representations as shown on commercial channels outnumbered those of the public channels Das Erste and ZDF in this subset. This is not surprising, because commercial channels are the market leaders for the audience aged 14 to 49 years, while Das Erste and ZDF traditionally reach higher ratings in the overall audience.

These results cannot be related to previous studies because they directly refer to the design of the sample, which was unique to the current study.

³⁰four of the cells (40 per cent) in this category had an expected count below five, which means that ideally Fisher's exact chi square should have been calculated. However, as SPSS delivers Fisher's exact only for 2x2-tables, it was not calculated here. To obtain Fisher's exact statistic, more calculations would have been necessary that would have exceeded the scope of this thesis. In tables where SPSS did not deliver Fisher's exact statistic, the standard results for chi-square will be interpreted. In 2x2 tables where SPSS delivered Fisher's exact, but no cell had expected counts below five it is presented in the result tables in Appendix C, but not discussed below.

Category 95: Time slot (table C. 105)

In this category it was coded at which time of the day the broadcast started.

More than three quarters of the children shown (79.9 per cent, $n = 59$) appeared in broadcasts that started during prime time. 17.6 per cent ($n = 13$) of the children shown appeared in late night broadcasts and the other 2.7 per cent ($n = 2$) in early evening broadcasts.

Chi square reached $X^2 = 2.183$; $df = 2$, $p < 0.336$, thus indicating no relation between programme subset and time slot.

The descriptive results indicated a tendency to show children from prime time broadcasts in high-rating programmes, which was necessarily the case as prime time by definition comprise high-rating programmes. But the children shown during the special feature week were also more likely to appear in broadcasts starting during prime time, which was again due to the criteria for sample selection. Only those broadcasts were included in the analysis that had the most viewers. This, naturally, was the case in prime time.

Category 96: Weekday (see VII. B.)

This category was designed to identify programmes. No chi-square was calculated.

Category 97: Programme subset (see Appendix B, "list of programmes")

This category was designed to capture whether a programme was part of the subset special feature week or of the high-rating programmes. By definition of the subsets, ten programmes belonged to the special feature week and 50 to the high-rating programmes. No chi-square was calculated here.

Category 88: Broadcast type (table C. 98)

In this category it was coded whether the broadcast was a fictional or a non-fictional one. Due to too small expected values, recoding was necessary. The subcategory "fictional" summarised the original subcategories "fictional entertainment, feature film", and "fictional entertainment, series". The subcategory "non-fictional" summarised the original subcategories "information, educational, advisory, documentary" and "non-fictional entertainment".

More than half of the children (59.5 per cent, $n = 44$) were shown in non-fictional broadcasts, while 40.5 per cent ($n = 30$) were shown in fictional broadcasts.

Chi square ($X^2 = 15.927$; $df = 1$, $p < 0.000$) indicated a difference between special feature week and high-rating programmes. The standardised residuals reached -2.3 in the subcategory "fictional" in the special feature week as compared with 2.1 in the high-rating programmes, and they reached 1.9 in the subcategory "non-fictional" in the special feature week as compared with -1.7 in the high-rating programmes.

The difference between programme subsets is due to the design of the special feature week: This week was meant to deal with family related issues in documentaries, talk shows, game-shows, news formats, and television films. By definition, only the latter were coded as fictional in the current sample. Of 44 broadcasts of which the special feature week was composed, nine were fictional, of which three qualified for analysis, because they were among the ten most watched in the audience group of 14 to 49 year-olds. In these three broadcasts, five children were shown.

Overall, these results did not confirm the results of previous studies, as far as they were comparable at all due to the different kind of their sample. Lukesch et al. (2004, p. 478) reported 55.5 per cent of family related content in their sample of exclusively fictional programmes, thus no relation can be made to the current results. Hannover & Birkenstock (2005, p. 136) found 20 per cent families in their sample of fictional series as compared with 51 per cent single persons, 17 per cent families in fictional films on television as compared with 44 per cent single persons, and 18 per cent families in crime formats as compared with 69 per cent single persons. For non-fictional programmes they reported one per cent of time of news broadcasts dealing with family related issues, and 20 per cent in information programmes. Overall, they found less family representations in non-fictional than in fictional programmes, while the current study found more children shown in non-fictional broadcasts.

V. 2. 3. Content specific categories

Category 1: Number of children (table C. 2 and D.2)

In this category the number of children (i.e. young people under the age of 18) in a family was coded.

Most of the children shown lived in families with two children (35.1 per cent, $n = 26$) or were the only child (28.4 per cent, $n = 21$). 23 per cent of the children shown ($n = 17$) lived in families with three and four children, 13.5 per cent ($n = 10$) in families with five children. There was no family shown with more than five children.

The special feature and the high-rating programmes differed significantly concerning the frequency of children who lived in families with more than two children. First, there was a difference in the number of children from families with three and four children ($X^2 = 13.170$; $df = 3$, $p < 0.004$). Children living in families with three and four children were shown more frequently during the special feature week

(standardised residual 2.0) compared with the high-rating programmes (standardised residual -1.8). Second, there was a difference in the number of children living in families with five children. Children living in families with five children were shown less frequently during the special feature week (standardised residual -2.1 as compared with 1.9 in the high-rating programmes).

The differences between the special feature week and high-rating programmes concerning family size should be interpreted with caution, considering that the unit of coding was the child, not the family. Because of this, the ten children living in families with five children shown in the high-rating programmes in fact translate into only two families with five children each.

A significant difference occurred when fictional and non-fictional programmes were compared (table D.2). Chi-square ($X^2 = 18.389$; $df = 3$, $p < 0.000$) indicated a difference in the subcategory "five children", where the standardised residuals reached -2.0 in fictional as compared with 1.7 in non-fictional programmes. In fact, both families with five children were shown in non-fictional broadcasts in high-rating programmes, namely advisory broadcasts recommending how to deal with financial and child-rearing difficulties (broadcast ID 31000 "Rausaus den Schulden" and ID 32000 "Die Super Nanny"). When large families were shown in the high-rating programmes in this sample, they were presented in a context of difficulties and problems.

A similar tendency could be noticed in the special feature week. Here, families with three and four children were shown in two different settings, both non-fictional. One was an information broadcast on educational issues (broadcast ID 6000 "Was Hänschen nicht lernt") with an emphasis on problematic circumstances. The other settings were talk shows where there was one parent invited to talk about their family with three and four children (broadcast ID 8000 "Ich stelle mich" and broadcast ID 10000 "Beckmann"), but not much detailed information was given beyond the size of the family and a few organisational items.

Overall, both the constructed representations in the special feature week as well as the coincidental representations in the high-rating programmes focused on showing small families with no more than two children living in one family. When large families were shown in this sample, there was a tendency to present them in a non-fictional context of problems or as an unusual form of family, whose organisational details were worth discussing in a talk show.

Generally, this result confirms findings of previous studies. If families were shown, they tended to have one or two children. Hannover & Birkenstock's (2005) detailed analysis is confirmed in its tendency to show that more than two children cause problems in families on television.

Category 2: Age of children (table C. 3)

In this category the age of each child was coded.

Most of the children shown were aged between 11 and 18 years (33.8 per cent, $n = 25$), followed by children in the age group of six to ten years (31.1 per cent, $n = 23$). 14.9 per cent ($n = 11$) of the children shown were aged between three and five years and 8.1 per cent ($n = 6$) were younger than three years. The small frequency in the category "three to five years" would have justified recoding this category. This was not done, though, because this age group is legally entitled to child care (Kindergarten) in Germany, but children younger than three years are not³¹. In order to keep this piece of information this category was left untouched. This piece of information will be considered when discussing the results from category 26 "child care / responsibility" and 29 "discussion of external child care". For ten children (13.5 per cent) this category was not applicable.

Chi-square ($X^2 = 12.233$; $df = 4$, $p < 0.007$) indicated a difference between the special feature week and the high-rating programmes. With an expected count of less than five for 25 per cent of the cells, however, this statistic is only of limited use. The standardised residuals did not reach two or more in any subcategory.

On the descriptive level, an overall tendency emerged towards few representations of children younger than six years and more representations of children older than six years.

Thus, the representation of babies and toddlers was neglected in the special feature week, while there were at least some children in this age group shown in the high-rating programmes. Due to the small frequencies, all interpretation should be cautious, but one might expect that childcare and other issues regarding rearing young children could be neglected in those broadcasts where very young children were not even shown. This was surprisingly enough the case in the constructed representations of the special feature week. As there were few little children shown this could also result in a neglect of representations of various aspects of family life with babies, for example regarding the feasibility of work and family.

The reasons can only be speculated about. Possibly, this early period of life is not considered to be interesting to a large audience, or, just very pragmatically, it is too complicated or expensive to have these very young children as actors, as there are numerous legal protectionssurrounding their involvement.

Generally, this result confirms results of Lukesch (2004, p. 480) as well as Hannover & Birkenstock's results (2005, p. 137) on fictional films on television in so far as children younger than six years are hardly ever shown.

³¹as of June 2013, the situation will change. After this date, all children will be legally entitled to child care for example in a kindergarten or nursery.

Category 3: Biological parents (table C. 4)

This category was designed to determine whether all children living in one family had the same biological parents or whether the children were living in a "patchwork" family, i. e. to find out whether there were children shown coming from different families of origin, but living together.

Almost half of the children (44.6 per cent, $n = 33$) who had at least one sibling shared their biological parents. Only five children (6.8 per cent) lived with at least one sibling and did not all have the same biological parents. For 16.2 per cent ($n = 12$) of the children shown it was not recognisable whether all children had the same biological parents and for 32.4 per cent ($n = 24$) of the children the category was not applicable, because either these were an only child or there was insufficient information given.

Chi-square ($X^2 = 12.233$; $df = 3$, $p < 0.007$) seemed to indicate a difference between special feature week and high-rating programmes. With an expected count of less than five for 25 per cent of the cells, however, this statistic is only of limited use. The standardised residuals did not reach two in any subcategory.

Descriptively, it should be noted that patchwork families with step-parents and stepchildren or adopted children did not seem to matter much in the families shown in both programme subsets. If at all shown, this was in a context of financial problems, as all five children came from the same patchwork family, which was family ID 31010 from "Raus aus den Schulden".

Overall, there seemed to be a tendency towards a traditional representation of family life in both the constructed representations in the special feature week as well as in the coincidental representations in the high-rating programmes. On the one hand, the representation of children living with other persons than their biological parents was so scarce in both programme subsets, that, cautiously, this could be interpreted as a neglect of alternative family structures in the current sample. On the other hand, the high frequency of cases where it was not possible to code this category could also mean that information on whether the children shown lived with their biological parents was just not central in the representations of family life in the current sample.

This result confirms findings of previous studies: Lukesch (2004, p. 479) found that eight per cent of families were patchwork families. Hannover & Birkenstock (2005, p. 105) found no patchwork families in television films, but did not consider this category in their other subsets (also see section III. 4. 5.).

Category 4: Marital status of the parents (table C. 5)

In this category the marital status of the parents was coded.

Almost one third of the children shown (29.7 per cent, $n = 22$) lived with parents who were married to each other and lived in one household. Ten children (13.5 per cent) lived with their parents, who were not married, seven children (9.5 per cent) lived with one parent, the parents being divorced, and three children (4.1 per cent) lived with one parent, the parents living separately; which summarised (through recoding) the original subcategories "married, living separately" and "not married, living separately". 10.8 per cent ($n = 8$) of the children shown lived with one widowed parent, which summarised (through recoding) the original subcategories "formerly married, father is widowed, now single" and "formerly married, mother is widowed, now single". For almost one third of the children shown (29.7 per cent, $n = 22$) the parents' marital status was not recognisable, which summarised (through recoding) the original subcategories "other" and "not recognisable" and for another 2.7 per cent ($n = 2$) this category was not applicable.

Chi-square ($X^2 = 21.446$; $df = 6$, $p < 0.002$) seemed to indicate a difference between the special feature week and high-rating programmes. With an expected count of less than five for 64.3 per cent of the cells, however, this statistic is only of limited use. It should be noted, though, that all ten children living with parents who were not married were shown in high-rating programmes.

On the descriptive level, there was a tendency noticeable towards representing children in a traditional family with the parents being married in both programme subsets, this tendency being even stronger in the special feature week, where there were no children at all living with unmarried parents, and none with divorced parents. Those ten children shown that lived with unmarried parents came from two families with five children each, namely family ID 31010 from "Raus aus den Schulden" and family 32010 from "Die Super Nanny". However, considering the small cell frequencies any conclusions can only be tentative.

Considering that for almost one third of the children it was not possible to code this category, this could cautiously be interpreted as a tendency not to consider this aspect as important in the current sample in both programme subsets.

These results cannot be related to previous findings, as data on marital status in previous studies has only been collected for men and women in general, not for parents.

Category 5: Family composition (table C. 6)

In this category it was coded which persons belonged to the family.

Nearly half of the children (48.6 per cent, $n = 36$) shown lived with both parents³² and 14.9 per cent ($n = 11$) in multi-generational families. With a single mother lived 16.2 per cent of the children shown ($n = 12$), with a single father lived 5.4 per cent ($n = 4$). For 12.2 per cent ($n = 9$) of the children shown it was not recognisable who exactly belonged to the family, which summarised (through recoding) the original subcategories "other" and "family size not recognisable". For 2.7 per cent ($n = 2$) of the children shown this category was not applicable.

Chi-square ($X^2 = 20.486$; $df = 5$, $p < 0.001$) seemed to indicate a difference between special feature week and high-rating programmes. With an expected count of less than five for 58.3 per cent of the cells, however, this statistic is only of limited use. The standardised residual reached -2.2 in the subcategory "multi-generational family" in the special feature week as compared with 2.0 in the high-rating programmes.

Overall, children tended to be shown in two-generational families with both parents in the special feature week as well as in the high-rating programmes. Children who lived with a single mother were shown slightly more often in the special feature week (standardised residual 1.6) and slightly less often in the high-rating programmes (standardised residual -1.4). Single fathers did not occur at all in the special feature week (standardised residual -1.3), nor did multi-generational families (standardised residual -2.2).

On a descriptive level, there was therefore an emphasis on some more variety in family compositions in the high-rating programmes than in the special feature week.

Cautiously, this could be interpreted as a surprise, because one might have expected a more detailed and varied picture of family life in the constructed representations in the special feature week. However, contextual factors of the material should be taken into account here, that is, that representations of single father families in the high-rating programmes were rather marginal in all three broadcasts where these occurred at all, i.e. there was no detailed information given on these families' lives (family ID 58010 "Tatort: Tödliche Habgier", ID 45010 "CSI: Den Tätern auf der Spur", and ID 12010 "Gute Zeiten, schlechte Zeiten"). It should be noted that all these were fictional broadcasts, i. e. no single father was shown in a non-fictional broadcast. For three out of four representations of multi-generational families (family ID 11010 "Helfer mit Herz", ID 25010 "Desperate Housewives", ID 52010 "Der Wixxer") it should be noted that these were marginal aspects in the broadcasts. Only once was there a detailed representation of a multi-generational family (family ID 31010 "Raus aus den Schulden"), where, again, financial and other family problems were in focus. The representations of

³²please note that the difference between $n = 32$ children with married or unmarried parents in category 4 and $n = 36$ living with both parents in category 5 is caused by "not recognisable" cases.

children living with single mothers were more numerous and more diverse. There were detailed representations of children living with a single mother in three broadcasts in the special feature week (family ID 2010 "Die andere Hälfte des Glücks", ID 4010 "Das Geheimnis meiner Schwester", ID 6040 "Was Hänschen nicht lernt") and more marginal representations as well (family ID 1020 "Tatort: Das namenlose Mädchen", ID 10010 "Beckmann"). Representations of family life with a single mother in the high-rating programmes tended to be marginal (family ID 14010 "Criminal Intent: Verbrechen im Visier", and ID 25020 "Desperate Housewives"). Children with single mothers were shown in equal numbers in fictional and non-fictional broadcasts.

Due to the small frequencies one can only very cautiously conclude that traditional two parent families predominated, deviations from this norm being shown either marginally or with a tendency towards being shown in a problematic context in the high-rating programmes. In the special feature week, only two types of family were shown: a traditional two-parent family or a single mother family.

This is in line with Lukesch et al.'s (2004, p. 479) results, who found half of the children living with both parents, and another quarter with a single parent, of which 14.1 per cent were mothers, and 10.3 per cent fathers. It further confirms Hannover & Birkenstock's (2005, pp. 135) result for non-fictional programmes, where they found nuclear families predominating, but contradicts their result for fictional films on television, in which other forms of family were more frequent.

Category 6: Gender distribution (table C. 7)

In this category it was coded how gender was distributed in the parent generation.

Wherever recognisable, all children lived with a man and a woman as parents (64.9 per cent, $n = 48$). For three of the children shown (4.1 per cent) this category was not recognisable, and for another 23 children (31.1 per cent) it was not applicable, either because the children lived with a single parent (16 out of these 23, see category 5) or no information at all was given. The remaining subcategories ("parents are homosexual partners/male" and "parents are homosexual partners/female") were never coded.

Chi-square ($X^2 = 1.614$; $df = 2$, and $p < 0.446$) did not indicate a difference between special feature week and high-rating programmes. With an expected count of less than five for 33.3 per cent of the cells, however, this statistic is only of limited use.

The descriptive results indicated an emphasis on a female and a male person as parents, while alternative gender distributions did not occur. Hence, the result was a uniform representation of gender in families as shown on television in both programme subsets.

This finding confirms results of previous studies, as neither Lukesch (2004) nor Hannover & Birkenstock (2005) found alternative gender distributions among parents on television.

Category 7: Personal situation (table C. 8)

In this category it was coded who the child was mainly living with.

Originally, this category was designed to capture those cases where children might have been shown living with their grandparents, with other relatives, in a children's home or sharing their time to equal amounts with both parents taking turns. However, these subcategories were never coded. Thus, the outcome resembles much that of category 5 ("family composition"). Nearly half of the children shown (48.6 per cent, $n = 36$) lived with both parents, 16.2 per cent ($n = 12$) lived with the mother, and 5.4 per cent ($n = 4$) lived with the father. For 20 children (27 per cent) it was not recognisable where they lived, this subcategory summarised (through recoding) the original subcategories "child is living elsewhere, other" and "not recognisable". For two of the children shown (2.7 per cent) this category was not applicable.

Chi-square ($X^2 = 18.260$; $df = 4$, $p < 0.001$) seemed to indicate a difference between special feature week and high-rating programmes. With an expected count of less than five for 40 per cent of the cells, however, this statistic is only of limited use. The standardised residuals reached -2.0 in the recoded subcategory "child is living elsewhere, other or not recognisable" in the special feature week as compared with 1.8 in the high-rating programmes.

The descriptive results indicated an emphasis on showing children in traditional living circumstances together with one or two parents. But, interestingly enough, although 21.6 per cent of the children ($n = 16$) were living with a single parent, there were no children at all shown sharing their time to equal amounts with both parents taking turns.

Family representations in the current sample tended to be rather uniform in both programme subsets. Due to the small frequencies, this can only be interpreted with caution, but could be seen as a hint towards some general disinterest in showing alternative personal situations of children and rather focus on core family situations instead, single parent families included. This last aspect could perhaps be taken to suggest an increasing acceptance of single parent families on television, with mothers being shown more often than fathers.

Category 8: Parenting style (table C. 9)

Part of Index 3: Parental overload (table C.100)

This category referred to the dominant parenting style at the child's main place of residence.

For more than half of the children (51.4 per cent, $n = 38$) the category "other" was coded here. This category summarised (through recoding) the original categories "laisser-faire parenting style", "no recognisable parenting style" and "no dominant parenting style". For another 27 per cent ($n = 20$) of the children shown, this category was not applicable. For 14.9 per cent ($n = 11$) of the children shown, a democratic parenting style was shown and in 6.8 per cent ($n = 5$) an authoritarian parenting style.

Chi-square ($X^2 = 15.460$; $df = 3$, $p < 0.001$) seemed to indicate a difference between special feature week and high-rating programmes. With an expected count of less than five for 37.5 per cent of the cells, however, this statistic is only of limited use. The standardised residuals, though, suggested a closer look at the subcategory "not applicable" where the standardised residuals reached 2.0 in the special feature week as compared with -1.8 in the high-rating programmes.

Although one might have expected a more detailed representation of parenting activities in the special feature week, this was not the case. On the contrary, considerably more children were shown in surroundings where there was insufficient information given on parenting style. These results indicated an tendency towards no clear representation of parenting style, with a tendency towards even less detailed representations in the special feature week.

With caution, these results could be regarded as a statement in favour of the dominance of a democratic parenting style as the style most frequently shown. Taking into account contextual factors such as nature and content of the respective broadcasts, this impression grew even stronger, as the scarce broadcasts where an authoritarian style was shown were all fictional broadcasts with a humorous note (family ID 25010 "Desperate Housewives", ID 52010 "Der Wixxer") in the high-rating programmes and in the special feature week (family ID 1010 "Tatort: Das namenlose Mädchen") where the father's authoritarian style is one of the reasons for a tragedy. This left the democratic parenting style as the only recognisable style in non-humorous and non-tragic representations of family life in both programme subsets. Speculating about the reasons, one might assume that a democratic parenting style is the socially desired style or the one assumed to be the norm.

The absence of a variety of recognisable parenting styles in both programme subsets, however, might cautiously be interpreted as a tendency towards a neglect of this aspect of family life, with a surprisingly high share of special feature week broadcasts where there was no information at all given on the subject.

This result can hardly be related to previous studies. Lukesch et al. (2004, p. 485) asked for mothers' and fathers' parenting style separately. They found that fathers were shown with a more restrictive or

permissive parenting style while mothers were shown with a rather authoritarian-democratic style. Hannover & Birkenstock (2005, p.103) reported a democratic style dominating in 94 per cent of families in fictional television films, but did not collect data on parenting styles for other formats.

This category is part of index 3 "parental overload". For a description and discussion please see index 3 below.

Category 9: Persons involved in parenting (table C. 10)

Part of Index 5: Organisation of family life (table C. 102)

This category referred to those people who were identifiably and to a great extent bringing up the child.

For more than half of the children shown (56.8 per cent, $n = 42$), father and mother were involved in parenting. 20.3 per cent ($n = 15$) of the children were brought up by their mother alone, and 8.1 per cent ($n = 6$) by their father. For eight of the children shown (10.8 per cent) it was not recognisable who was mainly bringing them up, and for three children (4.1 per cent) this category was not applicable. The remaining subcategories ("other persons" and "other relatives") were never coded³³.

Chi-square ($X^2 = 11,248$; $df = 4$, $p < 0.024$) seemed to indicate a difference between special feature week and high-rating programmes. With an expected count of less than five for 60 per cent of the cells, however, this statistic is only of limited use.

Originally, this category was designed to capture which other persons than the parents were involved in parenting. Coding showed, though, that there were no other persons in fact shown as being involved in parenting, even if there were others living in the same household.

On a descriptive level, it should be noted that in families with more than two generations, it was still the parents who were exclusively shown as bringing up the children. In those families where there were both parents present, both father and mother were responsible for parenting with only two exceptions. These were family ID 26031 "Grey's Anatomy" and ID 53010 "Stirb langsam – Jetzt erst recht", where the fathers were explicitly excluded from parenting duties, because they were supposed to be working too much and thus not qualified for the task. In family ID 520910 "Der Wixxer" the family was shown as multi-generational without a mother, and the father being responsible for parenting. There was no example in the current sample where the mother was explicitly excluded from parenting.

³³it should be noted that the difference between "children living with the mother only" as in categories 5 and 8 ($n = 12$) and "only mother involved in parenting" here was due to the children living in multi-generational families. The same was true for the difference between "living with the father only" ($n = 4$ versus $n = 6$ here), and "mother and father" ($n = 36$ versus $n = 42$ here). All these children were living in multi-generational families.

Cautiously, due to the small frequencies, this could be interpreted as a hint towards another aspect of family life being shown in a traditional way. Single parents were shown as being responsible all on their own, parents living together were shown as being responsible together, with the two exceptions mentioned above. Parenting was predominantly shown as the parents' duty in both programme subsets. Considering the small cell frequencies, however, any conclusions can only be tentative.

These results cannot be related to previous findings, as this category has not been part of previous studies.

This category is part of index 5 "organisation of family life". For a description and discussion please see index 5 below.

To improve the readability of this results section, in all following categories referring to the children's parents, the coding of this category will be taken as a basis. For example, when it comes to the parents' gainful employment in category 22, the person coded as "mother" here, will be coded as "mother" in category 22.1 and all other categories dealing with the child's mother.

Category 10: Friends and relatives (table C. 11 and D. 10)

In this category it was coded whether the family had a support group in their surroundings. This referred to people such as acquaintances, friends, or relatives who could be expected to help out in case of need.

Where at all recognisable, all children (40.5 per cent, $n = 30$) lived in families who had friends or relatives to turn to in case of need. This category summarised (through recoding) the original categories "yes, but only the children" and "yes, all" due to too small expected values. However, for the majority of children (59.4 per cent, $n = 44$), this category was either "not recognisable" (37.8 per cent, $n = 28$) or "not applicable" (21.6 per cent, $n = 16$). The remaining subcategories ("no friends or relatives", "only father has friends", and "only mother has friends") were never coded.

Chi-square ($X^2 = 34.898$; $df = 2$, $p < 0,000$) indicated a difference between special feature week and high-rating programmes. The standardised residuals reached -3.1 in the subcategory "yes" in the special feature week and 2.8 in the high-rating programmes. They reached 2.9 in the subcategory "not applicable" in the special feature week and -2.6 in the high-rating programmes.

Thus, the descriptive results clearly indicate an emphasis on families with a support group in their surroundings in the high-rating programmes. The pattern observed in category 8 "parenting style" seemed to apply here, too: Although one might have expected a more detailed representation of family life with friends and relatives in the special feature week, this was not the case. On the contrary, considerably more children in the special feature week were shown in

surroundings where there was no information at all given on friends and relatives, which resulted in the significantly higher frequency of "not applicable" codings.

When fictional and non-fictional programmes were compared (see Appendix D, result tables fictional / nonfictional, table D.11, on CD only), chi-square ($X^2 = 10.244$; $df = 2$, $p < 0,006$) indicated a difference. The standardised residuals reached -2.2 in the subcategory "not applicable" in for fictional programmes and 1.8 for non-fictional programmes. It turned out that 15 of the 16 children for whom "not applicable" had to be coded were shown in non-fictional broadcasts. This could be due to the fact that in those broadcasts more marginal representations were shown where there simply was not enough space to show or mention a support group, especially when the focus of the broadcast was different from a family related issue.

This category was designed to cover one aspect of intact family life, namely people to help out in case of need in the families' surroundings. In this respect family representations in the high-rating programmes showed a more positive picture of family life and provided more detailed information on this aspect of family life, which resulted in the significantly lower frequency of "not applicable" coding whereas non-fictional programmes from both programme subsets tended to give insufficient information on the subject.

The descriptive results indicated that, generally, families from fictional high-rating programmes were most likely to be shown with a support group in their surroundings. The reasons can only be speculated about. Perhaps, this could be due to the construction of the special feature week that potentially focused on more problematic background situations or this could indicate an emphasis on potentially more problematic background situations shown in non-fictional programmes.

These findings cannot be related to previous results, because the category has not been part of previous studies.

Category 11: Migration background (table C. 12)

In this category it was coded whether a child was living in a family with a migration background.

More than three quarters (77 per cent, $n = 57$) of the children shown had no migration background, only 2.7 per cent ($n = 2$) did have a migration background. For 2.7 per cent ($n = 2$) of the children shown the subcategory "other" applied. For 13.5 per cent ($n = 10$) of the children shown this category was "not recognisable" and for another 4.1 per cent ($n = 3$) it was not applicable. The subcategory "with a migration background, successfully integrated" was never coded.

Chi-square ($X^2 = 9.975$; $df = 4$, $p < 0.041$) seemed to indicate a difference between special feature week and high-rating programmes. With an expected count of less than five for 70 per cent of the cells, however, this statistic is only of limited use.

Obviously, there was a tendency in both programme subsets towards showing children from families without a migration background. No children at all with a migration background were shown in the high-rating programmes (standardised residual -1.1) as compared with only two children in the special feature week (standardised residual 1.2). Where there were children with a migration background shown at all, these occurred in broadcasts where either educational issues were discussed (broadcast ID 6000 "Was Hänschen nicht lernt"), with a clear emphasis on the numerous problems these migrant families had in educating their children, and in a talk show (broadcast ID 8000 "Ich stelle mich"), where not much detailed information was given beyond the size of the family and some organisational aspects (see also category 1, "size of family").

There were relatively few children for whom "not recognisable" ($n = 10$) and "not applicable" ($n = 3$) were coded, so that this category could be coded in 82.4 per cent of cases. More than three quarters of the children recognisably had no migration background, which clearly indicates an emphasis on the lack of a migration background as the standard representation. Children with a migration background were either shown in contexts with a focus on problems of family life or not at all.

This result cannot be related to previous findings, as the category has not been part of previous studies.

Category 12: Location of broadcast (table C. 13)

In this category it was coded where the plot or story of the broadcast was mainly located.

More than half of the children shown lived in the states of former West Germany or Berlin (51.4 per cent, $n = 38$). Only one child (1.4 per cent) lived in one of the federal states of former East Germany. For more than one third of the children (36.5 per cent, $n = 27$) this category was "other and not recognisable". This category summarised (through recoding) the original categories "other" and "not recognisable". For another 10.8 per cent ($n = 8$) of the children shown this category was not applicable.

Chi-square ($X^2 = 19.168$; $df = 3$, $p < 0.000$) seemed to indicate a difference between special feature week and high-rating programmes. With an expected count of less than five for 50 per cent of the cells, however, this statistic is only of limited use. The standardised residuals reached 2.3 in the subcategory "not applicable" in the special feature week and -2.1 in the high-rating programmes. In the subcategory "other and not recognisable", the standardised residuals reached -2.0 in the special feature week and 1.8 in the high-rating programmes.

Descriptively, there was an overall tendency to show families from states of former West Germany or Berlin in both programme subsets.

Interpreting these results, it should be taken into account that on the one hand, all differences could be due to chance, as expected counts for the chi-square were too low in half of the cells. On the other hand, it is not surprising that there were more children coded in the subcategory "other or not recognisable" in the high-rating programmes, because these included foreign productions where broadcasts were located in the US for example. Foreign broadcasts, in contrast, were not part of the special feature week. Children from one of the federal states of former East Germany were nevertheless scarce with only one occurrence in broadcast ID 58000 "Tatort: Tödliche Habgier".

This confirms Scherer et al.'s findings (2005, p. 119) for series on German television, which they found to be located in the states of former West Germany or Berlin in 80 per cent of cases.

Category 13: City of residence (table C. 14)

In this category the size of the family's main city of residence was coded.

Almost half of the children shown (44.6 per cent, $n = 33$) lived in a city with more than 100 000 inhabitants. 14.9 per cent ($n = 11$) of the children shown lived in a rural area or village, and 9.5 per cent ($n = 7$) lived in a town with up to 100 000 inhabitants. For almost a quarter of the children shown (24.3 per cent, $n = 18$) this category was not recognisable and for another 6.8 per cent ($n = 5$) it was not applicable.

Chi-square ($X^2 = 18.614$; $df = 4$, $p < 0.001$) seemed to indicate a difference between special feature week and high-rating programmes. With an expected count of less than five for 50 per cent of the cells, however, this statistic is only of limited use. The standardised residuals reached 2.2 in the subcategory "town" in the special feature week as compared with -2.0 in the high-rating programmes ($n = 0$). Thus, considerably more children lived in towns in the special feature week. Conversely, standardised residuals of the codings for the subcategory "city" reached -1.8 in the special feature week and 1.6 in the high-rating programmes. Thus, considerably more children lived in cities in the high-rating programmes.

There seemed to be a tendency towards showing children in towns rather than cities in the special feature week and in cities rather than in towns in the high-rating programmes. Nevertheless, this category was "not recognisable" or "not applicable" for almost one third of the children shown (31.4 per cent, $n = 23$), so that this information seemed not to be of central interest in the current sample. It should be noted, though, that all seven children living in a town were shown in the same non-fictional

broadcast, ID 6000 "Was Hänschen nicht lernt", because this programme presented the different living situations of several families in the same town.

The result confirms Scherer et al.'s findings (2005, p. 117) for series on German television where 60 per cent of families shown lived in cities.

Interpreting these results, it should again be taken into account that all differences could be coincidental, as expected counts for the chi-square were too low in half of the cells. One can cautiously conclude, though, that rural life in general was of less interest in both programme subsets. A focus on cities in the high-rating programmes might be due to a presumed audience preference for urban lifestyle by television editors.

Category 14: Type of residence, single or most luxurious (table C. 15)

Part of Index 1: Social status (table C. 98)

In this category the nature of the family's residence was coded. If the family had only one residence, it was coded here. If the family had more than one residence, the most luxurious one was coded here.

Almost one third of the children shown (29.7 per cent, $n = 22$) lived in a single family house. This category summarised (through recoding) the original categories "single-family detached house" and "large estate, villa". Another 23 per cent ($n = 17$) of the children shown lived in a flat. This category summarised (through recoding) the original categories "block of flats" and "flat in multi-family house". Only 1.4 per cent ($n = 1$) lived in other types of residences, while the remaining subcategories ("apartment, loft" and "terraced house") were never coded. For most of the children shown (31.1 per cent, $n = 23$) this subcategory was not applicable and for another 14.9 per cent ($n = 11$) it was not recognisable in which type of residence the child lived.

Chi-square ($X^2 = 19.824$; $df = 4$, $p < 0.001$) seemed to indicate a difference between special feature week and high-rating programmes. With an expected count of less than five for 30 per cent of the cells, however, this statistic is only of limited use. The standardised residuals in the subcategory "single family house" reached -1.5 in the special feature week as compared with 1.4 in the high-rating programmes. A second difference was found in the category "not applicable", where standardised residuals reached 1.8 in the special feature week and -1.6 in the high-rating programmes.

On a descriptive level, it turned out that in the special feature week less children than might have been expected lived in a single family house and for more children than expected this category was not applicable. In the high-rating programmes, more children than expected lived in a single family house and the category was not applicable less often than would have been expected.

Interpreting these results, it should again be taken into account that on the one hand, all differences could be due to chance, as expected counts in chi-square were too low in a third of the cells. On the other hand, the count showed that the type of residence seems to be more important for the representation of families in the high-rating programmes. If any residence was shown there, it was slightly more luxurious than in the special feature week. In the current sample, it seemed that children in the special feature week were shown in less luxurious circumstances or in circumstances where the type of residence was not important, possibly because these constructed representations included some broadcasts where difficult family situations were displayed.

This category is part of index 1 "social status". For a description and discussion please see index 1 below.

Category 15: Type of residence, multiple and least luxurious (table C. 16)

Part of Index 1: Social status (table C. 98)

In this category the nature of the family's second residence was coded. If the family had only one residence, this category was not applicable. If the family had more than one residence, the least luxurious one was coded here.

It turned out that none of the 74 children in the sample had more than one residence. In addition to families with more than one residence, for example a summer residence or a country estate, this category would have applied to children sharing their time between parents. This category was not applicable to any of the children shown, which was in line with the result of category 7 "personal situation", where it turned out that there were no children at all presented sharing their time to equal amounts with both parents taking turns, which would have been one possible explanation for a multiple residence.

In both programme subsets neither wealthy families with multiple residences nor children sharing their time between parents were shown. In the current sample, the absence of multiple residences could carefully be interpreted in line with the results from categories 5 "family composition" and 6 "gender distribution", where uniform and usual representations of family life dominated.

This category is part of index 1 "social status". For a description and discussion please see index 1 below.

Category 16: Type of atmosphere in single or most luxurious residence (table C. 17)

Part of Index 1: Social status (table C. 98)

In this category the atmosphere of the family's residence was coded. If the family had only one residence, it was coded here.

Almost half of the children shown (45.9 per cent, $n = 34$) lived in a middle-class atmosphere. Only 9.5 per cent ($n = 7$) lived in a poor atmosphere, and two children (2.7 per cent) were shown as living in a luxurious environment. For 10.8 per cent ($n = 8$) of the children shown this category was not recognisable and for almost one third (31.1 per cent, $n = 23$) it was not applicable. The remaining subcategories ("alternative atmosphere" and "other") were never coded.

Chi-square ($X^2 = 15.277$; $df = 4$, $p < 0.004$) seemed to indicate a difference between special feature week and high-rating programmes. With an expected count of less than five for 60 per cent of the cells, however, this statistic is only of limited use. The standardised residuals, though, reached 1.9 in the subcategory "not applicable" in the special feature week and -1.6 in the high-rating programmes. These results were parallel to the coding in category 14 "type of residence". This necessarily had to be this way as it is obvious that for families where there was no information at all given on the type of residence there could not be information given on the type of atmosphere within a residence.

Descriptively, it should be noted that there were fewer children shown living in a poor atmosphere in the special feature week (standardised residual -1.8) and slightly more in the high-rating programmes (standardised residual 1.6). The seven children living in residences with a poor atmosphere actually occurred in non-fictional high-rating programmes exclusively, these were family ID 16010 "Extra – Das RTL-Magazin" and ID 31010 "Raus aus den Schulden". The same was true for children living in residences with a luxurious atmosphere: There were only two children from fictional high-rating programmes (family ID 52010 "Der Wixxer") and none in the special feature.

These results indicate an emphasis on middle class representation, while alternative types of atmosphere did not occur at all. In the constructed representation this was even more striking, because children there were shown in middle class atmospheres only, all other cases being not recognisable. The results also indicate an emphasis on representations of problematic family situations in non-fictional high-rating programmes, while the only luxurious representations came from a fictional high-rating programme.

This category is part of index 1 "social status". For a description and discussion please see index 1 below.

Category 17: Children's bedroom in first residence (table C. 18 and D. 18)

Part of Index 1: Social status (table C. 98)

In this category it was coded whether each child had their own bedroom in the family's only or most luxurious residence.

12.2 per cent (n = 9) of the children shown had their own bedroom in the family's only residence, while 13.5 per cent did not. The remaining subcategories ("no children's bedroom at all" and "other") were never coded. For a vast majority of children, though, this category was either not recognisable (43.2 per cent, n = 32) or not applicable (31.1 per cent, n = 23).

Chi-square ($X^2 = 15.744$; $df = 3$, $p < 0.001$) seemed to indicate a difference between special feature week and high-rating programmes. With an expected count of less than five for 37.5 per cent of the cells, however, this statistic is only of limited use. The standardised residuals reached -2.1 in the subcategory "no, not all" in the special feature week as compared with 1.9 in the high-rating programmes. The standardised residuals reached 1.8 in the subcategory "not applicable" in the special feature week as compared with -1.6 in the high-rating programmes. The high frequency of "not applicable" coding in the special feature week, though, is in line with the results of categories 14 "type of residence" and 16 "type of atmosphere". For those children for whom there was no information at all given on the type of residence in the categories above, this category on the children's bedroom was necessarily not applicable.

Descriptively it should be noted, that there seemed to be a tendency to give insufficient information on the existence of a child's bedroom in both programme subsets. A significant difference between fictional and non-fictional programmes was indicated by the chi-square ($X^2 = 18.644$; $df = 3$, $p < 0.000$, see Appendix D, result tables fictional / nonfictional, table D.18, on CD only). Children living in residences where children had to share bedrooms came from the high-rating programmes, broadcast ID 31000 "Raus aus den Schulden", and 32000 "Die Super Nanny", both non-fictional broadcasts presenting large families with five children each. This situation was never shown in the special feature week nor in any fictional broadcast.

Interpreting these results, it should again be taken into account that differences between programme subsets could be coincidental, as expected counts for chi-square were too low in more than a third of the cells. Generally, as information on the topic was given for only a fifth of the children, the existence of a child's bedroom did not seem to be a central feature of family representations in both programme subsets. Children having to share bedrooms were only shown in advisory formats with a focus on family problems in the high-rating programmes.

This category is part of index 1 "social status". For a description and discussion please see index 1 below.

Category 18: Furniture, atmosphere in multiple or least luxurious (table C. 19)

Part of Index 1: Social status (table C. 98)

In this category the atmosphere of the family's second residence was coded. If the family had only one residence, this category was not applicable.

As none of the children shown had more than one residence, this category turned out to be obsolete.

Category 19: Children's bedroom in multiple residence (table C. 20)

Part of Index 1: Social status (table C. 98)

In this category it was coded whether each child had their own bedroom in the family's second or least luxurious residence.

As none of the children shown lived in more than one residence, this category turned out to be obsolete.

Considering the results from categories 14 to 19, there was surprisingly little information recognisable on a feature so central as families' housing in both programme subsets.

Category 20: Car, single (table C. 21)

Part of Index 1: Social status (table C. 98)

In this category the type of the family's car was coded. In case the family possessed only one car, the type was coded here. In case the family possessed more than one car, the most valuable one was coded here.

Where there was a car, it was a used car or even a "rust bucket" for most of the children shown (10.8 per cent, $n = 8$). 5.4 per cent ($n = 4$) of the children shown lived in families with a van, and 2.7 per cent ($n = 2$) in families with a medium sized vehicle. The remaining subcategories ("no car", "small family car", "executive car/luxury car/SUV", "limousine with driver", "sports car, two-seater, classic car, veteran car" and "other") were never coded. For more than half of the children shown (51.4 per cent, $n = 38$) this category was not recognisable. This category summarised (through recoding) the original categories "not recognisable whether the family has any car" and "not recognisable which car the family has". For another 28.4 per cent of the children shown ($n = 21$) it was not applicable.

Chi-square ($X^2 = 16.378$; $df = 5$, $p < 0.006$) seemed to indicate a difference between special feature week and high-rating programmes. With an expected count of less than five for 66.7 per cent of the cells, however, this statistic is only of limited use. The standardised residuals reached 2.2 in the

subcategory "not applicable" in the special feature week as compared with -1.9 in the high-rating programmes.

On a descriptive level, again, there was less information given in the special feature week than in the high-rating programmes. Nevertheless, more than half of the overall coding was "not recognisable" and almost another third "not applicable". This left only a fifth of children where the type of car was recognisable at all.

Interpreting these results, it can be concluded that information on the type of a family's car was not central in the representation of family life. Remarkably enough, though, there were no children at all where the family recognisably did not own a car, neither in the constructed representations of the special feature week nor in the coincidental representations in the high-rating programmes.

This category is part of index 1 "social status". For a description and discussion please see index 1 below.

Category 21: Car, multiple (table C. 22)

Part of Index 1: Social status (table C. 98)

In this category the type of the family's second car was coded. In case the family possessed no car or only one car, this category was not applicable.

For 71 out of 74 children this subcategory was not applicable, therefore this category was obsolete.

Category 22.1: Gainful employment, mother (table C. 23)

Categories 22 to 25 and 58 to 61: form group "gainful employment"

In this category it was coded for the mother whether she was currently gainfully employed.

Almost half of the children (41.9 per cent, $n = 31$) shown lived with a mother who was not gainfully employed, whereas 24.3 per cent ($n = 18$) lived with a mother who was. For a quarter of the children shown (24.3 per cent, $n = 18$) it was not recognisable whether the mother was gainfully employed and for 9.5 per cent ($n = 7$) this category was not applicable.

Chi-square ($X^2 = 5.707$; $df = 3$, $p < 0.127$) did not seem to indicate a difference between special feature week and high-rating programmes. With an expected count of less than five for 25 per cent of the cells, however, this statistic is only of limited use. The standardised residuals reached 1.4 in the subcategory "mother is gainfully employed" in the special feature week as compared with -1.3 in the high-rating programmes.

While in the special feature week children with mothers being gainfully employed and those with mothers not being gainfully employed were shown in almost equal proportions, there was an emphasis on showing children whose mother was not gainfully employed in the high-rating programmes. A look at context revealed that even those children who lived with a single mother were likely to be shown with mothers for whom no gainful employment was either shown or recognisable, with two exceptions from the special feature week, namely family IDs 2010 from "Die andere Hälfte des Glücks" and 10010 from "Beckmann").

These findings indicate that, at least in the current sample, broadcasters of high-rating programmes were mostly not interested in showing mothers being gainfully employed, not even when the children lived with a single mother.

Category 22.2: Gainful employment, father (table C. 24)

In this category it was coded for the father whether he was currently gainfully employed.

More than half of the children shown (62.2 per cent, $n = 46$) lived with a father who was gainfully employed. For 14.9 per cent ($n = 11$) of the children shown it was not recognisable whether the father was gainfully employed and for 23 per cent ($n = 17$) of the children shown this category was not applicable. The remaining subcategory ("father is currently not gainfully employed") was never coded.

Chi-square ($X^2 = 9.996$; $df = 2$, $p < 0.007$) indicated a difference between special feature week and high-rating programmes. The standardised residuals reached -1.4 in the subcategory "father is gainfully employed" in the special feature week as compared with 1.3 in the high-rating programmes.

Descriptively, the results indicated an emphasis on showing children with fathers who were gainfully employed, this emphasis being even stronger in the high-rating programmes. Remarkably, there were no children shown with fathers who were not gainfully employed, not even those living with a single father, and not even in the special feature week.

These findings indicate that, at least in the current sample, broadcasters were mostly not interested in showing unemployed fathers and potential problems related to this. Surprisingly, this picture emerged for the special feature week as well as for the high-rating programmes.

This category is part of the group of categories referring to "gainful employment". For a description and discussion of the findings for all categories in this group, please see category 61 below.

Category 23.1: Type of occupation, mother (table C. 25)

Part of Index 1: Social status (table C. 98)

In this category the child's mother's type of occupation was coded.

Almost half of the children shown (41.9 per cent, $n = 31$) lived with a mother who was a housewife. 10.8 per cent of the children shown had a mother who was a white collar worker ($n = 8$), 6.8 per cent ($n = 5$) had a mother who was self-employed and for 2.7 per cent ($n = 2$) other occupations were shown. 28.4 per cent ($n = 21$) of the children shown had a mother whose type of occupation was not recognisable, and for another 9.5 per cent ($n = 7$) this category was not applicable. The remaining subcategories ("pupil", "apprentice", "student", "blue collar worker", "civil servant", and "pensioner") were never coded (for detailed explanation of types of occupation please see VII. A. "Codebook").

Chi-square ($X^2 = 9.553$; $df = 5$, $p < 0.089$) did not seem to indicate a difference between special feature week and high-rating programmes. With an expected count of less than five for 66.7 per cent of the cells, however, this statistic is only of limited use. The standardised residuals reached 1.9 in the subcategory "self-employed" in the special feature week as compared with -1.7 in the high-rating programmes.

Thus, the descriptive results indicated an emphasis on mothers as housewives or not giving much information on the topic. When mothers were shown as being gainfully employed at all, they occupied jobs with a good reputation and did not work as blue collar workers for example.

Once more, when interpreting these results, it should be taken into account that all differences between programme subsets could be due to chance, as expected counts for the chi-square were too low in more than half of the cells. The frequency of self-employed mothers in the special feature week, too, should be interpreted cautiously. The count showed five children from three families, occurring in talk shows exclusively in the special feature week (broadcast ID 3000 "Christiansen", Jette Joop, and broadcast ID 7000 "Frag' doch mal die Maus", Christine Neubauer, and broadcast ID 8000 "Ich stelle mich"), two of them more or less celebrities. None of these families were featured in detail, but only seen and heard on a talk show.

The representations of mothers' occupations in both programme subsets could be summed up as being either "housewife" or not important enough to give detailed information on the subject. For the coincidental as well as for the purposefully constructed picture this means that mothers' occupations were shown uniformly and traditionally: Mothers stayed at home or their occupation did not matter much, at least in the current sample. The findings indicate an emphasis on representations where the mothers' type of occupation did not matter.

Category 23.2: Type of occupation, father (table C. 26)

Part of Index 1: Social status (table C. 98)

In this category the child's father's type of occupation was coded.

More than one third of the children shown (39.2 per cent, $n = 29$) had a father who was a white collar worker whereas 6.8 per cent ($n = 5$) had a father who was self-employed. 5.4 per cent of the children shown ($n = 4$) lived in a family where the father was a civil servant and the same number of children shown had a father with an occupation codes as "other". For 20.3 per cent ($n = 15$) of the children shown it was not recognisable which type of occupation the father had and for almost a quarter of the children shown (23 per cent, $n = 17$) this category was not applicable. The remaining subcategories ("pupil", "apprentice", "student", "blue collar worker", and "pensioner") were never coded (for detailed explanation of types of occupation please see Appendix A, codebook).

Chi-square ($X^2 = 15.828$; $df = 5$, $p < 0.007$) seemed to indicate a difference between special feature week and high-rating programmes. With an expected count of less than five for 50 per cent of the cells, however, this statistic is only of limited use. The standardised residuals reached -1.6 in the subcategory "white-collar worker" in the special feature week as compared with 1.5 in the high-rating programmes. The standardised residuals reached 1.6 in the subcategory "not applicable" in the special feature week as compared with -1.4 in the high-rating programmes.

There were even more children shown for whose fathers' (43.3 per cent) than for whose mothers (37.9 per cent) there was insufficient information given on the type of occupation. There was not much more variety shown in the range of occupations, only the category "civil servant" was coded additionally when compared to the mothers' range of occupations. This subcategory applied to four children from two families with the father being a civil servant, one from the special feature week (family ID 6010 "Was Hänschen nicht lernt") and one from the high-rating programmes (ID 43010 "Alarm für Cobra 11 – Die Autobahnpolizei").

Overall, in the current sample, fathers with white-collar jobs were most frequently shown. In the high-rating programmes more white-collar workers were shown than might have been expected. The fact that there were fewer white collar workers shown in the special feature week did not result in a wider variety of types of occupations shown, but resulted in more "not recognisable" (standardised residual 1.3) and "not applicable" (standardised residual 1.6) cases than would have been expected.

Interpreting these results, it should be taken into account that all differences between programme subsets could be coincidental, as expected counts for the chi-square were too low in half of the cells. Cautiously, it could be concluded, though, that in the current sample the representations of types of occupations of fathers tended to be uniform, if recognisable at all. This observation was even stronger in the coincidentally composed representations than in the high-rating programmes.

This category is part of index 1 "social status". For a description and discussion please see index 1 below.

This category additionally is part of the group of categories referring to "gainful employment ". For a description and discussion of the findings for all categories in this group, please see category 61 below.

Category 24.1: Position at work, mother (table C. 27)

Part of Index 1: Social status (table C. 98)

In this category the child's mother's position at work was coded.

8.1 per cent of the children shown ($n = 6$) had a mother who was working as an executive, 5.4 per cent ($n = 4$) had a mother in a middle position, for 1.4 per cent ($n = 1$) of the children shown "other" was coded. For 28.4 per cent ($n = 21$) of the children shown it was not recognisable which position at work the mother had and for more than half of the children (56.8 per cent, $n = 42$) this category was not applicable. The remaining subcategory ("lower position") was never coded.

Chi-square ($X^2 = 13.580$; $df = 4$, $p < 0.009$) seemed to indicate a difference between special feature week and high-rating programmes. With an expected count of less than five for 60 per cent of the cells, however, this statistic is only of limited use.

When the children shown had mothers who were gainfully employed at all, there was a tendency to show them in a middle position or as an executive in the special feature week. The four children shown with a mother in a middle position were all from one family, though, which was family ID 10010 "Beckmann". The six children shown with a mother as an executive were from four families, namely family ID 2010 "Die andere Hälfte des Glücks", ID 7020 "Christiansen", ID 8040 "Ich stelle mich" from the special feature week and ID 26030 "Grey's Anatomy" from the high-rating programmes. The high frequency of children for whom this category was not applicable coincided, of course, with the high frequency of children shown with mothers who were either not gainfully employed or where there was insufficient information given on the topic (see category 22.1 "gainful employment, mother"). For ten children out of 33 shown in the special feature week this category was recognisable at all. In the high-rating programmes, there was only one child for whom this category could be coded, for all others "not recognisable" or "not applicable" was coded.

The descriptive results indicate an emphasis on children shown either with mothers working in good positions or on giving insufficient information on the subject. The category did not seem to be of central importance for the representation of family life.

This category is part of index 1 "social status". For a description and discussion please see index 1 below.

This category additionally is part of the group of categories referring to "gainful employment ". For a description and discussion of the findings for all categories in this group, please see category 61 below.

Category 24.2: Position at work, father (table C. 28)

Part of Index 1: Social status (table C. 98)

In this category the child's father's position at work was coded.

9.5 per cent of the children ($n = 7$) were shown with a father working in a lower position, 8.1 per cent ($n = 6$) with a father as an executive, and 5.4 per cent ($n = 4$) with a father in a middle position. The subcategory "other" was coded twice (2.7 per cent). For more than half of the children shown (51.4 per cent, $n = 38$) it was not recognisable which position at work the father occupied and for almost another quarter (23 per cent, $n = 17$) this category was not applicable.

Chi-square ($X^2 = 18.000$; $df = 5$, $p < 0.03$) seemed to indicate a difference between special feature week and high-rating programmes. With an expected count of less than five for 66.7 per cent of the cells, however, this statistic is only of limited use. The standardised residuals reached -1.8 in the subcategory "lower position" in the special feature week as compared with 1.6 in the high-rating programmes.

Overall, there was a tendency in the current sample to give insufficient information on this subject of father's position at work. Where the category could be coded, there was a tendency to show children with fathers in lower positions and as executives in almost equal proportions, in middle positions slightly less often. Children with fathers in lower positions were shown in non-fictional broadcasts from the high-rating programmes only: These were family ID 31010 "Raus aus den Schulden", and family ID 11010 "Helfer mit Herz". Interestingly enough, in the special feature week, there was only one child shown whose father's position at work was recognisable, namely family ID 7030 "Christiansen", a talk show where there was not much more information on the family given than this. For the purposeful construction of family representations in the special feature week this meant that this aspect was clearly neglected, while in the coincidental representations from the high-rating programmes the different types of position at work were more evenly distributed. Children with fathers working in lower positions were shown in programmes focusing on problematic family surroundings, though.

When comparing frequency of children whose mothers' and fathers' position at work was recognisable, the following picture emerged: For the majority of children, their parents' position at work was "not recognisable" or "not applicable". But if there was sufficient information given, this was the case for the

mothers of ten children out of 33 in the special feature week and for one child out of 41 in the high-rating programmes. For fathers, this was the case for one child out of 33 children in the special feature week and for 18 out of 41 in the high-rating programmes. The reasons for this might be that in the constructed representations of the special feature week there possibly was an explicit and desired focus on working mothers, and therefore more information was given. The high-rating programmes in the current sample obviously had no such focus. This assumption is supported by the outcomes in category 22.1., "gainful employment", where the share of working mothers was higher in the special feature week.

This category is part of index 1 "social status". For a description and discussion please see index 1 below.

This category additionally is part of the group of categories referring to "gainful employment ". For a description and discussion of the findings for all categories in this group, please see category 61 below.

Category 25.1: Level of formal education, mother (table C. 29)

Part of 1: Social status (table C. 98)

In this category, the level of formal education of the mother was coded. In case of doubt as to the correct category, the higher category was preferred.

8.1 per cent (n = 6) of the children were shown with a mother who had a high level of formal education, 4.1 per cent (n = 3) with an average level, and 2.7 (n = 2) with a low level or no formal education at all. For the majority of children shown (67.6 per cent, n = 50) it was not recognisable which level of formal education the mother had. For another 17.6 per cent (n = 13) this category was not applicable.

Chi-square ($X^2 = 5.152$; $df = 4$, $p < 0.272$) seemed to indicate no difference between special feature week and high-rating programmes, With an expected count of less than five for 60 per cent of the cells, however, this statistic is only of limited use.

In the current sample, there was an overall tendency to give insufficient information on the level of the mothers' formal education to code this category in both programme subsets. When comparing the overall coding of recognisable cases, it turned out that this category could be coded for only seven out of 33 children in the special feature week and for only four out of 41 in the high-rating programmes, but no clear picture emerged. The two children whose mother was shown with a low level of education came from one family in the special feature week (family ID 6040 "Was Hänschen nicht lernt") in a documentary on problematic family environments especially focusing on the children's success in educational systems. The three children whose mother was shown with an average level of education

came from two families, one from the special feature week (family ID 2010 "Die andere Hälfte des Glücks") and the other from the high-rating programmes (family ID 11010 "Helfer mit Herz"). The six children with a mother who was shown with a high level of education came from three families, two from the special feature week (one from family ID 1020 "Tatort: Das namenlose Mädchen" and three from family ID 8040 "Ich stelle mich") and one from the high-rating programmes (family ID 40010 from "Nichts ist vergessen").

Overall, in the current sample, results indicate tendency not to give sufficient information on the level of the mothers' formal education. If it was at all recognisable, a high level of education was shown more often than low or average levels. This coincided with the coding from category 24.1., where mothers occupied rather good jobs, if this was recognisable at all. Considering the small cell frequencies, however, any conclusions can only be tentative.

This category is part of index 1 "social status". For a description and discussion please see index 1 below.

This category additionally is part of the group of categories referring to "gainful employment". For a description and discussion of the findings for all categories in this group, please see category 61 below.

Category 25.2: Level of formal education, father (table C. 30)

Part of Index 1: Social status (table C. 98)

In this category, the level of formal education of the father was coded. In case of doubt as to the correct category, the higher category was preferred.

12.2 per cent ($n = 9$) of the children were shown with a father who had an average level of education and 6.8 per cent ($n = 5$) with a father who had a high level of formal education. The remaining subcategory ("low level of formal education") was never coded. For more than half of the children shown (58.1 per cent, $n = 43$) the fathers' level of education was not recognisable, for almost another quarter (23 per cent, $n = 17$) this category was not applicable.

Chi-square ($X^2 = 7.826$; $df = 3$, $p < 0.5$) was marginally significant, indicating some difference between special feature week and high-rating programmes. With an expected count of less than five for 50 per cent of the cells, however, this statistic is only of limited use.

Descriptively, there was an overall tendency noticeable towards giving insufficient information on this topic in both programme subsets. When it was possible to recognise this category, no clear picture emerged. There were less children with fathers with an average level of formal education shown in the special feature week than might have been expected, i.e. none at all as compared with nine in the

high-rating programmes. Of those nine children whose fathers were shown with an average level of formal education, there were two from the special feature week (family ID 1010 "Tatort: Das namenlose Mädchen") and seven from the high-rating programmes, namely family ID 52010 "Der Wixxer" and five children from family ID "Die Super Nanny". Of those five children whose fathers were shown with a high level of formal education there was only one from the special feature week (family ID 7030 "Christiansen") and four children from the high-rating programmes (two from family ID 25010 "Desperate Housewives" and two from family ID 12010 "Gute Zeiten, schlechte Zeiten").

As for the mothers in category 25.1, there was only a low frequency of children shown for whom sufficient information was given on their fathers' level of formal education. Overall, in the current sample, the fathers' levels of formal education did not seem to matter much in the construction of family representations. This was even more obvious in the purposefully constructed representations of the special feature week, although, interpreting these results, it should be taken into account that all differences between programme subsets could be coincidental, as expected counts for the chi-square were too low for half of the cells. In the high-rating programmes, children with a father who had an average level of education predominated. The complete absence of children with a father who had a low level of education suggests that problematic situations possibly resulting from this fact are neglected in both programme subsets. Considering the small cell frequencies, however, any conclusions can only be tentative.

This category is part of index 1 "social status". For a description and discussion please see index 1 below.

This category additionally is part of the group of categories referring to "gainful employment ". For a description and discussion of the findings for all categories in this group, please see category 61 below.

Category 26: Child care / responsibility (table C. 31)

This category referred to who took care of the child during the week.

More than half of the children (55.4 per cent, $n = 41$) were shown in mixed child care situations, a subcategory that was explicated as a mixture of different forms of child care, no matter which form (for example, kindergarten or school in the morning and the mother in the afternoon. (For an exhaustive explication please see Appendix A, codebook). For a quarter of the children shown (25.7 per cent, $n = 19$) this category was not recognisable, for another 14.9 per cent ($n = 11$) it was not applicable. Only 4.1 per cent of the children shown ($n = 3$) were looked after exclusively by their mothers. The remaining subcategories were never coded ("father", "father and mother equally", "external day-care mother", "external pedagogical institution", "the child's siblings", "grandfather", "grandmother", and "nanny").

Chi-square ($X^2 = 8.428$; $df = 3$, $p < 0.038$) seemed to indicate a difference between special feature week and high-rating programmes. With an expected count of less than five for 37.5 per cent of the cells, however, this statistic is only of limited use.

Descriptively, mixed child care situations were represented as the most common situation in both programme subsets. However, for more than a third of the children there was insufficient information given on the subject to identify the situation reliably.

Interestingly, there were no children at all represented whose father was, if only shared with the mother, responsible for child care. Nor were any children shown for whose care other people than the mother or a mixed child care was responsible.

Thus, descriptive results indicated an emphasis on mixed child care situations shown as the most common situation for children. This is surprising, as 41.9 per cent of the children lived with a mother who was not gainfully employed, which means that even when the mother was not working outside the house, mixed child care was presented as a common situation. Fathers and other people were excluded from the representation of child care responsibility in the current sample; likewise, childcare was never shown as the shared responsibility of both parents.

However, additional information on the age of the children shown is crucial for the description of this category. When taking a closer look at the children whose mother alone ($n = 3$) was responsible for the child care, it turned out that two of the three children were babies and the third is between three and five years old. This means that none of the babies were looked after in mixed child care. When taking a closer look at the children who were shown in mixed child care situations ($n = 41$), it turned out that only three children were between three and five years old (out of eleven in total, see category 2 "age of child"), all others were older than six years, thus were schoolchildren. As by definition, this is a mixed child care situation, this was not surprising.

The descriptive results indicated an emphasis on children in mixed child care situations only when the children were six years and older. Younger children were either looked after by their mothers or there was insufficient information given on the subject to identify the situation reliably. Interestingly, fathers were not at all shown as persons taking care of children. Considering the small cell frequencies, however, any conclusions can only be tentative.

The current study's finding confirms findings by Hannover & Birkenstock (2005, p. 135 and 139) who reported in their material that kindergarten and other external child care was virtually non-existent in fictional as well as non-fictional programmes.

Category 27: Child care / organisation (table C. 32)**Part of Index 5: Organisation of family life (table C. 102)**

Here it was coded who, among the persons involved in parenting, was responsible for organising child care. This referred to the person who, for instance, arranged for substitution in case the usual form of child care was unavailable. If the child was taken care of outside the home, this also referred to the person having contact with the child minder or kindergarten/nursery.

For more than one third of the children shown (36.5 per cent, $n = 27$) the mother organised child care. Only for 4.1 per cent ($n = 3$) the father was shown as the person responsible for the organisation of child care and for just 1.4 per cent of the children ($n = 1$) both parents together were responsible. For 41.9 per cent of the children shown this category was not recognisable and for another 16.2 per cent ($n = 12$) it was not applicable. The remaining subcategories were never coded ("both parents in turn", "grandfather", "grandmother" and "other").

Chi-square ($X^2 = 15.978$; $df = 4$, $p < 0.003$) seemed to indicate a difference between special feature week and high-rating programmes. With an expected count of less than five for 40 per cent of the cells, however, this statistic is only of limited use.

The descriptive results indicate tendency not to give sufficient information or on mothers as being responsible for the organisation of child care. Children with fathers being responsible all were shown as living with a single father in a high-rating programme (see category 5 "family composition), namely in family ID 45011 "CSI: Den Tätern auf der Spur", and in family ID 52010 "Der Wixxer").

These results cannot be related to previous results, as this category has not been covered in previous studies.

This category is part of index 5 "organisation of family life". For a description and discussion please see index 5 below.

Category 28: Children's homework, organisation (table C. 33)**Part of Index 5: Organisation of family life (table C. 102)**

In this category it was coded who made sure that the child or at least one of the children did their homework, for instance by asking whether homework assignments had been done, possibly asking for proof, controlling assignments, helping with preparing for tests and exams.

For 2.7 per cent of the children shown ($n = 2$) the mother took care of the child's homework, for 1.4 ($n = 1$) per cent other people took care and also in 1.4 per cent ($n = 1$) no one took care of the children's homework. For the vast majority of children shown it was either not recognisable who took care (56.8

per cent, $n = 42$) or this category was not even applicable (37.8 per cent, $n = 28$). The remaining subcategories ("father", "parents in turn", and "siblings") were never coded.

Chi-square ($X^2 = 15.121$; $df = 4$, and $p < 0.004$) seemed to indicate a difference between special feature week and high-rating programmes. With an expected count of less than five for 60 per cent of the cells, however, this statistic is only of limited use.

The descriptive results indicated atendency not to give sufficient information on this topic in both programme subsets in the current sample. Due to small cell frequencies, no clear picture emerged. Nevertheless, it was interesting, that, if shown at all, all children ($n = 4$) whose homework was taken care of by an adult, were shown with a mother taking care in the special feature week, and none with a father taking care or in the high-rating programmes.

These results cannot be related to previous results, because the category has not been part of previous studies.

This category is part of index 5 "organisation of family life". For a description and discussion please see index 5 below.

Category 29.1: Discussion external child care, mother (table C. 34)

In this category, it was coded if and in which way the mother discussed external child care.

Almost half of the children (43.2 per cent, $n = 32$) were shown with mothers who did not discuss external child care at all. Only 2.7 per cent of the children ($n = 2$) were shown with a mother who discussed external child care and did so predominantly as an educational measure and 1.4 per cent ($n = 1$) with a mother who discussed it as an organisational problem. 21.6 per cent ($n = 16$) were shown with a mother who discussed it in a different way and in 31.1 per cent of cases ($n = 23$) this category was not applicable.

Chi-square ($X^2 = 17.217$; $df = 4$, $p < 0.002$) seemed to indicate a difference between special feature week and high-rating programmes. With an expected count of less than five for 40 per cent of the cells, however, this statistic is only of limited use. The standardised residuals reached -2.2 in the subcategory "external child care is not discussed" in the special feature week as compared with 2.0 in the high-rating programmes.

The descriptive results indicated an emphasis on mothers not discussing external child care. It was interesting, though, that there were few children ($n = 6$) shown in the special feature week whose mother could be seen and heard in the broadcast, but did not discuss external child care. Perhaps this

could be due to the fact that these programmes were specially designed to capture aspects of family life in more detail.

Category 29.2: Discussion of external child care, father (table C. 35)

In this category, it was coded if and in which way the father discussed external child care.

More than half of the children (59.9 per cent, $n = 44$) were shown with fathers who did not discuss external child care at all. Only 4.1 per cent of the children ($n = 3$) were shown with a father who discussed external child care as an organisational problem and 1.4 per cent ($n = 1$) discussed it in a different way. There was no father shown who discussed it as an educational problem. For more than a third of the children shown (35.1 per cent, $n = 26$) this category was not applicable.

Chi-square ($X^2 = 31.164$; $df = 3$, $p < 0.000$) seemed to indicate a difference between special feature week and high-rating programmes. With an expected count of less than five for 50 per cent of the cells, however, this statistic is only of limited use. The standardised residuals reached -2.6 in the subcategory "external child care is not discussed" in the special feature week as compared with 2.4 in the high-rating programmes. They reached 2.8 in the subcategory "not applicable" in the special feature week and -2.5 in the high-rating programmes.

As for mothers in category 29.1., for fathers, too, the subcategory "external child care is not discussed" was coded less often than might have been expected in the special feature week and more often in the high-rating programmes. This again supports the assumption that more detailed discussions on family life would take place in the special feature week. Contrary to that, this category was coded as "not applicable" more often in the special feature week than would have been expected and less often in the high-rating programmes.

The descriptive results indicated an emphasis on fathers not discussing external child care. If external child care was at all discussed by fathers, this was shown in the special feature week. There were no children shown whose fathers discussed external child care in the high-rating programmes. In the special feature week external child care was discussed by fathers as an organisational problem (one child from family ID 1010 "Tatort. Das namenlose Mädchen") and in a different way (one child from family ID 7010 "Christiansen" and two children from family ID 6010 "Was Hänschen nicht lernt"), but due to small cell frequencies, no further interpretation is undertaken.

These results cannot be related to previous results, because this category has not been part of previous studies.

Category 30: Family's leisure time organisation (table C. 36)

Part of Index 5: Organisation of family life (table C. 102)

Here, it was coded who mainly organised the family's leisure time, that was the person who e. g. administrated a common family calendar, was the contact person for making arrangements, chose places of excursions and types of leisure activities.

For 12.2 per cent of the children shown (n = 9) the family's leisure time was organised by the mother, for only 1.4 per cent (n = 1) it was organised by the father and for another 1.4 per cent (n = 1) it was organised by someone else ("other"). For more than half of the children shown (55.4 per cent, n = 41) it was not recognisable who organised the family's leisure time and for another 29.7 per cent, n = 22) this category was not applicable. The remaining subcategories ("grandfather", "grandmother", "each family member organises his/her own leisure time", "different family members together", "different family members taking turns" and "nobody") were never coded.

Chi-square ($X^2 = 12.992$; $df = 4$, $p < 0.011$) indicated a relation between programme subset and the type of organisation. With an expected count of less than five for 60 per cent of the cells, however, this statistic is only of limited use. The standardised residuals reached 2.0 in the subcategory "not applicable" in the special feature week as compared with -1.8 in the high-rating programmes.

The descriptive results indicated atendency not to givesufficient information on this subject. It at all recognisable, children were shown with mothers organising the family's leisure time. Interpreting these results, it should be taken into account that all differences between programme subsets could be due to chance, as expected counts for the chi-square were too low in more than half of the cells. It was surprising, though, that there were more children shown in the special feature week for whom this category was "not applicable" than expected, while one might have expected a more detailed representation here. Due to small cell frequencies, no further interpretation is undertaken.

These results cannot be related to previous results, as this category has not been covered in previous studies.

This category is part of index 5 "organisation of family life". For a description and discussion please see index 5 below.

Category 31:Community service (table C. 37)

Categories 31 to 40: form group "leisure time"

This category was designed to capture whether at least one member of the family was involved in community service.

For more than half of the children shown (66.2 per cent, $n = 49$) no member of the family was involved in community service and only for 14.9 per cent ($n = 11$) of children shown at least one member was involved. This category was not applicable for 18.9 per cent ($n = 14$) of the children shown.

Chi-square ($X^2 = 5.755$; $df = 2$, $p < 0.056$) did not indicate a relation between programme subset and the involvement in community service.

The low frequency of "not applicable" coding was due to the coding instruction, which was to code "no" when nothing was seen or heard of community service and to choose the "not applicable" subcategory only in case there was no information at all given on the family, for example in a talk show.

Overall, descriptive results indicated an emphasis on children from families where nobody was involved in community service, which seemed not to be a central issue in the current sample. For those children whose family was involved in community service, no clear picture emerged.

These results cannot be related to previous results, as this category has not been covered in previous studies.

This category is part of the group of categories referring to "leisure time". For a description and discussion of the findings for all categories in this group, please see category 40 below.

Category 32:Joint activities (table C. 38)

This category was designed to capture whether parents and children pursued joint activities.

For more than half of the children shown (54.1 per cent, $n = 40$) no joint activity was seen or mentioned. Almost a quarter of the children shown (23.0 per cent, $n = 17$) did pursue joint activities with their parents and for another 23.0 per cent ($n = 17$) this category was not applicable.

Chi-square ($X^2 = 13.648$; $df = 2$, $p < 0.001$) indicated a relation between programme subset and joint activities. The standardised residuals reached -1.9 in the subcategory "no" in the special feature week as compared with 1.7 in the high-rating programmes.

Again, the low frequency of "not applicable" coding was due to the coding instruction, which was to code "no" when nothing was seen or heard of joint activities and to choose the "not applicable" subcategory only in case there was no information at all given on the family, for example in a talk show.

Overall, descriptive results indicated an emphasis on children from families with no joint activities. In the special feature week the category "no joint activities" was coded less often than would have been expected. This is not surprising, though, as these purposefully designed programmes could have been meant to show more details from family life. As for those children, where there were joint activities no clear picture emerged.

This category is part of the group of categories referring to "leisure time". For a description and discussion of the findings for all categories in this group, please see category 40 below.

Category 33: Music, active (table C. 39)

This category was designed to capture whether music was played together within the family.

Three quarters of the children shown (73 per cent, $n = 54$) did not play music, either an instrument or either singing, either alone or with any member of the family. For all other children shown (27 per cent, $n = 20$), this category was not applicable. The subcategory "yes" was never coded.

Chi-square ($X^2 = 10.255$; $df = 1$, $p < 0.001$) indicated a relation between programme subset and the playing of music together. The standardised residuals reached 2.0 in the subcategory "not applicable" in the special feature week as compared with -1.8 in the high-rating programmes.

Again, the low frequency of "not applicable" coding was due to the coding instruction, which was to code "no" when nothing was seen or heard of playing music together and to choose the "not applicable" subcategory only in case there was no information at all given on the family, for example in a talk show.

Overall, descriptive results indicated an emphasis on children from families where no music was played. In the special feature week, however, the category "not applicable" was coded more often than would have been expected, which was surprising, as one might have expected more detailed information here than in the high-rating programmes.

This category is part of the group of categories referring to "leisure time". For a description and discussion of the findings for all categories in this group, please see category 40 below.

Category 34:Music, passive (table C. 40)

This category was designed to capture whether music was enjoyed together (by the child and any other member of the family).

Three quarters of the children shown (73 per cent, $n = 54$) did not enjoy music together with another member of the family. For all other children (27 per cent, $n = 20$), this category was not applicable. The remaining subcategory ("yes") was never coded.

Chi-square ($X^2 = 10.255$; $df = 1$, $p < 0.001$) indicated a relation between programme subset and the enjoying of music together. The standardised residuals reached 2.0 in the subcategory "not applicable" in the special feature week as compared with -1.8 in the high-rating programmes.

The descriptive results indicated an emphasis on children from families where no music was enjoyed together. As in category 33, more often than would have been expected this category was not applicable in the special feature week, which was surprising, as one might have expected more detailed information here than in the high-rating programmes.

This category is part of the group of categories referring to "leisure time". For a description and discussion of the findings for all categories in this group, please see category 40 below.

Category 35:Sports, active (table C. 41)

This category was designed to capture whether parents and children pursued sports activities together.

Three quarters of the children shown (73 per cent, $n = 54$) did not pursue sports activities with another member of the family. For all other children shown (27 per cent, $n = 20$), this category was not applicable. The remaining subcategory ("yes") was never coded.

Chi-square ($X^2 = 10.255$; $df = 1$, $p < 0.001$) indicated a relation between programme subset and the pursuing of sports activities together. The standardised residuals reached 2.0 in the subcategory "not applicable" in the special feature week as compared with -1.8 in the high-rating programmes.

The descriptive results indicated an emphasis on children from families where no sports activities were pursued together. As in categories 33 and 34, more often than would have been expected this category was not applicable in the special feature week, which was surprising, as one might have expected more detailed information here than in the high-rating programmes.

This category is part of the group of categories referring to "leisure time". For a description and discussion of the findings for all categories in this group, please see category 40 below.

Category 36: Sports, passive (table C. 42)

This category was designed to capture whether parents and children attended sports events together.

Three quarters of the children shown (73 per cent, $n = 54$) did not attend sports events with their parents. For all other children shown (27 per cent, $n = 20$), this category was not applicable. The remaining subcategory ("yes") was never coded.

Chi-square ($X^2 = 10.255$; $df = 1$, $p < 0.001$) indicated a relation between programme subset and the attendance of sports events. The standardised residuals reached 2.0 in the subcategory "not applicable" in the special feature week as compared with -1.8 in the high-rating programmes.

The descriptive results indicated an emphasis on children from families where no sports events were attended together. As in categories 33, 34, and 35, more often than would have been expected this category was not applicable in the special feature week.

Overall, this aspect of family life seemed not to be of interest in the representation of family life in the current sample as it was never shown nor discussed.

This category is part of the group of categories referring to "leisure time". For a description and discussion of the findings for all categories in this group, please see category 40 below.

Category 37: Theatre (table C. 43)

This category was designed to capture whether parents and children attended theatre plays together.

Three quarters of the children shown (73 per cent, $n = 54$) did not attend theatre plays with their parents. For all other children shown (27 per cent, $n = 20$), this category was not applicable. The remaining subcategory ("yes") was never coded.

Chi-square ($X^2 = 10.255$; $df = 1$, $p < 0.001$) indicated a relation between programme subset and the attendance of theatre plays together. The standardised residuals reached 2.0 in the subcategory "not applicable" in the special feature week as compared with -1.8 in the high-rating programmes.

The descriptive results indicated an emphasis on children from families where no theatre plays were attended together. As in categories 33 to 36, more often than might have been expected this category was not applicable in the special feature week.

This category is part of the group of categories referring to "leisure time". For a description and discussion of the findings for all categories in this group, please see category 40 below.

Category 38:Movies (table C. 44)

This category was designed to capture whether parents and children watched movies together at the cinema.

Three quarters of the children shown (73 per cent, $n = 54$) did not watch movies together with their parents. For all other children (shown 27 per cent, $n = 20$), this category was not applicable. The remaining subcategory ("yes") was never coded.

Chi-square ($X^2 = 10.255$; $df = 1$, $p < 0.001$) indicated a relation between programme subset and the watching of movies together. The standardised residuals reached 2.0 in the subcategory "not applicable" in the special feature week and -1.8 in the high-rating programmes.

The descriptive results indicated an emphasis on children from families where no movies were watched together at the cinema. As in categories 33 to 37, more often than might have been expected this category was not applicable in the special feature week.

This category is part of the group of categories referring to "leisure time". For a description and discussion of the findings for all categories in this group, please see category 40 below.

Category 39:Museum (table C. 45)

This category was designed to capture whether parents and children visited museums together.

Three quarters of the children shown (73 per cent, $n = 54$) did not visit museums together with their parents. For all other children shown (27 per cent, $n = 20$), this category was not applicable. The remaining subcategory ("yes") was never coded.

Chi-square ($X^2 = 10.255$; $df = 1$, $p < 0.001$) indicated a relation between programme subset and visiting museums together. The standardised residuals reached 2.0 in the subcategory "not applicable" in the special feature week as compared with -1.8 in the high-rating programmes.

The descriptive results indicated an emphasis on children from families where no museums were visited together. As in categories 33 to 38, more often than might have been expected this category was not applicable in the special feature week.

This category is part of the group of categories referring to "leisure time". For a description and discussion of the findings for all categories in this group, please see category 40 below.

Category 40: Other cultural activities (table C. 46)

This category was designed to capture whether parents and children pursued other cultural activities together.

Three quarters of the children shown (73 per cent, $n = 54$) did not pursue other cultural activities together with their parents. For all other children shown (27 per cent, $n = 20$), this category was not applicable. The remaining subcategory ("yes") was never coded.

Chi-square ($X^2 = 10.255$; $df = 1$, $p < 0.001$) indicated a relation between programme subset and the pursuing of other cultural activities together. The standardised residuals reached 2.0 in the subcategory "not applicable" in the special feature week and -1.8 in the high-rating programmes.

The descriptive results indicated an emphasis on children from families where other cultural activities were pursued together. As in categories 33 to 39, more often than would have been expected this category was not applicable in the special feature week.

Summary and discussion of group of categories "leisure time"

Overall, not much information can be taken from this group of categories except that the representation of families' leisure time activities did not seem to be important in both programme subsets. The descriptive results indicated an emphasis on showing even less content referring to "leisure time" in the constructed representations of the special feature week. This could be due to the fact that this subset of data predominantly comprised non-fictional programmes like shows or talk shows and/or focused on child-rearing problems where there was not much opportunity to show leisure time activities.

Other studies did not collect data on leisure time activities in detail, but focused on atmosphere within families. For the current study one might conclude that for an issue so neglected, a single category asking for any kind of activity might have delivered the same result: There are hardly any family leisure time activities presented.

Category 41:Unbalanced diet (table C. 47)**Part of Index 3: Parental overload****Categories 41 to 51 form group "happiness and satisfaction"**

This category was designed to capture whether indicators for an unbalanced diet in the family could be identified.

For three quarters of the children shown (73 per cent, $n = 54$) no indicators for an unbalanced diet could be identified. For all other children shown (27 per cent, $n = 20$), this category was not applicable. The remaining subcategory ("yes") was never coded.

Chi-square ($X^2 = 10.255$; $df = 1$, $p < 0.001$) indicated a relation between programme subset and indicators for an unbalanced diet. The standardised residuals reached 2.0 in the subcategory "not applicable" in the special feature week as compared with -1.8 in the high-rating programmes.

The descriptive results indicated that the families' diet in this sample was shown either as balanced in the sense of this study's codebook or there was insufficient information given to code this category. Problematic eating habits seemed not to be an important factor of family representations in the current sample. Interestingly, as in categories 33 to 40, more often than might have been expected this category was not applicable in the special feature week. These results cannot be related to previous results, as this category has not been covered in previous studies.

This category is part of the group of categories referring to "happiness and satisfaction". For a description and discussion of the findings for all categories in this group, please see category 51 below.

This category additionally is part of index 3 "parental overload". For a description and discussion please see index 3 below..

Category 42:Inadequate exercise (table C. 48)**Part of Index 3: Parental overload**

This category was designed to capture whether indicators for inadequate exercise in the family could be identified.

For three quarters of the children shown (73 per cent, $n = 54$) no indicators for inadequate exercise could be identified. For all other children shown (27 per cent, $n = 20$), this category was not applicable. The remaining subcategory ("yes") was never coded.

Chi-square ($X^2 = 10.255$; $df = 1$, $p < 0.001$) indicated a relation between programme subset and inadequate exercise. The standardised residuals reached 2.0 in the subcategory "not applicable" in the special feature week as compared with -1.8 in the high-rating programmes.

The descriptive results indicated that the families' exercise in this sample was shown either as balanced in the sense of this study's codebook or there was insufficient information given to code this category. As in categories 33 to 41, more often than would have been expected this category was not applicable in the special feature week.

These findings cannot be related to previous results, as the category has not been covered in previous studies.

This category is part of the group of categories referring to "happiness and satisfaction". For a description and discussion of the findings for all categories in this group, please see category 51 below.

This category additionally is part of index 3 "parental overload". For a description and discussion please see index 3 below.

Category 43: Inadequate attitude towards substance use (table C. 49)

Part of Index 3: Parental overload

This category was designed to capture whether indicators for an inadequate attitude towards substance use in the family could be identified.

For more than half of the children shown (66.2 per cent, $n = 49$) no indicators for an inadequate attitude towards substance use in the family could be identified. For 6.8 per cent of the children shown ($n = 5$), there is an inadequate attitude shown. For a quarter of the children (27 per cent, $n = 20$) this category was not applicable.

