



**Arab American University - Ramallah  
Faculty of Graduate Studies**

**The Internet as a Supermarket for Sub-Cultural Toolkits:  
A Study on the Internet and Online Sub-Cultures and their  
Effects on Palestinian Young Adults**

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**This thesis was submitted in partial fulfillment of the  
requirements for  
the Master's degree in  
Intercultural Communication and Literature**

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## Thesis Approval

### **The Internet as a Supermarket for Sub-Cultural Toolkits: A Study on the Internet and Online Sub-Cultures and their Effects on Palestinian Young Adults**

By

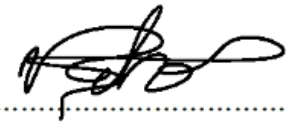
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This thesis was defended successfully on August 8, 2023, and approved by:


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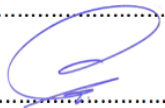
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## Declaration

I, Rawan Mahmoud Farah Manassra, affirm that the thesis presented here is the result of my original work (except where acknowledgments indicate otherwise). Furthermore, I confirm that neither the entire work nor any portion of it has been, is currently being, or will be submitted for another degree at this university or any other academic institution. I grant the University full permission to reproduce the entire contents or any part thereof, in any manner deemed necessary for research purposes.

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الحمد لله دائماً وأبداً

تم كتابه هذا الرسالة بحمده وفضله

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## **Abstract**

The use of the Internet has continued to expand over the past few years. During the Coronavirus pandemic, the number of those coming online has increased significantly. As the Internet is becoming more and more used, millions of people are now coming together in new spaces which is leading to changes in the way we think, the form of our communities, and even our very own identities (Turkle, 1999, p. 643). “Netizens”, i.e., citizens of the Internet, have formed their own new and unique global culture – the Internet culture (Hauben, M. and Hauben, R., 1996). Robert Weiner defines Internet culture as a culture that “is an ‘ecosystem of subcultures’” (Weiner, 1996). Each culture gives its members unique courses of actions in a “tool-kit” (Swidler, 1986). This study aims to examine the effects of Internet culture on Palestinian young adults. A study is conducted on 500 Palestinian university students ages 18-29. Respondents are classified into 4 different levels of Internet culture (none, slight, intermediate, and advanced) and the researcher examines how each level of Internet culture is affected in different social and cultural aspects.

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## CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

### **Chapter Overview:**

This chapter serves as an introductory chapter for this thesis. The key terms that are needed to understand this study are defined. A brief history of the growth of the Internet and of how the term Internet culture came to be is given. Afterwards, Internet culture is defined and explained. The justification for the study is given along with the objectives and research questions.

### **Section 1.1 - Introduction:**

In October of 1957, the Soviet Union launched Sputnik, the first space satellite (Cohen-Almagor, 2011). In response, the US Department of Defense, which was competing then with the Soviet Union in the Cold War, established the Advanced Research Projects Agency (i.e., ARPA) as both the USA and Soviet Union were attempting to expand their influence around the world (ARPA, 2004). The main mission of the ARPA was to develop and research technologies that would lead to the USA excelling faster than the USSR in any technological race (Cohen-Almagor, 2011). One of the ARPA offices was the Information Processing Techniques Office (IPTO). This office funded research in computer science created to mobilize American universities and research laboratories to build up a strategic communication network that would make the government have available messaging capabilities (Curran & Seaton, 2009; Conn, 2002). In 1962, J.C.R. Licklider, the first director of the USA Information Processing Techniques Office, was assigned with the task to interconnect the Department of Defense's main computers via a global, dispersed network (National Academy of Sciences, 2022). Licklider thought of creating a "galactic" computer network which would be able to connect people

globally and through which anyone anywhere could access data and programs. In August of 1962, J.C.R. Licklider and Welden Clark published the first paper on the concept of the Internet titled “On-Line Man Computer Communication” (Clark & Licklider, 1962). The ARPANET was launched by Bolt Beranek and Newman (BBN) at the end of 1969 and continued to develop into different networks. Different forms of networks were created and intertwined and in 1972, TELNET, a commercial version of ARPANET became the first Public Packet Data Service (Cohen-Almagor, 2011). The “Internet” was eventually developed and used in American research units, universities, and telecommunication companies. By the years 1984-1989, the Internet entered its commercial phase and began to spread (Cohen-Almagor, 2011). The Internet plays a crucial role in today’s world, technology, and society (Luppicini, 2010).

The growth of the Internet only continued to excel even more in the 21<sup>st</sup> century to the Internet we all know today. In 2005, there were 1 billion users of the Internet worldwide, amounting to 16% of the world’s population then (International Telecommunications Union, 2019). In 2006, the amount of Internet users worldwide only increased to 1.1 billion, which was then 18% of the world’s population (ITU, 2019). 2007 witnessed a bit more of a boost as the number of individuals worldwide using the Internet increased to 1.4 billion or 21% of the world’s population (ITU, 2019). More than a quarter of the world’s population was using the internet by 2009, and by 2019, 54% (4.1 billion users) of the world was using the Internet (ITU, 2020). During the Coronavirus pandemic in 2020 and 2021, the growth of the Internet excelled greatly as the number of individuals going online grew even more than previous years. According to the International Telecommunication Union (i.e., the ITU), it was reported that in 2021 approximately 4.9 billion people (63% of the world’s population) are using the Internet (ITU, 2021). The ITU states that this means there was an increase of 17% since 2019, with an

estimate of 782 million people having come online during the period of 2019-2021 (ITU, 2021). By the end of 2022, approximately two-thirds of the world's population or an estimated 5.3 billion people use the Internet (ITU, 2022).

Sherry Turkle argues that due to the rapid expansion of the Internet, millions of people are now coming together in new spaces which is leading to changes in the way we think, the form of our communities, and even our very own identities (Turkle, 1999, p. 643). She argues that we are learning to live in virtual worlds, and in recent years, the new term “netizens” has been coined to describe those who are now living in the digital world. Netizens are those who are now living “as a citizen of the world thanks to the global connectivity that the Net makes possible” (Hauben, M. and Hauben, R., 1996). These netizens live online in their own global community as a society with its unique culture.

In order to define Internet culture as a unique culture, we must first define several key terms that will be used to clarify some points that will be argued within the study. To start, we must define culture and what makes a culture in order to justify whether the Internet has its own unique culture. We must also define the term subculture to justify that Internet culture is indeed a subculture.

## **Section 1.2 - Does the Internet Really Have a Culture?**

It is known universally that the term culture is one of the most difficult terms in the English language to define. This has been argued by several scholars such as Raymond Williams, Clifford Geertz, Gustav Jahoda, John Storey, etc.

Geertz stated that as he attempted to define culture he has “never gotten anywhere near to the bottom of anything I have ever written about (defining culture) ... Cultural analysis is

intrinsically incomplete. And, worse than that, the more deeply it goes the less complete” (1973, p. 29).

Williams defined culture in three broad definitions. The first is that culture is “a general process of intellectual, spiritual, and aesthetic development.” The second definition of culture that he proposes is “a particular way of life, whether of a people, a period, or a group.” Finally, Williams gives a third definition of culture as “the works and practices of intellectual and especially artistic activity” (Williams, R., 1976).

Building on Williams definitions, Storey attempts to define culture as a sense of ways of living, thinking, and having common aspects – a mutual world of symbols and shared perspectives (Storey, 2009).

Jahoda argued that “the concept of ‘culture’ is probably indispensable,” yet it cannot be defined definitively (2012, p. 300). He also argues that “given some insight into the ways the concept (of culture) is useful in spite of the impossibility of pinning it down” (Jahoda, 2012, p. 300).

For the sake of our study, we will be using William’s second definition and Storey’s definition to show how the internet serves as a culture. The internet can be defined as a culture as it can be viewed as a way of life that has begun in the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and changed the way people live as Turkle states. To netizens now living on the Internet, the Internet has certainly become a way of life in their own special communities on the Internet. Malin Sveningsson Elm argues that “Internet culture is... about the shared values and perspectives that are created and maintained in various online settings, perspectives that guide norms and ideals for how to act and interact with other individuals” (Elm, 2008, p. 87). This means that according

to Storey's definition, Internet culture is indeed a culture as it is a mutual world of symbols and shared perspectives and way of living.

Gordon Matthews uses the term "cultural supermarket" to describe a transnational and global network of ideas, images, etc. where consumers fashion their identities through a "global cultural supermarket" which gives individuals a number of cultural models at hand from which they can make choices for an identity-building project (Matthews, 2000). As the Internet has been described as a global network that now affects our forming of identity on both an individual and societal scale previously in this study, it is safe to say that the Internet is an example of a global culture supermarket in which one can acquire different forms of culture.

One of the most important shared symbols that form the culture of the Internet is the Internet meme. Akhther describes Internet memes as one of the main cultural contents of Internet culture and communication on the Internet (2017). "Meme" is a term that was first defined by Richard Dawkins in order to refer to an idea, a behavior, or a style that is spread from person to person within a particular culture (Dawkins, 1989). Internet memes are used to represent and convey a set of symbols and ideals on the Internet using visual rhetorics (Akhther, 2017). Internet memes take on many shapes and forms including images, hyperlinks, videos, websites, or hashtags (Akhther, 2017, p. 3). In this study, memes will be used as the key definer of Internet culture in individuals. As memes have been described as an important piece and key symbol of Internet culture by several scholars such as Constance Iloh, Yulia Petrova, Sara Cannizzaro, Patrick Davison, Alice Marwick, and many others, memes will be used in this study to define the existence and level of Internet culture within an individual through defining the level of knowledge of memes within the respondents of the questionnaire designated for our study (Cannizzaro, 2016; Davinson, 2012; Iloh, 2021; Marwick, 2013; Petrova, 2021). Also, due

to the Internet being a hybrid medium, it is argued that in order to research the Internet, hybrid methods are required (Sveningsson et al., 2003).

### **Section 1.3 - Internet Culture as a Subculture:**

Raymond Williams defined subculture in his “Keywords - A Vocabulary of Culture and Society” as “the culture of a distinguishable smaller group” (Williams, R., 1976, p. 83). The Birmingham School argues that a subculture is constructed in relation to a dominant culture and that it always defies society in some way (Acosta et al., 2018).

The Birmingham School also state that subculture is typically carried and associated with the youths of a society and that it arises when individuals in similar circumstances feel themselves to be isolated or neglected by mainstream society (Gelder & Thornton, 1997). Not only is subculture typically carried by youths, but youth culture has also become increasingly intertwined with the Internet and Internet culture (Nielson NetRatings, 2002).

Robert Weiner defines Internet culture as a culture that “is different in that it is not a single subculture, but rather it is an ‘ecosystem of subcultures’” (Weiner, 1996, p. 3). Internet culture is defined as a subculture as it serves as not just one single subculture, but a culture that is a home to several subcultures and is an area and space for subcultures to express themselves away from their societies and with similar subcultured individuals from around the world.