Chi-square ($X^2 = 12.733$; $df = 2$, $p < 0.002$) indicated a relation between programme subset and an inadequate attitude towards substance use. With an expected count of less than five for 33.3 per cent of the cells, however, this statistic is only of limited use. The standardised residuals reached 2.0 in the subcategory "not applicable" in the special feature week as compared with -1.8 in the high-rating programmes.

The descriptive results indicated an emphasis on adequate representations towards substance use in the sense of this study's codebook or on giving insufficient information. Hardly ever there was an inadequate attitude towards substance use shown, and if there was, this happened in an advisory format with a focus on problematic family situations (family ID 31010 "Die Super Nanny") in the high-

rating programmes. Problematic habits of substance use, one might cautiously interpret, seemed not to be an important factor of family representations in the current sample. As in categories 33 to 42, more often than would have been expected this category was not applicable in the special feature week.

These findings cannot be related to previous results, as the category has not been covered in previous studies.

This category is part of the group of categories referring to "happiness and satisfaction". For a description and discussion of the findings for all categories in this group, please see category 51 below.

This category additionally is part of index 3 "parental overload". For a description and discussion please see index 3 below.

Category 44: Prevailing mood (table C. 50)

Part of Index 4: General mood (table C. 101)

This category was designed to capture the prevailing mood in the family, guided by the underlying question if the kind of family life shown was desirable.

A quarter of the children shown (27 per cent, $n = 20$) lived in a family with a positive mood, 16.2 per cent ($n = 12$) were shown in families with a negative atmosphere. For 28.4 per cent of the children shown ($n = 21$), this category was not recognisable and for the same number of children (28.4 per cent, $n = 21$) this category was not applicable.

Chi-square ($X^2 = 8.559$; $df = 3$, $p < 0.036$) indicated a relation between programme subset and the prevailing mood in the family. The standardised residuals never reached 2 or more, but came near it with 1.8 in the subcategory "not applicable" in the special feature week and -1.7 in the high-rating programmes.

The descriptive results indicated an emphasis on showing children in families with a positive mood, if there was sufficient information given. For the majority of children, though, a prevailing mood could not be identified. As in categories 33 to 43, more often than would have been expected this category was not applicable in the special feature week. The prevailing mood seemed not to be an important factor of family representations in the current sample.

This category is part of the group of categories referring to "happiness and satisfaction". For a description and discussion of the findings for all categories in this group, please see category 51 below.

This category additionally is part of index 4 "general mood". For a description and discussion please see index 4 below.

Category 45.1: Parents' satisfaction with life, mother (table C. 51)

Part of Index 4: General mood (table C. 101)

This category was designed to capture how satisfied with her life the mother in general was.

10.8 per cent of the children ($n = 8$) were shown with a mother who was satisfied with her own life, 9.5 per cent ($n = 7$) with a mother who was dissatisfied. For half of the children shown (50.0 per cent, $n = 37$) this category was not recognisable, and for another 29.7 per cent ($n = 22$) it was not applicable.

Chi-square ($X^2 = 1.950$; $df = 3$, $p < 0.583$) indicated no relation between programme subset and the mothers' satisfaction with life.

Overall, descriptive results indicated a tendency not to give sufficient information on this topic in both programme subsets. In the rare cases where there was sufficient information given, the representations of children with satisfied and dissatisfied mothers were almost balanced. No clear pattern emerged with regard to the mothers' satisfaction with life.

This category is part of the group of categories referring to "happiness and satisfaction". For a description and discussion of the findings for all categories in this group, please see category 51 below.

This category additionally is part of index 4 "general mood". For a description and discussion please see index 4 below.

Category 45.2: Parents' satisfaction with life, father (table C. 52)

Part of Index 4: General mood (table C. 101)

This category was designed to capture how satisfied with his life the father in general was.

9.5 per cent of the children ($n = 7$) were shown with a father who was satisfied with his own life, and the same number is shown with a father who was dissatisfied. For almost half of the children shown (45.9 per cent, $n = 34$) this category was not recognisable, and for another 35.1 per cent ($n = 26$) it was not applicable.

Chi-square ($X^2 = 13.305$; $df = 3$, $p < 0.004$) indicated a relation between programme subset and the fathers' satisfaction with life. With an expected count of less than five for 50 per cent of the cells, however, this statistic is only of limited use. The standardised residuals reached 1.9 in the subcategory "not applicable" in the special feature week as compared with -1.7 in the high-rating programmes.

Overall, descriptive results indicated a tendency not to give sufficient information on this topic in both programme subsets. More often than would have been expected this category was not applicable in the special feature week. In the rare cases where there was sufficient information given, the representations of children with satisfied and dissatisfied fathers were almost balanced, but no clear pattern emerged. Interestingly, no children could be identified with a satisfied father in the special feature week,

When relating the representations of fathers and mothers, there was a tendency to show children who lived with both parents, in surroundings with either father and mother being both satisfied (in family ID 11010 "Helfer mit Herz" and family ID 40010 "Nichts ist vergessen") or both dissatisfied (family ID 1010 "Tatort: Das namenlose Mädchen", and family ID 32010 "Die Super Nanny").

This category is part of the group of categories referring to "happiness and satisfaction". For a description and discussion of the findings for all categories in this group, please see category 51 below.

This category additionally is part of index 4 "general mood". For a description and discussion please see index 4 below.

Category 46: Children's self-confidence (table C. 53)

Part of Index 4: General mood (table C. 101)

This category was designed to capture whether the children's self-confidence was mostly strengthened within the family.

12.2 per cent of the children ($n = 9$) were shown in families where their self-confidence was mostly strengthened. Only 4.1 per cent ($n = 3$) were shown in families where this is not the case. For more than a third of the children shown (37.8 per cent, $n = 28$) this category was not recognisable, and for almost half of the children shown (45.9 per cent, $n = 34$) it was not applicable.

Chi-square ($X^2 = 4.050$; $df = 3$, $p < 0.256$) indicated no relation between programme subset and the strengthening of the children's self-confidence. With an expected count of less than five for 50 per cent of the cells, however, this statistic is only of limited use.

Overall, there was a tendency to show children in families where their self-confidence was mostly strengthened, if there was sufficient information given. For the majority of children, though, it could not be identified whether their self-confidence was strengthened. When examining contextual factors, no clear pattern emerged with regard to strengthening of the children's self-confidence. Overall, the aspect of strengthening the children's self-confidence seemed not to be an important factor of family representations in the current sample.

This category is part of the group of categories referring to "happiness and satisfaction". For a description and discussion of the findings for all categories in this group, please see category 51 below.

This category additionally is part of index 4 "general mood". For a description and discussion please see index 4 below.

Category 47: Clarity (table C. 54)

This category was designed to capture whether clarity towards the children was a visible aim for at least one of the persons involved in parenting.

13.5 per cent of the children ($n = 10$) were shown in families where clarity was an aim. Only 6.8 per cent ($n = 5$) were shown in families where this was not the case. For almost half of the children shown (48.6 per cent, $n = 36$) this category was not recognisable, and for another third (31.1 per cent, $n = 23$) it was not applicable.

Chi-square ($X^2 = 8.499$; $df = 3$, $p < 0.37$) indicated no relation between programme subset and the representation of clarity as an aim in parenting. With an expected count of less than five for 50 per cent of the cells, however, this statistic is only of limited use.

The descriptive results indicated a tendency to show children in families where clarity is visibly an aim, if there was sufficient information given. For the majority of children, though, it could not be identified whether clarity was an aim in parenting. In the rare cases where there was sufficient information given, there were more children shown in families where clarity is an aim than not. Interestingly, there were no children at all shown in the special feature week, in whose family clarity was not an aim. Those five children from the high-rating programmes in whose family clarity was visibly not an aim, all came from one family, namely family ID 32010 from "Die Super Nanny", an advisory format with a focus on problematic family situations. Due to small cell frequencies, a pattern can hardly be detected, though.

This category is part of the group of categories referring to "happiness and satisfaction". For a description and discussion of the findings for all categories in this group, please see category 51 below.

Category 48: Focus (table C. 55)

This category was designed to capture whether focus on the children was a visible aim for at least one of the persons involved in parenting.

10.8 per cent of the children ($n = 8$) were shown in families where focus was an aim. For more than half of the children shown (58.1 per cent, $n = 43$) this category was not recognisable, and for another third (31.1 per cent, $n = 23$) it was not applicable. The remaining subcategory ("no") was never coded.

Chi-square ($X^2 = 5.931$; $df = 2$, $p < 0.52$) indicated no relation between programme subset and the representation of focus as an aim in parenting. With an expected count of less than five for 33.3 per cent of the cells, however, this statistic is only of limited use.

There was a tendency to give insufficient information on focus as an aim in parenting in both programme subsets. In the rare cases where there was sufficient information given, there were only children shown in families where focus was an aim. This was the case in broadcasts clearly emphasizing parenting as a subject (as in family ID 32010 "Die Super Nanny") or feature films with a focus on family life (as in family ID 40010 "Nichts ist vergessen" and family ID 2010 "Die andere Hälfte des Glücks"). The clear absence of focus as an aim was never shown in this sample.

This category is part of the group of categories referring to "happiness and satisfaction". For a description and discussion of the findings for all categories in this group, please see category 51 below.

Category 49: Choices (table C. 56)

This category was designed to capture whether leaving choices to the children was a visible aim for at least one of the persons involved in parenting.

6.8 per cent of the children ($n = 5$) were shown in families where leaving choices to the children was visibly an aim. For more than half of the children shown (62.2 per cent, $n = 46$) this category was not recognisable, and for another third (31.1 per cent, $n = 23$) it was not applicable. The remaining subcategory ("no") was never coded.

Chi-square ($X^2 = 4.246$; $df = 2$, $p < 0.120$) indicated no relation between programme subset and the representation of choices as an aim in parenting. With an expected count of less than five for 33.3 per cent of the cells, however, this statistic is only of limited use.

For the majority of children it could not be identified whether leaving choices to the children was an aim in parenting. In the rare cases where there was sufficient information given, there were only

children shown in families where leaving choices to the children was an aim, while clearly not leaving choices to the children was never shown.

The descriptive results indicated a tendency to give insufficient information with regard to leaving choices to the children. There was only one child shown in the special feature week, for whom "yes" could be coded, namely family ID 2010 from "Die andere Hälfte des Glücks". In the high-rating programmes there were four children from two families shown where leaving choices to the children was an aim, namely family ID 12010 from "Gute Zeiten, schlechte Zeiten" and family ID 40010 from "Nichts ist vergessen". Interestingly, all these were fictional broadcasts, but, due to small cell frequencies, no further pattern emerged.

This category is part of the group of categories referring to "happiness and satisfaction". For a description and discussion of the findings for all categories in this group, please see category 51 below.

Category 50: Attachment (table C. 57)

This category was designed to capture whether attachment towards the children was a visible aim for at least one of the persons involved in parenting.

16.2 per cent of the children ($n = 12$) were shown in families where attachment was visible, for one child (1.4 per cent) it was clearly absent. For more than half of the children shown (51.4 per cent, $n = 38$) this category was not recognisable, and for another third (31.1 per cent, $n = 23$) it was not applicable.

Chi-square ($X^2 = 4.237$; $df = 3$, $p < 0.237$) indicated no relation between programme subset and the representation of attachment. With an expected count of less than five for 25 per cent of the cells, however, this statistic is only of limited use.

For the majority of children, thus, it could not be identified whether attachment was an aim in parenting. The twelve children who were shown with in families with attachment as an aim were relatively evenly distributed in both programme subsets, but, when considering contextual factors, no clear picture emerged with regard to attachment. The only child in whose family no attachment was shown, came from family ID 45010 from "CSI: Den Tätern auf der Spur".

Nevertheless, the aspect of attachment, one might cautiously interpret, seemed not to be an important factor of family representations in the current sample.

This category is part of the group of categories referring to "happiness and satisfaction". For a description and discussion of the findings for all categories in this group, please see category 51 below.

Category 51: Challenge (table C. 58)

This category was designed to capture whether at least one person involved in parenting challenged the children in an adequate manner.

Only 4.1 per cent of the children ($n = 3$) were shown in situations where they were adequately challenged. For more than half of the children shown (64.9 per cent, $n = 48$) this category was not recognisable, and for another third (31.1 per cent, $n = 23$) it was not applicable. The remaining subcategory ("no") was never coded.

Chi-square ($X^2 = 3.597$; $df = 2$, $p < 0.166$) indicated no relation between programme subset and the representation of challenges. With an expected count of less than five for 33.3 per cent of the cells, however, this statistic is only of limited use.

The descriptive results indicated a tendency to give insufficient information with regard to challenge. There were only three children shown who were adequately challenged, namely child ID 4011 from "Das Geheimnis meiner Schwester" from the special feature week, and two children from family ID 40010 from "Nichts ist vergessen" from the high-rating programmes. Both programmes were fictional, but, due to small cell frequencies, no pattern emerged.

Summary and discussion of group of categories "happiness and satisfaction"

Overall, the results suggested neither happiness and satisfaction nor the opposite, but rather suggested that not much attention was paid to these issues. In all of the categories forming this group, the subcategories "not recognisable" or "not applicable" had to be coded for more than half of the children. It is interesting, though, to find that in families where there were both parents present, their satisfaction with life was presented as being parallel (both satisfied or both dissatisfied), if the situation was recognisable at all. If there was sufficient information given, there was a tendency to show children in an atmosphere of happiness and satisfaction rather than of sadness and dissatisfaction.

These results cannot be related to previous findings, because no detailed results for happiness and satisfaction have been presented as yet.

Category 52: Food preparation (table C. 59)

Part of Index 2: Household chores (table C. 99)

This category was designed to capture who mainly prepared the food for the family.

For a fifth of the children shown (20.3 per cent, $n = 15$) the mother prepared the food for the family. Only 2.7 per cent ($n = 2$) were shown with a father preparing the food, the same number were shown with a home help preparing the food. 5.4 per cent of the children ($n = 4$) were shown in families where the food was prepared together. For more than a third of the children shown (39.2 per cent, $n = 29$) it was not recognisable who prepared the food and for another third (29.7 per cent, $n = 22$) this category was not applicable. The remaining subcategories ("grandfather", "grandmother", "children", "different family members taking turns", "other" and "no one") were never coded.

Chi-square ($X^2 = 21.685$; $df = 5$, $p < 0.001$) indicated a relation between programme subset and food preparation. With an expected count of less than five for 50 per cent of the cells, however, this statistic is only of limited use. The standardised residuals reached -2.2 in the subcategory "not recognisable" in the special feature week as compared with 2.0 in the high-rating programmes.

The descriptive results indicated a tendency not to give sufficient information on the subject. Where there was sufficient information given, it was mostly the mother who was in charge of food preparation, even more frequently than could be expected in the special feature week. Only for two children the father was responsible for preparing food, namely family ID 1010 from "Tatort: Das namenlose Mädchen") and in one family the home help was responsible (both children from family ID 52010 "Der Wixxer"). The four children who were shown preparing food together, appeared in the special feature week exclusively (family ID 10010 from "Beckmann"). Overall, the emerging picture emphasized a neglect of representing this household chore, but if at all shown, it was the mothers' duty.

This category is part of index 2 "household chores". For a description and discussion please see index 2 below.

Category 53: Cleaning (table C. 60)

Part of Index 2: Household chores (table C. 99)

This category was designed to capture who was mainly responsible for the family's cleaning.

Only 5.4 per cent ($n = 4$) of the children were shown in families with a common responsibility for their cleaning. For more than half of the children shown (64.9 per cent, $n = 48$) it was not recognisable who was responsible and for another third (29.7 per cent, $n = 22$) this category was not applicable. The remaining subcategories ("mother", "father", "grandfather", "grandmother", "home help", "children", "different family members taking turns", "other" and "no one") were never coded.

Chi-square ($X^2 = 7.488$; $df = 2$, $p < 0.024$) indicated a relation between programme subset and responsibility for the cleaning. With an expected count of less than five for 33.3 per cent of the cells, however, this statistic is only of limited use.

The descriptive results indicated a tendency not to give sufficient information on the subject. The four children who were shown cleaning together, appeared in the special feature week exclusively (family ID 10010 from "Beckmann"). Overall, the emerging picture emphasized a neglect of representing this household chore.

This category is part of index 2 "household chores". For a description and discussion please see index 2 below.

Category 54: Laundry (table C. 61)

Part of Index 2: Household chores (table C. 99)

This category was designed to capture who was mainly responsible for the family's laundry.

Only 5.4 per cent ($n = 4$) of the children were shown in families with a common responsibility for their laundry, for 1.4 per cent ($n = 1$) of the children the mother was responsible. For 6.8 per cent of the children shown ($n = 5$) it was not recognisable who was responsible for the laundry and for the overwhelming majority of 86.5 per cent ($n = 64$) this category was not applicable. The remaining subcategories ("father", "grandfather", "grandmother", "home help", "children", "different family members taking turns", "other" and "no one") were never coded.

Chi-square ($X^2 = 10.255$; $df = 3$, $p < 0.017$) indicated a relation between programme subset and responsibility for the laundry. With an expected count of less than five for 75 per cent of the cells, however, this statistic is only of limited use.

The descriptive results indicated a tendency not to give sufficient information on the subject. The four children who were shown cleaning together, appeared in the special feature week exclusively (family ID 10010 from "Beckmann"). Overall, the emerging picture emphasized a neglect of representing this household chore. The only child shown with a mother responsible for the laundry was a single mother, namely family ID 2010 from "Die andere Hälfte des Glücks".

This category is part of index 2 "household chores". For a description and discussion please see index 2 below.

Category 55: Shopping (table C. 62)**Part of Index 2: Household chores (table C. 99)**

This category was designed to capture who was mainly responsible for the family's shopping.

Only 5.4 per cent ($n = 4$) of the children were shown in families with a common responsibility for their shopping, for 1.4 per cent ($n = 1$) of the children the mother was responsible. For 62.2 per cent of the children shown ($n = 46$) it was not recognisable who was responsible for the shopping and for another third (31.1 per cent, $n = 23$) this category was not applicable. The remaining subcategories ("father", "grandfather", "grandmother", "home help", "children", "different family members taking turns", "other" and "no one") were never coded.

Chi-square ($X^2 = 10.211$; $df = 3$, $p < 0.017$) indicated a relation between programme subset and responsibility for the shopping. With an expected count of less than five for 50 per cent of the cells, however, this statistic is only of limited use. The standardised residuals never reached 2 or more in any subcategory, but came near to it with 1.9 in the subcategory "together" in the special feature week as compared with -1.7 in the high-rating programmes.

The descriptive results indicated a tendency not to give sufficient information on the subject. The four children who were shown shopping together, appeared in the special feature week exclusively, namely family ID 10010 from "Beckmann". The only child shown with a mother responsible for the shopping was a single mother, namely family ID 2010 from "Die andere Hälfte des Glücks". Overall, the emerging picture emphasized a neglect of representing this household chore.

This category is part of index 2 "household chores". For a description and discussion please see index 2 below.

Category 56: Other household chores (table C. 63)**Part of Index 2: Household chores (table C. 99)**

This category was designed to capture who was mainly responsible for other household chores.

Only 5.4 per cent ($n = 4$) of the children were shown in families with a common responsibility for other household chores. For the majority of children shown (64.9 per cent, $n = 48$) this category was not recognisable. For another third of the children shown (29.7 per cent, $n = 22$) it was not applicable. The remaining subcategories ("mother", "father", "grandfather", "grandmother", "home help", "children", "different family members taking turns", "other" and "no one") were never coded.

Chi-square ($X^2 = 7.488$; $df = 2$, $p < 0.024$) indicated a relation between programme subset and responsibility for other household chores. With an expected count of less than five for 33.3 per cent of the cells, however, this statistic is only of limited use.

The descriptive results indicated a tendency not to give sufficient information on the subject. The four children who were shown as being responsible for other household chores together, appeared in the special feature week exclusively, namely family ID 10010 from "Beckmann". Overall, the emerging picture emphasized a neglect of representing other household chores.

This category is part of index 2 "household chores". For a description and discussion please see index 2 below.

Category 57: Gardening (table C. 64 and D.64)

Part of Index 2: Household chores (table C. 99)

This category was designed to capture who was mainly responsible for the family's garden.

Only 5.4 per cent ($n = 4$) of the children were shown in families with a common responsibility for their gardening and for 2.7 per cent ($n = 2$) the mother was responsible. For the majority of 63.5 per cent ($n = 47$) of the children shown this category was either not applicable or it was not recognisable if the family had a garden, which summarised (through recoding) the original categories "not recognisable if the family owns a garden" and "not applicable". For another third (28.4 per cent, $n = 21$) it was not recognisable who is responsible for the gardening. The remaining subcategories ("father", "grandfather", "grandmother", "home help", "children", "different family members taking turns", "other" and "no one") were never coded.

Chi-square ($X^2 = 9.637$; $df = 3$, $p < 0.022$) indicated a relation between programme subset and responsibility for the garden. With an expected count of less than five for 50 per cent of the cells, however, this statistic is only of limited use.

The descriptive results indicated a tendency not to give sufficient information on the subject. Those children, for whom there was any information recognisable on the subject, were shown in the special feature week, namely from family ID 8030 from "Ich stelle mich" (mother) and family ID 10010 from "Beckmann" (together). Overall, the emerging picture emphasized a neglect of representing gardening. Interestingly, there was no child at all shown in a fictional broadcast (table D. 64) for whom there was any recognisable information given on the subject.

Combining the results from categories 52 to 57, it is interesting that mothers were shown as being responsible for food preparation but that other household chores such as cleaning, laundry, gardening

and other unspecified chores seemed not to be of much interest in the current sample. For the latter, it was in general not recognisable who took care of these everyday duties.

In all categories concerning household chores (52 to 57) there were four children shown living in a family with a common responsibility for these chores ("together"). All these occurrences were from the same broadcast, which was "Beckmann" (broadcast ID 10000), and here family ID 10010, Kardinal Meisner's family. In this interview, Kardinal Meisner (born in 1933) talked about his childhood in retrospective, regarding the years round 1940, when a very poor war widow had to take care of four boys. The whole conversation of this two-people-talk was on the subject of what family life was like in times of war. One might suppose that for the overall representation of family life in the current sample, these four children and their life situation in the past were possibly less influential than contemporary representations.

This category is part of index 2 "household chores". For a description and discussion please see index 2 below.

Category 58: Main income earner in the family (table C. 65)

Categories 22 to 25 and 58 to 61 and form group "gainful employment"

This category was designed to capture who was the main income earner in the family.

For a third of the children shown (29.7 per cent, $n = 22$) the father was the main earner in the family. 9.5 per cent ($n = 7$) of the children were shown in families where the money came from public sources, 8.1 per cent ($n = 6$) were shown with a mother as the main income earner in the family. For 2.7 per cent ($n = 2$) of the children shown money came from other sources. For 41.9 per cent ($n = 31$) of the children shown it was not recognisable who earned the money and for another 8.1 per cent ($n = 6$) this category was not applicable. The remaining subcategories ("parents apparently earn equal income", "grandfather", "grandmother", and "children") were never coded.

Chi-square ($X^2 = 14.474$; $df = 5$, $p < 0.013$) indicated a relation between programme subset and main income earner in the family. With an expected count of less than five for 66.7 per cent of the cells, however, this statistic is only of limited use. The standardised residuals reached 2.0 in the subcategory "mother" in the special feature week and -1.8 in the high-rating programmes.

Thus, the descriptive results indicated atendency not to givesufficient information on the subject. Where there was sufficient information given, fathers predominated as the main income earners in both programme subsets. The rare cases ($n = 6$) where mothers were shown as the main earner occurred in the special feature week exclusively. A closer look at context revealed that all these six children lived with a single mother, namely these were family ID 2011 from "Die andere Hälfte des Glücks", family ID 4010 from "Das Geheimnis meiner Schwester", and family ID 10010 from

"Beckmann". There were no children shown who lived with both parents with the mother being the main income earner and no children with parents apparently earning the equal income.

It is interesting to note that all seven children living in families where the money came from public sources came from non-fictional broadcasts, namely family ID 6040 from "Was Hänschen nicht lernt", and family ID 31010 from "Raus aus den Schulden". This might support the impression that in non-fictional broadcasts problematic living conditions in families were emphasised.

Considering the small cell frequencies, however, any conclusions can only be tentative.

This category is part of the group of categories referring to "gainful employment ". For a description and discussion of the findings for all categories in this group, please see category 61 below.

Category 59.1: Own gainful employment as topic of conversation, mother (table C. 66)

This category was designed to capture if the mother talked about her own gainful employment or, in case she was seeking work, the gainful employment she was seeking.

Almost half of the children (47.3 per cent, $n = 35$) were shown with mothers who did not talk about their own gainful employment. 8.1 per cent ($n = 6$) were shown with a mother who talked about it ambivalently. For 44.6 per cent ($n = 33$) of the children shown this category was not applicable. The remaining subcategories ("yes, one's own gainful employment is a topic of conversation; it is mainly seen as a necessity" and "yes, one's own gainful employment is a topic of conversation; it is mainly seen as a way of enriching one's life") were never coded.

Chi-square ($X^2 = 0.595$; $df = 2$, $p < 0.743$) indicated no relation between programme subset and the way mothers talked about their own gainful employment. With an expected count of less than five for 33.3 per cent of the cells, however, this statistic is only of limited use.

Thus, the descriptive results indicated an emphasis on showing children whose mothers did not talk about their own gainful employment or on giving insufficient information on the subject in both programme subsets. Where there was sufficient information given, mothers tended to talk about their work in ambivalent terms. A look at context did not reveal a pattern, though.

Very cautiously, due to the small cell frequencies, interpreting these results, it could be concluded that at least in this sample, there was not much interest in showing mothers' conversations on their own gainful employment.

Category 59.2: Own gainful employment as topic of conversation, father (table C. 67)

This category was designed to code if the father talked about his own gainful employment or, in case he was seeking work, the gainful employment he was seeking.

Almost half of the children (45.9 per cent, $n = 34$) were shown with fathers who did not talk about their own gainful employment, while 18.9 per cent ($n = 14$) were shown with a father who did. This category summarised (through recoding) the original categories "yes, is evaluated ambivalently" and "yes, is evaluated as a necessity". For 35.1 per cent of the children shown ($n = 26$) this category was not applicable. The remaining subcategory ("yes, one's own gainful employment is a topic of conversation; it is mainly seen as a way of enriching one's life") was never coded.

Chi-square ($X^2 = 21.156$; $df = 2$, $p < 0.000$) indicated a relation between programme subset and the way fathers talked about their own gainful employment. The standardised residuals reached -2.4 in the subcategory "no" in the special feature week as compared with 2.1 in the high-rating programmes and reached 2.5 in the subcategory "not applicable" in the special feature week as compared with -2.2 in the high-rating programmes.

There was a tendency towards showing children with fathers who did not talk about their own gainful employment in both programme subsets, but even more so in the high-rating programmes. There was a surprisingly high share of children shown for whom this category was not applicable in the special feature week, although one might have expected a more detailed representation there. These findings indicated that, at least in the current sample, broadcasters were mostly not interested in showing how fathers talked about their work with their families.

The results of categories 59.1 and 59.2 should not be considered in isolation, but be combined with the results of other categories referring to the parents' gainful employment: Combining the results from this category and category 59.1 (mother), it turned out that throughout the entire sample there was only one child shown whose father and mother were both talking about their own gainful employment (family ID 26020 from "Grey's Anatomy"). Interestingly, all 14 children shown with fathers talking about their work came from families where the father was currently gainfully employed (see categories 22.2 on gainful employment), which, in turn, means that no children were shown with fathers who were seeking work and were talking about it. The reasons for this observation can only be speculated about here. Perhaps conversations of persons who are currently unemployed about their situation are not considered attractive enough for a larger audience.

This category is part of the group of categories referring to gainful employment. For a description and discussion of the findings for all categories in this group, please see category 61 below.

Category 60.1: Own professional career as topic of conversation, mother (table C. 68)

This category was designed to capture if and in which way the mother talked about her own professional career.

Far more than half of the children (69.9 per cent, $n = 51$) were shown with mothers who did not talk about their own professional career, while only 1.4 per cent ($n = 1$) were shown with a mother who talked about it in positive terms. For 29.7 per cent ($n = 22$) of the children shown this category was not applicable. The subcategories ("one's own professional career is mainly looked upon unfavourably", "is mainly seen as undesirable", and "is looked upon ambivalently") were never coded.

Chi-square ($X^2 = 6.256$; $df = 2$, $p < 0.044$) indicated a relation between programme subset and the way mothers talk about their own professional career. The standardised residuals reached -1.0 in the subcategory "not a topic" in the special feature week as compared with 0.9 in the high-rating programmes. With an expected count of less than five for 33.3 per cent of the cells, however, this statistic is only of limited use.

Overall, descriptive results indicated a tendency not to show children with mothers who talked about their careers or to give insufficient information. A look at context revealed that the only child shown with a mother who talked about her own professional career was shown in the special feature week, namely family ID 2010 from "Die andere Hälfte des Glücks". In this broadcast, a single mother was going to be promoted and talked about the consequences with her son. As she wanted the promotion despite the fact that she would have to work longer hours, she talked about it in positive terms.

Very cautiously, due to the small cell frequencies, interpreting these results, it could be concluded that at least in this sample, there was not much interest in showing mothers' conversations on their own professional career.

Category 60.2: Own professional career as topic of conversation, father (table C. 69)

This category was designed to capture if and in which way the father talked about his own professional career.

Far more than half of the children (64.9 per cent, $n = 48$) were shown with fathers who did not talk about their own professional career. For all other children shown (35.1 per cent, $n = 26$) this category was not applicable. The remaining subcategories ("one's own professional career is mainly looked upon favourably", "one's own professional career is mainly looked upon unfavourably", "is mainly seen as undesirable", and "is looked upon ambivalently") were never coded, which means that there were no children shown whose fathers talk about their own professional career at all.

Chi square ($X^2 = 16.955$; $df = 1$, $p < 0.000$) indicated a relation between programme subset and the way the father talked about his own professional career. The standardised residuals reached -1.8 in the special feature week in the subcategory "no, not a topic" as compared with 1.6 in the high-rating programmes. They reached 2.5 in the subcategory "not applicable" in the special feature week as compared with -2.2 in the high-rating programmes.

There was a tendency towards showing children with fathers who did not talk about their own professional career in both programme subsets, and even more so in the high-rating programmes. There was a surprisingly high share of children shown for whom this category was not applicable in the special feature week, although one might have expected a more detailed representation there. These findings indicated that, at least in the current sample, broadcasters were mostly not interested in showing how fathers talked about their career with their families.

This category is part of the group of categories referring to "gainful employment ". For a description and discussion of the findings for all categories in this group, please see category 61 below.

Category 61.1: Partner's professional career as topic of conversation, mother (table C. 70)

Here, it was coded if and in which way the mother talked about her partner's professional career.

More than half of the children (56.8 per cent, $n = 42$) were shown with mothers who did not talk about their partner's professional career. For all other children shown (43.2 per cent, $n = 32$) this category was not applicable. The remaining subcategories ("partner's professional career is mainly looked upon favourably", "is mainly looked upon unfavourably", "is mainly seen as undesirable", and "is looked upon ambivalently") were never coded.

Chi-square ($X^2 = 10.092$; $df = 1$, $p < 0.001$) indicated a relation between programme subset and the way mothers talked about their partner's professional career. The standardised residuals reached 1.8 in the subcategory "not applicable" in the special feature week and -1.6 in the high-rating programmes. This is not surprising, because this category had to be coded as "not applicable" in case the mother had no partner (see category no .5 "family composition"), which was the case more often in the special feature week.

In this sample, the partner's – that is the father's - professional career was not at all a topic of conversation for mothers. In other words: No mother talked about her partner's professional career, no matter in which way. This result might cautiously, due to the small frequencies, be interpreted as a general lack of interest in showing mothers' conversations on their partners' professional career in family representations in the current sample.

Category 61.2: Partner's professional career as topic of conversation, father (table C. 71)

Here, it was coded if and in which way the father talked about his partner's professional career.

More than half of the children (55.4 per cent, $n = 41$) were shown with fathers who did not talk about their partner's professional career. For all other children shown (44.6 per cent, $n = 33$) this category was not applicable. The remaining subcategories ("partner's professional career is mainly looked upon favourably", "is mainly looked upon unfavourably", "is mainly seen as undesirable", and "is looked upon ambivalently") were never coded.

Chi-square ($X^2 = 6.180$; $df = 1$, $p < 0.013$) indicated a relation between programme subset and the way fathers talked about their partner's professional career. The standardised residuals never reached two or more, though.

Descriptive results indicated an emphasis on showing children with fathers who did not talk about their partners' professional career, no matter in which way. This result might cautiously, due to the small frequencies, be interpreted as a general lack of interest in showing fathers' conversations on their partners' professional career in family representations in the current sample.

Summary and discussion of group of categories "gainful employment" 22 to 25 and 58 to 61

The descriptive results on the representation of parents' gainful employment indicate a tendency in the current sample not to show gainful employment or professional career as important topics of conversation in both programme subsets. In the overwhelming majority of programmes these topics were either not mentioned or the categories were not applicable at all.

In families with both parents present, the father was shown as the main income earner. Mothers were only responsible if they were single mothers. More children were shown for whom the main income came from public sources than children whose mothers were the family's main income earner. It should be noted, though, that children living from public sources were exclusively presented in non-fictional broadcasts focusing on problematic living conditions. Neither one's own nor the partner's gainful employment were topics of conversation in families on television, and the same was true for one's own and the partner's professional career. Results seem to indicate a tendency towards not showing sufficient information to identify any assessment, be it positive or negative, on gainful employment or professional careers of parents in the current sample.

Generally speaking, these findings confirm results of previous studies (also see section III. 4. 5. on work and family issues). The more specific categories coding evaluations of one's own and one's partner's working situation, though, cannot be related as these were unique to the current study.

Category 62: Child care a topic of conversation (adults), table C. 72)

Categories 62 to 70 form group "internal view of the family, part 1"

In this category it was coded if external child care was a topic of conversation for at least one person involved in parenting.

More than half of the children (62.2 per cent, $n = 46$) were shown in families where nobody talked about external child care, while nearly a quarter of the children (23.0 per cent, $n = 17$) were shown in families where it was talked about. This latter category summarised (through recoding) the original categories "yes, positively" and "yes, ambivalently". For all other children shown (14.9 per cent, $n = 11$) this category was not applicable. The remaining subcategory ("external child care is a topic of conversation, it is mainly looked upon unfavourably") was never coded.

Chi square ($X^2 = 21.296$; $df = 2$, $p < 0.000$) indicated a relation between programme subset and the way persons involved in parenting talked about external child care. 16.7 per cent of the cells ($n = 1$) had an expected count of less than five. The standardised residuals reached -2.1 in the subcategory "not a topic" in the special feature week as compared with 1.9 in the high-rating programmes. In the subcategory "yes, external child care is a topic of conversation" the standardised residuals reached 2.3 in the special feature week as compared with -2.1 in the high-rating programmes.

Descriptive results indicated an emphasis on showing children whose external child care was not discussed by persons involved in their parenting. When external child care was talked about, this was more likely to happen in the special feature week than in the high-rating programmes, where this occurred only for three children, namely family ID 40010 from "Nichts ist vergessen" and family ID 45010 from "CSI: Den Tätern auf der Spur", two programmes that share no common context features. Even in the special feature week, there was a tendency not to evaluate external child care in much detail. It should be noted, though, that there was not a single occurrence of a negative evaluation coded.

Due to small frequencies, all interpretation should be cautious. If at all, these findings might suggest a greater interest in showing discussions of external child care in the constructed representations of the special feature week than in the coincidental representations in the high-rating programmes. Overall, though, the discussion of external child care was not focused on in the current sample.

This category is part of the group of categories referring to "internal view of the family, part 1", which was coded for all families, whereas "internal view of the family, part 2" was coded for single parent families only. For a description and discussion of the findings for all categories in this group, please see category 70 below.

Category 63: Child care a topic of conversation (children), table C. 73)

In this category it was coded if external child care was a topic of conversation for at least one of the children in a family.

Far more than half of the children shown (64.9 per cent, $n = 48$) never talked about external child care, while only 8.1 per cent ($n = 6$) did. This latter subcategory summarised (through recoding) the original subcategories "yes, but not evaluated", and "yes, negatively". For all other children shown (27 per cent, $n = 20$) this category was not applicable. The remaining subcategories ("external child care is a topic of conversation, it is mainly looked upon favourably" and "external child care is a topic of conversation, it is mainly looked upon ambivalently") were never coded.

Chi square ($X^2 = 4.656$; $df = 2$, $p < 0.097$) indicated no relation between programme subset and the children talking about external child care. With an expected count of less than five for 33.3 per cent of the cells, however, this statistic is only of limited use.

Overall, in this sample, there was a tendency towards showing children who did not talk about their external child care. A look at the context revealed that no children younger than six years talked about their external child care at all, which means that all conversation of children on child care was about school, namely this were family ID 2010 from "Die andere Hälfte des Glücks", family ID 4010 from "Das Geheimnis meiner Schwester", family ID 40010 from "Nichts ist vergessen", and family ID 51010 from "Wetten, dass...?").

This category is part of the group of categories referring to "internal view of the family, part 1", which was coded for all families, whereas "internal view of the family, part 2" was coded for single parent families only. For a description and discussion of the findings for all categories in this group, please see category 70 below.

Category 64: Feasibility of reconciling work and family as a topic of conversation (table C. 74)

In this category it was coded if the feasibility of reconciling work and family was a topic of conversation in the child's surroundings.

More than three quarters of the children (78.4 per cent, $n = 58$) were shown in families where feasibility was not talked about. Only 12.2 per cent of the children ($n = 9$) were shown in families where it was talked about. This latter subcategory summarised (through recoding) the original subcategories "father talks about it", "mother talks about it", and "grandmother talks about it". The remaining subcategories ("yes, the grandfather talks about it", "yes, the child talks about it", "yes, friends talk about it", and "yes, other people or several of the above mentioned do") were never coded. For 9.5 per cent ($n = 7$) of the children shown this category was not applicable.

Chi square ($X^2 = 5.488$; $df = 2$, $p < 0.064$), thus indicating a marginally significant relation between programme subset and the talking about feasibility of reconciling work and family. The standardised residuals reached 1.5 in the subcategory "yes, all" in the special feature week as compared with -1.3 in the high-rating programmes. With an expected count of less than five for 66.7 per cent of the cells, however, this statistic is only of limited use.

Descriptive results indicated tendency not to show people who talk about the feasibility of reconciling work and family in both programme subsets. If at all talked about, this was more likely to take place in the special feature week, as the only occurrence in the high-rating programmes comes from a humorous broadcast, namely family ID 52010 from "Der Wixxer". Four out of seven children whose family talked about the feasibility of reconciling work and family were shown in the same programme, namely family IDs 6010 and 6040 from "Was Hänschen nicht lernt", and three came from family ID 8010 from "Ich stelle mich".

A topic so central to family life as feasibility of reconciling work and family was therefore not mentioned as a serious topic at all in the coincidental representations of the high-rating programmes and in a very small frequency only in the constructed representations of the special feature week. Considering the small cell frequencies, however, any conclusions can only be tentative.

This category is part of the group of categories referring to "internal view of the family, part 1". For a description and discussion of the findings for all categories in this group, please see category 70 below.

Category 65: Manageability of reconciling work and family as a topic of conversation (table C. 75)

Here, it was coded if and how the persons involved in parenting talked about the manageability of reconciling work and family.

Only 5.4 per cent of the children ($n = 4$) were shown in a family where the manageability of reconciling work and family was evaluated as being barely manageable. Another 2.7 per cent ($n = 2$) of the children shown lived in a family where it was evaluated ambivalently. For 91.9 per cent ($n = 68$) of the children shown this category was not applicable, either because the persons involved in parenting did not appear in the programme or because they did not mention the manageability of reconciling work and family. The remaining subcategory ("is easily manageable") was never coded.

Chi square ($X^2 = 2.637$; $df = 2$, $p < 0.268$) indicated no relation between programme subset and the way manageability of reconciling work and family is discussed. With an expected count of less than five for 66.7 per cent of the cells, however, this statistic is only of limited use.

Descriptive results indicated a tendency not to show people who talk about the manageability of reconciling work and family in both programme subsets. Related to the findings from category 64 "feasibility of reconciling work and family", it should be noted that the same persons who talked about feasibility also talked about manageability, namely family ID 52010 from "Der Wixxer" from the high-rating programmes and family IDs 6010 and 6040 from "Was Hänschen nicht lernt". In the current sample, there were no positive evaluations of the manageability of reconciling work and family.

Cautiously interpreting this result, due to the small frequencies, this might again be seen as a tendency towards neglecting this aspect in the representations of family life in the current sample. A topic so central to family life as the manageability of reconciling work and family was hardly discussed at all, and was never evaluated positively, so that, if at all shown, manageability was only shown as having at least a negative aspect.

This category is part of the group of categories referring to "internal view of the family, part 1". For a description and discussion of the findings for all categories in this group, please see category 70 below.

Category 66: Necessity of reconciling work and family as a topic of conversation (table C. 76)

In this category, it was coded if and how the persons involved in parenting talked about the necessity of reconciling work and family.

Only 8.1 per cent of the children ($n = 6$) were shown in a family where the necessity of reconciling work and family was evaluated ambivalently, that is, at least one person involved in parenting evaluated the necessity of reconciling work and family in a positive way at one point and in a negative way at another. For all other children shown (91.9 per cent, $n = 68$) this category was not applicable, either because the persons involved in parenting did not appear in the programme or because they did not mention the necessity of reconciling work and family. The remaining subcategories ("reconciling work and family is necessary", and "reconciling work and family is superfluous") were never coded.

Chi square ($X^2 = 1.287$; $df = 1$, $p < 0.257$) indicated no relation between programme subset and the way the necessity of reconciling work and family was discussed. As two cells (50 per cent) had an expected count of less than five, Fisher's exact (two-sided) was calculated and reached 0.397, thus indicating no relation either.

Descriptive results indicated a tendency not to show people who talk about the necessity of reconciling work and family in both programme subsets. If at all talked about, it was evaluated ambivalently (again family ID 52010 from "Der Wixxer", family IDs 6010 and 6040 from "Was Hänschen nicht lernt"). In this sample, there was nobody who talked about reconciling work and family as necessary, nor anyone

who considered this superfluous. It should be noted that, when the results of categories 64 "feasibility", 65 "manageability", and necessity of reconciling work and family were discussed, they tended to be discussed by the same persons.

This category is part of the group of categories referring to "internal view of the family, part 1". For a description and discussion of the findings for all categories in this group, please see category 70 below.

Category 67: Company family benefits as a topic of conversation (table C. 77)

In this category, it was coded if and by whom company family benefits were talked about.

87.8 per cent of the children (n = 65) were shown in a family where company family benefits were not a topic of conversation. For all other children shown (12.2 per cent, n = 9) this category was not applicable. The remaining subcategories ("father", "mother", "grandfather", "grandmother", "child", "friends", and "other than the above mentioned") were never coded.

Chi square ($X^2 = 2.020$; $df = 1$, $p < 0.155$) indicated no relation between programme subset and the way the necessity of reconciling work and family was discussed. As two cells (50 per cent) had an expected count of less than five, Fisher's exact (two-sided) was calculated and reached 0.176, thus indicating no relation either.

Overall, in this current sample, company family benefits were not at all a topic of conversation in both programme subsets. Even in the constructed representations in the special feature week, nobody talked about these. Due to the small frequencies this should be interpreted cautiously, but this result could be regarded as a tendency towards ignoring discussions company family benefits.

This category is part of the group of categories referring to "internal view of the family, part 1". For a description and discussion of the findings for all categories in this group, please see category 70 below.

Category 68: Evaluation of company family benefits (table C. 78)

In this category, it was coded how people as coded in category 67 talked about company family benefits.

A description and discussion of evaluations is obsolete, though, because company family benefits were not talked about at all.

Category 69: State family benefits as a topic of conversation (table C. 79)

Here, it was coded if at least one of the persons involved in parenting talked about state family benefits.

Almost three quarters of the children (70.3 per cent, $n = 52$) were shown with parents who did not talk about state family benefits. 17.6 per cent ($n = 13$) were shown in surroundings where the topic was mentioned. This latter summarised (through recoding) the original subcategories "yes, the mother does", and "yes, the father does". The remaining subcategories ("yes, the grandfather does", "yes, the grandmother does", "yes, the child does / children do", "yes, friends do", "yes, relatives do", and "yes, others") were never coded. For 12.2 per cent of the children shown ($n = 9$) this category was not applicable.

Chi square ($X^2 = 4.651$; $df = 2$, $p < 0.098$) indicated no relation between programme subset and the mentioning of state family benefits. With an expected count of less than five for 33.3 per cent of the cells, however, this statistic is only of limited use.

Descriptive results indicated a tendency not to show people who talk about state family benefits in the current sample in both programme subsets. It should be noted that there was a significant difference between fictional and non-fictional programmes, which was indicated by the chi-square ($X^2 = 11.853$; $df = 2$, $p < 0.003$, see Appendix D, result tables fictional / non-fictional, table D.79, on CD only). All children with parents talking about state family benefits were shown in non-fictional programmes, namely family IDs 8010, 8030 and 8040 from "Ich stelle mich" and family ID 31010 from "Raus aus den Schulden". This leaves only two programmes where state family benefits were mentioned at all, and all children coming from families with at least two children. Due to the small frequencies this should be interpreted cautiously, but this result could be regarded as a tendency towards showing conversations on state family benefits only in especially constructed programmes such as a talk show on family issues or programmes focusing on problematic family conditions. Perhaps state family benefits were just too specialized to occur as a subject of conversation in other programmes.

This category is part of the group of categories referring to "internal view of the family, part 1". For a description and discussion of the findings for all categories in this group, please see category 70 below.

Category 70: Evaluation of state family benefits (table C. 80)

In this category it was coded how state family benefits were evaluated.

17.6 per cent of the children were shown with a person involved in parenting evaluating state family benefits in a negative way, which are all 13 occurrences of the topic as coded in category 69. For all other children shown (82.4 per cent, $n = 61$) this category was not applicable. The remaining subcategories concerning the evaluation ("are looked upon favourably", and "are looked upon ambivalently") were never coded.

Chi square ($X^2 = 1.832$; $df = 1$, $p < 0.176$) indicated no relation between programme subset and the evaluation of state family benefits. It should be noted that there was a significant difference between fictional and non-fictional programmes, which was indicated by the chi-square ($X^2 = 10.753$; $df = 1$, $p < 0.001$, see Appendix D, result tables fictional / non-fictional, table D.80, on CD only). All children with parents talking about state family benefits were shown in non-fictional programmes, namely family IDs 8010, 8030 and 8040 from "Ich stelle mich" and family ID 31010 from "Raus aus den Schulden".

Mentioned for less than a fifth of children (17.6 per cent, $n = 13$; see also category 69), the evaluations of state family benefits in this sample were as negative as could be: If discussed at all, these were evaluated negatively and in non-fictional programmes exclusively.

Interpreting this result cautiously, due to the small frequencies, there seems to be an emphasis on families where state family benefits were not discussed or evaluated negatively. The reasons for this tendency towards negative evaluations can only be speculated about. Perhaps families did not feel the need to mention family state benefits if they were satisfied with these or the subject was only considered to be interesting enough to appear if evaluated negatively.

Summary and discussion of group of categories "internal view of the family, part 1" (all families), categories 62 to 70

Overall, there was a tendency in the current study's sample to show families in which issues related to work and family were not discussed. Generally, neither the persons involved in parenting nor the children talked about these issues.

In more detail, it should be noted that external child care, though not discussed frequently, was never evaluated negatively by the persons involved in parenting. The feasibility of reconciling work and family was not a current topic of conversation in both programme subsets, nor was the manageability of reconciling work and family. It should be noted, though, that if the latter was at all talked about, it was evaluated as barely manageable or ambivalently. No positive evaluations of the manageability of reconciling work and family were found. In the rare cases where feasibility, manageability, and

necessity of reconciling work and family were discussed, this tended to happen in the same broadcasts. In this study's sample, company family benefits were not all talked about, while state family benefits were mentioned, if only rarely and in non-fictional broadcasts only, and evaluated exclusively in a negative way. There is no obvious reason why company family benefits and state family benefits were shown so differently. Speculating about the reasons one could assume that families shown in this current sample were indeed more satisfied with company family benefits and thus had no reason to mention these and were so dissatisfied with state family benefits that they wanted to discuss these in a negative way.

For the representation of families in the current study's sample, from these results one could conclude that issues related to work and family were hardly ever presented or talked about. If so, these issues were at best evaluated ambivalently, and there was a tendency to present these issues more in broadcasts especially constructed to deal with problematic family related issues. No occurrence of any conversation about these topics could be found in fictional broadcasts.

These results can only in part be related to previous studies as these do not present the issue in such detail. Overall, though, the current study's results confirm previous studies in the sense that family representations in general are disconnected from family life in the real world.

Lukesch et al. (2004) did not provide data on the subject. Hannover & Birkenstock (2005, p. 135) concluded that issues connected to family and work or external child care were virtually non-existent in fictional and non-fictional broadcasts.

Category 71: Mentioning of the parent not living with the family (table C. 81)

Categories 71 to 76 form group "internal view of the family, part 2", single parent families

Here it was coded whether the parent not living with the family was mentioned in case the parents lived separately, regardless who mentioned the absent parent (the adult or the child).

10.8 per cent of the children ($n = 8$) were shown without mentioning the parent they were not mainly living with. For 4.1 per cent ($n = 3$) of the children shown the absent parent was mentioned, but the contact was not evaluated. For 5.4 per cent of the children shown ($n = 4$) the absent parent was mentioned and the contact was evaluated "unfavourably or ambivalently", this being the summary (through recoding) of these originally separate subcategories. For all other children shown (79.7 per cent, $n = 59$) this category was not applicable, either because there was no information at all given for children living with a single parent or because the child lived with both parents. The remaining subcategory ("yes, is evaluated favourably") was never coded³⁴. Although cell frequencies were small, it

³⁴please note that the difference between $n = 16$ children living with a single parent (as coded in category 7 "personal situation") and a different frequency of children occurring in categories 71 to 76 were due to cases where some aspects were not recognisable or not applicable. This would be the case, if, for example, only the parent not living with the child was shown, so that this category would have been coded "not applicable".

was decided to not further recode this category, so as not to hide information on the nature of the evaluations.

Chi square ($X^2 = 5.213$; $df = 3$, $p < 0.157$) indicated no relation between programme subset and the mentioning of the parent not living with the family. With an expected count of less than five for 75 per cent of the cells, however, this statistic is only of limited use.

Descriptive results indicated an emphasis on children who either did not mention the absent parent or evaluated the contact unfavourably or ambivalently, both evaluations implicating a negative undertone. A closer look at context revealed that only half of the children living with a single parent (as coded in category 7 "personal situation") mentioned their absent parent. Those three children who mentioned the absent parent, but did so without evaluating the contact were shown in family ID 45010 from "CSI: Den Tätern auf der Spur", and family ID 53010 from "Stirb langsam - Jetzt erst recht". The four children who mentioned the absent parent and evaluated the contact unfavourably or ambivalently were shown in family ID 1020 from "Tatort: Das namenlose Mädchen", family ID 14010 from "Criminal Intent: Verbrechen im Visier", and family ID 26020 from "Grey's Anatomy". With the exception of the latter, all children who mentioned the absent parent at all were shown in crime stories. Thus no picture emerged from a look at contextual factors except that the mentioning of the parent was a minor aspect in all the stories. No favourable evaluation of contact with the absent parent was shown.

This category is part of the group of categories referring to "internal view of the family, part 2", which was coded only for those children who live with a single parent. For a description and discussion of the findings for all categories in this group, please see category 76 below.

Category 72: Child's contact with the parent not living with the child (table C. 82)

This category referred to information given on the children's contact with the parent not living with the child.

10.8 per cent ($n = 8$) of the children shown had contact with the absent parent. For 9.5 per cent ($n = 7$) of the children shown it was not recognisable whether the child had contact with that parent. For all other children shown (79.7 per cent, $n = 59$) this category was not applicable, either because there was no information at all given for children living with a single parent or because the child lived with both parents. The remaining subcategory ("no, they do not have contact") was never coded.

Chi square ($X^2 = 7.381$; $df = 2$, $p < 0.025$) indicated a relation between programme subset and contact with the parent not living with the child. With an expected count of less than five for 66.7 per cent of the cells, however, this statistic is only of limited use. The standardised residuals reached -1.9 in the subcategory "yes" in the special feature week as compared with 1.7 in the high-rating programmes.

For the current sample, no clear picture emerged concerning the contact of children in single parent families with the absent parent. On the one hand, no children were shown who lived with a single parent and were not supposed to be in touch with the absent parent. On the other hand, only eight children were shown who were clearly in contact with that parent, i.e. only half of the 16 children who were previously coded as living with a single parent (see category 7 "personal situation"). All of these children were shown in high-rating programmes, whereas none of the children from the special feature week living in single-parent families was shown to have contact with the parent not living with the family.

At the same time, the mentioning of the parent not living with the family (category 71) was related to whether a child was in touch with that parent (category 72): Children who had contact with the absent parent were also more likely to mention that parent (family ID 14010 from "Criminal Intent: Verbrechen im Visier", and family ID 26020 from "Grey's Anatomy"). There was only one family with five children shown (family ID 31010 from "Raus aus den Schulden") where the children had contact with the absent parent, but never mentioned him.

Taken together, these findings suggest that children in families where the parents have separated were typically shown as being allowed to maintain contact with the absent parent, especially in high-rating programmes. Considering the small cell frequencies, however, any conclusions can only be tentative.

This category is part of the group of categories referring to "internal view of the family, part 2". For a description and discussion of the findings for all categories in this group, please see category 76 below.

Category 73: Children's evaluation of their contact with the parent not living with the family(table C. 83)

Here it was coded if and how the children talked about their contact with the parent not living with the family. The purpose was to find out whether children were satisfied with their contact with the absent parent.

Before describing and discussing this category in detail, it should be noted, though, that this category's results can hardly be interpreted: 14.9 per cent of the children ($n = 11$) shown did not evaluate their contact with the absent parent. For all other children shown (85.1 per cent, $n = 63$) this category was not applicable. The remaining subcategories ("contact is seen as harmonious", "as problematic", and "ambivalently") were never coded. Therefore, the purpose of this category, which was to code the quality of contact with the absent parents as seen by the children, was not accomplished. The information gathered here is that either the contact was not evaluated or no information at all was given or the parents were not living separately in the first place.

Chi square ($X^2 = 6.592$; $df = 1$, $p < 0.010$) indicated a relation between programme subset and the children's evaluation of their contact with the parent not living with the family. As one cell (25 per cent) had an expected count of less than five, Fisher's exact (two-sided) was calculated and reached 0.018, thus indicating a relation, too. The standardised residuals reached -1.8 in the subcategory "no evaluation" in the special feature week as compared with 1.6 in the high-rating programmes.

Very clearly, in this sample the children were shown as not evaluating their contact with the absent parent. Generally, in the current sample, no statement on the evaluation of contact with the absent parents as seen by the children could be made other than that no evaluation was taking place here. Still, one could interpret the result in such a way that contact was at least not evaluated negatively by the children, but an assessment of whether the children shown were satisfied with their contact with the absent parent is not possible.

This category is part of the group of categories referring to "internal view of the family, part 2". For a description and discussion of the findings for all categories in this group, please see category 76 below.

Category 74: Parents' evaluation of the children's contact with the parent not living with the family (table C. 84)

In this category it was coded if and how the parents talked about the **children's contact** with the parent not living with the family.

For 13.5 per cent of the children shown ($n = 10$) no evaluation took place and for all others (86.5 per cent, $n = 64$) this category was not applicable, either because there was no information at all given for children living with a single parent or because the child lived with both parents. The remaining subcategories "contact is mainly or exclusively evaluated by the mother; and is mainly seen as harmonious", "mother, as problematic", "mother, ambivalently", "is mainly or exclusively evaluated by the father; and is mainly seen as harmonious", "father, as problematic", "father, ambivalently", "is evaluated by both parents; and is mainly seen as harmonious", "both, as problematic" and "both, ambivalently" were never coded.

Chi square ($X^2 = 5.601$; $df = 1$, $p < 0.018$) indicated a difference between the parents' evaluation of children's contact with the parent not living with the family. As one cell (25 per cent) had an expected count of less than five, Fisher's exact (two-sided) was calculated and reached 0.036, thus indicating a relation, too. The standardised residuals reached -1.6 in the subcategory "no evaluation" in the special feature week as compared with 1.5 in the high-rating programmes

Generally, in this sample the parents were shown as not evaluating their children's contact with the absent parent. On the basis of the current sample no qualified statement on the nature of evaluation of

contact with the absent parents as seen by the parents can be made other than that this contact was not evaluated here. Still, as for category 73 "children's evaluation of their contact with the parent not living with the family", this could also be interpreted in such a way that parents did at least not evaluate the contact negatively. Conceptually, this could have happened in families where the children had contact with the absent parent as well as in families where the children had no contact. Empirically, it turned out that this was not shown.

This category is part of the group of categories referring to "internal view of the family, part 2". For a description and discussion of the findings for all categories in this group, please see category 76 below.

Category 75: Parents' (living separately) contact with each other(table C. 85)

Here it was coded whether parents living separately were having contact with each other.

13.5 per cent (n = 10) of the children were shown with parents living separately and having contact with each other. For 6.8 per cent (n = 5) of the children shown this was not recognisable, and for all other children shown (79.7 per cent, n = 59) this category was not applicable, either because there was no information at all given on the parents or because the child lived with both parents. The remaining subcategory ("no, they do not have contact") was never coded.

Chi square $X^2 = 4.606$; $df = 2$, $p < 0.100$) indicated no relation between programme subset and parents' contact. With an expected count of less than five for 50 per cent of the cells, however, this statistic is only of limited use.

Considering that there were 16 children shown living with a single parent, more than half of these (n = 10) were living in families where the separated parents had contact with each other. However, no clear picture emerged as to where these children tended to be shown, namely this happened in family ID 6040 from "Was Hänschen nicht lernt", family ID 14010 from "Criminal Intent: Verbrechen im Visier", family ID 26020 from "Grey's Anatomy", and family ID 31010 from "Raus aus den Schulden", these being one programme from the special feature week and three high-rating programmes, two non-fictional and one fictional programme.

When contextual factors were considered and the results from this category and categories 71 (mentioning of the parent not living with the family), and 72 (children's contact with the parent not living with the family) were related, it turned out that, if sufficient information was given, children tended to be shown in families where children and the parent living with the family had contact with the absent parent or none of these, with one exception, namely family ID 6040 from "Was Hänschen nicht lernt", where only the adults had contact with each other.

Overall, one might cautiously conclude that there was a tendency in the current sample to show those children whose parents lived separately with parents nevertheless had contact with each other, if there was sufficient information given. Interestingly enough, there was no family with separated parents shown where the partners clearly had no contact with each other.

This category is part of the group of categories referring to "internal view of the family, part 2". For a description and discussion of the findings for all categories in this group, please see category 76 below.

Category 76: Parents' evaluation of their own contact with the parent not living with the family (table C. 86)

In this category it was coded whether the single parents talked about their own contact with the parent not living with the family. The purpose was to find out whether single parents were satisfied with their contact with the absent parent.

13.5 per cent ($n = 10$) of the children were shown with parents living separately and at least one of the parents talking about the contact with other parent. This subcategory summarised (through recoding) the original subcategories "yes, both parents do, but no evaluation" and "yes, both parents do, ambivalently". For all other children shown (86.5 per cent, $n = 64$) this category was not applicable, either because there was no information at all given on the subject or because the parents were not living separately. The remaining subcategories ("contact is mainly or exclusively evaluated by the mother; and is mainly seen as harmonious", "mother, as problematic", "mother, ambivalently", "is mainly or exclusively evaluated by the father; and is mainly seen as harmonious", "father, as problematic", "father, ambivalently", "is evaluated by both parents; is mainly seen as harmonious" and "both, as problematic") were never coded.

Chi square ($X^2 = 3.648$; $df = 1$, $p < 0.056$) indicated no relation between programme subset and the way single parents talked about their own contact with the parent not living with the family. As one cell (25 per cent) had an expected count of less than five, Fisher's exact (two-sided) was calculated and reached 0.098, thus indicated no relation either.

In the current sample, all separated parents who had contact with each other talked about these, namely family ID 6040 from "Was Hänschen nicht lernt", family ID 14010 from "Criminal Intent: Verbrechen im Visier", family ID 26020 from "Grey's Anatomy", and family ID 31010 from "Raus aus den Schulden"), though they did not always evaluate their contact. Thus, more than half of the children living with a single parent were experiencing parents who had contact with each other and talked about this in ambivalent terms.

Summary and discussion of group of categories "internal view of the family, part 2 (single parent families only), categories 62 to 70

Summarising the results from this group of categories, one might cautiously, due to small frequencies, say that the parent the children were not mainly living with was not an important aspect in the representation of single parent families in both programme subsets.

No clear picture emerged as to whether children were shown with or without contact to the absent parent, but, still, contact never was explicitly excluded from the representations on television. If at all shown, children's contact with the absent parent was shown in the high-rating programmes exclusively. Children in the current study's sample tended to be shown as not evaluating their contact to the absent parent, but, still, contact was never evaluated as clearly negative. From the data it was not possible to see a pattern emerge as to whether children were satisfied or not with their own contact with absent parent.

The same was true for the adults: The present parent was predominantly shown as not evaluating the children's contact with the absent parent, but, still, contact was never evaluated as clearly negative. A tendency could be found regarding the separated parents' contact with each other. Although only slightly more than half of the children living with a single parent were shown with parents who were in contact with each other, there were no children shown where contact between the separated parents was explicitly excluded from the programme. In addition, it should be noted that there was a relation between the parents having contact with each other and the children having contact with the absent parent. In other words: In the current sample, there was a tendency to show children with contact with the absent parent in families where the parents also have contact with each other. The parents were shown with a tendency to evaluate their contact ambivalently, though.

Overall, in the current sample, there was a tendency to show children from single parent families in which there were efforts made to maintain contact with the absent parent and to talk about it among children as well as between adults.

Due to the small n, conclusions from this for the overall representation of families on television should be drawn very carefully, but very cautiously this might be interpreted as a step towards showing families with separated parents as struggling to maintain contact and to remain on speaking terms.

As this group of categories was designed to fill a gap in research, these results cannot be related to previous studies.

Category 77: Parental relationship a topic of conversation for the adults (table C. 87)

Categories 77 and 78 form group "internal view of the family, part 3" (parents in a relationship only)

This category referred to the child's biological, foster or adoptive parents living together, but also to one parent living with a new partner. It captured whether the parental relationship was a topic of conversation among the adults, either with each other, or with third persons.

More than half of the children (54.1 per cent, $n = 40$) were shown in families where the parental relationship was not a topic of conversation. For 6.8 per cent ($n = 5$) of the children shown both parents discussed their relationship and evaluated it as being problematic. For all remaining children (39.2 per cent, $n = 29$) this category was not applicable, either because there was no information at all given on the subject or because the parents were living separately. The remaining subcategories ("the relationship is a topic, mainly or exclusively for the mother; it is mainly seen as harmonious", "is a topic, mainly or exclusively for the mother; it is mainly seen as problematic", "is a topic, mainly or exclusively for the mother; it is mainly seen ambivalently", "is a topic, mainly or exclusively for the father; it is mainly seen as harmonious", "is a topic, mainly or exclusively for the father; it is mainly seen as problematic", "is a topic, mainly or exclusively for the father; it is seen ambivalently", "is a topic for both; it is seen as harmonious", and "is a topic for both; it is seen ambivalently") were never coded.

Chi square ($X^2 = 4.624$; $df = 2$, $p < 0.099$) indicated no relation between programme subset and the discussion of the parental relationship. With an expected count of less than five for 33.3 per cent of the cells, however, this statistic is only of limited use.

It should be noted that the five children with parents discussing their relationship and evaluating it as being problematic translate into one family only, which is family ID 32010 "Die Super Nanny", a programme where the problems between the parents led to problems concerning the education, which is the exact topic of this advisory programme.

Generally, their own relationships were not a frequent topic for the parents in this sample. Of 36 children living with both parents (as coded in category 7 "personal situation"), only for five from one family any evaluation could be coded at all. For the vast majority of children this category was not applicable. It should be noted that, if any evaluation was given, this was negative. Interestingly, there were no children shown where only one parent evaluated the relationship and no children whose parents evaluated the relationship differently from one another.

Due to the small frequencies, conclusions from this should be drawn very carefully, but there seemed to be a tendency not to show parents discussing their relationship in the current sample. This aspect seemed not to be of interest for programme planners.

This category is part of the group of categories referring to "internal view of the family, part 3", which was coded only for those children whose parents live in a relationship. For a description and discussion of the findings for all categories in this group, please see category 78 below.

Category 78: Parentaleffort to maintain / improve their relationship (table C. 88)

This category captured whether parents made an effort to maintain and/or improve their relationship.

More than a quarter of the children shown (27 per cent, $n = 20$) lived with parents who both made an effort to maintain or improve their relationship. For 31.1 per cent ($n = 23$) it was not recognisable whether the parents attempted to maintain or improve their relationship, and for another 41.9 per cent ($n = 31$) this category was not applicable either because the children lived with a single parent or because there was only insufficient information given on the subject. The remaining subcategories ("no, they do not", "yes, they do, but mainly or exclusively the mother/wife does", and "yes, they do; but mainly or exclusively the father/husband does") were never coded.

Chi square ($X^2 = 13.470$; $df = 2$, $p < 0.001$) indicated a relation between programme subset and the parents' attempts to maintain and/or improve their relationship. The standardised residuals reached -2.3 in the subcategory "yes, both" in the special feature week as compared with 2.1 in the high-rating programmes.

Of those 36 children shown living with both parents (see category 7 "personal situation"), more than half ($n=20$) lived with parents who both made an effort to improve their relationship. Surprisingly, 18 of those 20 children were shown in the high-rating programmes, while there were only two children from one family (family ID 1010 from "Tatort: Das namenlose Mädchen") shown in the special feature week. Again, for many children in this sample the information was insufficient to decide on a subcategory other than "not recognisable" or "not applicable". It should be noted that there also was a significant difference between fictional and non-fictional programmes, which was indicated by the chi-square ($X^2 = 6.004$; $df = 2$, $p < 0.05$, see Appendix D, result tables fictional / non-fictional, table D.88, on CD only). The standardised residuals reached -1.4 in the subcategory "not recognisable" in fictional programmes as compared with 1.2 in non-fictional programmes, but no clear picture emerged when contextual factors were considered. When the results of this category were related to the results of category 7 "personal situation", it turned out, though, that children living with both parents shown in fictional programmes were far more likely to be shown with parents making an effort to maintain and/or improve their relationship than from non-fictional programmes.

It is surprising to see that the high-rating programmes contained more details -and with a positive tenor only -about the way the parents handled their relationship. It is also interesting that no parents were shown where only one partner or neither of the partners made an effort to improve the relationship.

Summary and discussion of group of categories "internal view of the family, part 3" (families with parents in a relationship only), categories 77 and 78

Overall, there was a tendency in the current sample to show children for whose parents' relationships insufficient information was given. Parental relationships were hardly ever talked about by the adults and if so, exclusively in a programme especially designed to deal with child-rearing problems. Although relationships were no current topic of conversation, there were slightly more children shown whose parents made an effort to improve their relationship, and even more so in the high-rating programmes than in the special feature week.

It is surprising to see that the high-rating programmes contained more details -and with a positive tenor only - about the way the parents handled their relationship. Interestingly, no parents were shown where only one partner or neither of the partners made an effort to improve the relationship.

Due to the small frequencies, this result should be interpreted cautiously. Nevertheless it may indicate a tendency among broadcasters to represent parents as persons who care about and 'work on' their relationship, especially in the more popular programmes.

As this group of categories was designed to fill a gap in research, these results cannot be related to previous studies.

Category 79: Child care a topic of conversation for adults other than those involved in parenting (table C. 89)

Categories 79 to 82 form group "external view of the family" (all families)

Here it was coded whether external child care was a topic of conversation for adults other than those involved in parenting.

For the vast majority of children shown no external discussion of child care was coded (86.5 per cent, $n = 64$). Only for 6.8 per cent of the children shown ($n = 5$) an external discussion was identified. For another 6.8 per cent ($n = 5$) this category was not applicable.

Chi square ($X^2 = 10.053$; $df = 2$, $p < 0.007$) indicated a relation between programme subset and the external discussion of child care. With an expected count of less than five for 66.7 per cent of the cells, however, this statistic is only of limited use. The standardised residuals reached 1.9 in the subcategory "yes" in the special feature week as compared with -1.7 in the high-rating programmes.

The five children for whom "yes" was coded here came from four different families presented in the special feature week, namely family ID 2010 from "Die andere Hälfte des Glücks", family ID 4010 from "Das Geheimnis meiner Schwester", family ID 6020 from "Was Hänschen nicht lernt", and family IDs

1010 and 1020 from "Tatort: Das namenlose Mädchen". There were no occurrences in the high-rating programmes.

Descriptive results thus indicated a tendency not to show other adults than those involved in parenting discussing child care. It is not surprising to see that the high-rating programmes contained less details on the discussion of external child care, as family life and child care were not central to these popular programmes in the first place. The programmes where discussions occurred were three fictional and one non-fictional programme, which suggests that these details may have been scripted into programmes whereas elsewhere they are neglected. However, considering the small cell frequencies any conclusions can only be tentative.

This category is part of the group of categories referring to "external view of the family". For a description and discussion of the findings for all categories in this group, please see category 82 below.

Category 80: Way of discussing child care (table C. 90)

This category referred to those conversations and part of conversations coded in category 79. The purpose was to classify the conversations according to their tenor of evaluation.

For all five cases where a discussion was coded in category no. 79, no evaluation of child care could be identified (6.8 per cent, $n = 5$). For all other children shown (93.2 per cent, $n = 69$) this category was not applicable, because care was not discussed by other adults than those involved in parenting. The remaining subcategories ("external child care is mainly looked upon favourably", "is mainly looked upon unfavourably", and "external child care is mainly looked upon ambivalently") thus were never coded.

Chi square ($X^2 = 6.662$; $df = 1$, $p < 0.010$) indicated a relation between programme subset and the external discussion of child care. As two cells (50 per cent) had an expected count of less than five, Fisher's exact test (two-sided) was calculated and reached 0.015, thus indicating a relation, too. The standardised residuals reached 1.9 in the subcategory "not evaluated" in the special feature week as compared with -1.7 in the high-rating programmes. This difference will not further be interpreted here, because category 79 "child care a topic of conversation for adults other than those involved in parenting" was the filter category here and, thus, the standardised residuals necessarily had to be identical to those in category 79: Only for those children, where other adults than those involved in parenting discussed external child care at all, any evaluation was possible.

It turns out that the purpose of this category to classify the adults' conversations about child care in terms of evaluation could not be accomplished, as there were no evaluations recognisable. Generally, there was a tendency not to mention child care at all. If it was mentioned, it was not discussed in

evaluative terms. For persons not involved in parenting in the current sample, child care seemed not to be an important topic.

This category is part of the group of categories referring to "external view of the family". For a description and discussion of the findings for all categories in this group, please see category 82 below.

Category 81: Parenting as a topic of conversation for adults other than those involved in parenting (table C. 91)

Here it was coded whether parenting was a topic of conversation for adults other than those involved in parenting.

The vast majority of children shown (79.9 per cent, $n = 59$) were shown in surroundings where no adults other than those involved in parenting talked about parenting issues. Only 17.6 per cent ($n = 13$) were shown in broadcasts where this was the case. For 2.7 per cent of the children shown ($n = 2$) this category was not applicable.

Chi square ($X^2 = 1.901$; $df = 2$, $p < 0.387$) indicated no relation between programme subset and the discussion of parenting issued by other adults than those involved in parenting. With an expected count of less than five for 33.3 per cent of the cells, however, this statistic is only of limited use.

A look at contextual factors did not reveal a clear pattern as to where parenting issues were discussed. The 13 children who were shown in surroundings where adults other than those involved in parenting discussed parenting issues came from family ID 32010 from "Die Super Nanny" with five children, all others came from the special feature week, namely family IDs 1010 from "Tatort: Das namenlose Mädchen", 2010 from "Die andere Hälfte des Glücks", 3010 "Neubauer" from "Frag' doch mal die Maus", and 10010 from "Beckmann". Relating these results to category 79 "external child care as a topic of conversation for adults other than those involved in parenting", there were two families where both topics were discussed, namely family IDs 2010 from "Die andere Hälfte des Glücks", and 1010 from "Tatort: Das namenlose Mädchen".

Cautiously, due to the small frequencies, this could be interpreted as a general disinterest in showing adults other than those involved in parenting talking about parenting issues. If at all discussed, there was some overlap in discussing parenting and child care issues. Generally, though, there was a tendency in both programme subsets not to show adults other than those involved in parenting discussing parenting issues frequently.

This category is part of the group of categories referring to "external view of the family". For a description and discussion of the findings for all categories in this group, please see category 82 below.

Category 82: Evaluation of parenting by adults other than those involved in parenting (table C. 92)

This category referred to those conversations and part of conversations coded in category 81. The purpose was to classify the conversations according to their tenor of evaluation.

For 9.5 per cent of the children shown ($n = 7$) the subcategory "negatively" applied, for 5.4 per cent ($n = 4$) "positively" applied, and for another 2.7 per cent ($n = 2$) "ambivalently" was coded. For all other children shown ($n = 61$, 82.4 per cent) the subcategory "not applicable" was coded.

Chi square ($X^2 = 8.504$; $df = 3$, $p < 0.037$) indicated a relation between programme subset and the way parenting issues were discussed. With an expected count of less than five for 75 per cent of the cells, however, this statistic is only of limited use. The standardised residuals reached 1.7 in the subcategory "positively" in the special feature week as compared with -1.5 in the high-rating programmes.

A clear picture emerged as to where positive and negative evaluations emerged when contextual factors were considered. All four children shown for whom a positive evaluation was coded came from family ID 10010 from "Beckmann", where a childhood in the 1940s was referred to in retrospective. For all contemporary family representations, negative or ambivalent evaluations were coded. Namely, these were family IDs 1010 from "Tatort: Das namenlose Mädchen", 32010 from "Die Super Nanny", 2010 from "Die andere Hälfte des Glücks", 3010 from "Frag' doch mal die Maus".

Thus, descriptive results indicated an emphasis on negative or ambivalent discussions of contemporary parenting issues, if discussed by adults other than those involved in parenting. The reasons for this can only be speculated about, perhaps this is due to some bias towards romanticized descriptions of the past, or towards a general emphasis on discussing problematic rather than positive issues.

Summary and discussion of group of categories "external view of the family", categories 79 to 82

Overall, there seemed to be a tendency not to show children in surroundings where adults other than those involved in parenting discussed and evaluated parenting issues. If at all so, the evaluations tended to be ambivalent or negative in contemporary family representations in the current sample, which may suggest an ambivalent or negative general impression of parenting issues in general.

As this group of categories was designed to fill a gap in research, these results cannot be related to previous studies.

Category 83:Physical violence(table C. 93)

Part of Index 3: Parental overload (table C.100)

Categories 83 to 86 form group "violence and neglect"

In this category it was coded whether the child was a victim of physical violence in the family.

Almost three quarters of the children shown (70.3 per cent, $n = 52$) were not a victim of physical violence in the family, for all others (29.7 per cent, $n = 22$) this category was not applicable. The remaining subcategory ("yes") was never coded.

Chi square ($X^2 = 10,029$; $df = 1$, $p < 0.002$) indicated a relation between programme subset and the representations of physical violence. The standardised residuals reached 2.0 in the subcategory "not applicable" in the special feature week as compared with -1.8 in the high-rating programmes.

In the current sample there were no children shown as a victim of physical violence in the family. The coding frequencies for "not applicable" in the special feature week was higher than would have been expected, which is surprising because one might have expected more detailed information here as compared to the high-rating programmes.

This category is part of the group of categories referring to "violence and neglect". For a description and discussion of the findings for all categories in this group, please see category 86 below.

This category is part of index 3 "parental overload". For a description and discussion please see index 3 below.

Category 84:Mental violence(table C. 94)**Part of Index 3: Parental overload (table C.100)**

In this category it was coded whether the child was a victim of mental violence in the family.

Almost three quarters of the children (70.3 per cent, $n = 52$) were not a victim of mental violence in the family, for all others (29.7 per cent, $n = 22$) this category was not applicable. The remaining subcategory ("yes") was never coded.

Chi square ($X^2 = 10,029$; $df = 1$, $p < 0.002$) indicated a relation between programme subset and the representations of mental violence. The standardised residuals reached 2.0 in the subcategory "not applicable" in the special feature week as compared with -1.8 in the high-rating programmes.

In this sample there were no children shown as a victim of mental violence in the family. As in category 83 "physical violence", the coding frequency for the subcategory "not applicable" in the special feature week was higher than would have been expected, which is surprising because one might have expected more detailed information here as compared to the high-rating programmes.

This category is part of the group of categories referring to "violence and neglect". For a description and discussion of the findings for all categories in this group, please see category 86 below.

This category is part of index 3 "parental overload". For a description and discussion please see index 3 below.

Category 85:Sexual violence(table C. 95)**Part of Index 3: Parental overload (table C.100)**

In this category it was coded whether the child was a victim of sexual violence in the family.

Almost three quarters of the children shown (70.3 per cent, $n = 52$) were not a victim of sexual violence in the family, for all others (29.7 per cent, $n = 22$) this category was not applicable. The remaining subcategory ("yes") was never coded.

Chi square ($X^2 = 10,029$; $df = 1$, $p < 0.002$) indicated a relation between programme subset and the representations of sexual violence. The standardised residuals reached 2.0 in the subcategory "not applicable" in the special feature week as compared with -1.8 in the high-rating programmes.

In this sample there were no children shown as a victim of sexual violence in the family.

This category is part of the group of categories referring to "violence and neglect". For a description and discussion of the findings for all categories in this group, please see category 86 below.

This category is part of index 3 "parental overload". For a description and discussion please see index 3 below.

Category 86:Neglect or negligent treatment(table C. 96)

Part of Index 3: Parental overload (table C.100)

In this category it was coded whether the child was a victim of neglect or negligent treatment in the family.

Almost three quarters of the children shown (70.3 per cent, $n = 52$) were not a victim of neglect or negligent treatment in the family, for all others (29.7 per cent, $n = 22$) this category was not applicable. The remaining subcategory ("yes") was never coded.

Chi square ($X^2 = 10,029$; $df = 1$, $p < 0.002$) indicated a relation between programme subset and the representations of neglect or negligent treatment. The standardised residuals reached 2.0 in the subcategory "not applicable" in the special feature week as compared with -1.8 in the high-rating programmes.

The coding frequency for the subcategory "not applicable" in the special feature week was higher than would have been expected, just as in the other categories in this group of categories referring to "violence and neglect". Descriptive results indicated a tendency not to show children as victims of violence or neglect.

This category is part of index 3 "parental overload". For a description and discussion please see index 3 below.

Summary and discussion of group of categories "violence and neglect", categories 83 to 86

Overall, there was a tendency towards no representations of violence and neglect in the current sample.

A higher frequency of "not applicable" codings in the special feature week could indicate two tendencies: First, that the high-rating programmes showed more details of family life so that it was possible to code "no" rather than having to code "not applicable". Second, this result could be due to contextual factors as it turned out that the number of children in a family was related to the results of this group of categories: When relating the results from this group of categories to the results of category 1 "number of children" it turned out that for some families with more than one or two children, the categories referring to violence and neglect were coded "no" for example for one child, but the

others were not shown or sufficiently talked about, so that "not applicable" was coded here. The more children a family had, the less were details, generally speaking, presented for the single child and, as there were more families with two and more children shown in the special feature week, this might have caused the difference in the subcategory "not applicable" here. An exception to this tendency, though, were the two families with five children each in the advisory programmes IDs 31000 "Rausaus den Schulden" and 32000 "Die Super Nanny, where children and family issues were in focus and for all children the subcategory "no" could be coded, which reinforced the difference between the special feature week and the high-rating programmes.

For the group of categories referring to "violence and neglect" the descriptive results indicated that these topics were not important aspects of family life as represented in the current sample in both programme subsets. The reasons can only be speculated about. Perhaps this aspect seemed not to be of interest for programme planners, because it was considered unattractive to viewers.

Category 87: Family in fact shown or referred to in passing (table C. 97)

In this category it was coded whether the family that the child lived in was mainly living with was in fact shown or only referred to in passing as this typically would be the case in talk shows. The purpose of this category was to find out whether the family issues shown were, generally speaking, central to the programme.

Far more than half of the children shown (68.9 per cent, $n = 51$) lived in a family that was in fact shown while 31.1 per cent ($n = 23$) were shown in contexts where the family was only referred to in passing.

Chi square ($X^2 = 11.610$; $df = 1$, $p < 0.001$) indicated a difference between special feature week and high-rating programmes. The standardised residuals reached 2.1 in the subcategory "referred to in passing" in the special feature week as compared with -1.9 in the high-rating programmes.

Thus, descriptive results indicated a surprising emphasis on children who lived in families that were referred to in passing in the special feature week. It should be noted, that there also was a significant difference between fictional and non-fictional programmes, which was indicated by the chi-square ($X^2 = 7.419$; $df = 1$, $p < 0.006$, see Appendix D, result tables fictional / non-fictional, table D.97, on CD only). The standardised residuals did not reach two or more, but came near to it with -1.7 in the subcategory "referred to in passing" in the fictional programmes as compared with 1.4 in non-fictional programmes. These two observations can be explained by a look at the context. The subcategory "referred to in passing" was typically coded for children for whom one member of the family would appear in a talk or quiz show, but the others would only be mentioned. As these formats were more frequent (also see category 88 "broadcast type"), there were more children "referred to in passing" in the non-fictional broadcasts in the special feature week.

This result, surprising at first sight, can be explained by the nature of the two subsets. In the special feature week, designed to cover family issues, in all formats efforts were made to mention families and children, even in talk shows and quiz shows where this usually would not be the case. In the high-rating programmes no such efforts were made, so that quiz shows like programme IDs 15000 and 55000 "Wer wird Millionär?" were part of the subset "high-rating programmes", but did not qualify for analysis, as no child was shown or mentioned.

V. 2. 4. Indices

In order to describe family representations on German television as precisely as possible without losing sight of an overall picture and overall tendencies, it was decided to organise the data into indices where appropriate. This procedure also ensures comparability of the results to results from other content analyses rather than comparing isolated results from single categories in detail.

The procedure of building an index comprised three steps. First, it was decided which subject the index was to cover. Second, it was decided which categories were part of the index, and third, coding instructions and explications of index subcategories were specified. Explications of indices are listed in Appendix A (codebook).

Index 1: Social status of the family (table C. 106)

This index was designed to capture each child's social status. It was formed from the results of categories 14 and 15 "type of residence", 16 "atmosphere", 17, 18 and 19 "child's bedroom", 20, 21 "car", 23 "type of occupation mother / father", 24 "position at work mother / father", and 25 "level of formal education mother / father".

Due to small cell frequencies it was decided to build an index with three subcategories only, namely "rather high", "rather low" and "not applicable". Most children were shown with a rather high social status (68.9 per cent, $n = 51$), and only 9.5 per cent ($n = 7$) with a rather low status. For 16 children (21.6 per cent) this category was not applicable, because the results from the categories this index was based on were too heterogeneous to decide on a social status or because insufficient information was given throughout all categories this index was based on.

Chi square ($X^2 = 5.902$; $df = 2$, $p < 0.052$) did not indicate a difference between the special feature week and the high-rating programmes. With an expected count of less than five for 33.3 per cent of the cells, however, this statistic is only of limited use.

Thus, descriptive results indicated an emphasis on children with a rather high social status.

Summary and discussion

The index was designed because it was assumed that social status was a complex phenomenon that would need several categories to be coded. Conceptually, the index was intended to capture facets including the parents' education and employment as well as purely material indicators such as the house the family lived in. Empirically, it turned out that while some of the index categories suggested a low or middle-class status of the children, these were overrun in the index. The overall picture emerging from the index thus is that most children were shown from families with a rather high social status.

This result was different from the results of previous studies, which mostly found middle class families shown on television. Still, the results from this index confirmed results from previous studies in so far as children from families with a low social status were shown less frequently than children from better off families.

The reasons can only be speculated about. Perhaps, a rather good material situation is considered to be more pleasing to watch, possibly offered more opportunities for a story line and surely is a more attractive advertising environment.

Index 2: Household chores (table C. 107)

This index was designed to capture who was responsible for household chores in the children's family in general. The index was formed from the categories 52 "food preparation", 53 "cleaning", 54 "laundry", 55 "shopping", 56 "other household chores", and 57 "gardening".

Due to small cell frequencies it was decided to build an index with four subcategories only, namely "mainly mother is responsible", "mainly father is responsible", "not recognisable" and "not applicable". For the majority of children it was not recognisable who was mainly responsible for household chores (67.6 per cent, $n = 50$), while only 2.7 per cent ($n = 2$) were shown with the mother being mainly responsible. For 22 children (29.7 per cent) this index category was not applicable, because the results from the categories this index was formed from were too heterogeneous to decide on a person being mainly responsible or because insufficient information was given throughout all categories this index was based on. The remaining subcategory "father is mainly responsible" was never coded.

Chi square ($X^2 = 4.247$; $df = 2$, $p < 0.120$) did not indicate a difference between the special feature week and the high-rating programmes, but turned out to be of limited use as 33.3 per cent of the cells had an expected count of less than five.

Descriptively, there seemed to be a tendency not to show persons being responsible for household chores. Only two children from two families were shown with a mother being recognisably responsible for household chores.

Summary and discussion

In the current sample, it was mostly not recognisable who was responsible for household chores in general. If a person could be identified, there was a tendency towards mothers being responsible for household chores. This central aspect of everyday family life seemed not to be important in both programme subsets. If a person being responsible for household chores in general could be identified, there was a tendency towards mothers being responsible for household chores, although these chores were restricted to preparing food and gardening; all other chores were completely neglected. Interestingly, no children were shown with fathers being responsible for household chores, not even in single parent families.

This result generally is in line with the findings of previous studies. Lukesch et al. (2004, table 3.170 on families, p. 480) reported a traditional division of work in about 25 per cent of all families on screen, while in 37 per cent it was not recognisable how household chores were divided. Scherer et al. (2005, p. 129) reported that one per cent of all characters were shown as homemakers (all women) in series on television. Hannover & Birkenstock (2005, p. 100, table V. 53 on household chores) found that in 61 per cent of families in fictional films on television women did the work in the house and in eight per cent men did it. They saw both partners doing work in the house in 31 per cent of families. As a household chore, cooking was most frequently shown, and only very rarely other chores such as laundry, shopping or doing household repairs. These frequencies suggest a surprisingly high number of couples sharing household chores, but the result was interpreted differently by the authors due to contextual factors. They remarked, that even if a man was shown working in the house, the woman was responsible for the organisation, while the man only helped out and the work was only shown in the background (l. c., p. 108).

For family representations on television this means that, by generally ignoring these tasks, no models of division of labour in the house were shown nor was there content presented that would raise awareness about the fact that there is such thing as work in the house to be taken care of. With regard to reconciling work and family this neglect could lead to the assumption that work in the house is no factor to be considered: It simply does not exist on television.

Index 3: Parental Overload (table C.108)

This index was designed to capture whether signs of parental overload in the children's surroundings were visible. The index was formed from the categories 41 "indicators for an unbalanced diet", 42 "indicators for unbalanced exercise", 43 "inadequate attitude towards substance use", 83 "physical violence", 84 "mental violence", 85 "sexual violence", 86 "neglect/negligent treatment", and 8 "parenting style".

The majority of children were shown in situations without any signs of parental overload (62.2 per cent, n = 46). For 28 children (37.8 per cent) this index category was not applicable, because the results

from the categories this index was formed from were too heterogeneous to decide on whether there was parental overload or insufficient information was given throughout all categories this index was based on. The remaining subcategory "yes" was never coded.

Chi square ($X^2 = 25.703$; $df = 1$, $p < 0.000$) indicated a difference between the special feature week and the high-rating programmes. The standardised residuals reached -2.3 in the subcategory "no signs for parental overload" in the special feature week as compared with 2.1 in the high-rating programmes. In the subcategory "not applicable" the standardised residuals reached 3.0 in the special feature week and -2.7 in the high-rating programmes. It should be noted, that there also was a significant difference between fictional and non-fictional programmes, which was indicated by the chi-square ($X^2 = 9.615$; $df = 1$, $p < 0.002$, see Appendix D, result tables fictional / non-fictional, table D.100, on CD only). The standardised residuals did not reach two or more, but came near to it with -1.9 in the subcategory "not applicable" in the fictional programmes as compared with 1.6 in non-fictional programmes.

Descriptive results, thus, indicated a tendency not to present parental overload, with a tendency to give more information but show less evidence in the high-rating programmes, which was also true for fictional programmes: Here, more information was shown but fewer indications for parental overload were found than in non-fictional programmes.

Summary and discussion

The index was designed because it was assumed that if parents were overloaded, this would show in more than one of the categories that were concerned with the issue of potential overload and hence were included in the index. Conceptually, it was intended to capture the complete and faceted picture of family life on television and make it amenable to comparison with results from previous studies. Empirically, it turned out, though, that this was not the case. In all of the categories the index was based on, there was only one family with five children (family ID 31010 from "Die Super Nanny" where any sign of parental overload could be coded (in category 43 "inadequate attitude towards substance use"). In all other categories, no signs of parental overload could be found for any of the children.

In this current sample, there was a tendency not to show parental overload. The only occurrence was found in one of the categories the index is based upon, coming from a high-rating programme, none coming from the special feature week.

This result confirms the tendency in previous studies. Hannover & Birkenstock (2005, p. 136) who, in docu-soaps, exclusively found dysfunctional families, explained the phenomenon with the very concept of these formats: Advisory programmes such as "Die Super Nanny" just would not work with happy families. This result, however, did not confirm these authors' result from television films (l. c., p. 93), in which they often found parents being overloaded (38 per cent of parents). In addition, Lukesch

et al. (2004, p. 482) even found almost 80 per cent of families where conflicts were solved verbally in a negative way or even violently, which could be interpreted as a sign for parental overload.

While other studies clearly found a number of occurrences of parental overload, in this study this was the case only once and in one category only. Parental overload, as a complex phenomenon of various composites, was not a part of what is shown in this current study's sample. If there was any indication of overload at all, this occurred separately, creating a rather incomplete, non-complex picture.

The reasons for not showing parental overload as a complex phenomenon can, of course, be only speculated about. Representations of parental overload could be assumed to be unattractive to viewers and thus be avoided, except in those programmes that are clearly based on the very concept of dysfunctionality. Surprisingly, no representations of parental overload could be found in the special feature week, or more precisely, in those ten of the 44 programmes of the special feature week with the highest ratings (see chapter IV. 4. 1. 1. Special feature week "Children are the future" above). Possibly, representations of parental overload are so unattractive to viewers that programmes featuring this problem in a complex manner, just never reached high-ratings, not even in the context of a specially constructed feature week on family issues.

Index 4: General atmosphere in the family (table C. 109)

This index was designed to capture the general atmosphere in the families in the sample. The index was formed from the categories 44 "prevailing mood", 45 "parents' satisfaction with life", and 46 "children's self-confidence".

10.8 per cent ($n = 8$) of children were shown to live in a family where the atmosphere was mainly good, 9.5 per cent ($n = 7$) were shown in a family where a mainly bad atmosphere predominated. For the majority of children ($n = 47$, 63.5 per cent) it was not recognisable, and for another twelve children (16.2 per cent) this index was not applicable, because the results from the categories this index was formed from were too heterogeneous to decide on a predominating atmosphere or insufficient information on atmosphere was given throughout all categories this index was based on.

Chi square ($X^2 = 1.818$; $df = 3$, $p < 0.611$) indicated no difference between the special feature week and the high-rating programmes. With an expected count of less than five for 50 per cent of the cells, however, this statistic is only of limited use.

Descriptive results indicated a tendency not to give sufficient information on atmosphere. If recognisable, the general atmosphere in the families was mainly good and mainly bad in almost equal proportions in both programme subsets.

Summary and discussion

In the current sample, the share of families with a mainly good and a mainly bad atmosphere was almost balanced. Mostly, though, insufficient information was given on the subject.

This result does not confirm the tendency that Lukesch et al. (2004, p.481) reported, who found a predominance of families living in a mainly good atmosphere³⁵.

This result, however, confirms Hannover & Birkenstock's findings (2005, p. 136), who collected data on general mood only for series on television, but for separate scenes within these series only. There, they found families living in mainly good and mainly bad atmospheres in almost equal proportions.

Index 5: Organisation of family life (table C. 110)

This index was designed to capture who organised family life. The index was formed from the categories 9 "persons involved in parenting", 27 "child care, organisation", 28 "children's homework, organisation", and 30 "family's leisure time organisation".

Twelve children (16.2 per cent) were shown in families where mainly the mother was responsible for the organisation of family life, and three children (4.1 per cent) in families where the father was mainly responsible. Only one child (1.4 per cent) was shown in a family where both parents were responsible, while for 55 children (74.3 per cent) this index category was not recognisable because the results from the categories this index was formed from were too heterogeneous to decide who was mainly responsible or insufficient information was given throughout all categories this index was based on. For another three children (4.1 per cent) this index was not applicable.

Chi square ($X^2 = 13.382$; $df = 4$, $p < 0.10$) indicated a difference between the special feature week and the high-rating programmes. With an expected count of less than five for 60 per cent of the cells, however, this statistic is only of limited use.

Descriptive results indicated a tendency not to give sufficient information on the organisation of family life. If at all recognisable, the mother was shown as being responsible most often, while fathers were scarcely responsible and only one child was shown with parents who were both responsible for the organisation of family life.

³⁵Lukesch et al. (2004, p. 481) used the term "Grundstimmung in der Familie", here translated as "atmosphere in the family". Translation: K. V.

Summary and discussion

Overall, in this sample, the way family life was organised was mostly not recognisable. It at all recognisable, most children shown lived with mothers who organised family life.

This result confirms findings from Scherer et al. (2005, p. 107), who found the same tendency in series on German television. In other studies, no detailed information on the topic was given. This result could nevertheless be considered to confirm Hannover & Birkenstock (2005, p. 46) who concluded that, overall, there was a tendency to just forget about everyday and organisational matters in family representations on television.

For family representations in the current sample this means that, by generally ignoring the organisation of family, the same is true as for household chores: No models for a possible organisation were shown nor was there content presented that would raise awareness about the fact that family life needs to be organised in the first place. With regard to reconciling work and family this neglect could, just as for household chores, lead to the assumption that the organisation of family life is not a factor to be considered: It generally simply does not exist on television.

VI Family representations on television: Insights

This final chapter will present insights into family presentations that have been obtained from the analyses in this thesis, their relation to previous research and their contribution to the body of knowledge. It will also outline perspectives for future research.

The first section in this chapter will present the findings of the content analysis in terms of answers to the research questions that were developed in section VI.1. This is followed in section VI.2. by a summary and discussion of the key messages. The chapter finishes with section IV. 3., by drawing conclusions from the study and outlining perspectives for future research.

VI. 1. Insights: Summary and answers to the research questions

The aim of this thesis was to obtain a description of family representations on German television. To this end, a content analysis was undertaken of two programme subsets. The first subset – the “high-rating programmes” – comprised those programmes within a previously constructed programme week in May and June, 2007, that viewers aged 14 to 49 years as the audience segment of potentially childbearing age actually watched the most according to television ratings. The second subset – the “special feature week” – comprised the ten most watched programmes in terms of viewers aged 14 to 49 years within one special feature week of the first German public channel (Das Erste) entitled “Children are the future” (“Kinder sind Zukunft”) in April, 2007 (for details on sampling see section IV. 4. 1.).

The content analysis of the two programme subsets was undertaken using a codebook as a common instrument, that was developed partly data- and partly concept driven. Frequency analyses were produced for all categories in the codebook as well as for indices aimed at combining categories. Results of the frequency analysis for the high-rating programmes were compared with results of the frequency analysis of the programmes from the special feature week. Chi-square analyses were applied to identify possible differences between the two subsets that were not due to chance. In this way, the coincidental picture found in the high-rating programmes could be compared systematically to the picture that was intentionally constructed in the special feature week. Additionally, chi-square analyses were applied to identify possible differences between fictional and non-fictional programmes, in order to gain detailed insights into family representations on television, and to make the results of the analysis of this study's integrated sample comparable to previous results.

In the following section, the findings of this thesis will be summarised by answering the research questions that were developed from theory and based on prior research (see sections III. 4. and III. 6.). In order to improve readability results are presented according to subjects such as demographics or details of family life. First, the answers to the research questions regarding high-rating programmes will be given followed by the answers to the research question concerning the special feature week.

Differences between fictional and non-fictional programmes will be presented as an answer to a separate research question.

Frequency of family representations

RQ 1a: What is the share of high-rating programmes that feature any family?

Results show that of the 50 programmes that constitute the subset high-rating programmes, nearly two thirds of programmes (62 per cent) do not show representations of family or any family related issues whereas in the remaining 38 per cent family or family related issues are shown (category 89). In terms of programme time, 42 per cent present family related content, whereas 58 per cent of programme time present no relation to family issues (category 94). These results indicate a tendency not to show family and family related issues in the programmes preferred by the audience group of 14 to 49 year-olds.

It is also analysed whether the family issues shown are central to the programme or are only displayed in passing (category 87). Surprisingly, results indicate that more children are shown in families that are in fact displayed than in contexts where the family is only referred to in passing as, for example, in talk or quiz shows.

RQ 1b: Is there a difference between the high-rating programmes and the special feature week regarding the share of programmes that feature any family?

Yes, there is a difference. This difference is due to the nature of the two subsets (for details on sampling see section IV. 4. 1.). The special feature week was constructed by television editors to deal with family related issues, thus it could be expected that all broadcasts from the special feature week are relevant. This is the case with one single exception, whereas the broadcasts of the high-rating programmes, of course, do not all feature families. It is surprising to find that results indicate an emphasis on children who lived in families that are referred to only in passing in the special feature week rather than being in fact displayed. This result, surprising at first sight, can be explained by the selection criteria for the two subsets, though. The special feature week, designed to cover family issues, is composed of 44 programmes on the topic, among which are many detailed family representations such as television films or non-fictional programmes, some broadcast in prime-time, some late at night. Of all these, however, only those ten programmes are included in this study's sample, that were most frequently watched by people aged 14 to 49 years. These turned out to be those programmes in which there are either not many details of family related content presented or which are, due to the very nature of the format, not designed to present many details, such as quiz shows (for example programme ID "Frag' doch mal die Maus") or talk shows (for example programme

ID 8000 "Ich stelle mich"). Being part of the special feature week, efforts are made to mention families and children by all means, even, for example, in those quiz shows. As a consequence, these programmes qualify for analysis, but do not deliver many details. This has consequences for a number of research questions as this results in a relatively high number of residual category codings (see IV. 3. 4. 2. on validity).

Demographics of family representations

RQ 2a: What types of family are represented in high-rating programmes?

Most families in high-rating programmes have one or two children. If larger families are shown at all, there is a tendency to present them in a non-fictional context of problems or as some kind of unusual form of family that is worth discussing (category 1). Most of the children shown are aged between eleven and 18 years, followed by children in the age group of six to ten years (category 2). Younger children are rarely shown. Most children live with both parents (category 3 and 7) who are typically married (category 4), while for almost half of the children it is not recognisable whether the children are the parents' biological children or for example step-children or adopted children. All couples are composed of a male and a female partner (category 6). Less than a fifth of the children live with a single mother. Only one single father, who has four children, is shown (category 5). No family is shown with a migration background (category 11). Families typically live in cities in the states of former West Germany or Berlin (categories 12 and 13), while rural settings are rarely shown (category 13).

2b: Is there a difference between the high-rating programmes and the special feature week regarding the types of family?

Yes, there are differences, although, given the small cell frequencies these are small and could, according to the chi-square, be due to chance, with one exception, namely family size (category 1): Just as in the high-rating programmes, families in the special feature week tend to have one or two children. However, families with three and four children are more frequently shown in the special feature week than in the high-rating programmes. No families with more than four children are presented in the special feature week. Where families with more than two children are displayed, this tends to occur in a non-fictional and problematic context or as some kind of unusual form of family, whose organisational details are worth discussing. As compared with the high-rating programmes, an emphasis on representing few children younger than six years and more children older than six years is found in the special feature week. Here, however, no babies or toddlers are shown at all, whereas there are at least some in the high-rating programmes. The tendency towards representations of a traditional form of family is even stronger than in the high-rating programmes, because no children at all are shown whose parents are recognisably unmarried (categories 3, 4, and 7), and none are shown

with divorced parents, living with a single father or in a multigenerational family. This leaves only two types, i.e. a traditional two-parent family with a married male and female partner (category 6), and a single mother family. While no children with a migration background are shown in the high-rating programmes (category 11), there is a very small number shown in the special feature week in a non-fictional programme with an emphasis on the numerous problems of migrant families. Children are shown to live in towns rather than cities, which is different from the high-rating programmes.

RQ 3a: What is the social status of the families in high-rating programmes?

Most children are shown as enjoying a rather high social status. Less than ten per cent are shown with a rather low status. This result is obtained by way of an index (index1), which is formed from ten original categories, which are categories 14 and 15 "type of residence", 16 "atmosphere", 17, 18 and 19 "child's bedroom", 20, 21 "car", 23 "type of occupation mother / father", 24 "position at work mother / father", and 25 "level of formal education mother / father".

RQ 3b: Is there a difference between the high-rating programmes and the special feature week regarding the social status of the families?

No, there is no significant difference. In both programme subsets children with a rather high social status are most commonly shown (index 1). Children with a rather low social status, however, if shown at all, are more likely to appear in the special feature week. When the ten categories on which the index is based are compared separately, results demonstrate some marginal differences between programme subsets. Still, given the small cell frequencies, chi-square values indicate that all differences could be due to chance.

Family life

RQ 4a: Who are the persons involved in parenting in high-rating programmes?

The majority of children are brought up by a father and another, about a fifth by their mother alone and only very few by their father alone (category 9). The question of whether these persons are the children's biological parents cannot be answered for almost half of the children (category 3). The question is designed to explore if persons other than the parents are involved in parenting, for example in multi-generational families, where other relatives or even adult friends living with the family could be involved. This is not the case, however, even if there are adults other than the parents living in the same household with the children.

RQ 4b: Is there a difference between the high-rating programmes and the special feature week regarding the persons involved in parenting?

No, there is no difference. Just like in the high-rating programmes, children in the special feature week tend to be shown with their two parents who are both involved in parenting, though it is often not clear whether these are their biological parents. Fathers are not shown raising a child on their own in the special feature week. This could, according to the chi-square, be due to chance, though. Alternative family situations such as multi-generational families or same sex couples are also not shown in the special feature week.

RQ 5a: What is the dominant parenting style in high-rating programmes?

No clear picture emerges as far as parenting style is concerned. For most of the children, there is no dominant parenting style recognisable (category 8). If at all recognisable, a democratic parenting style is prevailing.

RQ 5b: Is there a difference between the high-rating programmes and the special feature week regarding the dominant parenting style?

Yes, there is a difference, although, given the small cell frequencies, it could, according to the chi-square, be due to chance. In the special feature week even fewer children are shown for whom sufficient information on parenting style is given. If at all recognisable, though, a democratic parenting style is shown most frequently, too. Although one might have expected a more detailed representation of parenting activities in the special feature week due to its specific focus on children, this was not the case.

Happiness and satisfaction

RQ 6a: What is the general atmosphere like within families in high-rating programmes?

No clear picture emerges as far as the general atmosphere in families on television is concerned. If recognisable, the general atmosphere within the families is mainly good or mainly bad in almost equal proportions. This result is obtained by way of frequency of an index (index 4), which is formed from four original categories. These are categories 44 "prevailing mood", 45 "parents' satisfaction with life", and 46 "children's self-confidence". Families are likely to be shown with a support group of friends and acquaintances in their surroundings that would help out in case of need (category 10), which is assumed to contribute to a rather good atmosphere.

RQ 6b: Is there a difference between the high-rating programmes and the special feature week regarding the general atmosphere within families?

Generally, there is no significant difference. In both programme subsets children tend to appear in families with a mainly good or mainly bad atmosphere in almost equal proportions(index 4). Most commonly, though, there is insufficient information given to decide on mainly good or mainly bad atmosphere in both programme subsets.

However, there is a significant difference between special feature week and high-rating programmes regarding the presence of a support group (category 10). Considerably fewer children are shown with friends and relatives to help out in case of need in the special feature week, and more children for whom it is not recognisable whether they have a support group in their surroundings.

RQ 7a: To what extent are children and parents in high-rating programmes happy and satisfied with life?

Surprisingly, results suggest neither happiness and satisfaction nor the opposite (categories 31 to 51). Rather, results indicate that not much attention is paid to the representation of details of complex feelings such as happiness and satisfaction. In all of the categories forming this group, ranging from "showing attachment to the children"to "parents' satisfaction with life" the subcategories "not recognisable" or "not applicable" are most frequently coded. Very few leisure time or joint activities are shown (categories 31 to 40). Still, if enough information is given, there is a tendency to show children in an atmosphere of happiness and satisfaction rather than of sadness and dissatisfaction. Parents are hardly ever shown discussing the quality of their relationship (category 77), but are shown making efforts to improve and/or maintain their relationship with each other (category 78). The latter observation could be interpreted as an indication of some satisfaction with the relationship.

RQ 7b: Is there a difference between the high-rating programmes and the special feature week?

Yes, there are differences in the representations of happiness and satisfaction of parents and children between the programme subsets, although both programme subsets, generally speaking, tend not to show happiness and satisfaction in much detail.

The differences appear in categories 44 on prevailing mood, in categories 33 to 40 concerning specified common activities such as attending sporting events or going to the theatre, and in category 41 on indicators for an unbalanced diet. The latter category was considered here, because it included not only the quality of food, but also if the family regularly had meals together or if food was a source of conflict in the family. These categories are considerably less often applicable in the special feature week than in the high-rating programmes. Another difference occurs in category 32, where common

activities in general are coded. In the special feature week, more children are shown who pursue common activities with at least one of their parents than in the high-rating programmes.

Like the parents in the high-rating programmes (category 77), parents shown in the special feature week tend not to discuss their relationship. An interesting difference emerges when efforts to improve and/or maintain their relationship (category 78) are analysed. Here, considerably fewer parents are shown in the special feature week making efforts. It is surprising to see that the high-rating programmes contain more details -and with a positive tenor only - about the way parents handle their relationship.

RQ 8a: Are there indicators for parental overload in high-rating programmes?

An index is designed to explore parental overload because it is assumed that if parents are overloaded, this would show in more than one of the categories. Hence, the index (index 3) is formed from eight original categories. These are categories 41 "indicators for an unbalanced diet", 42 "indicators for unbalanced exercise", 43 "inadequate attitude towards substance use", 83 "physical violence", 84 "mental violence", 85 "sexual violence", 86 "neglect/negligent treatment", and 8 "parenting style". Empirically, though, signs of parental overload are found only once in one of the eight index-categories (in category 43 "inadequate attitude towards substance use") resulting in the index not indicating any parental overload. Parental overload, as a complex phenomenon of various composites, is not a part of the high-rating programmes in this sample.

RQ 8b: Is there a difference between the high-rating programmes and the special feature regarding indicators for parental overload?

Yes, there are differences, regarding the applicability of the index. The overall tendency not to show parental overload as a complex phenomenon of various composites is found in both programme subsets, though. While in the high-rating programmes, more details are given, but no signs for parental overload are found, in the special feature week, surprisingly, the index is not applicable considerably more frequently.

Organisation within families

RQ 9a: Who is represented as being responsible for household chores in high-rating programmes?

In the sample of high-rating programmes analysed in this thesis, household chores are hardly ever displayed. This result is obtained by way of analysing an index (index 2), which is formed from six original categories which each explores household chores more specifically. These are categories 52

"food preparation",⁵³ "cleaning", ⁵⁴ "laundry", ⁵⁵ "shopping", ⁵⁶ "other household chores", and ⁵⁷ "gardening". Most frequently, it is not shown who is responsible for household chores. When the individual categories are considered, results are similar: In one specific category, namely food preparation, one mother could be identified as being responsible. All other household chores such as laundry, gardening or shopping, are completely ignored in high-rating programmes. Interestingly, fathers are never shown as being responsible for any household chore.

RQ 9b: Is there a difference between the high-rating programmes and the special feature week regarding responsibility for household chores?

Yes, there is a difference as far as the index on household chores is concerned, although, overall, most frequently it is not shown who is responsible for household chores in the special feature week as well. If at all recognisable, mothers are found to be more often responsible for household chores in the special feature week. Due to small cell frequencies, this difference could be coincidental, though. Considering the categories exploring household chores more specifically, some differences occur, though none of these is, strictly speaking, significant due to small cell frequencies. Food preparation (category 52), for example, is identified as the mothers' responsibility more often in the special feature week, but fathers are found to be responsible here too, although still only very rarely. Fathers are never shown as being responsible for any other household chores, though.

RQ 10a: Who is represented as being responsible for child care and organisational duties in high-rating programmes?

Child care, in general, is assured and organised by mothers (category 26 and 27), especially for children under the age of six years. Fathers are hardly ever shown organising child care and are never shown as taking care of children. However, there is an overall tendency to give insufficient information to identify details of child care and its organisation.

As for the organisation of family life, it is most frequently not recognisable who is responsible in high-rating programmes. In the rare instances where it is recognisable mothers and fathers are shown to be individually responsible in equal numbers. Parents both being responsible for organisational duties are never shown. This finding emerges from analysis of an index (index 5), which is formed from four original categories. These are categories 9 "persons involved in parenting", 27 "child care, organisation", 28 "children's homework, organisation", and 30 "family's leisure time organisation".

RQ 10b: Is there a difference between the high-rating programmes and the special feature week regarding responsibility for child care and organisational duties?

Overall, for issues regarding child care, no differences emerge between programme subsets. In the special feature week, too, child care, in general, is assured and organised by mothers (category 26 and 27), both parents sharing the organisation of child care are hardly ever shown, whereas fathers are not at all shown taking care of children or organising child care by themselves.

Still, a difference does emerge as far as the index on organisational duties is concerned (index 5), where mothers are found to be more often responsible in the special feature week. Due to small cell frequencies, this difference could be coincidental, though. In the special feature week no father is shown as being responsible for the organisation of family life, while there is one couple sharing responsibility for these duties. Overall, the special feature week confirms the tendency found in high-rating programmes not to show who is responsible for organisation within families, though.

Work and family

RQ 11a: Who is represented as main income earner in high-rating programmes?

If a source of income can be identified at all (category 58) the father is the main income earner in the family for a third of the children. No mothers are shown as main income earners in the high-rating programmes. No children are shown living with both parents, and the mother being the main income earner, and no children living with both parents apparently earning equal income.

In high-rating programmes, few children are shown with mothers being gainfully employed in any form (category 22), i.e. not necessarily as the main income earner, but also working part-time for example. Even when the children live with a single mother, it most often remains unclear where the money comes from, because no gainful employment of the mother is recognisable. Thus, while mothers are frequently shown as being not gainfully employed, fathers never are shown as being recognisably not gainfully employed, not even those raising their children as single parents. In some rare cases only, the money comes from public sources in families in high-rating programmes.

RQ 11b: Is there a difference between the high-rating programmes and the special feature week regarding the main income earner?

There is a difference as far as gainful employment in any form (category 22) is concerned, although, strictly speaking, this difference could, due to small cell frequencies, be coincidental. However, in the special feature week, children with mothers being gainfully employed and those with mothers not being gainfully employed are shown in almost equal proportions, whereas an emphasis emerges for showing children whose mother is not gainfully employed in the high-rating programmes. The situation

is presented differently for fathers: No children are shown whose fathers are not gainfully employed in the special feature week just like in the high-rating programmes. Children with fathers being gainfully employed, though, can be seen slightly less often than in the high-rating programmes, while the situation is not recognisable slightly more often.

There also is a difference in the representation of the main income earner. More children are shown in the special feature week whose mother is the main income earner in the family, and all of these are single mothers. Due to small cell frequencies, this difference could be coincidental, though. Children whose family income mainly comes from public sources are hardly ever shown, just like in high-rating programmes. There is no difference between programme subsets regarding the complete absence of children living with both parents with the mother being the main income earner or with parents apparently earning equal income.

RQ 12a: Are questions of reconciling work and family discussed in high-rating programmes?

In most children's families, external child care as essential for reconciling work and family is not discussed. While there are, at least, some mothers (category 29.1) and children (category 63) talking about external child care, fathers (category 29.2) never talk about it. If at all discussed, though, no clear picture emerges as to the way in which it is discussed. It clearly is not discussed as an educational measure or an organisational problem. Still, external child care is never evaluated negatively by the persons involved in parenting. In the families' surroundings, external child care and other issues regarding parenting are also not frequently discussed, (categories 79 to 82), and, if at all, with a negative tenor only.

For parents and persons in the families' surroundings, the feasibility of reconciling work and family is not a topic of conversation, nor is the manageability of reconciling work and family (categories 62 to 70). If the latter is at all talked about at all, the discussion is never shown to occur in the families' surroundings, but only among parents. Manageability of reconciling work and family is seen as barely manageable or ambivalently, no positive evaluations are shown.

In the rare cases where feasibility, manageability, and necessity of reconciling work and family are discussed, this tends to happen in the same programmes and by parents rather than other adults. Financial support for families such as company family benefits are not discussed at all, while state family benefits do get mentioned, albeit only rarely, and evaluated exclusively in a negative way.

One's own or the partners' gainful employment and career (categories 59 to 61) are no frequent topics of conversation in families on German television. If at all mentioned, this happens only in passing and no sufficient information is provided to allow any assessment, be it positive or negative, regarding the gainful employment or professional careers of parents.

Thus, all issues related to work and family are hardly ever presented or talked about. If so, these issues are at best evaluated ambivalently. Conceptually, this research question is designed to capture how parents negotiate with each other issues of reconciling work and family and how gainful employment in families is assessed, for example as a pure necessity to earn money or as a way of enriching one's life. Empirically, though, there is simply not enough information given to capture this aspect.

RQ 12b: Is there a difference between the high-rating programmes and the special feature week with respect to discussions of questions regarding reconciling work and family?

Generally, the overall tendency not to discuss questions of reconciling work and family is found in the special feature week just as it is found in the high-rating programmes. As this research question is answered by means of a number of categories, the small, but existing differences will be described below.

Surprisingly, external child care is discussed by parents even less often in the special feature week than in the high-rating programmes (category 29). This difference, however, could also be due to chance because of the small cell frequencies. Another difference, which could also be coincidental, occurs in the families' surroundings, where external child care and other issues regarding parenting (categories 79 to 82) are discussed: While external childcare is discussed, but not evaluated in the special feature week at least by some persons in the families' surroundings, parenting issues are discussed more positively in the special feature week. This difference, however, could also be due to chance because of the small cell frequencies.

Just like in the high-rating programmes, children in the special feature week tend to be shown with mothers not talking about their own gainful employment (category 59.1). There is a difference found for fathers: Children in the special feature week tend to be shown with fathers (category 59.2) who talk about their own gainful employment more often than in high-rating programmes. Still, this category is also not applicable more often in the special feature week than in the high-rating programme week. Interestingly, all parents who talk about their own gainful employment are currently gainfully employed, i.e. none is seeking work. As a consequence, no conversations are shown of unemployed persons, possibly reflecting upon their current situation or potential consequences for family life.

No difference is found between the two subsets for mothers talking about their own professional career (category 60.1), whereas a difference emerges for fathers in that this category (60.2) is consistently more often not applicable for fathers. If it is applicable, though, more children are shown with a father talking about his professional career in the high-rating programmes. Children with mothers or fathers talking about their partners' professional careers (categories 61.1 and 61.2) are shown more often in the high-rating programmes than in the special feature week, if the categories are applicable.

For parents and people in the families' surroundings, the feasibility of reconciling work and family is not a topic of conversation, nor is the manageability of reconciling work and family (categories 62 to 70). Manageability of reconciling work and family is seen as barely manageable or ambivalently, no positive evaluations are shown. In the rare cases where feasibility, manageability, and necessity of reconciling work and family are discussed, this tends to happen in the same programme and by parents only. Financial support for families such as company family benefits are not at all discussed, while state family benefits do get mentioned, if only rarely, and evaluated exclusively in a negative way.

Single parent families

RQ 13a: How are features that are characteristic of single parent families represented in high-rating programmes?

Single parent families are not displayed frequently in the material analysed (category 5, see RQ 1 on demographics). If single parent families are shown, though, more children are shown living with a single mother than with a single father. Generally, representations are rather marginal, and provide no detailed information on characteristics of single parent families (category 71 and 72). Given this dearth of information regarding single parent families, the parent not living with the family is not an important aspect either, and is only mentioned in passing, if at all. Still, contact with this parent never is explicitly excluded in the representations of single parent families. Children and single parents tend to be shown as not evaluating their contact with the absent parent, and where evaluation occurs, it is never clearly negative. Still, it is not possible to identify a pattern as to whether or not children or adults are satisfied with their own contact with the absent parent (categories 73 to 76).

Generally speaking, there is a tendency to show children from single parent families not frequently. If shown, the parent not living with the family is not very important. Nevertheless, efforts are made to maintain contact with the absent parents and to talk about them among children as well as among adults rather than to be silent about them.

RQ 13b: Is there a difference between the high-rating programmes and the special feature week regarding characteristics of single parent families?

No significant differences are found between the two subsets. The overall tendency of not showing single parent families frequently can be found in the special feature week just as is found in the high-rating programmes.

There are some differences that could be observed, although, given the small cell frequencies, these could also be due to chance. First, if shown in the special feature week, single parent families are single mother families only. No child is shown living with a single father in the special feature week.

Second, none of the children living in single-parent families is shown to have contact with the absent parent in the special feature week. The contact, or rather the lack of contact, is never evaluated, neither by the adults nor the children. There are children shown whose separated parents have contact with each other, although this is rare. These contacts are evaluated ambivalently by the adults.

Fictional and non-fictional programmes

RQ 14: Are there differences between fictional and non-fictional programmes in family representations in high-rating programmes?

Yes, there are some differences.

First, large families tend to be shown rather in non-fictional than in fictional programmes, if they are at all shown. Families with five children are shown scarcely, but if so, in non-fictional programmes exclusively, children with three and four children more frequently in non-fictional programmes. Both families with five children in this sample are displayed in advisory broadcasts recommending how to deal with financial and child-rearing difficulties. When large families are shown in this sample, there is a tendency to present them in a non-fictional context of problems or as an unusual form of family, worth talking about in talk shows.

Next, a difference can be observed with regard to friends of the family, more specifically people in the families' surroundings helping out in case of need. Non-fictional programmes tend to provide insufficient information on the subject. This could be due to the content of most non-fictional programmes in the sample, because most programmes do not really focus on family issues so that there is perhaps not enough space or no interest in showing or mentioning a support group. If there is a focus on family issues, though, representations of problematic circumstances predominate.

Another difference occurs regarding the existence of a child's bedroom. Children living in residences where children have to share bedrooms come from non-fictional broadcasts showing big families with five children each, although it should be noted that these are not frequently shown. If shown, though, they tend to appear in advisory formats with a focus on family problems. Children having to share a bedroom are never shown in any fictional broadcast. However, information on the topic is given for only a fifth of the children. The question of whether children have a bedroom of their own does not seem to be a central feature of family representations neither in fictional nor in non-fictional programmes.

Subsequently, a difference is found concerning the mentioning and the evaluation of state benefits for families. These are mentioned rarely, but if at all, only by parents of children shown in non-fictional programmes. State family benefits are exclusively evaluated in a negative way.

Furthermore, fictional and non-fictional programmes tend to differ in the way they present parental efforts to maintain or improve their relationship. In fictional programmes, children are far more likely to be shown with parents making an effort to maintain and/or improve their relationship than in non-fictional programmes.

Next, more children are actually shown rather than only referred to in passing in fictional programmes than in non-fictional programmes. Children being referred to in passing typically are children for whom one member of the family appears in a talk show or quiz show, but the others are only mentioned. These programmes, of course, are all non-fictional broadcasts. The result is the higher frequency of children referred to in passing in non-fictional broadcasts.

Finally, a difference is found regarding parental overload. This finding is based on an index (index 3), which is formed from the categories 41 "indicators for an unbalanced diet", 42 "indicators for unbalanced exercise", 43 "inadequate attitude towards substance use", 83 "physical violence", 84 "mental violence", 85 "sexual violence", 86 "neglect/negligent treatment", and 8 "parenting style". The index reveals a tendency to provide more information but show less evidence of parental overload in fictional programmes. In other words, more information on the subject is shown in fictional programmes, but fewer indications for parental overload are found than in non-fictional programmes.

VI. 2. Key messages and discussion

In this section, the key messages will be summarised into an answer to the overall research question (as developed in section III. 6.), and will subsequently be discussed.

How is family life represented in high-rating programmes on German television as most watched by 14 to 49 year-olds?

First of all, the content analysis revealed that in nearly two thirds of the high-rating programmes, no family related content is shown.

Regarding the frequency of family representations current findings for high-rating programmes on German television mainly confirm previous findings on television programmes in general, namely, an overall tendency not to show families and family related issues on television frequently. Lukesch et al. (2004, p. 478) were able to identify families in more than half of their material, in only a quarter of that family related content, families were in focus. In all other content, family was mentioned only in passing. The current analysis confirms this finding with respect to the overall low percentage of programmes featuring any family related issues. If families are shown, more children can be seen in a family that is in fact shown than in contexts where the family is only referred to in passing, as for example in quiz shows or talk shows. This finding is likely to be a consequence of the composition of the sample. The subset of high-rating programmes contains only few quiz shows but rather fictional

entertainment such as feature films or series and some non-fictional advisory programmes in which family is either not shown at all or in detail. The tendency to not to show many instances of family related programmes also confirms Scherer et al.'s findings (2005, p. 22), who reported family related political issues in about one per cent of programme content in television news and magazines and in 20 per cent of information programme content whereas they identified 75 per cent of family related programme content in shows. The results from Hannover & Birkenstock's (2005) analysis of fictional films are not comparable, because this subset of their sample exclusively comprised films that contained family representations.

In the special feature week, the share of programmes displaying family or family related issues is obviously much higher, because all programmes are especially selected by television editors to form an entity focussing on children as the topic of the special feature week and hence representing family life. The content analysis is not intended to explore whether this task is fulfilled by the complete set of 44 programmes comprising this special feature week. Interestingly, however, those ten programmes that are most watched by the audience group of 14 to 49 year-olds and hence the target audience segment for this study are programmes that, altogether, do not paint a more detailed picture of family life than the coincidentally composed high-rating programmes, but rather a less detailed one.

Evidently, there are some exceptions such as programme IDs 1000 "Tatort: Das namenlose Mädchen" or 4000 "Das Geheimnis meiner Schwester", where family related issues are in focus and which, therefore, provide the most details for the analysis of the special feature week. In other programmes, for example programme ID 6000 "Was Hänschen nicht lernt", many children are shown or mentioned, but only one aspect of family life is in focus (in programme ID 6000 for example children's problems at school). Each child is shown briefly, and other aspects of family life are not recognisable.

This result seems to indicate that programmes displaying family representations, at least in some detail, are not attractive to the audience group of 14 to 49 year-olds. No matter how family or family related issues are presented, this group is unlikely to watch them, at least not in large numbers. This study did not explore any family representations that might be on offer on German television, though it is of course possible that other audience segments watch programmes in which more detailed or other representations are shown. It is even possible that parts of the audience group of 14 to 49 year-olds watch other representations, but not to the same amounts as the group watches the representations from high-rating programmes.

In terms of potential media effects, the relative scarcity of family representations on German television might influence viewers in their attitudes towards family. In line with agenda-setting theory, viewers might be influenced to perceive family issues as being not important, because they are scarcely shown in their favourite television programmes.

For the remaining 38 per cent of the programmes containing family related content in this study's sample, the following patterns emerge from the content analysis.

Demographics

The typical family in high-rating programmes is shown in a fictional programme, is composed of mother and father without a migration background, with one or two children, who are older than six years, living in an urban surrounding with a rather high social status. Families with more than four children are scarce, but if they are shown, this is more likely to occur in non-fictional programmes recommending on how to deal with financial and child-rearing difficulties. The result is that, generally, the impression which is conveyed on German television is that, if shown at all, more than four children in one family cause difficulties and problems. In the special feature week the same tendencies are found with one exception, namely, that families with three and four children are more frequently displayed than in the high-rating programmes, but the context of their presentation is similar to that of families with five children: Families with three and four children were only shown in non-fictional broadcasts focusing on problems of large families.

In general, the results regarding demographics confirm findings of previous studies.

More specifically, the results on family composition confirm Lukesch et al. (2004) and Hannover & Birkenstock (2005), who both did not find alternative gender distributions among parents, for example, a male couple living as a family with children. This study's results on family composition do confirm Scherer et al.'s findings (2005, pp. 51) for all non-fictional content as well as series on television, where nuclear families, that is families where usually one or two children live with both their biological parents, prevailed. Hannover & Birkenstock's results (2005, table V. 22, p. 89) are hardly comparable, because their sample comprised those families from 14 fictional films only, where children younger than seven years lived, where they even reported 85 per cent single parent families. This study's results on family composition, however, do not confirm Lukesch et al. (2004, p. 479), who found only half of the children living with both parents.

The results on family size confirm Hannover & Birkenstock's (2005) conclusion that more than two children tend to cause problems in families on television.

As for the age of the represented children these results confirm Lukesch et al.'s (2004, p. 480) as well as Hannover & Birkenstock's results (2005, p. 137), who reported that children younger than six years were hardly ever shown.

The results on migration background cannot be related, because this has not been looked at previously for families on television. In the current sample, children with a migration background are not all at shown in high-rating programmes, and very scarcely in the special feature week, but if so, in non-fictional contexts with a focus on problems of family life.

As for locations and places of residence results of the current study generally confirm previous findings. In high-rating programmes, children are most frequently shown living in cities in federal states

of former West Germany, if there is sufficient information given. The result confirms Scherer et al.'s findings (2005, p. 117) for series on German television where 60 per cent of families shown lived in cities, and for their subset of series on television (l. c. p. 43) in which they found that most families lived in cities, mostly located in the federal states of former West Germany. Although the reasons of course can only be speculated about, the result indicates that rural life in general is of less interest than urban life. A focus on cities might be due to a presumed audience preference for urban lifestyle by television editors.

The results regarding social status of families in the current analysis differs from the results of previous studies. Lukesch et al. (2004) as well as Hannover & Birkenstock (2005) mostly found middle class families shown on television. The difference could be due to the construction of the index on social status to capture this complex phenomenon adequately. Namely, this study's index was formed from categories 14 and 15 "type of residence", 16 "atmosphere", 17, 18 and 19 "child's bedroom", 20, 21 "car", 23 "type of occupation mother / father", 24 "position at work mother / father", and 25 "level of formal education mother / father". Empirically, it turned out that results from the categories were too heterogeneous to be captured in an index: While some of the index categories suggested a low or middle-class status of a child, other suggested a low or high status for the same child or, even more frequently, categories of the index were not recognisable. The overall picture emerging from the index thus is that most children were shown from families with a rather high social status. Still, the results from this study's index on social status confirm results from previous studies in so far as children from families with a low social status were shown less frequently than children from better off families.

Results of the current study indicate that family representations tend to be rather uniform on German television. Young children are neglected as well as rural settings and families with a migration background. The reasons can only be speculated about. Possibly, the early period of life is not considered to be interesting to a large audience. More pragmatically, it is probably too complicated to have babies or toddlers as actors in terms of the legal protections surrounding their involvement. A focus on cities might be due to a presumed preference for urban lifestyle by the audience group of 14 to 49 year-olds, or perhaps be reflecting that these viewers tend to actually live in cities. As the preference for showing a rather high social status is concerned, presumably, a rather good material situation is more pleasing to watch, it possibly offers more opportunities for a story line and surely is a more attractive advertising environment – the latter is likely to be the decisive argument in high-rating programmes.

Overall, it seems that, as far as demographics are concerned, television seems to reflect the main life contexts of viewers aged 14 to 49 years, with a slightly higher social status of television characters than 14 to 49-year olds might have in real life, and, as a consequence, presumably fewer worries and problems as they occur in day to day life.

In terms of potential media effects, the closeness of family representations on German television to actual life context of the audience might influence viewers as is suggested by SCT (see section III. 3.

2. above). According to SCT, learning from models becomes more likely the more similar the model is to the observer, and the more the model possesses status – both of which seem to apply here. Interpreting the results on demographics from this perspective, it is possible that, for example, television's prevailing representation of families with one or two children enjoying a rather high social status is "learned" as the standard model of family life.

This leads to another possible effect of the kind of family representation found in the current sample—this time relating to cultivation theory (see section III. 3. 3. 2. above). In cultivation theory, resonance, i.e. the interaction between media content and viewers' attitudes and behaviours, is considered to be stronger when the life experience of viewers is similar to what they see on television. In this sense, the relative closeness of what viewers see on television, which is first, few family related issues, second, mostly one and two children families, and, third, a large family being more likely to cause problems, and the scarcity of large families in real life, could make it more likely, that having more than two children is perceived as undesirable because this is likely to cause problems.

Family life

In the high-rating programmes, mother and father are typically married and bring up the children together, while it often remains not recognisable whether the children are their biological children. If the parents are separated, children tend to live with their mother. While the single mother scenario is rare, it is still more frequent than children living with single fathers. Parents living separately never share the responsibility for the children to an equal extent. Extended families with persons other than the parents being involved in parenting are not shown.

The same tendencies are found even slightly stronger in the special feature week where, for example, no single father is shown and no children live with parents who are recognisably not married.

Representations of family life in the material under review tends to display not much variation and not many details. To capture aspects of family life in as much detail as possible, categories for this study's content analysis are derived and extended from previous studies' concepts as discussed in the preceding section on demographics. Overall, the current results mainly confirm Scherer et al. (2005) for all non-fictional content as well as series on television where nuclear families dominated, but do not confirm Lukesch et al. (2004), who found half of the children living with a single parent. Empirically, though, there is not much of a detailed picture to be captured: To illustrate, all forms of patchwork families with stepchildren or adopted children, children living with their grandparents, with other relatives, with same-sex couples, in a children's home or sharing their time to equal amounts with both parents taking turns were included in the coding frame. Yet, none of these subcategories to capture possible living situations could ever be coded in the current material.

In line with agenda-setting theory, as one of the theories of media effects. relating this finding to theories of media effects, television viewers might conclude that alternative ways of living with children are no topics that need to be contemplated. Families other than "both parents with children" or "single mother with children" could be perceived as forms of family which have little importance.

This also could have effects with regard to learning from models, as suggested in social learning theory: When no alternative models of family life are shown, learning from television about family life could mean learning only about the well-known models. The pattern that emerges from the current analysis from what is shown on television with regard to family life and that could, according to cultivation theory, contribute to viewers' beliefs and attitudes, is that family life means living in a nuclear family. Patchwork families and other alternatives are not shown as an option in this pattern, so that these are no models that viewers could learn from.

Happiness and satisfaction

For most children, no sufficient information is given to conclude whether they are happy and satisfied or sad and dissatisfied. The result is obtained by combining a group of categories ranging from parenting style, emotional attachment within families to parents' satisfaction with life.

As for parenting style, a democratic parenting style prevails, if at all recognisable.

The general atmosphere within families is mainly good and mainly bad in almost equal proportions in the high-rating programmes. Families are likely to be shown with a support group of friends and acquaintances in their surroundings that would help out in case of need. Typically, it is not recognisable whether or not family members are happy and satisfied. Still, where it is recognisable, families tend to be shown in an atmosphere of happiness and satisfaction rather than sadness and dissatisfaction. Parental overload, as a complex phenomenon of various composite categories such as indications for substance use, physical violence or neglect, is not shown. Parents hardly ever reflect upon the quality of their relationship, but they do make efforts to improve or maintain their relationship.

Although purposefully constructed, the special feature week shows the same tendencies, with the surprising exception of the support group for families that is completely absent here. Overall, however, in both subsets there is a tendency to provide insufficient information on the subjects of parenting styles, on indicators for parental overload or on atmosphere.

It is difficult to relate these results to findings from prior research, because the aspects regarding happiness and satisfaction were explored differently in previous studies, if at all.

Parenting style and atmosphere can be compared, though. The tendency in the current material not to provide sufficient information on parenting style was not reported in previous studies. Lukesch et al.

(2004, p. 485), for example, asked for mothers' and fathers' parenting style separately and reported a more restrictive or permissive parenting style for fathers, while mothers were rather shown with an authoritarian-democratic style. In contrast, the current study does not describe mothers' and fathers' parenting style separately, and even when asking for parents' parenting style, there was only insufficient information given. Hannover & Birkenstock (2005, p.103) reported a democratic style dominating in 94 per cent of families in fictional television films, but did not collect data on parenting styles for their other subsets. Contrary to the current results on atmosphere, Lukesch et al. (2004, p.481) were able to find a majority of families living in a mainly good atmosphere in their material. Hannover & Birkenstock's findings (2005, p. 136) are hardly comparable, because they analysed atmosphere in separate scenes inside series on television only. Here, however, they found families living in mainly good or mainly bad atmospheres in almost equal proportions, which is confirmed by this study's results.

The findings regarding the support group cannot be related to previous results, because the category has not been part of previous studies.

As for parental overload, the results can hardly be compared, because, previously, this category has not been explored as a complex phenomenon. However, Hannover & Birkenstock (2005, p. 93) asked for parental overload and found 38 per cent of parents being overloaded in television films featuring families with children younger than 21 years, but did not provide data on their other subsets, nor did they explicate "overload". Lukesch et al. (2004, p. 482) did not explicitly explore parental overload, but found almost 80 per cent of families where conflicts were solved verbally in a negative way or even violently, which could be interpreted as a sign for overload, and somehow contradicts their results on an emphasis on mainly good atmospheres within families on television.

Conceptually, the content analysis is designed to capture complex phenomena such as parental overload and happiness in indices, because it is assumed that indications for one or the other would show in more than one of the categories concerned with the issue. Again, unfortunately, these conceptual considerations are not supported well empirically. Either the results from the separate categories are too heterogeneous to decide on one index category, which results in a "not recognisable" coding, or insufficient information is given in the separate categories in the first place. Even if the categories forming the indices are explored on a category level, still no support for the conceptually derived codes is found.

The picture that emerges from the current study whereby families are happy rather than unhappy and of parents being not overloaded rather than overloaded is the result of family representations that provide insufficient details on these issues. The audience group of 14 to 49 year-olds thus is exposed to family representations that, generally, are not focusing on problematic living circumstances, except in those programmes that are designed for this purpose as for example advisory programmes like programme ID 32000 "Die Super Nanny". This finding suggests that at least those programmes that the

target audience segment mainly watches tend not to surprise viewers with unpleasant details of unhappy families.

With regard to theories on media effects, these findings support the view that, according to agenda-setting theory, happiness and satisfaction within families as well as parental overload are no important topics in current public discourse.

Overall, high-rating programmes on German television do not show models viewers are likely to imitate or learn from with regard to happiness and satisfaction as suggested in SCT: Living in a family is not made appealing by status incentives or relative benefits (see section III. 2. 2. above), because it is neither shown as a source of happiness and satisfaction, nor as a source of higher social status in the families shown on television. Other status incentives regarding for example terms of honour are not analysed in the current study.

Organisation within families

Household chores and duties such as the organisation of the family's leisure time are virtually non-existent in the concidental picture observed in high-rating programmes. If shown at all, these typically are among the mothers' duties.

In the constructed picture that emerges from the special feature week, tendencies are similar. Here, household chores and organisational duties are slightly more frequently shown, and, if recognisable, are more often among the mothers' than the fathers' duties.

This result on household chores and organisation of family life is generally in line with previous research, which mostly found that either women were responsible or it was not recognisable who did the work in the house. In this respect, programmes from the special feature week were even more similar to the material examined in previous studies. With regard to household chores, Lukesch et al. (2004) saw a traditional division of work in about 25 per cent of all families on screen, while in 37 per cent it was not recognisable how household chores were divided. Scherer et al. (2005, p. 129) found a strong tendency not to show who was responsible for the work in the house. They found only one per cent of characters in series on German television working as homemakers, all of which were women. The result obtained in the current study confirms Hannover & Birkenstock (2005, p. 46) overall conclusion that there was a tendency not to show issues of family organisation on television. The exception to this general conclusion is Hannover & Birkenstock's result (2005, p. 100, table V. 53 on household chores) for fictional films on television. In that subset they saw "only" 61 per cent of families mothers alone doing the work in the house and in eight per cent only fathers doing it. Surprisingly, they reported both partners doing work in the house in 31 per cent of families. This result could be due

to the nature of that subset, as it exclusively comprised fictional films on television dealing with family related issues, but were described by the authors as "clichéd harmony"³⁶ (l. c., p. 107).

Obviously, creators of TV programmes that do show family representations on German television have decided that household chores and the organisation of family life need not bother the audience group of 14 to 49 year-olds while watching television. Fulfilling such duties is not attractive in itself and it is certainly not attractive to watch them being fulfilled. Even when programmes are especially constructed to deal with family related issues, as is the case in the special feature week, this aspect of family life remains ignored. It is not surprising that household chores and the organisation of family life are not a focus in high-rating programmes, yet it is surprising how their representation is firmly omitted from family life and how fathers are completely excluded from such duties.

In terms of potential media effects, household chores and duties such as the organisation of the family's leisure time are an even less important topic in public discourse than are other aspects of family life in the sense of agenda-setting theory. Again, no other than traditional models are shown in high-rating programmes on German television that viewers could adopt in the sense of social learning, and definitely no models that possess status or are rewarded. The overarching pattern that would be explored in cultivation theory is that work in the house is non-existent or, if at all, done, it is among the mothers' duties.

Work and family

In the high-rating programmes, fathers are shown as the main income earners, if this aspect is recognisable at all. Where recognisable, fathers are never not gainfully employed. Mothers are never main income earners and are frequently shown as being not gainfully employed. Families in which mother and father apparently earn equal income are not shown.

Here, the purposefully constructed picture differed slightly in so far as in the special feature week mothers with and without gainful employment are shown in almost equal proportions, and there are mothers shown as the main income earner in the family, though, it must be admitted that all these are single mothers.

Gainful employment and career, neither one's own nor the partner's, are topics for conversation. If at all mentioned, it is still not possible to identify an assessment, be it positive or negative, of the quality of gainful employment or professional careers of parents.

As regards child care and its organisation, there is a tendency not to show these issues. If recognisable, though, child care is assured and organised by mothers, especially for children under

³⁶German: "klischeehaft harmonisiert". Translation: K. V.

the age of six years. Fathers are hardly ever organising child care and are never shown as taking care of children by themselves.

External child care for young children such as nursery or kindergarten is hardly ever discussed, but if so, it is mentioned more often by mothers than by fathers. No clear picture emerges as to the way in which it is discussed. Still, this also means that it is never evaluated negatively.

The feasibility and the manageability of reconciling work and family is no topic of conversation, neither for parents nor for persons in the families' surroundings in the material under review. If the manageability is a topic at all, it is evaluated as barely manageable or ambivalently, never positively. Financial support for families such as company family benefits are not mentioned at all, while state family benefits are mentioned, if only rarely, and evaluated exclusively in a negative way.

The overall finding that questions of reconciling work and family are not discussed applies to the special feature week to the same extent as it applies to the high-rating programmes.

The results reported in this thesis confirm the findings of previous studies as far as these are comparable. Lukesch et al. (2004, table 3.170 on families, p. 480), for example, did not ask for the main income earner, but for employment only. They saw only the father being employed in 34 per cent of families, in eight per cent only the mother was employed, and in 16 per cent both parents worked in gainful employment. Scherer et al. (2005, p. 129), found 64 per cent of mothers working outside the house in series on television and 72 per cent of fathers. For fictional films on television, Hannover & Birkenstock (2005, p. 96) reported 73 per cent of mothers living with a partner working outside the house and 89 per cent of single mothers. No figures were given for fathers, though. These results regarding questions of reconciling work and family confirm Hannover & Birkenstock (2005, p.135) who reported that the subject was absent in all of their subsets.

In summary, representation of issues regarding work and family will not cause surprises for viewers aged 14 to 49 years in their preferred programmes. If at all shown, the way in which they are shown reproduces well-known patterns of fathers as main income earners who not really participate in everyday duties, mothers taking care of the (young) children, while their gainful employment is not shown or mentioned.

The content analysis is designed to capture all possible topics related to work and family such as feasibility and manageability of reconciling work and family. It is designed to cover the importance of child care for families and how financial supports are assessed. It is meant to explore questions of whether and how gainful employment in families is something that partners negotiate with each other and how pursuing a successful career as a parent is shown as opposed to working as a pure necessity to earn money. Empirically, these issues are hardly shown or so rarely that no clear picture emerges. Issues related to reconciling work and family are hardly ever presented or discussed. Parents are not shown negotiating issues of reconciling work and family with each other. Gainful

employment in families is not assessed, neither as a pure necessity to earn money nor as a way of enriching one's life. Unemployment or seeking work are no topics of conversation. The categories that were taken from prior research were not supported empirically, due to insufficient information.

One possible effect of these representations of work and family issues on the public agenda is their omission from it: These topics need not be discussed, because the duties are clearly distributed anyway- gainful employment is for men, child-rearing is for women, who, if at all, work part-time. In the sense of social learning, no forms of work and family are presented that could possibly serve as a model other than the traditional ones. No models at all are presented for parents negotiating questions of reconciling work and family. Although characters in high-rating programmes and television viewers aged 14 to 49 years might share some similarities, in line with SCT, it is unlikely that viewers could adopt new models of behaviour with respect to work and family, because none are presented that would be rewarded or possess status. The current representations of work and family on television could possibly cultivate viewers' beliefs that mothers are not expected to be gainfully employed but take care of the children, that fathers are expected to be the main income earners, and that there is no need to negotiate issues regarding reconciling work and family among parents.

Single parent families

In the high-rating programmes, single parent families are not frequently shown. If shown, children live more often with a single mother than with a single father. In general, representations are marginal and provide no detailed information on characteristics of single parent families. The absent parent is not an important topic of conversation or in the plot, and is only mentioned in passing, if at all. Still, contact is never explicitly excluded. Children and single parents tend not to evaluate their contact with the parent not living with the family. However, it is impossible to see a pattern emerge as to whether children or adults are satisfied or not with their own contact with the absent parent.

In the special feature week, too, single parent families are uncommon and single fathers are not shown. The tendency not to show contact between children and the parent not living with the family is found here as well.

Of these results on single parent families, only the result of the share of single parent families can be related to previous findings, because all others have not yet been explored. In previous studies, a difference for fictional and non-fictional programmes was found. For example, Hannover & Birkenstock (2005, pp. 135) reported that nuclear families -that is families where usually one or two children live with both their biological parents- were prevailing in non-fictional programmes, but single parent families were far more frequent in fictional films on television. Lukesch et al.'s findings (2004, p. 485) for fictional content confirm this tendency. They reported a quarter of children in their sample living with a single parent, most of these living with their fathers. These results are non confirmed by

results from the current analysis. This difference might be due to small frequencies, though, as single parent families are scarce both in fictional and non-fictional content.

To conclude, the content analysis is designed to potentially close the gap regarding findings on single parent families, because previous studies had not covered these characteristics as for example contact between parents, contact between children and parents, and the evaluation of these contacts. Empirically, the content analysis does not deliver insights into these characteristics of single parent families on television. It does, however, establish that these characteristics generally are not shown- with one exception, namely that contacts of children with the parent not living with the family are not explicitly excluded.

The reasons for the scarcity of single parent families in high-rating programmes can only be speculated about. Possibly, two partners are considered to offer more opportunities for a story that is pleasing to watch or single parent families presumably live in problematic situations, which would be a bad prerequisite for the advertising environment.

Relating these finding to theories of media effects, television viewers might conclude, that according to agenda-setting theory, single parent families have no priority in public discourse and surely details on how family life is organised in single parent familie have not. Just as for work and family issues, no models at all are presented for single parents to gestalten contacts between the family and the absent parent, which could result in the belief that these contacts either need no effort or are not important. No behaviours that potentially possess status or are rewarded are shown with regard to single parent families, so that, in the sense of SCT, there is a lack of models to learn from. The pattern that could cultivate viewers' attitudes and beliefs, as explored by cultivation theory, could be that single parent families do not differ much from nuclear families, as no additional effort seems to be needed.

Fictional and non-fictional programmes

In non-fictional programmes, families are more frequently presented, but their representations tend to be rather marginal, for example in quiz shows. If shown in more detail, non-fictional programmes tend to display large families more often than fictional programmes, and tend to present these in advisory broadcasts recommending how to deal with financial and child-rearing difficulties. In fictional programmes rather than non-fictional programmes, children are more likely to be shown with parents making an effort to maintain and/or improve their relationship. No significant differences are found regarding atmosphere.

Only Hannover & Birkenstock's (2005) results on atmosphere are relevant in this context because other studies did not provide data on non-fictional representations. Their results indicated a dichotomy between fictional programmes presenting an ideal atmosphere and information and show programmes with a problematic atmosphere, which is not as clear-cut in the current study. A reason for the

difference might be that a high frequency of non-fictional programmes in the current sample showed families only in passing, so that not enough information was given to decide on a prevailing atmosphere. In advisory programmes, though, there seemed to be a tendency towards showing a problematic atmosphere, while in fictional programmes there were some indicators of greater harmony.

According to cultivation theory, the degree of perceived reality of a programme can potentially influence the cultivation progress. If the degree to which fictional and non-fictional programmes are real is perceived differently, the different representations of family life could result in different attitudes and behaviours of viewers. As there seems to be some evidence that there are more or stronger cultivation effects the more viewers perceive a programme to be real, the problematic representations offered in non-fictional programmes could produce stronger cultivation effects than the more harmonious representations in fictional programmes.

VI. 3. Conclusion and perspectives

Social discourse on family issues such as child care, child care money³⁷, child-rearing allowance³⁸, and, in general, questions regarding the feasibility of reconciling work and family, has gained importance in a society that is facing problems of a decrease in population and an overall ageing of society as results of a low level of fertility. With a massive media, especially television, consumption of people in their childbearing age, and a presupposed influence of media on people's attitudes and behaviours, this study is aimed at describing a picture of those television programmes that the audience aged 14 to 49 years actually watches. What this study does not seek is to explore effects of viewing family representations on viewers' actual decisions about having children. The study also does not attempt to explain how social, political, cultural, individual or other antecedent conditions could have influenced the emergence of these family representations. These aspects could be the focus of future research.

The unique contribution of this study stems from its combination of target group preferences and a systematic approach of analysing the family representations to which this target group is actually exposed. Audience preference is the only criterion for material selection, independent of genres or other content-specific criteria, which sets it apart from other studies. The detailed description of family representations in these programmes is considered an important step towards an understanding of the kind of mediated picture television viewers experience rather than analyses of programmes pre-selected by the researcher. Previously, research attempted to obtain generally valid descriptions either by selecting series or films on prime time television, i. e. between 8 p.m and 10 p. m., the time slot usually preferred by viewers aged 14 to 49 years (for example see Skill, Robinson & Wallace, 1987; Skill & Robinson, 1994) or by answering a very general research question (for example Lukesch et al.,

³⁷German: Betreuungsgeld. Translation: K. V.

³⁸German: Erziehungsgeld. Translation: K. V.

2004, on the "world view of television") or by constructing several subsets different in kind (for example series on television, films on television and non-fictional show content), applying different coding frames and trying to aggregate results. As this study sought to arrive at a description of television content as preferred by 14 to 49 year-old viewers, the selection of the television materials to be included in the sample based on television ratings seemed justified, and, although it required considerable effort preceding the data-collection, appropriate.

As any research, this study had to face some limitations, though. To attain an exact description of family life representations, sometimes, more general categories from other studies were used as a starting point. The subsequent differentiation of categories into subcategories was very detailed, which, at times, might have been confusing for the coder and, later, the reader. It was, nevertheless, decided not to reduce the detailed diversifications and explications in the subcategories, in order to assure the visibility of all potential features of family life as shown on television. Still, for some complex content features such as social status or atmosphere within families, indices were constructed to aggregate findings in order not to get lost in the many details the content analysis delivered. Unfortunately, this did not always lead to straightforward results, because either the results within the content areas were too heterogeneous to be summarised or too many content features were not recognisable in the first place. Still, in order to ensure that the aggregation had not led to a loss of information, in instances where results were inconclusive, results of the categories forming an index were examined at the category level.

Further limitations concern the scarcity of family representations in the sample which did not allow for the detailed description that was conceptually attempted. Empirically, it turned out that for some aspects under review the sample was too small or the material lacked the required detail to arrive at a detailed description. This led to a high number of cells with small frequencies in the resulting descriptive statistics, and a high number of residual codings. In some instances, the gain of insight seemed to fall short of statistical efforts, because, in general, a high number of residual codings indicated that relevant dimensions of content might not have been covered by the coding frame. In the current study, though, the number of residual categories was considered to be an empirical finding regarding the representations of family life on television: For some aspects under review the representations were so superficial that no valid inferences regarding the content could be drawn. Perhaps, the criterion of relevance should be reconsidered in future research: If very marginal representations were not included in the analysis, the number of residual codings would surely decrease on the one hand. On the other hand, the results only reflect what was shown of family life: An incomplete and superficial picture of what could have been covered.

Possibly, future research which is aimed at obtaining detailed descriptions rather than an overall picture of family representations should consider other ways of in-depth analysis, for example, discourse analysis, which is concerned with the interaction between interpreting content and social discourse. Within the framework of discourse analysis, hermeneutic text analysis or qualitative content analysis could be applied, which could contribute to a detailed understanding of the interactions

between discourse on family and family related issues in society. Possible questions could address, for example, narrative strategies, that reflect potential conflicts, such as emotional or financial conflicts, in families. Semiotics as another means of in-depth analysis could possibly be applied to obtain detailed descriptions of family representations to arrive at a better understanding of, for example visual or acoustic signs and codes with regard to family representations.

In the course of the content analysis undertaken in the current study, one difficulty occurred concerning the question of non-standardised research terms. Some results are hardly comparable to previous findings, because each study – and sometimes even each subset within one study – defined family in a different way, not to mention the development of separate categories and subcategories for other concepts such as social status, atmosphere within families or parental overload. It would seem to be a critical step towards a better understanding of mass media's representations of social phenomena to standardise at least some of the central concepts and categories to ensure comparability of results.

Once standardised definitions of family or other central concepts are agreed upon, secondary analysis could be a promising tool to contribute to the body of knowledge. For example, original materials from the most important previous studies could be reanalysed to gain new insights on whether differences that occurred in those studies are actually due to differences in the materials or due to different definitions. In other words, with standardised definitions of concepts, it would be possible to reliably examine changes in family representations over time or across genres, for example.

As this PhD study had to restrict itself to relate the results from high-rating programmes to those from the special feature week and to compare fictional with non-fictional programmes, it could be a potentially promising way to explore other relations in the material. These other relations could, for example, include the way families are presented and the age of the children who are shown, or the difference between single parent families as compared with two parent families. Given the scarcity of differences that emerged from the comparison of the two programme subsets under analysis in this PhD study, further research could examine whether an analysis of all programmes of the special feature week and a subsequent comparison to the high-rating programmes would deliver different results. To limit the analysis to the ten most watched programmes by viewers aged 14 to 49 years in the special feature week resulted in greater knowledge about the content preferences of this age group on the one hand, because, as not many significant differences were found, patterns from the high-rating programmes were repeated there. To analyse all contents from the special feature week would on the other hand perhaps deliver more insights through a comparison of a critical (i.e. the special feature week) and a typical case (i.e. the programmes of a typical week that are most watched by the target audience).

The descriptions of family representations on television obtained in this study are hoped to stimulate further interest in the field of cultivation analysis. For example, potential meta-narratives concerning attitudes towards and views on family life could be examined. With the rather uniform patterns of

family representations emerging from this study, it could be that, across all genres, general messages such as "having more than two children will cause problems" or "work in the house is the mother's duty" could be developed, and related to viewers' attitudes towards family life in general or, more specifically, to their wish to have children. Additionally, it could be of interest to examine the relation of potential meta-narratives and viewing motivations, assumed to influence the cultivation process. Possible questions could address, for example, the nature of individual viewing patterns in relation to viewers becoming parents. Here, the aspect of closeness versus remoteness of television content with respect to personal experience could be integrated into a cultivation study, for example, one aspect to be examined could be if viewing patterns of parents are different from those of single persons the same age. Another important question that could be examined in a cultivation study is how viewers perceive family representations in the real life formats that have gained in popularity in recent years such as "Raus aus den Schulden", "Helfer mit Herz" or "Frauentausch", and how the degree of perceived reality influences viewers' attitudes and behaviours with regard to family issues.

For agenda-setting research the results on family descriptions could offer interesting perspectives for future research. Family-related content as evidenced in the material under review is scarce, while family representations are rather uniform and old-fashioned rather than varied and modern. It would be interesting to examine how these representations interact with the perceived importance of family and family related issues of viewers.

Results of the analysis presented in this thesis demonstrate unequivocally that television is not the medium which shows models, topics or patterns of modern family life. Instead, family related television content seems to reflect the status of bygone times which still hold a certain appeal in a large part of the German population. Innovative content presenting different ways of remodelling family life are absent. Given that the sample material was selected based on audience ratings, more innovative content apparently was not desired by the audience group of 14 to 49 year-olds. If purposefully constructed programmes are offered that potentially could present other than the well-known aspects of family life, like in a special feature week, the target audience prefers not to watch these. To examine whether this audience preference is due to the medium, which reinforces individual viewing preferences into commercially valuable mass preferences by skilful programme planning or whether this preference for non-innovative content can be verified for other media and, thus, is due to the audience group itself, could be a promising approach for future research. Up to now, television content is the medium most consumed in the age group 14 to 49 years, but there is a trend to replace television by internet, especially among young internet users, although, even these frequently consume television content via internet. Future research could address the question of content preferences in the audience segment 14 to 49 years on the internet, and, for example, examine family representations in the channels most frequently subscribed to on successful social media platforms such as Youtube, sites most visited on Myspace or most liked on Facebook.

High-rating programmes in the target audience on television do not offer detailed or complete representations of family life. But even if more detailed purposefully constructed representations

potentially were on offer, as was the case in the special feature week, the viewing audience aged 14 to 49 years would be likely to select those programmes that showed little variation from the seemingly generally accepted representations in high-rating programmes. In other words: The target audience was most likely to choose those programmes from the special feature week that showed few significant differences from high-rating programmes. The audience is not to blame, though: They predictably chose those programmes from the special feature week that were broadcast between 8 p.m. and 10 p. m., the time slot usually referred to as prime time. The question of whether the audience would have turned off prime time programmes within the special feature week that would have presented a diverging representation of family life must be left unanswered, but, definitely, programme planners of the special feature week seemed not to be eager to experiment by showing programmes containing alternative representations of family life and family issues.

With regard to programme planning, the target audience's preference for programmes that show no or little variation has an impact: The audience will be shown what the audience wants to see, which is more of the same. With regard to family representations, this is reflected by representations that either do not disturb viewers with unpleasant details but instead provide pleasant advertising environments or, in some advisory programmes, present just the opposite, which are families in problematic surroundings, showing conflicts escalating, which also attracts viewers. Definitely, television does not present ideas of family life that may show the way ahead, nor does it reflect ongoing debates in its high-rating programmes. Television editors of commercial television cannot be blamed, though, as this showing what the audience wants to see is just the way commercial television works. The more important is that German television benefits from its dual structure of commercial and public service broadcasting. Namely ARD and ZDF, the German non-commercial channels, financed mostly by viewers' license fees, should regularly extend and supplement their programme with spotlights on contemporary or future-oriented family representations in their prime-time programmes, even if this was on the expense of a high rating, if they are to fulfil their obligation of starting or contributing to discussions of topics that are in the public's interest.

VII References

VII. 1. Literature

- Adoni, H., & Mane, S. (1984). Media and the social construction of reality. Toward an integration of theory and research. *Communication Research*, 11(3), 323-340.
- Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Landesmedienanstalten in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (Ed.), *ALM Programmbericht 2005. Fernsehen in Deutschland. Programmforschung und Programmdiskurs*. Berlin: Vistas.
- Atkins, G. (1986). *An analysis of family interaction styles as portrayed on television*. Dissertation Abstracts International, 47(2013A).
- Bandura, A. (2001). Social cognitive theory of mass communication. *Media Psychology*, 3(3), 265-299.
- Bandura, A., Ross, D., & Ross, S. A. (1963). Imitation of film-mediated aggressive models. *Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology*, 66, 3-11.
- Baran, S., & Courtright, J. (1980). *The relationship between television portrayals and married and divorced people's perceptions of marriage*. Paper presented at the International Communication Association, Acapulco, Mexico.
- Baumrind, D. (1971). Current patterns of parental authority. *Developmental Psychology*, 4(1), 1-103.
- Becker, H., & Becker, W. (1999). *Die Darstellung von Frauen und die Behandlung von Frauenfragen im Fernsehen* (Zusammenfassender Abschlussbericht). Osnabrück: Bundesministerium für Familie, Senioren, Frauen und Jugend.
- Beck-Gernsheim, E. (1980). *Das halbierte Leben. Männerwelt Beruf - Frauenwelt Familie*. Frankfurt am Main: Fischer Taschenbuch.
- Beile, J. (1994). *Frauen und Familien im Fernsehen der Bundesrepublik Deutschland: eine Untersuchung zu fiktionalen Serien von 1954 bis 1976*. Frankfurt am Main: Peter Lang.
- Bennett, J. (2006). The good, the bad and the ugly: The media in prison films. *The Howard Journal of Criminal Justice*, 45(2), 97-115.
- Bente, G., & Krämer, N. (2004). Inhaltsanalyse medialer Angebote. In R. Mangold, P. Vorderer & G. Bente (Eds.), *Lehrbuch der Medienpsychologie* (pp. 201-229). Göttingen: Hogrefe.
- Berelson, B. (1952). *Content analysis in communication research*. Glencoe, Ill.: Free Press.
- Berry, V. T. (1992). From "Good Times" to "The Cosby Show": Perceptions of changing televised images among black fathers and sons. In S. Craig (Ed.), *Men, masculinity and the media*. Newbury Park, CA: Sage.
- Best, S., & Breunig, C. (2011). Parallele und exklusive Mediennutzung. *Media Perspektiven*(1), 16-35.
- Best, S., & Engel, B. (2007). Qualitäten der Mediennutzung. Ergebnisse auf Basis der ARD/ZDF-Studie Massenkommunikation. *Media Perspektiven*(1), 20-36.
- Bilandzic, H. (2002). Genrespezifische Kultivierung durch Krimirezeption. *Medienpsychologie*, 14(2), 60-68.
- Bilandzic, H. (2004). *Synchrone Programmauswahl. Der Einfluss formaler und inhaltlicher Merkmale der Fernsehbotschaft auf die Fernsehnutzung*. München: Fischer.
- Bilandzic, H. (2006). The perception of distance in the cultivation process: A theoretical consideration

- of the relationship between television content, processing experience, and perceived distance. *Communication Theory*, 16(3), 333-355.
- Bilandzic, H., & Rössler, P. (2004). Life according to television - implications of genre-specific cultivation effects: The gratification /cultivation model. *Communications*, 29, 295-326.
- Bonfadelli, H. (1983). Der Einfluss des Fernsehens auf die Konstruktion der sozialen Realität: Befunde aus der Schweiz zur Kultivierungshypothese. *Rundfunk und Fernsehen*, 3-4, 415-430.
- Bonfadelli, H. (2002). *Medieninhaltsforschung. Grundlagen, Methoden, Anwendungen*. Konstanz: UVK.
- Bonfadelli, H. (2007). Die Darstellung ethnischer Minderheiten in den Massenmedien. In H. Bonfadelli & H. Moser (Eds.), *Medien und Migration* (pp. 95-116). Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften.
- Bosse, I. (2006). *Behinderungen im Fernsehen. Gleichberechtigte Teilhabe als Leitziel der Berichterstattung*. Wiesbaden: Deutscher Universitäts-Verlag.
- Boyatzis, R. (1998). *Transforming qualitative information*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.
- Brosius, H.-B., Wober, J. M., & Weimann, G. (1992). The loyalty of television viewing: How consistent is TV-viewing behaviour? *Journal of Broadcasting and Electronic Media*, 36(3), 321-336.
- Bryant, J., & Miron, D. (2004). Theory and research in mass communication. *Journal of Communication*, 54(4), 662-704.
- Buerkel-Rothfuss, N. L., Greenberg, B. S., Atkin, C. K., & Neuendorf, K. (1982). Learning about the family from television. *Journal of Communication*, 32(3), 191-201.
- Buerkel-Rothfuss, N. L., & Mayes, S. (1981). Soap opera viewing: The cultivation effect. *Journal of Communication*, 31(3), 108-115.
- Bujard, M., Dorbritz, J., Grünheid, E., Kühntopf, S., Lück, D., Naderi, R., et al. (2012). *Geburtenentwicklung in Deutschland: Keine Lust auf Kinder?* Wiesbaden: Bundesinstitut für Bevölkerungsforschung.
- Bundesministerium für Familie, Senioren, Frauen und Jugend (2006). *Siebter Familienbericht: Familie zwischen Flexibilität und Verlässlichkeit*. (No. 7). Berlin: Bundesministerium für Familie, Senioren, Frauen und Jugend.
- Burdach, K. J. (1981). Methodische Probleme der Vielseherforschung aus psychologischer Sicht. *Fernsehen und Bildung: Internationale Vierteljahresschrift*, 15(1-3), 99-113.
- Burkart, G. (2008). *Familiensoziologie*. Konstanz: UVK.
- Busch, F. W., & Nave-Herz, R. (Eds.). (2005). *Familie und Gesellschaft. Beiträge zur Familienforschung*. Oldenburg: BIS.
- Busselle, R. W., & Bilandzic, H. (2008). Fictionality and perceived realism in experiencing stories: A model of narrative comprehension and engagement. *Communication Theory*, 18(2), 255-280.
- Busselle, R. W., & Greenberg, B. S. (2000). The nature of television realism judgments: A reevaluation of their conceptualization and measurement. *Mass Communication & Society*, 3(2/3), 249-258.
- Byrd-Bredbenner, C., & Grasso, D. (2000). Trends in US prime-time television food advertising across three decades. *Nutrition & Food Science*, 30(2), 59-66.
- Byrd-Bredbenner, C., Greci, A., & Quick, V. (2010). Effect of a television programme on nutrition cognitions and intended behaviours. *Nutrition & Dietetics*, 67, 143-149.