In his study on straightedge subculture on the Internet, James Patrick Williams states that “the Internet serves as both medium and resource for subculturalists” (Williams, J.P., 2003, p. 7). He argues that “the Internet serves as a medium for the transmission of subcultural knowledge, norms, and beliefs” (Williams, J.P., 2003, p. 168). In one example given in William’s study, an individual learnt and discovered he has a subculture through anonymous interaction in an IRC

program. The individual was told of his particular type of subculture and finding out the subcultures meaning online, the individual became attracted to the subculture. Consequently, they decided to apprehend more comprehensive information about their subculture on a dedicated website. This is but one of many examples as how the Internet serves as an ecosystem of subcultures.

#### **Section 1.4 - Justification of Study, Objectives, and Research Questions:**

Thus, as we have confirmed that Internet culture is indeed considered to be a group of subcultures, Internet culture opposes the main cultures of societies. Our cultural “tool-kit,” as defined by Ann Swidler, determines our paths of action that we can possibly take by giving us different courses of actions to choose from (Swidler, 1986). Each culture gives its members unique courses of actions which Swidler describes to be provided to each individual in a toolkit, leading to possibly conflicting courses of actions which members of different cultures can take based on the different cultures they belong to or have acquired.

Sub-cultures have always been in conflict with their societies’ main cultures, as the subcultures are also giving their members different courses of action that they acquire through their subculture, leading to them being given the choice to take actions conflicting with the possible courses of actions of those in the mainstream culture they exist in or to the subculture possibly being silenced in the individual.

The effects of Internet culture in Palestine and how it conflicts with the main Palestinian culture are unknown. This research study aims to examine the effects of Internet subculture and online subcultures on Palestine’s younger generations through conducting a study on Palestinian young adults between 18-29 years old.

There is a need to analyze the actions of Palestinian young adults who spend more time online and join virtual communities as they are more likely to acquire some form of subculture through spending longer times on the Internet than their peers. They are exposed to and could possibly acquire various subcultures which are growing worldwide through the Internet, such as Internet culture, K-pop and Koreaboo culture, Otaku and Weeaboo culture, etc. (Lactuesta, J., 2020, p. 16; Otolorin, M. & Spatichia, D., 2017, p. 16).

It is significant to explore how the new subcultures that Palestinian young adults may acquire through the Internet are in conflict with Palestinian mainstream culture. It is also significant that research is conducted to explore how there could possibly be a change in the beliefs and movements that are accepted and supported by these young adults as some of these beliefs and movements may not be accepted by the Palestinian mainstream culture. There is a need to explore the level of “open-mindedness” they may have acquired through spending more time online as being “open-minded” is a quality viewed negatively by the mainstream Palestinian culture.

The effects of these sub-cultures on these young adults’ relationships in general, be it between them and members of their families, friends, or their relationships with the Palestinian society as a whole must be studied as well.

### **Objectives:**

The purpose of this study is to determine if and how Internet subculture and other online subcultures living on the Internet are affecting Palestinian young adults, and to find the most effective ways that will help the subcultures and mainstream Palestinian culture coexist.

The objectives are summarized as follows:

- To determine if Internet cultures and other subcultures Palestinian young adults are exposed to on the Internet are in conflict with Palestinian mainstream culture.
- To investigate how Palestinian young adults are affected by subcultures they gain through their Internet usage and to determine the effects of acquiring these subcultures.

### **Research Questions:**

Since this study aims to determine the effects of Internet culture in Palestine and how or whether it opposes traditional Palestinian culture, we are led to the following research questions:

#### **Main question:**

Does overexposure of Palestinian young adults to the Internet lead to them gaining new online subcultures which lead to a conflict with Palestinian mainstream culture in regard to their possible courses of action due to their subcultural toolkits?

#### **Secondary questions:**

1. Does the Internet serve as a home for subcultures in Palestine?
2. Does Internet subculture exist in Palestine?
3. How does Internet culture and Internet use expose Palestinian youths to new sub-cultures which may be/are in conflict with the main Palestinian culture?
4. Is the Palestinian mainstream culture in conflict with Internet culture and other new subcultures which exist online?
5. Are the actions of the members of Internet culture and other online subcultures in Palestine in conflict with the actions of non-subcultured?
6. What beliefs do these subcultured youths have that are different from the main Palestinian culture?

## CHAPTER 2 METHODOLOGY

### **Chapter Overview:**

In this chapter, the research methodology used in the study will be stated.

### **Section 2.1 - Introduction:**

This study uses quantitative research methods in order to come to a conclusion and reach the answers for the questions proposed in the study. The use of quantitative methodology is the most appropriate approach for this study to effectively explore the effects of Internet culture on Palestinian young adults and whether the Internet has been serving as a home for other subcultures these young adults identify with. Questionnaires were distributed and used to collect data.

MINITAB was used to analyze the data and generate tables, graphs, and figures to portray the results. Descriptive statistics will be used in the analysis of the responses and will be followed by correlation analysis.

A questionnaire consisting of 71 questions spread across 4 sections was created by the researcher in order to gather the data needed for the study. After completing the writing process of the questionnaire, all the questions in the questionnaire were confirmed and verified with an expert in the field before distribution.

### **Section 2.2 - Forming of Questionnaire:**

As stated previously, the questionnaire used in this study was developed by the researcher in order to answer the questions the researcher had related to Internet culture and Palestinian young adults. The questionnaire was modelled after several validated questionnaires from previous literature. The questionnaire was designed using many previous studies and published

articles such as multiple versions of Oxford's Internet Survey (OxIS) and Dr. Kimberly Young's Internet Addiction Test (IAT) (Blank, 2013; Blank et al., 2013; Blank, 2019; Craparo et al., 2013; Shin, 2014; Young, 1998). Additional questions to those inspired by previous studies were added as seemed fit and validated during the validation process of the final version of the questionnaire.

The questionnaire consisted of 71 questions spread across 4 sections. The first section of the questionnaire aimed to gain data about the participant's personal information - such as the individual's age, gender, education [university, academic year], etc. The second section in the questionnaire aimed to gain data on their online use, such as the apps and sites used by participant, number of hours spent online daily, and how often they use the internet. This section also aimed to ask about the subcultures the participant identifies with as well as questions to identify other subcultures they may have but may not identify openly with or are not aware of. Also, based on the data collected in the second question of the questionnaire, the level of Internet culture of the respondents will be classified, and respondents will be split into different according to their level of Internet culture. The third section of the questionnaire aims to obtain data on the participants language abilities and subculture jargon. Lastly, in the fourth section of the questionnaire, data on the participants levels of acceptance and feeling of belonging to Palestinian mainstream culture and problems they face as members of a subculture in Palestine was collected. This information will be contrasted with their level of Internet culture in order to answer the research questions of this study.

The final version of the questionnaire was validated by an expert in the field who checked and verified the questionnaire validity. The questionnaire was also validated by this thesis' supervisor. Modifications to the questionnaire were made according to their suggestions.

The questionnaire can be found at the end of this thesis on page xc.

### **Section 2.3 - Questionnaire Distribution:**

After being validated, the questionnaire was distributed online to all students at all Palestinians universities. These universities are An-Najah University (ANNU), Birzeit University (BZU), Al-Quds University, Hebron University, Palestine Polytechnic University (PPU), the Arab American University – Palestine (AAUP), Al-Quds Open University (QOU), Palestine Technical University – Kadoorie (PTUK), Al Istiqlal University, Palestine Ahlia University, and AlZaytona University of Science and Technology (ZUST). The aid of each university was requested to help distribute the questionnaire to their students. A Google Forms link to the questionnaire was sent to each university via email and each university distributed the questionnaire through the method they deemed most suitable. The link was also posted on online communities for Palestinian students on sites such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Telegram, and Reddit.

The population of this study is all Palestinian young adults. To make the research feasible, it was decided that it would be best to restrict the sampling frame to university students between the ages of 18-29 years old as they tend to spend more time online than those of other ages and it will make the data clearer. The study was restricted to university students as this would make the study more feasible. Also, the internet plays a major role in any university student's life. "At current, the internet has been an indispensable part in university students' life. Internet culture changes and influences contemporary university students' ideology, behavior pattern and moral concept and has a far-reaching influence on the ideological and political education of university students" (Wang & Yang, 2016). After studying the number of students enrolled in Palestinian universities and discussing the sample size with an expert in the field, it was determined that a

sample size of 500 participants will be sufficient to properly reach the answers to the questions in the study.

## CHAPTER 3

### DATA

#### **Chapter Overview:**

In this chapter, I will display the data that I have collected in charts and several graphs. Each section in this chapter covers the data obtained in the different sections of the questionnaire used for this study.

#### **Section 3.1 - Personal Information:**

As mentioned previously, the first section of the questionnaire was designated to obtaining information on the respondents' personal and demographic information such as their gender, university, etc. The data obtained in regard to this sort of information is as displayed in the index. All related charts and figures can be found in the index of this thesis.

#### **Age:**

The selected age range for respondents was 18-29 years old in order to analyze the effects of Internet culture on Palestinian young adults.

The number of respondents and percentage for each age group are as follows: 63 respondents (12.6%) of the respondents are 18 years old. 93 respondents (18.6%) of the respondents are 19 years old. 98 respondents (19.6%) of the respondents are 20 years old. 82 respondents (16.4%) of the respondents are 21 years old. 60 respondents (12%) of the respondents are 22 years old. 32 respondents (6.4%) of the respondents are 23 years old. 15 respondents (3%) of the respondents are 24 years old. 23 respondents (4.6%) of the respondents are 25 years old. 6 respondents (1.2%) of the respondents are 26 years old. 10 respondents (2%) of the respondents are 27 years old. 5 respondents (1%) of the respondents are 28 years old. 13 respondents (2.6%) of the respondents are 29 years old.

This is displayed in tables 3.1.1-3.1.3 in the index.

**Gender:**

67% (or 335) of the respondents' gender was female. The remaining 33% (or 165) of the respondents were male.

This is displayed in table 3.1.4 in the index.

**Marital Status:**

444 of the respondents are single. This amounts to 88.8% of the population. 10.8% (or 54) are married. 2 (or 0.4%) are divorced. No respondents are widows.

This is displayed in table 3.1.5 in the index.

**Residency:**

99 respondents are residents of Jenin. This amounts to 19.8% of the sample. 1.8% of the sample, which amounts to 9 respondents, are from Tubas. 32 respondents (i.e., 6.4% of the sample) are from Tulkarm. 40 of the respondents are residents of Nablus. This amounts to 8% of the sample. The number of respondents from Qalqilya amount to 25 (i.e., 5% of the sample). The number of respondents from Salfit amounts to 11 respondents. This is equal to 2.2% of the sample. 90 respondents reside in Ramallah and Al-Bireh. This is equal to 18% of the sample. Only 2 respondents (or 0.4%) of the sample are from Jericho. 84 of the respondents are from Bethlehem. This amounts to 16.8% of the sample. The remaining 21.6% of the respondents are from Hebron. This equals 108 respondents.

This is displayed in table 3.1.6 in the index.

Respondents were also asked about whether they lived in either a city, a town, a village, or a refugee camp. 224 resided in the city. This is equal to 44.8% of the sample. 118, or 23.6% of

the sample, live in a town. 139, or 27.8% of the sample, lives in a village. The remaining 19, or 3.8%, live in a refugee camp.

This is displayed in table 3.1.7 in the index.

The respondents were also asked if they lived with their families or in a student dorm. 458, or 91.6% of the sample, live with their families. 42, or 8.4% of the sample, live in a student dorm.

This is displayed in table 3.1.8 in the index.

### **University:**

Respondents were then asked about their university in regard to what university they attend and the type of degree they are pursuing.

67 respondents, or 13.4% of the sample, attend An-Najah University (ANNU). 88 respondents, or 17.6% of the sample, attend Birzeit University (BZU). 19 respondents, or 3.8% of the sample, attend Hebron University. 25 respondents attend Al-Quds University. This is equal to 5% of the sample. 52 respondents, or 10.4% of the sample, attend Palestine Polytechnic University (PPU). 94 respondents attend the Arab American University – Palestine (AAUP). This is equal to 18.8% of the sample. 63 respondents, or 12.6%, attend Bethlehem University. 36 respondents, or 7.2% of the sample, attend Al-Quds Open University (QOU). 42 respondents, or 8.4% of the sample, attend Palestine Technical University – Kadoorie (PTUK). 1 respondent, or 0.2%, attends Al Istiqlal University. 11 respondents attend Palestine Ahlia University. This is equal to 2.2% of the sample. The questionnaire was also distributed by AlZaytona University of Science and Technology (ZUST) to its students. However, no students from the university responded. After contacting the university, it was concluded that since the university is still very

new as it was established in 2020, the number of students in the university may have affected and led to no students participating. Lastly, 2 respondents are Palestinians that study abroad. This is equal to 0.4% of the sample.

This is portrayed in table 3.1.9 in the index.

Of the total 500 respondents, 428 are students pursuing their Bachelor's degree. This is equal to 85.6% of the sample. 25 respondents, or 5% of the sample, are pursuing a diploma degree. 9% of the sample, or 45 respondents, are graduate students pursuing a Masters' degree. The remaining 2 respondents are Ph.D. students. This is equal to 0.4%.

This can be seen in table 3.1.10 in the index.

### **Section 3.2 - Internet Usage:**

As mentioned previously, the second section of the questionnaire was designated to obtaining information on the respondents' Internet usage such as the amount of time they spend on the Internet, what applications and websites they use, what they do on the Internet, etc. The data obtained in regard to this sort of information is as displayed in the index.

#### **Internet Accessibility:**

Respondents were asked two questions in regard to their accessibility of the Internet. The first question was in regard to whether or not they have Internet accessibility at home. 482 of the respondents have Internet in their homes. This is equal to 96.4% of the sample. The remaining 18, or 3.6%, do not have Internet in their homes.

This can be seen in table 3.2.1 in the index.

Respondents were also asked about whether or not they have mobile data on their phones. Exactly 250 respondents have mobile data on their phones. The other 250 do not. This is the only question with a perfect 50%-50% split.

This is displayed in the given table 3.2.2 in the index.

### **Daily Internet Usage:**

Respondents were then asked several questions about their day-to-day usage of the Internet. Respondents were first asked about how many hours they spend online on a day-to-day basis. Respondents were given the following responses to respond from: I do not use the Internet, less than one hour, one hour, two hours, 3-5 hours, 5-7 hours, 7-9 hours, and over 10 hours daily.

No respondents said that they do not use the Internet on a daily basis. 4 respondents use the Internet for less than 1 hour daily. This is equal to 0.8% of the sample. 8 respondents, or 1.6% of the sample, spend an hour on the Internet daily. 41 respondents use the Internet for 2 hours daily. This is equal to 8.2% of the sample. 160 respondents, or 32% of the sample, spend 3-5 hours on the Internet daily. 142 respondents, or 28.4% of the sample, spend 5-7 hours on the Internet daily. 85 respondents use the Internet for 7-9 hours daily. This is equal to 17% of the sample. The remaining 60 respondents, or 12% of the sample, spend over 10 hours on the Internet daily.

This is displayed in table 3.2.3 in the index.

### **Visited Sites:**

Respondents were then asked several questions about the sites they visit and the applications they use. The first question they were asked about related to their visited sites was for them to check off which sites they visit. Respondents were allowed to select more than one option from the following options: Facebook, WhatsApp, Instagram, Snapchat, YouTube,

Twitter, TikTok, Telegram, Reddit, Discord, Pinterest, LinkedIn, Tumblr, Likee, Viber, LINE, Skype, Wattpad, WeChat, Vine, Omegle, 4Chan, VLive, and Weverse. These sites were selected after reviewing Internet statistics of the most used Internet sites around the world and in Palestine as well as some sites used by subcultural individuals. Respondents were allowed to add options. One respondent added the site Signal. Another respondent added Twitch.

Of the 500 respondents, 484 responded that they use Facebook. This amounts to 96.8% of the sample. 473 use WhatsApp, which is equal to 94.6% of the sample. 88.8% of the sample uses Instagram. This is equal to 444 respondents. 329 respondents use Snapchat. This is equal to 65.8%. 445 respondents use YouTube. This is equal to 89% of the sample. 37.2% of the respondents use Twitter. This is equal to 186 respondents. 238 respondents use TikTok. This is equal to 47.6% of the sample. Telegram is used by 271 respondents. This is equal to 54.2% of the sample. 57 respondents use the site Reddit. This is equal to 11.4% of the sample. 92 respondents use Discord. This is equal to 18.4% of the sample. 37.8% of the sample, or 189 respondents, use the site Pinterest. 89 respondents use LinkedIn. This is equal to 17.8% of the sample. 34 respondents, or 6.8% of the sample, use Tumblr. 22 respondents, or 4.4% of the sample, use Likee. 64 respondents, or 12.8% of the sample, use Viber. 15 respondents said they use LINE. This is equal to 3% of the sample. 76 respondents use Skype. This is equal to 15.2% of the sample. 60 respondents use Wattpad. This is equal to 12% of the sample. 10 respondents, or 2% of the sample, use WeChat. 18 respondents use Vine. This is equal to 3.6%. 16 respondents, or 3.2% of the sample, use Omegle. 4 respondents use 4Chan. This is equal to 0.8% of the sample. 29 respondents, or 5.8% of the sample, use VLive. 7 respondents use Weverse. This is equal to 1.4% of the sample. 1 respondent added that they use the site Signal. Another

respondent added that they use the site Twitch. These single respondents are equal to 0.2% of the sample.

This is displayed in table 3.2.4 in the index.

### **Most Used Site:**

Respondents were then asked to select the site they use the most from the same options as the previous question: Facebook, WhatsApp, Instagram, Snapchat, YouTube, Twitter, TikTok, Telegram, Reddit, Discord, Pinterest, LinkedIn, Tumblr, Likee, Viber, LINE, Skype, Wattpad, WeChat, Vine, Omegle, 4Chan, VLive, and Weverse. Respondents were allowed to add an extra option if the site they visited most was not on the list of given sites. 1 respondent added the option that they visit most sites equally and do not visit any site particularly more than the rest.

Instagram was selected the most by respondents as the site they visit the most. WeChat, Weverse, and Omegle were each selected once, making them the least selected sites. No respondents selected Tumblr, Likee, Viber, LINE, Vine, 4Chan, VLive, or Skype as their most visited site.

95 respondents, or 19% of the sample, selected Facebook as their most visited site. 66 respondents, or 13.2% of the sample, selected WhatsApp as their most visited site. 158 respondents, or 31.6% of the sample, selected Instagram as their most visited site. 18 respondents, or 3.6% of the sample, selected Snapchat as their most visited site. 58 respondents, or 11.6% of the sample, selected YouTube as their most visited site. 9 respondents selected Twitter as their most visited site. This is equal to 1.8% of the sample. 45 respondents, or 9% of the sample, selected TikTok as their most visited site. 9 respondents, or 1.8% of the sample, selected Telegram as their most visited site. 6 respondents, or 1.2% of the sample, selected Reddit as their most visited site. 13 respondents, or 2.6% of the sample, selected Discord as their

most visited site. 9 respondents, or 1.8% of the sample, selected Pinterest as their most visited site. 5 respondents selected LinkedIn as their most visited site. This is equal to 1% of the sample. As for Wattpad, 5 respondents, or 1% of the sample, selected Viber as their most visited site. WeChat was selected by 1 respondent, or 0.2% of the sample, as their most visited site. As for Omegle, 1 respondent, or 0.2% of the sample, selected Omegle as their most visited site. Lastly, Weverse was selected by 1 respondent, or 0.2% of the sample, as their most visited site. Again, no respondents selected Tumblr, Likee, Viber, LINE, Vine, 4Chan, VLive, or Skype as their most visited site. Also, 1 respondent added the option that they visit most sites equally and do not visit any site particularly more than the rest.

Tables 3.2.5 and 3.2.6 in the index display this.

### **Applications:**

Respondents were then asked about the applications for these sites. The first question respondents were asked was whether they have the applications for these sites downloaded. 490 respondents have the apps for the sites they use downloaded. This is equal to 98% of the sample. 10 respondents do not have apps downloaded for these sites. This amounts to 2% of the sample.

This is shown in chart 3.2.7 in the index.

Respondents were then asked to define how many apps they have downloaded for the sites they use. They were given the following options to select from: all of them, for most of them, for about half of them, for only a few of them, and for none of them. Responding to this question was optional as some respondents did not have any apps downloaded. This question received 488 responses. For those who have apps downloaded, the results are as follows.

89 respondents said that they have apps downloaded for all the sites they visit. This is equal to 18.2% of the sample. 148 respondents responded that they have most of the applications for the sites they use downloaded. This amounts to 30.3% of those who responded to this question. 97 respondents said that they have apps for around half the sites they use downloaded. This is equal to 19.9% of those who responded to this question. The number of respondents that said they only have a few applications of the sites they use downloaded are 150 respondents. This is equal to 30.7% of those who responded to this question. 4 of the respondents who to this question do not have applications downloaded for the sites they use. This is equal to 0.8% of those who responded to this question.

This is portrayed in table 3.2.8 in the index.

### **Internet Activities:**

Respondents were then asked about what activities they typically perform on the Internet. They were first asked to select what activities they perform on the Internet from the following choices: sending messages, making personal calls, sending emails, posting pictures online, sending pictures, surfing the Internet, spending time on social media, playing video games, listening to music, studying, and sharing jokes and memes. Respondents were allowed to select more than one response for this question.