- Callister, M. A., Robinson, T., & Clark, B. R. (2007). Media portrayals of the family on children's television programming during the 2005-2006 season in the US. *Journal of Children & Media*, 1(2), 142-161.
- Calzo, J., & Ward, L. M. (2009). Media exposure and viewers' attitudes toward homosexuality: Evidence for mainstreaming or resonance? *Journal of Broadcasting & Electronic Media*, 53(2), 280-299.
- Carlson, J. M. (1983). Crime show viewing by preadults: The impact on attitudes toward civil liberties. *Communication Research*, 10(4), 529-552.
- Carlson, J. M. (1985). *Prime time law enforcement: Crime show viewing and attitudes toward the criminal justice system*. New York: Praeger.
- Carveth, R., & Alexander, A. (1985). Soap opera viewing motivations and the cultivation process. *Journal of Broadcasting & Electronic Media*, 29(3), 259-273.
- Chia, S. C., & Gunther, A. (2006). How media contribute to misperceptions of social norms about sex. *Mass Communication & Society*, 9(3), 301-320.
- Chory-Assad, R., & Tamborini, R. (2003). Television exposure and the public's perceptions of physicians. *Journal of Broadcasting & Electronic Media*, 47(2), 197-215.
- Cohen, B. C. (1963). *The press and foreign policy*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
- Cohen, J., & Weiman, G. (2000). Cultivation revisited: Some genres have some effects on some viewers. *Communication Reports*, 13(2), 99 - 114.
- Collins, R. L. (2011). Content analysis of gender roles in media: Where are we now and where should we go? *Sex Roles*, 64(3-4), 290-298.
- Comstock, G., & Strzyzewski, K. (1990). Interpersonal interaction on television: Family conflict and jealousy on primetime. *Journal of Broadcasting & Electronic Media*, 34(3), 263-282.
- Coyne, S. M., & Ahmed, T. (2009). Fancy a pint?: Alcohol use and smoking in soap operas. *Addiction Research and Theory*, 17(4), 345-359.
- Dail, P. W., & Way, W. L. (1985). What do parents observe about parenting from prime-time television? *Family Relations*, 34, 491-499.
- Dates, J. L., & Stromann, C. A. (2001). Portrayals of families of color on television. In J. Bryant & A. J. Bryant (Eds.), *Television and the American family* (2nd ed., pp. 207-225). Mahwah, NJ; London: Lawrence Erlbaum.
- Davis, S., & Mares, M.-L. (1998). Effects of talk show viewing on adolescents. *Journal of Communication*, 48(3), 69-86.
- Diefenbach, D. L., & West, M. D. (2001). Violent crime and poisson regression: A measure and a method for cultivation analysis. *Journal of Broadcasting & Electronic Media*, 45(3), 432-445.
- Diefenbach, D. L., & West, M. D. (2007). Television and attitudes toward mental health issues: Cultivation analysis and the third person effect. *Journal of Community Psychology*, 35(2), 181-195.
- Doob, A., & MacDonald, G. E. (1979). Television viewing and fear of victimization: Is the relationship causal? *Journal of Social Psychology and Personality*, 37, 170-179.
- Dorr, A., Kovaric, P., & Doubleday, C. (1990). Age and content influences on children's perceptions of television families. *Journal of Broadcasting & Electronic Media*, 34(377-397).
- Dudo, A., Brossard, D., Shanahan, J., Scheufele, D., Morgan, M., & Signorielli, N. (2011). Science on

- television in the 21st century: Recent trends in portrayals and their contributions to public attitudes toward science. *Communication Research*, 38(6), 754-777.
- Elasmar, M., Hasegawa, K., & Brain, M. (1999). The portrayal of women in U.S. prime time television. *Journal of Broadcasting & Electronic Media*, 44(1), 20-34.
- Engel, B., Frees, B., & Stipp, H. (2011). Focus Jahrbuch 2011: Besitz und Nutzung von Medientechnologien in Deutschland und USA. In W. J. Koschnick (Ed.), *Die Zukunft der klassischen elektronischen Medien*. München: Focus Magazin.
- Eschholz, S., Chiricos, T., & Gertz, M. (2003). Television and fear of crime: Program types, audience traits, and the mediating effect of perceived neighborhood racial composition. *Social Problems*, 50(3), 395-415.
- Ettenhuber, A. (2007). *Die Beschleunigung des Fernsehverhaltens: Sekundäranalyse von Daten aus dem GfK-Fernsehpanel*. München: Fischer.
- Ex, C. T., Janssens, J. M., & Korzilius, H. P. (2002). Young females' images of motherhood in relation to television viewing. *Journal of Communication*, 52(4), 955-971.
- Externbrink, A. (1992). "Nur eine Mutter weiß allein, was lieben heißt und glücklich sein". Eine Kritik zur Darstellung der Frau in der Fernsehserie Lindenstraße. In *Frauenbilder im Fernsehen* (Vol. 312, pp. 73-90). Bonn: Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung.
- Eyal, K., Kunkel, D., Biely, E. N., & Keli, L. F. (2007). Sexual socialization messages on television programs most popular among teens. *Journal of Broadcasting & Electronic Media*, 51(2), 316-336.
- Fisher, C. (1974). *Marital and family roles on television. An exploratory sociological analysis*. Dissertation Abstracts International, 35(599A).
- Fitch, M., Huston, A. C., & Wright, J. C. (1993). From television forms to genre schemata: Children's perceptions of television reality. In G. L. Berry & K. Asamen (Eds.), *Children and television: Images in a changing sociocultural world* (pp. 38-52). Newbury Park, CA: Sage.
- Fleiß, J. L. (1971). Measuring nominal scale agreement among many raters. *Psychological Bulletin*(76), 27 - 45.
- Fritz, I., & Klingler, W. (2006). Medienzeitbudgets und Tagesablaufverhalten. *Media Perspektiven*(4), 222-234.
- Früh, W. (2007). *Inhaltsanalyse. Theorie und Praxis*. (6th ed.). Konstanz: UTB.
- Gantz, W., & Schwartz, N. (2007, May). *Food advertising seen by children: Incorporating viewing patterns in content analyses of nonprogramming content*. Paper presented at the International Communication Association Annual Meeting, San Francisco, CA.
- Gebel, C., & Selg, H. (1996). *Fernsehdarstellung von Frauen und Mädchen in familialen Interaktionen*. München: Forschungsbericht.
- George, A. (1959). Quantitative and qualitative approaches to content analysis. In I. de Sola Pool (Ed.), *Trends in content analysis* (pp. 7-32). Urbana, IL: University of Illinois Press.
- Gerbner, G. (1970). Cultural indicators: The case of violence in television drama. *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 388(1), 69-81.
- Gerbner, G. (1998). Cultivation analysis. An overview. *Mass Communication & Society*, 1 (3-4), 175-198.
- Gerbner, G. (2002). Advancing on the path of righteousness (maybe). [first published 1990]. In M. Morgan (Ed.), *Against the mainstream. The selected works of George Gerbner*. (pp. 214-224).

New York: Lang.

- Gerbner, G., & Gross, L. (1976). Living with television: The violence profile. *Journal of Communication*, 26, 173-199.
- Gerbner, G., & Gross, L. (1979). Editorial response. A reply to Newcomb's "humanistic critique". *Communication Research*, 6(2), 223-230.
- Gerbner, G., Gross, L.; Jackson-Beeck, M., Jeffries-Fox, S., Signorielli, N. (1978). Cultural Indicators: Violence Profile No. 9. *Journal of Communication*, 28(3), 176-207.
- Gerbner, G., Gross, L., Morgan, M., Signorelli, N., & Shanahan, J. (2002). Growing up with television. The cultivation perspective. [first published 1994]. In M. Morgan (Ed.), *Against the mainstream: The selected works of George Gerbner* (pp. 193-213). New York: Lang.
- Gerbner, G., Gross, L., Signorielli, N., Morgan, M., & Jackson-Beeck, M. (1979). The demonstration of power: Violence profile No. 10. *Journal of Communication*, 29(3), 177-196.
- Gerbner, G., Gross, L., Morgan, M., & Signorielli, N. (1980a). The "mainstreaming" of America. Violence profile No. 11. *Journal of Communication*, 30(3), 10-29.
- Gerbner, G., Gross, L., Morgan, M., & Signorielli, N. (1980b). Aging with television: Images on television drama and conceptions of social reality. *Journal of Communication*, 30(1), 37-47.
- Gerbner, G., Gross, L., Morgan, M., & Signorielli, N. (1980c). *Media in the family: Images and impact*. Paper presented at the White House Conference on Families, Washington.
- Gerbner, G., Gross, L., Morgan, M., & Signorielli, N. (1984). Political correlates of television viewing. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 48, 283-300.
- Gerbner, G., Gross, L., Morgan, M., & Signorielli, N. (1986). Living with television: The dynamics of the cultivation process. In J. Bryant & D. Zillmann (Eds.), *Perspectives in media effects* (pp. 17-40). Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum.
- Gerbner, G., Morgan, M., & Signorielli, N. (1982a). Charting the main-stream: Television's contribution to political orientations. *Journal of Communication*, 32, 100-127.
- Gerhards, M., & Klingler, W. (2006). Mediennutzung in der Zukunft. *Media Perspektiven*(2), 75-90.
- Gluscock, J. (2001). Gender roles on prime-time network television: Demographics and behaviours. *Journal of Broadcasting & Electronic Media*, 45(4), 656-669.
- Glynn, C. J., Huge, M., Reineke, J. B., Hardy, B. W., & Shanahan, J. (2007). When Oprah intervenes: Political correlates of daytime talk show viewing. *Journal of Broadcasting & Electronic Media*, 51(2), 228-244.
- Goldenberg, J., Goplen, J., Cox, C. R., & Arndt, J. (2007). "Viewing" pregnancy as an existential threat: The effects of creatureliness on reactions to media depictions of the pregnant body. *Media Psychology*, 10(2), 211-230.
- Grabe, M. E., & Drew, D. G. (2007). Crime cultivation: comparisons across media genres and channels. *Journal of Broadcasting & Electronic Media*, 51(1), 147-171.
- Greenberg, B. S., & Brand, J. (2002). Minorities and the Mass Media: 1970s to 1990s. In J. Bryant & D. Zillmann (Eds.), *Media effects. Advances in theory and research* (pp. 273-314). Mahwah, NJ; London: Lawrence Erlbaum.
- Greenberg, B. S., Hines, M., Buerkel-Rothfuss, N. L., & Atkin, C. K. (1980). Family role structures and interactions on commercial television. In B. S. Greenberg (Ed.), *Life on television* (pp. 149-160). Norwood, NJ: Ablex.

- Greenberg, B. S., & Neuendorf, K. (1980). Black family interactions on television. In B. S. Greenberg (Ed.), *Life on television* (pp. 173-181). Norwood, NJ: Ablex.
- Greenberg, B. S., Neuendorf, K. A., Buerkel-Rothfuss, N., & Henderson, L. (1982). The soaps: What's on and who cares? *Journal of Broadcasting*, 26, 519-536.
- Greenberg, B. S., Simmons, K. W., Hogan, L., & Atkin, C. (1980). Three seasons of television characters: A demographic analysis. *Journal of Broadcasting*, 24, 49-60.
- Groebe, J., & Gleich, U. (1993). *Gewaltprofil des deutschen Fernsehprogramms. Eine Analyse des Angebots privater und öffentlich-rechtlicher Sender*. Opladen: Leske + Budrich.
- Groebe, N., & Rustemeyer, R. (1994). On the integration of quantitative and qualitative methodological paradigms (based on the example of content analysis). In I. Borg & P. Mohler (Eds.), *Trends and perspectives in empirical social research* (pp. 308-326). Berlin, New York: Walter De Gruyter.
- Hall, A. (2003). Reading realism: Audiences' evaluations of the reality of media texts. *Journal of Communication*, 53(4), 624-641.
- Hannover, I., & Birkenstock, A. (2005). *Familienbilder im Fernsehen. Familienbilder und Familienthemen in fiktionalen und nichtfiktionalen Fernsehsendungen*. Marl: Adolf Grimme Institut.
- Hargrave, A., & Livingstone, S. (2006). *Harm and offence in media content: A review of the evidence*. Bristol, UK: Intellect.
- Hasebrink, U. (2001). Kultivierte Talkshow-Nutzer? Tägliche Talkshows und die Realitätswahrnehmung der Jugendlichen. In C. Schneiderbauer (Ed.), *Daily Talkshows unter der Lupe. Wissenschaftliche Beiträge aus Forschung und Praxis*. (Vol. 20, pp. 153-177). München: Fischer.
- Hastie, R., & Park, B. (1986). The relationship between memory and judgment depends on whether the judgment task is memory-based or online. *Psychological Review*, 93, 258-268.
- Hawkins, R., & Pingree, S. (1981). Uniform messages and habitual viewing: Unnecessary assumptions in social reality effects. *Human Communication Research*, 7(4), 291-301.
- Hawkins, R., Pingree, S., & Adler, I. (1987). Searching for cognitive processes in the cultivation effect. Adult and adolescent samples in the United States and Australia. *Human Communication Research*, 13(4), 553-557.
- Hawkins, R. P. (1977). The dimensional structure of children's perceptions of television reality. *Communication Research*, 4(3), 299-320.
- Hawkins, R. P., & Pingree, S. (1980). Some processes in the cultivation effect. *Communication Research*, 7(2), 193-226.
- Hawkins, R. P., & Pingree, S. (1982). Television's influence on social reality. In D. Pearl, L. Bouthilet & J. Lazar (Eds.), *Television and behaviour: Ten years of scientific progress and implications for the eighties*. (pp. 224-247). Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office.
- Hawkins, R. P., & Pingree, S. (1990). Divergent psychological processes in constructing social reality from mass media content. In N. Signorielli & M. Morgan (Eds.), *Cultivation analysis: New directions in media effects research* (pp. 35 - 50). Newbury Park, CA: Sage.
- Heintz-Knowles, K. E. (2001). Balancing acts: Work-family issues on prime-time TV. In J. Bryant & A. J. Bryant (Eds.), *Television and the American family* (2nd ed., pp. 177-199). Mahwah, NJ; London: Lawrence Erlbaum.
- Hetsroni, A. (2007a). Four decades of violent content on prime-time network programming: A

- longitudinal meta-analytic review. *Journal of Communication*, 57(4), 759–784.
- Hetsroni, A. (2007b). Three decades of sexual content on prime-time network programming: A longitudinal meta-analytic review. *Journal of Communication*, 57(2), 318-348.
- Hickethier, K. (1998). *Geschichte des deutschen Fernsehens*. Stuttgart: J. B. Metzler.
- Hill, P. B., & Kopp, J. (2004). *Familiensoziologie* (3rd ed.). Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften.
- Hirsch, P. M. (1980). The "scary" world of the nonviewer and other anomalies: A reanalysis of Gerbner et al.'s findings on cultivation analysis, part I. *Communication Research*, 7(4), 403 - 456.
- Hirsch, P. M. (1981a). On not learning from one's own mistakes. A reanalysis of Gerbner et al.'s findings on cultivation analysis, part II. *Communication Research* 8(1), 3-37.
- Hirsch, P. M. (1981b). Distinguishing good speculation from bad theory: Rejoinder to Gernber et al's findings. *Communication Research*, 8(1), 73-95.
- Hodge, B., & Tripp, D. (1986). *Children and television: A semiotic approach*. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press.
- Hoffmann-Riem, C. (1989). Elternschaft ohne Verwandtschaft: Adoption, Stiefbeziehung und heterologe Insemination. In R. Naeve-Herz & M. Markefka (Eds.), *Handbuch der Familien- und Jugendforschung* (pp. 389-412). Frankfurt: Luchterhand.
- Hofsümmer, K.-H. (2010). Reichweitenmessung im Fernsehpanel 2010: Valide Daten für Werbung und Programm. *Media Perspektiven*(12), 588-598.
- Holbert, R. L., Shah, D. V., & Kwak, N. (2004). Fear, authority, and justice: Crime-related TV viewing and endorsements of capital punishment and gun ownership. *Journalism & Mass Communication Quarterly*, 81(2), 343-363.
- Holsti, O. R. (1969). *Content analysis for the social sciences and humanities*. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley.
- Huesmann, L. R. (2007). The impact of electronic media violence: Scientific theory and research. *Journal of Adolescent Health*, 41(6), 6-13.
- Huesmann, L. R., Moise-Titus, J., & Podolski, C. (2003). Longitudinal relations between children's exposure to TV violence and their aggressive and violent behaviour in young adulthood 1977-1992. *Developmental Psychology*, 39, 201-221.
- Hughes, M. (1980). The fruits of cultivation analysis: A reexamination of some effects of television watching. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 44(3), 287-302.
- Hurrelmann, K. (2006). *Einführung in die Sozialisationstheorie* (9th ed.). Weinheim, Basel: Beltz.
- Jarras, H. D., & Pieroth, B. (1995). *Grundgesetz für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland* (3rd ed.). München: Beck.
- Jeffres, L. W., Neuendorf, K. A., Bracken, C., & Atkin, D. (2008). Integrating theoretical traditions in media effects: Using third-person effects to link agenda-setting and cultivation. *Mass Communication & Society*, 11(4), 470-491.
- Kaiser, P. (2005). Qualitative Methoden in der familienpsychologischen Forschung. In F. W. Busch & R. Nave-Herz (Eds.), *Familie und Gesellschaft. Beiträge zur Familienforschung* (pp. 257-290). Oldenburg: Bibliotheks- und Informationssystem der Carl von Ossietzky Universität Oldenburg BIS.
- Kim, J., & Rubin, A. M. (1997). The variable influence of audience activity on media effects.

- Communication Research*, 24(2), 107-135.
- Klemm, E. (2010). Qualitätsprüfung im Fernsehpanel 2010. *Media Perspektiven*(12), 581-587.
- Kohlenberger, A. (2007). *Die Amerikanisierung des deutschen Fernsehens: Geschichte, Auswirkungen, Vergleiche*. Saarbrücken: VDM.
- Kohler, H.-P., Billari, F., Ortega, J. (2006) Low fertility in Europe. Causes, implications, an policy options. In F. Harris (Ed.), *The baby bust. Who will do the work? Who will pay the taxes?* (pp. 48-64. Lanham, Maryland: Rowman & Littlefield.
- Kolbeins, G. H. (2004). The non-findings of the cultivation effect in Iceland. *Nordicom Review*, 25(1,2), 309-314.
- König, R. (1946). *Materialien zur Soziologie der Familie*. Bern: Francke.
- Kracauer, S. (1952). The challenge of qualitative content analysis. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 16, 631-642.
- Krippendorff, K. (2004). *Content analysis. An introduction to its methodology* (2nd ed.). Beverly Hills, CA: Sage.
- Kubic, K. N., & Chory, R. M. (2007). Exposure to television makeover programs and perceptions of self. *Communication Research Reports*, 24(4), 283-291.
- Küchenhoff, E. (1975). *Die Darstellung der Frau und die Behandlung von Frauenfragen im Fernsehen. Eine empirische Untersuchung einer Forschergruppe der Universität Münster*. (Vol. 34). Stuttgart: Kohlhammer.
- Kunczik, M., & Zipfel, A. (2004). *Medien und Gewalt. Befunde der Forschung seit 1998*. Mainz: Bundesministerium für Familie, Senioren, Frauen und Jugend.
- Kunczik, M., & Zipfel, A. (2006). Medien und Gewalt. Teil 3: Einflussfaktoren und Wirkungsprozesse. *tv diskurs*, 35, 58-63.
- Lewin, K., Lippitt, R. & White, R. K. (1939). Patterns of aggressive behaviour in experimentally created social climates. *Journal of Social Psychology*, 10, 271-99.
- Lisch, R., & Kritz, J. (1978). *Grundlagen und Modelle der Inhaltsanalyse. Bestandsaufnahme und Kritik*. Reinbek: Rowohlt.
- Lohse, E., & Wehner, M. (2007, 25/2/2007). Merkel für bedarfsgerechten Ausbau der Kinderbetreuungsplätze. *Frankfurter Allgemeine Sonntagszeitung*.
- Lukesch, H., Bauer, C., Eisenhauer, R., & Schneider, I. (2004). *Das Weltbild des Fernsehens. Eine Untersuchung der Sendungsangebote öffentlich-rechtlicher und privater Fernsehsender in Deutschland. Ergebnisse der Inhaltsanalyse zum Weltbild des Fernsehens (Zusammenfassung). Expertise über die Gewaltwirkungen des Fernsehens und von Computerspielen*. (Vol. 1). Regensburg: S. Roderer.
- Magin, M. (2006). *Familien in Daily Soaps*. München: Fischer.
- Mayring, P. (2003). *Qualitative Inhaltsanalyse*. Weinheim, Basel: Beltz.
- McCabe, J., & Akass, K. (Eds.). (2006a). *Reading "Desperate Housewives": Beyond the white picket fences*. London: I. B. Tauris.
- McCabe, J., & Akass, K. (Eds.). (2006b). *Reading "The L Word": Outing contemporary television*. London: I. B. Tauris.
- McCombs, M. E. (2004). *Setting the agenda: The mass media and public opinion*. Malden, M. A.:

Polity Press.

- McCombs, M. E., & Shaw, D. L. (1972). The agenda-setting function of mass media. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 36(2), 176-187.
- McCreary, D. R., & Sadavy, S. W. (1999). Television viewing and self-perceived health, weight, and physical fitness: Evidence for the cultivation hypothesis. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 29(11), 2342-2362.
- McNeil, J. C. (1975). Feminism, femininity, and the television series: A content analysis. *Journal of Broadcasting*, 19(3), 259-271.
- Merten, K. (1995). *Inhaltsanalyse. Einführung in Theorie, Methode und Praxis* (2nd ed.). Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften.
- Merten, K. (1999). *Gewalt durch Gewalt im Fernsehen?* Opladen, Wiesbaden: Westdeutscher Verlag.
- Meyen, M. (2004). *Mediennutzung. Mediaforschung, Medienfunktionen, Nutzungsmuster*. (2nd ed.). Konstanz: UVK.
- Mikos, L. (2004). Familienbilder im Fernsehen. In M. Frölich, R. Middel & K. Visarius (Eds.), *Family Affairs -Ansichten der Familie im Film* (Vol. 21, pp. 37-52). Marburg: Schüren.
- Minnebo, J., & Eggermont, S. (2007). Watching the young use illicit drugs: Direct experience, exposure to television and the stereotyping of adolescents' substance use. *Young*, 15(2), 129-144.
- Moore, M. L. (1992). The family as portrayed on prime-time television, 1947-1990: Structure and characteristics. *Sex Roles*, 26(1/2), 41-61.
- Morgan, M. (1980). *Television and role socialization*. Paper presented at the International Communication Association convention, Acapulco, Mexico.
- Morgan, M., & Harr-Mazar, H. (1980). *Television and adolescent's family life expectations*. Unpublished manuscript, Philadelphia.
- Morgan, M., Leggett, S., & Shanahan, J. (1999). Television and family values. Was Dan Quayle right? *Mass Communication & Society*, 2(1/2), 47-63.
- Morgan, M., & Shanahan, J. (1997). Two decades of cultivation research: An appraisal and meta-analysis. In *Communication Yearbook* (Vol. 20, pp. 1-45).
- Morgan, M., & Shanahan, J. (2010). The state of cultivation. *Journal of Broadcasting and Electronic Media*, 54(2), 337-355.
- Morgan, M., & Signorelli, N. (1990). Cultivation analysis: Conceptualisation and methodology. In M. Morgan & N. Signorelli (Eds.), *New directions in media effects research* (pp. 13-34). Newbury Park: Sage.
- Müller, D. K. (2000). Fernsehforschung ab 2000 - Methodische Kontinuität. Organisatorische Modifikationen und inhaltliche Erweiterungen beim System der AGF/GfK Fernsehforschung. *Media Perspektiven*(1), 2-7.
- Nabi, R. L. (2009). Cosmetic surgery makeover programs and intentions to undergo cosmetic enhancements: A consideration of three models of media effects. *Human Communication Research*, 35(1), 1-27.
- Nave-Herz, R., & Markefka, M. (Eds.). (1989). *Handbuch der Familien- und Jugendforschung* (Vol. 1: Familienforschung). Neuwied: Luchterhand.

- Neidhardt, F. (1975). *Die Familie in Deutschland. Gesellschaftliche Stellung, Struktur und Funktion*. (4th ed.). Opladen: Leske + Budrich.
- Newcomb, H. (1978). Assessing the violence profile studies of Gerbner and Gross. A humanistic critique and suggestion. *Communication Research*, 5(3), 264-282.
- O'Guinn, T. C., & Shrum, L. J. (1997). The role of television in the construction of consumer reality. *Journal of Consumer Research*, 23(278-294).
- O'Keefe, G. J. (1984). Public views on crime: Television exposure and media credibility. In R. N. Bostrom (Ed.), *Communication Yearbook 8*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage.
- Ouellette, L. (2002). Victims no more: Postfeminism, television and Ally McBeal. *The Communication Review*, 5(4), 315-335.
- Perse, E. M. (1986). Soap opera viewing patterns of college students and cultivation. *Journal of Broadcasting & Electronic Media*, 30(2), 175-193.
- Peuckert, R. (2002). *Familienformen im sozialen Wandel* (4th ed.). Opladen: Leske + Budrich.
- Pfau, M., Mullen, L. J., & Garrow, K. (1995). The influence of television viewing on public perceptions of physicians. *Journal of Broadcasting and Electronic Media, Culture & Society*, 39(4), 441-458.
- Pingree, S., Starrett, S., & Hawkins, R. P. (1981, May). *Soap opera viewing and social reality*. Paper presented at the Paper presented at the International Communication Association, Minneapolis, MN.
- Podlas, K. (2002). Should we blame Judge Judy? The messages TV courtroom send viewers. *Judicature*, 86(1), 38-43.
- Potter, W. J. (1988b). Perceived reality in television effects research. *Journal of Broadcasting & Electronic Media*, 32(1), 23-41.
- Potter, W. J. (1990). Adolescents' perceptions of the primary values of television programming. *Journalism Quarterly*, 67(4), 843-851.
- Potter, W. J. (1992). How do adolescents' perceptions of television reality change over time? *Journalism Quarterly*, 69, 392-405.
- Potter, W. J. (1993). Cultivation theory and research: A conceptual critique. *Human Communication Research*, 19, 564-601.
- Potter, W. J., & Chang, I. C. (1990). Television exposure measures and the cultivation hypothesis. *Journal of Broadcasting and Electronic Media*, 34(3), 313-333.
- Potter, W. J., & Riddle, K. (2007). A content analysis of the media effects literature. *Journalism and Mass Communication Quarterly*, 84(1), 90-104.
- Pötzsch, O. (2007). *Geburten in Deutschland*. Wiesbaden: Statistisches Bundesamt.
- Riffe, D., Lacy, S., & Fico, F. G. (2004). *Analyzing media messages. Using quantitative content analysis in research*. (2nd ed.). Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum.
- Robinson, G. J. (1980). Das Image von Frau und Beruf im Wandel der Darstellung in den Medien. Ein Überblick aus Kanada und den USA. *Fernsehen und Bildung*, 14, 43-67.
- Robinson, J., Skill, T., Nussbaum, J., & Moreland, K. (1985). Parents, peers, and television character: The use of comparison as criteria for evaluating marital satisfaction. In E. C. Lange (Ed.), *Using the media to promote knowledge and skills in family dynamics* (pp. 11-15). Dayton, OH: Center for Religious Communication.

- Robinson, J. D., & Skill, T. (2001). Five decades of families on television: From the 1950s through the 1990s. In J. Bryant & A. J. Bryant (Eds.), *Television and the American family* (2nd ed., pp. 139-162). Mahwah, NJ; London: Lawrence Erlbaum.
- Roskos-Ewoldsen, B., Davies, J., & Roskos-Ewoldsen, D. R. (2004). Implications of the mental model approach for cultivation theory. *Communications*(29), 345-363.
- Rössler, P. (2005). *Inhaltsanalyse*. Konstanz: UVK.
- Rössler, P., & Brosius, H.-B. (2001). Do talk shows cultivate adolescents' views of the world? A prolonged-exposure experiment. *Journal of Communication*, 51, 143-163.
- Rössler, P., Lücke, S., Linzmaier, V., Steinhilper, L., & Willhöft, C. (2006). *Ernährung im Fernsehen: Darstellung und Wirkung: eine empirische Studie*. München: Fischer.
- Rossmann, C. (2002). *Die heile Welt des Fernsehens. Eine Studie zur Kultivierung durch Krankenhausserien*. München: Fischer.
- Rossmann, C. (2003). Zu Risiken und Nebenwirkungen fragen Sie die Patienten. Eine Studie zur Darstellung von Ärzten in Krankenhausserien und ihrem Einfluss auf das Arztbild von Patienten. *Medien & Kommunikationswissenschaft*, 51(3/4), 497-522.
- Rossmann, C., & Brosius, H.-B. (2004). The problem of causality in cultivation research. *Communications*(29), 379-397.
- Rossmann, C., & Brosius, H.-B. (2005). Vom hässlichen Entlein zum schönen Schwan? Zur Darstellung und Wirkung von Schönheitsoperationen im Fernsehen. *Medien & Kommunikationswissenschaft*, 53(4), 507-530.
- Rothmund, J., Schreier, M., & Groeben, N. (2001a). Fernsehen und erlebte Wirklichkeit I: Ein kritischer Überblick über die Perceived-Reality-Forschung. *Zeitschrift für Medienpsychologie*, 13(1), 33-44.
- Rothmund, J., Schreier, M., & Groeben, N. (2001 b). Fernsehen und erlebte Wirklichkeit II. Ein integratives Modell zu Realitäts-Fiktions-Unterscheidungen bei der (kompetenten) Mediennutzung. *Zeitschrift für Medienpsychologie*, 13(2), 85-95.
- Rouner, D. (1984). Active television viewing and the cultivation hypothesis. *Journalism Quarterly*, 61(1), 168-174.
- Rubin, A. M., Perse, E. M., & Taylor, D. S. (1988). A methodological examination of cultivation. *Communication Research*, 15(2), 107-134.
- Rustemeyer, R. (1992). *Praktisch-methodische Schritte der Inhaltsanalyse*. Münster: Aschendorff.
- Rutherford, L., & Bittmann, M. (2007). *Media and communication in Australian families 2007* (Review of Research Literature). New England: Australian Communications and Media Authority.
- Scherer, H., Schneider, B., Gonser, N., & Roßa, P. (2005). *Familienbilder und Familienthemen in fiktionalen und non-fiktionalen Fernsehsendungen. Teilstudie "Programmanalyse" - Abschlussbericht*. Hannover: Hochschule für Musik und Theater Hannover, Institut für Journalistik und Kommunikationsforschung.
- Schneewind, K. A. (1995). Familienentwicklung. In R. Oerter, Montada, L. (Ed.), *Entwicklungspsychologie* (pp. 128-166). Weinheim: Psychologie Verlagsunion.
- Schooler, D. (2008). Real women have curves. A longitudinal investigation of TV and the body image development of latina adolescents. *Journal of Adolescent Research*, 23(2), 132-153.

- Schreier, M. (2008). Perceived reality. In N. Krämer, S. Schwan, D. Unz & M. Suckfüll (Eds.), *Medienpsychologie. Schlüsselbegriffe und Konzepte* (pp. 112-117). Stuttgart: Kohlhammer.
- Schreier, M. (2012). *Qualitative content analysis in practice*. Los Angeles, London: Sage.
- Schreier, M., & Groeben, N. (1999). Inhaltsanalyse (aus: Leitfadeninterview und Inhaltsanalyse). In N. Groeben (Ed.) *Interdisziplinäre Methodik in der Lesesozialisationsforschung, SPIEL (Siegener Periodikum zur Internationalen Empirischen Literaturwissenschaft)*, 18, 43-54.
- Schrott, P. R., & Lanoue, D. J. (1994). Trends and perspectives in content analysis. In P. Mohler & I. Borg (Eds.), *Trends and perspectives in empirical social research* (pp. 327-342). Berlin, New York: Walter de Gruyter.
- Seggar, J. F., Hafen, J. K., & Hannonen-Gladden, H. (1981). Television's portrayals of minorities and women in drama and comedy drama 1971-80. *Journal of Broadcasting*, 25, 277-288.
- Segrin, C., & Nabi, R. L. (2002). Does television viewing cultivate unrealistic expectations about marriage? *Journal of Communication*, 52(2), 247-263.
- Selnow, G. W. (1986). Solving problems on prime-time television. *Journal of Communication*, 36(2), 63-72.
- Shanahan, J., & McComas, K. (1999). *Nature stories, depictions of the environment and their effects*. Cresskill, NJ: Hampton.
- Shanahan, J., & Morgan, M. (1999). *Television and its viewers: Cultivation theory and research*. London: Cambridge University Press.
- Shanahan, J., & Morgan, M. & Stenbjørre, M. (1997). Green or brown? Television and the cultivation of environmental concern. *Journal of Broadcasting & Electronic Media* 41(3), 305-323.
- Shrum, L. J. (1996). Psychological processes underlying cultivation effects: Further tests of construct accessibility. *Human Communication Research*, 22(4), 482-509.
- Shrum, L. J. (2001). Processing strategy moderates the cultivation effect. *Human Communication Research*, 27(1), 94-120.
- Shrum, L. J. (2002). Media consumption and perceptions of social reality: Effects and underlying processes. In J. Bryant & D. Zillmann (Eds.), *Media effects. Advances in theory and research*. (pp. 69-95). Mahwah, NJ: Hillsdale.
- Shrum, L. J. (2004). The cognitive processes underlying cultivation effects are a function of whether the judgments are on-line or memory-based. *Communications*(29), 327-344.
- Shrum, L. J. (2007). Cultivation and social cognition. In B. Roskos-Ewoldsen & J. L. Monahan (Eds.), *Communication and social cognition: Theories and methods* (pp. 245-272). Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum.
- Shrum, L. J., & Bischak, V. D. (2001). Mainstreaming, resonance and impersonal impact. Testing moderators of the cultivation effect for estimates of crime risk. *Human Communication Research*, 27(2), 187-215.
- Shrum, L. J., & Lee, J. (2012). The stories TV tells: How fictional TV narratives shape normative perceptions and personal values. In L. J. Shrum (Ed.), *The psychology of entertainment media: Blurring the lines between entertainment and persuasion*. (2nd ed., pp. 147-167). New York: Taylor and Francis.
- Shrum, L. J., & O'Guinn, T. C. (1993). Processes and effects in the construction of social reality: Construct accessibility as an explanatory variable. *Communication Research*, 20(3), 436-471.

- Shrum, L. J., Wyer, R. S., & O'Guinn, T. C. (1998). The effects of television consumption on social perceptions: The use of priming procedures to investigate psychological processes. *Journal of Consumer Research*, 24(447-458).
- Signorielli, N. (1982). Marital status in television drama: A case of reduced options. *Journal of Broadcasting*, 26(2), 585-597.
- Signorielli, N. (1986). Selective television viewing: A limited possibility. *Journal of Communication*, 36(3), 64-76.
- Signorielli, N. (1989). Television and conceptions about sex roles: Maintaining conventionality and the status quo. *Sex Roles*, 21(5 & 6), 341-360.
- Signorielli, N. (1990). Television's mean and dangerous world: A continuation of the cultural indicators perspective. In N. Signorielli & M. Morgan (Eds.), *Cultivation analysis: New directions in media effects research* (pp. 85-106). Newbury Park, CA: Sage.
- Signorielli, N. (1991). Adolescents and ambivalence towards marriage. *Youth & Society*, 23, 121-149.
- Signorielli, N. (2001b). Television and the family: The cultivation perspective. In J. Bryant & A. J. Bryant (Eds.), *Television and the American family* (2nd ed., pp. 333-351). Mahwah, NJ; London: Lawrence Erlbaum.
- Signorielli, N. (2003). Prime time violence 1993-2003: Has the picture really changed? *Journal of Broadcasting & Electronic media*, 47(1), 36-57.
- Signorielli, N., & Morgan, M. (1990b). Cultivation analysis: Conceptualization and methodology. In N. Signorielli & M. Morgan (Eds.), *Cultivation analysis: New directions in media effects research* (pp. 13-34). Newbury Park, CA: Sage.
- Skill, T. (1994). Family images and family actions as presented in the media: Where we've been and what we've found. In D. Zillmann, J. D. Z. Bryant & A. C. Huston (Eds.), *Media, children, and the family* (pp. 37-50). Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum.
- Skill, T., & Robinson, J. D. (1994). Four decades of families on television: A demographic profile, 1950-1989. *Journal of Broadcasting & Electronic Media*, 38(4), 449-465.
- Skill, T., Robinson, J. D., & Wallace, S. P. (1987). Portrayal of families on prime-time TV: Structure, type and frequency. *Journalism and Mass Communication Quarterly*, 64(2), 360-367.
- Skill, T., & Wallace, S. (1990). Family interactions on primetime television: A descriptive analysis of assertive power interactions. *Journal of Broadcasting & Electronic Media*, 34(3), 243-263.
- Skill, T., Wallace, S., & Cassata, M. (1990). Families on prime-time television: Patterns of conflict escalation and resolution across intact, non-intact and mixed family settings. In J. Bryant (Ed.), *Television and the American family* (2nd ed., pp. 129-163). Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum.
- Smith, S., Wilson, B., Kunkel, D., Linz, D., Potter, W. J., Colvin, C., et al. (1998). *Violence in television programming overall*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.
- Story, M., & Faulkner, P. (1990). The prime time diet: A content analysis of eating behaviour and food messages in television program content and commercials. *American Journal of Public Health*, 80(6), 738-740.
- Theunert, H. (2008). Medien: Dickmacher oder Mittel zur Förderung einer gesunden Lebensweise? In H. Schmidt-Semisch & F. Schorb (Eds.), *Kreuzzug gegen Fette. Sozialwissenschaftliche Aspekte des gesellschaftlichen Umgangs mit Übergewicht und Adipositas* (pp. 207-225). Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften.
- Thies, Y. & Schreier, M. (2006). Kultivation durch Unterhaltungsangebote: Die stereotype Welt des Vielsehers von St. Angela und Co? In H. Schramm, W. Wirth, H. Bilandzic (Hrsg.), *Empirische*

- Unterhaltungsforschung: Studien zu Rezeption und Wirkung von medialer Unterhaltung* (S. 191-214): München: Fischer.
- Valkenburg, P. M., & Patiwael, M. (1998). Does watching court TV "cultivate" people's perceptions of crime? *Gazette*, 60, 227-238.
- Van den Bulck, J. (1995). The selective viewer: Defining (Flemish) viewer types. *European Journal of Communication*, 10(2), 147-177.
- Van den Bulck, J. (2002). The impact of television fiction on public expectations of survival following inhospital cardiopulmonary resuscitation by medical professionals. *European Journal of Emergency Medicine*, 9(4), 325-329.
- Van den Bulck, J. (2004). Introduction to the special issue: Current developments in cultivation research. *Communications*, 29(3), 273-275.
- Van Nimwegen, N. & van der Erf, R. (2010). Europe at the crossroads: Demographic challenges and international migration. *Journal of Ethnic & Migration Studies*, 36(9), 1359-1379.
- Wahl, U. (1996). Die Waffen der Frauen. Das "schwache" Geschlecht in deutschen Krimiserien. In C. Hackl, E. Prommer & B. Scherer (Eds.), *Models und Machos? Frauen- und Männerbilder in den Medien* (pp. 183-207). Konstanz: UVK.
- Ward, L. M. (2002). Does television exposure affect emerging adults' attitudes and assumptions about sexual relationships? Correlational and experimental confirmation. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, 31(1), 1-15.
- Weiderer, M. (1993). *Das Frauen- und Männerbild im deutschen Fernsehen. Eine inhaltsanalytische Untersuchung der Programme von ARD, ZDF und RTLplus*. Regensburg: Roderer.
- Weimann, G., Brosius, H.-B., & Wober, J. M. (1992). TV-Diets: Toward a typology of TV viewership. *European Journal of Communication*, 7(491-515).
- Weitzer, R., & Kubrin, C. (2006). Breaking news: How local TV news and real-world conditions affect fear of crime. *Justice Quarterly*, 21(3), 497-520.
- Wimmer, R. D., & Dominick, J. R. (2011). *Mass media research. An introduction* (9th ed.). Boston, MA: Wadsworth.
- Wirtz, M., & Caspar, F. (2002). *Beurteilerübereinstimmung und Beurteilerrealibilität. Methoden zur Bestimmung und Verbesserung der Zuverlässigkeit von Einschätzungen mittels Kategoriensystemen und Ratingskalen*. Göttingen: Hogrefe.
- Wober, J. M. (1978). Televised violence and paranoid perception: The view from Great Britain. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 42, 315-321.
- Woo, H.-J., & Dominick, J. R. (2001). Daytime television talk shows and the cultivation effect among U.S. and international students. *Journal of Broadcasting & Electronic Media*, 45(4), 598-615.
- Woo, H.-J., & Dominick, J. R. (2003). Acculturation, cultivation, and daytime TV talk show. *Journalism & Mass Communication Quarterly*, 80(1), 109-127.
- Zimbardo, P. G., & Gerrig, R. J. (2008). *Psychologie* (18th ed.). München: Pearsons Education Deutschland.

VII. 2. Electronic sources (last accessed on 24th of January, 2013)

Bibliography on cultivation analysis (2010). From

<http://people.umass.edu/mmorgan/CulturalIndicatorsBibliography.pdf>

Consumer website (n.d.) from

<http://www.ciao.de>

European Commission (2005). *Confronting Demographic Change: A new solidarity between the generations. The Green Paper on Demographic Changes*. Brussels, EC, from

http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/site/en/com/2005/com2005_0094en01.pdf

European Social Survey (ESS, n.d.) from

<http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/>

Facebook

<http://www.facebook.com>

Gebühreneinzugszentrale der öffentlich-rechtlichen Rundfunkanstalten (n.d.) from

<http://www.gez.de> (moved to <http://www.rundfunkbeitrag.de> as of January, 2013)

JIM Studie 2011: Jugend, Information, (Multi-) Media: Basisstudie zum Medienumgang 12- bis 19-Jähriger in Deutschland. Stuttgart: Medienpädagogischer Forschungsverbund Südwest. From

<http://www.mpfs.de/fileadmin/JIM-pdf11/JIM2011.pdf>

Kim, J. K. (2007-05-23). *U.S. crime drama show and the cultivation effect*. Paper presented at the Annual meeting of the International Communication Association, TBA, San Francisco, CA Online. From

http://www.allacademic.com/meta/p172190_index.html

KIM Studie 2006: Kinder und Medien, Computer und Internet: Basisuntersuchung zum Medienumgang 6- bis 13-Jähriger in Deutschland. Stuttgart: Medienpädagogischer Forschungsverbund Südwest. From

From

<http://www.mpfs.de/fileadmin/KIM-pdf06/KIM2006.pdf>

Kurp, M. (2007-03-20). *Kampf um Marktanteile: Herausforderung Quotenmessung*. From

<http://www.medienforum.nrw.de/nc/blog/liste/blog-post////kampf-um-marktanteile-herausforderung-quotenmessung.html>

Mayring, P. (2000, June). *Qualitative content analysis*. From

<http://www.qualitative-research.net/index.php/fqs/article/view/1089/2385>

Myspace

<http://www.myspace.com>

Statistisches Bundesamt (2005). *Leben in Deutschland - Ergebnisse des Mikrozensus 2005* from

https://www.destatis.de/DE/PresseService/Presse/Pressekonferenzen/2006/Mikrozensus/presse2.pdf?__blob=publicationFile

Statistisches Bundesamt, *Number of the week No. 036, 2010, number of television sets* (2010-09-07) from

https://www.destatis.de/DE/PresseService/Presse/Pressemitteilungen/zdw/2010/PD10_036_p002.html

Television panel (n.d.) from

<http://www.agf.de/fsforschung/methoden/fernsehpanel>

Television reach (n.d.) from

<http://www.agbnielsen.net/glossary/glossaryQ.asp?type=alpha&jump=none#alphaR>

Television ratings (n.d.) from

<http://www.kress.de>

"Stirb langsam – jetzt erst recht" (1995) television reruns (n.d.) from

<http://www.cinefacts.de/tv/filmtv.php?akseite=1andstartwert=0andid=4149>

Youtube

<http://www.youtube.com>

"2 fast 2 furious" (2003) television reruns (n.d.) from

<http://www.cinefacts.de/tv/filmtv.php?id=7547>

VIII. Appendix A: Codebook

Category	Values (Subcategories) Explication and exemplification
Coding of content	
General coding instructions for all programmes	The coding is to yield what kinds of families, family life, and family issues are shown and/or mentioned in the programmes and programme segments. Hence, relevance for coding depends on what actually is shown and/or mentioned. You cannot code what is not shown. Sometimes, it is possible and acceptable for the coder to draw logical conclusions from the context. However, when if in doubt, the coder should concentrate on what is mainly shown or mentioned. In case the information is not sufficient to allow choosing an answering option, please code as "not recognisable". If not explicitly stated otherwise, the options for coding are mutually exclusive. Only one option can be chosen.
general coding instructions for the option "not recognisable"	Please choose this option if images and/or text inform about the topic, yet no clear conclusions can be drawn. This would be the case, for instance, if children are shown in their personal context, yet no details for example as to their parents' marital status or housing conditions are revealed.
difference to the option "not applicable"	Please choose this answering option when no information on the topic is given at all; relevant information on the topic is neither shown nor mentioned. Please also choose this option when the segment in question cannot be coded for reasons of logic. An example would be the question "Is there any contact with the parent not living with the family?" which cannot be coded for widowed people.
special information on the coding of serials and soaps	In case supplementary context information is needed to ensure correct coding of some relations of characters or of a person's age, refer to the information provided on the website of the television station. If this is not sufficient to answer the respective questions, no additional context information should be looked for, and these aspects should be coded as "not recognisable".
decision rule	If you code as "not applicable", you do not even wonder which category to use – the category simply does not apply for the segment you want to code.

<p>No. 01 Number of children</p> <p><i>Explication :</i> In this category the number of children (i. e. young people under the age of 18) in a family is coded. The children to be coded are those who are shown or mentioned. This includes children present in the programme, absent children as well as deceased children. If it is not clear how many children belong to the family, the minimal number of children is to be coded. This category also applies if people over the age of 18 speak about their own childhood, for instance when someone recounts childhood memories.</p>	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>no child</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category is to be chosen for programmes where no child appears or is mentioned. This category is expected not to be coded, as category 89 (criterion for relevance) should already have excluded programmes without children from the coding process. <i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>one child</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category is to be chosen for programmes where one child appears or mentioned. <i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 26000 "Grey's Anatomy".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 3</u> <u>two children</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category is to be chosen for programmes where two children appear or are mentioned. <i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 25000 "Desperate Housewives", family ID 25010 (Bree).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 4</u> <u>three children</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category is to be chosen for programmes where three children appear or are mentioned. <i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 5</u> <u>four children</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category is to be chosen for programmes where two children appear or are mentioned. <i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 25000 "Desperate Housewives", family ID 25030 (Lynette).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 6</u> <u>five children</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category is to be chosen for programmes where five children appear or are mentioned.</p>
---	---

	<p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 32000 "Die Super Nanny".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 7</u> <u>more than five children</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category is to be chosen for programmes where more than five children appear or are mentioned.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 77</u> <u>other</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category is to be chosen for programmes where none of the above categories is applicable.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p>
<p>No. 02 Age of the child / children</p> <p><i>Explication :</i> In this category the age of each child is coded. If the child is shown over a longer period of time, the age is to be coded on which there is a clear focus. If there is more than one child in the family, the age is coded separately for each child.</p> <p>Explications of subcategories provide typical clues for coders, not all criteria necessarily have to apply for a child to be assigned to one subcategory.</p>	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>baby</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category is to be chosen for children who are clearly babies. Typically, a child of this age is fed and not yet able to walk or speak.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 32000 "Die Super Nanny", child ID 32011 (Sara-Sophie).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>child aged one to two years</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category is to be chosen for children who typically are able to walk, starting to speak, able to eat at the table with some help, but still need nappies.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 32000 "Die Super Nanny", child ID 32012 (Alina-Melissa).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 3</u> <u>child aged three to five years</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category is to be chosen for children who typically use toilets without help, speak clearly, and are able to go to kindergarten.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 32000 "Die Super Nanny", child ID 32013 (Tobias).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 4</u> <u>child aged six to ten years</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i></p>

	<p>This category is to be chosen for children who typically attend primary school, are able to ride a bicycle, and are able to read and write.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 32000 "Die Super Nanny", child ID 32014 (Raphael).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 5</u> <u>child aged eleven to 15 years</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category is to be chosen for children who typically attend secondary school, appear to be independent, and are able to pursue leisure activities independently.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 31000 "Raus aus den Schulden", child ID 31011 (Amira).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 6</u> <u>child aged 16-18 years</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category is to be chosen for children who typically appear to be grown up, attend school, usually grade 9 to 13, planning to learn or already learning how to drive, about to finish secondary school.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 58000 "Tatort: Tödliche Habgier", child ID 58011 (Sonja).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category is to be chosen for programmes in which no information is revealed, the child is deceased or if the child is shown over a longer period of time and no clear focus on a particular age group is recognisable in this process. This is for instance the case when the entire childhood is recounted retrospectively.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 53000 "Stirb langsam – Jetzt erst recht", child ID 53011 and 53012 (child 1 and child 2).</p>
<p>No. 03 Biological parents (in case of more than one child)</p> <p><i>Explication :</i> In this category it is coded if all children living in one family have the same biological parents or if the family is somehow "patchwork". If not specified otherwise, the term "parents" in this coding scheme</p>	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>all children have the same biological parents</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category is to be chosen for those families in which all children have the same biological parents.</p> <p><i>Example:</i></p>

<p>refers to those adult people who mainly take care of the child's upbringing, that is, those people who are mainly involved in parenting (social parents). In case a category refers to the biological parents, this is explicitly specified.</p>	<p>Broadcast 11000 "Helfer mit Herz".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>not all children have the same biological parents</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category is to be chosen for those families in which not all children have the same biological parents.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast 31000 "Raus aus den Schulden".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 88</u> <u>not recognisable, if all children have the same biological parents</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category is to be chosen for those families in which it is not clear if all children have the same biological parents.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 53000 "Stirb langsam – Jetzt erst recht".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category is to be chosen for those families where there is no information given on the parents and for families with only one child.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 26000 "Grey's Anatomy, family ID 26030 (Miranda Bailey).</p>
<p>No. 04 Marital status of the parents</p> <p><i>Explication :</i> In this category the actual marital status of the parents is coded. In order not to complicate coding excessively, not all constellations theoretically possible can be coded here (see explication for option "other").</p>	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>married, living together</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category is to be chosen where there are two parents, social or biological, married to each other and living together with the child/children. This option is to be chosen, when the respective person refers to her/his partner by "my husband"/"my wife" or when other signs clearly indicate marriage, for instance when a wedding ring is worn, pictures of the marriage are displayed in the residence, or both have the same last name.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 11000 "Helfer mit Herz".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>married, living separately</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category is to be chosen where there are two parents, social or biological, who are married to each other, but only one parent is living with the</p>

	<p>child/children, the other living separately.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast 53000 "Stirb langsam – Jetzt erst recht".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 3</u> <u>not married, living together</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category is to be chosen where there are two parents, social, or biological, living together with the child/children, not being married.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 31000 "Raus aus den Schulden".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 4</u> <u>not married, living separately</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category is to be chosen where there are two parents, social or biological, but only one parent is living together with the child/children, the other living separately.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 1000 "Tatort: Das namenlose Mädchen", family ID 1020 (student).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 5</u> <u>formerly married, now divorced</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category is to be chosen where there are two parents, social or biological, who once were married, but are now divorced.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 14000 "Criminal Intent".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 6</u> <u>formerly married, father is widowed, now single</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category is to be chosen when parents were formerly married, but the mother died and now the father is taking care of the child/children on his own.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast 52000 "Der Wixxer".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 7</u> <u>formerly married, mother is widowed, now single</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category is to be chosen when parents were formerly married, but the father died and now the mother is taking care of the child/children on her own.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 10000 "Beckmann".</p>
--	--

	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 88</u> <u>marital status not recognisable</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category is to be chosen when there is no clear information available on the marital status of the parents.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 16000 "Extra – Das RTL - Magazin".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 77</u> <u>other</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category is to be chosen when other circumstances apply, for instance when the parents were not married, and one parent has passed away.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 12000 "Gute Zeiten, schlechte Zeiten".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category is to be chosen when the parents are neither shown nor mentioned.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 3000 "Frag' doch mal die Maus".</p>
<p>No. 05 Family composition</p> <p><i>Explication :</i> In this category it is coded how the family is composed in terms of members of the family.</p>	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>single mother</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies when a mother, biological or social, is living together with her child/children.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 14000 "Criminal Intent"</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>single father</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies when a father, biological or social, is living together with her child/children.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 58000 "Tatort: Tödliche Habgier".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 3</u> <u>parents with child/children</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies to families where parents live together with their child/children, including biological parents living together with a new partner.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 51000 "Wetten, dass...?"</p>

	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 4</u> <u>multigenerational family</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies to families where at least a third generation (i. e. in addition to at least one parent and a child) belongs to the family, ignoring whether this person is a biological relative or not.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 52000 "Der Wixxer".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 77</u> <u>other</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies to families that are composed differently.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 53000 "Stirb langsam – Jetzt erst recht".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 88</u> <u>family size not recognisable</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies to families in which the composition cannot be recognised.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 45000 "CSI: Den Tätern auf der Spur", family ID 45020 (Jensen).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies to families where the composition is neither shown nor mentioned.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available. Broadcast ID 5000 "Star Quiz".</p>
<p>No. 06 Gender distribution</p> <p><i>Explication :</i> In this category it is coded how gender is distributed in the parent generation.</p>	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>heterosexual partners</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies to families where the parents are a man and a woman.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 31000 "Raus aus den Schulden".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>homosexual partners, female</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies to families where the parents are two women.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p>

	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 3</u> <u>homosexual partners, male</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies to families where the parents are two men.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 88</u> <u>not recognisable</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies to families where it is not to be recognised how gender is distributed in the parent generation.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 45000 "CSI: Den Tätern auf der Spur", family ID 45020 (Jensen).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies to families in which no information at all is given about gender distribution in the parent generation and to families where there is no partner to a single parent.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 25000 "Desperate Housewives", family ID 25020 (Susan).</p>
<p>No. 07 Personal situation of the child/children</p> <p><i>Explication :</i> In this category it is coded who the child is or the children are mainly living with. If there is more than one child in the family, this category is coded as follows: In case all children share the same personal circumstances, the category is coded only once. In case of several children in a family with different personal circumstances, this category is coded separately for each child.</p> <p>"Mainly living with" refers to the child's place of residence that can be identified as her life's centre, because the child spends most of the year at this place, attends school or kindergarten, or has her own room there.</p> <p>If the child is shown in substantially different personal circumstances,</p>	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>child is mainly living with both parents</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies to families where the child is mainly or permanently living with her two parents.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 11000 "Helfer mit Herz".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>child is mainly living with the mother</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies to families where the child is mainly or permanently living with the mother.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 14000 "Criminal Intent".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 3</u> <u>child is mainly living with the father</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies to families where the child is mainly or permanently living with the father.</p>

<p>those circumstances are to be coded that dominate in the film.</p>	<p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 12000 "Gute Zeiten, schlechte Zeiten".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 4</u> <u>child shares her time to equal amounts with both parents taking turns</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to families where the parents are not living together and the child shares her time, for example is living with the mother one week and with the father the next week.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 5</u> <u>child is mainly living with the grandparents or other relatives</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to families where the child is mainly or permanently living with the grandparents.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 6</u> <u>child is mainly living in a children's home</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to families where the child is mainly or permanently living in a children's home.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 77</u> <u>child is mainly living elsewhere, other</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to families where the child is living elsewhere, for example in a friend's house and to those families where other circumstances are to be seen.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 6000 "Was Hänschen nicht lernt", family ID 6020 (Mehmet).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 88</u> <u>not recognisable where the child is mainly living</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to families where it cannot be discerned who the child is living with.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 26000 "Grey's Anatomy", family ID 26010 (patient).</p>
---	--

	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies to families where no information at all is given on who the child is living with.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 7000 "Christiansen", family ID 7020 (Jette Joop).</p>
<p>No. 08 Dominant parenting style</p> <p><i>Explication :</i> This category refers to the dominant parenting style at the child's main place of residence.</p>	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>authoritarian parenting style</u> <i>Explication:</i> This parenting style is characterised by a high degree of parental control vis-à-vis the child and a lack of interest in the child's opinion; parents determine everything. A typical situation would be: An adolescent comes home too late. The parents neither ask for reasons nor allow the adolescent to justify the coming late. The parents possibly scold the adolescent in a sharp and unfriendly manner. Punishment will follow, with the punishment possibly having nothing to do with the misdemeanour. Here, this could be a ban on watching television or deprivation of pocket money.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 25000 "Desperate Housewives", family ID 25010 (Bree).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>democratic parenting style</u> <i>Explication:</i> This parenting style is characterized by a high degree of democratic atmosphere. Children and adolescents treat each other as serious partners with their own independent opinion; the older the children, the more independently and autonomously they are expected to act. Parental guidance and supervision are, however, considered indispensable. Consensus orientation is seen as highly important. A typical situation would be: An adolescent comes home too late. The parents ask for reasons and listen to the adolescent's explanations. They then decide whether the stated reasons justify a misdemeanour and explain their viewpoint. In case they believe the misdemeanour to be unjustified, the child is left to live with the consequences. These are typically related to the misdemeanour. Here, this could be a ban on going out). Typical statements, made in a friendly way, include "Do you understand our viewpoint? I want us to agree here."</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 12000 "Gute Zeiten, schlechte</p>

Zeiten".

Subcategory (value) 3
egalitarian parenting style

Explication:

This parenting style is characterized by the notion of equality. Parents and children are here seen as equal, having equal rights and duties. This means the children's opinion is not only asked for and taken into consideration, but is as decisive as is the parents' opinion. A typical situation would be: An adolescent comes home too late. The parents ask for reasons and accept these in any case. At the same time, they feel that it is important to explain their own viewpoint.

Example:

No example available.

Subcategory (value) 4
laissez-faire parenting style

Explication:

This parenting style is characterized by a lack of binding rules. Children are left to themselves and are responsible for their actions. The persons involved in the parenting consciously leave decisions up to the children. The children's personal affairs are more of an active concern for the children than for the parents. A typical situation would be: It is in fact impossible for adolescents to come home too late, since they in any case make up the rules. Similarly, they also have to live with the consequences. For instance, if the adolescents oversleep the following day, nobody would come to wake them up and they would arrive late at school or at work. Typical statements on the side of the parents include "You should know yourself". "Think of the consequences of your actions." "Do you need help?"

Example:

Broadcast ID 45010 "CSI: Den Tätern auf der Spur", family ID 45010 (Macklin).

Subcategory (value) 5
negating parenting style

Explication:

This parenting style is characterized by negating the duty of or the right for parenting. Here, potential educators do not impact on the child's behaviour at all. Interest in taking part in the child's development is lacking. This parenting style is adopted unconsciously or unwillingly; no purposeful measures are taken. A typical situation would be: It is in fact impossible for adolescents to come home too late, since nobody cares about when and even whether they come home. Typically, nobody cares about school performance either, nor will anyone inquire into the child's leisure activities or friends. Children

	<p>will be mainly or exclusively perceived as a nuisance, which is also reflected in a stropky and unfriendly atmosphere. Typical statements on the side of the parents include "I don't care". "Take it or leave it!" "Please yourself." "What can I do?" "I gave up long ago."</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 6</u> <u>no dominant parenting style, style is constantly changing</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to families where there are efforts for parenting, but those are completely inconsistent. A typical situation would be: It is unforeseeable what happens if an adolescent comes home late. There are rules, yet these are arbitrarily chosen; today, it is this way, tomorrow, that way. This also applies if two parents use two different styles. This category is a special case of the option "no parenting style recognisable", which should be coded separately.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 32000 "Die Super Nanny".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 77</u> <u>other dominant parenting style</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to families where dominates a parenting style which is none of the above.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 8</u> <u>no parenting style recognisable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to families where there is no parenting style to be discerned.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 11000 "Helfer mit Herz".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to families where there is no information at all given on parenting styles.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 26000 "Grey's Anatomy", family ID 26020 (patient).</p>
<p>No. 09 Persons involved in parenting</p> <p><i>Explication :</i></p>	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>mother</u></p>

<p>This category refers to those people that are identifiably and to a great extent bringing up the child. Typically, these will be the adults with whom the child is living.</p>	<p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to families where the mother only or mainly is involved in parenting. This category also applies, if the child is living with the mother only. Here, the conclusion that the mother alone is mainly involved in parenting is acceptable as long as no other information is given.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 14000 "Criminal Intent".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>father</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to families where the father only or mainly is involved in parenting. This category also applies, if the child is living with the father only. Here, the conclusion that the father alone is mainly involved in parenting is acceptable as long as no other information is given.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 12000 "Gute Zeiten, schlechte Zeiten".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 3</u> <u>mother and father</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to families where father and mother are involved in parenting, be it biological or social parents, or one biological and one social parent. This category also applies to families where one parent is living separately, but is looking after the child regularly, for instance when the child visits the parent not living with the family every fortnight over the weekend.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID "Helfer mit Herz".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 4</u> <u>other relatives (e.g. grandparents)</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to families where other relatives are only or mainly involved in parenting. This category does not apply, however, to relatives who visit the family occasionally.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 77</u> <u>other people</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to families where other people are only or mainly involved in parenting. This category does not apply, however, to kindergarten teachers and the like.</p>
---	--

	<p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 88</u> <u>not recognisable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to families where it is not recognisable who is mainly involved in parenting.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 26000 "Grey's Anatomy", family ID 26010 (patient).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to families where no information at all is given about who are involved in parenting.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 45000 "CSI: Den Tätern auf der Spur", family ID 45020 (Jensen).</p>
<p>No. 10 Does the family have acquaintances, friends, or relatives in their surroundings to help?</p> <p><i>Explication :</i> This category refers to people such as the grandparents, aunts, neighbours, or class mates' parents who can be expected to help out in case of need. Help may here refer to financial support, support with child care, advice on everyday matters or on parenting, or being discussion partners for adults and/or children. This includes the grandmother as much as friends or neighbours.</p>	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>no</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to families where there are no acquaintances, friends, or relatives.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>yes, but only the father has acquaintances, friends, or relatives</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to families where only the father has acquaintances, friends, or relatives.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 3</u> <u>yes, but only the mother has acquaintances, friends, or relatives</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to families where only the mother has acquaintances, friends, or relatives.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 4</u> <u>yes, but only the children have acquaintances, friends, or relatives</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i></p>

	<p>This category applies to families where only the child or the children has or have acquaintances, friends, or relatives.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 2000 "Die andere Hälfte des Glücks".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 5</u> <u>yes, the entire family has acquaintances, friends, or relatives</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to families where all family members have acquaintances, friends, or relatives.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 11000 "Helfer mit Herz".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 88</u> <u>not recognisable whether the family has acquaintances, friends, or relatives</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to families where it is not recognisable whether anyone has acquaintances, friends, or relatives.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 26020 "Grey's Anatomy", family ID 26020 (patient).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to families where this category is not applicable, for instance when the family is not shown at all.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 45020 "CSI: Den Tätern auf der Spur", family ID 45020 (Jensen).</p>
<p>No. 11 Migration background</p> <p><i>Explication :</i> In this category it is coded whether a child is living in a family with a migration background. In this study, it is considered that a family has a migration background if either at least parents, or parents as well as children, are immigrants. Grandparents or other people to whom the family is attached (like aunts, uncles) are only decisive for coding "yes" or "no" in case these live permanently or mainly with the family. A German family who has migrated abroad is also classified as having a migration background in the</p>	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>without a migration background</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to families without a migration background.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 12000 "Gute Zeiten, schlechte Zeiten".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>with a migration background, successfully integrated</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to families where parents or parents as well as children are immigrants (as indicated for instance by their names), the family</p>

<p>recipient country.</p>	<p>is happy in Germany. The people mainly involved in parenting speak German fluently, the family is an active part of social life in Germany (e.g. in a sports club, the neighbourhood, with colleagues). Whether the family additionally maintains contact with fellow countrymen is irrelevant.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 3</u> <u>with a migration background, not (yet) successfully integrated</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to families where parents or parents as well as children are immigrants. The people mainly involved in parenting, or these as well as children, do not or do not yet speak German fluently (or, in case of German emigrants, the respective language of the recipient country); the family is isolated from German everyday life (they are for instance only in close contact with fellow countrymen, only go to shops run by fellow countrymen), and generally feels rather unhappy. The family typically would want to return home, that is, to their respective country of origin, if this was possible. Ideally, life in the recipient country should be like life in the country of origin.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> ID 6000 "Was Hänschen nicht lernt", family ID 6020 (Mehmet).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 4</u> <u>with a migration background, unclear integration status</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to families with a migration background where there is not enough information given to decide on the integration status.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> ID 8000 "Ich stelle mich", family ID 8020 (Carol).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 77</u> <u>other</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to families where for instance only one parent has a migration background, and the other does not, or if different family members are integrated to varying degrees.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> ID 6000 "Was Hänschen nicht lernt", family ID 6040 (Stephanie).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 88</u> <u>migration background is not recognisable</u></p>
---------------------------	--

	<p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to families where information on the family background is given, yet this information is insufficient to answer questions on their migration background.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 11000 "Helfer mit Herz".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies programmes where there is no information at all available on the migration background of the family; for instance, the family might not be shown at all.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 7000 "Christiansen", family ID 7010 (Deluxe).</p>
<p>No. 12 Location of programme</p> <p><i>Explication :</i> In this category it is coded where the plot or story of the programme is mainly located.</p>	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>East/new federal states</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to programme that are mainly located in the east (new) federal states of Germany.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 58000 "Tatort: Tödliche Habgier".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>West/old federal states and Berlin</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to programme that are mainly located in the west (old) federal states of Germany.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 43000 "Alarm für Cobra 11".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 77</u> <u>other location</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to programme that are mainly located elsewhere, for instance foreign productions.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 53000 "Stirb langsam – Jetzt erst recht".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 88</u> <u>not recognisable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to programmes where a main location cannot be identified.</p>

	<p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 8000 "Ich stelle mich".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to programmes where no information at all is given on its location.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 3000 "Frag' doch mal die Maus".</p>
<p>No. 13 City of residence</p> <p><i>Explication :</i> In this category the size of the family's main city of residence is coded.</p>	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>rural area, village</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to programmes where the family lives in a rural area or in a village.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 4000 "Das Geheimnis meiner Schwester".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>town</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to programmes where the family lives in a town with less than 100,000 inhabitants.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 6000 "Was Hänschen nicht lernt".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 3</u> <u>city (more than 100,000 inhabitants)</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to programmes where the family lives in a city with at least 100,000 inhabitants.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 53000 "Stirb langsam – Jetzt erst recht".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 88</u> <u>not recognisable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to programmes where the city's size cannot be identified.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 43000 "Alarm für Cobra 11".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to programmes where no information at all is given on the size of the</p>

	<p>family's main city of residence.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 58000 "Tatort: Tödliche Habgier".</p>
<p>No. 14 Type of residence, single or most luxurious</p> <p><i>Explication :</i> In this category the nature of the family's residence is coded. If the family has only one residence, it is coded here. If the family has more than one residence, the most luxurious one is coded here.</p>	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>block of flats</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> Typically, this would be a multi-storey building with more than six floors; typically, several buildings of this kind are clustered together, typical of deprived neighbourhoods, characteristic of a "bad" residential area.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 16000 "Extra – Das RTL Magazin", family ID 16010 (Christina).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>flat in multi-family house</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This would typically be a building with less than six floors, "average" residential area, especially in cities or city centres.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 12000 "Gute Zeiten, schlechte Zeiten".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 3</u> <u>apartment, loft</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This would typically be a more spacious residence with only one or two big rooms, typically in a good residential area or on the contrary in a somehow urban, industrial area, especially in bigger cities or city centres.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 4</u> <u>terraced house, semidetached house</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This would typically be a more family friendly residence, possible with a garden, typically in a suburban area.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 5</u> <u>single-family detached house</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This would typically be a house standing on its own, but this category also applies to residences, if houses located in a city centre are built next to each other and are not properly detached.</p>

	<p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 14000 "Criminal Intent".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 6</u> <u>large estate, villa</u> <i>Explication:</i> This would typically be a big house surrounded by garden or park house standing on its own in a very good residential area.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 52000 "Der Wixxer".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 77</u> <u>other</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies to family residences other than the ones mentioned above.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 88</u> <u>not recognisable</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies to programmes in which the nature of the family's residence is not recognisable.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 53000 "Stirb langsam – Jetzt erst recht".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category is to be coded when there is no information at all given on the nature of the family's residence.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 26000 "Grey's Anatomy", family ID 26010 (patient).</p>
<p>No. 15 Type of residence, multiple and least luxurious</p> <p><i>Explication :</i> In this category the nature of the family's residence is coded. If the family has only one residence, this category is not applicable. If the family has more than one residence, the least luxurious one is coded here.</p>	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>block of flats</u> <i>Explication:</i> Typically, this would be a multi-storey building with more than six floors; typically, several buildings of this kind are clustered together, typical of deprived neighbourhoods, characteristic of a "bad" residential area.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>flat in multi-family house</u>□□□</p>

	<p><i>Explication:</i> This would typically be a building with less than six floors, "average" residential area, especially in cities or city centres.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 3</u> <u>apartment, loft</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This would typically be a more spacious residence with only one or two big rooms, typically in a good residential area or on the contrary in a somehow urban, industrial area, especially in bigger cities or city centres.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 4</u> <u>terraced house, semidetached house</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This would typically be a more family friendly residence, possible with a garden, typically in a suburban area.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 5</u> <u>single-family detached house</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This would typically be a house standing on its own, but this category also applies to residences, if houses located in a city centre are built next to each other and are not properly detached.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 6</u> <u>large estate, villa</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This would typically be a big house surrounded by garden or park house standing on its own in a very good residential area.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 77</u> <u>other</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to family residences other than the ones mentioned above.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p>
--	---

	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 88</u> <u>not recognisable</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies to programmes in which the nature of the family's residence is not recognisable.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category is to be coded when there is no information at all given on the nature of the family's second residence or if the family has only one residence.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 58000 "Tatort: Tödliche Habgier".</p>
<p>No. 16 Furniture, atmosphere in single or most luxurious</p> <p><i>Explication :</i> In this category the atmosphere of the family's residence is coded. If the family has only one residence, it is coded here. If the family has more than one residence, here the most luxurious one is coded.</p>	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>poor, simple</u> <i>Explication:</i> This would typically be a residence with plain, fairly old furniture, possibly with major usage marks, made of no sophisticated material; carpeted floor rather than wooden floor or rugs; simple kitchen, rather no freezer or fitted kitchen; possibly crowded conditions, e.g. when children or parents sleep in the living room.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 31000 "Raus aus den Schulden".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>middle-class (Ikea, traditional-conservative)</u> <i>Explication:</i> This would typically be a residence with a tendency towards furniture from one product line, typically Ikea; typical division into living room, separate rooms for bedrooms and children; enough space for all people; fitted kitchen; walls are decorated with framed prints rather than paintings; furniture and decoration elegantly fit together.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 11000 "Helfer mit Herz".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 3</u> <u>upmarket, luxurious</u> <i>Explication:</i> This would typically be a residence with designer furniture or antiques in most rooms; art objects as decoration; ample space; furniture possibly made of precious wood; expensive carpet or tiles, floor heating.</p>

	<p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 52000 "Der Wixxer".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 4</u> <u>alternative (very individualistic, artistic, etc.)</u> <i>Explication:</i> This would typically be a residence where the furniture possibly consists of individual items that were inherited or purchased separately; residence is possibly decorated with self-made art works; purposeful "potpourri".</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 77</u> <u>other</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies to family residences with other furniture and atmosphere.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 88</u> <u>not recognisable</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies to programmes where furniture and atmosphere of the family residence are not to be identified.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 53000 "Stirb langsam – Jetzt erst recht".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies to programmes where there is no information at all given on the family residence.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 26000 "Grey's Anatomy", family ID 26010 (patient).</p>
<p>No. 17 Children's bedroom in first residence</p> <p><i>Explication :</i> In this category it is coded whether each child disposes of her own bedroom in the family's only or most luxurious residence. Here, the rooms that are either shown or mentioned are to be coded.</p>	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>yes</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if all children have their own bedroom in the family's residence. In case a family has for example two children, and these share a common playing room and a common bedroom, this category also applies. The point here is to code how much space is at the children's disposal.</p>

	<p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 11000 "Helfer mit Herz".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>no, none of the children has their own separate bedroom</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if none of the children have their own bedroom in the family's residence that is if the residence lacks a separate bedroom for the children at all. For instance, the child or the children sleep in the living room or in another room that is used for a different purpose as well.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 3</u> <u>no, not all children have their own separate bedroom</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if some, but not all children have their own bedroom, for instance only the oldest child or the only girl or the only boy in the family has her own room, the remaining children share one room or all children share one room.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 31000 "Raus aus den Schulden".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 77</u> <u>other</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category is to be coded when other circumstances regarding the children's bedrooms apply.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 88</u> <u>not recognisable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to programmes where details regarding the children's bedrooms are not to be identified.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 52000 "Der Wixxer".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to programmes where there is no information at all regarding the children's bedrooms.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 51000 "Wetten, dass...?".</p>
--	--

<p>No. 18 Furniture, atmosphere in multiple or least luxurious</p> <p><i>Explication :</i> In this category the atmosphere of the family's residence is coded. If the family has only one residence, this category is not applicable. If the family has more than one residence, here the least luxurious one is coded.</p>	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>poor, simple</u> <i>Explication:</i> This would typically be a residence with plain, fairly old furniture, possibly with major usage marks, made of no sophisticated material; carpeted floor rather than wooden floor or rugs; simple kitchen, rather no freezer or fitted kitchen; possibly crowded conditions, e.g. when children or parents sleep in the living room.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>middle-class (Ikea, traditional-conservative)</u> <i>Explication:</i> This would typically be a residence with a tendency towards furniture from one product line, typically Ikea; typical division into living room, separate rooms for bedrooms and children; enough space for all people; fitted kitchen; walls are decorated with framed prints rather than paintings; furniture and decoration elegantly fit together.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 3</u> <u>upmarket, luxurious</u> <i>Explication:</i> This would typically be a residence with designer furniture or antiques in most rooms; art objects as decoration; ample space; furniture possibly made of precious wood; expensive carpet or tiles, floor heating.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 4</u> <u>alternative (very individualistic, artistic, etc.)</u> <i>Explication:</i> This would typically be a residence where the furniture possibly consists of individual items that were inherited or purchased separately; residence is possibly decorated with self-made art works; purposeful "potpourri".</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 77</u> <u>other</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies to family residences with</p>
---	---

	<p>other furniture and atmosphere.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 88</u> <u>not recognisable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to programmes where furniture and atmosphere of the family residence are not to be identified.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to programmes where there is no information at all given on the family residence.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 31000 "Raus aus den Schulden".</p>
<p>No. 19 Children's bedroom in multiple residence</p> <p><i>Explication :</i> In this category it is coded whether each child disposes of her own bedroom in the family's second or least luxurious residence. Here, the rooms that are either shown or mentioned are to be coded. If the family has only one residence, this category is not applicable.</p>	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>yes</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if all children have their own bedroom in the family's residence. In case a family has for example two children, and these share a common playing room and a common bedroom, this category also applies. The point here is to code how much space is at the children's disposal.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>no, none of the children has their own separate bedroom</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if none of the children have their own bedroom in the family's residence that is if the residence lacks a separate bedroom for the children at all. For instance, the child or the children sleep in the living room or in another room that is used for a different purpose as well.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 3</u> <u>no, not all children have their own separate bedroom</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if some, but not all children</p>

	<p>have their own bedroom, for instance only the oldest child or the only girl or the only boy in the family has her own room, the remaining children share one room or all children share one room.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 77</u> <u>other</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category is to be coded when other circumstances regarding the children's bedrooms apply.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 88</u> <u>not recognisable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to programmes where details regarding the children's bedrooms are not to be identified.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to programmes where there is no information at all regarding the children's bedrooms.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 40000 "Nichts ist vergessen".</p>
<p>No. 20 Car, single</p> <p><i>Explication :</i> In this category the type of the family's car is coded. In case the family possesses only one car, the type is coded here. In case the family possesses more than one car, the most valuable one is coded here.</p>	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>no car</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to families without a car at their disposal. This is to be coded if the family clearly does not own a car, for instance because the family discusses the lack of one.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>used car, "rust bucket"</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to families with a very used car at their disposal. To code this category the model of the car is less decisive than its condition. Typically, the car suffers from malfunctions frequently or is on the edge of breaking down.</p>

	<p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 31000 "Raus aus den Schulden".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 3</u> <u>small family car</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to families with a small family car. Examples for models would be BMW 2 Series, Citroen C3, Citroen Saxo, Daihatsu Charade, Daihatsu Sirion, Fiat Punto, Ford Fiesta, Hyundai Getz, Lancia Y, Mazda 12, Mazda 2, Mazda Demio, Mercedes A-Class, Nissan Micra, Opel Corsa, Peugeot 106, Peugeot 206, Renault Clio, Seat Ibiza, Skoda Fabia, Subaru Justy, Suzuki Ignis, Suzuki Swift, Toyota Yaris, VW Polo, and the like.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 4</u> <u>medium-sized vehicle</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to families with a medium-sized vehicle. Examples for models would be Alfa Romeo 156, Audi A4, BMW 3 Series, Chevrolet Alero, Chrysler Neon, Citroen C5, Citroen Xantia, Daewoo Nubira, Fiat Marea, Ford Mondeo, Honda Accord, Hyundai Elantra, Jaguar X-Type, KIA Magentis, Lancia Lybra, Lexus IS 200, Mazda 6, Mazda 626, Mercedes C-Class, Mitsubishi Carisma, Mitsubishi Galant, Nissan Primera, Opel Vectra, Peugeot 406, Renault Laguna, Rover 45, Rover 75, Saab 9-3, Seat Leon, Seat Toledo, Skoda Octavia, Subaru Forester, Subaru Legacy, Toyota Avensis, Volvo 40-Series, Volvo S60, VW Passat, and the like.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 40000 "Nichts ist vergessen".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 5</u> <u>van</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to families with a medium-sized vehicle. Examples for models would be Chrysler PT Cruiser, Citroen Berlingo, Citroen Xsara Picasso, Daewoo Rezzo, Daihatsu YRV, Fiat Doblò, Fiat Multipla, Honda Stream, Hyundai Matrix, Kia Carens, Lancia Phedra, Mazda Premacy, Mercedes Vaneo, Mitsubishi Space Star, Nissan Almera Tino, Opel Meriva, Opel Zafira, Peugeot 807, Peugeot Partner, Renault Kangoo, Renault Scénic, Toyota Avensis Verso, VW Touran, Chevrolet Astro Van, Chevrolet Trans Sport, Chrysler Voyager, Citroen C8, Daewoo Rezzo, Daihatsu Move, Fiat Multipla, Fiat Ulysse, Ford Galaxy, Ford Windstar, Honda Shuttle, Honda Stream, Hyundai H-1 Starex, Hyundai Trajet, Kia Carens, Kia Carnival, Kia Joice, Lancia Zeta, Mazda Demio, Mazda MPV,</p>
--	--

	<p>Mazda Premacy, Mercedes V-Class, Mercedes Vaneo, Mitsubishi SpaceNissan Serena, , Opel Zafira, Peugeot 806, Renault Espace, Renault Scenic, Seat Alhambra, Suzuki Wagon R+, Toyota Picnic, Toyota Previa, VW Caravelle, VW Multivan, VW Sharan, and the like.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 25000 "Desperate Housewives", family ID 25030 (Lynette).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 6</u> <u>executive car/luxury car/SUV</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to families with a medium-sized vehicle. Examples for models would be: <i>executive car:</i> Alfa 166, Audi A6, BMW 5 Series, Chrysler Stratus, Citroen XM, Daewoo Leganza, Hyundai Sonata, Jaguar S-Type, Kia Clarus, Lancia Kappa, Lancia Thesis, Lexus, Mazda Xedos, Mercedes E-Class, Nissan Maxima, Opel Omega, Opel Signum, Peugeot 607, Renault Avantime, Renault Vel Satis, Rover 75, Saab 9-5, Skoda Superb, Toyota Camry, Volvo S80, Volvo V70, and the like. <i>luxury car:</i> Audi A8, Bentley Arnage, Bentley Continental, BMW 7 Series, Cadillac Seville, Chrysler 300M, Honda Legend, Hyundai XG 30, Jaguar XJ, Lexus LS 400/430, Maserati Quattroporte, Mercedes CL, Mercedes S-Class, Rolls-Royce, VW Phaeton, d the like. <i>SUV:</i> Audi Allroad Quattro, BMW X3, BMW X5, Chevrolet Blazer, Chevrolet Tahoe, Chevrolet Trail Blazer, Daewoo Korando, Daewoo Musso, Daihatsu Rocky, Daihatsu Terios, Ford Explorer, Ford Maverick, GMC, Honda C/HR-V, Hummer, Hyundai Santa Fe, Jeep Cherokee, Jeep Grand Cherokee, Jeep Liberty, Jeep Wrangler, Kia Retona, Kia Sorento, Kia Sportage, Lada Niva, Land Rover Defender, Land Rover Discovery, Land Rover Freelander, Land Rover Range Rover, Lexus LX 470, Lexus RX 300, Lincoln Navigator, Mazda Tribute, Mercedes G-Series, Mercedes ML, Mitsubishi Galloper, Mitsubishi Outlander, Mitsubishi Pajero, Nissan Pathfinder, Nissan Patrol, Nissan Terrano, Nissan X-Trail, Opel Frontera, Opel Monterey, Porsche Cayenne, Renault Scenic RX4, Ssang Yong Korando, SsangYong Musso, Subaru Forester, Subaru Outback, Suzuki Grand Vitara, Suzuki Jimny, Suzuki Samurai, Toyota Land Cruiser, Toyota RAV4, Volvo V70 Cross Country, Volvo XC90, VW Touareg, and the like.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 7</u> <u>limousine with driver</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to families with typically a</p>
--	--

	<p>luxury car, necessarily with a driver.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 8</u> <u>sports car, two-seater</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to families with a sports car. Examples for models would be Alfa GT, Alfa GTV, Alfa Spider, Audi TT, BMW 8 Series Coupé, BMW M, BMW Z, Chevrolet Camaro, Chevrolet Corvette, Dodge Viper, Ferrari, Fiat Barchetta, Fiat Coupé, Ford Cougar, Ford Probe, Ford Puma, Honda Accord Coupé, Honda Civic Coupé, Honda Integra, Honda NSX, Honda Prelude, Honda S2000, Hyundai Coupé, Jaguar XK, Lamborghini Diablo, Lancia Kappa Coupé, Lexus SC Coupé, Lotus Elise, Lotus Esprit, Lotus Super Seven, Maserati, Mazda MX, Mercedes AMG, Mercedes CLK, Mercedes SL/CL, Mercedes SLK, Mercedes Sportcoupé, Mitsubishi, Nissan 200 SX, Nissan 350 Z, Opel Coupé, Opel Speedster, Opel Tigra, Peugeot 406 Coupé, Pontiac Fiero, Pontiac Firebird, Pontiac Sunfire, Porsche 911, Porsche 924/968, Porsche Boxster, Proton 415, Renault Megane Coupé, Renault Sport Spider, Rover MGF, Toyota Celica, Toyota MR2, Toyota Paseo, TVR Cerbera, TVR Chimaera, TVR Griffith, TVR Tuscan, Volvo C70, and the like.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 9</u> <u>classic car, veteran car</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This refers to a car older than about twenty years, yet well-kept as opposed to a "rust bucket", typically in a garage and looked after with great emotional attachment. Examples for models would be AC Cobra 427, Alfa Romeo 2000 GTV Bertone, Alfa Romeo GT 1300 Junior, Saab 96, Tatra 603 T 2 Limousine, Jaguar XJ6, Renault Alpine A310 V6, and the like.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 10</u> <u>commercial vehicle, utility vehicle</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category refers to a pick-up truck, tractor, and the like, typically at least in part used for commercial purposes.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 4000 "Das Geheimnis meiner Schwester".</p>
--	---

	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 77</u> <u>other</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies to families that own a car which is none of the above.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 88</u> <u>not recognisable which car the family has</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies to families that clearly own a car, but that car cannot be assigned to a category, for instance because it is talked about but never visible.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 58000 "Tatort: Tödliche Habgier".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 13</u> <u>not recognisable whether the family has a car</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if information about the family is given, yet no information as to the family's car.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 53000 "Stirb langsam – Jetzt erst recht".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if no information on the family is given.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 51000 "Wetten, dass...?".</p>
<p>No. 21 Car, multiple</p> <p><i>Explication :</i> In this category the type of the second family's car is coded. In case the family possesses no car or only one car, this category is not applicable. In case the family possesses more than one car, the least valuable one is coded here</p>	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>used car, "rust bucket"</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies to families with a very used car at their disposal. To code this category the model of the car is less decisive than its condition. Typically, the car suffers from malfunctions frequently or is on the edge of breaking down.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>small family car</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies to families with a small family car. Examples for models would be BMW 2 Series, Citroen C3, Citroen Saxo, Daihatsu</p>

	<p>Charade, Daihatsu Sirion, Fiat Punto, Ford Fiesta, Hyundai Getz, Lancia Y, Mazda 12, Mazda 2, Mazda Demio, Mercedes A-Class, Nissan Micra, Opel Corsa, Peugeot 106, Peugeot 206, Renault Clio, Seat Ibiza, Skoda Fabia, Subaru Justy, Suzuki Ignis, Suzuki Swift, Toyota Yaris, VW Polo, and the like.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 3</u> <u>medium-sized vehicle</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to families with a medium-sized vehicle. Examples for models would be Alfa Romeo 156, Audi A4, BMW 3 Series, Chevrolet Alero, Chrysler Neon, Citroen C5, Citroen Xantia, Daewoo Nubira, Fiat Marea, Ford Mondeo, Honda Accord, Hyundai Elantra, Jaguar X-Type, KIA Magentis, Lancia Lybra, Lexus IS 200, Mazda 6, Mazda 626, Mercedes C-Class, Mitsubishi Carisma, Mitsubishi Galant, Nissan Primera, Opel Vectra, Peugeot 406, Renault Laguna, Rover 45, Rover 75, Saab 9-3, Seat Leon, Seat Toledo, Skoda Octavia, Subaru Forester, Subaru Legacy, Toyota Avensis, Volvo 40-Series, Volvo S60, VW Passat, and the like.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 4</u> <u>van</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to families with a medium-sized vehicle. Examples for models would be Chrysler PT Cruiser, Citroen Berlingo, Citroen Xsara Picasso, Daewoo Rezzo, Daihatsu YRV, Fiat Doblò, Fiat Multipla, Honda Stream, Hyundai Matrix, Kia Carens, Lancia Phedra, Mazda Premacy, Mercedes Vaneo, Mitsubishi Space Star, Nissan Almera Tino, Opel Meriva, Opel Zafira, Peugeot 807, Peugeot Partner, Renault Kangoo, Renault Scénic, Toyota Avensis Verso, VW Touran, Chevrolet Astro Van, Chevrolet Trans Sport, Chrysler Voyager, Citroen C8, Daewoo Rezzo, Daihatsu Move, Fiat Multipla, Fiat Ulysse, Ford Galaxy, Ford Windstar, Honda Shuttle, Honda Stream, Hyundai H-1 Starex, Hyundai Trajet, Kia Carens, Kia Carnival, Kia Joice, Lancia Zeta, Mazda Demio, Mazda MPV, Mazda Premacy, Mercedes V-Class, Mercedes Vaneo, Mitsubishi Space, Nissan Serena, , Opel Zafira, Peugeot 806, Renault Espace, Renault Scenic, Seat Alhambra, Suzuki Wagon R+, Toyota Picnic, Toyota Previa, VW Caravelle, VW Multivan, VW Sharan, and the like.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 40000 "Nichts ist vergessen".</p>
--	---

	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 5</u> <u>executive car/luxury car/SUV</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies to families with a medium-sized vehicle. Examples for models would be: <i>executive car:</i> Alfa 166, Audi A6, BMW 5 Series, Chrysler Stratus, Citroen XM, Daewoo Leganza, Hyundai Sonata, Jaguar S-Type, Kia Clarus, Lancia Kappa, Lancia Thesis, Lexus, Mazda Xedos, Mercedes E-Class, Nissan Maxima, Opel Omega, Opel Signum, Peugeot 607, Renault Avantime, Renault Vel Satis, Rover 75, Saab 9-5, Skoda Superb, Toyota Camry, Volvo S80, Volvo V70, and the like. <i>luxury car:</i> Audi A8, Bentley Arnage, Bentley Continental, BMW 7 Series, Cadillac Seville, Chrysler 300M, Honda Legend, Hyundai XG 30, Jaguar XJ, Lexus LS 400/430, Maserati Quattroporte, Mercedes CL, Mercedes S-Class, Rolls-Royce, VW Phaeton, d the like. <i>SUV:</i> Audi Allroad Quattro, BMW X3, BMW X5, Chevrolet Blazer, Chevrolet Tahoe, Chevrolet Trail Blazer, Daewoo Korando, Daewoo Musso, Daihatsu Rocky, Daihatsu Terios, Ford Explorer, Ford Maverick, GMC, Honda C/HR-V, Hummer, Hyundai Santa Fe, Jeep Cherokee, Jeep Grand Cherokee, Jeep Liberty, Jeep Wrangler, Kia Retona, Kia Sorento, Kia Sportage, Lada Niva, Land Rover Defender, Land Rover Discovery, Land Rover Freelander, Land Rover Range Rover, Lexus LX 470, Lexus RX 300, Lincoln Navigator, Mazda Tribute, Mercedes G-Series, Mercedes ML, Mitsubishi Galloper, Mitsubishi Outlander, Mitsubishi Pajero, Nissan Pathfinder, Nissan Patrol, Nissan Terrano, Nissan X-Trail, Opel Frontera, Opel Monterey, Porsche Cayenne, Renault Scenic RX4, Ssang Yong Korando, SsangYong Musso, Subaru Forester, Subaru Outback, Suzuki Grand Vitara, Suzuki Jimny, Suzuki Samurai, Toyota Land Cruiser, Toyota RAV4, Volvo V70 Cross Country, Volvo XC90, VW Touareg, and the like.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 6</u> <u>limousine with driver</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies to families with typically a luxury car, necessarily with a driver.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 7</u> <u>sports car, two-seater</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies to families with a sports car. Examples for models would be Alfa GT, Alfa</p>
--	--

GTV, Alfa Spider, Audi TT, BMW 8 Series Coupé, BMW M, BMW Z, Chevrolet Camaro, Chevrolet Corvette, Dodge Viper, Ferrari, Fiat Barchetta, Fiat Coupé, Ford Cougar, Ford Probe, Ford Puma, Honda Accord Coupé, Honda Civic Coupé, Honda Integra, Honda NSX, Honda Prelude, Honda S2000, Hyundai Coupé, Jaguar XK, Lamborghini Diablo, Lancia Kappa Coupé, Lexus SC Coupé, Lotus Elise, Lotus Esprit, Lotus Super Seven, Maserati, Mazda MX, Mercedes AMG, Mercedes CLK, Mercedes SL/CL, Mercedes SLK, Mercedes Sportcoupé, Mitsubishi, Nissan 200 SX, Nissan 350 Z, Opel Coupé, Opel Speedster, Opel Tigra, Peugeot 406 Coupé, Pontiac Fiero, Pontiac Firebird, Pontiac Sunfire, Porsche 911, Porsche 924/968, Porsche Boxster, Proton 415, Renault Megane Coupé, Renault Sport Spider, Rover MGF, Toyota Celica, Toyota MR2, Toyota Paseo, TVR Cerbera, TVR Chimaera, TVR Griffith, TVR Tuscan, Volvo C70, and the like.