The most selected use for the Internet was sending messages. 446 respondents, or 89.2% of the sample, selected sending messages as one of their uses of the Internet. 393 respondents, or 78.6% of the sample, selected making personal calls as one of their uses of the Internet. 308 respondents, or 61.6% of the sample, selected sending emails as one of their uses of the Internet. 208 respondents, or 41.6% of the sample, selected posting pictures online as one of their uses of

the Internet. As for sending pictures via the Internet, 272 respondents, or 54.4% of the sample, selected sending pictures online as one of their uses of the Internet. 385 respondents, or 77% of the sample, selected surfing the Internet as one of their uses of the Internet. 440 respondents, or 88% of the sample, selected spending time on social media as one of their uses of the Internet. Spending time on social media was the second most selected choice in this question. 189 respondents, or 37.8% of the sample, selected playing video games as one of their uses of the Internet. 297 respondents, or 59.4% of the sample, selected listening to music as one of their uses of the Internet. 398 respondents, or 79.6% of the sample, selected studying as one of their uses of the Internet. 162 respondents, or 32.4% of the sample, selected sharing jokes and memes as one of their uses of the Internet. This means that the least selected use was sharing jokes and memes.

This can be seen in table 3.2.9 in the index.

Respondents were then asked to select which of these activities is the activity they tend to perform the most. Respondents were given the same responses to select from but were only allowed to select one response for this question, unlike the previous question where they were allowed to select several options.

115 respondents, or 23% of the sample, selected sending messages as the activity they perform the most on the Internet. 23 respondents, or 4.6% of the sample, selected making personal calls as their activity they perform the most on the Internet. 2 respondents, or 0.4% of the sample, selected sending emails as the activity they perform the most on the Internet. 2 respondents, or 0.4% of the sample, selected posting pictures online as their activity they perform the most on the Internet. As for sending pictures via the Internet, 2 respondents, or 0.4% of the sample, selected sending pictures online as their activity they perform the most on the

Internet. These 3 choices- sending emails, posting pictures, and sending pictures- were the least selected choices with only 2 respondents selecting these choices each. 45 respondents, or 9% of the sample, selected surfing the Internet as the activity they perform the most on the Internet. The activity that was selected the most as the activity respondents tend to do the most on the Internet was spending time on social media. 204 respondents, or 40.8% of the sample, selected spending time on social media as the activity they perform the most on the Internet. 22 respondents, or 4.4% of the sample, selected playing video games as their activity they perform the most on the Internet. 22 respondents, or 4.4% of the sample, selected listening to music as their activity they perform the most on the Internet. 56 respondents, or 11.2% of the sample, selected studying as their activity they perform the most on the Internet. 7 respondents, or 1.4% of the sample, selected sharing jokes and memes as their activity they perform the most on the Internet.

This is portrayed in table 3.2.10.

### **Miscellaneous Internet Uses:**

Respondents were next asked if they run or are an admin for any sort of page or site on any social media site. 171 respondents responded that they are. This is equal to 34.2% of the sample. The remaining 329 respondents said that they do not run or are an admin for any sort of page or site on any social media site. This is equal to 65.8% of the sample.

This is displayed in chart 3.2.11.

Respondents were then asked if they have more than one account on the same social media site, such as having more than one Facebook or Instagram account. 154 respondents, equal to 30.8% of the sample, reported that they have several accounts on a single social media site.

The remaining 69.2%, which is equal to 346 respondents, do not have more than one account on any social media site.

This is shown in table 3.2.12 in the index.

### **Subcultures:**

The final question of this portion of this section had the respondents check off subcultures they identify with from a list of subcultures that the researcher was able to find online in Palestine. The researcher searched for subculture groups, pages, sites, etc. designated for Palestinians of a certain subculture to come together online. Facebook, WhatsApp, Instagram, Twitter, Telegram, Discord, and Reddit were searched to determine which subcultures might be existent online in Palestine. Respondents were allowed to choose from the following subcultures that were found to be existing online in Palestine: Netizen subculture, fandoms subculture, gamer subculture, hacker subculture, Koreaboo and K-pop subculture, weaboo and Otaku subculture, or respondents were allowed to select that they do not identify with any subcultures. Respondents were allowed to select more than one subculture or add any subcultures they identify with that are not listed.

229 respondents stated that they do not identify with any subcultures. This is equal to 45.8% of the sample. 210 respondents stated that they identify as a Netizen and believe that they have Internet subculture. This is equal to 42% of the sample. This was the most selected subculture that respondents identified with. 20 respondents, or 4% of the sample, responded that they identify with being a member of fandom subcultures. 47 respondents, i.e. 9.4% of the sample, responded that they identify themselves as a gamer. 6 respondents identified themselves as hackers. This is equal to 1.2% of the sample. 40 respondents, equal to 8% of the sample,

identified themselves as a Koreaboo or K-pop fan. 68 respondents, or 13.6% of the sample, identified themselves as a weaboo or Otaku.

1 respondent stated that they tend to enter all sorts of different subcultures but don't enter that deep into the subcultures. Another respondent added that they identify themselves as a Redditor, i.e. a frequent user and poster on the site Reddit. One respondent added that they identify themselves as a degenerate. Another respondent identified themselves as a Wattpad reader. One respondent identified themselves as “.”. The last unique added subculture was meme subculture as one respondent responded with “memes my friend.”

This is portrayed in the given table in the index.

## **Part 2 of Section 2:**

Section 2 of the questionnaire is then split into another part in which respondents are required to answer yes or no as to whether or not they know a meme that is displayed in front of them. As stated previously, the memes were selected randomly from the 100 most popular memes listed on the online meme database Know Your Meme. Using a random generator, 10 memes were selected from the 100 most popular memes.

Later in the study, respondents are classified into different levels of Internet culture based on the number of memes the respondent can identify.

### **Meme #1:**

The following meme was the first meme presented to the respondents:



Image 3.2.1

“Doge” is cited as the third most popular meme on the sites database. The meme originated on the site Tumblr in 2010 (“Doge”, 2010).

259 respondents reported that they know Doge. This is equal to 51.8% of the sample. The remaining 241 respondents do not know the meme. This is equal to 48.2% of the sample.

This is represented in table 3.2.14 in the index.

**Meme #2:**

The following meme was the second meme presented to respondents:



Image 3.2.2

This collage containing a set of faces with different expressions is a meme set called “Rage Comics.” These faces originated in 2008 on the site 4chan (“Rage Comics”, 2008).

392 respondents reported that they know Rage Comics. This is equal to 78.4% of the sample. The remaining 108 respondents do not know the meme. This is equal to 21.6% of the sample.

This is portrayed in table 3.2.15 in the index.

### **Meme #3:**

The following image was displayed as the third meme respondents were presented with:



Image 3.2.3

This image containing a couple shows the male being distracted by a passing female other than his companion. This meme is called “Distracted Boyfriend.” This meme originated in 2017 from an image on iStock (“Distracted Boyfriend”, 2017).

330 respondents reported that they know Distracted Boyfriend. This is equal to 66% of the sample. The remaining 170 respondents do not know the meme. This is equal to 34% of the sample.

This is shown in table 3.2.16 in the index.

**Meme #4:**

The following meme was the fourth meme presented to the respondents:



Image 3.2.4

This image portraying a male from the 80s singing is called “Rickroll.” This meme originated in 2006 from 4chan (“Rickroll”, 2006).

91 respondents reported that they know Distracted Boyfriend. This is equal to 18.2% of the sample. The remaining 409 respondents do not know the meme. This is equal to 81.8% of the sample.

This is portrayed in table 3.2.17 in the index.

**Meme #5:**

The following meme was the fifth meme presented to the respondents:



Image 3.2.5

This image of a staring female is called “Overly Attached Girlfriend.” This meme originated from a YouTube video in 2012 (“Overly Attached Girlfriend”, 2012).

85 respondents reported that they know Overly Attached Girlfriend. This is equal to 17% of the sample. The remaining 415 respondents do not know the meme. This is equal to 83% of the sample.

This is portrayed in table 3.2.18 in the index.

**Meme #6:**

The following image was displayed as the sixth meme respondents had to identify:

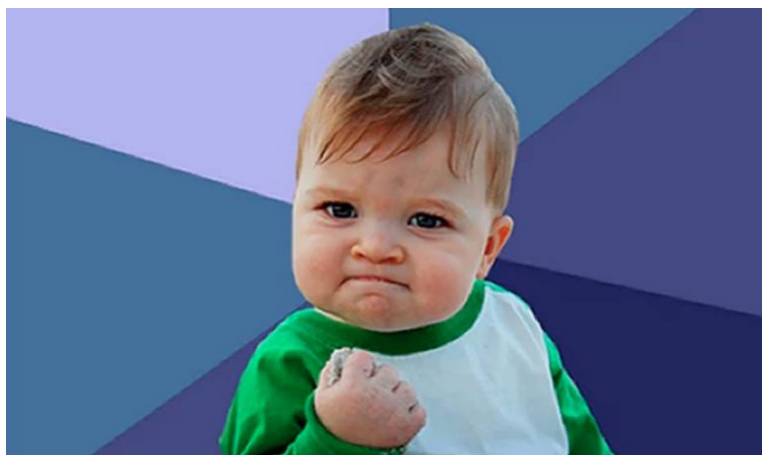


Image 3.2.6

This image of a male toddler holding his fist up is called “Success Kid.” The meme is also sometimes called “I Hate Sandcastles.” This meme originated in 2007 from Flickr (“Success Kid”, 2007).

299 respondents reported that they know Success Kid. This is equal to 59.8% of the sample. The remaining 201 respondents do not know the meme. This is equal to 40.2% of the sample.

This is shown in table 3.2.19 in the index.

#### **Meme #7:**

The following meme was the seventh meme presented to the respondents:



Image 3.2.7

This image of an elderly man holding up a phone to his ear is called “Hide the Pain Harold.” This meme originated in 2011 from Facepunch (“Hide the Pain Harold”, 2011).

288 respondents reported that they know Hide the Pain Harold. This is equal to 57.6% of the sample. The remaining 212 respondents do not know the meme. This is equal to 42.4% of the sample.

This is displayed in table 3.2.20 in the index.

### **Meme #8:**

The following meme was the eighth meme presented to the respondents:



Image 3.2.8

This image contains the puppet Kermit the Frog which is most notable for its appearances in the children shows *The Muppets* and *Sesame Street*. Kermit the Frog has various meme templates that are widely spread on the Internet. In this version, Kermit is seen drinking tea. This variation of the Kermit the Frog meme is called “But That’s None of My Business.” This meme originated in 2014 on Instagram (“But That’s None of My Business”, 2014).

306 respondents reported that they know But That’s None of My Business. This is equal to 61.2% of the sample. The remaining 194 respondents do not know the meme. This is equal to 38.8% of the sample.

This is displayed in table 3.2.21 in the index.

**Meme #9:**

The following meme was the ninth meme presented to the respondents:



Image 3.2.9

This image of a man in a suit next to a stocks chart is called “Stonks.” This meme originated in 2017 on Facebook (“Stonks”, 2017).

393 respondents reported that they know Stonks. This is equal to 78.6% of the sample. The remaining 107 respondents do not know the meme. This is equal to 21.4% of the sample.

This is portrayed in table 3.2.22 in the index.

**Meme #10:**

The following meme was the final meme presented to the respondents:



Image 3.2.10

This image of a surprised yellow animal is from the famous video game and anime franchise *Pokémon*. The Pokémon in the picture is called Pikachu and is considered the main mascot of the series (Pokémon, 1996). Pikachu has various meme templates that are spread across the Internet. This version of Pikachu's different meme templates is called "Surprised Pikachu." This meme originated in 2018 from Tumblr ("Surprised Pikachu", 2018).

278 respondents reported that they know Surprised Pikachu. This is equal to 55.6% of the sample. The remaining 222 respondents do not know the meme. This is equal to 44.4% of the sample.

This is shown in table 3.2.23 in the index.

### **Section 3.3 – Miscellaneous:**

After respondents finished identifying the memes that they knew, they moved on to the third section of the questionnaire. As mentioned previously, the third section of the questionnaire was designated to obtaining miscellaneous information. This section was composed of only four

questions in regards to the languages and jargon the respondents use. The data obtained in regard to this sort of information is as displayed in the given tables in the index.

The first question respondents were asked in this section was if they could speak fluently in any language other than Arabic. 289 respondents responded that they could. This is equal to 57.8% of the sample. This number could possibly be higher than the average for the whole Palestinian population or Palestinian youth due to the educational level of the sample and most university programs in Palestinian universities being provided in English and not in Arabic. The remaining 211 respondents, or 42.2% of the sample, stated that they are not fluent in any language other than Arabic.

This is displayed in table 3.3.1 in the index.

The next question asked respondents to select how many languages they speak. Respondents were allowed to select from the following: 1 language, 2 languages, 3 languages, 4 languages, 5 languages, or 6 or more languages.

144 respondents stated that they can only speak one language. This is equal to 28.8% of the sample. 254 respondents stated that they can only speak two languages. This is equal to 50.8% of the sample. 83 respondents stated that they can only speak 3 languages. This is equal to 16.6% of the sample. 13 respondents stated that they can only speak 4 languages. This is equal to 2.6% of the sample. 2 respondents stated that they can only speak 5 languages. This is equal to 0.4% of the sample. 4 respondents stated that they can only speak 6 or more language. This is equal to 0.8% of the sample.

This is shown in table 3.3.2 in the index.

The next question required respondents to select what languages they speak if they speak additional languages. This question was thus an optional question and received 428 responses. Respondents were given the following languages to choose from and were allowed to add more languages: English, French, Turkish, Chinese, Spanish, Hindi, Japanese, Korean, and German.

416 respondents stated that they can speak English. 27 respondents stated that they could speak French. In regard to Turkish, 60 respondents responded that they could speak Turkish. 2 respondents stated that they can speak Chinese. 16 of the respondents claimed that they can speak Spanish. No respondents stated that they can speak Hindi. 21 respondents stated that they speak Japanese. Korean was selected by 13 respondents. 1 of these respondents that stated they can speak Korean also claimed to speak Indonesian. 16 respondents responded that they can speak German. 21 respondents stated that they can speak Hebrew. 10 respondents stated they can speak Russian. 1 respondent stated that they can speak Thai. Another respondent stated they can speak Armenian. 2 respondents stated they can speak Italian. 1 of the respondents that claimed they can speak Italian and Russian also stated that they can speak Romanian, Polish, and Ukrainian. 1 respondent stated they can speak Swedish. 1 respondent also claimed to know Greek.

This is displayed in table 3.3.3 in the index.

The final question of this section asked respondents if they have learnt any jargon or terminology in order to communicate with members of other cultures or of subcultures. 346 respondents stated that they had done so. This is equal to 69.2% of the sample. The remaining 154 respondents stated that they had not learnt any jargon or terms in order to communicate with those of other cultures or of subcultures. This is equal to 30.8% of the sample.

This is displayed in table 3.3.4 in the index.

### **Section 3.4 – The Respondent and Society:**

As mentioned previously, the fourth and final section of the questionnaire was designated to obtaining information on the respondents' relationship with society and how the different levels of Internet culture each interact with Palestinian mainstream culture. The data obtained in regard to this sort of information will be discussed and analyzed in comparison with the previously discussed data in Chapter 4. The data will be analyzed in all 500 respondents together and then within each level of Internet culture.

### **Chapter Conclusion:**

In this chapter, I displayed the data from the first three sections of my questionnaire. I portrayed the data that I have collected in charts and several graphs. Each section in this chapter covers the data obtained in the different sections of the questionnaire used for this study.

The first section of this chapter covered the data obtained in the first section of the questionnaire. This data portrays the information obtained on the respondents' personal and demographic information such as their age, gender, university, etc.

The second section of this chapter covered the data obtained in the second section of the questionnaire. This data portrays the information in regard to the respondents' Internet usage such as the amount of time they spend on the Internet, what applications and websites they use, what they do on the Internet, etc. The data obtained in the second portion of this section will be used in Chapter 4 in order to categorize the respondents into different levels of Internet culture and analyze them based on their level of Internet culture and other factors.

The third section of this chapter covered the data obtained in the third section of the questionnaire. This data is related to miscellaneous data mainly in regards to the respondents' language abilities.

The fourth and final section of this chapter discusses how the data obtained in the fourth section of the questionnaire will be analyzed in the next chapter. This data will be described and analyzed with all 500 respondents together and also within each level of Internet culture.

## CHAPTER 4

### RESULTS AND DATA ANALYSIS

#### Chapter Overview:

In this chapter, I will analyze and give results based on the data I have collected and discussed in the previous chapter along with the remaining data collected in my study in order to answer the research questions of this thesis.

#### Section 4.1 – Categorizing Levels of Internet Culture:

Before starting to analyze the effects of Internet culture on Palestinian youths, we must first split the respondents into different groups based on the level of Internet culture they have and have been affected by. This way, we can get a clearer and better understanding of how Internet culture effects Palestinian youths.

Using the recoding function on Minitab, I was able to sort the respondents into different groups based on their answers from the previous section. Respondents were sorted based on their level of knowledge of Internet memes.

Those who knew no memes at all were placed into the “No Internet culture” category. 22 respondents did not know any memes at all. This is equal to 4.4% of the sample.

Those who knew 1-3 memes at all were placed into the “Slight Internet culture” category. 107 respondents fell into this category. This is equal to 21.4% of the sample. 29 respondents only knew one meme. This is equal to 5.8% of the sample. 27 respondents knew 2 memes. This is equal to 5.4% of the sample. 51 respondents knew 3 memes. This is equal to 10.2% of the sample.

This data is as displayed in table 4.1.1 in the index.

Those who knew 4-6 memes at all were placed into the “Intermediate Internet culture” category. 186 respondents fell into this category. This is equal to 37.2% of the sample. 58 respondents knew 4 memes. This is equal to 11.6% of the sample. 60 respondents knew 5 memes. This is equal to 12% of the sample. 68 respondents knew 6 memes. Knowing 6 memes was the most known number of memes. This is equal to 13.6% of the sample.

This is displayed in the given table 4.1.2 in the index.

Those who knew 7-10 memes at all were placed into the “Advanced Internet culture” category. 185 respondents fell into this category. This is equal to 37% of the sample. 54 respondents knew 7 memes. This is equal to 10.8% of the sample. 56 respondents knew 8 memes. This is equal to 11.2% of the sample. 31 respondents knew 9 memes. This is equal to 6.2% of the sample. 44 respondents knew all 10 of the memes. These extremely Internet cultured individuals amount to 8.8% of the sample.

This is portrayed in table 4.1.3 in the index. Also, all data on the number of known memes is displayed in tables 4.1.4 and 4.1.5 in the index.

## **Section 4.2 – Comparing Levels of Internet Culture to Personal Information:**

In this section, I will be comparing the data obtained on the respondents’ personal information to their level of Internet culture in order to determine which demographic features may possibly affect or be affected by an individual’s level of Internet culture.

### **Age:**

Firstly, each individual's level of Internet culture is going to be compared to their age in order to determine if a person's age affects their level of Internet culture or if a certain age group has more Internet culture than others.

Of the 22 people with no Internet culture, 2 of them are 18 years old. This is equal to 9.1% of those with no Internet culture. 4 of these respondents are 19 years old. This is equal to 18.2% of those in this category. 5 of these respondents are 20 years old. This is equal to 22.7% of those with no Internet culture. 2 of these respondents are 21 years old. This is equal to 9.1% of those in this category. None of these respondents are 22 or 23 years old. 1 of these respondents is 24 years old. This is equal to 4.5% of those with no Internet culture. 3 of these respondents are 25 years old. This is equal to 13.6% of those in this category. 2 of these respondents are 26 years old. This is equal to 9.1% of those in this category. 2 of these respondents are 27 years old. This is equal to 9.1% of those with no Internet culture. Only 1 of these respondents is 28 years old. This is equal to 4.5% of those with no Internet culture. None of those with no Internet culture are 29 years old.

This data is as displayed in table 4.2.1 in the index.

Of the 107 respondents with slight Internet culture, 17 of them are 18 years old. This is equal to 15.9% of those with slight Internet culture. 27 of these respondents are 19 years old. This is equal to 25.2% of those in this category. 19 of these respondents are 20 years old. This is equal to 17.8% of those with slight Internet culture. 14 of these respondents are 21 years old. This is equal to 13.1% of those in this category. 10 of these respondents are 22 years old. This is equal to 9% of those with slight Internet culture. 6 of these respondents are 23 years old. This is equal to 5.6% of those in this category. 3 of these respondents is 24 years old. This is equal to 2.8% of those with slight Internet culture. 3 of these respondents are 25 years old. This is equal

to 2.8% of those in this category. None of the respondents with slight Internet culture are 26 years old. 2 of these respondents are 27 years old. This is equal to 1.9% of those with slight Internet culture. Only 1 of these respondents is 28 years old. This is equal to 0.9% of those with slight Internet culture. 5 of these respondents are 29 years old. This is equal to 4.7% of those in this category.

This is shown in table 4.2.2.

Of the 186 respondents with an intermediate level of Internet culture, 25 of them are 18 years old. This is equal to 13.4% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 37 of these respondents are 19 years old. This is equal to 19.9% of those in this category. 37 of these respondents are 20 years old. This is equal to 19.9% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 33 of these respondents are 21 years old. This is equal to 17.7% of those in this category. 21 of these respondents are 22 years old. This is equal to 11.3% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 10 of these respondents are 23 years old. This is equal to 5.4% of those in this category. 3 of these respondents is 24 years old. This is equal to 1.6% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 7 of these respondents are 25 years old. This is equal to 3.8% of those in this category. 3 of these respondents are 26 years old. This is equal to 1.6% of those in this category. 4 of these respondents are 27 years old. This is equal to 2.1% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. Only 1 of these respondents is 28 years old. This is equal to 0.5% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 5 of these respondents are 29 years old. This is equal to 2.7% of those in this category.

This can be seen in table 4.2.3 in the index.