Example:

No example available.

Subcategory (value) 8

classic car, veteran car

Explication:

This refers to a car older than about twenty years, yet well-kept as opposed to a "rust bucket", typically in a garage and looked after with great emotional attachment. Examples for models would be AC Cobra 427, Alfa Romeo 2000 GTV Bertone, Alfa Romeo GT 1300 Junior, Saab 96, Tatra 603 T 2 Limousine, Jaguar XJ6, Renault Alpine A310 V6, and the like.

Example:

No example available.

Subcategory (value) 77

other

Explication:

This category applies to families that own a second car which is none of the above.

Example:

Broadcast ID 4000 "Das Geheimnis meiner Schwester".

Subcategory (value) 88

not recognisable if or which second car the family has

Explication:

This category applies to families that clearly own a car, but that car cannot be assigned to a category, for instance because it is talked about but never visible.

Example:

Broadcast ID 58000 "Tatort: Tödliche Habgier".

	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> not applicable</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the family does not have a second car or no information on the family's cars is given at all.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 51000 "Wetten, dass...?".</p>
<p>No. 22 Gainful employment</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> The information either shown or mentioned should serve as the basis for choosing an answering option. Please code separately for each person involved in parenting as coded in category no. 9 "people mainly involved in parenting". For the persons involved in parenting please use numbers and identifications as given at the beginning of this coding scheme. If there is only one person involved in parenting, of course, code only this one person.</p>	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> currently gainfully employed</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if person 1, who is mainly involved in parenting (for instance the mother), is currently gainfully employed or self-employed.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 26000 "Grey's Anatomy", family ID 26020 (patient).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> currently not gainfully employed</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if person 1, who is mainly involved in parenting (for instance the mother), is currently not gainfully employed or self-employed.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 31000 "Raus aus den Schulden".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 88</u> not recognisable whether currently gainfully employed</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if it is not recognisable, whether person 1, who is mainly involved in parenting (for instance the mother), is currently gainfully employed or self-employed.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 26000 "Grey's Anatomy", family ID 26010 (patient).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> not applicable</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if no information at all is given on the employment of person 1 mainly involved in parenting or if no person involved in parenting is mentioned or shown.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 52000 "Der Wixxer".</p>

<p>No. 23 Type of occupation</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> The information either shown or mentioned should serve as the basis for choosing an answering option. Please code separately for each person involved in parenting as coded in category no. 9 "people mainly involved in parenting". For the persons involved in parenting please use numbers and identifications as given at the beginning of this coding scheme. If there is only one person involved in parenting, of course, code only this one person.</p> <p><i>Information for "occupation":</i> This refers to the current gainful (i.e. work for payment) employment, or respectively the last gainful employment (for example in case of people actually seeking work).</p>	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>high school student, pupil</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if person 1 mainly involved in parenting is attending high school, or some other sort of school (not university).</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>apprentice</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if person 1 mainly involved in parenting is training for a profession.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 3</u> <u>student</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if person 1 mainly involved in parenting is attending a university or college .</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 4</u> <u>housewife / house husband</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies to people mainly involved in parenting who look after the household only and are not shown as employed outside the home.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 40000 "Nichts ist vergessen".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 5</u> <u>blue-collar worker</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies to people mainly involved in parenting who are typically factory labourers, craftsmen, salespersons, unskilled workers, or people employed in agriculture – that is, people who "get dirty" and perform manual labour.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 6</u> <u>white-collar worker</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies to people mainly involved in parenting who usually work in offices, as sales agents, in the services sector – these are people who typically are well-dressed and perform non-manual labour.</p>
---	--

	<p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 26000 "Grey's Anatomy", family ID 26030 (Bailey).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 7</u> <u>civil servant</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to people mainly involved in parenting who work as civil servants.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 6000 "Was Hänschen nicht lernt", family ID 6010 (Nicholas).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 8</u> <u>self-employed</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to people mainly involved in parenting who are self-employed, be this on their own or with employees..</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 8000 "Ich stelle mich", family ID 8040 (Wehnert).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 9</u> <u>pensioner, retired</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to people mainly involved in parenting who are currently not working any more, but are retired or pensioners.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 77</u> <u>other</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to people mainly involved in parenting who have other types of occupations.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 52000 "Der Wixxer"</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 88</u> <u>not recognisable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to people mainly involved in parenting whose type of occupation is not recognisable.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 43000 "Alarm für Cobra 11".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies when no information can be discerned regarding the occupation of the</p>
--	---

	<p>person mainly involved in parenting, or if no person involved in parenting is shown or mentioned and if the person is not currently gainfully employed.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 1000 "Tatort: Das namenlose Mädchen".</p>
<p>No. 24 Position at work</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> The information either shown or mentioned should serve as the basis for choosing an answering option. Please code separately for each person involved in parenting as coded in category no. 9 "people mainly involved in parenting". For the persons involved in parenting please use numbers and identifications as given at the beginning of this coding scheme. If there is only one person involved in parenting, of course, code only this one person.</p>	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> lower position <i>Explication:</i> This category applies to people who work without leadership tasks, have no individual responsibilities, are only following instructions.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 11000 "Helfer mit Herz" (father).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> middle position <i>Explication:</i> This category applies to people who have in part individual responsibilities, but are also following instructions. This category applies for instance for heads of department, too.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 12000 "Gute Zeiten, schlechte Zeiten" (father).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 3</u> executive position <i>Explication:</i> This category applies to people who are for example responsible for personnel, budget, etc. Typically, this would be the position of a manager, CEO, director of a company, self-employed entrepreneur, including branch office managers, or a site foreman. This category also applies for self-employed people, also in case of small companies, including one-person businesses.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 25000, family ID 25010 (Bree, mother)</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 77</u> other <i>Explication:</i> This category is to be coded where other circumstances apply.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 52000 "Der Wixxer".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 88</u> not recognisable</p>

	<p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies where the position at work of the person involved in parenting cannot be identified.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 58000 "Tatort: Tödliche Habgier".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> not applicable</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies where there is no information at all given regarding the position at work of the person involved in parenting and when the person is currently not gainfully employed.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 14000 "Criminal Intent"</p>
<p>No. 25 Level of education</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> The information either shown or mentioned should serve as the basis for choosing an answering option. In case of doubt as to the correct category, the higher category is to be preferred.</p>	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>low level of, or no formal education</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to people who have not graduated with a degree from school, neither has any vocational training been completed. Indicators include inadequate language as manifest in the person's pronunciation and/or choice of vocabulary, a strong dialect (which cannot be changed, that is, the person does not speak standard German); people of migration background whose mother tongue is not German are unable to communicate. Typically, the person has problems understanding official correspondence, the people do not write themselves, and reading possibly poses difficulties because of lack of practice. Newspapers or books are rarely read in such families, while television is consumed a lot and in a ritualised manner. Different media are typically consumed simultaneously (for instance, watching television and at the same time playing computer). Computers, where available, are mainly used for entertainment purposes (chats, games).</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 6000 "Was Hänschen nicht lernt", family ID 6010 (Nicholas).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>average level of formal education</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to people who have graduated from secondary school (high school, grammar school, comprehensive school) with a degree and have completed vocational training (for instance as craftsman). Indicators include language use that does not attract attention,</p>

dialect can be changed to standard German, and people with migration background whose mother tongue is not German are able to communicate well. In case of everyday problems, the person knows where to find help. Improvements in level of education and living standard are pursued, for instance by taking language courses or complementary vocational training. Television is consumed in a reflected manner, with children's television consumption typically being limited. Newspapers and/or books are typically read. Computers, where available, are mainly used as source of information and "tool" (for instance for word processing), as well as for learning software and academic purposes in case of children.

Example:

Broadcast ID 11000 "Helfer mit Herz".

Subcategory (value) 3

high level of formal education

Explication:

This category applies to people who have graduated from school with A-levels or equivalent and typically completed university studies and/or higher-level vocational training (for example as craftsman with a master craftsman's certificate). Indicators include sophisticated language, dialect can consciously be changed to standard German, people with migration background whose mother tongue is not German are able to communicate almost with no accent; the family has plenty of newspapers and books and uses these a lot; television is watched sparingly and selectively. Computers, where available, are used for work or studying, seldom or never for games (in case of adults), children's computer usage follows rules as to time, and content (for instance, usage is allowed only for certain educational games or other "valuable" games and activities).

Example:

Broadcast ID 40000 "Nichts ist vergessen".

Subcategory (value) 77

other

Explication:

This category is to be coded if other circumstances apply.

Example:

Broadcast ID 26000 "Grey's Anatomy", family ID 26030 (Bailey).

Subcategory (value) 88

not recognisable

Explication:

This category applies if education is not a topic in the programme. A person's spoken language is not sufficient to indicate the level of education

	<p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 31000 "Raus aus den Schulden".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This should be coded if no information at all is given on the level of education of the person involved in parenting.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 45000 "CSI: Den Tätern auf der Spur", family ID 45010 (Macklin).</p>
<p>No. 26 Child care / responsibility</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> Are all children in the same situation, please code only once. If the situation varies for different children, please code separately for each child. This category refers to who takes care of the child/children during the week, eight hours during the day.</p>	<p>Child care is mainly the responsibility of</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>father</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the father, social or biological, takes care of the child during the day.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>mother</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the mother, social or biological, takes care of the child during the day.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 32000 "Die Super Nanny", child ID 32010 (baby).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 3</u> <u>father and mother equally</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if father and mother, social or biological, take care of the child during the day, either in turns from day to day or share each day equally.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 4</u> <u>external day-care mother</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the child is taken care of by an external person, female or male.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 5</u> <u>external pedagogical institution</u></p>

	<p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the child is taken care of in an institution like kindergarten for example.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 6</u> <u>mixed child care</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category This category applies if there is a mixture of different forms of child care, no matter which. This may, for instance, be kindergarten for four hours a day, then a different person looks after the child/children, or different people consecutively look after the child/children for a couple of hours each. This option also includes school in the morning and child care at home in the afternoon.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 14000 "Criminal Intent".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 7</u> <u>the child's siblings</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if one of the child's siblings takes care of the child during the day.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 8</u> <u>grandfather</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the grandfather, social or biological, takes care of the child during the day.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 9</u> <u>grandmother</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the grandmother, social or biological, takes care of the child during the day.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 10</u> <u>nanny (at the child's home)</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if a nanny comes to the child's home to take care of the child during the day.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p>
--	---

	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 88</u> <u>not recognisable</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if there is no clear information given on child care.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 31000 "Raus aus den Schulden". ID 31010.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 13</u> <u>not applicable 99</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category if no information at all is given on the responsibilities.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 45000 "CSI: Den Tätern auf der Spur", family ID 45020 (Jensen).</p>
<p>No. 27 Child care / organisation</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> Here, it should be coded who, among the persons involved in parenting, is responsible for organising child care. This refers to the person who, for instance, arranges for substitution in case the usual form of child care is unavailable. If the child is taken care of externally, this refers to the person having contact with the child minder or kindergarten/nursery. In case of single parents, please code that parent.</p>	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>father</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the father, social or biological, organises the child care.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 45000 "CSI: Den Tätern auf der Spur r", family ID 45010 (Macklin).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>mother</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the mother, social or biological, organises the child care.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 31000 "Raus aus den Schulden".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 3</u> <u>both parents together</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the both parents, social or biological, organise the child care together.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 4</u> <u>both parents in turns</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the both parents, social or biological, organise the child care in turns, for example week by week.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p>

	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 5</u> <u>grandfather</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the grandfather, social or biological, organises the child care.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 6</u> <u>grandmother</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the grandmother, social or biological, organises the child care.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 77</u> <u>other</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category is to be coded if other circumstances apply.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 88</u> <u>not recognisable</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if there is no clear information given on the organisation.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 32000 "Die Super Nanny".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category if no information at all is given on the organisation.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 43000 "Alarm für Cobra 11".</p>
<p>No. 28 Child's homework / organisation</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> Here, it should be coded who, among the persons involved in parenting, makes sure that the child or at least one of the children does her homework, for instance by asking the child/children whether homework assignments have been done, possibly asking for proof, controlling assignments, helping with preparing for tests and exams. Please also specify which person is</p>	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>no</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if it is recognisable that nobody makes sure that the child's or the children's homework is done.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 1000 "Tatort: Das namenlose Mädchen".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u></p>

<p>mainly responsible for this task.</p>	<p><u>yes, the mother does</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the mother, social or biological, makes sure that the child's or the children's homework is done.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 6000 "Was Hänschen nicht lernt", family ID 6010 (Nicholas).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 3</u> <u>yes, the father does</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the father, social or biological, makes sure that the child's or the children's homework is done.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 4</u> <u>yes, the parents both do in turns</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the parents, social or biological, in turns make sure that the child's or the children's homework is done.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 5</u> <u>yes, the siblings do</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the child's siblings, social or biological, make sure that the child's or the children's homework is done.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 6</u> <u>yes, other people do</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if other people, for example friends, nursery, after-school care personnel, make sure that the child's or the children's homework is done.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 88</u> <u>not recognisable</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if there is no clear information given on the child's or the children's homework situation.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 12000 "Gute Zeiten, schlechte Zeiten".</p>
--	---

	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 9</u> <u>not applicable</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if no information at all is given on that the child's or the children's homework situation or if the child or the children do not attend school.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 53000 "Stirb langsam – Jetzt erst recht".</p>
<p>No. 29 Discussion of external child care</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> Here, it should be coded separately for each person involved in parenting if and in which way external child care is discussed.</p>	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>external child care is not discussed</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category if the person or persons involved in parenting do not discuss external child care.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 53000 "Stirb langsam – Jetzt erst recht".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>external child care is mainly discussed as an organisational problem</u> <i>Explication:</i> The overarching question is whether the child/children is/are taken care of at all. External child care is considered important for the adults who are responsible for the child to be able to attend to other things in the meantime. The idea behind this is: If I did not have other things to do, I could look after the child/children myself</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 3</u> <u>external child care is mainly discussed as an educational measure</u> <i>Explication:</i> Here, the overarching question is whether child care benefits the child/children. An example would be whether an only child has contact with other children of the same age. The idea behind this is: Even if I had time to look after the child/children the whole day, I would still prefer the child/children to be taken care of in a different way.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 6000 "Was Hänschen nicht lernt", family ID 6010 (Nicholas).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 4</u> <u>external child care is mainly discussed in a different way</u> <i>Explication:</i></p>

	<p>This category applies if other arguments are presented regarding external child care.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 40000 "Nichts ist vergessen".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if, for example, the persons involved in parenting do not talk themselves in the programme.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 43000 "Alarm für Cobra 11".</p>
<p>No. 30 Family's leisure time / organisation</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> Here, the main organiser should be coded, that is the person who e. g. administrates a common family calendar, is the contact person for making arrangements, chooses places of excursions and types of leisure activities. If the child is mainly living with one parent, and no other information is given, please code this parent as the main organiser of leisure time.</p>	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>organised by the father</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the family's leisure time is mainly organised by the father, social or biological.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 45000 "CSI: Den Tätern auf der Spur", family ID 45010 (Macklin).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>organised by the mother</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the family's leisure time is mainly organised by the mother, social or biological.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 43000 "Alarm für Cobra 11".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 3</u> <u>organised by the grandfather</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the family's leisure time is mainly organised by the grandfather, social or biological.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 4</u> <u>organised by the grandmother</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the family's leisure time is mainly organised by the father, social or biological.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 5</u> <u>each family member organises his/her own</u></p>

	<p><u>leisure time</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if everyone organises his/her own leisure time. .</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p>
	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 6</u></p> <p><u>different family members taking turns</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if different family members organise the family's leisure time taking turns, for instance one organises cultural activities and others organise sports activities.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p>
	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 7</u></p> <p><u>different family members together</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if different family members organise the family's leisure time together for example on a Sunday morning at the breakfast table.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p>
	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 8</u></p> <p><u>nobody</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if nobody organises the family's leisure time either because there is no leisure time or because it is not organised but just happen somehow.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p>
	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 77</u></p> <p><u>other</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category is to be coded if other circumstances or arrangements apply.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 2000 "Die andere Hälfte des Glücks".</p>
	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 88</u></p> <p><u>not recognisable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category is to be coded if no clear information is given with regard to the family's leisure time.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 58000 "Tatort: Tödliche Habgier".</p>
	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u></p>

	<p><u>not applicable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category is to be coded if no information at all is given with regard to the family's leisure time, for instance when the family is not shown.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 58000 "Tatort: Tödliche Habgier".</p>
<p>No. 31 Community service</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> The information either shown or mentioned should serve as the basis for choosing an answering option.</p>	<p>Is at least one member of the family involved in community service?</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u></p> <p><u>no</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> If the family is shown in this programme, but no activities like the above mentioned, this category applies as well as in families where community service is explicitly excluded from family life.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 40000 "Nichts ist vergessen".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u></p> <p><u>yes</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category is to be coded if at least one member of the family is involved in activities like: honorary offices, sports club (e.g. as tutor for young people, member of the club's board), school crossing patrol officer, local politics, member of a NGO, project for environmental protection, community involvement, parish council, etc.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 52000 "Der Wixxer".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u></p> <p><u>not applicable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> If the family is not shown in this programme, for example in talk shows, this category applies.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 53000 "Stirb langsam – Jetzt erst recht".</p>
<p>No. 32 Joint activities</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> The information either shown or mentioned should serve as the basis for choosing an answering option Here it is coded, if at least one parent pursues some activity with one child, several or all children of the family.</p>	<p>Do parents and children pursue joint activities?</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u></p> <p><u>no</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> If the family is shown in this programme, but no joint activities like the above mentioned, this category applies.</p>

	<p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 40000 "Nichts ist vergessen".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>yes</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category is to be coded if at least one parent pursues some activity with one child, several or all children of the family. The activity must have a purpose. Activities may include going together to a playground, playing a board game together, or visiting friends/relatives. This category explicitly excludes taking children along on errands that adults have to run in any case, as for instance shopping. Please code activities that are shown, or activities mentioned if these take indeed place (and are not only planned).</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 52000 "Der Wixxer".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u> <i>Explication:</i> If the family is not shown in this programme, for example in talk shows, this category applies.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 53000 "Stirb langsam – Jetzt erst recht".</p>
<p>No. 33 Music (active)</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> The information either shown or mentioned should serve as the basis for choosing an answering option. Here it is coded, if at least one parent plays some music, for instance an instrument, with one child, several or all children of the family.</p>	<p>Is music played together?</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>no</u> <i>Explication:</i> If the family is shown but no music is played together, this category applies.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 31000 "Raus aus den Schulden".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>yes</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies, if the playing together of music is shown or mentioned in this programme.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u> <i>Explication:</i> If the family is not even shown in this programme, for example in talk shows, this category applies.</p>

	<p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 58000 "Tatort: Tödliche Habgier".</p>
<p>No. 34 Music (passive)</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> The information either shown or mentioned should serve as the basis for choosing an answering option. Here it is coded, if at least one parent listens to music or attends at least one concert, with one child, several or all children of the family.</p>	<p>Is music enjoyed together?</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>no</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> If the family is shown but no listening to music or no concerts are attended together, this category applies.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 31000 "Raus aus den Schulden".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>yes</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies, if the listening to music or attending a concert together is shown or mentioned in this programme.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> If the family is not even shown in this programme, for example in talk shows, this category applies.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 58000 "Tatort: Tödliche Habgier".</p>
<p>No. 35 Sports (active)</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> The information either shown or mentioned should serve as the basis for choosing an answering option. Here it is coded, if at least one parent pursues sports activities with one child, several or all children of the family.</p>	<p>Are sports activities pursued together?</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>no</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> If the family is shown but no sports activities are pursued together, this category applies.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 31000 "Raus aus den Schulden".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>yes</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies, if sports activities are pursued together in this programme.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> If the family is not even shown in this programme, for example in talk shows, this category applies.</p>

	<p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 58000 "Tatort: Tödliche Habgier".</p>
<p>No. 36 Sports events</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> The information either shown or mentioned should serve as the basis for choosing an answering option. Here it is coded, if at least one parent attends at least one sports event with one child, several or all children of the family.</p>	<p>Are sports events attended together?</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>no</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> If the family is shown but no sports events are attended together, this category applies.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 31000 "Raus aus den Schulden".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>yes</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies, if the playing together of music is shown or mentioned in this programme.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> If the family is not even shown in this programme, for example in talk shows, this category applies.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 58000 "Tatort: Tödliche Habgier".</p>
<p>No. 37 Theatre</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> The information either shown or mentioned should serve as the basis for choosing an answering option. Here it is coded, if at least one parent attends at least one theatre play with one child, several or all children of the family.</p>	<p>Are theatre plays attended together?</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>no</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> If the family is shown but no theatre plays are attended together, this category applies.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 31000 "Raus aus den Schulden".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>yes</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies, if attending a theatre play together is shown or mentioned in this programme.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> If the family is not even shown in this programme, for example in talk shows, this category applies.</p>

	<p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 58000 "Tatort: Tödliche Habgier".</p>
<p>No. 38 Movies</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> The information either shown or mentioned should serve as the basis for choosing an answering option. Here it is coded, if at least one parent watches at least one movie with one child, several or all children of the family at the cinema.</p>	<p>Are movies watched together at the cinema?</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>no</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> If the family is shown but no films are watched at the cinema together, this category applies.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 31000 "Raus aus den Schulden".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>yes</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies, if the playing watching a film together at the cinema is shown or mentioned in this programme.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> If the family is not even shown in this programme, for example in talk shows, this category applies.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 58000 "Tatort: Tödliche Habgier".</p>
<p>No. 39 Museums</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> The information either shown or mentioned should serve as the basis for choosing an answering option. Here it is coded, if at least one parent visits at least one museum with one child, several or all children of the family.</p>	<p>Are museums visited together?</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>no</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> If the family is shown but no museum is attended together, this category applies.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 31000 "Raus aus den Schulden".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>yes</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies, if the attending a museum together is shown or mentioned in this programme.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> If the family is not even shown in this programme, for example in talk shows, this category applies.</p>

	<p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 58000 "Tatort: Tödliche Habgier".</p>
<p>No. 40 Other cultural activities</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> The information either shown or mentioned should serve as the basis for choosing an answering option. Here it is coded, if at least one parent pursues at least one other cultural activity with one child, several or all children of the family.</p>	<p>Are other cultural activities pursued together?</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> no</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> If the family is shown but no other cultural activity is pursued together, this category applies. A cultural activity could be theatre workshops, a drama course, painting lessons, creative writing, readings, and the like.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 31000 "Raus aus den Schulden".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> yes</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies, if at least one other cultural activity is pursued together and this is shown or mentioned in this programme. A cultural activity could be theatre workshops, a drama course, painting lessons, creative writing, readings, and the like.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> not applicable</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> If the family is not even shown in this programme, for example in talk shows, this category applies.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 58000 "Tatort: Tödliche Habgier".</p>
<p>No. 41 Indicators for an unbalanced diet</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category refers to the usual behaviour within the family. For instance: A parent disapproves of eating lots of chocolate in the presence of children, yet in fact does not prevent his/her partner from doing so in the presence of children. Here, this means eating lots of chocolate in front of children is a habit – since this also corresponds to the children's experience. Indicators for an unbalanced diet include - different family members do not have regular meals (at least three per day), in particular breakfast is neglected (is not organised or</p>	<p>Can indicators for an unbalanced diet in the family be identified?</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> no</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> The information shown should serve as a basis for choosing an answering option. This category applies if no or only one indicator is recognisable.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 11000 "Helfer mit Herz".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> yes</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies, if two or more indicators are recognisable.</p>

<p>skipped). Regular meals also include meals in a cafeteria, meals given out at school or at kindergarten.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - meals do not follow any rules as to which food is to be consumed; children may also choose to eat something else or not to eat at all. - children may (are allowed to) get food from the refrigerator or sweets and snacks at all times and in unlimited amounts. The parents do not exercise any control in this respect. - at least one parent uses food as a means to influence his/her well-being. <p>meals are mainly not eaten together at the table, but tend to be consumed independently by each family member and at different places, for instance in front of the television.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - food is often a source of conflict with the children because clear rules were or are lacking, because these rules are not communicated or negotiated in an unambiguous way, or because infringement of these rules does not lead to consequences or only to unclear consequences. - at least one parent is visibly overweight. 	<p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> In case no information is given on the family's diet, as for instance is the case when the family is not shown (e.g. in a talk show), this category applies.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 43000 "Alarm für Cobra 11".</p>
<p>No. 42 Indicators for inadequate exercise</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> Here, the usual behaviour within the family should be coded. Only the information shown or mentioned should serve as a basis for choosing an answering option.</p> <p>Indicators for an inadequate exercise include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - fewer than 3 hours per week of physical exercise at school, at most one leisure time (for younger children: kindergarten) activity per week where the child works out until sweating. - television consumption of the child/children is not limited by rules such as "only two hours of television per day", dislike and lack of exercise on the side of at least one parent (as role model or partner for working out); this includes spending most of the time inside. - both parents do not perceive exercise as part of their well-being. - lack of opportunities for exercise in the residential surroundings, for instance because of traffic, no 	<p>Can indicators for inadequate exercise in the family be identified?</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>no</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> The information shown should serve as a basis for choosing an answering option. This category applies if no or only one indicator is recognisable.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 31000 "Raus aus den Schulden".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>yes</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies, if two or more indicators are recognisable.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> In case no information is given on the family's diet, as for instance is the case when the family is not shown (e.g. in a talk show), this category</p>

<p>playgrounds (a standard playground is not an adequate place for exercise), safety concerns (fears) on the side of the parents, no children of the same age nearby.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - over-emphasis on learning to play a musical instrument or other "static" leisure activities for children negative experiences with physical exercise at school, for instance because of excessive demands. - sports perceived as inappropriate by the children (dancing for boys), teasing by fellow students. - temporary developmental disorders (amblyopia, psychomotor deficits). 	<p>applies.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 43000 "Alarm für Cobra 11".</p>
<p>No. 43 Indicators for an inadequate attitude toward substance use</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category refers to the usual behaviour within the family</p> <p><i>second remark:</i> The information shown should always serve as a basis for choosing an answering option.</p> <p>Indicators for inadequate attitude towards substance use include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at least one parent smokes in the presence or to the knowledge of the child/children and does not subdue smoking to rules or voluntary limitations. - at least one parent fosters affinity toward smoking as a role model by offensively regulating his/her well-being through smoking (smoking as a means of relaxing). This is manifest in ritualized smoking in the regular course of a day, for instance smoking a cigarette after each meal. - at least one parent conceives of health in a way that is largely based on one's own individual well-being. - at least one parent drinks alcohol on a regular basis in the presence of children, which serves as a role model for the children. - at least one parent uses alcohol as a means of dealing with stress (and/or has a hidden drink problem). - the children have already tasted alcohol and liked it. 	<p>Can indicators for inadequate attitude towards substance use in the family be identified?</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>no</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> The information shown should serve as a basis for choosing an answering option. This category applies if no or only one indicator is recognisable.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 11000 "Helfer mit Herz".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>yes</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies, if two or more indicators are recognisable.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 31000 "Raus aus den Schulden".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> In case no information is given on the family's diet, as for instance is the case when the family is not shown (e.g. in a talk show), this category applies.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 43000 "Alarm für Cobra 11".</p>
<p>No. 44 Prevailing mood</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This refers to the mood prevailing among the family members as</p>	<p>What is the prevailing mood in the family?</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>positive</u></p>

<p>mainly shown or mentioned. The question aims at the atmosphere among the different members, rather than material prospects or the like. This category aims at describing how family life is depicted in general. The underlying question should be: Is such a family life desirable, would I like to be part of this family? The coder is to record a general impression.</p>	<p><i>Explication:</i> Friendly "hellos" and "goodbyes", pleasant tone in conversations, mood is mostly happy, cheerful, constructive, appreciative, encouraging, harmonious, honest; family members tend to act as parts of a team.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 31000 "Raus aus den Schulden".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>negative</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> Mood is mostly unfriendly, harsh, unhappy, uneasy, destructive, sad, distressed, fearful, irritated, angry, dishonest; family members tend to act in an egocentric way. Please also opt for "negative" if moods of different family members vary to such a degree that no prevailing mood can be recognised, for instance in case of a family with teenagers, where one adolescent demonstrates and spreads a negative mood, even if the rest of the family is in a good mood.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 32000 "Die Super Nanny".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 88</u> <u>not recognisable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> In case the family is shown but the prevailing mood is not recognisable, this category applies.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 25000 "Desperate Housewives", family ID 25030 (Lynette).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> In case no information is given on the family's prevailing mood, as for instance is the case when the family is not shown (e.g. in a talk show), this category applies.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 58000 "Tatort: Tödliche Habgier".</p>
<p>No. 45 Parents' satisfaction with life</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category should be coded separately for each person involved in parenting. Again, this refers to what is mainly shown or mentioned.</p>	<p>How satisfied with their lives are the persons involved in parenting in general?</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>satisfied</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if it is clear that the respective person is mostly satisfied with living together with his/her family, or generally indicates satisfaction with life. This means for instance</p>

	<p>laughing together, playing together, exchanging physical affections and/or other signs of mindfulness, accepting tasks and challenges in a confident and/or cooperative manner, or a mostly understanding attitude toward the needs and concerns of others.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 40000 "Nichts ist vergessen".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>dissatisfied</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if it is clear that the respective person is mostly dissatisfied with living together with his/her family, or generally indicates dissatisfaction with life. This means for instance that the person is unwilling to take over responsibilities, to care about others, to accept challenges and tasks (including communicative tasks), indicates ill-humour or signs of despondency, depression, is little or not at all cooperative, indicates little/no understanding for the needs and concerns of others, drinks visibly too much alcohol or makes use of other drugs, withdraws from family life, possibly by excessive work or exercise.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 32000 "Die Super Nanny".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 88</u> <u>not recognisable</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the person involved in parenting is shown or mentioned, yet information as to her life satisfaction is insufficient.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 26000 "Grey's Anatomy", family ID 26030 (Bailey).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the person involved in parenting is if for instance not shown or mentioned at all.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 43000 "Alarm für Cobra 11".</p>
<p>No. 46 Children's self-confidence</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> The information mainly shown or mentioned should serve as a basis for choosing an answering option. Here, it should be coded if the persons involved in parenting</p>	<p>Is the children's self-confidence mostly strengthened?</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>yes</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if at least one of the</p>

<p>positively support the child's development. If the situation is different for each child in a family, please code separately.</p>	<p>persons involved in parenting praises the child or children, listens to the child or children, encourages them, comforts them, searches for solutions in case of conflict together with the children, respects the children, takes them seriously, has confidence in the children, negotiates and honours arrangements with the children; the children are not laughed at or ridiculed in case of mistakes; if the children experience difficulties with a task, the persons involved in parenting allow enough time to fulfil the respective task, seek the dialogue, allow the children to take part in decisions affecting the family (for instance where to spend the holidays).</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 40000 "Nichts ist vergessen"</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>no</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the signs mentioned above are clearly lacking, or even the opposite is true.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 52000 "Der Wixxer"</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 88</u> <u>not recognisable</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies in case of insufficient information as to the children's self-confidence.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 31000 "Raus aus den Schulden"</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies in case of no information, for instance if the child is not shown at all.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 26000 "Grey's Anatomy", family ID 26010 (patient with baby).</p>
<p>No. 47 Clarity</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category refers to the behaviour as mainly shown or mentioned. Clarity means that the persons involved in parenting have clear expectations vis-à-vis the children.</p>	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>can be identified or is visibly an aim</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if at least one parent is unambiguous vis-à-vis the children. Indicators for clear behaviour are for example: Goals and feedback are unambiguous. Adults are not ironic and sarcastic vis-à-vis the children, they do not make use of incongruent messages (such as stating to be pleased with something, while facial expression tells otherwise), admit their own uncertainties and doubts on a given issue. A</p>

	<p>decision, once taken, holds ("no" remains "no").</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 40000 "Nichts ist vergessen".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>cannot be identified</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if none of the persons involved in parenting is clear vis-à-vis the children.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 32000 "Die Super Nanny".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 88</u> <u>not recognisable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if at least one of the persons involved in parenting is shown, but no identifiable information is given on clarity.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 31000 "Raus aus den Schulden".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if no information at all is given on the behaviour vis-à-vis the children, for example if the family is not shown at all.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 43000 "Alarm für Cobra 11".</p>
<p>No. 48 Focus</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category refers to the behaviour as mainly shown or mentioned. Focus means that the persons involved in parenting show interest in the children's actions, feelings, and experiences.</p>	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>can be identified or is visibly an aim</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if at least one person involved in parenting is focussed on the children. For instance parents are happy when the children enjoy playing soccer, winning or losing the game is not important.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 40000 "Nichts ist vergessen".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>cannot be identified</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if none of the persons involved in parenting is focussed on the children.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 88</u></p>

	<p><u>not recognisable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if at least one of the persons involved in parenting is shown, but no identifiable information is given on focus.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 52000 "Der Wixxer".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u></p> <p><u>not applicable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if no information at all is given on the behaviour vis-à-vis the children, for example if the family is not shown at all.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 43000 "Alarm für Cobra 11".</p>
<p>No. 49 Choices</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category refers to the behaviour as mainly shown or mentioned. To have choices means that the persons involved in parenting show trust in the children's decisions and leave certain choices to them.</p>	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u></p> <p><u>can be identified or is visibly an aim</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if at least one person involved in parenting leaves choices to the children. Indicators are: The children feel that they can choose between ranges of possibilities. Pocket money can be spent on what the children choose. If the children are entrusted with certain household tasks, they can choose themselves when to fulfil these tasks. Thus, the children choose for instances when to do their homework, when to practice playing a musical instrument, what to wear – in accordance with what the weather allows –, whom to shake hands with, whom to invite over for playing together, whether to have cheese or sausage in their sandwich. All this may, however, also follow certain rules that have been agreed upon beforehand. This means for example that pocket money cannot be spent on certain items (knives, cigarettes), yet it is the children's choice whether to buy comics or football stickers</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 40000 "Nichts ist vergessen".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u></p> <p><u>cannot be identified</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if none of the persons involved in parenting is leaves choices to the children.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 88</u></p> <p><u>not recognisable</u></p>

	<p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if at least one of the persons involved in parenting is shown, but no identifiable information is given on choices.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 31000 "Raus aus den Schulden".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if no information at all is given on the behaviour vis-à-vis the children, for example if the family is not shown at all.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 43000 "Alarm für Cobra 11".</p>
<p>No. 50 Attachment</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category refers to the behaviour as mainly shown or mentioned. To be attached means that the persons involved in parenting are emotionally linked to the children, the latter feel happy, they can venture into the things of interest to them. The children do not need to worry about the parents' future affection and acceptance. The children perceive the parents as "available" (they are always there when the child needs them); the parents are a secure anchor from which the world can safely be explored.</p>	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>can be identified or is visibly an aim</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if at least one person involved in parenting signals attachment to the child. Indicators are: Eye and physical contact is frequent. Parents react with understanding or humour for instance to fantasy stories invented by the children or to the children kidding around. The children experience encouragement and affection in all their concerns, it is clear that the children are important and indispensable people, including in conflict situations. Emotions are displayed; nobody needs to be ashamed of them.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 40000 "Nichts ist vergessen".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>cannot be identified</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if none of the persons involved in parenting is attached to the children.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 45000 "CSI: Den Tätern auf der Spur", family ID 45010 (Macklin).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 88</u> <u>not recognisable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if at least one of the persons involved in parenting is shown, but no identifiable information is given on attachment.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 31000 "Raus aus den Schulden".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u></p>

	<p><u>not applicable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if no information at all is given on the behaviour vis-à-vis the children, for example if the family is not shown at all.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 43000 "Alarm für Cobra 11".</p>
<p>No. 51 Challenge</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category refers to the behaviour as mainly shown or mentioned. To allow children to grow up with challenges means that the persons involved in parenting make available ever more complex courses of action. They offer an optimal level of structure (as much support as necessary, as little support as possible, so that the children can take the next step on their own), adults do not anticipate the children's actions or decisions.</p>	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>can be identified or is visibly an aim</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if at least one person involved in parenting challenges the child in an adequate manner. Indicators are for example: In case of disagreements with other people, adults do not solve the conflict on behalf of the children; the children are only supported in the process of conflict resolution by for instance accompanying the child to clarifying talks. Mistakes and failures are acceptable. In case of need, new opportunities for accepting a challenge anew are created. If the children for example do not dare to jump into the water at the swimming pool, they will not be forced to do so, but the next time the child goes to the swimming pool, this is seen as a new opportunity for trying.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 40000 "Nichts ist vergessen".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>cannot be identified</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if none of the persons involved in parenting challenges the children in an adequate manner.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 88</u> <u>not recognisable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if at least one of the persons involved in parenting is shown, but no identifiable information is given on challenges.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 31000 "Raus aus den Schulden".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if no information at all is given on the behaviour vis-à-vis the children, for example if the family is not shown at all.</p>

	<p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 43000 "Alarm für Cobra 11".</p>
<p>No. 52 Food preparation</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category refers to cooking and other means of preparing meals like breakfast or a dinner that doesn't necessarily have to be cooked (e.g. by serving bread, cold meats and cheese). Please code here accordingly when these activities are shown or mentioned.</p>	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>father</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if food for the family is mainly prepared by the father.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 58000 "Tatort: Tödliche Habgier".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>mother</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if food for the family is mainly prepared by the mother.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 32000 "Die Super Nanny".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 3</u> <u>grandfather</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if food for the family is mainly prepared by the grandfather.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 4</u> <u>grandmother</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if food for the family is mainly prepared by the grandmother.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 5</u> <u>home help</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if food for the family is mainly prepared by a home help.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 52000 "Der Wixxer".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 6</u> <u>children</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if food for the family is mainly prepared by the child or the children or one of the children.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p>

	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 7</u> <u>different family members taking turns</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if food for the family is mainly prepared by family members taking turns.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p>
	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 8</u> <u>different family members together</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if food for the family is mainly prepared by all or some family members together.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 10000 "Beckmann".</p>
	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 9</u> <u>no one</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if no food for the family is prepared, for example when the family eats out, or each member of the family prepares his or her own food.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p>
	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 77</u> <u>other</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if food for the family is mainly prepared by someone else or other circumstances apply.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p>
	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 88</u> <u>not recognisable</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if it is not recognisable who prepared food for the family.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 11000 "Helfer mit Herz".</p>
No. 53	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if no information at all is given as to food preparation, for example if the family is not even shown.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 26000 "Grey's Anatomy", family ID 26010 (patient with baby).</p>

<p>Cleaning</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category includes vacuuming, dusting, tidying, cleaning the windows, washing the dishes. Please code here accordingly when these activities are shown or mentioned.</p>	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>father</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if cleaning is mainly the father's responsibility.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>mother</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if cleaning is mainly the mother's responsibility.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 3</u> <u>grandfather</u> <i>Explication</i> This category applies if cleaning is mainly the grandfather's responsibility.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 4</u> <u>grandmother</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if cleaning is mainly the grandmother's responsibility.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 5</u> <u>home help</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if cleaning is mainly the home help's responsibility.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 6</u> <u>children</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if cleaning is mainly the child's or the children's responsibility.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 7</u> <u>different family members taking turns</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if different family members taking turns are responsible for the cleaning.</p>
--	---

	<p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 8</u> <u>different family members together</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if all or some family members together are responsible for the cleaning.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 10000 "Beckmann".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 9</u> <u>no one</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if no one is responsible for the cleaning, so that either it is not done at all, or each member of the family cleans his or her own room and nothing else.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 77</u> <u>other</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if someone else is responsible for the cleaning or other circumstances apply.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 88</u> <u>not recognisable</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if it is not recognisable who is responsible for the cleaning.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 1000 "Tatort: Das namenlose Mädchen".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if no information at all is given as to cleaning, for example if the family is not even shown.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 53000 "Stirb langsam – Jetzt erst recht".</p>
<p>No. 54 Laundry</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This includes collecting the laundry,</p>	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>father</u> <i>Explication:</i></p>

<p>washing, drying, possibly ironing, folding and putting away clothes. Please code here accordingly when these activities are shown or mentioned.</p>	<p>This category applies if the laundry is mainly the father's responsibility.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>mother</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the laundry is mainly the mother's responsibility.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 2000 "Die andere Hälfte des Glücks".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 3</u> <u>grandfather</u></p> <p><i>Explication</i> This category applies if the laundry is mainly the grandfather's responsibility.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 4</u> <u>grandmother</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the laundry is mainly for the family the grandmother's responsibility.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 5</u> <u>home help</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the laundry is mainly the home help's responsibility.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 6</u> <u>children</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the laundry is mainly the child's or the children's responsibility.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 7</u> <u>different family members taking turns</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if different family members taking turns are responsible for the laundry.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p>
--	---

	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 8</u> different family members together <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if all or some family members together are responsible for the laundry.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 10000 "Beckmann".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 9</u> no one <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if no one is responsible for the laundry, so that either it is not done at all, or each member of the family washes his or her own clothes and nothing else.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 77</u> other <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if someone else is responsible for the laundry or other circumstances apply.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 88</u> not recognisable <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if it is not recognisable who is responsible for the laundry.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 31000 "Raus aus den Schulden".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> not applicable <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if no information at all is given as to the laundry, for example if the family is not even shown.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 1000 "Tatort: Das namenlose Mädchen", family ID 1010 (Mende).</p>
<p>No. 55 Shopping</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> Please code here accordingly when shopping is shown or mentioned.</p>	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> father <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if shopping is mainly the father's responsibility.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p>

	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>mother</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if shopping is mainly the mother's responsibility.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 1000 "Tatort: Das namenlose Mädchen".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 3</u> <u>grandfather</u> <i>Explication</i> This category applies if shopping is mainly the grandfather's responsibility.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 4</u> <u>grandmother</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if shopping is mainly the grandmother's responsibility.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 5</u> <u>home help</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if shopping is mainly the home help's responsibility.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 6</u> <u>children</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if shopping is mainly the child's or the children's responsibility.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 7</u> <u>different family members taking turns</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if different family members taking turns are responsible for shopping.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 8</u> <u>different family members together</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if all or some family members together are responsible for shopping.</p>
--	--

	<p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 10000 "Beckmann".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 9</u> <u>no one</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if no one is responsible for the shopping, so that either it is not done at all, or each member of the family goes shopping for themselves and no one else.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 77</u> <u>other</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if someone else is responsible for the shopping or other circumstances apply.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 88</u> <u>not recognisable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if it is not recognisable who is responsible for the shopping.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 11000 "Helfer mit Herz".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if no information at all is given as to the shopping, for example if the family is not even shown.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 53000 "Stirb langsam – Jetzt erst recht".</p>
<p>No. 56 Other household chores</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This includes cleaning the basement, disposing of waste, including bulk waste, repairing items or organising repairs. Please code here accordingly when these activities are shown or mentioned.</p>	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>father</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if other household chores are mainly the father's responsibility.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>mother</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if other household chores are mainly the mother's responsibility.</p>

	<p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 3</u> <u>grandfather</u></p> <p><i>Explication</i> This category applies if other household chores are mainly the grandfather's responsibility.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 4</u> <u>grandmother</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if other household chores are mainly the grandmother's responsibility.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 5</u> <u>home help</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if other household chores are mainly the home help's responsibility.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 6</u> <u>children</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if other household chores are mainly the child's or the children's responsibility.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 7</u> <u>different family members taking turns</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if different family members taking turns are responsible for other household chores.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 8</u> <u>different family members together</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if all or some family members together are responsible for other household chores.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 10000 "Beckmann".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 9</u></p>
--	---

	<p><u>no one</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if no one is responsible for other household chores, so that they are not done at all.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 77</u></p> <p><u>other</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if someone else is responsible for other household chores or other circumstances apply.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 88</u></p> <p><u>not recognisable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if it is not recognisable who is responsible for other household chores.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 11000 "Helfer mit Herz".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u></p> <p><u>not applicable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if no information at all is given as to other household chores, for example if the family is not even shown.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 53000 "Stirb langsam – Jetzt erst recht".</p>
<p>No. 57 Gardening</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> Please code here accordingly when the family's garden, including allotment gardens, is shown or mentioned.</p>	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u></p> <p><u>father</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if gardening is mainly the father's responsibility.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u></p> <p><u>mother</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if gardening is mainly the mother's responsibility.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 8000 "Ich stelle mich", family ID 8030 (Mehrkling).</p>

	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 3</u> <u>grandfather</u> <i>Explication</i> This category applies if gardening is mainly the grandfather's responsibility.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 4</u> <u>grandmother</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if gardening is mainly the grandmother's responsibility.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 5</u> <u>home help</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if gardening is mainly the home help's responsibility.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 6</u> <u>children</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if gardening is mainly the child's or the children's responsibility.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 7</u> <u>different family members taking turns</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if different family members taking turns are responsible for gardening.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 8</u> <u>different family members together</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if all or some family members together are responsible for gardening.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 10000 "Beckmann".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 9</u> <u>no one</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if no one is responsible for gardening, so that it is not done at all.</p>
--	--

	<p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 10</u> <u>not recognisable whether the family has a garden</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the information given is insufficient, for instance when the family is shown in their personal circumstances, yet no information with respect to a garden is given.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 32000 "Die Super Nanny".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 77</u> <u>other</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if someone else is responsible for gardening or other circumstances apply.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 88</u> <u>not recognisable who is responsible for gardening</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if it is not recognisable who is responsible for gardening.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 40000 "Nichts ist vergessen".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if no information at all is given as to whether the family owns a garden, for example if the family is not even shown.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 43000 "Alarm für Cobra 11".</p>
<p>No. 58 Main income earner in the family</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category is to capture who is the main income earner in the family as measured by income. Please code accordingly in case the child lives with only one parent.</p>	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>father</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the father is the main income earner in the family.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 52000 "Der Wixxer".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>mother</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i></p>

	<p>This category applies if the mother is the main income earner in the family.</p> <p>Broadcast ID 4000 "Das Geheimnis meiner Schwester".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 3</u> <u>parents apparently earn equal income</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if both parents apparently earn the money in the family to equal amounts.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 4</u> <u>family income stems from public sources</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the family income stems for example from unemployment benefits.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 31000 "Raus aus den Schulden".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 5</u> <u>family income stems from other sources</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the family income stems for example from a heritage or lottery.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 12000 "Gute Zeiten, schlechte Zeiten".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 6</u> <u>grandfather</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the grandfather is the main income earner in the family.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 7</u> <u>grandmother</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the grandmother is the main income earner in the family.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 8</u> <u>child, children</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if all or one of the children are the main income earners in the family.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p>
--	---

	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 77</u> <u>other</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category is to be coded when other circumstances apply.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 88</u> <u>not recognisable</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the information given is insufficient, for instance when the family is shown in their personal circumstances, yet no information with respect to the main income earner is given.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 1000 "Tatort Das namenlose Mädchen".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if no information at all is given as to the main income earner, for example if the family is not even shown.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 3000 "Frag' doch mal die Maus", family ID 3010 (Neubauer).</p>
<p>No. 59 Own gainful employment as topic of conversation</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> Here, it is coded whether one speaks about one's own gainful employment and in which way this is done. This category is to be coded separately for each person involved in parenting. Here, please take into account the current gainful employment, or, in case of people seeking work, the gainful employment looked for.</p> <p>Information for all categories which ask for whether a given issue is a topic of conversation: The information shown and/or mentioned should serve as the basis for choosing an answering option.</p>	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>no, one's own gainful employment is not a topic of conversation</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the persons involved in parenting do talk themselves in the programme, yet do not mention their own gainful employment.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 1000 "Tatort: Das namenlose Mädchen", family ID 1010 (Mende), mother.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>yes, one's own gainful employment is a topic of conversation; it is seen ambivalently</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the persons involved in parenting mention their own gainful employment and evaluate it in different ways at different points of the programme.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 11000 "Helfer mit Herz" (mother).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 3</u></p>

	<p><u>yes, one's own gainful employment is a topic of conversation; it is mainly seen as a necessity</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the person involved in parenting sees the own gainful employment predominantly from the perspective of earning money. The idea behind this is: If I did not have to earn money, I would not work. Gainful employment is perceived as a burden.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 1000 "Tatort: Das namenlose Mädchen"" (father).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 4</u> <u>yes, one's own gainful employment is a topic of conversation; it is mainly seen as a way of enriching one's life</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the person involved in parenting sees the own gainful employment as a source of personal enrichment (this means for instance self-confidence, social contacts, knowledge gains, joy). The idea behind this is: Even if did not have to earn money, I would still work.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if no information as to the gainful employment of the persons involved in parenting is given, for instance when these are not shown or mentioned at all.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 43000 "Alarm für Cobra 11" (mother).</p>
<p>No. 60 Own professional career as topic of conversation</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> In this category it is coded if and in which way the persons involved in parenting talk about their own professional career. It is to be coded separately for each person involved in parenting.</p>	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>one's own professional career is not a topic of conversation</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the person involved in parenting talk themselves in the programme, yet do not mention their own professional career.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 40000 "Nichts ist vergessen" (mother).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>one's own professional career is mainly looked upon unfavourably</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i></p>

	<p>This category applies if the person involved in parenting sees that there are few or no career opportunities in her own professional career, be it because the employing company/department does not offer any, be it because the respective person lacks opportunities (for instance in case of moving to another company) or because other people are preferred.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 3</u> <u>one's own professional career is mainly looked upon favourably</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the person involved in parenting could recently, or is about to, advance in her career. This includes taking over tasks that are perceived as pleasant, new challenges, or a pay rise, or possible promotions.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 2000 "Die andere Hälfte des Glücks" (mother).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 4</u> <u>one's own professional career is mainly seen as undesirable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the person involved in parenting sees that a professional advancement would change one's working conditions in an undesired way, for instance through more frequent business trips, longer working hours, more field work, less field work, more contacts with customers, less contacts with customers.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 5</u> <u>one's own professional career is looked upon ambivalently</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the one's own professional is evaluated ambivalently throughout the programme, for example if the evaluation changes in the course of the programme; the person evaluates the career in different ways.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if no information as to the professional career of the person involved in parenting is given, for instance when this person is not shown or mentioned at all.</p>
--	---

	<p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 43000 "Alarm für Cobra 11" (mother).</p>
<p>No. 61 Partner's professional career as topic of conversation</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> The information shown or mentioned should serve as the basis for choosing an answering option. Here, it is coded if and in which way the persons involved in parenting speak about their partner's professional career.</p>	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>the partner's professional career is not a topic of conversation</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the persons involved in parenting are shown talking with their partner in the programme; yet do not mention the partner's professional career.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 1000 "Tatort: Das namenlose Mädchen" (mother).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>the partner's professional career is mainly looked upon unfavourably</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the person involved in parenting sees that there are few or no career opportunities in the partner's professional career, be it because the employing company/department does not offer any, be it because the respective person lacks opportunities (for instance in case of moving to another company) or because other people are preferred.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 3</u> <u>the partner's professional career is mainly looked upon favourably</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the partner could recently, or is about to, advance in her career. This includes taking over tasks that are perceived as pleasant, new challenges, or a pay rise.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 4</u> <u>the partner's professional career is mainly seen as undesirable</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the partner's professional advancement would change her working conditions in an undesired way, for instance through more frequent business trips, longer working hours, more field work, less field work, more contacts with customers, less contacts with customers.</p>

	<p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 5</u> the partner's professional career is mainly looked upon ambivalently</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the partner's professional career is evaluated ambivalently throughout the programme, for example if the evaluation changes in the course of the programme; the person evaluates the partner's career in different ways.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 77</u> the partner's professional career is mainly looked upon differently</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if some aspects of the partner's professional career are looked upon favourably, others, unfavourably. New tasks are for example perceived as enriching, yet the absence of a pay rise is seen as negative.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 40000 "Nichts ist vergessen" (father).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> not applicable</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if no information as to the partner's professional career is given, for instance when the partner is not shown or mentioned at all. Please also choose this answering option in case the person involved in parenting does not have a partner.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 43000 "Alarm für Cobra 11".</p>
Categories 62 to 70: internal view of the family, part 1	
No. 62 Child care a topic of conversation (adults) <i>Explication:</i> In this category it is coded if external child care is a topic of conversation for at least one person involved in parenting.	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> no, external child care is not a topic of conversation</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the persons involved in parenting do talk themselves in the programme, yet do not mention external child care.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 11000 "Helfer mit Herz".</p>

	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>yes, external child care is a topic of conversation, but it is not evaluated</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the persons involved in parenting do talk about external child care, yet do not evaluate it.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 40000 "Nichts ist vergessen".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 3</u> <u>yes, external child care is a topic of conversation, it is mainly looked upon favourably</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the persons involved in parenting do talk about external child care and talk about in a positive way, for example they see it as a benefit for the child.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 1000 "Tatort: Das namenlose Mädchen".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 4</u> <u>yes, external child care is a topic of conversation, it is mainly looked upon unfavourably</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the persons involved in parenting do talk about external child care and talk about in a negative way, for example they see it as a menace for the child.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 5</u> <u>yes, external child care is a topic of conversation, it is mainly looked upon ambivalently</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the persons involved in parenting do talk about external child care and evaluate it ambivalently throughout the programme, for example if the evaluation changes in the course of the programme; the person evaluates child care in different ways.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 6000 "Was Hänschen nicht lernt", family ID 6030 (Denise).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if no information as to the persons involved in parenting is given, for instance when these are not shown or mentioned at all.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 43000 "Alarm für Cobra 11".</p>
--	--

<p>No. 63 External child care as topic of conversation (children)</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category asks for asks for children who talk about their own child care. In case, however, an adult reports retrospectively on her childhood from the perspective of her childhood, please code as such.</p>	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>no, external child care is not a topic of conversation</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if child or the children do talk themselves in the programme, yet do not mention external child care. <i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 310000 "Raus aus den Schulden".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>yes, external child care is a topic of conversation, but it is not evaluated</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the child or the children talk about external child care, yet do not evaluate it. <i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 40000 "Nichts ist vergessen".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 3</u> <u>yes, external child care is a topic of conversation, it is mainly looked upon favourably</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the child or the children do talk about external child care and talk about in a positive way, for example they see it as a benefit for the child. <i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 4</u> <u>yes, external child care is a topic of conversation, it is mainly looked upon unfavourably</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the child or the children do talk about external child care and talk about in a negative way, for example they see it as a menace for the child. <i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 4000 "Das Geheimnis meiner Schwester".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 5</u> <u>yes, external child care is a topic of conversation, it is mainly looked upon ambivalently</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the child or the children do talk about external child care and evaluate it ambivalently throughout the programme, for example if the evaluation changes in the course of the programme; the person evaluates child care in different ways.</p>
---	---

	<p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if no information as to the child or children is given, for instance when these are not shown or mentioned at all. This category also applies if child care is exclusively mentioned in retrospect and from a current perspective as for instance when an adult talks about her own childhood. It also applies when the children do not talk themselves or cannot talk yet.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 53000 "Stirb langsam – Jetzt erst recht".</p>
<p>No. 64 Feasibility of reconciling work and family as a topic</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category refers to feasibility of reconciling work and family as a topic of conversation.</p>	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>no</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if at least one of the people or groups mentioned below in subcategories 2 to 9 do talk in the programme, yet they do not mention the feasibility of reconciling work and family.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 31000 "Raus aus den Schulden".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>yes, the father does</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the father mentions the feasibility of reconciling work and family. "Father" also refers to a stepfather, yet only if the child is mainly living with him.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 6000 "Was Hänschen nicht lernt", family ID 6010 (Nicholas).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 3</u> <u>yes, the mother does</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the mother mentions the feasibility of reconciling work and family. "Mother" also refers to a stepmother, yet only if the child is mainly living with her.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 6000 "Was Hänschen nicht lernt", family ID 6040 (Jamal).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 4</u> <u>yes, the grandfather does</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i></p>

	<p>This category applies if the grandfather mentions the feasibility of reconciling work and family.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 5</u> <u>yes, the grandmother does</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the grandmother mentions the feasibility of reconciling work and family.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 8000 "Ich stelle mich", family ID 8010 (Svantje).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 6</u> <u>yes, the child does /the children do</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the child or the children mention the feasibility of reconciling work and family, and they talk about their family of origin.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 7</u> <u>yes, friends do</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if friends of the family mention the feasibility of reconciling work and family.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 8</u> <u>yes, relatives do</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if relatives of the family mention the feasibility of reconciling work and family.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 9</u> <u>yes, other people or several of the above mentioned do</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if other people, for example neighbours, or several of the above mentioned talk about the feasibility of reconciling work and family.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u></p>
--	---

	<p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the child does not talk herself, or if it cannot talk yet. Please also code as "not applicable" if an adult speaks exclusively in retrospect and from his/her current perspective.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 43000 "Alarm für Cobra 11".</p>
<p>No. 65 Manageability of reconciling work and family</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category refers to the persons involved in parenting and how they talk about the manageability of reconciling work and family. If several persons involved in parenting talk about reconciling work and family, please code separately for each person.</p>	<p>At least one of the persons involved in parenting consider the feasibility of reconciling work and family to be</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>easily manageable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if at least one of the persons involved in parenting considers the feasibility of reconciling work and family to be easily manageable in her own family.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>barely manageable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if at least one of the persons involved in parenting considers the feasibility of reconciling work and family to be barely manageable in her own family.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 6000 "Was Hänschen nicht lernt", family ID 6010 (Nicholas).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 3</u> <u>ambivalent</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if at least one of the persons involved in parenting considers the feasibility of reconciling work and family in a positive way at one point and negative at another.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 6000 "Was Hänschen nicht lernt", family ID 6040 (Jamal).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if for instance none of the persons involved in parenting talk themselves, or if they do, they do not mention the feasibility of reconciling work and family.</p>

	<p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 43000 "Alarm für Cobra 11".</p>
<p>No. 66 Necessity of reconciling work and family</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category refers to the persons involved in parenting and how they talk about the necessity of reconciling work and family. If several persons involved in parenting talk about reconciling work and family, please code separately for each person.</p>	<p>At least one of the persons involved in parenting consider the necessity of reconciling work and family to be</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>necessary</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if at least one person involved in parenting believes that everyone should be able to choose whether they want to have children and a family – be it for individual or for societal considerations. Organisational and financial aspects should play a secondary role, if at all, for family planning. Decisions should be taken individually.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>superfluous</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if at least one person involved in parenting believes that it is correct to take a decision either for work or for family. Reconciling work and family, to this person, seems to be irrelevant for both, individual and societal considerations.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 3</u> <u>ambivalent</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if at least one person involved in parenting evaluates the necessity of reconciling work and family in a positive way at one point and in a negative way at another.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 6000 "Was Hänschen nicht lernt", family ID 6010 (Nicholas).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if for instance none of the persons involved in parenting talk themselves, or if they do, they do not mention the feasibility of reconciling work and family.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 53000 "Stirb langsam – Jetzt erst recht".</p>

<p>No. 67 Company family benefits as a topic of conversation</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category refers to company family benefits as a topic of conversation. Examples for company family benefits are a company kindergarten, working from home, part-time work, flexible working hours, continuing vocational education for part-time employees, support when parents request child care leave.</p>	<p>Does at least one of the persons mentioned below talk about company family benefits?</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> no</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if at least one of the people or groups mentioned below in subcategories 2 to 9 do talk in the programme, yet they do not mention company family benefits. Examples for company family benefits are a company kindergarten, working from home, part-time work, flexible working hours, continuing vocational education for part-time employees, support when parents request child care leave.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 53000 "Stirb langsam – Jetzt erst recht".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> yes, the father does</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the father mentions company family benefits. "Father" also refers to a step father, yet only if the child is mainly living with him.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 3</u> yes, the mother does</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the mother mentions company family benefits. "Mother" also refers to a step mother, yet only if the child is mainly living with her.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 4</u> yes, the grandfather does</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the grandfather mentions company family benefits.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 5</u> yes, the grandmother does</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the grandmother mentions company family benefits.</p> <p><i>Example:</i></p>
---	---

	<p>No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 6</u> <u>yes, the child does /the children do</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the child or the children mention company family benefits.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 7</u> <u>yes, friends do</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if friends of the family mention company family benefits.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 8</u> <u>yes, relatives do</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if relatives of the family mention the company family benefits.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 9</u> <u>yes, other people or several of the above mentioned do</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if other people, for example neighbours, or several of the above mentioned talk company family benefits.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the family or none of the above mentioned people talks in the programme or the family is not even shown.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 43000 "Alarm für Cobra 11".</p>
<p>No. 68 Evaluation of company family benefits</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> The information shown or mentioned should serve as the basis for choosing an answering option. Here, it is coded if and in which way the people mentioned speak about</p>	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>they are not evaluated</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if company family benefits are mentioned but are not evaluated.</p> <p><i>Example:</i></p>

company family benefits.	<p>No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>they are mainly looked upon favourably</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if company family benefits are mentioned and are evaluated positively, for example are evaluated as sufficient or desirable.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 3</u> <u>they are mainly looked upon unfavourably</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if company family benefits are mentioned and are evaluated negatively, for example are evaluated as insufficient or unnecessary.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 4</u> <u>they are mainly looked upon ambivalently</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if company family benefits are mentioned and are evaluated positively at one point and negatively at another.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 77</u> <u>other</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if company family benefits are mentioned and are evaluated in a different way.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if company family benefits are not mentioned at all or if the family is not even shown.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 43000 "Alarm für Cobra 11".</p>
No. 69 State family benefits as a topic of conversation <i>Explication:</i> This category refers to state family benefits as a topic of conversation.	<p>9</p> <p>Does at least one of the persons mentioned below talk about state family benefits?</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>no</u> <i>Explication:</i></p>

	<p>This category applies if at least one of the people or groups mentioned below in subcategories 2 to 9 do talk in the programme, yet they do not mention state family benefits.</p> <p>Examples are tax concessions for families, equal treatment of gainful employment and family work for superannuation calculations, child care opportunities, assistance for education (in-house vocational training, allowances, tuition fees), child allowances.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 40000 "Nichts ist vergessen".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>yes, the father does</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the father mentions state family benefits. "Father" also refers to a step father, yet only if the child is mainly living with him.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 8000 "Ich stelle mich", family ID 8030 (Mehrkling).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 3</u> <u>yes, the mother does</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the mother mentions state family benefits. "Mother" also refers to a step mother, yet only if the child is mainly living with her.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 31000 "Raus aus den Schulden".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 4</u> <u>yes, the grandfather does</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the grandfather mentions state family benefits.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 5</u> <u>yes, the grandmother does</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the grandmother mentions state family benefits.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 6</u> <u>yes, the child does / the children do</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the child or the children mention state family benefits.</p>
--	--

	<p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 7</u> <u>yes, friends do</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if friends of the family mention state family benefits.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 8</u> <u>yes, relatives do</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if relatives of the family mention state family benefits.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 9</u> <u>yes, other people or several of the above mentioned do</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if other people, for example neighbours, or several of the above mentioned talk state family benefits.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the family or the people mentioned above are not even shown.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 43000 "Alarm für Cobra 11".</p>
<p>No. 70 Evaluation of state family benefits</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> The information shown or mentioned should serve as the basis for choosing an answering option. Here, it is coded if and in which way the people mentioned speak about state family benefits.</p>	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>they are not evaluated</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if state family benefits are mentioned but are not evaluated.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>they are mainly looked upon favourably</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if state family benefits are mentioned and are evaluated positively, for example are evaluated as sufficient or desirable.</p>

	<p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 3</u> <u>they are mainly looked upon unfavourably</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if state family benefits are mentioned and are evaluated negatively, for example are evaluated as insufficient or unnecessary.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 8000 „Ich stelle mich“, family ID 8010 (Svantje).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 4</u> <u>they are mainly looked upon ambivalently</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if state family benefits are mentioned and are evaluated positively at one point and negatively at another.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if state family benefits are not mentioned at all or if the family is not even shown.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 43000 "Alarm für Cobra 11".</p>
<p>Categories 71 to 76: internal view of the family, part 2 Categories 71 to 76 only apply to children, whose parents do not live together, yet please code for all families, choose "not applicable" where appropriate.</p>	
<p>No. 71 Mentioning of the parent not living with the family</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category refers to that parent with whom the child is mainly not living together, in case the parents live separately. This would for example be the biological father if the child is living with the biological mother and her new partner, who would constitute the "family".</p>	<p>Is the parent not living with the family mentioned (by the other parent and/or the child/children)?</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>no, the parent is not</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if at least one parent or the child talks herself in the programme, yet the parent not living with the family is not mentioned.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 31000 "Raus aus den Schulden".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>yes, the parent is; she/he is mainly mentioned favourably</u></p>

	<p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if at least one parent or the child mentions the parent not living with the family and mainly does so in a favourable way.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 3</u> <u>yes, the parent is; she/he is mainly mentioned unfavourably</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if at least one parent or the child mentions the parent not living with the family and mainly does so in an unfavourable way.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 1000 "Tatort: Das namenlose Mädchen", family ID 1020 (student).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 4</u> <u>yes, the parent is; she/he is mainly mentioned ambivalently</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if at least one parent or the child mentions the parent not living with the family and mainly does so in an unfavourable way at one point and in a favourable way at another.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 14000 "Criminal Intent".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 5</u> <u>yes, the parent is; but she/he is not judged</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if at least one parent or the child mentions the parent not living with the family but does not evaluate the person or the person's behaviour.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 53000 "Stirb langsam – Jetzt erst recht".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if either the parents live together, the child shares its time with both parents to equal amounts, or neither child nor parents talk themselves in the programme.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 58000 "Tatort: Tödliche Habgier".</p>
<p>No. 72 Children's contact with the parent not living with the family</p>	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u></p>

<p><i>Explication:</i> This category refers to information given on the children's contact as shown or mentioned.</p>	<p><u>no, they do not have contact</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if a child is shown whose parents live separately and if it becomes clear that the children are not in touch with the parent who is not living with them.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>yes, they do</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if a child is shown whose parents live separately and if it becomes clear that the children are in touch with the parent who is not living with them.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 14000 "Criminal Intent".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 88</u> <u>not recognisable</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if a child is shown whose parents live separately, yet if it is unclear which other option is most appropriate.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 53000 "Stirb langsam – Jetzt erst recht".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if either the parents live together, the children share their time with both parents to equal amounts, neither child nor parents talk themselves in the programme, or the single parent is widowed.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 58000 "Tatort: Tödliche Habgier".</p>
<p>No. 73 Children's evaluation of their contact with the parent not living with the family</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category refers exclusively to the children's evaluation of the contact with the parent not living with the family.</p>	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>contact is not evaluated</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if a child is shown whose parents live separately and who talks about contact with the parent not living with the family, but does not evaluate this contact.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 31000 "Raus aus den Schulden".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>contact is mainly seen as harmonious</u></p>

	<p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if a child is shown whose parents live separately and who talks about contact with the parent not living with the family, and evaluates this contact mainly positively.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 3</u> <u>contacts is mainly seen as problematic</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if a child is shown whose parents live separately and who talks about contact with the parent not living with the family, and evaluates this contact mainly negatively.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 4</u> <u>contact is mainly seen ambivalently</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if a child is shown whose parents live separately and who talks about contact with the parent not living with the family, and evaluates this contact negatively at one point and positively at another.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if either the parents live together, the children share their time with both parents to equal amounts, or neither child nor parents talk themselves in the programme or contacts are not even mentioned at all.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 25000 "Desperate Housewives", family ID 25010 (Bree).</p>
<p>No. 74 Parents' evaluation of the children's contact with the parent not living with the family</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category refers exclusively to the parents' evaluation of the children's contact with the parent not living with the family.</p>	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>contact is not evaluated</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if a family is shown whose parents live separately and where the parents talk about the children's contact, but do not evaluate this contact.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 31000 "Raus aus den Schulden".</p>

	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>contact is mainly or exclusively evaluated by the mother; and is mainly seen as harmonious</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if a family is shown whose parents live separately and where the mother talks about the children's contact, and evaluates it in a positive way.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 3</u> <u>contact is mainly or exclusively evaluated by the mother; and is mainly seen as problematic</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if a family is shown whose parents live separately and where the mother talks about the children's contact, and evaluates it in a negative way.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 4</u> <u>contacts are mainly or exclusively evaluated by the mother; they are seen ambivalently</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if a family is shown whose parents live separately and where the mother talks about the children's contact, and evaluates it in a negative way at one point and in a positive way at another.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 5</u> <u>contact is mainly or exclusively evaluated by the father; they are mainly seen as harmonious</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if a family is shown whose parents live separately and where the father talks about the children's contact, and evaluates it in a positive way.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 6</u> <u>contact is mainly or exclusively evaluated by the father; and is mainly seen as problematic</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if a family is shown whose parents live separately and where the father talks about the children's contact, and evaluates it in a negative way.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p>
--	--

	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 7</u> <u>contact is mainly or exclusively evaluated by the father; and is seen ambivalently</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if a family is shown whose parents live separately and where the father talks about the children's contact, and evaluates it in a negative way at one point and in a positive way at another.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 8</u> <u>contact is evaluated by both parents; and is mainly seen as harmonious</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if a family is shown whose parents live separately and where both parents talk about the children's contact, and evaluates it in a positive way.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 9</u> <u>contact is evaluated by both parents; and is mainly seen as problematic</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if a family is shown whose parents live separately and where both parents talk about the children's contact, and evaluates it in a negative way.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 10</u> <u>contact is evaluated by both parents; and is mainly seen ambivalently</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if a family is shown whose parents live separately and where both parents talk about the children's contacts, and evaluates it in a negative way at one point and in a positive way at another.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if either the parents live together, the children share their time with both parents to equal amounts, or neither child nor parents talk themselves in the programme or the children's contacts are not even mentioned at all.</p> <p><i>Example:</i></p>
--	--

	Broadcast ID 58000 "Tatort: Tödliche Habgier".
<p>No. 75 Parents' (living separately) contact with each other</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category refers to the parents' contact with each other.</p>	<p>Do the parents living separately have contacts with each other?</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>no, they do not</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if a family is shown whose parents live separately and who do not have contact with each other.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>yes, they do</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if a family is shown whose parents live separately and who do have contact with each other.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 31000 "Raus aus den Schulden".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 88</u> <u>not recognisable</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if a family is shown whose parents live separately and where it is not recognisable whether the parents have contacts with each other.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 43000 "Alarm für Cobra 11".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the parents live together, if neither child nor parents talk themselves in the programme, or if the single parent is widowed.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 52000 "Der Wixxer".</p>
<p>No. 76 Parents' evaluation of their own' contact with the parent not living with the family</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category refers exclusively to the parents' evaluation of their own contact with the parent not living with the family.</p>	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>one or both, contact is not evaluated</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if a family is shown whose parents live separately and where one or both parents talk about their own contact with each other, but do not evaluate it.</p>

	<p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 31000 "Raus aus den Schulden".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>contact is mainly or exclusively evaluated by the mother; and is mainly seen as harmonious</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if a family is shown whose parents live separately and where the mother talks about her own contacts with the other parent, and evaluates it in a positive way.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 3</u> <u>contact is mainly or exclusively evaluated by the mother; and is mainly seen as problematic</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if a family is shown whose parents live separately and where the mother talks about her own contact with the other parent, and evaluates it in a negative way.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 4</u> <u>contact is mainly or exclusively evaluated by the mother; and is seen ambivalently</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if a family is shown whose parents live separately and where the mother talks about her own contacts to the other parent, and evaluates it in a negative way at one point and in a positive way at another.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 5</u> <u>contact is mainly or exclusively evaluated by the father; and is mainly seen as harmonious</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if a family is shown whose parents live separately and where the father talks about his own contact with the other parent, and evaluates it in a positive way.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 6</u> <u>contact is mainly or exclusively evaluated by the father; and is mainly seen as problematic</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if a family is shown whose parents live separately and where the father talks about his own contact with the other parent, and</p>
--	--

	<p>evaluates it in a negative way.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 7</u> <u>contact is mainly or exclusively evaluated by the father; and is seen ambivalently</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if a family is shown whose parents live separately and where the father talks about his own contact with the other parent, and evaluates it in a negative way at one point and in a positive way at another.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 8</u> <u>contact is evaluated by both parents; and is mainly seen as harmonious</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if a family is shown whose parents live separately and where both parents talk about their own contact with each other, and evaluates it in a positive way.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 9</u> <u>contact is evaluated by both parents; and is mainly seen as problematic</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if a family is shown whose parents live separately and where both parents talk about their own contact with each other, and evaluates it in a negative way.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 10</u> <u>contact is evaluated by both parents; and is mainly seen ambivalently</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if a family is shown whose parents live separately and where both parents talk about their own contact with each other, and evaluates it in a negative way at one point and in a positive way at another.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 26000 "Grey's Anatomy", family ID 26010 (patient with baby).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if either the parents live together, the children share their time with both</p>
--	--

	<p>parents to equal amounts, or neither child nor parents talk themselves in the programme, or the parents' contact is not even mentioned at all.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 1000 "Tatort: Das namenlose Mädchen", family ID 1010 (Mende).</p>
<p>Categories 77 and 78: internal view of the family, part 3 Categories 77 and 78 apply only to children whose parents live in a relationship, yet please code for all families. Choose "not applicable" where appropriate.</p>	
<p>No. 77 Parental relationship a topic of conversation for the adults</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category refers to the child's biological, foster or adoptive parents living together, but also to one parent and living with a new partner.</p>	<p>Is the parental relationship a topic of conversation among the adults, be it with each other, be it with third persons?</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>the relationship is not a topic</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if at least one parents talk themselves in the programme, yet the parental relationship is not mentioned.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 1000 "Tatort: Das namenlose Mädchen", family ID 1010 (Mende).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>the relationship is a topic, mainly or exclusively for the mother; it is mainly seen as harmonious</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if mainly the mother talks about the parental relationship and evaluates it as harmonious.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 3</u> <u>the relationship is a topic, mainly or exclusively for the mother; it is mainly seen as problematic</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if mainly the mother talks about the parental relationship and evaluates it as problematic.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 4</u> <u>the relationship is a topic, mainly or exclusively for the mother; it is mainly seen ambivalently</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if mainly the mother talks</p>

	<p>about the parental relationship and evaluates it positively at one point and negatively at another.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 5</u> <u>the relationship is a topic, mainly or exclusively for the father; it is mainly seen as harmonious</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if mainly the father talks about the parental relationship and evaluates it as harmonious.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 6</u> <u>the relationship is a topic, mainly or exclusively for the father; it is mainly seen as problematic</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if mainly the father talks about the parental relationship and evaluates it as problematic.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 7</u> <u>the relationship is a topic, mainly or exclusively for the father; it is seen ambivalently</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if mainly the father talks about the parental relationship and evaluates it positively at one point and negatively at another</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 8</u> <u>the relationship is a topic for both; it is seen as harmonious</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if both parents talk about their relationship and evaluate it as harmonious, be it with each other, be it with third persons.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 9</u> <u>the relationship is a topic for both; it is seen as problematic</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if both parents talk about their relationship and evaluate it as problematic, be it with each other, be it with third persons.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 32000 "Die Super Nanny".</p>
--	---