Of the 185 respondents with an advanced level of Internet culture, 19 of them are 18 years old. This is equal to 10.3% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 25 of these

respondents are 19 years old. This is equal to 13.5% of those in this category. 37 of these respondents are 20 years old. This is equal to 20% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 33 of these respondents are 21 years old. This is equal to 17.8% of those in this category. 29 of these respondents are 22 years old. This is equal to 15.7% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 16 of these respondents are 23 years old. This is equal to 8.6% of those in this category. 8 of these respondents are 24 years old. This is equal to 4.3% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 10 of these respondents are 25 years old. This is equal to 5.4% of those in this category. Only 1 of these respondents is 26 years old. This is equal to 0.5% of those in this category. 2 of these respondents are 27 years old. This is equal to 1.1% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 2 of these respondents are 28 years old. This is equal to 1.1% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 3 of these respondents are 29 years old. This is equal to 1.6% of those in this category.

This is displayed in table 4.2.4 in the index.

Now, I will compare the levels of Internet culture by each individual age group.

Of the 63 respondents that are 18 years old, 2 have no Internet culture. This is equal to 3.2% of the respondents in this age group. 17 of these respondents have slight Internet culture. This is equal to 27% of the respondents in this age group. 25 of these respondents have an intermediate level of Internet culture. This is equal to 39.7% of the respondents in this age group. 19 of these respondents have an advanced level of Internet culture. This is equal to 30.2% of the respondents in this age group.

This is shown in table 4.2.5 in the index.

Of the 93 respondents that are 19 years old, 4 have no Internet culture. This is equal to 4.3% of the respondents in this age group. 27 of these respondents have slight Internet culture.

This is equal to 29% of the respondents in this age group. 37 of these respondents have an intermediate level of Internet culture. This is equal to 39.8% of the respondents in this age group. 25 of these respondents have an advanced level of Internet culture. This is equal to 26.9% of the respondents in this age group.

This can be seen in table 4.2.6 in the index.

Of the 98 respondents that are 20 years old, 5 have no Internet culture. This is equal to 5.1% of the respondents in this age group. 19 of these respondents have slight Internet culture. This is equal to 19.4% of the respondents in this age group. 37 of these respondents have an intermediate level of Internet culture. This is equal to 37.75% of the respondents in this age group. 37 of these respondents have an advanced level of Internet culture. This is equal to 37.75% of the respondents in this age group.

This is portrayed in table 4.2.7 in the index.

Of the 82 respondents that are 21 years old, 2 have no Internet culture. This is equal to 2.4% of the respondents in this age group. 14 of these respondents have slight Internet culture. This is equal to 17.1% of the respondents in this age group. 33 of these respondents have an intermediate level of Internet culture. This is equal to 40.2% of the respondents in this age group. 33 of these respondents have an advanced level of Internet culture. This is equal to 40.2% of the respondents in this age group.

This is shown in table 4.2.8 in the index.

Of the 60 respondents that are 22 years old, none have no Internet culture. 10 of these respondents have slight Internet culture. This is equal to 16.7% of the respondents in this age group. 21 of these respondents have an intermediate level of Internet culture. This is equal to

35% of the respondents in this age group. 29 of these respondents have an advanced level of Internet culture. This is equal to 48.3% of the respondents in this age group.

This data is displayed in table 4.2.9 in the index.

Of the 32 respondents that are 23 years old, none have no Internet culture. 6 of these respondents have slight Internet culture. This is equal to 18.75% of the respondents in this age group. 10 of these respondents have an intermediate level of Internet culture. This is equal to 31.25% of the respondents in this age group. 16 of these respondents have an advanced level of Internet culture. This is equal to 50% of the respondents in this age group.

This is shown in table 4.2.10 in the index.

Of the 15 respondents that are 24 years old, 1 has no Internet culture. This is equal to 6.7% of the respondents in this age group. 3 of these respondents have slight Internet culture. This is equal to 20% of the respondents in this age group. 3 of these respondents have an intermediate level of Internet culture. This is equal to 20% of the respondents in this age group. 8 of these respondents have an advanced level of Internet culture. This is equal to 53.3% of the respondents in this age group.

This is displayed in table 4.2.12 in the index.

Of the 23 respondents that are 25 years old, 3 have no Internet culture. This is equal to 13% of the respondents in this age group. 3 of these respondents have slight Internet culture. This is equal to 13% of the respondents in this age group. 7 of these respondents have an intermediate level of Internet culture. This is equal to 30.4% of the respondents in this age group. 10 of these respondents have an advanced level of Internet culture. This is equal to 43.5% of the respondents in this age group.

This is shown in table 4.2.13 in the index.

Of the 6 respondents that are 26 years old, 2 have no Internet culture. This is equal to 33.3% of the respondents in this age group. None of these respondents have slight Internet culture. 3 of these respondents have an intermediate level of Internet culture. This is equal to 50% of the respondents in this age group. 1 of these respondents has an advanced level of Internet culture. This is equal to 16.7% of the respondents in this age group.

This is displayed in table 4.2.14 in the index.

Of the 10 respondents that are 27 years old, 2 have no Internet culture. This is equal to 20% of the respondents in this age group. 2 of these respondents have slight Internet culture. This is equal to 20% of the respondents in this age group. 4 of these respondents have an intermediate level of Internet culture. This is equal to 40% of the respondents in this age group. 2 of these respondents have an advanced level of Internet culture. This is equal to 20% of the respondents in this age group.

This is as shown in table 4.2.15 in the index.

Of the 5 respondents that are 28 years old, 1 has no Internet culture. This is equal to 20% of the respondents in this age group. 1 of these respondents has slight Internet culture. This is equal to 20% of the respondents in this age group. 1 of these respondents has an intermediate level of Internet culture. This is equal to 20% of the respondents in this age group. 2 of these respondents have an advanced level of Internet culture. This is equal to 40% of the respondents in this age group.

This is displayed in the given table in the index.

Of the 13 respondents that are 29 years old, none have no Internet culture. 5 of these respondents have slight Internet culture. This is equal to 38.5% of the respondents in this age group. 5 of these respondents have an intermediate level of Internet culture. This is equal to

38.5% of the respondents in this age group. 3 of these respondents have an advanced level of Internet culture. This is equal to 23% of the respondents in this age group.

This is displayed in table 4.2.17 in the index.

The following chart contains all data for all ages and levels of Internet culture.

	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>All</b>
No	2	4	5	2	0	0	1	3	2	2	1	0	22
Slight	17	27	19	14	10	6	3	3	0	2	1	5	107
Int	25	37	37	33	21	10	3	7	3	4	1	5	186
Adv	19	25	37	33	29	16	8	10	1	2	2	3	185
<b>All</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>500</b>

Table 4.2.18

### **Gender:**

Each individual's level of Internet culture is going to be compared to their gender in order to determine if a person's gender is related to their level of Internet culture or if one gender has more Internet culture than the other gender.

Of the 22 respondents with no Internet culture, 17 are female. This is equal to 77.3% of those with no Internet culture. The remaining 5 respondents are male. This is equal to 22.7% of those with no Internet culture.

This is shown in table 4.2.19 in the index.

Of the 107 respondents with slight Internet culture, 71 are female. This is equal to 66.4% of those with slight Internet culture. The remaining 36 respondents are male. This is equal to 33.6% of those with slight Internet culture.

This is portrayed in table 4.2.20 in the index.

Of the 186 respondents with an intermediate level of Internet culture, 130 are female. This is equal to 69.9% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. The remaining 56 respondents are male. This is equal to 30.1% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture.

This is shown in table 4.2.21 in the index.

Of the 185 respondents with an advanced level of Internet culture, 117 are female. This is equal to 63.2% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. The remaining 68 respondents are male. This is equal to 36.8% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture.

This is displayed in table 4.2.22 in the index.

Next, I will compare the levels of Internet culture by each gender.

Of the 500 respondents, 335 respondents are females and 165 are males. Of the 335 females, 17 have no Internet culture. This is equal to 5.1% of the females in the sample. 71 have slight Internet culture. This is equal to 21.2% of the females in the sample. 130 have an intermediate level of Internet culture. This is equal to 38.8% of the females in the sample. 117 have an advanced level of Internet culture. This is equal to 34.9% of the females in the sample.

This is portrayed in the index.

Of the 165 males, 5 have no Internet culture. This is equal to 3% of the males in the sample. 36 have slight Internet culture. This is equal to 21.8% of the males in the sample. 56 have an intermediate level of Internet culture. This is equal to 33.9% of the males in the sample. 68 have an advanced level of Internet culture. This is equal to 41.2% of the males in the sample.

This is shown in table 4.2.24 in the index.

The following chart contains all data for all genders and levels of Internet culture.

	Female	Male	<b>All</b>
No	17	5	22
Slight	71	36	107
Int	130	56	186
Adv	117	68	185
<b>All</b>	335	165	500

Table 4.2.25

**Marital Status:**

Each individual's level of Internet culture is going to be compared to their marital status in order to determine if a person's marital status is related to their level of Internet culture.

Of the 22 respondents with no Internet culture, 17 are single. This is equal to 77.3% of those with no Internet culture. 5 respondents are married. This is equal to 22.7% of those with no Internet culture. None of the respondents who have no Internet culture are divorced.

This is shown in table 4.2.26 in the index.

Of the 107 respondents with slight Internet culture, 89 are single. This is equal to 83.2% of those with slight Internet culture. 17 of these respondents are married. This is equal to 15.9% of those with slight Internet culture. 1 of these respondents is divorced. This is equal to 0.9% of those with slight Internet culture.

This is portrayed in the index.

Of the 186 respondents with an intermediate level of Internet culture, 168 are single. This is equal to 90.3% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 17 respondents are married. This is equal to 9.1% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 1 respondent is divorced. This is equal to 0.5% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture.

This is shown in table 4.2.28 in the index.

Of the 185 respondents with an advanced level of Internet culture, 170 are single. This is equal to 91.9% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 15 respondents are married. This is equal to 8.1% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. None of the respondents who have an advanced level of Internet culture are divorced.

This is displayed in the index.

Now, I will compare the levels of Internet culture by each marital status.

Of the 500 respondents, 444 respondents are single, 54 are married, and 2 are divorced. Of the 444 single respondents, 17 have no Internet culture. This is equal to 3.8% of the single respondents in the sample. 89 have slight Internet culture. This is equal to 20% of the single respondents in the sample. 168 have an intermediate level of Internet culture. This is equal to 37.8% of the single respondents in the sample. 170 have an advanced level of Internet culture. This is equal to 38.3% of the single respondents in the sample.

This is shown in table 4.2.30 in the index.

Of the 54 married respondents, 5 have no Internet culture. This is equal to 9.2% of the married respondents in the sample. 17 have slight Internet culture. This is equal to 31.5% of the married respondents in the sample. 17 have an intermediate level of Internet culture. This is equal to 31.5% of the married respondents in the sample. 15 have an advanced level of Internet culture. This is equal to 27.8% of the married respondents in the sample.

This is shown in the index.

Only 2 of the respondents of the sample are divorced. 1 of these individuals have slight Internet culture. The second divorced respondent have an intermediate level of Internet culture.