	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 10</u> <u>the relationship is a topic for both; it is seen ambivalently</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if both parents talk about their relationship and evaluate it as problematic at one point and a harmonious at another, be it with each other, be it with third persons.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if for instance the child lives with a single parent or if neither child nor parents talk themselves in the programme.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 58000 "Tatort: Tödliche Habgier".</p>
<p>No. 78 Parental effort to maintain / improve their relationship</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category, too, refers to the child's biological, foster or adoptive parents living together, but also to one parent and living with a new partner.</p>	<p>Do the parents make an effort to maintain and/or improve their relationship?</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>no, they do not</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if at least one parent or the child talk themselves are shown in the programme, yet it is clear that no efforts as to improving the parental relationship are made, for example this is shown or talked about.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>yes, they do; but mainly or exclusively the mother/wife does</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if mainly the mother/wife strives for improving the parental relationship. Examples are: daily conversations about or asking about the partner's day, physical signs of affection, emphasis on spending time together, joint activities without children. If the programme shows a process, please code the most favourable situation depicted.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 3</u> <u>yes, they do; but mainly or exclusively the mother/wife does</u> <i>Explication:</i></p>

	<p>This category applies if mainly the father/husband strives for improving the parental relationship.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 4</u> <u>yes, both parents do</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if both parents strive for improving the parental relationship.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 11000 "Helfer mit Herz".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 88</u> <u>not recognisable whether and/or who strives for the relationship</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if no clear decision can be made as to striving for the relationship.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 45000 "CSI: Den Tätern auf der Spur", family ID 45020 (Jensen).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if for instance one parent is a single parent or if neither child nor parents talk themselves in the programme.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 43000 "Alarm für Cobra 11".</p>
<p>Categories 79 to 81: external view of the family If child care is a topic of conversation for more than one person other than those involved in parenting, please code separately for each person. Please specify who talks before coding.</p>	
<p>No. 79 Child care a topic of conversation for adults other than those involved in parenting</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category refers to utterances of friends, neighbours, or grandparents, if these are not involved in parenting. External child care refers to all child care not by the adults involved in parenting.</p>	<p>Is external child care a topic of conversation for adults other than those involved in parenting?</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>no, external child care is not a topic</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if no adult other than those involved in parenting mentions external child care.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 31000 "Raus aus den Schulden".</p>

	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>yes, external child care is a topic</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if an adult other than those involved in parenting mention external child care. Each of these adults should be coded separately.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 1000 "Tatort Das namenlose Mädchen", family ID 1010 (Mende).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if for instance no adults other than those involved in parenting are shown at all.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 10000 "Beckmann".</p>
<p>No. 80 Way of discussing child care</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category refers to those conversations and part of conversations coded in category 79.</p>	<p>In what way is external child care discussed?</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>external child care is not evaluated</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if an adult other than those involved in parenting mentions external child care, yet it is not evaluated.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 1000 "Tatort: Das namenlose Mädchen", family ID 1010 (Mende).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>external child care is mainly looked upon favourably</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if an adult other than those involved in parenting mentions external child care and mainly evaluates it in a positive way.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 3</u> <u>external child care is mainly looked upon unfavourably</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if an adult other than those involved in parenting mentions external child care and mainly evaluates it in a negative way.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 4</u> <u>external child care is mainly looked upon</u></p>

	<p><u>ambivalently</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if an adult other than those involved in parenting mentions external child care and mainly evaluates it in a negative way at one point and positively at another.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if for instance no adults other than those involved in parenting are shown at all. It also applies if external child care is not discussed.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 1000 "Tatort: Das namenlose Mädchen", family ID 1020 (student).</p>
<p>No. 81 Parenting as a topic of conversation for adults other than those involved in parenting</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category refers to utterances of friends, neighbours, or grandparents, if these are not involved in parenting. Parenting refers to the way the adults involved in parenting actually bring up the child, not to the way they talk about it.</p>	<p>Is parenting a topic of conversation for adults other than those involved in parenting?</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>no, parenting is not a topic</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if no adult other than those involved in parenting mentions parenting.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 1000 "Tatort: Das namenlose Mädchen", family ID 1020 (student).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>yes, parenting is a topic</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if an adult other than those involved in parenting mention parenting. Each of these adults should be coded separately.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 1000 "Tatort: Das namenlose Mädchen", family ID 1010 (Mende).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if for instance no adults other than those involved in parenting are shown at all.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 58000 "Tatort: Tödliche Habgier".</p>

<p>No. 82 Evaluation of parenting by adults other than those involved in parenting</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category refers to those conversations and part of conversations coded in category 81.</p>	<p>How do adults other than those involved in parenting evaluate parenting?</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> parenting is mainly looked upon favourably</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if an adult other than those involved in parenting mentions parenting and mainly evaluates it in a positive way.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 10000 "Beckmann".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> parenting is mainly looked upon unfavourably</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if an adult other than those involved in parenting mentions parenting and mainly evaluates it in a negative way.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 32000 "Die Super Nanny".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 3</u> parenting is mainly looked upon ambivalently</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if an adult other than those involved in parenting mentions parenting and mainly evaluates it in a negative way at one point and positively at another.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 2000 "Die andere Hälfte des Glücks".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> not applicable</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if parenting is not a topic of conversation, or if for instance no adults other than those involved in parenting are shown at all.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 1000 "Tatort: Das namenlose Mädchen", family ID 1020 (student).</p>
<p>Categories 83 to 86: indications for parental overload. If all children are in the same situation, please code only once. If the children in a family are in different situations, please code separately for each child.</p>	
<p>No. 83 Physical violence</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> Information shown or mentioned</p>	<p>Is the child a victim of physical violence in the family?</p>

<p>should serve as the basis for choosing an answering option. The category refers to repeated, systematic use of physical violence against the child. This includes slaps, strokes, confinement, jostling, shaking, starving, burning with cigarettes and the like.</p>	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>yes</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if violence against children or its direct consequences (e.g. injuries) are shown or if conversations clearly indicate that violence has been used.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>no</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if physical violence is neither shown nor mentioned, or the absence of violence is explicitly discussed. It also applies if the child is once slapped in the heat of the moment: The child undoubtedly suffers in this case, too, but it is not counted as a victim of violence in the sense of this study.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 1000 "Tatort: Das namenlose Mädchen", family ID 1010 (Mende), child ID 1011 (Mika).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if no information on the family is given, for instance because the family is not shown (e.g. in a talk show), or because no further details on the child are shown or mentioned.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 1000 "Tatort: Das namenlose Mädchen", family ID 1010 (Mende), child ID 1021 (Frederik).</p>
<p>No. 84 Mental violence</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category refers to repeated, systematic use of mental violence against the child. This includes for example shouting at the child, blackmailing, lying, rejecting the child (withdrawal of affection), ridiculing the child, isolating the child, harassment.</p>	<p>Is the child a victim of mental violence in the family?</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>yes</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if mental violence against children or its direct consequences are shown or if conversations clearly indicate that mental violence has been used systematically.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>no</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies if mental violence is neither</p>

	<p>shown nor mentioned, or the absence of mental violence is explicitly discussed. It also applies if the child is for example once shouted at in the heat of the moment: The child undoubtedly suffers in this case, too, but it is not counted as a victim of mental violence in the sense of this study.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 1000 "Tatort: Das namenlose Mädchen", family ID 1010 (Mende), child ID 1011 (Mika).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if no information on the family is given, for instance because the family is not shown (e.g. in a talk show), or because no further details on the child are shown or mentioned.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 1000 "Tatort: Das namenlose Mädchen", family ID 1010 (Mende), child ID 1021 (Frederik).</p>
<p>No. 85 Sexual violence <i>Explication:</i> The category refers to sexual violence against the child. This includes for example sexual intercourse, inadequate physical contact such as touching, French kisses, inadequate showing of genitals, watching pornographic material, forcing, or persuading the child to undress.</p>	<p>Is the child a victim of sexual violence in the family?</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>yes</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if sexual violence against children or its direct consequences are shown or if conversations clearly indicate that sexual violence has been used. It also applies if sexual violence is used only once. "Yes" in this case does not require systematic use of sexual violence.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>no</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if sexual violence is neither shown nor mentioned, or the absence of sexual violence is explicitly discussed.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 1000 "Tatort: Das namenlose Mädchen", family ID 1010 (Mende), child ID 1011 (Mika).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i></p>

	<p>This category applies if no information on the family is given, for instance because the family is not shown (e.g. in a talk show), or because no further details on the child are shown or mentioned.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 1000 "Tatort: Das namenlose Mädchen", family ID 1010 (Mende), child ID 1021 (Frederik).</p>
<p>No. 86 Neglect or negligent treatment</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> The category refers to negligent treatment in the family. This includes for example inadequate diet, fosterage, health examinations and health care, care, affection, encouragement and support, love and acceptance as well as inadequate protection from danger. Justified by ignorance, lack of parental understanding or conscious refusal of basic needs. For example: no adequate clothing, child is often left alone without supervision.</p>	<p>Is the child a victim of negligent treatment in the family?</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>yes</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if negligent treatment if the child or children or its direct consequences are shown or if conversations clearly indicate that the child or children are treated in a negligent way.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>no</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if negligent treatment is neither shown nor mentioned, or the absence of negligent treatment is explicitly discussed.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 1000 "Tatort", family ID 1010 (Mende), child ID 1011 (Mika).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>not applicable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if no information on the family is given, for instance because the family is not shown (e.g. in a talk show), or because no further details on the child are shown or mentioned.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 1000 "Tatort", family ID 1010 (Mende), child ID 1021 (Frederik).</p>
<p>No. 87 Family in fact shown</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> The category refers to the family the child is mainly living in.</p>	<p>Is the family the child is mainly living with in fact shown or merely referred to in passing?</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>in fact shown</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the family the child is mainly living with is actually shown, or at least</p>

	<p>more than one person belonging to the family is shown in action.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 1000 "Tatort", family ID 1010 (Mende).</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>referred to in passing</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies if the family the child is mainly living with is not shown but merely talked about. Typically, this applies to one person from the child's family speaking in a talk-show.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 5000 "Star Quiz", family ID 5010 (Pilawa).</p>
<p>Index No. 1 Social Status</p> <p>In this index it is coded which social status each child has. The basis for the coding of this index are the codings in categories no. 14 "type of residence", 16 "atmosphere", 17 "child's bedroom", 20 "car", 23 "type of occupation", 24 "position at work", and 25 "level of formal education".</p>	
	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>Rather high social status</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category is to be chosen for children for whom at least two values indicate a rather high social status.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Programme ID 1000 "Tatort: Das namenlose Mädchen", family ID 1010 "Mende".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>Rather low social status</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category is to be chosen for children for whom at least two values indicate a rather low social status.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Programme ID 1000 "Tatort: Das namenlose Mädchen", family ID 1020 "Student".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 88</u> <u>Not recognisable</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category is to be chosen for children for whom none or only one category indicates a rather high or rather low social status (and all other values being "not recognisable" or "not applicable") and for children for whom only "not</p>

	<p>recognisable" has been coded.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Programme ID 3000 "Frag' doch mal die Maus", family ID 3010 "Neubauer".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>Not applicable</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category is to be chosen for children for whom only "not applicable" has been coded.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p>
--	---

Values for social status

	rather high	rather low	not recognisable	not applicable
14 type of residence	- apartment, loft - terraced house - single-family house (recoded)	- flat (recoded)	- other - not recognisable	- not applicable
16 atmosphere	- upmarket, luxurious - middle-class - alternative	- poor, simple		- not applicable
17 child bedroom	- yes	- no, none - no, not all	- other - not recognisable	- not applicable
20 car	- executive car/luxury car/SUV - limousine with driver - sports car, two-seater - classic car, veteran car	- no car - small family car - used car, rust bucket	- other - not recognisable	- not applicable

	- medium-sized vehicle - van - commercial /utility vehicle			
23.1 type occupation / mother*	- white collar worker - self-employed - civil servant	- blue-collar worker - pupil - apprentice - student - pensioner	- housewife - other - not recognisable	- not applicable
23.2 type occupation / father*	- white collar worker - self-employed - civil servant	- blue-collar worker - pupil - apprentice - student - pensioner	- house husband - other - not recognisable	- not applicable
24.1 position at work /mother*	- executive position - middle position	- lower position	- other - not recognisable	- not applicable
24.2 position at work / father	- executive position - middle position	- lower position	- other - not recognisable	- not applicable
25. 1 education / mother	- high - average	- none or low	- other - not recognisable	- not applicable
25. 2 education /father	- high - average	- none or low	- other - not recognisable	- not applicable
Index No. 2				

Responsibility for household chores	
<p>In this index it is coded who is mainly responsible for household chores. The basis for the coding of this index are the codings in categories no. 52 "food preparation", 53 "cleaning", 54 "laundry", 55 "shopping", 56 "other household chores", 57 "gardening".</p>	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>Mainly father</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category is to be chosen for children for whom at least two values indicate father's responsibility for household chores.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No example available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>Mainly mother</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category is to be chosen for children for whom at least two values indicate mother's responsibility for household chores.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> ProgrammeID 2000 "Die andere Hälfte des Glücks", family ID 2010 "Weber".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 88</u> <u>Not recognisable and other</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category is to be chosen for children for whom none or only one category indicates mother's or father's or other's responsibility (and all other values being "not recognisable" or "not applicable") and for children for whom only "not recognisable" has been coded.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Programme ID 1000 "Tatort: Das namenlose Mädchen", family ID 1010 "Mende".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>Not applicable</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category is to be chosen for children for whom only "not applicable" has been coded.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Programme ID 3000 "Frag' doch mal die Maus", family ID 3010 "Neubauer".</p>

Values for responsibility for household chores

Responsible for...	father	mother	not recognisable and other	not applicable
52 food preparation	- father	- mother	- not recognisable - grandfather - grandmother - home help - children - no one	- not applicable

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - together - different family members taking turns - other 	
53 cleaning	- father	- mother	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - not recognisable - together - different family members taking turns - grandfather - grandmother - home help - children - no one - other 	- not applicable
54 laundry	- father	- mother	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - not recognisable - together - different family members taking turns - grandfather - grandmother - home help - children - no one - other 	- not applicable
55 shopping	- father	- mother	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - not recognisable - together - different family members taking turns - grandfather - grandmother - home help - children - no one - other 	- not applicable
56 other household chores	- father	- mother	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - not recognisable - together - different family 	- not applicable

			members taking turns - grandfather - grandmother - home help - children - no one - other	
57 gardening	- father	- mother	- not recognisable - together - different family members taking turns - grandfather - grandmother - home help - children - no one - other	- not applicable

Index No. 3 Parental overload		
<p>In this index it is coded whether there are more signs for parental overload than for no parental overload. The basis for the coding of this index are the codings in categories no.41 "indicators for an unbalanced diet", 42 "indicators for unbalanced exercise", 43 "inadequate attitude towards substance use", 83 "physical violence", 84 "mental violence", 85 "sexual violence", and 86 "neglect/negligent treatment". 8 "parenting style".</p>		<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>Mainly no</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category is to be chosen for children for whom at least two values indicate no signs for parental overload and for those for whom more values indicate no overload than do so.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Programme ID 1000 "Tatort: Das namenlose Mädchen", family ID 1020 "student".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>Mainly yes</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category is to be chosen for children for whom at least two values indicate a parental overload and for those for whom more values indicate an overload than do not.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> No examples available.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>Not applicable</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category is to be chosen for children for whom only "not applicable" has been coded as well as for children for whom none or only one category indicates an overload or</p>

	<p>no overload (and all other values being "not applicable") and for children for whom no majority of values can be found (i. e. 4 "yes" and 4 "no" codings).</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Programme ID 1000 "Tatort: Das namenlose Mädchen", family ID 1010 "Mende".</p>
--	--

Values for parental overload

Parental overload	no	yes	not applicable
41 indicators for an unbalanced diet	- no	- yes	- not applicable
42 indicators for unbalanced exercise	- no	- yes	- not applicable
43 inadequate attitude towards substance use	- no	- yes	- not applicable
83 physical violence	- no	- yes	- not applicable
84 mental violence	- no	- yes	- not applicable
85 sexual violence	- no	- yes	- not applicable
86 neglect/negligent treatment	- no	- yes	- not applicable
8 parenting style	- authoritarian - democratic	- negating - laissez-faire	- not applicable - other

Index No. 4 General atmosphere in the family	
<p>In this index it is coded what the general atmosphere in the family is like. The basis for the coding of this index are the codings in categories no. 44 "prevailing mood", 45 "parents' satisfaction with life", and 46 "children's self-confidence".</p> <p>.</p>	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>Mainly good</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category is to be chosen for children for whom at least two values indicate a good atmosphere in the family and for those for whom more values indicate a good atmosphere than a bad atmosphere.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Programme ID 6000 "Was Hänschen nicht lernt", family ID 6040 "Stephanie".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>Mainly bad</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category is to be chosen for children for whom at least two values indicate a bad atmosphere in the family and for those for whom more values indicate a bad atmosphere than a good atmosphere.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Programme ID 1000 "Tatort: Das namenlose Mädchen", family ID 1010</p>

	<p>"Mende".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 88</u> <u>Mainly not recognisable</u> <i>Explication:</i></p> <p>This category is to be chosen for children for whom none or only one category indicates a good or a bad atmosphere (and all other values being "not recognisable" or "not applicable") and for children for whom only "not recognisable" has been coded, and for children for whom no majority can be found (i. e. two "mainly good" and two "mainly bad" codings)</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Programme ID 3000 "Frag' doch mal die Maus!", family ID 3010 "Neubauer".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>Not applicable</u> <i>Explication:</i></p> <p>This category is to be chosen for children for whom only "not applicable" has been coded</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Programme ID 5000 "Star Quiz", family ID 5010 "Pilawa".</p>
--	--

Values for general atmosphere in the family

	good	bad	not recognisable	not applicable
44 prevailing mood	- positive	- negative	- not recognisable	- not applicable
45. 1 mother's satisfaction with life	- satisfied	- dissatisfied	- not recognisable	- not applicable
45. 2 father's satisfaction with life	- satisfied	- dissatisfied	- not recognisable	- not applicable
46 children's self-confidence"	- yes	- no	- not recognisable	- not applicable
Index No. 5 Organisation of family life				

<p>In this index it is coded who is mainly shown as being responsible for the organisation of family life. The basis for the coding of this index are the codings in categories no. 9 "persons involved in parenting", 27 "child care, organisation", 28 "children's homework, organisation", and 30 "family's leisure time organisation".</p>	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>Mainly mother</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category is to be chosen for children for whom at least two values indicate that the mother is mainly responsible for the organisation of family life.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Programme ID 1000 "Tatort: Das namenlose Mädchen", family ID 1020 "student".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>Mainly father</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category is to be chosen for children for whom at least two values indicate that the father responsible for the organisation of family life.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Programme ID 45000 "CSI: Den Tätern auf der Spur", family ID 45010 "Macklin".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 3</u> <u>Mainly both</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category is to be chosen for children for whom at least two values indicate that both parents share responsibility for the organisation of family life to equal amounts.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Programme ID 1000 "Tatort: Das namenlose Mädchen", family ID 1010 "Mende", child 1011 "Mika"</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 88</u> <u>Mainly not recognisable and other</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category is to be chosen for children for whom none or only 1 category indicates a mother's or father's or common responsibility (and all other values being "not recognisable" or "not applicable") and for children for whom only "not recognisable" has been coded, and for children for whom no majority can be found (i. e. two "mainly mother" and two "mainly father" codings) and for those children for whom others were responsible.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Programme ID 3000 "Frag' doch mal die Maus", family ID 3020 "Family 2".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 99</u> <u>Not applicable</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category is to be chosen for children for</p>
--	--

	whom only "not applicable" has been coded <i>Example:</i> Programme ID 3000 "Frag' doch mal die Maus", family ID 3010 "Neubauer".
--	---

Values for organisation of family life

	mother	father	both	not recognisable and other	not applicable
9 persons involved in parenting	- mother	- father	- father and mother	- not recognisable - other relatives - other persons	- not applicable
27 child care, organisation	- mother	- father	- both parents together - both parents in turn	- not recognisable - grandfather - grandmother - other	- not applicable
28 children's homework, organisation	- mother	- father	- both parents together - both parents in turn	- not recognisable - siblings - other - no one	- not applicable
30 family's leisure time organisation	- mother	- father	- both parents together - both parents in turn	- not recognisable - grandfather - grandmother - each family member organises his/her own - different family members together - nobody	- not applicable

Formal coding: Broadcast sheet	
<p>No. 88 Type of programme</p> <p><i>Explication :</i> In this category the nature of the programme is coded. If in doubt, programmes should be coded according to the television guide "Hörzu" (www.hoerzu.de).</p>	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>information, educational programmes, advisory formats, documentaries</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category is to be chosen for programmes that are either clearly recognisable by their form or content or, if in doubt, are labelled as such in the television guide. Characteristic for this category are news content, factual information, personal, financial or educational advice as well as scientific formats on topics such as animals, health or environmental issues.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 11000 "Helfer mit Herz" as a advisory programme, or ID 16000 "Extra – das RTL Magazin" as an information programme.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>non-fictional entertainment, e.g. quiz show, music, sport, adolescents' formats</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category is to be chosen for programmes that are either clearly recognisable by their form or content or, if in doubt, are labelled as such in the television guide. Typically, the programmes have an entertaining character such as game shows, show sport or music events or interviews with athletes or musicians or other especially interesting for young people.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 51000 "Wetten, dass...?".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 3</u> <u>fictional entertainment, feature film</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category is to be chosen for programmes that are either clearly recognisable as such by their form or content or, if in doubt, are labelled as such in the television guide. Typically, these are cine films or film made for television, but cine film style.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 52000 "Der Wixxer".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 4</u> <u>fictional entertainment, series</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category is to be chosen for programmes that are either clearly recognisable as such by their form or content or, if in doubt, are labelled as such in the television guide. Typically, these are episodes of series that are programme at least once a week and are shorter than films, mostly about 45 minutes net length.</p>

	<p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 14000 "Criminal Intent".</p>
<p>No. 89 Criterion for relevance</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> In this category the appearance of family is coded. According to this study's definition of family the coding of this category decides whether a coding frame has to be completed at all or if the non-appearance of family is all the information the schedule will give.</p> <p>If in doubt as to whether a program or programme segment is relevant and should be coded, the decision rule is inclusive rather than exclusive: opt for relevance. A programme or programme segment may consist of one or several programme parts that are related with regard to factual content, topic, or an event (a programme may, for example, consist of an expert at the studio plus anchor segment plus short clip plus again an expert).</p>	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>yes</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> According to this study's definition, "yes" is to be coded, if family appears in the programme, in the sense of a "mixed community of adults and children under 18 years, the adults not necessarily being the biological parents, but being responsible for the upbringing of the children". This is also to be coded if a child under the age of 18 is living in the family, but no other information on family life is given.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 25000 "Desperate Housewives", ID 21000 "Raus aus den Schulden" for families and ID 27000 "RTL aktuell" for the appearance of a family, but no relevant information given.</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>no</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category is to be chosen for programmes where family is neither shown nor a topic. "No" is also coded if in a family the young people are older than 18 years (see definition). <i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 47000 "TV total" or ID 23000 "Monk".</p>
<p>No. 90 Title and number of programme</p>	<p>Each programme is assigned a number to allow for better identification of each coding sheet and each entry into tables.</p>
<p>No. 91 Date of programme</p>	<p>For each programme, it is noted here on which day it is broadcast.</p>
<p>No. 92 Time of programme (start)</p>	<p>For each programme, the time of its beginning is noted here.</p>
<p>No. 93 Channel</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> In this category it is coded in which channel the programme is broadcast.</p>	<p>On which channel is the programme broadcast?</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>ARD</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to programmes programme on ARD.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 40000 "Nichts ist vergessen".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>ZDF</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to programmes programme on ZDF.</p>

	<p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 51000 "Wetten, dass...?".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 3</u> <u>RTL</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies to programmes programme on RTL.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 32000 "Die Super Nanny".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 4</u> <u>Sat 1</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies to programmes programme on Sat 1.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 30000 "K 11 Kommissare im Einsatz".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 5</u> <u>ProSieben</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies to programmes programme on ProSieben.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 25000 "Desperate Housewives".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 6</u> <u>Vox</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies to programmes programme on Vox.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 5000 "Das perfekte Dinner".</p>
<p>No. 94 Net length of programme</p> <p><i>Explication:</i> Here the net length is to be coded in numbers like this (hours:minutes:seconds), including opening and end credits, excluding advertisements and trailer(s).</p>	
<p>No. 95 Time slot</p>	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>early evening</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies to programmes programme between 5 p.m. and 7.59 p.m. (start).</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 12000 "Gute Zeiten, schlechte</p>

	<p>Zeiten".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>prime time</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies to programmes programme between 8. p.m. and 9.59 p.m. (start).</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 11000 "Helfer mit Herz".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 3</u> <u>late night</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies to programmes programme at 10 p.m. or later (start).</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 16000 "Extra – das RTL Magazin".</p>
No. 96 Weekday	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>Monday</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies to programmes programme on Monday.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 11000 "Helfer mit Herz".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>Tuesday</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies to programmes programme on Tuesday.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 26000 "Grey's Anatomy".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 3</u> <u>Wednesday</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies to programmes programme on Wednesday.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 32000 "Die Super Nanny".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 4</u> <u>Thursday</u> <i>Explication:</i> This category applies to programmes programme on Thursday.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 31000 "Raus aus den Schulden".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 5</u> <u>Weekend</u></p>

	<p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to programmes programme on Friday, Saturday, or Sunday.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 58000 "Tatort: Tödliche Habgier".</p>
<p>No. 97 Programme group</p>	<p><u>Subcategory (value) 1</u> <u>special feature week</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to those programmes programme in the ARD week under the headline "Children are the future".</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 2000 "Die andere Hälfte des Glücks".</p> <p><u>Subcategory (value) 2</u> <u>programme week</u></p> <p><i>Explication:</i> This category applies to all other programmes in the sample</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Broadcast ID 32000 "Die Super Nanny".</p>

VIII. Appendix B: List of programmes, families and children

Programme ID	Family and child ID	Channel	Title	Date (all 2007)	Start	Viewers (million) aged 14 to 49 ¹
			High-rating programmes			
11000		RTL	Helfer mit Herz	May 7 th	9.15 p.m.	2.25
	11010_Heike					
	11011_Sunny					
	11012_Emilie					
12000		RTL	Gute Zeiten, schlechte Zeiten	May 7 th	7.35 p.m.	2.06
	12010_Höfer					
	12011_Philip		s			
	12012_Emily					
13000	none	Vox	CSI: NY	May 7 th	8.15 p.m.	1.89
14000		Vox	Criminal Intent: Verbrechen im Visier	May 7 th	9.10 p.m.	1.88
	14010_Feldman					
	14011_Child1					
	14012_Sophie					
15000	none	RTL	Wer wird Millionär?	May 7 th	8.15 p.m.	1.88
16000		RTL	Extra - Das RTL-Magazin	May 7 th	10.15 p.m.	1.63
	16010_Family1					
	16011_Christina					
	16012_Child2					
17000	none	RTL	RTL aktuell	May 7 th	6.45 p.m.	1.46
18000	none	Sat.1	K 11 - Kommissare im Einsatz	May 7 th	7.45 p.m.	1.42
19000	none	ProSieben	Galileo	May 7 th	7.05 p.m.	1.34
20000	none	RTL	Alles was zählt	May 7 th	7.05 p.m.	1.33
21000	none	RTL	Dr. House	May 8 th	9.15 p.m.	3.80
22000	none	RTL	CSI: Miami	May 8 th	8.15 p.m.	3.60

¹ figures for programme IDs 11000 to 60000 taken from www.kress.de. Figures for programme IDs 1000 to 10000 provided by ARD Zuschauerforschung.

23000	none	RTL	Monk	May 8 th	10.15 p.m.	2.18
24000	see 12000	RTL	Gute Zeiten, schlechte Zeiten	May 8 th	7.35 p.m.	2.14
25000		ProSieben	Desperate Housewives	May 8 th	9.15 p.m.	1.78
	25010_Bree					
	25011_Andrew					
	25012_Danielle					
	25020_Susan					
	25021_Julie					
	25030_Lynette					
	25031_Porter					
	25032_Preston					
	25033_Parker					
	25034_Penny					
26000		ProSieben	Grey's Anatomy	May 8 th	10.15 p.m.	1.52
	26010_Patient1					
	26011_Baby					
	26020_Patient2					
	26021_Child1					
	26030_Bailey					
	26031_Baby					
27000	none	RTL	RTL aktuell	May 8 th	6.45 p.m.	1.45
28000	none	Vox	Das perfekte Dinner	May 8 th	7.00 p.m.	1.36
29000	none	RTL	Alles was zählt	May 8 th	7.05 p.m.	1.33
30000	none	Sat.1	K 11 - Kommissare im Einsatz	May 8 th	7.45 p.m.	1.32
31000		RTL	Raus aus den Schulden	May 9 th	9.15 p.m.	2.99
	31010_Yvonne					
	31011_Amira					
	31012_Tobias					
	31013_Tamara					
	31014_Nadine					
	31015_Child5					
32000		RTL	Die Super Nanny	May 9 th	8.15 p.m.	2.39
	32010_Prang					

	32011_Baby					
	32012_Alina					
	32013_Tobias					
	32014_Raphael					
	32015_Dominik					
33000	see 12000	RTL	Gute Zeiten, schlechte Zeiten	May 9 th	7.35 p.m.	1.97
34000	none	RTL	stern TV	May 9 th	10.15 p.m.	1.97
35000	none	Vox	The Closer	May 9 th	9.05 p.m.	1.46
36000	none	Vox	Criminal Intent: Verbrechen im Visier	May 9 th	8.15 p.m.	1.43
37000	none	Vox	Das perfekte Dinner	May 9 th	7.00 p.m.	1.40
38000	none	RTL	RTL aktuell	May 9 th	6.45 p.m.	1.32
39000	none	RTL	Alles was zählt	May 9 th	7.05 p.m.	1.29
40000		Das Erste	Nichts ist vergessen	May 9 th	8.15 p.m.	1.24
	40010_Wagner					
	40011_Paula					
	40012_Lili					
41000	none	ProSieben	Germany's Next Topmodel	May 10 th	8.15 p.m.	2.96
42000	none	RTL	CSI: Den Tätern auf der Spur	May 10 th	9.15 p.m.	2.42
43000		RTL	Alarm für Cobra 11 - Die Autobahnpolizei	May 10 th	8.15 p.m.	2.29
	43010_Ritter					
	43011_Child1					
	43012_Child2					
44000	see 12000	RTL	Gute Zeiten, schlechte Zeiten	May 10 th	7.35 p.m.	2.00
45000		RTL	CSI: Den Tätern auf der Spur	May 10 th	10.15 p.m.	1.92
	45010_Macklin					
	45011_Janelle					
	45020_Jensen					
	45021_Nicole					
46000	none	RTL	RTL aktuell	May 10 th	6.45 p.m.	1.55
47000	none	ProSieben	TV total	May 10 th	10.40 p.m.	1.46
48000	none	Sat.1	Navy CSI	May 10 th	9.15 p.m.	1.40
49000	none	RTL	Alles was zählt	May 10 th	7.05 p.m.	1.34

50000	none	Vox	Das perfekte Dinner	May 10 th	7.00 p.m.	1.32
			Weekend			
51000		ZDF	Wetten. dass ...?	June 23 th	8.15 p.m.	3.56
	51010_Schneider					
	51011_Svenja					
	51012_Björn					
52000		ProSieben	Der Wixxer	June 24 th	8.15 p.m.	2.54
	52010_Earl					
	52011_Pommeroy					
	52012_Fitzgerald					
53000		ProSieben	Stirb langsam - Jetzt erst recht	June 24 th	10.15 p.m.	2.4
	53010_Holly					
	53011_Child1					
	53012_Child2					
54000	none	RTL	Mario Barth präsentiert: Die besten Comedians Deutschlands	June 22 nd	9.15 p.m.	2.11
55000	none	RTL	Wer wird Millionär?	June 22 nd	8.15 p.m.	1.98
56000	none	RTL	2 Fast 2 Furious	June 24 th	8.15 p.m.	1.97
57000	none	RTL	Let's dance	June 23 th	9.15 p.m.	1.76
58000		Das Erste	Tatort: Tödliche Habgier	June 24 th	8.15 p.m.	1.68
	58010_Borovski					
	58011_Sonja					
59000	see 12000	RTL	Gute Zeiten, schlechte Zeiten	June 22 th	7.35 p.m.	1.60
60000	none	Sat.1	Navy CSI	June 24 th	8.15 p.m.	1.57
			Special feature week (top ten most watched)			
1000		Das Erste	Tatort: Das namenlose Mädchen	April 15 th	8.15 p.m.	2.23
	1010_Mende					
	1011_Mika					
	1012_Frederik					
	1020_Student					
	1021_Baby					
2000		Das Erste	Die andere Hälfte des Glücks	April 18 th	8.15 p.m.	1.25

	2010_Weber					
	2011_Tim					
3000		Das Erste	Frag' doch mal die Maus	April 14 th	8.15 p.m.	1.17
	3010_Neubauer					
	3011_Lambert					
	3020_Family2					
	3021_Franzi					
	3022_Brother					
4000		Das Erste	Das Geheimnis meiner Schwester	April 20 th	8.15 p.m.	0.95
	4010_Antonia					
	4011_Lisa					
5000		Das Erste	Star Quiz	April 19 th	8.15. p.m.	0.87
	5010_Pilawa					
	5011_Son					
6000		Das Erste	Was Hänschen nicht lernt	April 16 th	9.00 p.m.	0.71
	6010_Birgit					
	6011_Nicholas					
	6012_Brother					
	6020_Family2					
	6021_Mehmet					
	6030_Martina					
	6031_Denise					
	6032_Child2					
	6033_Child3					
	6040_Stephanie					
	6041_Jamal					
	6042_Elias					
7000		Das Erste	Christiansen	April 15 th	9.45 p.m.	0.7
	7010_Deluxe					
	7011_Child1					
	7020_Joop					
	7021_Child1					
	7030_Liminski					
	7031_Child1					

8000		Das Erste	Ich stelle mich	April 18 th	9.45. p.m.	0.48
	8010_Svantje					
	8011_Child1					
	8012_Child2					
	8013_Child3					
	8020_Carol					
	8021_Child1					
	8030_Mehrkling					
	8031_Child1					
	8032_Child2					
	8040_Wehnert					
	8041_Child1					
	8042_Child2					
	8043_Child3					
	8050_Seifert					
	8051_Child1					
9000	none	Das Erste	Das Wort zum Sonntag	April 21 st	10.50 p.m.	0.45
10000		Das Erste	Beckmann	April 16 th	10.45 p.m.	0.33
	10010_Meisner					
	10011_Kardinal					
	10012_Brother2					
	10013_Brother3					
	10014_Brother4					

All other programmes from the special feature week (sorted by viewers 14 to 49 years)

	Channel	Title	Date (all 2007)	Start	Viewers (million) aged 14 to 49
	Das Erste	Menschen bei Maischberger	April, 17 th	10.45 p.m.	0,33
		Engelchen, flieg	April, 20 th	11.30 p.m.	0,26
		Kinder, arm, deutsch: Mama, sind wir arm?	April 19 th	0.00 a.m..	0,25
		W wie Wissen	April 15 th	5.00 p.m	0,23
		Leben - Lieben -Kinderkriegen. Wer, wenn nicht wir? Wann, wenn nicht jetzt?	April 18 th	11.15 p.m.	0,19
		Eine Mutter für Anna	April 14 th	2.30 p.m.	0,17
		ARD Ratgeber Bauen	April 15 th	4.30 p.m.	0,17
		Sportschau live: U 15 Deutschland - Schweiz	April, 20 th	10.03 a.m.	0,15
		Europamagazin. Beitrag: Defizite in der britischen Kinderpolitik.	April, 14 th	4.40 p.m.	0,14
		Tattoo Mum - Eine magische Mutter	April, 21 st	12.03 p.m.	0,14
		Wunschzeit! Wünsche werden wahr	April, 15 th	10.04 a.m.	0,13
		Ich habe keine Angst	April 15 th	11.30 p.m.	0,13
		ARD-Morgenmagazin	April, 17 th	5.30 a.m.	0,13
		Fortsetzung folgt. Mirellas Buch - Kinder haben Rechte	April, 14 th	10.30 a.m.	0,12
		Tigerenten Club	April, 15 th	8.35 a.m.	0,12
		Schule der Toleranz	April, 15 th	1.15 p.m.	0,12
		ARD-Buffer	April, 18 th	12.15 p.m.	0,12
		ARD-Morgenmagazin	April, 18 th	5.30 a.m.	0,11
		Liebe mich, wenn Du Dich traust	April, 18 th	12.20 a.m.	0,11
		ARD-Morgenmagazin	April, 19 th	5.30 a.m.	0,1
		ARD-Buffer	April, 19 th	12.15 p.m.	0,1
		ARD-Morgenmagazin	April, 20 th	5.30 a.m.	0,1
		ARD-Morgenmagazin	April, 16 th	5.30 a.m.	0,09
		ARD-Buffer	April, 17 th	12.15 p.m.	0,09
		neuneinhalb	April, 21 st	9.50 a.m.	0,09
		Fortsetzung folgt. Theater im Wedding	April, 21 st	10.30 a.m.	0,09

		La Boum - Die Fete	April, 16 th	1.25 a.m.	0,08
		ARD-Buffer	April, 20 th	12.15 p.m.	0,08
		La Boum II - Die Fete geht weiter	April, 16 th	3.15 a.m.	0,07
		Tigerenten Club	April, 14 th	6.35 a.m.	0,06
		ARD-Buffer	April, 16 th	12.15 p.m.	0,06
		Der Junge vom schwarzen Fluss	April, 17 th	2.05 a.m.	0,06
		Tigerenten Club	April, 21 st	6.35 a.m.	0,05
		Mit Kindern in die Zukunft gehen: Ökumenischer Gottesdienst	April, 21 th	11.00 a.m.	0,03

VIII. Appendix C: Result tables programme group: Special feature week / high-rating programmes

Table C. 1
Case Processing Summary

Case Processing Summary						
	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Cat1NumberChildrenRecoded * Cat97ProgrammeGroup	74	100,0%	0	,0%	74	100,0%

Table C. 2
Category 1: Number of children

Cat1NumberOfChildrenRecoded * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat1NumberOfChildren Recoded	one child	Count	12	9	21
		Expected Count	9,4	11,6	21,0
		% of Total	16,2%	12,2%	28,4%
		Std. Residual	,9	-,8	
	two children	Count	8	18	26
		Expected Count	11,6	14,4	26,0
		% of Total	10,8%	24,3%	35,1%
		Std. Residual	-1,1	,9	
	three and four children	Count	13	4	17
		Expected Count	7,6	9,4	17,0
		% of Total	17,6%	5,4%	23,0%
		Std. Residual	2,0	-1,8	
	five children	Count	0	10	10
		Expected Count	4,5	5,5	10,0
		% of Total	,0%	13,5%	13,5%
		Std. Residual	-2,1	1,9	
Total	Count		33	41	74
	Expected Count		33,0	41,0	74,0
	% of Total		44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	18,389 ^a	3	,000
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 1 cells (12,5%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4,05.

Due to too small expected values, the following changes to the original categories have been made: *combination of “three children” and “four children” to one single subcategory “three and four children”.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. These are

subcategory 1= no children, exclude broadcast

subcategory 7= more than five children

subcategory 77= other

Table C. 3
Category 2: Age of children

Cat2AgeOfChildrenRecoded * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat2AgeOfChildren Recoded	baby up to two years*	Count	1	5	6
		Expected	2,7	3,3	6,0
		Count			
		% of Total	1,4%	6,8%	8,1%
		Std. Residual	-1,0	,9	
	child 3-5 years	Count	7	4	11
		Expected	4,9	6,1	11,0
		Count			
		% of Total	9,5%	5,4%	14,9%
		Std. Residual	,9	-,8	
	child 6-10 years	Count	11	12	23
		Expected	10,3	12,7	23,0
		Count			
		% of Total	14,9%	16,2%	31,1%
		Std. Residual	,2	-,2	
	child 11-18 years**	Count	7	18	25
		Expected	11,1	13,9	25,0
		Count			
		% of Total	9,5%	24,3%	33,8%

	Std. Residual	-1,2	1,1	
not applicable	Count	7	2	9
	Expected	4,0	5,0	9,0
	Count			
	% of Total	9,5%	2,7%	12,2%
	Std. Residual	1,5	-1,3	
Total	Count	33	41	74
	Expected	33,0	41,0	74,0
	Count			
	% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	12.233 ^a	4	,007
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 2 cells (25,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2,43.

Due to too small expected values, the following changes to the original categories have been made:

*combination of “baby (younger than about 12 months)” and “child aged 1-2 years” to one single subcategory “baby up to 2 years”.

** combination of “child aged 11-15 years” and “child aged 16-18 years” to one single subcategory “child 11-18 years”.

Table C. 4
Category 3: Biological parents

Cat3BioParentsOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat3BioParents Original	all the same biological parents	Count	10	23	33
		Expected Count	14,7	18,3	33,0
		% of Total	13,5%	31,1%	44,6%
		Std. Residual	-1,2	1,1	
	not all the same biological parents	Count	0	5	5
		Expected Count	2,2	2,8	5,0
		% of Total	,0%	6,8%	6,8%
		Std. Residual	-1,5	1,3	
	not recognisable	Count	8	4	12
		Expected Count	5,4	6,6	12,0
		% of Total	10,8%	5,4%	16,2%
		Std. Residual	1,1	-1,0	
	not applicable	Count	15	9	24
		Expected Count	10,7	13,3	24,0
		% of Total	20,3%	12,2%	32,4%
		Std. Residual	1,3	-1,2	
Total	Count		33	41	74
	Expected Count		33,0	41,0	74,0
	% of Total		44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	12,233 ^a	3	,007
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 2 cells (25,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2,23.

Table C. 5
Category 4: Marital status of the parents

Cat4MaritalStatusRecoded * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat4MaritalStatus Recoded	married, living together	Count	11	11	22
		Expected Count	9,8	12,2	22,0
		% of Total	14,9%	14,9%	29,7%
		Std. Residual	,4	-,3	
	not married, living together	Count	0	10	10
		Expected Count	4,5	5,5	10,0
		% of Total	,0%	13,5%	13,5%
		Std. Residual	-2,1	1,9	
	formerly married, now divorced	Count	0	7	7
		Expected Count	3,1	3,9	7,0
		% of Total	,0%	9,5%	9,5%
		Std. Residual	-1,8	1,6	
	widowed, now single*	Count	6	2	8
		Expected Count	3,6	4,4	8,0
		% of Total	8,1%	2,7%	10,8%
		Std. Residual	1,3	-1,2	
	married or not married, living separately**	Count	1	2	3
		Expected Count	1,3	1,7	3,0
		% of Total	1,4%	2,7%	4,1%

	other and marital status not recognisable**	Std. Residual	-,3	,3	
		Count	13	9	22
		Expected Count	9,8	12,2	22,0
		% of Total	17,6%	12,2%	29,7%
	not applicable	Std. Residual	1,0	-,9	
		Count	2	0	2
		Expected Count	,9	1,1	2,0
		% of Total	2,7%	,0%	2,7%
Total			Std. Residual	1,2	-1,1
			Count	33	41
			Expected Count	33,0	41,0
		% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	21,446 ^a	6	,002
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 9 cells (**64,3%**) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,89.

Due to too small expected values, the following changes to the original categories have been made:

*combination of “formerly married, father is widowed, now single” and “formerly married, mother is widowed, now single” to one single subcategory “widowed, now single”.

**combination of “married, living separately” and “not married, living separately” to one single subcategory “married or not married, living separately”.

***combination of “other” and “marital status not recognisable” to one single subcategory “other and marital status not recognisable”.

Table C. 6
Category 5: Family composition

Cat5FamilyCompRecoded * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat5FamilyComp Recoded	single mother	Count	9	3	12
		Expected Count	5,4	6,6	12,0
		% of Total	12,2%	4,1%	16,2%
		Std. Residual	1,6	-1,4	
	single father	Count	0	4	4
		Expected Count	1,8	2,2	4,0
		% of Total	,0%	5,4%	5,4%
		Std. Residual	-1,3	1,2	
	parents with child/children	Count	19	17	36
		Expected Count	16,1	19,9	36,0
		% of Total	25,7%	23,0%	48,6%
		Std. Residual	,7	-,7	
	multigenerational family	Count	0	11	11
		Expected Count	4,9	6,1	11,0
		% of Total	,0%	14,9%	14,9%
		Std. Residual	-2,2	2,0	
	other and family size not recognisable	Count	3	6	9
		Expected Count	4,0	5,0	9,0
		% of Total	4,1%	8,1%	12,2%
		Std. Residual	-,5	,5	

not applicable	Count	2	0	2
	Expected Count	,9	1,1	2,0
	% of Total	2,7%	,0%	2,7%
	Std. Residual	1,2	-1,1	
Total	Count	33	41	74
	Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0
	% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	20,486 ^a	5	,001
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 7 cells (**58,3%**) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,89.

Due to too small expected values, the following changes to the original categories have been made:

*combination of “other” and “family size not recognisable” to one single subcategory “other and family composition not recognisable”.

Table C. 7
Category 6: Gender distribution

Cat6GenderDistributionOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation					
			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat6GenderDistribution Original	heterosexual partners	Count	19	29	48
		Expected Count	21,4	26,6	48,0
		% of Total	25,7%	39,2%	64,9%
		Std. Residual	-,5	,5	
	not recognisable	Count	2	1	3
		Expected Count	1,3	1,7	3,0
		% of Total	2,7%	1,4%	4,1%
		Std. Residual	,6	-,5	
	not applicable	Count	12	11	23
		Expected Count	10,3	12,7	23,0
		% of Total	16,2%	14,9%	31,1%
		Std. Residual	,5	-,5	
Total	Count	33	41	74	
	Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0	
	% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%	

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2- sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1,614 ^a	2	,446

N of Valid Cases	74	
------------------	----	--

a. 2 cells (**33,3%**) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1,34.

Values that were never coded are not listed. These are
subcategory 2= homosexual parents, female
subcategory 3= homosexual parents, male

Table C. 8
Category 7: Personal situation

Cat7PersonalSituationRecoded * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat7PersonalSituation Recoded	child is mainly living with both parents	Count	19	17	36
		Expected Count	16,1	19,9	36,0
		% of Total	25,7%	23,0%	48,6%
		Std. Residual	,7	-,7	
	child is mainly living with the mother	Count	9	3	12
		Expected Count	5,4	6,6	12,0
		% of Total	12,2%	4,1%	16,2%
		Std. Residual	1,6	-1,4	
	child is mainly living with the father	Count	0	4	4
		Expected Count	1,8	2,2	4,0
		% of Total	,0%	5,4%	5,4%
		Std. Residual	-1,3	1,2	
	child is mainly living elsewhere, other or not recognisable	Count	3	17	20
		Expected Count	8,9	11,1	20,0
		% of Total	4,1%	23,0%	27,0%
		Std. Residual	-2,0	1,8	
	not applicable	Count	2	0	2
		Expected Count	,9	1,1	2,0
		% of Total	2,7%	,0%	2,7%
		Std. Residual	1,2	-1,1	

Total	Count	33	41	74
	Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0
	% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	18,260 ^a	4	,001
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 4 cells (40,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,89.

Due to too small expected values, the following changes to the original categories have been made:

*combination of "child is mainly living elsewhere, other" and "not recognisable where the child is mainly living" to one single subcategory "child is mainly living elsewhere, other or not recognisable".

Values that were never coded are not listed. These are

subcategory 4= child shares her time to equal amounts with both parents taking turns

subcategory 5= child is mainly living with the grandparents or other relatives

subcategory 6= child is mainly living in a children's home

Table C. 9
Category 8: Parenting style

Cat8ParentingStyleRecoded * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation					
			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat8ParentingStyle Recoded	authoritarian	Count	1	4	5
		Expected Count	2,2	2,8	5,0
		% of Total	1,4%	5,4%	6,8%
		Std. Residual	-,8	,7	
	democratic	Count	7	4	11
		Expected Count	4,9	6,1	11,0
		% of Total	9,5%	5,4%	14,9%
		Std. Residual	,9	-,8	
	other (recoded)	Count	10	28	38
		Expected Count	16,9	21,1	38,0
		% of Total	13,5%	37,8%	51,4%
		Std. Residual	-1,7	1,5	
	not applicable	Count	15	5	20
		Expected Count	8,9	11,1	20,0
		% of Total	20,3%	6,8%	27,0%
		Std. Residual	2,0	-1,8	
Total	Count	33	41	74	
	Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0	
	% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	15,460 ^a	3	,001
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 3 cells (**37,5%**) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2,23.

Due to too small expected values, the following changes to the original categories have been made:

*combination of "laisser-faire parenting style", "no recognisable parenting style" and "no dominant parenting style" to one single subcategory "other".

Values that were never coded are not listed. These are
subcategory 5= negating

Table C. 10

Category 9: Persons involved in parenting

Cat9ParentingPersonsOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat9ParentingPersons Original	mother	Count	9	6	15
		Expected Count	6,7	8,3	15,0
		% of Total	12,2%	8,1%	20,3%
		Std. Residual	,9	-,8	
	father	Count	0	6	6
		Expected Count	2,7	3,3	6,0
		% of Total	,0%	8,1%	8,1%
		Std. Residual	-1,6	1,5	
	mother and father	Count	19	23	42
		Expected Count	18,7	23,3	42,0
		% of Total	25,7%	31,1%	56,8%
		Std. Residual	,1	-,1	
	not recognisable	Count	2	6	8
		Expected Count	3,6	4,4	8,0
		% of Total	2,7%	8,1%	10,8%
		Std. Residual	-,8	,7	
	not applicable	Count	3	0	3
		Expected Count	1,3	1,7	3,0
		% of Total	4,1%	,0%	4,1%
		Std. Residual	1,4	-1,3	

Total	Count	33	41	74
	Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0
	% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	11,248 ^a	4	,024
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 6 cells (**60,0%**) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1,34.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. These are
subcategory 4= other relatives
subcategory 77= other persons

Table C. 11
Category 10: Friends and relatives

Cat10FriendsRecoded * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat10Friends Recoded	yes	Count	2	28	30
		Expected Count	13,4	16,6	30,0
		% of Total	2,7%	37,8%	40,5%
		Std. Residual	-3,1	2,8	
	not recognisable	Count	16	12	28
		Expected Count	12,5	15,5	28,0
		% of Total	21,6%	16,2%	37,8%
		Std. Residual	1,0	-,9	
	not applicable	Count	15	1	16
		Expected Count	7,1	8,9	16,0
		% of Total	20,3%	1,4%	21,6%
		Std. Residual	2,9	-2,6	
Total	Count	33	41	74	
	Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0	
	% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2- sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	34,898 ^a	2	,000

N of Valid Cases	74	
------------------	----	--

a. 0 cells (,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 7,14.

Due to too small expected values, the following changes to the original categories have been made:
 *combination of “yes, but only the children” and “yes, all” to one single subcategory “yes”.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. These are
 subcategory 1= no
 subcategory 2= only father
 subcategory 3=only mother

Table C. 12
Category 11: Migration background

Cat11MigrationRecoded * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat11Migration Recoded	without a migration background	Count	23	34	57
		Expected Count	25,4	31,6	57,0
		% of Total	31,1%	45,9%	77,0%
		Std. Residual	-,5	,4	
	with a migration background	Count	2	0	2
		Expected Count	,9	1,1	2,0
		% of Total	2,7%	,0%	2,7%
		Std. Residual	1,2	-1,1	
	other	Count	2	0	2
		Expected Count	,9	1,1	2,0
		% of Total	2,7%	,0%	2,7%
		Std. Residual	1,2	-1,1	
	not recognisable	Count	3	7	10
		Expected Count	4,5	5,5	10,0
		% of Total	4,1%	9,5%	13,5%
		Std. Residual	-,7	,6	
	not applicable	Count	3	0	3
		Expected Count	1,3	1,7	3,0
		% of Total	4,1%	,0%	4,1%

	Std. Residual	1,4	-1,3	
Total	Count	33	41	74
	Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0
	% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	9,975 ^a	4	,041
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 7 cells (**70,0%**) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,89.

Due to too small expected values, the following changes to the original categories have been made:

*combination of “with a migration background, not (yet) successfully integrated” and “with a migration background, unclear integration status” to one single subcategory “with a migration background”.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. This is subcategory 2= successfully integrated

Table C. 13
Category 12: Location of broadcast

Cat12LocationRecoded * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat12Location Recoded	East/new federal states	Count	0	1	1
		Expected Count	,4	,6	1,0
		% of Total	,0%	1,4%	1,4%
		Std. Residual	-,7	,6	
	West/old federal states and Berlin	Count	20	18	38
		Expected Count	16,9	21,1	38,0
		% of Total	27,0%	24,3%	51,4%
		Std. Residual	,7	-,7	
	other or not recognisable	Count	5	22	27
		Expected Count	12,0	15,0	27,0
		% of Total	6,8%	29,7%	36,5%
		Std. Residual	-2,0	1,8	
	not applicable	Count	8	0	8
		Expected Count	3,6	4,4	8,0
		% of Total	10,8%	,0%	10,8%
		Std. Residual	2,3	-2,1	
Total	Count		33	41	74
	Expected Count		33,0	41,0	74,0
	% of Total		44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	19,168 ^a	3	,000
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 4 cells (**50,0%**) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,45.

Due to too small expected values, the following changes to the original categories have been made:
 *combination of "other" and "not recognisable" to one single subcategory "other or not recognisable".

Table C. 14
Category 13: City of residence

Cat13CityOfResidenceOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation					
			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat13CityOfResidence Original	rural area, village	Count	7	4	11
		Expected Count	4,9	6,1	11,0
		% of Total	9,5%	5,4%	14,9%
		Std. Residual	,9	-,8	
	town	Count	7	0	7
		Expected Count	3,1	3,9	7,0
		% of Total	9,5%	,0%	9,5%
		Std. Residual	2,2	-2,0	
	city	Count	8	25	33
		Expected Count	14,7	18,3	33,0
		% of Total	10,8%	33,8%	44,6%
		Std. Residual	-1,8	1,6	
	not recognisable	Count	7	11	18
		Expected Count	8,0	10,0	18,0
		% of Total	9,5%	14,9%	24,3%
		Std. Residual	-,4	,3	
	not applicable	Count	4	1	5
		Expected Count	2,2	2,8	5,0
		% of Total	5,4%	1,4%	6,8%

	Std. Residual	1,2	-1,1	
Total	Count	33	41	74
	Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0
	% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	18,617 ^a	4	,001
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 5 cells (**50,0%**) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2,23.

Table C. 15
Category 14: Type of residence 1, single

Cat14TypeResidence1Recoded * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation					
			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat14TypeResidence1 Recoded	flat*	Count	3	14	17
		Expected Count	7,6	9,4	17,0
		% of Total	4,1%	18,9%	23,0%
		Std. Residual	-1,7	1,5	
	single family house**	Count	5	17	22
		Expected Count	9,8	12,2	22,0
		% of Total	6,8%	23,0%	29,7%
		Std. Residual	-1,5	1,4	
	other	Count	1	0	1
		Expected Count	,4	,6	1,0
		% of Total	1,4%	,0%	1,4%
		Std. Residual	,8	-,7	
	not recognisable	Count	8	3	11
		Expected Count	4,9	6,1	11,0
		% of Total	10,8%	4,1%	14,9%
		Std. Residual	1,4	-1,3	
	not applicable	Count	16	7	23
		Expected Count	10,3	12,7	23,0
		% of Total	21,6%	9,5%	31,1%

	Std. Residual	1,8	-1,6	
Total	Count	33	41	74
	Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0
	% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	19,824 ^a	4	,001
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 3 cells (**30,0%**) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,45.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. These are
subcategory 3= apartment, loft
subcategory 4= terraced house

Due to too small expected values, the following changes to the original categories have been made:

*combination of “block of flats” and “flat in multi-family house” to one single subcategory “flat” and

**combination of “single-family detached house” and “large estate, villa” to one single subcategory “single family house”.

Table C. 16

Category 15: Type of residence 2, multiple

None of the families shown had multiple residences.

Table C. 17
Category 16: Type of atmosphere 1, single

Cat16Atmo1Original * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation					
			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat16Atmo1 Original	poor, simple	Count	0	7	7
		Expected Count	3,1	3,9	7,0
		% of Total	,0%	9,5%	9,5%
		Std. Residual	-1,8	1,6	
	middle-class	Count	12	22	34
		Expected Count	15,2	18,8	34,0
		% of Total	16,2%	29,7%	45,9%
		Std. Residual	-,8	,7	
	upmarket, luxurious	Count	0	2	2
		Expected Count	,9	1,1	2,0
		% of Total	,0%	2,7%	2,7%
		Std. Residual	-,9	,8	
	not recognisable	Count	5	3	8
		Expected Count	3,6	4,4	8,0
		% of Total	6,8%	4,1%	10,8%
		Std. Residual	,8	-,7	
	not applicable	Count	16	7	23
		Expected Count	10,3	12,7	23,0
		% of Total	21,6%	9,5%	31,1%

	Std. Residual	1,8	-1,6	
Total	Count	33	41	74
	Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0
	% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	15,277 ^a	4	,004
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 6 cells (**60,0%**) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,89.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. These are
subcategory 4= alternative
subcategory 77=other

Table C. 18
Category 17: Children's bedroom 1

Cat17ChildBedroom1Original * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation					
			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat17ChildBedroom1 Original	yes	Count	2	7	9
		Expected Count	4,0	5,0	9,0
		% of Total	2,7%	9,5%	12,2%
		Std. Residual	-1,0	,9	
	no, not all	Count	0	10	10
		Expected Count	4,5	5,5	10,0
		% of Total	,0%	13,5%	13,5%
		Std. Residual	-2,1	1,9	
	not recognisable	Count	15	17	32
		Expected Count	14,3	17,7	32,0
		% of Total	20,3%	23,0%	43,2%
		Std. Residual	,2	-,2	
	not applicable	Count	16	7	23
		Expected Count	10,3	12,7	23,0
		% of Total	21,6%	9,5%	31,1%
		Std. Residual	1,8	-1,6	
Total	Count		33	41	74
	Expected Count		33,0	41,0	74,0
	% of Total		44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	15,744 ^a	3	,001
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 3 cells (**37,5%**) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4,01.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. These are
subcategory 2= no, none
subcategory 77=other

Table C. 19

Category 18: Furniture, atmosphere in multiple or least luxurious

Obsolete, because none of the families shown had multiple residences.

Table C. 20

Category 19: Children's bedroom in multiple residence

Obsolete, because none of the families shown had multiple residences.

Table C. 21
Category 20: Car, single

Cat20Car1Recoded * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat20Car1 Recoded	used car, rust bucket	Count	3	5	8
		Expected Count	3,6	4,4	8,0
		% of Total	4,1%	6,8%	10,8%
		Std. Residual	-,3	,3	
	medium-sized vehicle	Count	0	2	2
		Expected Count	,9	1,1	2,0
		% of Total	,0%	2,7%	2,7%
		Std. Residual	-,9	,8	
	van	Count	0	4	4
		Expected Count	1,8	2,2	4,0
		% of Total	,0%	5,4%	5,4%
		Std. Residual	-1,3	1,2	
	commercial vehicle, utility vehicle	Count	1	0	1
		Expected Count	,4	,6	1,0
		% of Total	1,4%	,0%	1,4%
		Std. Residual	,8	-,7	
	not recognisable	Count	13	25	38
		Expected Count	16,9	21,1	38,0

not applicable	% of Total	17,6%	33,8%	51,4%
	Std. Residual	-1,0	,9	
	Count	16	5	21
	Expected Count	9,4	11,6	21,0
	% of Total	21,6%	6,8%	28,4%
Total	Std. Residual	2,2	-1,9	
	Count	33	41	74
	Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0
	% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	16,378 ^a	5	,006
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 8 cells (66,7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,45.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. These are

subcategory 1= no car

subcategory 3= small family car

subcategory 6= executive car/luxury car/SUV

subcategory 7= limousine with driver

subcategory 8= sports car, two-seater

subcategory 9= classic car, veteran car

subcategory 77=other

Due to too small expected values, the following changes to the original categories have been made:

*combination of "not recognisable whether the family has any car" and "not recognisable which car the family has" to one single subcategory "not recognisable".

Table C. 22
Category 21: Car, multiple

Obsolete, because for 71 out of 74 children, the family did not own a second car.

Table C. 23

Category 22.1: Gainful employment, partner 1 (mother)

Cat22.1EmployPar1MotherOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat22.1EmployPar1Mother Original	currently gainfully employed	Count	12	6	18
		Expected Count	8,0	10,0	18,0
		% of Total	16,2%	8,1%	24,3%
		Std. Residual	1,4	-1,3	
	currently not gainfully employed	Count	13	18	31
		Expected Count	13,8	17,2	31,0
		% of Total	17,6%	24,3%	41,9%
		Std. Residual	-,2	,2	
	not recognisable	Count	5	13	18
		Expected Count	8,0	10,0	18,0
		% of Total	6,8%	17,6%	24,3%
		Std. Residual	-1,1	1,0	
	not applicable	Count	3	4	7
		Expected Count	3,1	3,9	7,0
		% of Total	4,1%	5,4%	9,5%
		Std. Residual	-,1	,1	
Total	Count		33	41	74
	Expected Count		33,0	41,0	74,0
	% of Total		44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5,707 ^a	3	,127
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 2 cells (**25,0%**) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3,12.

Table C. 24
Category 22.2: Gainful employment, partner 2 (father)

Cat22.2EmployPar2FatherOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature	high-rating	
			week	programmes	
Cat22.2EmployPar2Father Original	currently gainfully employed	Count	14	32	46
		Expected Count	20,5	25,5	46,0
		% of Total	18,9%	43,2%	62,2%
		Std. Residual	-1,4	1,3	
	not recognisable	Count	7	4	11
		Expected Count	4,9	6,1	11,0
		% of Total	9,5%	5,4%	14,9%
		Std. Residual	,9	-,8	
	not applicable	Count	12	5	17
		Expected Count	7,6	9,4	17,0
		% of Total	16,2%	6,8%	23,0%
		Std. Residual	1,6	-1,4	
Total	Count	33	41	74	
	Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0	
	% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	9,996 ^a	2	,007
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 1 cells (16,7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4,91.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. This is subcategory 2= not gainfully employed

Table C. 25

Category 23.1: Type of occupation, partner 1 (mother)

Cat23.1TypeOccupPar1MotherOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat23.1TypeOccupPar1MotherOriginal	housewife / house husband	Count	13	18	31
		Expected Count	13,8	17,2	31,0
		% of Total	17,6%	24,3%	41,9%
		Std. Residual	-,2	,2	
	white-collar worker	Count	5	3	8
		Expected Count	3,6	4,4	8,0
		% of Total	6,8%	4,1%	10,8%
		Std. Residual	,8	-,7	
	self-employed	Count	5	0	5
		Expected Count	2,2	2,8	5,0
		% of Total	6,8%	,0%	6,8%
		Std. Residual	1,9	-1,7	
	other	Count	1	1	2
		Expected Count	,9	1,1	2,0
		% of Total	1,4%	1,4%	2,7%
		Std. Residual	,1	-,1	
	not recognisable	Count	6	15	21
		Expected Count	9,4	11,6	21,0
		% of Total	8,1%	20,3%	28,4%
		Std. Residual	-1,1	1,0	

not applicable	Count	3	4	7
	Expected Count	3,1	3,9	7,0
	% of Total	4,1%	5,4%	9,5%
	Std. Residual	-,1	,1	
Total	Count	33	41	74
	Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0
	% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	9,553 ^a	5	,089
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 8 cells (**66,7%**) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,89.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. These are

subcategory 1= pupil

subcategory 2= apprentice

subcategory 3= student

subcategory 5= blue collar worker

subcategory 7= civil servant

subcategory 9= pensioner

Table C. 26

Category 23.2: Type of occupation, partner 2 (father)

Cat23.2TypeOccpPar2FatherOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat23.2TypeOccpPar2Father Original	white-collar worker	Count	7	22	29
		Expected Count	12,9	16,1	29,0
		% of Total	9,5%	29,7%	39,2%
		Std. Residual	-1,6	1,5	
	civil servant	Count	2	2	4
		Expected Count	1,8	2,2	4,0
		% of Total	2,7%	2,7%	5,4%
		Std. Residual	,2	-,1	
	self-employed	Count	2	3	5
		Expected Count	2,2	2,8	5,0
		% of Total	2,7%	4,1%	6,8%
		Std. Residual	-,2	,1	
	other	Count	0	4	4
		Expected Count	1,8	2,2	4,0
		% of Total	,0%	5,4%	5,4%
		Std. Residual	-1,3	1,2	
	not recognisable	Count	10	5	15
		Expected Count	6,7	8,3	15,0
		% of Total	13,5%	6,8%	20,3%

not applicable	Std. Residual	1,3	-1,1	
	Count	12	5	17
	Expected Count	7,6	9,4	17,0
	% of Total	16,2%	6,8%	23,0%
	Std. Residual	1,6	-1,4	
Total	Count	33	41	74
	Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0
	% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	15,828 ^a	5	,007
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 6 cells (50,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1,78.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. These are

subcategory 1= pupil

subcategory 2= apprentice

subcategory 3= student

subcategory 5= blue collar worker

subcategory 9= pensioner

Table C. 27

Category 24.1: Position at work, partner 1 (mother)

Cat24.1PositionPar1MotherOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat24.1PositionPar1Mother Original	middle position	Count	4	0	4
		Expected Count	1,8	2,2	4,0
		% of Total	5,4%	,0%	5,4%
		Std. Residual	1,7	-1,5	
	executive	Count	5	1	6
		Expected Count	2,7	3,3	6,0
		% of Total	6,8%	1,4%	8,1%
		Std. Residual	1,4	-1,3	
	other	Count	1	0	1
		Expected Count	,4	,6	1,0
		% of Total	1,4%	,0%	1,4%
		Std. Residual	,8	-,7	
	not recognisable	Count	5	16	21
		Expected Count	9,4	11,6	21,0
		% of Total	6,8%	21,6%	28,4%
		Std. Residual	-1,4	1,3	
	not applicable	Count	18	24	42
		Expected Count	18,7	23,3	42,0
		% of Total	24,3%	32,4%	56,8%
		Std. Residual	-,2	,2	

Total	Count	33	41	74
	Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0
	% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	13,580 ^a	4	,009
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 6 cells (60,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,45.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. This is subcategory 1= lower position

Table C. 28

Category 24.2: Position at work, partner 2 (father)

Cat24.2PostitionPar2FatherOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat24.2PostitionPar2Father Original	lower position	Count	0	7	7
		Expected Count	3,1	3,9	7,0
		% of Total	,0%	9,5%	9,5%
		Std. Residual	-1,8	1,6	
	middle position	Count	0	4	4
		Expected Count	1,8	2,2	4,0
		% of Total	,0%	5,4%	5,4%
		Std. Residual	-1,3	1,2	
	executive	Count	1	5	6
		Expected Count	2,7	3,3	6,0
		% of Total	1,4%	6,8%	8,1%
		Std. Residual	-1,0	,9	
	other	Count	0	2	2
		Expected Count	,9	1,1	2,0
		% of Total	,0%	2,7%	2,7%
		Std. Residual	-,9	,8	
	not recognisable	Count	20	18	38
		Expected Count	16,9	21,1	38,0
		% of Total	27,0%	24,3%	51,4%
		Std. Residual	,7	-,7	

not applicable	Count	12	5	17
	Expected Count	7,6	9,4	17,0
	% of Total	16,2%	6,8%	23,0%
	Std. Residual	1,6	-1,4	
Total	Count	33	41	74
	Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0
	% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	18,000 ^a	5	,003
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 8 cells (66,7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,89.

Table C. 29

Category 25.1: Level of formal education, partner 1 (mother)

Cat25.1EducPar1MotherOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat25.1EducPar1Mother Original	none or low level of formal education	Count	2	0	2
		Expected Count	,9	1,1	2,0
		% of Total	2,7%	,0%	2,7%
		Std. Residual	1,2	-1,1	
	average level of formal education	Count	1	2	3
		Expected Count	1,3	1,7	3,0
		% of Total	1,4%	2,7%	4,1%
		Std. Residual	-,3	,3	
	high level of formal education	Count	4	2	6
		Expected Count	2,7	3,3	6,0
		% of Total	5,4%	2,7%	8,1%
		Std. Residual	,8	-,7	
	not recognisable	Count	19	31	50
		Expected Count	22,3	27,7	50,0
		% of Total	25,7%	41,9%	67,6%
		Std. Residual	-,7	,6	
	not applicable	Count	7	6	13
		Expected Count	5,8	7,2	13,0
		% of Total	9,5%	8,1%	17,6%
		Std. Residual	,5	-,4	

Total	Count	33	41	74
	Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0
	% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5,152 ^a	4	,272
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 6 cells (60,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,89.

Table C. 30

Category 25.2: Level of formal education, partner 2 (father)

Cat25.2EducPar2FatherOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat25.2EducPar2Father Original	average level of formal education	Count	2	7	9
		Expected Count	4,0	5,0	9,0
		% of Total	2,7%	9,5%	12,2%
		Std. Residual	-1,0	,9	
	high level of formal education	Count	1	4	5
		Expected Count	2,2	2,8	5,0
		% of Total	1,4%	5,4%	6,8%
		Std. Residual	-,8	,7	
	not recognisable	Count	18	25	43
		Expected Count	19,2	23,8	43,0
		% of Total	24,3%	33,8%	58,1%
		Std. Residual	-,3	,2	
	not applicable	Count	12	5	17
		Expected Count	7,6	9,4	17,0
		% of Total	16,2%	6,8%	23,0%
		Std. Residual	1,6	-1,4	
Total	Count		33	41	74
	Expected Count		33,0	41,0	74,0
	% of Total		44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	7,826 ^a	3	,050
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 4 cells (50,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2,23.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. This is subcategory 1= low level of formal education

Table C. 31
Category 26: Child care

Cat26ChildCareRespOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation					
			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat26ChildCareResp Original	mother	Count	2	1	3
		Expected Count	1,3	1,7	3,0
		% of Total	2,7%	1,4%	4,1%
		Std. Residual	,6	-,5	
	mixed child care	Count	19	22	41
		Expected Count	18,3	22,7	41,0
		% of Total	25,7%	29,7%	55,4%
		Std. Residual	,2	-,2	
	not recognisable	Count	4	15	19
		Expected Count	8,5	10,5	19,0
		% of Total	5,4%	20,3%	25,7%
		Std. Residual	-1,5	1,4	
	not applicable	Count	8	3	11
		Expected Count	4,9	6,1	11,0
		% of Total	10,8%	4,1%	14,9%
		Std. Residual	1,4	-1,3	
Total	Count	33	41	74	
	Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0	
	% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	8,428 ^a	3	,038
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 3 cells (**37,5%**) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1,34.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. These are

subcategory 1= father

subcategory 3= father and mother equally

subcategory 4= external day-care mother

subcategory 5= external pedagogical institution

subcategory 7= the child's siblings

subcategory 8= grandfather

subcategory 9= grandmother

subcategory 10= nanny

Table C. 32
Category 27: Child care, organisation

Cat27ChildCareOrgaOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat27ChildCareOrga Original	father	Count	0	3	3
		Expected Count	1,3	1,7	3,0
		% of Total	,0%	4,1%	4,1%
		Std. Residual	-1,2	1,0	
	mother	Count	18	9	27
		Expected Count	12,0	15,0	27,0
		% of Total	24,3%	12,2%	36,5%
		Std. Residual	1,7	-1,5	
	both parents together	Count	1	0	1
		Expected Count	,4	,6	1,0
		% of Total	1,4%	,0%	1,4%
		Std. Residual	,8	-,7	
	not recognisable	Count	7	24	31
		Expected Count	13,8	17,2	31,0
		% of Total	9,5%	32,4%	41,9%
		Std. Residual	-1,8	1,6	
	not applicable	Count	7	5	12
		Expected Count	5,4	6,6	12,0
		% of Total	9,5%	6,8%	16,2%

	Std. Residual	,7	-,6	
Total	Count	33	41	74
	Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0
	% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	15,978 ^a	4	,003
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 4 cells (**40,0%**) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,45.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. These were
subcategory 4= parents in turn
subcategory 5= grandmother
subcategory 6= grandfather
subcategory 77= other

Table C. 33
Category 28: Organisation of homework

Cat28HomeworkOrgaOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat28HomeworkOrga Original	no	Count	1	0	1
		Expected Count	,4	,6	1,0
		% of Total	1,4%	,0%	1,4%
		Std. Residual	,8	-,7	
	mother	Count	2	0	2
		Expected Count	,9	1,1	2,0
		% of Total	2,7%	,0%	2,7%
		Std. Residual	1,2	-1,1	
	yes, other people do	Count	1	0	1
		Expected Count	,4	,6	1,0
		% of Total	1,4%	,0%	1,4%
		Std. Residual	,8	-,7	
	not recognisable	Count	11	31	42
		Expected Count	18,7	23,3	42,0
		% of Total	14,9%	41,9%	56,8%
		Std. Residual	-1,8	1,6	
	not applicable	Count	18	10	28
		Expected Count	12,5	15,5	28,0
		% of Total	24,3%	13,5%	37,8%

	Std. Residual	1,6	-1,4	
Total	Count	33	41	74
	Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0
	% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	15,121 ^a	4	,004
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 6 cells (60,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,45.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. These were

subcategory 2= father

subcategory 3= yes, the parents both do in turns

subcategory 4= yes, the siblings do

Table C. 34

Category 29.1: Discussion external child care, partner 1 (mother)

Cat29.1CareDiscuPar1MotherOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat29.1CareDiscuPar1MotherOriginal	external child care is not discussed	Count	6	26	32
		Expected Count	14,3	17,7	32,0
		% of Total	8,1%	35,1%	43,2%
		Std. Residual	-2,2	2,0	
	organisational problem	Count	1	0	1
		Expected Count	,4	,6	1,0
		% of Total	1,4%	,0%	1,4%
		Std. Residual	,8	-,7	
	educational measure	Count	2	0	2
		Expected Count	,9	1,1	2,0
		% of Total	2,7%	,0%	2,7%
		Std. Residual	1,2	-1,1	
	different way	Count	9	7	16
		Expected Count	7,1	8,9	16,0
		% of Total	12,2%	9,5%	21,6%
		Std. Residual	,7	-,6	
	not applicable	Count	15	8	23
		Expected Count	10,3	12,7	23,0
		% of Total	20,3%	10,8%	31,1%

	Std. Residual	1,5	-1,3	
Total	Count	33	41	74
	Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0
	% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	17,217 ^a	4	,002
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 4 cells (40,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,45.

Table C. 35

Category 29.2: Discussion external child care, partner 2 (father)

Cat29.2CareDiscuPar2FatherOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat29.2CareDiscuPar2Fath er Original	external child care is not discussed	Count	8	36	44
		Expected Count	19,6	24,4	44,0
		% of Total	10,8%	48,6%	59,5%
		Std. Residual	-2,6	2,4	
	organisational problem	Count	1	0	1
		Expected Count	,4	,6	1,0
		% of Total	1,4%	,0%	1,4%
		Std. Residual	,8	-,7	
	different way	Count	3	0	3
		Expected Count	1,3	1,7	3,0
		% of Total	4,1%	,0%	4,1%
		Std. Residual	1,4	-1,3	
	not applicable	Count	21	5	26
		Expected Count	11,6	14,4	26,0
		% of Total	28,4%	6,8%	35,1%
		Std. Residual	2,8	-2,5	
Total	Count		33	41	74
	Expected Count		33,0	41,0	74,0
	% of Total		44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	31,164 ^a	3	,000
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 4 cells (50,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,45.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. These are subcategory 3= educational problem

Table C. 36
Category 30: Family's leisure time organisation

Cat30LeisureOrgaOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat30LeisureOrga Original	organised by the father	Count	0	1	1
		Expected Count	,4	,6	1,0
		% of Total	,0%	1,4%	1,4%
		Std. Residual	-,7	,6	
	organised by the mother	Count	4	5	9
		Expected Count	4,0	5,0	9,0
		% of Total	5,4%	6,8%	12,2%
		Std. Residual	,0	,0	
	other	Count	1	0	1
		Expected Count	,4	,6	1,0
		% of Total	1,4%	,0%	1,4%
		Std. Residual	,8	-,7	
	not recognisable	Count	12	29	41
		Expected Count	18,3	22,7	41,0
		% of Total	16,2%	39,2%	55,4%
		Std. Residual	-1,5	1,3	
	not applicable	Count	16	6	22
		Expected Count	9,8	12,2	22,0
		% of Total	21,6%	8,1%	29,7%

	Std. Residual	2,0	-1,8	
Total	Count	33	41	74
	Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0
	% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	12,992 ^a	4	,011
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 6 cells (**60,0%**) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,45.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. These are

subcategory 3= grandfather

subcategory 4= grandmother

subcategory 5= each family member organises his/her own leisure time

subcategory 6= different family members taking turns

subcategory 7= different family members together

subcategory 8= nobody

Table C. 37
Category 31: Community service

Cat31CommunityServiceOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature	high-rating	
			week	programmes	
Cat31CommunityService Original	no	Count	17	32	49
		Expected Count	21,9	27,1	49,0
		% of Total	23,0%	43,2%	66,2%
		Std. Residual	-1,0	,9	
	yes	Count	7	4	11
		Expected Count	4,9	6,1	11,0
		% of Total	9,5%	5,4%	14,9%
		Std. Residual	,9	-,8	
	not applicable	Count	9	5	14
		Expected Count	6,2	7,8	14,0
		% of Total	12,2%	6,8%	18,9%
		Std. Residual	1,1	-1,0	
Total	Count	33	41	74	
	Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0	
	% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2- sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5,755 ^a	2	,056

N of Valid Cases	74	
------------------	----	--

a. 1 cells (16,7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4,91.

Table C. 38
Category 32: Joint activities

Cat32JointActivitiesOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat32JointActivities Original	no	Count	10	30	40
		Expected Count	17,8	22,2	40,0
		% of Total	13,5%	40,5%	54,1%
		Std. Residual	-1,9	1,7	
	yes	Count	11	6	17
		Expected Count	7,6	9,4	17,0
		% of Total	14,9%	8,1%	23,0%
		Std. Residual	1,2	-1,1	
	not applicable	Count	12	5	17
		Expected Count	7,6	9,4	17,0
		% of Total	16,2%	6,8%	23,0%
		Std. Residual	1,6	-1,4	
Total	Count	33	41	74	
	Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0	
	% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2- sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	13,648 ^a	2	,001
N of Valid Cases	74		

Cat32JointActivitiesOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat32JointActivities Original	no	Count	10	30	40
		Expected Count	17,8	22,2	40,0
		% of Total	13,5%	40,5%	54,1%
		Std. Residual	-1,9	1,7	
	yes	Count	11	6	17
		Expected Count	7,6	9,4	17,0
		% of Total	14,9%	8,1%	23,0%
		Std. Residual	1,2	-1,1	
	not applicable	Count	12	5	17
		Expected Count	7,6	9,4	17,0
		% of Total	16,2%	6,8%	23,0%
		Std. Residual	1,6	-1,4	
Total	Count	33	41	74	
	Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0	

a. 0 cells (,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 7,58.