The following chart contains all data for all marital statuses and levels of Internet culture.

	Single	Married	Divorced	All
No	17	5	0	22
Slight	89	17	1	107
Int	168	17	1	186
Adv	170	15	0	185
<b>All</b>	444	54	2	500

Table 4.2.32

**Residency:**

Each individual's level of Internet culture is going to be compared to their location in order to determine if a person's location is related to their level of Internet culture.

Of the 22 people with no Internet culture, none of them are from Jericho. 8 respondents are from Hebron. This is equal to 36.4% of those with no Internet culture. 1 respondent is from Bethlehem. This is equal to 4.5% of those with no Internet culture. 4 respondents are from Jenin. This is equal to 18.2% of those with no Internet culture. 2 respondents are from Ramallah and Al-Bireh. This is equal to 9% of those with no Internet culture. 1 respondent is from Salfit. This is equal to 4.5% of those with no Internet culture. None of these respondents are from Tubas. 3 respondents are from Tulkarm. This is equal to 13.6% of those with no Internet culture. 2 respondents are from Qalqilyah. This is equal to 9% of those with no Internet culture. 1 respondent is from Nablus. This is equal to 4.5% of those with no Internet culture.

This is portrayed in table 4.2.33 in the index.

Of the 107 respondents with slight Internet culture, 2 of them are from Jericho. This is equal to 1.9% of those with slight Internet culture. 30 respondents are from Hebron. This is equal to 28% of those with slight Internet culture. 18 respondents are from Bethlehem. This is equal to 16.8% of those with slight Internet culture. 19 respondents are from Jenin. This is equal to 17.8% of those with slight Internet culture. 17 respondents are from Ramallah and Al-Bireh. This is

equal to 15.9% of those with slight Internet culture. 1 respondent is from Salfit. This is equal to 0.9% of those with slight Internet culture. 2 respondents are from Tubas. This is equal to 1.9% of those with slight Internet culture. 7 respondents are from Tulkarm. This is equal to 6.5% of those with slight Internet culture. 7 respondents are from Qalqilyah. This is equal to 6.5% of those with slight Internet culture. 4 respondents are from Nablus. This is equal to 3.7% of those with slight Internet culture.

This is portrayed in table 4.2.34 in the index.

Of the 186 respondents with an intermediate level of Internet culture, none of them are from Jericho. 42 respondents are from Hebron. This is equal to 22.6% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 32 respondents are from Bethlehem. This is equal to 17.2% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 36 respondents are from Jenin. This is equal to 19.4% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 31 respondents are from Ramallah and Al-Bireh. This is equal to 16.7% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 3 respondents are from Salfit. This is equal to 1.6% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 3 respondents are from Tubas. This is equal to 1.6% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 10 respondents are from Tulkarm. This is equal to 5.4% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 10 respondents are from Qalqilyah. This is equal to 5.4% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 19 respondents are from Nablus. This is equal to 10.2% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture.

This is shown in table 4.2.35 in the index.

Of the 185 respondents with an advanced level of Internet culture, none of them are from Jericho. 28 respondents are from Hebron. This is equal to 15.1% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 33 respondents are from Bethlehem. This is equal to 17.8% of those with an

advanced level of Internet culture. 40 respondents are from Jenin. This is equal to 21.6% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 40 respondents are from Ramallah and Al-Bireh. This is equal to 21.6% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 6 respondents are from Salfit. This is equal to 3.2% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 4 respondents are from Tubas. This is equal to 2.2% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 12 respondents are from Tulkarm. This is equal to 6.5% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 6 respondents are from Qalqilyah. This is equal to 3.2% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 16 respondents are from Nablus. This is equal to 8.6% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture.

This data is displayed in table 4.2.36 in the index.

Next, I will compare the levels of Internet culture by each Governate.

Of the 2 respondents from Jericho, none have no Internet culture, an intermediate level of Internet culture, or an advanced level of Internet culture. The 2 respondents from Jerico have slight Internet culture.

Of the 108 respondents from Hebron, 8 have no Internet culture. This is equal to 7.4% of the respondents from Hebron in the sample. 30 have slight Internet culture. This is equal to 27.78% of the respondents from Hebron in the sample. 42 have an intermediate level of Internet culture. This is equal to 38.89% of the respondents from Hebron in the sample. 28 have an advanced level of Internet culture. This is equal to 25.9% of the respondents from Hebron in the sample.

This is shown in table 4.2.37 in the index.

Of the 84 respondents from Bethlehem, 1 have no Internet culture. This is equal to 1.2% of the respondents from Bethlehem in the sample. 18 have slight Internet culture. This is equal to 21.4% of the respondents from Bethlehem in the sample. 32 have an intermediate level of Internet culture. This is equal to 38.1% of the respondents from Bethlehem in the sample. 33 have an advanced level of Internet culture. This is equal to 39.3% of the respondents from Bethlehem in the sample.

This can be seen in table 4.2.38 in the index.

Of the 99 respondents from Jenin, 4 have no Internet culture. This is equal to 4% of the respondents from Jenin in the sample. 19 have slight Internet culture. This is equal to 19.2% of the respondents from Jenin in the sample. 36 have an intermediate level of Internet culture. This is equal to 36.4% of the respondents from Jenin in the sample. 40 have an advanced level of Internet culture. This is equal to 40.4% of the respondents from Jenin in the sample.

This is portrayed in table 4.2.39 in the index.

Of the 90 respondents from Ramallah and Al-Bireh, 2 have no Internet culture. This is equal to 2.2% of the respondents from Ramallah and Al-Bireh in the sample. 17 have slight Internet culture. This is equal to 18.9% of the respondents from Ramallah and Al-Bireh in the sample. 31 have an intermediate level of Internet culture. This is equal to 34.4% of the respondents from Ramallah and Al-Bireh in the sample. 40 have an advanced level of Internet culture. This is equal to 44.4% of the respondents from Ramallah and Al-Bireh in the sample.

This is shown in table 4.2.40 in the index.

Of the 11 respondents from Salfit, 1 have no Internet culture. This is equal to 9.1% of the respondents from Salfit in the sample. 1 have slight Internet culture. This is equal to 9.1% of the respondents from Salfit in the sample. 3 have an intermediate level of Internet culture. This is

equal to 27.3% of the respondents from Salfit in the sample. 6 have an advanced level of Internet culture. This is equal to 54.5% of the respondents from Salfit in the sample.

This is shown in table 4.2.41 in the index.

Of the 9 respondents from Tubas, none have no Internet culture. 2 have slight Internet culture. This is equal to 22.2% of the respondents from Tubas in the sample. 3 have an intermediate level of Internet culture. This is equal to 33.3% of the respondents from Tubas in the sample. 4 have an advanced level of Internet culture. This is equal to 44.4% of the respondents from Tubas in the sample.

This can be seen in table 4.2.42 in the index.

Of the 32 respondents from Tulkarm, 3 have no Internet culture. This is equal to 9.4% of the respondents from Tulkarm in the sample. 7 have slight Internet culture. This is equal to 21.9% of the respondents from Tulkarm in the sample. 10 have an intermediate level of Internet culture. This is equal to 31.3% of the respondents from Tulkarm in the sample. 12 have an advanced level of Internet culture. This is equal to 37.5% of the respondents from Tulkarm in the sample.

This is displayed in table 4.2.43 in the index.

Of the 25 respondents from Qalqilyah, 2 have no Internet culture. This is equal to 8% of the respondents from Qalqilyah in the sample. 7 have slight Internet culture. This is equal to 28% of the respondents from Qalqilyah in the sample. 10 have an intermediate level of Internet culture. This is equal to 40% of the respondents from Qalqilyah in the sample. 6 have an advanced level of Internet culture. This is equal to 24% of the respondents from Qalqilyah in the sample.

This is displayed in table 4.2.44 in the index.

Of the 40 respondents from Nablus, 1 have no Internet culture. This is equal to 2.5% of the respondents from Nablus in the sample. 4 have slight Internet culture. This is equal to 10% of the respondents from Nablus in the sample. 19 have an intermediate level of Internet culture. This is equal to 47.5% of the respondents from Nablus in the sample. 16 have an advanced level of Internet culture. This is equal to 40% of the respondents from Nablus in the sample.

This is shown in table 4.2.45 in the index.

The following chart contains all data for all respondents governate and levels of Internet culture.

	Jericho	Hebron	Bethlehem	Jenin	Ramallah + Al-Bireh	Salfit	Tubas
No	0	8	1	4	2	1	0
Slight	2	30	18	19	17	1	2
Int	0	42	32	36	31	3	3
Adv	0	28	33	40	40	6	4
<b>All</b>	2	108	84	99	90	11	9

	Tulkarm	Qalqilyah	Nablus	<b>All</b>
No	3	2	1	22
Slight	7	7	4	107
Int	10	10	19	186
Adv	12	6	16	185
<b>All</b>	32	25	40	500

Table 4.2.46

Of the 22 respondents with no Internet culture, 6 of them live in a city. This is equal to 27.3% of those with no Internet culture. 4 respondents live in a town. This is equal to 18.2% of those with no Internet culture. 11 respondents live in a village. This is equal to 50% of those with no Internet culture. 1 respondent lives in a refugee camp. This is equal to 4.5% of those with no Internet culture.

This can be seen in table 4.2.47 in the index.

Of the 107 respondents with slight Internet culture, 52 of them live in a city. This is equal to 48.6% of those with slight Internet culture. 23 respondents live in a town. This is equal to 21.5% of those with slight Internet culture. 29 respondents live in a village. This is equal to 27.1% of those with slight Internet culture. 3 respondents live in a refugee camp. This is equal to 2.8% of those with slight Internet culture.

This is shown in table 4.2.48 in the index.

Of the 186 respondents with an intermediate level of Internet culture, 88 of them live in a city. This is equal to 47.3% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 38 respondents live in a town. This is equal to 20.4% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 55 respondents live in a village. This is equal to 29.6% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 5 respondents live in a refugee camp. This is equal to 2.7% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture.

This is shown in table 4.2.49 in the index.

Of the 185 respondents with an advanced level of Internet culture, 78 of them live in a city. This is equal to 42.2% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 53 respondents live in a town. This is equal to 28.7% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 44 respondents live in a village. This is equal to 23.8% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 10 respondents live in a refugee camp. This is equal to 5.4% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture.

This is shown in table 4.2.50 in the index.

Of the 224 respondents living in a city, 6 have no Internet culture. This is equal to 2.7% of the respondents living in a city in the sample. 52 have slight Internet culture. This is equal to 23.2% of the respondents living in a city in the sample. 88 have an intermediate level of Internet

culture. This is equal to 39.3% of the respondents living in a city in the sample. 78 have an advanced level of Internet culture. This is equal to 34.8% of the respondents living in a city in the sample.

This can be seen in the given table in the index.

Of the 118 respondents living in a town, 4 have no Internet culture. This is equal to 3.4% of the respondents living in a town in the sample. 23 have slight Internet culture. This is equal to 19.5% of the respondents living in a town in the sample. 38 have an intermediate level of Internet culture. This is equal to 32.2% of the respondents living in a town in the sample. 53 have an advanced level of Internet culture. This is equal to 44.9% of the respondents living in a town in the sample.