Table C. 39
Category 33: Music, active

Cat33MusicActiveOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat33MusicActive Original	no	Count	18	36	54
		Expected Count	24,1	29,9	54,0
		% of Total	24,3%	48,6%	73,0%
		Std. Residual	-1,2	1,1	
	not applicable	Count	15	5	20
		Expected Count	8,9	11,1	20,0
		% of Total	20,3%	6,8%	27,0%
		Std. Residual	2,0	-1,8	
Total	Count		33	41	74
	Expected Count		33,0	41,0	74,0
	% of Total		44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2- sided)	Exact Sig. (2- sided)	Exact Sig. (1- sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10,255 ^a	1	,001		
Fisher's Exact Test				,002	,002
N of Valid Cases	74				

a. 0 cells (,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 8,92.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. This is
subcategory 1= yes

Table C. 40
Category 34: Music, passive

Cat34MusicPassiveOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat34MusicPassive Original	no	Count	18	36	54
		Expected Count	24,1	29,9	54,0
		% of Total	24,3%	48,6%	73,0%
		Std. Residual	-1,2	1,1	
	not applicable	Count	15	5	20
		Expected Count	8,9	11,1	20,0
		% of Total	20,3%	6,8%	27,0%
		Std. Residual	2,0	-1,8	
Total		Count	33	41	74
		Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0
		% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2- sided)	Exact Sig. (2- sided)	Exact Sig. (1- sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10,255 ^a	1	,001		
Fisher's Exact Test				,002	,002
N of Valid Cases	74				

a. 0 cells (,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 8,92.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. This is
subcategory 1= yes

Table C. 41
Category 35: Sports, active

Cat35SportsActiveOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat35SportsActive Original	no	Count	18	36	54
		Expected Count	24,1	29,9	54,0
		% of Total	24,3%	48,6%	73,0%
		Std. Residual	-1,2	1,1	
	not applicable	Count	15	5	20
		Expected Count	8,9	11,1	20,0
		% of Total	20,3%	6,8%	27,0%
		Std. Residual	2,0	-1,8	
Total	Count		33	41	74
	Expected Count		33,0	41,0	74,0
	% of Total		44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2- sided)	Exact Sig. (2- sided)	Exact Sig. (1- sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10,255 ^a	1	,001		
Fisher's Exact Test				,002	,002
N of Valid Cases	74				

a. 0 cells (,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 8,92.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. This is
subcategory 1= yes

Table C. 42
Category 36: Sports, passive

Cat36SportsPassiveOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat36SportsPassive Original	no	Count	18	36	54
		Expected Count	24,1	29,9	54,0
		% of Total	24,3%	48,6%	73,0%
		Std. Residual	-1,2	1,1	
	not applicable	Count	15	5	20
		Expected Count	8,9	11,1	20,0
		% of Total	20,3%	6,8%	27,0%
		Std. Residual	2,0	-1,8	
Total	Count		33	41	74
	Expected Count		33,0	41,0	74,0
	% of Total		44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2- sided)	Exact Sig. (2- sided)	Exact Sig. (1- sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10,255 ^a	1	,001		
Fisher's Exact Test				,002	,002
N of Valid Cases	74				

a. 0 cells (,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 8,92.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. This is
subcategory 1= yes

Table C. 43
Category 37: Theatre

Cat37TheatreOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat37Theatre Original	no	Count	18	36	54
		Expected Count	24,1	29,9	54,0
		% of Total	24,3%	48,6%	73,0%
		Std. Residual	-1,2	1,1	
	not applicable	Count	15	5	20
		Expected Count	8,9	11,1	20,0
		% of Total	20,3%	6,8%	27,0%
		Std. Residual	2,0	-1,8	
Total	Count	33	41	74	
	Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0	
	% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2- sided)	Exact Sig. (2- sided)	Exact Sig. (1- sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10,255 ^a	1	,001		
Fisher's Exact Test				,002	,002
N of Valid Cases	74				

a. 0 cells (0,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 8,92.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. This is
subcategory 1= yes

Table C. 44
Category 38: Movies

Cat38MoviesOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat38Movies Original	no	Count	18	36	54
		Expected Count	24,1	29,9	54,0
		% of Total	24,3%	48,6%	73,0%
		Std. Residual	-1,2	1,1	
	not applicable	Count	15	5	20
		Expected Count	8,9	11,1	20,0
		% of Total	20,3%	6,8%	27,0%
		Std. Residual	2,0	-1,8	
Total	Count	33	41	74	
	Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0	
	% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2- sided)	Exact Sig. (2- sided)	Exact Sig. (1- sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10,255 ^a	1	,001		
Fisher's Exact Test				,002	,002
N of Valid Cases	74				

a. 0 cells (,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 8,92.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. This is
subcategory 1= yes

Table C. 45
Category 39: Museum

Cat39MuseumsOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat39Museums Original	no	Count	18	36	54
		Expected Count	24,1	29,9	54,0
		% of Total	24,3%	48,6%	73,0%
		Std. Residual	-1,2	1,1	
	not applicable	Count	15	5	20
		Expected Count	8,9	11,1	20,0
		% of Total	20,3%	6,8%	27,0%
		Std. Residual	2,0	-1,8	
Total	Count		33	41	74
	Expected Count		33,0	41,0	74,0
	% of Total		44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2- sided)	Exact Sig. (2- sided)	Exact Sig. (1- sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10,255 ^a	1	,001		
Fisher's Exact Test				,002	,002
N of Valid Cases	74				

a. 0 cells (,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 8,92.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. This is
subcategory 1= yes

Table C. 46
Category 40: Other cultural activities

Cat40OtherCulturalOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat40OtherCultural Original	no	Count	18	36	54
		Expected Count	24,1	29,9	54,0
		% of Total	24,3%	48,6%	73,0%
		Std. Residual	-1,2	1,1	
	not applicable	Count	15	5	20
		Expected Count	8,9	11,1	20,0
		% of Total	20,3%	6,8%	27,0%
		Std. Residual	2,0	-1,8	
Total	Count	33	41	74	
	Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0	
	% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2- sided)	Exact Sig. (2- sided)	Exact Sig. (1- sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10,255 ^a	1	,001		
Fisher's Exact Test				,002	,002
N of Valid Cases	74				

a. 0 cells (,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 8,92.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. This is
subcategory 1= yes

Table C. 47
Category 41: Unbalanced diet

Cat41DietOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature	high-rating	
			week	programmes	
Cat41Diet Original	no	Count	18	36	54
		Expected Count	24,1	29,9	54,0
		% of Total	24,3%	48,6%	73,0%
		Std. Residual	-1,2	1,1	
	not applicable	Count	15	5	20
		Expected Count	8,9	11,1	20,0
		% of Total	20,3%	6,8%	27,0%
		Std. Residual	2,0	-1,8	
Total	Count	33	41	74	
	Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0	
	% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2- sided)	Exact Sig. (2- sided)	Exact Sig. (1- sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10,255 ^a	1	,001		
Fisher's Exact Test				,002	,002
N of Valid Cases	74				

a. 0 cells (,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 8,92.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. This is
subcategory 1= yes

Table C. 48

Category 42: Inadequate exercise

Cat42ExerciseOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat42Exercise Original	no	Count	18	36	54
		Expected Count	24,1	29,9	54,0
		% of Total	24,3%	48,6%	73,0%
		Std. Residual	-1,2	1,1	
	not applicable	Count	15	5	20
		Expected Count	8,9	11,1	20,0
		% of Total	20,3%	6,8%	27,0%
		Std. Residual	2,0	-1,8	
Total	Count	33	41	74	
	Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0	
	% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2- sided)	Exact Sig. (2- sided)	Exact Sig. (1- sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10,255 ^a	1	,001		
Fisher's Exact Test				,002	,002
N of Valid Cases	74				

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 8,92.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. This is
subcategory 1= yes

Table C. 49
Category 43: Inadequate attitude toward substance use

Cat43SubstanceUseOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat43SubstanceUse Original	no	Count	18	31	49
		Expected Count	21,9	27,1	49,0
		% of Total	24,3%	41,9%	66,2%
		Std. Residual	-,8	,7	
	yes	Count	0	5	5
		Expected Count	2,2	2,8	5,0
		% of Total	,0%	6,8%	6,8%
		Std. Residual	-1,5	1,3	
	not applicable	Count	15	5	20
		Expected Count	8,9	11,1	20,0
		% of Total	20,3%	6,8%	27,0%
		Std. Residual	2,0	-1,8	
Total	Count		33	41	74
	Expected Count		33,0	41,0	74,0
	% of Total		44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	12,733 ^a	2	,002
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 2 cells (33,3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2,23.

Table C. 50
Category 44: Prevailing mood

Cat44MoodOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat44Mood Original	positive	Count	7	13	20
		Expected Count	8,9	11,1	20,0
		% of Total	9,5%	17,6%	27,0%
		Std. Residual	-,6	,6	
	negative	Count	4	8	12
		Expected Count	5,4	6,6	12,0
		% of Total	5,4%	10,8%	16,2%
		Std. Residual	-,6	,5	
	not recognisable	Count	7	14	21
		Expected Count	9,4	11,6	21,0
		% of Total	9,5%	18,9%	28,4%
		Std. Residual	-,8	,7	
	not applicable	Count	15	6	21
		Expected Count	9,4	11,6	21,0
		% of Total	20,3%	8,1%	28,4%
		Std. Residual	1,8	-1,7	
Total	Count		33	41	74
	Expected Count		33,0	41,0	74,0
	% of Total		44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	8,559 ^a	3	,036
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 0 cells (,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 5,35.

Table C. 51

Category 45.1: Parents' satisfaction with life / partner 1 (mother)

Cat45.1SatisfactionPar1MotherOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat45.1SatisfactionPar1MotherOriginal	satisfied	Count	4	4	8
		Expected Count	3,6	4,4	8,0
		% of Total	5,4%	5,4%	10,8%
		Std. Residual	,2	-,2	
	dissatisfied	Count	2	5	7
		Expected Count	3,1	3,9	7,0
		% of Total	2,7%	6,8%	9,5%
		Std. Residual	-,6	,6	
	not recognisable	Count	15	22	37
		Expected Count	16,5	20,5	37,0
		% of Total	20,3%	29,7%	50,0%
		Std. Residual	-,4	,3	
	not applicable	Count	12	10	22
		Expected Count	9,8	12,2	22,0
		% of Total	16,2%	13,5%	29,7%
		Std. Residual	,7	-,6	
Total	Count		33	41	74
	Expected Count		33,0	41,0	74,0
	% of Total		44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1,950 ^a	3	,583
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 4 cells (50,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3,12.

Table C. 52

Category 45.2: Parents' satisfaction with life / partner 2 (father)

Cat45.2SatisfactionPar2FatherOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat45.2SatisfactionPar2Father Original	satisfied	Count	0	7	7
		Expected Count	3,1	3,9	7,0
		% of Total	,0%	9,5%	9,5%
		Std. Residual	-1,8	1,6	
	dissatisfied	Count	2	5	7
		Expected Count	3,1	3,9	7,0
		% of Total	2,7%	6,8%	9,5%
		Std. Residual	-,6	,6	
	not recognisable	Count	13	21	34
		Expected Count	15,2	18,8	34,0
		% of Total	17,6%	28,4%	45,9%
		Std. Residual	-,6	,5	
	not applicable	Count	18	8	26
		Expected Count	11,6	14,4	26,0
		% of Total	24,3%	10,8%	35,1%
		Std. Residual	1,9	-1,7	
Total	Count		33	41	74
	Expected Count		33,0	41,0	74,0
	% of Total		44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	13,305 ^a	3	,004
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 4 cells (**50,0%**) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3,12.

Table C. 53

Category 46: Children's self-confidence

Cat46SelfConfidenceOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat46SelfConfidence Original	yes	Count	2	7	9
		Expected Count	4,0	5,0	9,0
		% of Total	2,7%	9,5%	12,2%
		Std. Residual	-1,0	,9	
	no	Count	1	2	3
		Expected Count	1,3	1,7	3,0
		% of Total	1,4%	2,7%	4,1%
		Std. Residual	-,3	,3	
	not recognisable	Count	11	17	28
		Expected Count	12,5	15,5	28,0
		% of Total	14,9%	23,0%	37,8%
		Std. Residual	-,4	,4	
	not applicable	Count	19	15	34
		Expected Count	15,2	18,8	34,0
		% of Total	25,7%	20,3%	45,9%
		Std. Residual	1,0	-,9	
Total	Count		33	41	74
	Expected Count		33,0	41,0	74,0
	% of Total		44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4,050 ^a	3	,256
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 4 cells (**50,0%**) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1,34.

Table C. 54
Category 47: Clarity

Cat47ClarityOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat47Clarity Original	yes	Count	6	4	10
		Expected Count	4,5	5,5	10,0
		% of Total	8,1%	5,4%	13,5%
		Std. Residual	,7	-,7	
	no	Count	0	5	5
		Expected Count	2,2	2,8	5,0
		% of Total	,0%	6,8%	6,8%
		Std. Residual	-1,5	1,3	
	not recognisable	Count	13	23	36
		Expected Count	16,1	19,9	36,0
		% of Total	17,6%	31,1%	48,6%
		Std. Residual	-,8	,7	
	not applicable	Count	14	9	23
		Expected Count	10,3	12,7	23,0
		% of Total	18,9%	12,2%	31,1%
		Std. Residual	1,2	-1,0	
Total	Count		33	41	74
	Expected Count		33,0	41,0	74,0
	% of Total		44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	8,499 ^a	3	,037
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 3 cells (**37,5%**) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2,23.

Table C. 55
Category 48: Focus

Cat48FocusOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat48Focus Original	yes	Count	1	7	8
		Expected Count	3,6	4,4	8,0
		% of Total	1,4%	9,5%	10,8%
		Std. Residual	-1,4	1,2	
	not recognisable	Count	18	25	43
		Expected Count	19,2	23,8	43,0
		% of Total	24,3%	33,8%	58,1%
		Std. Residual	-,3	,2	
	not applicable	Count	14	9	23
		Expected Count	10,3	12,7	23,0
		% of Total	18,9%	12,2%	31,1%
		Std. Residual	1,2	-1,0	
Total	Count	33	41	74	
	Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0	
	% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2- sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5,931 ^a	2	,052

N of Valid Cases	74	
------------------	----	--

a. 2 cells (**33,3%**) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3,57.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. This is
subcategory 2 = cannot be identified / no

Table C. 56
Category 49: Choices

Cat49ChoicesOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat49Choices Original	yes	Count	1	4	5
		Expected Count	2,2	2,8	5,0
		% of Total	1,4%	5,4%	6,8%
		Std. Residual	-,8	,7	
	not recognisable	Count	18	28	46
		Expected Count	20,5	25,5	46,0
		% of Total	24,3%	37,8%	62,2%
		Std. Residual	-,6	,5	
	not applicable	Count	14	9	23
		Expected Count	10,3	12,7	23,0
		% of Total	18,9%	12,2%	31,1%
		Std. Residual	1,2	-1,0	
Total	Count	33	41	74	
	Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0	
	% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2- sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4,246 ^a	2	,120
N of Valid Cases	74		

Cat49ChoicesOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat49Choices Original	yes	Count	1	4	5
		Expected Count	2,2	2,8	5,0
		% of Total	1,4%	5,4%	6,8%
		Std. Residual	-,8	,7	
	not recognisable	Count	18	28	46
		Expected Count	20,5	25,5	46,0
		% of Total	24,3%	37,8%	62,2%
		Std. Residual	-,6	,5	
	not applicable	Count	14	9	23
		Expected Count	10,3	12,7	23,0
		% of Total	18,9%	12,2%	31,1%
		Std. Residual	1,2	-1,0	
Total	Count	33	41	74	
	Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0	

a. 2 cells (**33,3%**) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2,23.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. This is
subcategory 2 = cannot be identified / no

Table C. 57
Category 50: Attachment

Cat50AttachmentOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat50Attachment Original	yes	Count	5	7	12
		Expected Count	5,4	6,6	12,0
		% of Total	6,8%	9,5%	16,2%
		Std. Residual	-,2	,1	
	no	Count	0	1	1
		Expected Count	,4	,6	1,0
		% of Total	,0%	1,4%	1,4%
		Std. Residual	-,7	,6	
	not recognisable	Count	14	24	38
		Expected Count	16,9	21,1	38,0
		% of Total	18,9%	32,4%	51,4%
		Std. Residual	-,7	,6	
	not applicable	Count	14	9	23
		Expected Count	10,3	12,7	23,0
		% of Total	18,9%	12,2%	31,1%
		Std. Residual	1,2	-1,0	
Total		Count	33	41	74
		Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0

Cat50AttachmentOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat50Attachment Original	yes	Count	5	7	12
		Expected Count	5,4	6,6	12,0
		% of Total	6,8%	9,5%	16,2%
		Std. Residual	-,2	,1	
	no	Count	0	1	1
		Expected Count	,4	,6	1,0
		% of Total	,0%	1,4%	1,4%
		Std. Residual	-,7	,6	
	not recognisable	Count	14	24	38
		Expected Count	16,9	21,1	38,0
		% of Total	18,9%	32,4%	51,4%
		Std. Residual	-,7	,6	
	not applicable	Count	14	9	23
		Expected Count	10,3	12,7	23,0
		% of Total	18,9%	12,2%	31,1%
		Std. Residual	1,2	-1,0	
Total	Count		33	41	74
	Expected Count		33,0	41,0	74,0
	% of Total		44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4,237 ^a	3	,237
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 2 cells (**25,0%**) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,45.

Table C. 58
Category 51: Challenge

Cat51ChallengeOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat51Challenge Original	yes	Count	1	2	3
		Expected Count	1,3	1,7	3,0
		% of Total	1,4%	2,7%	4,1%
		Std. Residual	-,3	,3	
	not recognisable	Count	18	30	48
		Expected Count	21,4	26,6	48,0
		% of Total	24,3%	40,5%	64,9%
		Std. Residual	-,7	,7	
	not applicable	Count	14	9	23
		Expected Count	10,3	12,7	23,0
		% of Total	18,9%	12,2%	31,1%
		Std. Residual	1,2	-1,0	
Total	Count	33	41	74	
	Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0	
	% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2- sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3,597 ^a	2	,166

N of Valid Cases	74	
------------------	----	--

a. 2 cells (**33,3%**) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1,34.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. This is
subcategory 2 = cannot be identified / no

Table C. 59
Category 52: Food preparation

Cat52FoodOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat52Food Original	father	Count	2	0	2
		Expected Count	,9	1,1	2,0
		% of Total	2,7%	,0%	2,7%
		Std. Residual	1,2	-1,1	
	mother	Count	10	5	15
		Expected Count	6,7	8,3	15,0
		% of Total	13,5%	6,8%	20,3%
		Std. Residual	1,3	-1,1	
	home help	Count	0	2	2
		Expected Count	,9	1,1	2,0
		% of Total	,0%	2,7%	2,7%
		Std. Residual	-,9	,8	
	together	Count	4	0	4
		Expected Count	1,8	2,2	4,0
		% of Total	5,4%	,0%	5,4%
		Std. Residual	1,7	-1,5	
	not recognisable	Count	5	24	29
		Expected Count	12,9	16,1	29,0

	% of Total	6,8%	32,4%	39,2%
	Std. Residual	-2,2	2,0	
not applicable	Count	12	10	22
	Expected Count	9,8	12,2	22,0
	% of Total	16,2%	13,5%	29,7%
	Std. Residual	,7	-,6	
Total	Count	33	41	74
	Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0
	% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	21,685 ^a	5	,001
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 6 cells (**50%**) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,89.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. These are

subcategory 3 = grandfather

subcategory 4 = grandmother

subcategory 6 = children

subcategory 7 = different family members taking turns

subcategory 9 = no one

subcategory 77 = other

Table C. 60
Category 53: Cleaning

Cat53CleaningOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat53Cleaning Original	together	Count	4	0	4
		Expected Count	1,8	2,2	4,0
		% of Total	5,4%	,0%	5,4%
		Std. Residual	1,7	-1,5	
	not recognisable	Count	17	31	48
		Expected Count	21,4	26,6	48,0
		% of Total	23,0%	41,9%	64,9%
		Std. Residual	-1,0	,9	
	not applicable	Count	12	10	22
		Expected Count	9,8	12,2	22,0
		% of Total	16,2%	13,5%	29,7%
		Std. Residual	,7	-.6	
Total	Count	33	41	74	
	Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0	
	% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	7,488 ^a	2	,024
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 2 cells (**33,3%**) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1,78.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. These are

subcategory 1 = father
subcategory 2 = mother
subcategory 3 = grandfather
subcategory 4 = grandmother
subcategory 5 = home help
subcategory 6 = children
subcategory 7 = different family members taking turns
subcategory 9 = no one
subcategory 77 = other

Table C. 61
Category 54: Laundry

Cat54LaundryOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat54Laundry Original	mother	Count	1	0	1
		Expected Count	,4	,6	1,0
		% of Total	1,4%	,0%	1,4%
		Std. Residual	,8	-,7	
	together	Count	4	0	4
		Expected Count	1,8	2,2	4,0
		% of Total	5,4%	,0%	5,4%
		Std. Residual	1,7	-1,5	
	not recognisable	Count	0	5	5
		Expected Count	2,2	2,8	5,0
		% of Total	,0%	6,8%	6,8%
		Std. Residual	-1,5	1,3	
	not applicable	Count	28	36	64
		Expected Count	28,5	35,5	64,0
		% of Total	37,8%	48,6%	86,5%
		Std. Residual	-,1	,1	
Total		Count	33	41	74
		Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0

Cat54LaundryOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat54Laundry Original	mother	Count	1	0	1
		Expected Count	,4	,6	1,0
		% of Total	1,4%	,0%	1,4%
		Std. Residual	,8	-,7	
	together	Count	4	0	4
		Expected Count	1,8	2,2	4,0
		% of Total	5,4%	,0%	5,4%
		Std. Residual	1,7	-1,5	
	not recognisable	Count	0	5	5
		Expected Count	2,2	2,8	5,0
		% of Total	,0%	6,8%	6,8%
		Std. Residual	-1,5	1,3	
	not applicable	Count	28	36	64
		Expected Count	28,5	35,5	64,0
		% of Total	37,8%	48,6%	86,5%
		Std. Residual	-,1	,1	
Total	Count		33	41	74
	Expected Count		33,0	41,0	74,0
	% of Total		44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10,255 ^a	3	,017
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 6 cells (**75,0%**) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,45.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. These are

subcategory 1 = father

subcategory 3 = grandfather

subcategory 4 = grandmother

subcategory 5 = home help

subcategory 6 = children

subcategory 7 = different family members taking turns

subcategory 9 = no one

subcategory 77 = other

Table C. 62
Category 55: Shopping

Cat55ShoppingOriginal * Cat97TypeProgramme Crosstabulation

			Cat97TypeProgramme		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat55ShoppingOriginal	mother	Count	1	0	1
		% of Total	1,4%	,0%	1,4%
		Std. Residual	,8	-,7	
	together	Count	4	0	4
		% of Total	5,4%	0,0%	5,4%
		Std. Residual	1,7	-1,5	
	not recognisable	Count	15	31	46
		% of Total	20,3%	41,9%	62,2%
		Std. Residual	-1,2	1,1	
	not applicable	Count	13	10	22
		% of Total	17,6%	13,5%	29,7%
		Std. Residual	,9	-,8	
Total		Count	33	41	74
		% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10,211 ^a	3	,017
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 4 cells (50,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,45.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. These are

subcategory 1 = father

subcategory 3 = grandfather

subcategory 4 = grandmother

subcategory 5 = home help

subcategory 6 = children

subcategory 7 = different family members taking turns

subcategory 9 = no one

subcategory 77 = other

Table C. 63
Category 56: Other household chores

Cat56HouseholdOtherOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat56HouseholdOther Original	together	Count	4	0	4
		Expected Count	1,8	2,2	4,0
		% of Total	5,4%	,0%	5,4%
		Std. Residual	1,7	-1,5	
	not recognisable	Count	17	31	48
		Expected Count	21,4	26,6	48,0
		% of Total	23,0%	41,9%	64,9%
		Std. Residual	-1,0	,9	
	not applicable	Count	12	10	22
		Expected Count	9,8	12,2	22,0
		% of Total	16,2%	13,5%	29,7%
		Std. Residual	,7	-.6	
Total	Count	33	41	74	
	Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0	
	% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	7,488 ^a	2	,024
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 2 cells (**33,3%**) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1,78.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. These are

subcategory 1 = father
subcategory 2 = mother
subcategory 3 = grandfather
subcategory 4 = grandmother
subcategory 5 = home help
subcategory 6 = children
subcategory 7 = different family members taking turns
subcategory 9 = no one
subcategory 77 = other

Table C. 64
Category 57: Gardening

Cat57GardenRecoded * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat57Garden Recoded	mother	Count	2	0	2
		Expected Count	,9	1,1	2,0
		% of Total	2,7%	,0%	2,7%
		Std. Residual	1,2	-1,1	
	together	Count	4	0	4
		Expected Count	1,8	2,2	4,0
		% of Total	5,4%	,0%	5,4%
		Std. Residual	1,7	-1,5	
	not recognisable who	Count	6	15	21
		Expected Count	9,4	11,6	21,0
		% of Total	8,1%	20,3%	28,4%
		Std. Residual	-1,1	1,0	
	not applicable and not recognisable if*	Count	21	26	47
		Expected Count	21,0	26,0	47,0
		% of Total	28,4%	35,1%	63,5%
		Std. Residual	,0	,0	
Total	Count		33	41	74
	Expected Count		33,0	41,0	74,0
	% of Total		44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	9,637 ^a	3	,022
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 4 cells (**50,0%**) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,89.

Due to too small expected values, the following changes to the original categories have been made:

*combination of “not recognisable if the family owns a garden” and “not applicable” to one single subcategory “not applicable and not recognisable if”.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. These are

subcategory 1 = father

subcategory 13 = grandfather

subcategory 14 = grandmother

subcategory 15 = home help

subcategory 16 = children

subcategory 17 = different family members taking turns

subcategory 19 = no one

Table C. 65
Category 58: Main income earner in the family

Cat58MainIncomeEarnerOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat58MainIncomeEarner Original	father	Count	8	14	22
		Expected Count	9,8	12,2	22,0
		% of Total	10,8%	18,9%	29,7%
		Std. Residual	-,6	,5	
	mother	Count	6	0	6
		Expected Count	2,7	3,3	6,0
		% of Total	8,1%	,0%	8,1%
		Std. Residual	2,0	-1,8	
	public sources	Count	2	5	7
		Expected Count	3,1	3,9	7,0
		% of Total	2,7%	6,8%	9,5%
		Std. Residual	-,6	,6	
	other sources	Count	0	2	2
		Expected Count	,9	1,1	2,0
		% of Total	,0%	2,7%	2,7%
		Std. Residual	-,9	,8	
	not recognisable	Count	12	19	31
		Expected Count	13,8	17,2	31,0

	% of Total	16,2%	25,7%	41,9%
	Std. Residual	-,5	,4	
not applicable	Count	5	1	6
	Expected Count	2,7	3,3	6,0
	% of Total	6,8%	1,4%	8,1%
	Std. Residual	1,4	-1,3	
Total	Count	33	41	74
	Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0
	% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	14,474 ^a	5	,013
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 8 cells (**66,7%**) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,89.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. These are

subcategory 3 = parents apparently earn equal income

subcategory 6 = grandfather

subcategory 7 = grandmother

subcategory 8 = children

Table C. 66

Category 59.1: Own gainful employment as topic of conversation / partner 1 (mother)

Cat59.1EmployConvPar1MotherOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat59.1EmployConvPar1 Mother Original	no	Count	17	18	35
		Expected Count	15,6	19,4	35,0
		% of Total	23,0%	24,3%	47,3%
		Std. Residual	,4	-,3	
	yes, ambivalently	Count	2	4	6
		Expected Count	2,7	3,3	6,0
		% of Total	2,7%	5,4%	8,1%
		Std. Residual	-,4	,4	
	not applicable	Count	14	19	33
		Expected Count	14,7	18,3	33,0
		% of Total	18,9%	25,7%	44,6%
		Std. Residual	-,2	,2	
Total	Count	33	41	74	
	Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0	
	% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	,595 ^a	2	,743
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 2 cells (**33,3%**) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2,68.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. These are
 subcategory 3 = yes, one's own gainful employment is a topic of conversation; it is mainly seen as a necessity
 subcategory 4 = yes, one's own gainful employment is a topic of conversation; it is mainly seen as a way of enriching one's life

Table C. 67

Category 59.2: Own gainful employment as topic of conversation / partner 2 (father)

Cat59.2EmployConvPar2FatherRecoded * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat59.2EmployConvPar2 Father Recoded	no	Count	6	28	34
		Expected Count	15,2	18,8	34,0
		% of Total	8,1%	37,8%	45,9%
		Std. Residual	-2,4	2,1	
	yes, all evaluations*	Count	7	7	14
		Expected Count	6,2	7,8	14,0
		% of Total	9,5%	9,5%	18,9%
		Std. Residual	,3	-,3	
	not applicable	Count	20	6	26
		Expected Count	11,6	14,4	26,0
		% of Total	27,0%	8,1%	35,1%
		Std. Residual	2,5	-2,2	
Total	Count		33	41	74
	Expected Count		33,0	41,0	74,0
	% of Total		44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	21,156 ^a	2	,000
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 0 cells (,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 6,24.

Due to too small expected values, the following changes to the original categories have been made:

*combination of “yes, is evaluated ambivalently” and “yes, is evaluated as a necessity” to one single subcategory “yes”.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. This is
subcategory 4 = yes, one’s own gainful employment is a topic of conversation; it is mainly seen as a way of enriching one’s life

Table C. 68

Category 60.1: Own professional career as topic of conversation / partner 1 (mother)

Cat60.1OwnCarrConPar1MotherOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat60.1OwnCarrConPar1M other Original	not a topic	Count	18	33	51
		Expected Count	22,7	28,3	51,0
		% of Total	24,3%	44,6%	68,9%
		Std. Residual	-1,0	,9	
	positively	Count	1	0	1
		Expected Count	,4	,6	1,0
		% of Total	1,4%	,0%	1,4%
		Std. Residual	,8	-,7	
	not applicable	Count	14	8	22
		Expected Count	9,8	12,2	22,0
		% of Total	18,9%	10,8%	29,7%
		Std. Residual	1,3	-1,2	
Total	Count		33	41	74
	Expected Count		33,0	41,0	74,0
	% of Total		44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6,256 ^a	2	,044
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 2 cells (33,3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,45.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. These are
subcategory 2 = one's own professional career is mainly looked upon unfavourably
subcategory 4 = one's own professional career is mainly seen as undesirable
subcategory 5 = one's own professional career is looked upon ambivalently

Table C. 69

Category 60.2: Own professional career as topic of conversation / partner 2 (father)

Cat60.2OwnCarrConvPar2FatherOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat60.2OwnCarrConvPar2F ather Original	not a topic	Count	13	35	48
		Expected Count	21,4	26,6	48,0
		% of Total	17,6%	47,3%	64,9%
		Std. Residual	-1,8	1,6	
	not applicable	Count	20	6	26
		Expected Count	11,6	14,4	26,0
		% of Total	27,0%	8,1%	35,1%
		Std. Residual	2,5	-2,2	
Total	Count		33	41	74
	Expected Count		33,0	41,0	74,0
	% of Total		44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	16,955 ^a	1	,000		
Fisher's Exact Test				,000	,000
N of Valid Cases	74				

a. 0 cells (,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 11,59.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. These are

subcategory 2 = ones own professional career is mainly looked upon unfavourably
 subcategory 3 = one's own professional career is mainly looked upon favourably
 subcategory 4 = one's own professional career is mainly seen as undesirable
 subcategory 5 = one's own professional career is looked upon ambivalently

Table C. 70

Category 61.1: Partner's professional career as topic of conversation / partner 1 (mother)

Cat61.1PartnerCarrConPar1MotherOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat61.1PartnerCarrConPar1 Mother Original	not a topic	Count	12	30	42
		Expected Count	18,7	23,3	42,0
		% of Total	16,2%	40,5%	56,8%
		Std. Residual	-1,6	1,4	
	not applicable	Count	21	11	32
		Expected Count	14,3	17,7	32,0
		% of Total	28,4%	14,9%	43,2%
		Std. Residual	1,8	-1,6	
Total		Count	33	41	74
		Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0
		% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10,092 ^a	1	,001		
Fisher's Exact Test				,002	,002
N of Valid Cases	74				

a. 0 cells (,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 14,27.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. These are

subcategory 2 = the partner's professional career is mainly looked upon unfavourably

subcategory 3 = the partner's professional career is mainly looked upon favourably

subcategory 4 = the partner's professional career is mainly seen as undesirable

subcategory 5 = the partner's professional career is mainly looked upon ambivalently

Table C. 71

Category 61.2: Partner's professional career as topic of conversation / partner 2 (father)

Cat61.2PartnerCarrConPar2FatherOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

		Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
		special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat61.2PartnerCarrConPar2 not a topic Father Original	Count	13	28	41
	Expected Count	18,3	22,7	41,0
	% of Total	17,6%	37,8%	55,4%
	Std. Residual	-1,2	1,1	
not applicable	Count	20	13	33
	Expected Count	14,7	18,3	33,0
	% of Total	27,0%	17,6%	44,6%
	Std. Residual	1,4	-1,2	
Total	Count	33	41	74
	Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0
	% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6,180 ^a	1	,013		
Fisher's Exact Test				,019	,012
N of Valid Cases	74				

a. 0 cells (,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 14,72.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. These are

subcategory 2 = the partner's professional career is mainly looked upon unfavourably
 subcategory 3 = the partner's professional career is mainly looked upon favourably
 subcategory 4 = the partner's professional career is mainly seen as undesirable
 subcategory 5 = the partner's professional career is mainly looked upon ambivalently

Categories 62 to 70: internal view of the family, part 1

Table C. 72

Category 62: Child care a topic of conversation (adults)

Cat62ChildCareConvInternRecoded * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature	high-rating	
			week	programmes	
Cat62ChildCareConvIntern Recoded	not a topic	Count	11	35	46
		Expected Count	20,5	25,5	46,0
		% of Total	14,9%	47,3%	62,2%
		Std. Residual	-2,1	1,9	
	yes, all evaluations*	Count	14	3	17
		Expected Count	7,6	9,4	17,0
		% of Total	18,9%	4,1%	23,0%
		Std. Residual	2,3	-2,1	
	not applicable	Count	8	3	11
		Expected Count	4,9	6,1	11,0
		% of Total	10,8%	4,1%	14,9%
		Std. Residual	1,4	-1,3	
Total	Count	33	41	74	
	Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0	
	% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2- sided)

Pearson Chi-Square	21,296 ^a	2	,000
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 1 cells (16,7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4,91.

Due to too small expected values, the following changes to the original categories have been made:

*combination of “yes, but not evaluated” and “yes, positively” and “yes, ambivalently” to one single subcategory “yes”.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. This is

subcategory 4 = yes, external child care is a topic of conversation, it is mainly looked upon unfavourably

Table C. 73
Category 63: Child care a topic of conversation (children)

Cat63ChildCareConExternRecoded * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat63ChildCareConExtern Recoded	not a topic	Count	18	30	48
		Expected Count	21,4	26,6	48,0
		% of Total	24,3%	40,5%	64,9%
		Std. Residual	-,7	,7	
	yes, all*	Count	2	4	6
		Expected Count	2,7	3,3	6,0
		% of Total	2,7%	5,4%	8,1%
		Std. Residual	-,4	,4	
	not applicable	Count	13	7	20
		Expected Count	8,9	11,1	20,0
		% of Total	17,6%	9,5%	27,0%
		Std. Residual	1,4	-1,2	
Total	Count		33	41	74
	Expected Count		33,0	41,0	74,0
	% of Total		44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4,656 ^a	2	,097
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 2 cells (**33,3%**) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2,68.

Due to too small expected values, the following changes to the original categories have been made:

*combination of "yes, but not evaluated" and "yes, positively" and "yes, ambivalently", and "yes, negatively" to one single subcategory "yes".

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. These are

subcategory 3 = yes, external child care is a topic of conversation, it is mainly looked upon favourably

subcategory 5 = yes, external child care is a topic of conversation, it is mainly looked upon ambivalently

Table C. 74

Category 64: Feasibility of reconciling work and family as a topic of conversation

Cat64FeasibilityConvRecoded * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat64FeasibilityConv Recoded	not a topic	Count	22	36	58
		Expected Count	25,9	32,1	58,0
		% of Total	29,7%	48,6%	78,4%
		Std. Residual	-,8	,7	
	yes, all*	Count	7	2	9
		Expected Count	4,0	5,0	9,0
		% of Total	9,5%	2,7%	12,2%
		Std. Residual	1,5	-1,3	
	not applicable	Count	4	3	7
		Expected Count	3,1	3,9	7,0
		% of Total	5,4%	4,1%	9,5%
		Std. Residual	,5	-,4	
Total	Count		33	41	74
	Expected Count		33,0	41,0	74,0
	% of Total		44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5,499 ^a	2	,064
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 4 cells (**66,7%**) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3,12.

Due to too small expected values, the following changes to the original categories have been made:

*combination of "yes, father", "yes, mother", yes, grandmother", and "yes, relatives" to one single subcategory "yes, all".

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. These are

4 = yes, the grandfather does

6 = yes, the child does /the children do

7 = yes, friends do

9 = yes, other people or several of the above mentioned do

Table C. 75
Category 65: Manageability of reconciling work and family

Cat65ManageFeasibilityConvOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation					
			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat65ManageFeasibility Conv Original	barely manageable	Count	2	2	4
		Expected Count	1,8	2,2	4,0
		% of Total	2,7%	2,7%	5,4%
		Std. Residual	,2	-,1	
	ambivalently	Count	2	0	2
		Expected Count	,9	1,1	2,0
		% of Total	2,7%	,0%	2,7%
		Std. Residual	1,2	-1,1	
	not applicable	Count	29	39	68
		Expected Count	30,3	37,7	68,0
		% of Total	39,2%	52,7%	91,9%
		Std. Residual	-,2	,2	
Total	Count	33	41	74	
	Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0	
	% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2,637 ^a	2	,268
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 4 cells (**66,7%**) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,89.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. These are subcategory 1 = easily manageable

Table C. 76

Category 66: Necessity of reconciling work and family as a topic of conversation

Cat66NecessityReconOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat66NecessityRecon Original	ambivalently	Count	4	2	6
		Expected Count	2,7	3,3	6,0
		% of Total	5,4%	2,7%	8,1%
		Std. Residual	,8	-,7	
	not applicable	Count	29	39	68
		Expected Count	30,3	37,7	68,0
		% of Total	39,2%	52,7%	91,9%
		Std. Residual	-,2	,2	
Total	Count		33	41	74
	Expected Count		33,0	41,0	74,0
	% of Total		44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1,287 ^a	1	,257		
Fisher's Exact Test				,397	,240
N of Valid Cases	74				

a. 2 cells (50,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2,68.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. These are

subcategory 1 = necessary

subcategory 2 = superfluous

Table C. 77

Category 67: Company family benefits as a topic of conversation

Cat67CompanyBenefitConvOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat67CompanyBenefit Conv Original	no	Count	27	38	65
		Expected Count	29,0	36,0	65,0
		% of Total	36,5%	51,4%	87,8%
		Std. Residual	-,4	,3	
	not applicable	Count	6	3	9
		Expected Count	4,0	5,0	9,0
		% of Total	8,1%	4,1%	12,2%
		Std. Residual	1,0	-,9	
Total	Count		33	41	74
	Expected Count		33,0	41,0	74,0
	% of Total		44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2,020 ^a	1	,155		
Fisher's Exact Test				,176	,144
N of Valid Cases	74				

a. 2 cells (50,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4,01.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. These are

subcategory 2 = yes, the father does

subcategory 3 = yes, the mother does

subcategory 4 = yes, the grandfather does

subcategory 5 = yes, the grandmother does

subcategory 6 = yes, the child does / children do

subcategory 7 = yes, friends do

subcategory 9 = yes, other than the above mentioned do

Table C. 78

Category 68: Evaluation of company family benefits as a topic of conversation

Obsolete, because company family benefits are not a topic of conversation

Table C. 79

Category 69: State family benefits as a topic of conversation

Cat69StateBenefitConvRecoded * Cat97TypeProgramme Crosstabulation

			Cat97TypeProgramme		Total
			special feature	high-rating	
			week	programmes	
Cat69StateBenefitConv Recoded	no	Count	19	33	52
		Expected Count	23,2	28,8	52,0
		% of Total	25,7%	44,6%	70,3%
		Std. Residual	-,9	,8	
	yes, all	Count	8	5	13
		Expected Count	5,8	7,2	13,0
		% of Total	10,8%	6,8%	17,6%
		Std. Residual	,9	-,8	
	not applicable	Count	6	3	9
		Expected Count	4,0	5,0	9,0
		% of Total	8,1%	4,1%	12,2%
		Std. Residual	1,0	-,9	
Total	Count	33	41	74	
	Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0	
	% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4,651 ^a	2	,098
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 2 cells (33,3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4,01.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. These are

- 4 = yes, the grandfather does
- 5 = yes, the grandmother does
- 6 = yes, the child does / children do
- 7 = yes, friends do
- 8 = yes, relatives do
- 9 = yes, others

Table C. 80
Category 70: Evaluation of state family benefits

Cat70StateBenefitEvalOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation					
			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat70StateBenefitEval Original	negatively	Count	8	5	13
		Expected Count	5,8	7,2	13,0
		% of Total	10,8%	6,8%	17,6%
		Std. Residual	,9	-,8	
	not applicable	Count	25	36	61
		Expected Count	27,2	33,8	61,0
		% of Total	33,8%	48,6%	82,4%
		Std. Residual	-,4	,4	
Total	Count	33	41	74	
	Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0	
	% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1,832 ^a	1	,176		
Fisher's Exact Test				,225	,148
N of Valid Cases	74				

a. 0 cells (,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 5,80.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. These are

subcategory 1 = not evaluated

subcategory 2 = they are mainly looked upon favourably

subcategory 4 = they are mainly looked upon ambivalently

Categories 71 to 76: internal view of the family, part 2

Categories 71 to 76 only apply to children, whose parents do not live together, yet please code for all families, choose “not applicable” where appropriate

Table C. 81

Category 71: Mentioning of the parent not living with the family

Cat71MentionAbsentParentRecoded * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

		Cat97ProgrSubset		Total	
		special feature week	high-rating programmes		
Cat71MentionAbsentParent no Recoded	Count	2	6	8	
	Expected Count	3,6	4,4	8,0	
	% of Total	2,7%	8,1%	10,8%	
	Std. Residual	-,8	,7		
	yes, no evaluation	Count	0	3	3
	Expected Count	1,3	1,7	3,0	
	% of Total	,0%	4,1%	4,1%	
	Std. Residual	-1,2	1,0		
	yes, unfavourably and yes, ambivalently*	Count	1	3	4
	Expected Count	1,8	2,2	4,0	
	% of Total	1,4%	4,1%	5,4%	
	Std. Residual	-,6	,5		
	not applicable	Count	30	29	59
	Expected Count	26,3	32,7	59,0	
	% of Total	40,5%	39,2%	79,7%	
	Std. Residual	,7	-,6		

Total	Count	33	41	74
	Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0
	% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5,213 ^a	3	,157
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 6 cells (75,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1,34.

Due to too small expected values, the following changes to the original categories have been made:

*combination of "yes, unfavourably" and "yes, ambivalently" to one single subcategory "yes, unfavourably and yes, ambivalently".

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. This was
subcategory 2 = yes, favourably

Table C. 82

Category 72: Children's contact with the parent not living with the family

Cat72ContactAbsentParentOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat72ContactAbsentParent Original	yes	Count	0	8	8
		Expected Count	3,6	4,4	8,0
		% of Total	,0%	10,8%	10,8%
		Std. Residual	-1,9	1,7	
	not recognisable	Count	3	4	7
		Expected Count	3,1	3,9	7,0
		% of Total	4,1%	5,4%	9,5%
		Std. Residual	-,1	,1	
	not applicable	Count	30	29	59
		Expected Count	26,3	32,7	59,0
		% of Total	40,5%	39,2%	79,7%
		Std. Residual	,7	-,6	
Total	Count	33	41	74	
	Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0	
	% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	7,381 ^a	2	,025
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 4 cells (**66,7%**) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3,12.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. This was subcategory 1 = no, they do not have contact

Table C. 83

Category 73: Children's evaluation of their contact with the parent not living with the family

Cat73EvalContactChildOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat73EvalContactChild Original	no evaluation	Count	1	10	11
		Expected Count	4,9	6,1	11,0
		% of Total	1,4%	13,5%	14,9%
		Std. Residual	-1,8	1,6	
	not applicable	Count	32	31	63
		Expected Count	28,1	34,9	63,0
		% of Total	43,2%	41,9%	85,1%
		Std. Residual	,7	-,7	
Total	Count		33	41	74
	Expected Count		33,0	41,0	74,0
	% of Total		44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6,592 ^a	1	,010		
Fisher's Exact Test				,018	,010
N of Valid Cases	74				

a. 1 cells (25,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4,91.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. These are

subcategory 2 = contact is mainly seen as harmonious

subcategory 3 = contact is mainly seen as problematic

subcategory 4 = contact is mainly seen ambivalently

Table C. 84

Category 74: Parents' evaluation of the children's contact with the parent not living with the family

Cat74EvalContactParOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat74EvalContactPar Original	no evaluation	Count	1	9	10
		Expected Count	4,5	5,5	10,0
		% of Total	1,4%	12,2%	13,5%
		Std. Residual	-1,6	1,5	
	not applicable	Count	32	32	64
		Expected Count	28,5	35,5	64,0
		% of Total	43,2%	43,2%	86,5%
		Std. Residual	,6	-,6	
Total	Count		33	41	74
	Expected Count		33,0	41,0	74,0
	% of Total		44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5,601 ^a	1	,018		
Fisher's Exact Test				,036	,018
N of Valid Cases	74				

a. 1 cells (25,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4,46.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. These are

subcategory 2 = contact is mainly or exclusively evaluated by the mother, and is mainly seen as harmonious
subcategory 3 = contact is mainly or exclusively evaluated by the mother, and is mainly seen as problematic
subcategory 4 = contact is mainly or exclusively evaluated by the mother, and is seen ambivalently
subcategory 5 = contact is mainly or exclusively evaluated by the father, and is mainly seen as harmonious
subcategory 6 = contact is mainly or exclusively evaluated by the father, and is mainly seen as problematic
subcategory 7 = contact is mainly or exclusively evaluated by the father, and is seen ambivalently
subcategory 8 = contact is evaluated by both parents, and is mainly seen as harmonious
subcategory 9 = contact is evaluated by both parents, and is mainly seen as problematic
subcategory 10 = contact is evaluated by both parents, and is mainly seen ambivalently

Table C. 85
Category 75: Parents' (living separately) contact with each other

Cat75ContactParentsOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation					
			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat75ContactParents Original	yes	Count	2	8	10
		Expected Count	4,5	5,5	10,0
		% of Total	2,7%	10,8%	13,5%
		Std. Residual	-1,2	1,0	
	not recognisable	Count	1	4	5
		Expected Count	2,2	2,8	5,0
		% of Total	1,4%	5,4%	6,8%
		Std. Residual	-,8	,7	
	not applicable	Count	30	29	59
		Expected Count	26,3	32,7	59,0
		% of Total	40,5%	39,2%	79,7%
		Std. Residual	,7	-,6	
Total	Count	33	41	74	
	Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0	
	% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4,606 ^a	2	,100
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 3 cells (**50,0%**) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2,23.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. These are
subcategory 1 = no, they do not have contact with each other

Table C. 86

Category 76: Parents' evaluation of their own contact with the parent not living with the family

Cat76EvalContactsParentsRecoded * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat76EvalContactsParents Recoded	yes, all	Count	2	8	10
		Expected Count	4,5	5,5	10,0
		% of Total	2,7%	10,8%	13,5%
		Std. Residual	-1,2	1,0	
	not applicable	Count	31	33	64
		Expected Count	28,5	35,5	64,0
		% of Total	41,9%	44,6%	86,5%
		Std. Residual	,5	-,4	
Total	Count	33	41	74	
	Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0	
	% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3,648 ^a	1	,056		
Fisher's Exact Test				,098	,054
N of Valid Cases	74				

a. 1 cells (25,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4,91.

Due to too small expected values, the following changes to the original categories have been made:
 *combination of "yes, no evaluation" and "yes, both, ambivalently" to one single subcategory "yes, all".

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. These are

subcategory 2 = contact is mainly or exclusively evaluated by the mother, and is mainly seen as harmonious
 subcategory 3 = contact is mainly or exclusively evaluated by the mother, and is mainly seen as problematic
 subcategory 4 = contact is mainly or exclusively evaluated by the mother, and is seen ambivalently
 subcategory 5 = contact is mainly or exclusively evaluated by the father, and is mainly seen as harmonious
 subcategory 6 = contact is mainly or exclusively evaluated by the father, and is mainly seen as problematic
 subcategory 7 = contact is mainly or exclusively evaluated by the father, and is seen ambivalently
 subcategory 8= contact is evaluated by both parents, and is mainly seen as harmonious
 subcategory 9 = contact is evaluated by both parents, and is mainly seen as problematic

Categories 77 and 78: internal view of the family, part 3

Categories 77 and 78 apply only to children whose parents live in a relationship, yet please code for all families. Choose “not applicable” where appropriate.

Table C. 87

Category 77: Parental relationship a topic of conversation for the adults

Cat77ParRelationConvOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat77ParRelationConv Original	not a topic	Count	18	22	40
		Expected Count	17,8	22,2	40,0
		% of Total	24,3%	29,7%	54,1%
		Std. Residual	,0	,0	
	yes, both, problematically	Count	0	5	5
		Expected Count	2,2	2,8	5,0
		% of Total	,0%	6,8%	6,8%
		Std. Residual	-1,5	1,3	
	not applicable	Count	15	14	29
		Expected Count	12,9	16,1	29,0
		% of Total	20,3%	18,9%	39,2%
		Std. Residual	,6	-,5	
Total	Count		33	41	74
	Expected Count		33,0	41,0	74,0
	% of Total		44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4,624 ^a	2	,099
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 2 cells (**33,3%**) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2,23.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. These are

subcategory 2 = the relationship is a topic, mainly or exclusively for the mother; it is mainly seen as harmonious
subcategory 3 = the relationship is a topic, mainly or exclusively for the mother; it is mainly seen as problematic
subcategory 4 = the relationship is a topic, mainly or exclusively for the mother; it is mainly seen ambivalently
subcategory 5 = the relationship is a topic, mainly or exclusively for the father; it is mainly seen as harmonious
subcategory 6 = the relationship is a topic, mainly or exclusively for the father; it is mainly seen as problematic
subcategory 7 = the relationship is a topic, mainly or exclusively for the father; it is seen ambivalently
subcategory 8 = the relationship is a topic for both; it is seen as harmonious
subcategory 10= the relationship is a topic for both; it is seen ambivalently

Table C. 88

Category 78: Parental effort to maintain / improve their relationship

Cat78ParentalStriveOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat78ParentalEffort Original	yes, both	Count	2	18	20
		Expected Count	8,9	11,1	20,0
		% of Total	2,7%	24,3%	27,0%
		Std. Residual	-2,3	2,1	
	not recognisable	Count	14	9	23
		Expected Count	10,3	12,7	23,0
		% of Total	18,9%	12,2%	31,1%
		Std. Residual	1,2	-1,0	
	not applicable	Count	17	14	31
		Expected Count	13,8	17,2	31,0
		% of Total	23,0%	18,9%	41,9%
		Std. Residual	,9	-.8	
Total	Count	33	41	74	
	Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0	
	% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	13,470 ^a	2	,001
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 0 cells (,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 8,92.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. These are
subcategory 1 = no, they do not
subcategory 2 = yes, they do; but mainly or exclusively the mother/wife does
subcategory 3 = yes, they do; but mainly or exclusively the father/husband does

Categories 79 to 81: external view of the family

If child care is a topic of conversation for more than one person other than those involved in parenting, please code separately for each person.
Please specify who talks before coding.

Table C. 89

Category 79: Child care a topic of conversation for adults other than those involved in parenting

Cat79ChildCareExtOtherConvOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature	high-rating	
			week	programmes	
Cat79ChildCareExtOther Conv Original	no	Count	24	40	64
		Expected Count	28,5	35,5	64,0
		% of Total	32,4%	54,1%	86,5%
		Std. Residual	-,8	,8	
	yes	Count	5	0	5
		Expected Count	2,2	2,8	5,0
		% of Total	6,8%	,0%	6,8%
		Std. Residual	1,9	-1,7	
	not applicable	Count	4	1	5
		Expected Count	2,2	2,8	5,0
		% of Total	5,4%	1,4%	6,8%
		Std. Residual	1,2	-1,1	
Total	Count	33	41	74	
	Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0	
	% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10,053 ^a	2	,007
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 4 cells (66,7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2,23.

Table C. 90
Category 80: Way of discussing child care

Cat80ChildCareExtOtherEvalOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat80ChildCareExtOther Eval Original	not evaluated	Count	5	0	5
		Expected Count	2,2	2,8	5,0
		% of Total	6,8%	,0%	6,8%
		Std. Residual	1,9	-1,7	
	not applicable	Count	28	41	69
		Expected Count	30,8	38,2	69,0
		% of Total	37,8%	55,4%	93,2%
		Std. Residual	-,5	,4	
Total	Count		33	41	74
	Expected Count		33,0	41,0	74,0
	% of Total		44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6,662 ^a	1	,010		
Fisher's Exact Test				,015	,015
N of Valid Cases	74				

a. 2 cells (50,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2,23.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. These are

subcategory 2 = external child care is mainly looked upon favourably
subcategory 3 = external child care is mainly looked upon unfavourably
subcategory 4 = external child care is mainly looked upon ambivalently

Table C. 91

Category 81: Parenting as a topic of conversation for adults other than those involved in parenting

Cat81ParentingExtConvOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat81ParentingExtConv Original	no	Count	24	35	59
		Expected Count	26,3	32,7	59,0
		% of Total	32,4%	47,3%	79,7%
		Std. Residual	-,5	,4	
	yes	Count	8	5	13
		Expected Count	5,8	7,2	13,0
		% of Total	10,8%	6,8%	17,6%
		Std. Residual	,9	-,8	
	not applicable	Count	1	1	2
		Expected Count	,9	1,1	2,0
		% of Total	1,4%	1,4%	2,7%
		Std. Residual	,1	-,1	
Total	Count	33	41	74	
	Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0	
	% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1,901 ^a	2	,387
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 2 cells (33,3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,89.

Table C. 92

Category 82: Evaluation of parenting by adults other than those involved in parenting

Cat82ParentingExtEvalOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat82ParentingExtEval Original	positively	Count	4	0	4
		Expected Count	1,8	2,2	4,0
		% of Total	5,4%	,0%	5,4%
		Std. Residual	1,7	-1,5	
	negatively	Count	2	5	7
		Expected Count	3,1	3,9	7,0
		% of Total	2,7%	6,8%	9,5%
		Std. Residual	-,6	,6	
	ambivalently	Count	2	0	2
		Expected Count	,9	1,1	2,0
		% of Total	2,7%	,0%	2,7%
		Std. Residual	1,2	-1,1	
	not applicable	Count	25	36	61
		Expected Count	27,2	33,8	61,0
		% of Total	33,8%	48,6%	82,4%
		Std. Residual	-,4	,4	
Total	Count		33	41	74
	Expected Count		33,0	41,0	74,0
	% of Total		44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	8,504 ^a	3	,037
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 6 cells (**75,0%**) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,89.

Categories 83 to 86: indications for parental overload.

Table C. 93

Category 83: Physical violence

Cat83PhysicalViolenceOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature	high-rating	
			week	programmes	
Cat83PhysicalViolence Original	no	Count	17	35	52
		Expected Count	23,2	28,8	52,0
		% of Total	23,0%	47,3%	70,3%
		Std. Residual	-1,3	1,2	
	not applicable	Count	16	6	22
		Expected Count	9,8	12,2	22,0
		% of Total	21,6%	8,1%	29,7%
		Std. Residual	2,0	-1,8	
Total	Count	33	41	74	
	Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0	
	% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10,029 ^a	1	,002		
Fisher's Exact Test				,002	,002
N of Valid Cases	74				

a. 0 cells (,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 9,81.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. This is subcategory 1 = yes

Table C. 94
Category 84: Mental violence

Cat84PsychoViolenceOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat84PsychoViolence Original	no	Count	17	35	52
		Expected Count	23,2	28,8	52,0
		% of Total	23,0%	47,3%	70,3%
		Std. Residual	-1,3	1,2	
	not applicable	Count	16	6	22
		Expected Count	9,8	12,2	22,0
		% of Total	21,6%	8,1%	29,7%
		Std. Residual	2,0	-1,8	
Total	Count		33	41	74
	Expected Count		33,0	41,0	74,0
	% of Total		44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10,029 ^a	1	,002		
Fisher's Exact Test				,002	,002
N of Valid Cases	74				

a. 0 cells (,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 9,81.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. This is
subcategory 1 = yes

Table C. 95
Category 85: Sexual violence

Cat85SexualViolenceOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat85SexualViolence Original	no	Count	17	35	52
		Expected Count	23,2	28,8	52,0
		% of Total	23,0%	47,3%	70,3%
		Std. Residual	-1,3	1,2	
	not applicable	Count	16	6	22
		Expected Count	9,8	12,2	22,0
		% of Total	21,6%	8,1%	29,7%
		Std. Residual	2,0	-1,8	
Total	Count		33	41	74
	Expected Count		33,0	41,0	74,0
	% of Total		44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10,029 ^a	1	,002		
Fisher's Exact Test				,002	,002
N of Valid Cases	74				

a. 0 cells (,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 9,81.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. This is
subcategory 1 = yes

Table C. 96
Category 86: Neglect or negligent treatment

Cat86NeglectOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation					
			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat86Neglect Original	no	Count	17	35	52
		Expected Count	23,2	28,8	52,0
		% of Total	23,0%	47,3%	70,3%
		Std. Residual	-1,3	1,2	
	not applicable	Count	16	6	22
		Expected Count	9,8	12,2	22,0
		% of Total	21,6%	8,1%	29,7%
		Std. Residual	2,0	-1,8	
Total	Count	33	41	74	
	Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0	
	% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10,029 ^a	1	,002		
Fisher's Exact Test				,002	,002
N of Valid Cases	74				

a. 0 cells (,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 9,81.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. This is subcategory 1 = yes

Table C. 97

Category 87: Family in fact shown or referred to in passing

Cat87FamilyShown* Cat97TypeProgramme Crosstabulation

			Cat97TypeProgramme		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat87FamilyShown	in fact shown	Count	16	35	51
		Expected Count	22,7	28,3	51,0
		% of Total	21,6%	47,3%	68,9%
		Std. Residual	-1,4	1,3	
	referred to	Count	17	6	23
		Expected Count	10,3	12,7	23,0
		% of Total	23,0%	8,1%	31,1%
		Std. Residual	2,1	-1,9	
Total	Count		33	41	74
	Expected Count		33,0	41,0	74,0
	% of Total		44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2- sided)	Exact Sig. (2- sided)	Exact Sig. (1- sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	11,610 ^a	1	,001		
Fisher's Exact Test				,001	,001
N of Valid Cases	74				

a. 0 cells (,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 10,26.

Table C. 98

Category 88: Broadcast Type

Cat88BroadcastType * Cat97TypeProgramme Crosstabulation

			Cat97TypeProgramme		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat88Broadcast Type	fictional*	Count	5	25	30
		Expected Count	13,4	16,6	30,0
		% of Total	6,8%	33,8%	40,5%
		Std. Residual	-2,3	2,1	
	non-fictional**	Count	28	16	44
		Expected Count	19,6	24,4	44,0
		% of Total	37,8%	21,6%	59,5%
		Std. Residual	1,9	-1,7	
Total	Count	33	41	74	
	Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0	
	% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	15,927 ^a	1	,000		
Fisher's Exact Test				,000	,000
N of Valid Cases	74				

a. 0 cells (,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 13,38.

Due to too small expected values, the following changes to the original categories have been made:

*combination of "fictional entertainment, feature film" and "fictional entertainment, series" to one single subcategory "fictional".

** combination of "information, educational, counselling, documentary" and "nonfictional entertainment" to one single subcategory "non-fictional".

Table C. 99
Category 89: Criterion for relevance

	high-rating programmes	in per cent
number of broacasts total	50	100
of these were relevant	19	38
of these were irrelevant	31	62
	special feature week	
number of broacasts total	10	100
of these were relevant	9	90
of these were irrelevant	1	10

No chi-square was calculated. Please see discussion of results in chapter IV of the current study.

Table C. 100
Category 90: Title and number of programme

No chi-square was calculated. Please see discussion of results in chapter IV of the current study.

Table C. 101
Category 91: Date of broadcast

No chi-square was calculated. Please see discussion of results in chapter IV of the current study.

Table C. 102
Category 92: Time of broadcast, start

No chi-square was calculated. Please see discussion of results in chapter IV of the current study.

Table C. 103
Category 93: Channel

Cat93BroadcChannel * Cat97TypeProgramme Crosstabulation

			Cat97TypeProgramme		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Cat93BroadcChannel	Das Erste	Count	33	3	36
		Expected Count	16,1	19,9	36,0
		% of Total	44,6%	4,1%	48,6%
		Std. Residual	4,2	-3,8	
	ZDF	Count	0	2	2
		Expected Count	,9	1,1	2,0
		% of Total	,0%	2,7%	2,7%
		Std. Residual	-,9	,8	
	RTL	Count	0	20	20
		Expected Count	8,9	11,1	20,0
		% of Total	,0%	27,0%	27,0%
		Std. Residual	-3,0	2,7	
	ProSieben	Count	0	14	14
		Expected Count	6,2	7,8	14,0
		% of Total	,0%	18,9%	18,9%
		Std. Residual	-2,5	2,2	
	Vox	Count	0	2	2
		Expected Count	,9	1,1	2,0
		% of Total	,0%	2,7%	2,7%

	Std. Residual	-,9	,8	
Total	Count	33	41	74
	Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0
	% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	62,870 ^a	4	,000
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 4 cells (40,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,89.

Table C. 104
Category 94: Net length

	high-rating programmes	in per cent
Total number of broadcasts	50	100
Total time hours:minutes	40:33	100
Of these were:		
Number of family related broadcasts	19	38
Family related broadcast time hours:minutes	17:10	42.32
Number of broadcasts without family relation	31	62
Without family relation broadcast time hours:minutes	23:23	57.68

No chi-square was calculated. Please see discussion of results in chapter V of the current study.

Table C. 105
Category 95: Time slot

Kat95TimeSlotOriginal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Kat95TimeSlot Original	early evening	Count	0	2	2
		Expected Count	,9	1,1	2,0
		% of Total	,0%	2,7%	2,7%
		Std. Residual	-,9	,8	
	prime time	Count	29	30	59
		Expected Count	26,3	32,7	59,0
		% of Total	39,2%	40,5%	79,7%
		Std. Residual	,5	-,5	
	late night	Count	4	9	13
		Expected Count	5,8	7,2	13,0
		% of Total	5,4%	12,2%	17,6%
		Std. Residual	-,7	,7	
Total	Count	33	41	74	
	Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0	
	% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3,112 ^a	2	,211
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 2 cells (33,3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,89.

Table C. 106
Index 1: Social Status

ResultSocialStatus * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
ResultSocialStatus	rather high	Count	18	33	51
		Expected Count	22,7	28,3	51,0
		% of Total	24,3%	44,6%	68,9%
		Std. Residual	-1,0	,9	
	rather low	Count	5	2	7
		Expected Count	3,1	3,9	7,0
		% of Total	6,8%	2,7%	9,5%
		Std. Residual	1,1	-1,0	
	not applica ble	Count	10	6	16
		Expected Count	7,1	8,9	16,0
		% of Total	13,5%	8,1%	21,6%
		Std. Residual	1,1	-1,0	
Total	Count	33	41	74	
	Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0	
	% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5,902 ^a	2	,052
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 2 cells (33,3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3,12.

Table C. 107
Index 2: Household Chores

IndexHouseholdTotal * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature wee	high-rating programmes	
IndexHouseholdTotal	mother	Count	2	0	2
		Expected Count	,9	1,1	2,0
		% of Total	2,7%	,0%	2,7%
		Std. Residual	1,2	-1,1	
	not recogni sable	Count	19	31	50
		Expected Count	22,3	27,7	50,0
		% of Total	25,7%	41,9%	67,6 %
		Std. Residual	-,7	,6	
	not applica ble	Count	12	10	22
		Expected Count	9,8	12,2	22,0
		% of Total	16,2%	13,5%	29,7 %
		Std. Residual	,7	-,6	
Total	Count	33	41	74	
	Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0	
	% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0 %	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4,247 ^a	2	,120
No of Valid Cases	74		

a. 2 cells (33,3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,89.

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. This was subcategory 1 = father

Table C. 108
Index 3: Parental Overload

ParentalOverloadIndex * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation					
			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
ParentalOverloadIndex	no	Count	10	36	46
		Expected Count	20,5	25,5	46,0
		% of Total	13,5%	48,6%	62,2%
		Std. Residual	-2,3	2,1	
	not applicable	Count	23	5	28
		Expected Count	12,5	15,5	28,0
		% of Total	31,1%	6,8%	37,8%
		Std. Residual	3,0	-2,7	
Total	Count		33	41	74
	Expected Count		33,0	41,0	74,0
	% of Total		44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	25,703 ^a	1	,000
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 0 cells (,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 12,49.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Values that were never coded in neither type of broadcast are not listed. This was subcategory 2 = yes

Table C. 109

Index 4: General atmosphere in the family

FamilyAtmosphereIndex * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
Familyatmosphere Index	mainly good	Count	4	4	8
		Expected Count	3,6	4,4	8,0
		% of Total	5,4%	5,4%	10,8%
		Std. Residual	,2	-,2	
	mainly bad	Count	2	5	7
		Expected Count	3,1	3,9	7,0
		% of Total	2,7%	6,8%	9,5%
		Std. Residual	-,6	,6	
	not recognisable	Count	20	27	47
		Expected Count	21,0	26,0	47,0
		% of Total	27,0%	36,5%	63,5%
		Std. Residual	-,2	,2	
	not applicable	Count	7	5	12
		Expected Count	5,4	6,6	12,0
		% of Total	9,5%	6,8%	16,2%
		Std. Residual	,7	-,6	
Total	Count		33	41	74
	Expected Count		33,0	41,0	74,0
	% of Total		44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1,818 ^a	3	,611
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 4 cells (50,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3,12.

Table C. 110
Index 5: Organisation of family life

OrgalIndex * Cat97ProgrSubset Crosstabulation

			Cat97ProgrSubset		Total
			special feature week	high-rating programmes	
OrgalIndex	mother	Count	9	3	12
		Expected Count	5,4	6,6	12,0
		% of Total	12,2%	4,1%	16,2%
		Std. Residual	1,6	-1,4	
	father	Count	0	3	3
		Expected Count	1,3	1,7	3,0
		% of Total	,0%	4,1%	4,1%
		Std. Residual	-1,2	1,0	
	both	Count	1	0	1
		Expected Count	,4	,6	1,0
		% of Total	1,4%	,0%	1,4%
		Std. Residual	,8	-,7	
	not recogni sable	Count	20	35	55
		Expected Count	24,5	30,5	55,0
		% of Total	27,0%	47,3%	74,3%
		Std. Residual	-,9	,8	
	not applica	Count	3	0	3
		Expected Count	1,3	1,7	3,0

	ble	% of Total	4,1%	,0%	4,1%
		Std. Residual	1,4	-1,3	
Total		Count	33	41	74
		Expected Count	33,0	41,0	74,0
		% of Total	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	13,382 ^a	4	,010
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 6 cells (60,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,45.

VIII. Appendix D: Result tables Fictional / non-fictional programmes

Table D. 1
Case Processing Summary

Case Processing Summary						
	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Cat1NumberOfChildrenRecoded * Cat88BroadcType	74	100,0%	0	0,0%	74	100,0%

Table D. 2
Category 1: Number of children

Cat1NumberOfChildrenRecoded * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation					
			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat1NumberOfChildren Recoded	one child	Count	12	9	21
		Expected Count	8,5	12,5	21,0
		% of Total	16,2%	12,2%	28,4%
		Std. Residual	1,2	-1,0	
	two children	Count	14	12	26
		Expected Count	10,5	15,5	26,0
		% of Total	18,9%	16,2%	35,1%
		Std. Residual	1,1	-,9	
	three and four children	Count	4	13	17

Total	five children	Expected Count	6,9	10,1	17,0
		% of Total	5,4%	17,6%	23,0%
		Std. Residual	-1,1	,9	
		Count	0	10	10
		Expected Count	4,1	5,9	10,0
		% of Total	0,0%	13,5%	13,5%
		Std. Residual	-2,0	1,7	
		Count	30	44	74
		Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0
		% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	13,170 ^a	3	,004
Likelihood Ratio	16,799	3	,001
Linear-by-Linear Association	11,522	1	,001
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 1 cells (12,5%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4,05.

Table D. 3
Category 2: Age of children

Cat2AgeOfChildrenRecoded * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation					
		Cat88BroadcType		Total	
		fictional	nonfictional		
Cat2AgeOfChildren Recoded	baby up to two years	Count	3	3	6
		Expected Count	2,4	3,6	6,0
		% of Total	4,1%	4,1%	8,1%
		Std. Residual	,4	-,3	
	child 3-4 years	Count	4	7	11
		Expected Count	4,5	6,5	11,0
		% of Total	5,4%	9,5%	14,9%
		Std. Residual	-,2	,2	
	child 6-10 years	Count	5	18	23
		Expected Count	9,3	13,7	23,0
		% of Total	6,8%	24,3%	31,1%
		Std. Residual	-1,4	1,2	
	child 11-18 years	Count	16	9	25
		Expected Count	10,1	14,9	25,0
		% of Total	21,6%	12,2%	33,8%
		Std. Residual	1,8	-1,5	
	not applicable	Count	2	7	9
		Expected Count	3,6	5,4	9,0
		% of Total	2,7%	9,5%	12,2%
		Std. Residual	-,9	,7	

Total	Count	30	44	74
	Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0
	% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10,636 ^a	4	,031
Likelihood Ratio	10,892	4	,028
Linear-by-Linear Association	1,322	1	,250
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 4 cells (40,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2,43.

Table D. 4
Category 3: Biological parents

Cat3BioParentsOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat3BioParentsOriginal	all the same biological parents	Count	16	17	33
		Expected Count	13,4	19,6	33,0
		% of Total	21,6%	23,0%	44,6%
		Std. Residual	,7	-,6	
	not all the same biological parents	Count	0	5	5

	not recognisable	Expected Count	2,0	3,0	5,0
		% of Total	0,0%	6,8%	6,8%
		Std. Residual	-1,4	1,2	
		Count	2	10	12
		Expected Count	4,9	7,1	12,0
		% of Total	2,7%	13,5%	16,2%
	not applicable	Std. Residual	-1,3	1,1	
		Count	12	12	24
		Expected Count	9,7	14,3	24,0
		% of Total	16,2%	16,2%	32,4%
		Std. Residual	,7	-,6	
		Count	30	44	74
Total		Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0
		% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	8,001 ^a	3	,046
Likelihood Ratio	10,119	3	,018
Linear-by-Linear Association	,021	1	,886
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 3 cells (37,5%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2,03.

Table D. 5
Category 4: Marital status of the parents

Cat4MaritalStatusRecoded * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation					
		Cat88BroadcType		Total	
		fictional	nonfictional		
Cat4MaritalStatus Recoded	married, living together	Count	11	11	22
		Expected Count	8,9	13,1	22,0
		% of Total	14,9%	14,9%	29,7%
		Std. Residual	,7	-,6	
	not married, living together	Count	0	10	10
		Expected Count	4,1	5,9	10,0
		% of Total	0,0%	13,5%	13,5%
		Std. Residual	-2,0	1,7	
	formerly married, now divorced	Count	7	0	7
		Expected Count	2,8	4,2	7,0
		% of Total	9,5%	0,0%	9,5%
		Std. Residual	2,5	-2,0	
	widowed, now single	Count	2	6	8
		Expected Count	3,2	4,8	8,0
		% of Total	2,7%	8,1%	10,8%
		Std. Residual	-,7	,6	
	married or not married, living separately	Count	3	0	3
		Expected Count	1,2	1,8	3,0
		% of Total	4,1%	0,0%	4,1%
		Std. Residual	1,6	-1,3	

	other and marital status not recognisable	Count	7	15	22
		Expected Count	8,9	13,1	22,0
		% of Total	9,5%	20,3%	29,7%
	not applicable	Std. Residual	-,6	,5	
		Count	0	2	2
		Expected Count	,8	1,2	2,0
		% of Total	0,0%	2,7%	2,7%
	Total	Std. Residual	-,9	,7	
		Count	30	44	74
		Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0
		% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	25,161 ^a	6	,000
Likelihood Ratio	32,904	6	,000
Linear-by-Linear Association	1,959	1	,162
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 9 cells (64,3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,81.

Table D. 6
Category 5: Family composition

Cat5FamilyCompRecoded * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation					
		Cat88BroadcType		Total	
		fictional	nonfictional		
Cat5FamilyCompRecoded	single mother	Count	6	6	12
		Expected Count	4,9	7,1	12,0
		% of Total	8,1%	8,1%	16,2%
		Std. Residual	,5	-,4	
	single father	Count	4	0	4
		Expected Count	1,6	2,4	4,0
		% of Total	5,4%	0,0%	5,4%
		Std. Residual	1,9	-1,5	
	parents with child/children	Count	10	26	36
		Expected Count	14,6	21,4	36,0
		% of Total	13,5%	35,1%	48,6%
		Std. Residual	-1,2	1,0	
	multigenerational family	Count	4	7	11
		Expected Count	4,5	6,5	11,0
		% of Total	5,4%	9,5%	14,9%
		Std. Residual	-,2	,2	
	other and family size not recognisable	Count	6	3	9
		Expected Count	3,6	5,4	9,0
		% of Total	8,1%	4,1%	12,2%
		Std. Residual	1,2	-1,0	

Total	not applicable	Count	0	2	2
		Expected Count	,8	1,2	2,0
		% of Total	0,0%	2,7%	2,7%
		Std. Residual	-,9	,7	
		Count	30	44	74
		Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0
		% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	12,737 ^a	5	,026
Likelihood Ratio	14,867	5	,011
Linear-by-Linear Association	,583	1	,445
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 7 cells (58,3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,81.

Table D. 7
Category 6: Gender distribution

Cat6GenderDistributionOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation					
			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat6GenderDistribution Original	heterosexual partners	Count	15	33	48
		Expected Count	19,5	28,5	48,0
		% of Total	20,3%	44,6%	64,9%
		Std. Residual	-1,0	,8	
	not recognisable	Count	1	2	3
		Expected Count	1,2	1,8	3,0
		% of Total	1,4%	2,7%	4,1%
		Std. Residual	-,2	,2	
	not applicable	Count	14	9	23
		Expected Count	9,3	13,7	23,0
		% of Total	18,9%	12,2%	31,1%
		Std. Residual	1,5	-1,3	
Total	Count	30	44	74	
	Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0	
	% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%	

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)

Pearson Chi-Square	5,727 ^a	2	,057
Likelihood Ratio	5,689	2	,058
Linear-by-Linear Association	4,997	1	,025
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 2 cells (33,3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1,22.

Table D. 8
Category 7: Personal situation

Cat7PersonalSituationRecoded * Cat88BroadcastTypeRecoded Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcastTypeRecoded		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat7PersonalSituation Recoded	child is mainly living with both parents	Count	10	26	36
		Expected Count	14,6	21,4	36,0
		% of Total	13,5%	35,1%	48,6%
		Std. Residual	-1,2	1,0	
	child is mainly living with the mother	Count	6	6	12
		Expected Count	4,9	7,1	12,0
		% of Total	8,1%	8,1%	16,2%
		Std. Residual	,5	-,4	
	child is mainly living with the father	Count	4	0	4
		Expected Count	1,6	2,4	4,0
		% of Total	5,4%	,0%	5,4%
		Std. Residual	1,9	-1,5	
	child is mainly living elsewhere, other or not recognisable	Count	10	10	20
		Expected Count	8,1	11,9	20,0
		% of Total	13,5%	13,5%	27,0%
		Std. Residual	,7	-,5	
	not applicable	Count	0	2	2
		Expected Count	,8	1,2	2,0
		% of Total	,0%	2,7%	2,7%

	Std. Residual	-,9	,7	
Total	Count	30	44	74
	Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0
	% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10,851 ^a	4	,028
Likelihood Ratio	13,019	4	,011
Linear-by-Linear Association	,215	1	,643
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 5 cells (50,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,81.

Table D. 9
Category 8: Parenting style

Cat8ParentingStyleRecoded * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat8ParentingStyle Recoded	authoritarian	Count	5	0	5
		Expected Count	2,0	3,0	5,0
		% of Total	6,8%	0,0%	6,8%

	democratic	Std. Residual	2,1	-1,7	
		Count	6	5	11
		Expected Count	4,5	6,5	11,0
		% of Total	8,1%	6,8%	14,9%
	other (recoded)	Std. Residual	,7	-,6	
		Count	13	25	38
		Expected Count	15,4	22,6	38,0
		% of Total	17,6%	33,8%	51,4%
	not applicable	Std. Residual	-,6	,5	
		Count	6	14	20
		Expected Count	8,1	11,9	20,0
		% of Total	8,1%	18,9%	27,0%
Total			Count	30	44
			Expected Count	30,0	44,0
			% of Total	40,5%	59,5%
					100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	9,782 ^a	3	,021
Likelihood Ratio	11,504	3	,009
Linear-by-Linear Association	1,653	1	,199
N of Valid Cases	74		

- a. 3 cells (37,5%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2,03.

Table D. 10
Category 9: Persons involved in parenting

Cat9ParentingPersonsOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation					
			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat9ParentingPersons Original	mother	Count	9	6	15
		Expected Count	6,1	8,9	15,0
		% of Total	12,2%	8,1%	20,3%
		Std. Residual	1,2	-1,0	
	father	Count	6	0	6
		Expected Count	2,4	3,6	6,0
		% of Total	8,1%	0,0%	8,1%
		Std. Residual	2,3	-1,9	
	mother and father	Count	11	31	42
		Expected Count	17,0	25,0	42,0
		% of Total	14,9%	41,9%	56,8%
		Std. Residual	-1,5	1,2	
	not recognisable	Count	4	4	8
		Expected Count	3,2	4,8	8,0
		% of Total	5,4%	5,4%	10,8%
		Std. Residual	,4	-,3	
	not applicable	Count	0	3	3
		Expected Count	1,2	1,8	3,0
		% of Total	0,0%	4,1%	4,1%
		Std. Residual	-1,1	,9	

Total	Count	30	44	74
	Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0
	% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	17,087 ^a	4	,002
Likelihood Ratio	20,337	4	,000
Linear-by-Linear Association	,212	1	,645
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 6 cells (60,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1,22.

Table D. 11
Category 10: Friends and relatives

Cat10FriendsRecoded * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation					
			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat10Friends Recoded	yes	Count	16	14	30
		Expected Count	12,2	17,8	30,0
		% of Total	21,6%	18,9%	40,5%
		Std. Residual	1,1	-,9	
	not recognisable	Count	13	15	28
		Expected Count	11,4	16,6	28,0
		% of Total	17,6%	20,3%	37,8%
		Std. Residual	,5	-,4	
	not applicable	Count	1	15	16
		Expected Count	6,5	9,5	16,0
		% of Total	1,4%	20,3%	21,6%
		Std. Residual	-2,2	1,8	
Total	Count	30	44	74	
	Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0	
	% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)

Pearson Chi-Square	10,244 ^a	2	,006
Likelihood Ratio	12,311	2	,002
Linear-by-Linear Association	4,323	1	,038
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 0 cells (,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 6,49.

Table D. 12
Category 11: Migration background

Cat11MigrationRecoded * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation					
			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat11MigrationRecoded	without a migration background	Count	27	30	57
		Expected Count	23,1	33,9	57,0
		% of Total	36,5%	40,5%	77,0%
		Std. Residual	,8	-,7	
	with a migration background	Count	0	2	2
		Expected Count	,8	1,2	2,0
		% of Total	0,0%	2,7%	2,7%
		Std. Residual	-,9	,7	
	other	Count	0	2	2
		Expected Count	,8	1,2	2,0
		% of Total	0,0%	2,7%	2,7%
		Std. Residual	-,9	,7	
	not recognisable	Count	3	7	10
		Expected Count	4,1	5,9	10,0
		% of Total	4,1%	9,5%	13,5%
		Std. Residual	-,5	,4	
	not applicable	Count	0	3	3
		Expected Count	1,2	1,8	3,0
		% of Total	0,0%	4,1%	4,1%
		Std. Residual	-1,1	,9	

Total	Count	30	44	74
	Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0
	% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6,336 ^a	4	,175
Likelihood Ratio	8,843	4	,065
Linear-by-Linear Association	3,368	1	,066
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 7 cells (70,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,81.

Table D. 13
Category 12: Location of broadcast

Cat12LocationRecoded * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat12Location Recoded	East/new federal states	Count	1	0	1
		Expected Count	,4	,6	1,0
		% of Total	1,4%	0,0%	1,4%
	West/old federal states and Berlin	Std. Residual	,9	-,8	
		Count	11	27	38
		Expected Count	15,4	22,6	38,0

		% of Total	14,9%	36,5%	51,4%
		Std. Residual	-1,1	,9	
		Count	18	9	27
		Expected Count	10,9	16,1	27,0
	other or not recognisable	% of Total	24,3%	12,2%	36,5%
		Std. Residual	2,1	-1,8	
		Count	0	8	8
		Expected Count	3,2	4,8	8,0
	not applicable	% of Total	0,0%	10,8%	10,8%
		Std. Residual	-1,8	1,5	
Total		Count	30	44	74
		Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0
		% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	16,685 ^a	3	,001
Likelihood Ratio	19,822	3	,000
Linear-by-Linear Association	2,392	1	,122
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 4 cells (50,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,41.

Table D. 14
Category 13: City of residence

Cat13CityOfResidenceOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation					
			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat13CityOfResidence Original	rural area, village	Count	5	6	11
		Expected Count	4,5	6,5	11,0
		% of Total	6,8%	8,1%	14,9%
		Std. Residual	,3	-,2	
	town	Count	0	7	7
		Expected Count	2,8	4,2	7,0
		% of Total	0,0%	9,5%	9,5%
		Std. Residual	-1,7	1,4	
	city	Count	15	18	33
		Expected Count	13,4	19,6	33,0
		% of Total	20,3%	24,3%	44,6%
		Std. Residual	,4	-,4	
	not recognisable	Count	9	9	18
		Expected Count	7,3	10,7	18,0
		% of Total	12,2%	12,2%	24,3%
		Std. Residual	,6	-,5	
	not applicable	Count	1	4	5
		Expected Count	2,0	3,0	5,0
		% of Total	1,4%	5,4%	6,8%
		Std. Residual	-,7	,6	

Total	Count	30	44	74
	Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0
	% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6,757 ^a	4	,149
Likelihood Ratio	9,331	4	,053
Linear-by-Linear Association	,076	1	,782
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 5 cells (50,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2,03.

Table D. 15
Category 14: Type of residence 1, single

Cat14TypeResidence1Recoded * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation					
			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat14TypeResidence1 Recoded	flat	Count	3	14	17
		Expected Count	6,9	10,1	17,0
		% of Total	4,1%	18,9%	23,0%
		Std. Residual	-1,5	1,2	
	single family house	Count	18	4	22
		Expected Count	8,9	13,1	22,0
		% of Total	24,3%	5,4%	29,7%
		Std. Residual	3,0	-2,5	
	other	Count	1	0	1
		Expected Count	,4	,6	1,0
		% of Total	1,4%	0,0%	1,4%
		Std. Residual	,9	-,8	
	not recognisable	Count	3	8	11
		Expected Count	4,5	6,5	11,0
		% of Total	4,1%	10,8%	14,9%
		Std. Residual	-,7	,6	
	not applicable	Count	5	18	23
		Expected Count	9,3	13,7	23,0
		% of Total	6,8%	24,3%	31,1%
		Std. Residual	-1,4	1,2	

Total	Count	30	44	74
	Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0
	% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	24,890 ^a	4	,000
Likelihood Ratio	26,239	4	,000
Linear-by-Linear Association	6,242	1	,012
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 3 cells (30,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,41.

Table D. 16
Category 15: Type of residence 2, multiple

None of the families shown had multiple residences.

Table D. 17
Category 16: Type of atmosphere 1, single

Cat16Atmo1Original * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation					
			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat16Atmo1	poor, simple	Count	0	7	7

Original	Expected Count	2,8	4,2	7,0
	% of Total	0,0%	9,5%	9,5%
	Std. Residual	-1,7	1,4	
	Count	20	14	34
middle-class	Expected Count	13,8	20,2	34,0
	% of Total	27,0%	18,9%	45,9%
	Std. Residual	1,7	-1,4	
	Count	2	0	2
upmarket, luxurious	Expected Count	,8	1,2	2,0
	% of Total	2,7%	0,0%	2,7%
	Std. Residual	1,3	-1,1	
	Count	3	5	8
not recognisable	Expected Count	3,2	4,8	8,0
	% of Total	4,1%	6,8%	10,8%
	Std. Residual	-,1	,1	
	Count	5	18	23
not applicable	Expected Count	9,3	13,7	23,0
	% of Total	6,8%	24,3%	31,1%
	Std. Residual	-1,4	1,2	
	Count	30	44	74
Total	Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0
	% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	15,824 ^a	4	,003
Likelihood Ratio	19,182	4	,001
Linear-by-Linear Association	4,845	1	,028
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 6 cells (60,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,81.

Table D. 18
Category 17: Children's bedroom 1

Cat17ChildBedroom1Original * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation				
		Cat88BroadcType		Total
		fictional	nonfictional	
Cat17ChildBedroom1 Original	Count	7	2	9
	Expected Count	3,6	5,4	9,0
	% of Total	9,5%	2,7%	12,2%
	Std. Residual	1,8	-1,4	
	Count	0	10	10
	Expected Count	4,1	5,9	10,0
	% of Total	0,0%	13,5%	13,5%
	Std. Residual	-2,0	1,7	
	Count	18	14	32
	Expected Count	13,0	19,0	32,0
	% of Total	24,3%	18,9%	43,2%
	Std. Residual	1,4	-1,2	
	Count	5	18	23
	Expected Count	9,3	13,7	23,0
	% of Total	6,8%	24,3%	31,1%
	Std. Residual	-1,4	1,2	
Total	Count	30	44	74
	Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0
	% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	18,644 ^a	3	,000
Likelihood Ratio	22,441	3	,000
Linear-by-Linear Association	,001	1	,974
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 2 cells (25,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3,65.

Table D. 19

Category 18: Furniture, atmosphere in multiple or least luxurious

Obsolete, because none of the families shown had multiple residences.

Table D. 20

Category 19: Children's bedroom in multiple residence

Obsolete, because none of the families shown had multiple residences.

Table D. 21
Category 20: Car, single

Cat20Car1Recoded * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat20Car1Recoded	used car, rust bucket	Count	3	5	8
		Expected Count	3,2	4,8	8,0
		% of Total	4,1%	6,8%	10,8%
		Std. Residual	-,1	,1	
	medium-sized vehicle	Count	2	0	2
		Expected Count	,8	1,2	2,0
		% of Total	2,7%	0,0%	2,7%
		Std. Residual	1,3	-1,1	
	van	Count	4	0	4
		Expected Count	1,6	2,4	4,0
		% of Total	5,4%	0,0%	5,4%
		Std. Residual	1,9	-1,5	
	commercial vehicle, utility vehicle	Count	1	0	1
		Expected Count	,4	,6	1,0
		% of Total	1,4%	0,0%	1,4%
		Std. Residual	,9	-,8	
	not recognisable	Count	17	21	38
		Expected Count	15,4	22,6	38,0
		% of Total	23,0%	28,4%	51,4%
		Std. Residual	,4	-,3	

	not applicable	Count	3	18	21
		Expected Count	8,5	12,5	21,0
		% of Total	4,1%	24,3%	28,4%
		Std. Residual	-1,9	1,6	
		Count	30	44	74
		Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0
Total		% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	16,580 ^a	5	,005
Likelihood Ratio	19,854	5	,001
Linear-by-Linear Association	6,333	1	,012
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 8 cells (66,7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,41.

Table D. 22

Category 21: Car, multiple

Obsolete, because for 71 out of 74 children, the family did not own a second car.

Table D. 23

Category 22.1: Gainful employment, partner 1 (mother)

Cat22.1EmployPar1MotherOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat22.1EmployPar1Mother Original	currently gainfully employed	Count	7	11	18
		Expected Count	7,3	10,7	18,0
		% of Total	9,5%	14,9%	24,3%
		Std. Residual	-,1	,1	
	currently not gainfully employed	Count	9	22	31
		Expected Count	12,6	18,4	31,0
		% of Total	12,2%	29,7%	41,9%
		Std. Residual	-1,0	,8	
	not recognisable	Count	10	8	18
		Expected Count	7,3	10,7	18,0
		% of Total	13,5%	10,8%	24,3%
		Std. Residual	1,0	-,8	
	not applicable	Count	4	3	7
		Expected Count	2,8	4,2	7,0
		% of Total	5,4%	4,1%	9,5%
		Std. Residual	,7	-,6	
Total	Count		30	44	74
	Expected Count		30,0	44,0	74,0
	% of Total		40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4,208 ^a	3	,240
Likelihood Ratio	4,222	3	,239
Linear-by-Linear Association	3,670	1	,055
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 2 cells (25,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2,84.

Table D. 24
Category 22.2: Gainful employment, partner 2 (father)

Cat22.2EmployPar2FatherOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat22.2EmployPar2FatherOriginal	currently gainfully	Count	20	26	46
		Expected Count	18,6	27,4	46,0
		% of Total	27,0%	35,1%	62,2%
		Std. Residual	,3	-,3	
	not recognisable	Count	2	9	11
		Expected Count	4,5	6,5	11,0
		% of Total	2,7%	12,2%	14,9%
		Std. Residual	-1,2	1,0	
	not applicable	Count	8	9	17
		Expected Count	6,9	10,1	17,0
		% of Total	10,8%	12,2%	23,0%
		Std. Residual	,4	-,3	
Total	Count		30	44	74
	Expected Count		30,0	44,0	74,0
	% of Total		40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2,746 ^a	2	,253
Likelihood Ratio	2,997	2	,223
Linear-by-Linear Association	,296	1	,586
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 1 cells (16,7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4,46.

Table D. 25

Category 23.1: Type of occupation, partner 1 (mother)

Cat23.1TypeOccupPar1MotherOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat23.1TypeOccupPar1MotherOriginal	housewife / house husband	Count	9	22	31
		Expected Count	12,6	18,4	31,0
		% of Total	12,2%	29,7%	41,9%
		Std. Residual	-1,0	,8	
	white-collar worker	Count	2	6	8
		Expected Count	3,2	4,8	8,0
		% of Total	2,7%	8,1%	10,8%
		Std. Residual	-,7	,6	
	self-employed	Count	0	5	5
		Expected Count	2,0	3,0	5,0
		% of Total	0,0%	6,8%	6,8%
		Std. Residual	-1,4	1,2	
	other	Count	1	1	2
		Expected Count	,8	1,2	2,0
		% of Total	1,4%	1,4%	2,7%
		Std. Residual	,2	-,2	
	not recognisable	Count	14	7	21
		Expected Count	8,5	12,5	21,0
		% of Total	18,9%	9,5%	28,4%
		Std. Residual	1,9	-1,6	

Total	not applicable	Count	4	3	7
		Expected Count	2,8	4,2	7,0
		% of Total	5,4%	4,1%	9,5%
		Std. Residual	,7	-,6	
		Count	30	44	74
		Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0
		% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	12,735 ^a	5	,026
Likelihood Ratio	14,506	5	,013
Linear-by-Linear Association	10,390	1	,001
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 8 cells (66,7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,81.

Table D. 26

Category 23.2: Type of occupation, partner 2 (father)

Cat23.3TypeOccpPar2FatherOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation					
			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat23.2TypeOccpPar2Father Original	white-collar worker	Count	12	17	29
		Expected Count	11,8	17,2	29,0
		% of Total	16,2%	23,0%	39,2%
		Std. Residual	,1	-,1	
	civil servant	Count	2	2	4
		Expected Count	1,6	2,4	4,0
		% of Total	2,7%	2,7%	5,4%
		Std. Residual	,3	-,2	
	self-employed	Count	3	2	5
		Expected Count	2,0	3,0	5,0
		% of Total	4,1%	2,7%	6,8%
		Std. Residual	,7	-,6	
	other	Count	2	2	4
		Expected Count	1,6	2,4	4,0
		% of Total	2,7%	2,7%	5,4%
		Std. Residual	,3	-,2	
	not recognisable	Count	3	12	15
		Expected Count	6,1	8,9	15,0
		% of Total	4,1%	16,2%	20,3%
		Std. Residual	-1,2	1,0	

Total	not applicable	Count	8	9	17
		Expected Count	6,9	10,1	17,0
		% of Total	10,8%	12,2%	23,0%
		Std. Residual	,4	-,3	
		Count	30	44	74
		Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0
		% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4,016 ^a	5	,547
Likelihood Ratio	4,244	5	,515
Linear-by-Linear Association	,432	1	,511
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 6 cells (50,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1,62.

Table D. 27

Category 24.1: Position at work, partner 1 (mother)

Cat24.1PositionPar1MotherOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat24.1PositionPar1Mother Original	middle position	Count	0	4	4
		Expected Count	1,6	2,4	4,0
		% of Total	0,0%	5,4%	5,4%
		Std. Residual	-1,3	1,1	
	executlive position	Count	2	4	6
		Expected Count	2,4	3,6	6,0
		% of Total	2,7%	5,4%	8,1%
		Std. Residual	-,3	,2	
	other	Count	0	1	1
		Expected Count	,4	,6	1,0
		% of Total	0,0%	1,4%	1,4%
		Std. Residual	-,6	,5	
	not recognisable	Count	13	8	21
		Expected Count	8,5	12,5	21,0
		% of Total	17,6%	10,8%	28,4%
		Std. Residual	1,5	-1,3	
	not applicable	Count	15	27	42
		Expected Count	17,0	25,0	42,0
		% of Total	20,3%	36,5%	56,8%
		Std. Residual	-,5	,4	
	Total	Count	30	44	74

Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0
% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	7,921 ^a	4	,095
Likelihood Ratio	9,625	4	,047
Linear-by-Linear Association	1,352	1	,245
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 6 cells (60,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,41.

Table D. 28
Category 24.2: Position at work, partner 2 (father)

Cat24.2PostitionPar2FatherOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat24.2PostitionPar2FatherOriginal	lower position	Count	0	7	7
		Expected Count	2,8	4,2	7,0
		% of Total	0,0%	9,5%	9,5%
		Std. Residual	-1,7	1,4	
	middle position	Count	4	0	4

		Expected Count	1,6	2,4	4,0
		% of Total	5,4%	0,0%	5,4%
		Std. Residual	1,9	-1,5	
		Count	5	1	6
	executive position	Expected Count	2,4	3,6	6,0
		% of Total	6,8%	1,4%	8,1%
		Std. Residual	1,6	-1,4	
		Count	2	0	2
	other	Expected Count	,8	1,2	2,0
		% of Total	2,7%	0,0%	2,7%
		Std. Residual	1,3	-1,1	
		Count	11	27	38
	not recognisable	Expected Count	15,4	22,6	38,0
		% of Total	14,9%	36,5%	51,4%
		Std. Residual	-1,1	,9	
		Count	8	9	17
	not applicable	Expected Count	6,9	10,1	17,0
		% of Total	10,8%	12,2%	23,0%
		Std. Residual	,4	-,3	
		Count	30	44	74
Total		Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0
		% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	20,549 ^a	5	,001
Likelihood Ratio	25,279	5	,000
Linear-by-Linear Association	1,213	1	,271
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 8 cells (66,7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,81.

Table D. 29

Category 25.1: Level of formal education, partner 1 (mother)

Cat25.1EducPar1MotherOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

		Cat88BroadcType		Total
		fictional	nonfictional	
Cat25.1EducPar1MotherOriginal	none or low level of formal education	Count	0	2
		Expected Count	,8	2,0
		% of Total	0,0%	2,7%
		Std. Residual	-,9	,7
	average level of formal education	Count	1	3
		Expected Count	1,2	3,0
		% of Total	1,4%	4,1%
		Std. Residual	-,2	,2
	high level of formal education	Count	3	6
		Expected Count	2,4	6,0
		% of Total	4,1%	8,1%
		Std. Residual	,4	-,3
	not recognisable	Count	20	50
		Expected Count	20,3	50,0
		% of Total	27,0%	67,6%
		Std. Residual	-,1	,0
	not applicable	Count	6	13
		Expected Count	5,3	13,0
		% of Total	8,1%	17,6%

Total	Std. Residual	,3	-,3	
	Count	30	44	74
	Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0
	% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1,827 ^a	4	,768
Likelihood Ratio	2,538	4	,638
Linear-by-Linear Association	,133	1	,715
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 6 cells (60,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,81.

Table D. 30

Category 25.2: Level of formal education, partner 2 (father)#

Cat25.2EducPar2FatherOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat25.2EducPar2FatherOriginal	average level of formal education	Count	4	5	9
		Expected Count	3,6	5,4	9,0
		% of Total	5,4%	6,8%	12,2%
		Std. Residual	,2	-,2	
	high level of formal education	Count	4	1	5
		Expected Count	3,6	1,4	5,0
		% of Total	5,4%	2,8%	8,2%
		Std. Residual	,2	-,2	

		Expected Count	2,0	3,0	5,0
		% of Total	5,4%	1,4%	6,8%
		Std. Residual	1,4	-1,1	
		Count	14	29	43
	not recognisable	Expected Count	17,4	25,6	43,0
		% of Total	18,9%	39,2%	58,1%
		Std. Residual	-,8	,7	
		Count	8	9	17
	not applicable	Expected Count	6,9	10,1	17,0
		% of Total	10,8%	12,2%	23,0%
		Std. Residual	,4	-,3	
		Count	30	44	74
Total	Expected Count		30,0	44,0	74,0
	% of Total		40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4,723 ^a	3	,193
Likelihood Ratio	4,777	3	,189
Linear-by-Linear Association	1,553	1	,213
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 3 cells (37,5%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2,03.

Table D. 31
Category 26: Child care

Cat26ChildCareRespOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat26ChildCareResp Original	mother	Count	1	2	3
		Expected Count	1,2	1,8	3,0
		% of Total	1,4%	2,7%	4,1%
		Std. Residual	-,2	,2	
	mixed child care	Count	13	28	41
		Expected Count	16,6	24,4	41,0
		% of Total	17,6%	37,8%	55,4%
		Std. Residual	-,9	,7	
	not recognisable	Count	11	8	19
		Expected Count	7,7	11,3	19,0
		% of Total	14,9%	10,8%	25,7%
		Std. Residual	1,2	-1,0	
	not applicable	Count	5	6	11
		Expected Count	4,5	6,5	11,0
		% of Total	6,8%	8,1%	14,9%
		Std. Residual	,3	-,2	
Total	Count		30	44	74
	Expected Count		30,0	44,0	74,0
	% of Total		40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3,876 ^a	3	,275
Likelihood Ratio	3,859	3	,277
Linear-by-Linear Association	3,163	1	,075
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 3 cells (37,5%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1,22.

Table D. 32
Category 27: Child care, organisation

Cat27ChildCareOrgaOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation					
			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat27ChildCareOrga Original	father	Count	3	0	3
		Expected Count	1,2	1,8	3,0
		% of Total	4,1%	0,0%	4,1%
		Std. Residual	1,6	-1,3	
	mother	Count	12	15	27
		Expected Count	10,9	16,1	27,0
		% of Total	16,2%	20,3%	36,5%
		Std. Residual	,3	-,3	
	both parents together	Count	1	0	1
		Expected Count	,4	,6	1,0
		% of Total	1,4%	0,0%	1,4%
		Std. Residual	,9	-,8	
	not recognisable	Count	10	21	31
		Expected Count	12,6	18,4	31,0
		% of Total	13,5%	28,4%	41,9%
		Std. Residual	-,7	,6	
	not applicable	Count	4	8	12
		Expected Count	4,9	7,1	12,0
		% of Total	5,4%	10,8%	16,2%
		Std. Residual	-,4	,3	

Total	Count	30	44	74
	Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0
	% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	7,178 ^a	4	,127
Likelihood Ratio	8,563	4	,073
Linear-by-Linear Association	2,656	1	,103
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 5 cells (50,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,41.

Table D. 33
Category 28: Organisation of homework

Cat28HomeworkOrgaOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation					
			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat28HomeworkOrgaOriginal	no	Count	1	0	1
		Expected Count	,4	,6	1,0
		% of Total	1,4%	0,0%	1,4%
		Std. Residual	,9	-,8	
	mother	Count	0	2	2
		Expected Count	,8	1,2	2,0
		% of Total	0,0%	2,7%	2,7%
		Std. Residual	-,9	,7	
	yes, other persons do	Count	1	0	1
		Expected Count	,4	,6	1,0
		% of Total	1,4%	0,0%	1,4%
		Std. Residual	,9	-,8	
	not recognisable	Count	18	24	42
		Expected Count	17,0	25,0	42,0
		% of Total	24,3%	32,4%	56,8%
		Std. Residual	,2	-,2	
	not applicable	Count	10	18	28
		Expected Count	11,4	16,6	28,0
		% of Total	13,5%	24,3%	37,8%
		Std. Residual	-,4	,3	

Total	Count	30	44	74
	Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0
	% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4,661 ^a	4	,324
Likelihood Ratio	6,058	4	,195
Linear-by-Linear Association	,262	1	,608
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 6 cells (60,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,41.

Table D. 34
Category 29.1: Discussion external child care, partner 1 (mother)

Cat29.1CareDiscuPar1MotherOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat29.1CareDiscuPar1MotherOriginal	external child care is not discussed	Count	16	16	32
		Expected Count	13,0	19,0	32,0
		% of Total	21,6%	21,6%	43,2%
		Std. Residual	,8	-,7	

	organisational problem	Count	1	0	1
		Expected Count	,4	,6	1,0
		% of Total	1,4%	0,0%	1,4%
		Std. Residual	,9	-,8	
	educational measure	Count	0	2	2
		Expected Count	,8	1,2	2,0
		% of Total	0,0%	2,7%	2,7%
		Std. Residual	-,9	,7	
	different way	Count	4	12	16
		Expected Count	6,5	9,5	16,0
		% of Total	5,4%	16,2%	21,6%
		Std. Residual	-1,0	,8	
Total	not applicable	Count	9	14	23
		Expected Count	9,3	13,7	23,0
		% of Total	12,2%	18,9%	31,1%
		Std. Residual	-,1	,1	
		Count	30	44	74
		Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0
		% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5,640 ^a	4	,228

Likelihood Ratio	6,776	4	,148
Linear-by-Linear Association	,045	1	,833
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 4 cells (40,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,41.

Table D. 35

Category 29.2: Discussion external child care, partner 2 (father)

Cat29.2CareDiscuPar2FatherOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat29.2CareDiscuPar2Father Original	external child care is not discussed	Count	20	24	44
		Expected Count	17,8	26,2	44,0
		% of Total	27,0%	32,4%	59,5%
		Std. Residual	,5	-,4	
	organisational problem	Count	1	0	1
		Expected Count	,4	,6	1,0
		% of Total	1,4%	0,0%	1,4%
		Std. Residual	,9	-,8	
	different way	Count	0	3	3
		Expected Count	1,2	1,8	3,0
		% of Total	0,0%	4,1%	4,1%
		Std. Residual	-1,1	,9	
	not applicable	Count	9	17	26
		Expected Count	10,5	15,5	26,0
		% of Total	12,2%	23,0%	35,1%
		Std. Residual	-,5	,4	
Total	Count	30	44	74	
	Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0	
	% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4,332 ^a	3	,228
Likelihood Ratio	5,747	3	,125
Linear-by-Linear Association	,602	1	,438
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 4 cells (50,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,41.

Table D. 36
Category 30: Family's leisure time organisation

Cat30LeisureOrgaOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation					
		Cat88BroadcType		Total	
		fictional	nonfictional		
Cat30LeisureOrgaOriginal	organised by the father	Count	1	0	1
		Expected Count	,4	,6	1,0
		% of Total	1,4%	0,0%	1,4%
		Std. Residual	,9	-,8	
	organised by the mother	Count	7	2	9
		Expected Count	3,6	5,4	9,0
		% of Total	9,5%	2,7%	12,2%
		Std. Residual	1,8	-1,4	
	other	Count	1	0	1
		Expected Count	,4	,6	1,0
		% of Total	1,4%	0,0%	1,4%
		Std. Residual	,9	-,8	
	not recognisable	Count	17	24	41
		Expected Count	16,6	24,4	41,0
		% of Total	23,0%	32,4%	55,4%
		Std. Residual	,1	-,1	
	not applicable	Count	4	18	22
		Expected Count	8,9	13,1	22,0
		% of Total	5,4%	24,3%	29,7%
		Std. Residual	-1,6	1,4	

Total	Count	30	44	74
	Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0
	% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	12,687 ^a	4	,013
Likelihood Ratio	13,887	4	,008
Linear-by-Linear Association	9,178	1	,002
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 5 cells (50,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,41.

Table D. 37
Category 31: Community service

Cat31CommunityServiceOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat31CommunityServiceOriginal	no	Count	20	29	49
		Expected Count	19,9	29,1	49,0
		% of Total	27,0%	39,2%	66,2%
	yes	Std. Residual	,0	,0	
		Count	5	6	11

Total	not applicable	Expected Count	4,5	6,5	11,0
		% of Total	6,8%	8,1%	14,9%
		Std. Residual	,3	-,2	
		Count	5	9	14
		Expected Count	5,7	8,3	14,0
		% of Total	6,8%	12,2%	18,9%
		Std. Residual	-,3	,2	
		Count	30	44	74
		Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0
		% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	,247 ^a	2	,884
Likelihood Ratio	,248	2	,883
Linear-by-Linear Association	,163	1	,687
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 1 cells (16,7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4,46.

Table D. 38
Category 32: Joint activities

Cat32JointActivitiesOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat32JointActivities Original	no	Count	21	19	40
		Expected Count	16,2	23,8	40,0
		% of Total	28,4%	25,7%	54,1%
		Std. Residual	1,2	-1,0	
	yes	Count	4	13	17
		Expected Count	6,9	10,1	17,0
		% of Total	5,4%	17,6%	23,0%
		Std. Residual	-1,1	,9	
	not applicable	Count	5	12	17
		Expected Count	6,9	10,1	17,0
		% of Total	6,8%	16,2%	23,0%
		Std. Residual	-,7	,6	
	Total	Count	30	44	74
		Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0
		% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)

Pearson Chi-Square	5,288 ^a	2	,071
Likelihood Ratio	5,422	2	,066
Linear-by-Linear Association	1,161	1	,281
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 0 cells (,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 6,89.

Table D. 39
Category 33: Music, active

Cat33MusicActiveOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat33MusicActiveOriginal	no	Count	25	29	54
		Expected Count	21,9	32,1	54,0
		% of Total	33,8%	39,2%	73,0%
		Std. Residual	,7	-,5	
	not applicable	Count	5	15	20
		Expected Count	8,1	11,9	20,0
		% of Total	6,8%	20,3%	27,0%
		Std. Residual	-1,1	,9	
Total	Count	30	44	74	
	Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0	
	% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2,746 ^a	1	,098		
Continuity Correction ^b	1,934	1	,164		
Likelihood Ratio	2,864	1	,091		
Fisher's Exact Test				,116	,081
Linear-by-Linear Association	2,709	1	,100		

N of Valid Cases	74				
------------------	----	--	--	--	--

a. 0 cells (,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 8,11.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Table D. 40

Category 34: Music, passive

Cat34MusicPassiveOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat34MusicPassiveOriginal	no	Count	25	29	54
		Expected Count	21,9	32,1	54,0
		% of Total	33,8%	39,2%	73,0%
		Std. Residual	,7	-,5	
	not applicable	Count	5	15	20
		Expected Count	8,1	11,9	20,0
		% of Total	6,8%	20,3%	27,0%
		Std. Residual	-1,1	,9	
	Total	Count	30	44	74
		Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0
		% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2,746 ^a	1	,098		
Continuity Correction ^b	1,934	1	,164		
Likelihood Ratio	2,864	1	,091		
Fisher's Exact Test				,116	,081
Linear-by-Linear Association	2,709	1	,100		

N of Valid Cases	74				
------------------	----	--	--	--	--

a. 0 cells (,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 8,11.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Table D. 41
Category 35: Sports, active

Cat35SportsActiveOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat35SportsActive Original	no	Count	25	29	54
		Expected Count	21,9	32,1	54,0
		% of Total	33,8%	39,2%	73,0%
		Std. Residual	,7	-,5	
	not applicable	Count	5	15	20
		Expected Count	8,1	11,9	20,0
		% of Total	6,8%	20,3%	27,0%
		Std. Residual	-1,1	,9	
	Total	Count	30	44	74
		Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0
		% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2,746 ^a	1	,098		
Continuity Correction ^b	1,934	1	,164		
Likelihood Ratio	2,864	1	,091		
Fisher's Exact Test				,116	,081
Linear-by-Linear Association	2,709	1	,100		

N of Valid Cases	74				
------------------	----	--	--	--	--

a. 0 cells (,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 8,11.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Table D. 42
Category 36: Sports, passive

Cat36SportsPassiveOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat36SportsPassiveOriginal	no	Count	25	29	54
		Expected Count	21,9	32,1	54,0
		% of Total	33,8%	39,2%	73,0%
		Std. Residual	,7	-,5	
	not applicable	Count	5	15	20
		Expected Count	8,1	11,9	20,0
		% of Total	6,8%	20,3%	27,0%
		Std. Residual	-1,1	,9	
	Total	Count	30	44	74
		Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0
		% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2,746 ^a	1	,098		
Continuity Correction ^b	1,934	1	,164		
Likelihood Ratio	2,864	1	,091		
Fisher's Exact Test				,116	,081
Linear-by-Linear Association	2,709	1	,100		

N of Valid Cases	74				
------------------	----	--	--	--	--

a. 0 cells (,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 8,11.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Table D. 43
Category 37: Theatre

Cat37TheatreOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat37Theatre Original	no	Count	25	29	54
		Expected Count	21,9	32,1	54,0
		% of Total	33,8%	39,2%	73,0%
		Std. Residual	,7	-,5	
	not applicable	Count	5	15	20
		Expected Count	8,1	11,9	20,0
		% of Total	6,8%	20,3%	27,0%
		Std. Residual	-1,1	,9	
	Total	Count	30	44	74
		Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0
		% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2,746 ^a	1	,098		
Continuity Correction ^b	1,934	1	,164		
Likelihood Ratio	2,864	1	,091		
Fisher's Exact Test				,116	,081
Linear-by-Linear Association	2,709	1	,100		

N of Valid Cases	74				
------------------	----	--	--	--	--

- a. 0 cells (,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 8,11.
- b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Table D. 44
Category 38: Movies

Cat38MoviesOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

		Cat88BroadcType		Total	
		fictional	nonfictional		
Cat38MoviesOriginal	no	Count	25	29	54
		Expected Count	21,9	32,1	54,0
		% of Total	33,8%	39,2%	73,0%
		Std. Residual	,7	-,5	
	not applicable	Count	5	15	20
		Expected Count	8,1	11,9	20,0
		% of Total	6,8%	20,3%	27,0%
		Std. Residual	-1,1	,9	
Total		Count	30	44	74
		Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0
		% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2,746 ^a	1	,098		
Continuity Correction ^b	1,934	1	,164		
Likelihood Ratio	2,864	1	,091		
Fisher's Exact Test				,116	,081

Linear-by-Linear Association	2,709	1	,100		
N of Valid Cases	74				

- a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 8,11.
- b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Table D. 45
Category 39: Museum

Cat39MuseumsOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

		Cat88BroadcType		Total	
		fictional	nonfictional		
Cat39MuseumsOriginal	no	Count	25	29	54
		Expected Count	21,9	32,1	54,0
		% of Total	33,8%	39,2%	73,0%
		Std. Residual	,7	-,5	
	not applicable	Count	5	15	20
		Expected Count	8,1	11,9	20,0
		% of Total	6,8%	20,3%	27,0%
		Std. Residual	-1,1	,9	
Total		Count	30	44	74
		Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0
		% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2,746 ^a	1	,098		
Continuity Correction ^b	1,934	1	,164		
Likelihood Ratio	2,864	1	,091		
Fisher's Exact Test				,116	,081

Linear-by-Linear Association	2,709	1	,100		
N of Valid Cases	74				

- a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 8,11.
- b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Table D. 46
Category 40: Other cultural activities

Cat40OtherCulturalOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat40OtherCulturalOriginal	no	Count	25	29	54
		Expected Count	21,9	32,1	54,0
		% of Total	33,8%	39,2%	73,0%
		Std. Residual	,7	-,5	
	not applicable	Count	5	15	20
		Expected Count	8,1	11,9	20,0
		% of Total	6,8%	20,3%	27,0%
		Std. Residual	-1,1	,9	
Total	Count		30	44	74
	Expected Count		30,0	44,0	74,0
	% of Total		40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2,746 ^a	1	,098		
Continuity Correction ^b	1,934	1	,164		
Likelihood Ratio	2,864	1	,091		
Fisher's Exact Test				,116	,081
Linear-by-Linear Association	2,709	1	,100		

N of Valid Cases	74				
------------------	----	--	--	--	--

a. 0 cells (,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 8,11.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Table D. 47
Category 41: Unbalanced diet

Cat41DietOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat41DietOriginal	no	Count	25	29	54
		Expected Count	21,9	32,1	54,0
		% of Total	33,8%	39,2%	73,0%
		Std. Residual	,7	-,5	
	not applicable	Count	5	15	20
		Expected Count	8,1	11,9	20,0
		% of Total	6,8%	20,3%	27,0%
		Std. Residual	-1,1	,9	
Total	Count	30	44	74	
	Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0	
	% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2,746 ^a	1	,098		
Continuity Correction ^b	1,934	1	,164		
Likelihood Ratio	2,864	1	,091		

Fisher's Exact Test				,116	,081
Linear-by-Linear Association	2,709	1	,100		
N of Valid Cases	74				

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 8,11.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Table D. 48
Category 42: Inadequate exercise

Cat42ExerciseOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat42ExerciseOriginal	no	Count	25	29	54
		Expected Count	21,9	32,1	54,0
		% of Total	33,8%	39,2%	73,0%
		Std. Residual	,7	-,5	
	not applicable	Count	5	15	20
		Expected Count	8,1	11,9	20,0
		% of Total	6,8%	20,3%	27,0%
		Std. Residual	-1,1	,9	
Total	Count		30	44	74
	Expected Count		30,0	44,0	74,0
	% of Total		40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2,746 ^a	1	,098		
Continuity Correction ^b	1,934	1	,164		
Likelihood Ratio	2,864	1	,091		
Fisher's Exact Test				,116	,081

Linear-by-Linear Association	2,709	1	,100		
N of Valid Cases	74				

- a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 8,11.
- b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Table D. 49
Category 43: Inadequate attitude toward substance use

Cat43SubstanceUseOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat43SubstanceUseOriginal	no	Count	25	24	49
		Expected Count	19,9	29,1	49,0
		% of Total	33,8%	32,4%	66,2%
		Std. Residual	1,2	-1,0	
	yes	Count	0	5	5
		Expected Count	2,0	3,0	5,0
		% of Total	0,0%	6,8%	6,8%
		Std. Residual	-1,4	1,2	
	not applicable	Count	5	15	20
		Expected Count	8,1	11,9	20,0
		% of Total	6,8%	20,3%	27,0%
		Std. Residual	-1,1	,9	
Total		Count	30	44	74
		Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0
		% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)

Pearson Chi-Square	7,645 ^a	2	,022
Likelihood Ratio	9,520	2	,009
Linear-by-Linear Association	2,750	1	,097
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 2 cells (33,3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2,03.

Table D. 50
Category 44: Prevailing mood

Cat44MoodOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation					
		Cat88BroadcType		Total	
		fictional	nonfictional		
Cat44MoodOriginal	positive	Count	8	12	20
		Expected Count	8,1	11,9	20,0
		% of Total	10,8%	16,2%	27,0%
		Std. Residual	,0	,0	
	negative	Count	5	7	12
		Expected Count	4,9	7,1	12,0
		% of Total	6,8%	9,5%	16,2%
		Std. Residual	,1	-,1	
	not recognisable	Count	11	10	21
		Expected Count	8,5	12,5	21,0
		% of Total	14,9%	13,5%	28,4%
		Std. Residual	,9	-,7	
	not applicable	Count	6	15	21
		Expected Count	8,5	12,5	21,0
		% of Total	8,1%	20,3%	28,4%
		Std. Residual	-,9	,7	
Total	Count	30	44	74	
	Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0	
	% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2,478 ^a	3	,479
Likelihood Ratio	2,508	3	,474
Linear-by-Linear Association	,023	1	,878
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 1 cells (12,5%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4,86.

Table D. 51

Category 45.1: Parents' satisfaction with life / partner 1 (mother)

Cat45.1SatisfactionPar1MotherOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat45.1SatisfactionPar1MotherOriginal	satisfied	Count	4	4	8
		Expected Count	3,2	4,8	8,0
		% of Total	5,4%	5,4%	10,8%
		Std. Residual	,4	-,3	
	dissatisfied	Count	2	5	7
		Expected Count	2,8	4,2	7,0
		% of Total	2,7%	6,8%	9,5%
		Std. Residual	-,5	,4	
	not recognisable	Count	14	23	37
		Expected Count	15,0	22,0	37,0
		% of Total	18,9%	31,1%	50,0%
		Std. Residual	-,3	,2	
	not applicable	Count	10	12	22
		Expected Count	8,9	13,1	22,0
		% of Total	13,5%	16,2%	29,7%
		Std. Residual	,4	-,3	
Total		Count	30	44	74
		Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0
		% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1,045 ^a	3	,790
Likelihood Ratio	1,057	3	,787
Linear-by-Linear Association	,013	1	,908
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 4 cells (50,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2,84.

Table D. 52

Category 45.2: Parents' satisfaction with life / partner 2 (father)

Cat45.2SatisfactionPar2FatherOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat45.2SatisfactionPar2FatherOriginal	satisfied	Count	5	2	7
		Expected Count	2,8	4,2	7,0
		% of Total	6,8%	2,7%	9,5%
		Std. Residual	1,3	-1,1	
	dissatisfied	Count	2	5	7
		Expected Count	2,8	4,2	7,0
		% of Total	2,7%	6,8%	9,5%
		Std. Residual	-,5	,4	
	not recognisable	Count	12	22	34
		Expected Count	13,8	20,2	34,0
		% of Total	16,2%	29,7%	45,9%
		Std. Residual	-,5	,4	
	not applicable	Count	11	15	26
		Expected Count	10,5	15,5	26,0
		% of Total	14,9%	20,3%	35,1%
		Std. Residual	,1	-,1	
Total	Count		30	44	74
	Expected Count		30,0	44,0	74,0
	% of Total		40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3,608 ^a	3	,307
Likelihood Ratio	3,595	3	,309
Linear-by-Linear Association	,523	1	,469
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 4 cells (50,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2,84.

Table D. 53
Category 46: Children's self-confidence

Cat46SelfConfidenceOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation				
		Cat88BroadcType		Total
		fictional	nonfictional	
Cat46SelfConfidenceOriginal	Count	4	5	9
	Expected Count	3,6	5,4	9,0
	% of Total	5,4%	6,8%	12,2%
	Std. Residual	,2	-,2	
	Count	3	0	3
	Expected Count	1,2	1,8	3,0
	% of Total	4,1%	0,0%	4,1%
	Std. Residual	1,6	-1,3	
	Count	11	17	28
	Expected Count	11,4	16,6	28,0
	% of Total	14,9%	23,0%	37,8%
	Std. Residual	-,1	,1	
	Count	12	22	34
	Expected Count	13,8	20,2	34,0
	% of Total	16,2%	29,7%	45,9%
	Std. Residual	-,5	,4	
Total	Count	30	44	74
	Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0
	% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4,863 ^a	3	,182
Likelihood Ratio	5,886	3	,117
Linear-by-Linear Association	1,919	1	,166
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 3 cells (37,5%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1,22.

Table D. 54
Category 47: Clarity

Cat47ClarityOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation					
			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat47ClarityOriginal	yes	Count	6	4	10
		Expected Count	4,1	5,9	10,0
		% of Total	8,1%	5,4%	13,5%
		Std. Residual	1,0	-,8	
	no	Count	0	5	5
		Expected Count	2,0	3,0	5,0
		% of Total	0,0%	6,8%	6,8%
		Std. Residual	-1,4	1,2	
	not recognisable	Count	16	20	36
		Expected Count	14,6	21,4	36,0
		% of Total	21,6%	27,0%	48,6%
		Std. Residual	,4	-,3	
	not applicable	Count	8	15	23
		Expected Count	9,3	13,7	23,0
		% of Total	10,8%	20,3%	31,1%
		Std. Residual	-,4	,4	
Total		Count	30	44	74
		Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0
		% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5,524 ^a	3	,137
Likelihood Ratio	7,279	3	,064
Linear-by-Linear Association	,004	1	,951
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 3 cells (37,5%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2,03.

Table D. 55
Category 48: Focus

Cat48FocusOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation					
			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat48FocusOriginal	yes	Count	3	5	8
		Expected Count	3,2	4,8	8,0
		% of Total	4,1%	6,8%	10,8%
		Std. Residual	-,1	,1	
	not recognisable	Count	19	24	43
		Expected Count	17,4	25,6	43,0
		% of Total	25,7%	32,4%	58,1%
		Std. Residual	,4	-,3	
	not applicable	Count	8	15	23
		Expected Count	9,3	13,7	23,0
		% of Total	10,8%	20,3%	31,1%
		Std. Residual	-,4	,4	
Total	Count	30	44	74	
	Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0	
	% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%	

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)

Pearson Chi-Square	,584 ^a	2	,747
Likelihood Ratio	,588	2	,745
Linear-by-Linear Association	,003	1	,957
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 2 cells (33,3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3,24.

Table D. 56
Category 49: Choices

Cat49ChoicesOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation					
			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat49ChoicesOriginal	yes	Count	5	0	5
		Expected Count	2,0	3,0	5,0
		% of Total	6,8%	0,0%	6,8%
		Std. Residual	2,1	-1,7	
	not recognisable	Count	17	29	46
		Expected Count	18,6	27,4	46,0
		% of Total	23,0%	39,2%	62,2%
		Std. Residual	-,4	,3	
	not applicable	Count	8	15	23
		Expected Count	9,3	13,7	23,0
		% of Total	10,8%	20,3%	31,1%
		Std. Residual	-,4	,4	
Total	Count	30	44	74	
	Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0	
	% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%	

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)

Pearson Chi-Square	7,895 ^a	2	,019
Likelihood Ratio	9,598	2	,008
Linear-by-Linear Association	7,603	1	,006
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 2 cells (33,3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2,03.

Table D. 57
Category 50: Attachment

Cat50AttachmentOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation					
		Cat88BroadcType		Total	
		fictional	nonfictional		
Cat50Attachment Original	yes	Count	5	7	12
		Expected Count	4,9	7,1	12,0
		% of Total	6,8%	9,5%	16,2%
		Std. Residual	,1	-,1	
	no	Count	1	0	1
		Expected Count	,4	,6	1,0
		% of Total	1,4%	0,0%	1,4%
		Std. Residual	,9	-,8	
	not recognisable	Count	16	22	38
		Expected Count	15,4	22,6	38,0
		% of Total	21,6%	29,7%	51,4%
		Std. Residual	,2	-,1	
	not applicable	Count	8	15	23
		Expected Count	9,3	13,7	23,0
		% of Total	10,8%	20,3%	31,1%
		Std. Residual	-,4	,4	
Total	Count	30	44	74	
	Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0	
	% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1,828 ^a	3	,609
Likelihood Ratio	2,172	3	,537
Linear-by-Linear Association	,271	1	,603
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 3 cells (37,5%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,41.

Table D. 58
Category 51: Challenge

Cat51ChallengeOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat51ChallengeOriginal	yes	Count	3	0	3
		Expected Count	1,2	1,8	3,0
		% of Total	4,1%	0,0%	4,1%
		Std. Residual	1,6	-1,3	
	not recognisable	Count	19	29	48
		Expected Count	19,5	28,5	48,0
		% of Total	25,7%	39,2%	64,9%
		Std. Residual	-,1	,1	
	not applicable	Count	8	15	23
		Expected Count	9,3	13,7	23,0
		% of Total	10,8%	20,3%	31,1%
		Std. Residual	-,4	,4	
Total	Count		30	44	74
	Expected Count		30,0	44,0	74,0
	% of Total		40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4,735 ^a	2	,094
Likelihood Ratio	5,757	2	,056
Linear-by-Linear Association	4,627	1	,031
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 2 cells (33,3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1,22.

Table D. 59
Category 52: Food preparation

Cat52FoodOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation					
		Cat88BroadcType		Total	
		fictional	nonfictional		
Cat52FoodOriginal	father	Count	2	0	2
		Expected Count	,8	1,2	2,0
		% of Total	2,7%	0,0%	2,7%
		Std. Residual	1,3	-1,1	
	mother	Count	3	12	15
		Expected Count	6,1	8,9	15,0
		% of Total	4,1%	16,2%	20,3%
		Std. Residual	-1,2	1,0	
	home help	Count	2	0	2
		Expected Count	,8	1,2	2,0
		% of Total	2,7%	0,0%	2,7%
		Std. Residual	1,3	-1,1	
	together	Count	0	4	4
		Expected Count	1,6	2,4	4,0
		% of Total	0,0%	5,4%	5,4%
		Std. Residual	-1,3	1,1	
	not recognisable	Count	15	14	29
		Expected Count	11,8	17,2	29,0
% of Total		20,3%	18,9%	39,2%	

Total	Std. Residual	,9	-,8	
	Count	8	14	22
	Expected Count	8,9	13,1	22,0
	% of Total	10,8%	18,9%	29,7%
	Std. Residual	-,3	,3	
	Count	30	44	74
	Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0
	% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	12,883 ^a	5	,024
Likelihood Ratio	15,900	5	,007
Linear-by-Linear Association	1,058	1	,304
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 6 cells (50,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,81.

Table D. 60
Category 53: Cleaning

Cat53CleaningOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation					
			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat53CleaningOriginal	together	Count	0	4	4
		Expected Count	1,6	2,4	4,0
		% of Total	0,0%	5,4%	5,4%
		Std. Residual	-1,3	1,1	
	not recognisable	Count	22	26	48
		Expected Count	19,5	28,5	48,0
		% of Total	29,7%	35,1%	64,9%
		Std. Residual	,6	-,5	
	not applicable	Count	8	14	22
		Expected Count	8,9	13,1	22,0
		% of Total	10,8%	18,9%	29,7%
		Std. Residual	-,3	,3	
Total	Count	30	44	74	
	Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0	
	% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3,444 ^a	2	,179
Likelihood Ratio	4,871	2	,088
Linear-by-Linear Association	2,078	1	,149
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 2 cells (33,3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1,62.

Table D. 61
Category 54: Laundry

Cat54LaundryOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat54LaundryOriginal	mother	Count	1	0	1
		Expected Count	,4	,6	1,0
		% of Total	1,4%	0,0%	1,4%
		Std. Residual	,9	-,8	
	together	Count	0	4	4
		Expected Count	1,6	2,4	4,0
		% of Total	0,0%	5,4%	5,4%
		Std. Residual	-1,3	1,1	
	not recognisable	Count	0	5	5
		Expected Count	2,0	3,0	5,0
		% of Total	0,0%	6,8%	6,8%
		Std. Residual	-1,4	1,2	
	not applicable	Count	29	35	64
		Expected Count	25,9	38,1	64,0
		% of Total	39,2%	47,3%	86,5%
		Std. Residual	,6	-,5	
Total	Count		30	44	74
	Expected Count		30,0	44,0	74,0
	% of Total		40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	8,208 ^a	3	,042
Likelihood Ratio	11,762	3	,008
Linear-by-Linear Association	1,303	1	,254
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 6 cells (75,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,41.

Table D. 62
Category 55: Shopping

Cat55ShoppingOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation					
		Cat88BroadcType		Total	
		fictional	nonfictional		
Cat55ShoppingOriginal	mother	Count	1	0	1
		Expected Count	,4	,6	1,0
		% of Total	1,4%	0,0%	1,4%
		Std. Residual	,9	-,8	
	together	Count	0	4	4
		Expected Count	1,6	2,4	4,0
		% of Total	0,0%	5,4%	5,4%
		Std. Residual	-1,3	1,1	
	not recognisable	Count	20	26	46
		Expected Count	18,6	27,4	46,0
		% of Total	27,0%	35,1%	62,2%
		Std. Residual	,3	-,3	
	not applicable	Count	9	14	23
		Expected Count	9,3	13,7	23,0
		% of Total	12,2%	18,9%	31,1%
		Std. Residual	-,1	,1	
Total	Count	30	44	74	
	Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0	
	% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4,378 ^a	3	,223
Likelihood Ratio	6,147	3	,105
Linear-by-Linear Association	,650	1	,420
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 4 cells (50,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,41.

Table D. 63
Category 56: Other household chores

Cat56HouseholdOtherOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation				
		Cat88BroadcType		Total
		fictional	nonfictional	
Cat56HouseholdOtherOriginal	together	Count	0	4
		Expected Count	1,6	4,0
		% of Total	0,0%	5,4%
		Std. Residual	-1,3	1,1
	not recognisable	Count	22	48
		Expected Count	19,5	48,0
		% of Total	29,7%	64,9%
		Std. Residual	,6	-,5
	not applicable	Count	8	22
		Expected Count	8,9	22,0
		% of Total	10,8%	29,7%
		Std. Residual	-,3	,3
Total	Count		30	74
	Expected Count		30,0	74,0
	% of Total		40,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3,444 ^a	2	,179
Likelihood Ratio	4,871	2	,088
Linear-by-Linear Association	2,078	1	,149
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 2 cells (33,3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1,62.

Table D. 64
Category 57: Gardening

Cat57GardenRecoded * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat57Garden Recoded	mother	Count	0	2	2
		Expected Count	,8	1,2	2,0
		% of Total	0,0%	2,7%	2,7%
		Std. Residual	-,9	,7	
	together	Count	0	4	4
		Expected Count	1,6	2,4	4,0
		% of Total	0,0%	5,4%	5,4%
		Std. Residual	-1,3	1,1	
	not recognisable who	Count	16	5	21
		Expected Count	8,5	12,5	21,0
		% of Total	21,6%	6,8%	28,4%
		Std. Residual	2,6	-2,1	
	not applicable and not recognisable if	Count	14	33	47
		Expected Count	19,1	27,9	47,0
		% of Total	18,9%	44,6%	63,5%
		Std. Residual	-1,2	1,0	
Total		Count	30	44	74
		Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0
		% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	17,418 ^a	3	,001
Likelihood Ratio	19,618	3	,000
Linear-by-Linear Association	1,839	1	,175
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 4 cells (50,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,81.

Table D. 65

Category 58: Main earner in the family

Cat58MainEarnerOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat58MainEarner Original	father	Count	12	10	22
		Expected Count	8,9	13,1	22,0
		% of Total	16,2%	13,5%	29,7%
		Std. Residual	1,0	-,9	
	mother	Count	2	4	6
		Expected Count	2,4	3,6	6,0
		% of Total	2,7%	5,4%	8,1%
		Std. Residual	-,3	,2	
	public sources	Count	0	7	7
		Expected Count	2,8	4,2	7,0
		% of Total	0,0%	9,5%	9,5%
		Std. Residual	-1,7	1,4	
	other sources	Count	2	0	2
		Expected Count	,8	1,2	2,0
		% of Total	2,7%	0,0%	2,7%
		Std. Residual	1,3	-1,1	
	not recognisable	Count	13	18	31
		Expected Count	12,6	18,4	31,0
		% of Total	17,6%	24,3%	41,9%
		Std. Residual	,1	-,1	

	Count	1	5	6
	Expected Count	2,4	3,6	6,0
	% of Total	1,4%	6,8%	8,1%
	Std. Residual	-,9	,8	
	Count	30	44	74
	Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0
Total	% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	11,069 ^a	5	,050
Likelihood Ratio	14,395	5	,013
Linear-by-Linear Association	,326	1	,568
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 8 cells (66,7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,81.

Table D. 65

Category 58: Main earner in the family

Cat59.1EmployConvPar1MotherOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat59.1EmployConvPar1MotherOriginal	no	Count	13	22	35
		Expected Count	14,2	20,8	35,0
		% of Total	17,6%	29,7%	47,3%
		Std. Residual	-,3	,3	
	yes, ambivalently	Count	3	3	6
		Expected Count	2,4	3,6	6,0
		% of Total	4,1%	4,1%	8,1%
		Std. Residual	,4	-,3	
	not applicable	Count	14	19	33
		Expected Count	13,4	19,6	33,0
		% of Total	18,9%	25,7%	44,6%
		Std. Residual	,2	-,1	
Total	Count		30	44	74
	Expected Count		30,0	44,0	74,0
	% of Total		40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)

Pearson Chi-Square	,439 ^a	2	,803
Likelihood Ratio	,436	2	,804
Linear-by-Linear Association	,088	1	,766
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 2 cells (33,3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2,43.

Table D. 66

Category 59.1: Own gainful employment as topic of conversation / partner 1 (mother)

Cat59.1EmployConvPar1MotherOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat59.1EmployConvPar1MotherOriginal	no	Count	13	22	35
		Expected Count	14,2	20,8	35,0
		% of Total	17,6%	29,7%	47,3%
		Std. Residual	-,3	,3	
	yes, ambivalently	Count	3	3	6
		Expected Count	2,4	3,6	6,0
		% of Total	4,1%	4,1%	8,1%
		Std. Residual	,4	-,3	
	not applicable	Count	14	19	33
		Expected Count	13,4	19,6	33,0
		% of Total	18,9%	25,7%	44,6%
		Std. Residual	,2	-,1	
Total	Count		30	44	74
	Expected Count		30,0	44,0	74,0
	% of Total		40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)

Pearson Chi-Square	,439 ^a	2	,803
Likelihood Ratio	,436	2	,804
Linear-by-Linear Association	,088	1	,766
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 2 cells (33,3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2,43.

Table D. 67

Category 59.2: Own gainful employment as topic of conversation / partner 2 (father)

Cat59.2EmployConvPar2FatherRecoded * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat59.2EmployConvPar2Father Recoded	no	Count	14	20	34
		Expected Count	13,8	20,2	34,0
		% of Total	18,9%	27,0%	45,9%
		Std. Residual	,1	,0	
	yes, all evaluations	Count	7	7	14
		Expected Count	5,7	8,3	14,0
		% of Total	9,5%	9,5%	18,9%
		Std. Residual	,6	-,5	
	not applicable	Count	9	17	26
		Expected Count	10,5	15,5	26,0
		% of Total	12,2%	23,0%	35,1%
		Std. Residual	-,5	,4	
Total	Count		30	44	74
	Expected Count		30,0	44,0	74,0
	% of Total		40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	,904 ^a	2	,636

Likelihood Ratio	,902	2	,637
Linear-by-Linear Association	,542	1	,462
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 0 cells (,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 5,68.

Table D. 68

Category 60.1: Own professional career as topic of conversation / partner 1 (mother)

Cat60.1OwnCarrConPar1MotherOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat60.1OwnCarrConPar1MotherOriginal	not a topic	Count	21	30	51
		Expected Count	20,7	30,3	51,0
		% of Total	28,4%	40,5%	68,9%
		Std. Residual	,1	-,1	
	positively	Count	1	0	1
		Expected Count	,4	,6	1,0
		% of Total	1,4%	0,0%	1,4%
		Std. Residual	,9	-,8	
	not applicable	Count	8	14	22
		Expected Count	8,9	13,1	22,0
		% of Total	10,8%	18,9%	29,7%
		Std. Residual	-,3	,3	
Total		Count	30	44	74
		Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0
		% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)

Pearson Chi-Square	1,634 ^a	2	,442
Likelihood Ratio	1,975	2	,372
Linear-by-Linear Association	,218	1	,641
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 2 cells (33,3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,41.

Table D. 69

Category 60.2: Own professional career as topic of conversation / partner 2 (father)

Cat60.2OwnCarrConvPar2FatherOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat60.2OwnCarrConvPar2FatherOriginal	not a topic	Count	21	27	48
		Expected Count	19,5	28,5	48,0
		% of Total	28,4%	36,5%	64,9%
		Std. Residual	,3	-,3	
	not applicable	Count	9	17	26
		Expected Count	10,5	15,5	26,0
		% of Total	12,2%	23,0%	35,1%
		Std. Residual	-,5	,4	
Total	Count		30	44	74
	Expected Count		30,0	44,0	74,0
	% of Total		40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	,584 ^a	1	,445		
Continuity Correction ^b	,266	1	,606		
Likelihood Ratio	,589	1	,443		
Fisher's Exact Test				,470	,304

Linear-by-Linear Association	,576	1	,448		
N of Valid Cases	74				

- a. 0 cells (,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 10,54.
- b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Table D. 70

Category 61.1: Partner's professional career as topic of conversation / partner 1 (mother)

Cat61.1PartnerCarrConPar1MotherOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat61.1PartnerCarrConPar1MotherOriginal	not a topic	Count	16	26	42
		Expected Count	17,0	25,0	42,0
		% of Total	21,6%	35,1%	56,8%
		Std. Residual	-,2	,2	
	not applicable	Count	14	18	32
		Expected Count	13,0	19,0	32,0
		% of Total	18,9%	24,3%	43,2%
		Std. Residual	,3	-,2	
Total	Count		30	44	74
	Expected Count		30,0	44,0	74,0
	% of Total		40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	,241 ^a	1	,624		
Continuity Correction ^b	,063	1	,801		
Likelihood Ratio	,241	1	,624		
Fisher's Exact Test				,641	,400

Linear-by-Linear Association	,238	1	,626		
N of Valid Cases	74				

- a. 0 cells (,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 12,97.
- b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Table D. 71

Category 61.2: Partner's professional career as topic of conversation / partner 2 (father)

Cat61.2PartnerCarrConPar2FatherOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat61.2PartnerCarrConPar2FatherOriginal	not a topic	Count	14	27	41
		Expected Count	16,6	24,4	41,0
		% of Total	18,9%	36,5%	55,4%
		Std. Residual	-,6	,5	
	not applicable	Count	16	17	33
		Expected Count	13,4	19,6	33,0
		% of Total	21,6%	23,0%	44,6%
		Std. Residual	,7	-,6	
Total	Count		30	44	74
	Expected Count		30,0	44,0	74,0
	% of Total		40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1,559 ^a	1	,212		
Continuity Correction ^b	1,021	1	,312		
Likelihood Ratio	1,560	1	,212		
Fisher's Exact Test				,241	,156

Linear-by-Linear Association	1,538	1	,215		
N of Valid Cases	74				

- a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 13,38.
- b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Categories 62 to 70: internal view of the family, part 1

Table D. 72

Category 62: Child care a topic of conversation (adults)

Cat62ChildCareConvInternRecoded * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat62ChildCareConvInternRecoded	not a topic	Count	20	26	46
		Expected Count	18,6	27,4	46,0
		% of Total	27,0%	35,1%	62,2%
		Std. Residual	,3	-,3	
	yes, all evaluations	Count	7	10	17
		Expected Count	6,9	10,1	17,0
		% of Total	9,5%	13,5%	23,0%
		Std. Residual	,0	,0	
	not applicable	Count	3	8	11
		Expected Count	4,5	6,5	11,0
		% of Total	4,1%	10,8%	14,9%
		Std. Residual	-,7	,6	
Total	Count		30	44	74
	Expected Count		30,0	44,0	74,0
	% of Total		40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	,971 ^a	2	,615
Likelihood Ratio	1,011	2	,603
Linear-by-Linear Association	,946	1	,331
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 1 cells (16,7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4,46.

Table D. 73

Category 63: Child care a topic of conversation (children)

Cat63ChildCareConExternRecoded * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat63ChildCareConExternRecoded	not a topic	Count	18	30	48
		Expected Count	19,5	28,5	48,0
		% of Total	24,3%	40,5%	64,9%
		Std. Residual	-,3	,3	
	yes, all	Count	4	2	6
		Expected Count	2,4	3,6	6,0
		% of Total	5,4%	2,7%	8,1%
		Std. Residual	1,0	-,8	
	not applicable	Count	8	12	20
		Expected Count	8,1	11,9	20,0
		% of Total	10,8%	16,2%	27,0%
		Std. Residual	,0	,0	
Total	Count		30	44	74
	Expected Count		30,0	44,0	74,0
	% of Total		40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1,886 ^a	2	,390
Likelihood Ratio	1,852	2	,396
Linear-by-Linear Association	,000	1	,988
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 2 cells (33,3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2,43.

Table D. 74

Category 64: Feasibility of reconciling work and family as a topic of conversation

Cat64FeasibilityConvRecoded * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat64FeasibilityConvRecoded	not a topic	Count	25	33	58
		Expected Count	23,5	34,5	58,0
		% of Total	33,8%	44,6%	78,4%
		Std. Residual	,3	-,3	
	yes, all	Count	2	7	9
		Expected Count	3,6	5,4	9,0
		% of Total	2,7%	9,5%	12,2%
		Std. Residual	-,9	,7	
	not applicable	Count	3	4	7
		Expected Count	2,8	4,2	7,0
		% of Total	4,1%	5,4%	9,5%
		Std. Residual	,1	-,1	
Total		Count	30	44	74
		Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0
		% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)

Pearson Chi-Square	1,426 ^a	2	,490
Likelihood Ratio	1,528	2	,466
Linear-by-Linear Association	,000	1	,993
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 3 cells (50,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2,84.

Table D. 75

Category 65: Manageability of reconciling work and family

Cat65ManageFeasibilityConvOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat65ManageFeasibilityConvOriginal	barely manageable	Count	2	2	4
		Expected Count	1,6	2,4	4,0
		% of Total	2,7%	2,7%	5,4%
		Std. Residual	,3	-,2	
	ambivalently	Count	0	2	2
		Expected Count	,8	1,2	2,0
		% of Total	0,0%	2,7%	2,7%
		Std. Residual	-,9	,7	
	not applicable	Count	28	40	68
		Expected Count	27,6	40,4	68,0
		% of Total	37,8%	54,1%	91,9%
		Std. Residual	,1	-,1	
Total		Count	30	44	74
		Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0
		% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)

Pearson Chi-Square	1,524 ^a	2	,467
Likelihood Ratio	2,237	2	,327
Linear-by-Linear Association	,134	1	,714
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 4 cells (66,7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,81.

Table D. 76

Category 66: Necessity of reconciling work and family as a topic of conversation

Cat66NecessityReconOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat66NecessityReconOriginal	ambivalently	Count	2	4	6
		Expected Count	2,4	3,6	6,0
		% of Total	2,7%	5,4%	8,1%
		Std. Residual	-,3	,2	
	not applicable	Count	28	40	68
		Expected Count	27,6	40,4	68,0
		% of Total	37,8%	54,1%	91,9%
		Std. Residual	,1	-,1	
	Total	Count	30	44	74
		Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0
		% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	,141 ^a	1	,708		
Continuity Correction ^b	,000	1	1,000		
Likelihood Ratio	,144	1	,705		
Fisher's Exact Test				1,000	,533

Linear-by-Linear Association	,139	1	,709		
N of Valid Cases	74				

- a. 2 cells (50,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2,43.
- b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Table D. 77

Category 67: Company family benefits as a topic of conversation

Cat67CompanyBenefitConvOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat67CompanyBenefitConvOriginal	no	Count	27	38	65
		Expected Count	26,4	38,6	65,0
		% of Total	36,5%	51,4%	87,8%
		Std. Residual	,1	-,1	
	not applicable	Count	3	6	9
		Expected Count	3,6	5,4	9,0
		% of Total	4,1%	8,1%	12,2%
		Std. Residual	-,3	,3	
Total	Count		30	44	74
	Expected Count		30,0	44,0	74,0
	% of Total		40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	,221 ^a	1	,638		
Continuity Correction ^b	,012	1	,914		
Likelihood Ratio	,225	1	,635		
Fisher's Exact Test				,731	,465

Linear-by-Linear Association	,218	1	,641		
N of Valid Cases	74				

- a. 1 cells (25,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3,65.
- b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Table D. 78

Category 68: Evaluation of company family benefits as a topic of conversation

Obsolete, because company family benefits are not a topic of conversation

Table D. 79

Category 69: State family benefits as a topic of conversation

Cat69StateBenefitConvRecoded * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat69StateBenefitConv Recoded	no	Count	27	25	52
		Expected Count	21,1	30,9	52,0
		% of Total	36,5%	33,8%	70,3%
		Std. Residual	1,3	-1,1	
	yes, all	Count	0	13	13
		Expected Count	5,3	7,7	13,0
		% of Total	0,0%	17,6%	17,6%
		Std. Residual	-2,3	1,9	
	not applicable	Count	3	6	9
		Expected Count	3,6	5,4	9,0
		% of Total	4,1%	8,1%	12,2%
		Std. Residual	-,3	,3	
	Total	Count	30	44	74
		Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0
		% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)

Pearson Chi-Square	11,853 ^a	2	,003
Likelihood Ratio	16,453	2	,000
Linear-by-Linear Association	,681	1	,409
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 1 cells (16,7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3,65.

Table D. 80
Category 70: Evaluation of state family benefits

Cat70StateBenefitEvalOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat70StateBenefitEvalOriginal	negatively	Count	0	13	13
		Expected Count	5,3	7,7	13,0
		% of Total	0,0%	17,6%	17,6%
		Std. Residual	-2,3	1,9	
	not applicable	Count	30	31	61
		Expected Count	24,7	36,3	61,0
		% of Total	40,5%	41,9%	82,4%
		Std. Residual	1,1	-,9	
Total	Count		30	44	74
	Expected Count		30,0	44,0	74,0
	% of Total		40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10,753 ^a	1	,001		
Continuity Correction ^b	8,809	1	,003		
Likelihood Ratio	15,374	1	,000		
Fisher's Exact Test				,001	,000

Linear-by-Linear Association	10,607	1	,001		
N of Valid Cases	74				

- a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 5,27.
- b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Categories 71 to 76: internal view of the family, part 2

Categories 71 to 76 only apply to children, whose parents do not live together, yet please code for all families, choose “not applicable” where appropriate

Table D. 81

Category 71: Mentioning of the parent not living with the family

Cat71MentionAbsentParentRecoded * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat71MentionAbsentParentRecoded	no	Count	1	7	8
		Expected Count	3,2	4,8	8,0
		% of Total	1,4%	9,5%	10,8%
		Std. Residual	-1,2	1,0	
	yes, no evaluation	Count	3	0	3
		Expected Count	1,2	1,8	3,0
		% of Total	4,1%	0,0%	4,1%
		Std. Residual	1,6	-1,3	
	yes, unfavourably and yes, ambivalently	Count	4	0	4
		Expected Count	1,6	2,4	4,0
		% of Total	5,4%	0,0%	5,4%
		Std. Residual	1,9	-1,5	
	not applicable	Count	22	37	59
		Expected Count	23,9	35,1	59,0
		% of Total	29,7%	50,0%	79,7%
		Std. Residual	-,4	,3	
Total	Count	30	44	74	

Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0
% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	13,135 ^a	3	,004
Likelihood Ratio	15,957	3	,001
Linear-by-Linear Association	1,063	1	,303
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 6 cells (75,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1,22.

Table D. 82

Category 72: Children's contacts to the parent not living with the family

Cat72ContactAbsentParentOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat72ContactAbsentParentOriginal	yes	Count	3	5	8
		Expected Count	3,2	4,8	8,0
		% of Total	4,1%	6,8%	10,8%
		Std. Residual	-,1	,1	
	not recognisable	Count	5	2	7
		Expected Count	2,8	4,2	7,0
		% of Total	6,8%	2,7%	9,5%
		Std. Residual	1,3	-1,1	
	not applicable	Count	22	37	59
		Expected Count	23,9	35,1	59,0
		% of Total	29,7%	50,0%	79,7%
		Std. Residual	-,4	,3	
Total		Count	30	44	74
		Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0
		% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)

Pearson Chi-Square	3,060 ^a	2	,217
Likelihood Ratio	3,025	2	,220
Linear-by-Linear Association	,000	1	,999
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 4 cells (66,7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2,84.

Table D. 83

Category 73: Children's evaluation of their contacts to the parent not living with the family

Cat73EvalContactChildOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

		Cat88BroadcType		Total	
		fictional	nonfictional		
Cat73EvalContactChildOriginal	no evaluation	Count	6	5	11
		Expected Count	4,5	6,5	11,0
		% of Total	8,1%	6,8%	14,9%
		Std. Residual	,7	-,6	
	not applicable	Count	24	39	63
		Expected Count	25,5	37,5	63,0
		% of Total	32,4%	52,7%	85,1%
		Std. Residual	-,3	,3	
Total		Count	30	44	74
		Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0
		% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1,051 ^a	1	,305		
Continuity Correction ^b	,480	1	,489		
Likelihood Ratio	1,032	1	,310		
Fisher's Exact Test				,336	,243

Linear-by-Linear Association	1,037	1	,308		
N of Valid Cases	74				

- a. 1 cells (25,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4,46.
- b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Table D. 84

Category 74: Parents' evaluation of the children's contacts to the parent not living with the family

Cat74EvalContactParOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

		Cat88BroadcType		Total
		fictional	nonfictional	
Cat74EvalContactParOriginal	Count	5	5	10
	Expected Count	4,1	5,9	10,0
	% of Total	6,8%	6,8%	13,5%
	Std. Residual	,5	-,4	
	Count	25	39	64
	Expected Count	25,9	38,1	64,0
	% of Total	33,8%	52,7%	86,5%
	Std. Residual	-,2	,2	
Total	Count	30	44	74
	Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0
	% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	,429 ^a	1	,512		
Continuity Correction ^b	,095	1	,757		
Likelihood Ratio	,423	1	,516		
Fisher's Exact Test				,514	,374

Linear-by-Linear Association	,423	1	,515		
N of Valid Cases	74				

- a. 1 cells (25,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4,05.
- b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Table D. 85

Category 75: Parents' (living separately) contacts to each other

Cat75ContactParentsOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat75ContactParentsOriginal	yes	Count	3	7	10
		Expected Count	4,1	5,9	10,0
		% of Total	4,1%	9,5%	13,5%
		Std. Residual	-,5	,4	
	not recognisable	Count	5	0	5
		Expected Count	2,0	3,0	5,0
		% of Total	6,8%	0,0%	6,8%
		Std. Residual	2,1	-1,7	
	not applicable	Count	22	37	59
		Expected Count	23,9	35,1	59,0
		% of Total	29,7%	50,0%	79,7%
		Std. Residual	-,4	,3	
Total		Count	30	44	74
		Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0
		% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)

Pearson Chi-Square	8,053 ^a	2	,018
Likelihood Ratio	9,768	2	,008
Linear-by-Linear Association	,246	1	,620
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 3 cells (50,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2,03.

Table D. 86

Category 76: Parents' evaluation of their own contacts to the parent not living with the family

Cat76EvalContactsParentsRecoded * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat76EvalContactsParentsRecoded	yes all	Count	4	7	11
		Expected Count	4,5	6,5	11,0
		% of Total	5,4%	9,5%	14,9%
		Std. Residual	-,2	,2	
	not applicable	Count	26	37	63
		Expected Count	25,5	37,5	63,0
		% of Total	35,1%	50,0%	85,1%
		Std. Residual	,1	-,1	
Total	Count		30	44	74
	Expected Count		30,0	44,0	74,0
	% of Total		40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	,094 ^a	1	,760		
Continuity Correction ^b	,000	1	1,000		
Likelihood Ratio	,094	1	,759		

Fisher's Exact Test				1,000	,517
Linear-by-Linear Association	,092	1	,761		
N of Valid Cases	74				

a. 1 cells (25,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4,46.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Categories 77 and 78: internal view of the family, part 3

Categories 77 and 78 apply only to children whose parents live in a relationship, yet please code for all families. Choose “not applicable” where appropriate.

Table D. 87

Category 77: Parental relationship a topic of conversation for the adults

Cat77ParRelationConvOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation					
			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat77ParRelationConv Original	not a topic	Count	13	27	40
		Expected Count	16,2	23,8	40,0
		% of Total	17,6%	36,5%	54,1%
		Std. Residual	-,8	,7	
	yes, both, problematically	Count	0	5	5
		Expected Count	2,0	3,0	5,0
		% of Total	0,0%	6,8%	6,8%
		Std. Residual	-1,4	1,2	
	not applicable	Count	17	12	29
		Expected Count	11,8	17,2	29,0
		% of Total	23,0%	16,2%	39,2%
		Std. Residual	1,5	-1,3	
Total		Count	30	44	74
		Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0
		% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	8,415 ^a	2	,015
Likelihood Ratio	10,138	2	,006
Linear-by-Linear Association	6,083	1	,014
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 2 cells (33,3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2,03.

Table D. 88

Category 78: Parental effort to maintain / improve their relationship

Cat78ParentalEffortOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat78ParentalEffort Original	yes, both	Count	8	12	20
		Expected Count	8,1	11,9	20,0
		% of Total	10,8%	16,2%	27,0%
		Std. Residual	,0	,0	
	not recognisable	Count	5	18	23
		Expected Count	9,3	13,7	23,0
		% of Total	6,8%	24,3%	31,1%
		Std. Residual	-1,4	1,2	
	not applicable	Count	17	14	31
		Expected Count	12,6	18,4	31,0
		% of Total	23,0%	18,9%	41,9%
		Std. Residual	1,3	-1,0	
Total		Count	30	44	74
		Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0
		% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)

Pearson Chi-Square	6,004 ^a	2	,050
Likelihood Ratio	6,231	2	,044
Linear-by-Linear Association	,113	1	,736
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 0 cells (,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 8,11.

Categories 79 to 81: external view of the family

If child care is a topic of conversation for more than one person other than those involved in parenting, please code separately for each person.
Please specify who talks before coding.

Table D. 89

Category 79: Child care a topic of conversation for adults other than those involved in parenting

Cat79ChildCareExtOtherConvOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat79ChildCareExtOtherConvOriginal	no	Count	25	39	64
		Expected Count	25,9	38,1	64,0
		% of Total	33,8%	52,7%	86,5%
		Std. Residual	-,2	,2	
	yes	Count	4	1	5
		Expected Count	2,0	3,0	5,0
		% of Total	5,4%	1,4%	6,8%
		Std. Residual	1,4	-1,1	
	not applicable	Count	1	4	5
		Expected Count	2,0	3,0	5,0
		% of Total	1,4%	5,4%	6,8%
		Std. Residual	-,7	,6	
Total	Count		30	44	74
	Expected Count		30,0	44,0	74,0
	% of Total		40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4,163 ^a	2	,125
Likelihood Ratio	4,278	2	,118
Linear-by-Linear Association	,891	1	,345
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 4 cells (66,7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2,03.

Table D. 90

Category 80: Way of discussing child care

Cat80ChildCareExtOtherEvalOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total	
			fictional	nonfictional		
Cat80ChildCareExtOtherEvalOriginal	not evaluated	Count	4	1	5	
		Expected Count	2,0	3,0	5,0	
		% of Total	5,4%	1,4%	6,8%	
		Std. Residual	1,4	-1,1		
	not applicable	Count	26	43	69	
		Expected Count	28,0	41,0	69,0	
		% of Total	35,1%	58,1%	93,2%	
		Std. Residual	-,4	,3		
Total			Count	30	44	74
			Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0
			% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3,464 ^a	1	,063		
Continuity Correction ^b	1,931	1	,165		
Likelihood Ratio	3,495	1	,062		
Fisher's Exact Test				,151	,084

Linear-by-Linear Association	3,417	1	,065		
N of Valid Cases	74				

- a. 2 cells (50,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2,03.
- b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Table D. 91

Category 81: Parenting as a topic of conversation for adults other than those involved in parenting

Cat81ParentingExtConvOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat81ParentingExtConvOriginal	no	Count	26	33	59
		Expected Count	23,9	35,1	59,0
		% of Total	35,1%	44,6%	79,7%
		Std. Residual	,4	-,4	
	yes	Count	3	10	13
		Expected Count	5,3	7,7	13,0
		% of Total	4,1%	13,5%	17,6%
		Std. Residual	-1,0	,8	
	not applicable	Count	1	1	2
		Expected Count	,8	1,2	2,0
		% of Total	1,4%	1,4%	2,7%
		Std. Residual	,2	-,2	
Total	Count		30	44	74
	Expected Count		30,0	44,0	74,0
	% of Total		40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)

Pearson Chi-Square	2,024 ^a	2	,364
Likelihood Ratio	2,144	2	,342
Linear-by-Linear Association	,058	1	,809
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 2 cells (33,3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,81.

Table D. 92

Category 82: Evaluation of parenting by adults other than those involved in parenting

Cat82ParentingExtEvalOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

		Cat88BroadcType		Total
		fictional	nonfictional	
Cat82ParentingExtEvalOriginal	Count	0	4	4
	Expected Count	1,6	2,4	4,0
	% of Total	0,0%	5,4%	5,4%
	Std. Residual	-1,3	1,1	
	Count	2	5	7
	Expected Count	2,8	4,2	7,0
	% of Total	2,7%	6,8%	9,5%
	Std. Residual	-,5	,4	
	Count	1	1	2
	Expected Count	,8	1,2	2,0
	% of Total	1,4%	1,4%	2,7%
	Std. Residual	,2	-,2	
	Count	27	34	61
	Expected Count	24,7	36,3	61,0
	% of Total	36,5%	45,9%	82,4%
	Std. Residual	,5	-,4	
Total	Count	30	44	74
	Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0
	% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3,568 ^a	3	,312
Likelihood Ratio	5,014	3	,171
Linear-by-Linear Association	1,994	1	,158
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 6 cells (75,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,81.

Categories 83 to 86: indications for parental overload.

Table D. 93

Category 83: Physical violence

Cat83PhysicalViolenceOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat83PhysicalViolenceOriginal	no	Count	23	29	52
		Expected Count	21,1	30,9	52,0
		% of Total	31,1%	39,2%	70,3%
		Std. Residual	,4	-,3	
	not applicable	Count	7	15	22
		Expected Count	8,9	13,1	22,0
		% of Total	9,5%	20,3%	29,7%
		Std. Residual	-,6	,5	
Total	Count		30	44	74
	Expected Count		30,0	44,0	74,0
	% of Total		40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	,988 ^a	1	,320		
Continuity Correction ^b	,540	1	,462		
Likelihood Ratio	1,006	1	,316		

Fisher's Exact Test				,438	,232
Linear-by-Linear Association	,975	1	,323		
N of Valid Cases	74				

a. 0 cells (,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 8,92.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Table D. 94
Category 84: Mental violence

Cat84PsychoViolenceOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat84PsychoViolenceOriginal	no	Count	23	29	52
		Expected Count	21,1	30,9	52,0
		% of Total	31,1%	39,2%	70,3%
		Std. Residual	,4	-,3	
	not applicable	Count	7	15	22
		Expected Count	8,9	13,1	22,0
		% of Total	9,5%	20,3%	29,7%
		Std. Residual	-,6	,5	
Total	Count		30	44	74
	Expected Count		30,0	44,0	74,0
	% of Total		40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	,988 ^a	1	,320		
Continuity Correction ^b	,540	1	,462		
Likelihood Ratio	1,006	1	,316		

Fisher's Exact Test				,438	,232
Linear-by-Linear Association	,975	1	,323		
N of Valid Cases	74				

a. 0 cells (,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 8,92.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Table D. 95
Category 85: Sexual violence

Cat85SexualViolenceOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

		Cat88BroadcType		Total	
		fictional	nonfictional		
Cat85SexualViolenceOriginal	no	Count	23	29	52
		Expected Count	21,1	30,9	52,0
		% of Total	31,1%	39,2%	70,3%
		Std. Residual	,4	-,3	
	not applicable	Count	7	15	22
		Expected Count	8,9	13,1	22,0
		% of Total	9,5%	20,3%	29,7%
		Std. Residual	-,6	,5	
Total		Count	30	44	74
		Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0
		% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	,988 ^a	1	,320		
Continuity Correction ^b	,540	1	,462		
Likelihood Ratio	1,006	1	,316		
Fisher's Exact Test				,438	,232

Linear-by-Linear Association	,975	1	,323		
N of Valid Cases	74				

- a. 0 cells (,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 8,92.
- b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Table D. 96
Category 86: Neglect or negligent treatment

Cat86NeglectOriginal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
Cat86NeglectOriginal	no	Count	23	29	52
		Expected Count	21,1	30,9	52,0
		% of Total	31,1%	39,2%	70,3%
		Std. Residual	,4	-,3	
	not applicable	Count	7	15	22
		Expected Count	8,9	13,1	22,0
		% of Total	9,5%	20,3%	29,7%
		Std. Residual	-,6	,5	
Total	Count		30	44	74
	Expected Count		30,0	44,0	74,0
	% of Total		40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	,988 ^a	1	,320		
Continuity Correction ^b	,540	1	,462		
Likelihood Ratio	1,006	1	,316		
Fisher's Exact Test				,438	,232

Linear-by-Linear Association	,975	1	,323		
N of Valid Cases	74				

- a. 0 cells (,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 8,92.
- b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Table D. 97

Category 87: Family in fact shown or referred to in passing

Cat87FamilyShownRecoded * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

		Cat88BroadcType		Total
		fictional	nonfictional	
Cat87FamilyShownRecoded	Count	26	25	51
	Expected Count	20,7	30,3	51,0
	% of Total	35,1%	33,8%	68,9%
	Std. Residual	1,2	-1,0	
	Count	4	19	23
	Expected Count	9,3	13,7	23,0
	% of Total	5,4%	25,7%	31,1%
	Std. Residual	-1,7	1,4	
	Count	30	44	74
	Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0
Total	% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	7,419 ^a	1	,006		
Continuity Correction ^b	6,091	1	,014		
Likelihood Ratio	7,986	1	,005		
Fisher's Exact Test				,010	,006
Linear-by-Linear Association	7,319	1	,007		

N of Valid Cases	74				
------------------	----	--	--	--	--

a. 0 cells (,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 9,32.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Table D. 98

Index 1: Social Status fictional / nonfictional

ResultSocialStatus * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
ResultSocialStatus	rather high	Count	25	26	51
		Expected Count	20,7	30,3	51,0
		% of Total	33,8%	35,1%	68,9%
		Std. Residual	1,0	-,8	
	rather low	Count	1	6	7
		Expected Count	2,8	4,2	7,0
		% of Total	1,4%	8,1%	9,5%
		Std. Residual	-1,1	,9	
	not recognizable	Count	4	12	16
		Expected Count	6,5	9,5	16,0
		% of Total	5,4%	16,2%	21,6%
		Std. Residual	-1,0	,8	
Total	Count		30	44	74
	Expected Count		30,0	44,0	74,0
	% of Total		40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)

Pearson Chi-Square	5,126 ^a	2	,077
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 2 cells (33,3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2,84.

Table D. 99

Index 2: Household Chores fictional -nonfictional

IndexHouseholdTotal * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
IndexHouseholdTotal	mother	Count	2	0	2
		Expected Count	,8	1,2	2,0
		% of Total	2,7%	,0%	2,7%
		Std. Residual	1,3	-1,1	
	not recogni sable	Count	20	30	50
		Expected Count	20,3	29,7	50,0
		% of Total	27,0%	40,5%	67,6%
		Std. Residual	-,1	,0	
	not applica ble	Count	8	14	22
		Expected Count	8,9	13,1	22,0
		% of Total	10,8%	18,9%	29,7%
		Std. Residual	-,3	,3	
Total	Count	30	44	74	
	Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0	
	% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2- sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3,099 ^a	2	,212

N of Valid Cases	74		
------------------	----	--	--

a. 2 cells (33,3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,81.

Table D. 100

Index 3: Parental Overload fictional-nonfictional

ParentalOverloadIndex * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
ParentalOverloadIndex	no	Count	25	21	46
		Expected Count	18,6	27,4	46,0
		% of Total	33,8%	28,4%	62,2%
		Std. Residual	1,5	-1,2	
	not applicable	Count	5	23	28
		Expected Count	11,4	16,6	28,0
		% of Total	6,8%	31,1%	37,8%
		Std. Residual	-1,9	1,6	
Total	Count		30	44	74
	Expected Count		30,0	44,0	74,0
	% of Total		40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	9,615 ^a	1	,002		
Fisher's Exact Test				,003	,002
N of Valid Cases	74				

ParentalOverloadIndex * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
ParentalOverloadIndex	no	Count	25	21	46
		Expected Count	18,6	27,4	46,0
		% of Total	33,8%	28,4%	62,2%
		Std. Residual	1,5	-1,2	
	not applicable	Count	5	23	28
		Expected Count	11,4	16,6	28,0
		% of Total	6,8%	31,1%	37,8%
		Std. Residual	-1,9	1,6	
Total	Count		30	44	74
	Expected Count		30,0	44,0	74,0

a. 0 cells (,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 11,35.

Table D. 101

Index 4: General mood in the family / fictional-nonfictional

FamilyMoodIndex * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
FamilyMoodIndex	rather good	Count	4	4	8
		Expected Count	3,5	4,5	8,0
		% of Total	5,4%	5,4%	10,8%
		Std. Residual	,3	-,3	
	rather bad	Count	2	5	7
		Expected Count	3,0	4,0	7,0
		% of Total	2,7%	6,8%	9,5%
		Std. Residual	-,6	,5	
	not recognisable	Count	21	26	47
		Expected Count	20,3	26,7	47,0
		% of Total	28,4%	35,1%	63,5%
		Std. Residual	,1	-,1	
	not applicable	Count	5	7	12
		Expected Count	5,2	6,8	12,0
		% of Total	6,8%	9,5%	16,2%
		Std. Residual	-,1	,1	
Total	Count		32	42	74
	Expected Count		32,0	42,0	74,0

FamilyMoodIndex * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
FamilyMoodIndex	rather good	Count	4	4	8
		Expected Count	3,5	4,5	8,0
		% of Total	5,4%	5,4%	10,8%
		Std. Residual	,3	-,3	
	rather bad	Count	2	5	7
		Expected Count	3,0	4,0	7,0
		% of Total	2,7%	6,8%	9,5%
		Std. Residual	-,6	,5	
	not recognisable	Count	21	26	47
		Expected Count	20,3	26,7	47,0
		% of Total	28,4%	35,1%	63,5%
		Std. Residual	,1	-,1	
	not applicable	Count	5	7	12
		Expected Count	5,2	6,8	12,0
		% of Total	6,8%	9,5%	16,2%
		Std. Residual	-,1	,1	
Total	Count		32	42	74
	Expected Count		32,0	42,0	74,0
	% of Total		43,2%	56,8%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	,814 ^a	3	,846
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 4 cells (50,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3,03.

Table D. 102

Index 5: Organisation of family life / fictional-nonfictional

OrgaIndex * Cat88BroadcType Crosstabulation

			Cat88BroadcType		Total
			fictional	nonfictional	
OrgaIndex	mother	Count	6	6	12
		Expected Count	4,9	7,1	12,0
		% of Total	8,1%	8,1%	16,2%
		Std. Residual	,5	-,4	
	father	Count	3	0	3
		Expected Count	1,2	1,8	3,0
		% of Total	4,1%	,0%	4,1%
		Std. Residual	1,6	-1,3	
	both	Count	1	0	1
		Expected Count	,4	,6	1,0
		% of Total	1,4%	,0%	1,4%
		Std. Residual	,9	-,8	
	not recognisable	Count	20	35	55
		Expected Count	22,3	32,7	55,0
		% of Total	27,0%	47,3%	74,3%
		Std. Residual	-,5	,4	
	not applicable	Count	0	3	3
		Expected Count	1,2	1,8	3,0
		% of Total	,0%	4,1%	4,1%
		Std. Residual	-1,1	,9	

Total	Count	30	44	74
	Expected Count	30,0	44,0	74,0
	% of Total	40,5%	59,5%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	8,756 ^a	4	,068
Likelihood Ratio	11,183	4	,025
Linear-by-Linear Association	4,267	1	,039
N of Valid Cases	74		

a. 7 cells (70,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,41.