This is shown in the given table in the index.

Of the 139 respondents living in a village, 11 have no Internet culture. This is equal to 7.9% of the respondents living in a village in the sample. 29 have slight Internet culture. This is equal to 20.9% of the respondents living in a village in the sample. 55 have an intermediate level of Internet culture. This is equal to 39.6% of the respondents living in a village in the sample. 44 have an advanced level of Internet culture. This is equal to 31.7% of the respondents living in a village in the sample.

This is shown in table 4.2.53 in the index.

Of the 19 respondents living in a refugee camp, 1 have no Internet culture. This is equal to 5.3% of the respondents living in a refugee camp in the sample. 3 have slight Internet culture. This is equal to 15.8% of the respondents living in a refugee camp in the sample. 5 have an intermediate level of Internet culture. This is equal to 26.3% of the respondents living in a

refugee camp in the sample. 10 have an advanced level of Internet culture. This is equal to 52.6% of the respondents living in a refugee camp in the sample.

This data can be seen in table 4.2.54 in the index.

The following chart contains all data for all types of location and levels of Internet culture.

	Town	Village	Refugee Camp	City	<b>All</b>
No	4	11	1	6	22
Slight	23	29	3	52	107
Int	38	55	5	88	186
Adv	53	44	10	78	185
<b>All</b>	118	139	19	224	500

Table 4.2.55

Each individual's level of Internet culture is going to be compared to their type of housing in order to determine if a person's type of housing is related to their level of Internet culture.

Of the 22 respondents with no Internet culture, 2 live alone in a student dorm. This is equal to 9.1% of those with no Internet culture. The remaining 20 respondents live with their family. This is equal to 90.9% of those with no Internet culture.

This is portrayed in table 4.2.56 in the index.

Of the 107 respondents with slight Internet culture, 5 live alone in a student dorm. This is equal to 4.7% of those with slight Internet culture. The remaining 102 respondents live with their family. This is equal to 95.3% of those with slight Internet culture.

This is shown in table 4.2.57 in the index.

Of the 186 respondents with an intermediate level of Internet culture, 13 live alone in a student dorm. This is equal to 7% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. The

remaining 173 respondents live with their family. This is equal to 93% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture.

This is shown in the given table in the index.

Of the 185 respondents with an advanced level of Internet culture, 22 live alone in a student dorm. This is equal to 11.9% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. The remaining 163 respondents live with their family. This is equal to 88.1% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture.

This can be seen in table 4.2.59 in the index.

Now, I will compare the levels of Internet culture by their housing type.

Of the 500 respondents, 42 respondents live alone in a student dorm and 458 live with their family. Of the 42 respondents living alone in a student dorm, 2 have no Internet culture. This is equal to 4.8% of those living alone in a student dorm in the sample. 5 have slight Internet culture. This is equal to 11.9% of those living alone in a student dorm in the sample. 13 have an intermediate level of Internet culture. This is equal to 31% of those living alone in a student dorm in the sample. 22 have an advanced level of Internet culture. This is equal to 52.4% of those living alone in a student dorm in the sample.

This is shown clearly in table 4.2.60 in the index.

Of the 458 respondents living with their family, 20 have no Internet culture. This is equal to 4.4% of the respondents living with their family in the sample. 102 have slight Internet culture. This is equal to 22.3% of the respondents living with their family in the sample. 173 have an intermediate level of Internet culture. This is equal to 37.8% of the respondents living

with their family in the sample. 163 have an advanced level of Internet culture. This is equal to 35.6% of the respondents living with their family in the sample.

This is portrayed in table 4.2.61 in the index.

The following chart contains all data for both types of housing and all levels of Internet culture.

	Student Dorm	Family Home	<b>All</b>
No	2	20	22
Slight	5	102	107
Int	13	173	186
Adv	22	163	185
<b>All</b>	42	458	500

Table 4.2.62

### **University:**

Each individual's level of Internet culture is going to be compared to the university they attend in order to determine if a person's university is related to their level of Internet culture.

Of the 22 people with no Internet culture, 8 of them attend An-Najah University (ANNU). This is equal to 36.4% of those with no Internet culture. 1 respondent attends Birzeit University (BZU). This is equal to 4.5% of those with no Internet culture. No respondents attend Hebron University. Also, no respondents attend Al-Quds University. 3 respondents attend Palestine Polytechnic University (PPU). This is equal to 13.6% of those with no Internet culture. 2 respondents attend the Arab American University – Palestine (AAUP). This is equal to 9.1% of those with no Internet culture. 2 respondents attend Bethlehem University. This is equal to 9.1% of those with no Internet culture. 1 respondent attends Al-Quds Open University (QOU). This is equal to 4.5% of those with no Internet culture. 5 respondents attend Palestine Technical University – Kadoorie (PTUK). This is equal to 22.7% of those with no Internet culture. None of

the respondents attend Palestine Ahlia University. No respondents attend Al Istiqlal University as well or attend a university abroad.

This is portrayed in table 4.2.63 in the index.

Of the 107 respondents with slight Internet culture, 8 of them attend ANNU. This is equal to 7.5% of those with slight Internet culture. 16 respondents attend BZU. This is equal to 15% of those with slight Internet culture. 7 respondents attend Hebron University. This is equal to 6.5% of those with slight Internet culture. 3 respondents attend Al-Quds University. This is equal to 2.8% of those with slight Internet culture. 14 respondents attend PPU. This is equal to 13.1% of those with slight Internet culture. 14 respondents attend AAUP. This is equal to 13.1% of those with slight Internet culture. 14 respondents attend Bethlehem University. This is equal to 13.1% of those with slight Internet culture. 16 respondents attend QOU. This is equal to 15% of those with slight Internet culture. 12 respondents attend PTUK. This is equal to 11.2% of those with slight Internet culture. 3 respondents attend Palestine Ahlia University. This is equal to 2.8% of those with slight Internet culture. No respondents attend Al Istiqlal University or attend a university abroad.

This is clearly shown in table 4.2.64 in the index.

Of the 186 respondents with an intermediate level of Internet culture, 27 of them attend ANNU. This is equal to 14.5% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 29 respondents attend BZU. This is equal to 15.6% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 8 respondents attend Hebron University. This is equal to 4.3% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 11 respondents attend Al-Quds University. This is equal to 5.9% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 20 respondents attend PPU. This is equal to 10.8% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 32 respondents attend

AAUP. This is equal to 17.2% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 28 respondents attend Bethlehem University. This is equal to 15.1% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 8 respondents attend QOU. This is equal to 4.3% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 16 respondents attend PTUK. This is equal to 8.6% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 6 respondents attend Palestine Ahlia University. This is equal to 3.2% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. No respondents attend Al Istiqlal University. 1 respondent attends a university abroad. This is equal to 0.5% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture.

This is portrayed in table 4.2.65 in the index.

Of the 185 respondents with an advanced level of Internet culture, 24 of them attend ANNU. This is equal to 13% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 42 respondents attend BZU. This is equal to 22.7% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 4 respondents attend Hebron University. This is equal to 2.2% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 11 respondents attend Al-Quds University. This is equal to 5.9% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 15 respondents attend PPU. This is equal to 8.1% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 46 respondents attend AAUP. This is equal to 24.9% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 19 respondents attend Bethlehem University. This is equal to 10.3% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 11 respondents attend QOU. This is equal to 5.9% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 9 respondents attend PTUK. This is equal to 4.9% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 2 respondents attend Palestine Ahlia University. This is equal to 1.1% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 1 respondent attends Al Istiqlal University. This is equal to 0.5% of

those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 1 respondent attends a university abroad. This is equal to 0.5% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture.

This is shown in table 4.2.66.

Next, I will compare the levels of Internet culture by each university.

Of the 67 respondents that attend ANNU, 8 have no Internet culture. This is equal to 11.9% of the respondents that attend ANNU in the sample. 8 have slight Internet culture. This is equal to 11.9% of the respondents that attend ANNU in the sample. 27 have an intermediate level of Internet culture. This is equal to 40.3% of the respondents that attend ANNU in the sample. 24 have an advanced level of Internet culture. This is equal to 35.8% of the respondents that attend ANNU in the sample.

This data is displayed in table 4.2.67 in the index.

Of the 88 respondents that attend BZU, 1 has no Internet culture. This is equal to 1.1% of the respondents that attend BZU in the sample. 16 have slight Internet culture. This is equal to 18.2% of the respondents that attend BZU in the sample. 29 have an intermediate level of Internet culture. This is equal to 33% of the respondents that attend BZU in the sample. 42 have an advanced level of Internet culture. This is equal to 47.7% of the respondents that attend BZU in the sample.

This is shown in the given table in the index.

Of the 19 respondents that attend Hebron University, none have no Internet culture. 7 have slight Internet culture. This is equal to 36.8% of the respondents that attend Hebron University in the sample. 8 have an intermediate level of Internet culture. This is equal to 42.1% of the respondents that attend Hebron University in the sample. 4 have an advanced level of

Internet culture. This is equal to 21% of the respondents that attend Hebron University in the sample.

This is shown in table 4.2.69 in the index.

Of the 25 respondents that attend Al-Quds University, none have no Internet culture. 3 have slight Internet culture. This is equal to 12% of the respondents that attend Al-Quds University in the sample. 11 have an intermediate level of Internet culture. This is equal to 44% of the respondents that attend Al-Quds University in the sample. 11 have an advanced level of Internet culture. This is equal to 44% of the respondents that attend Al-Quds University in the sample.

This is shown in table 4.2.70 in the index.

Of the 52 respondents that attend PPU, 3 have no Internet culture. This is equal to 5.8% of the respondents that attend PPU in the sample. 14 have slight Internet culture. This is equal to 26.9% of the respondents that attend PPU in the sample. 20 have an intermediate level of Internet culture. This is equal to 38.5% of the respondents that attend PPU in the sample. 15 have an advanced level of Internet culture. This is equal to 28.8% of the respondents that attend PPU in the sample.

This is displayed in the given table in the index.

Of the 94 respondents that attend AAUP, 2 have no Internet culture. This is equal to 2.1% of the respondents that attend AAUP in the sample. 14 have slight Internet culture. This is equal to 14.9% of the respondents that attend AAUP in the sample. 32 have an intermediate level of Internet culture. This is equal to 34% of the respondents that attend AAUP in the sample. 46 have an advanced level of Internet culture. This is equal to 48.9% of the respondents that attend AAUP in the sample.

Of the 63 respondents that attend Bethlehem University, 2 have no Internet culture. This is equal to 3.2% of the respondents that attend Bethlehem University in the sample. 14 have slight Internet culture. This is equal to 22.2% of the respondents that attend Bethlehem University in the sample. 28 have an intermediate level of Internet culture. This is equal to 44.4% of the respondents that attend Bethlehem University in the sample. 19 have an advanced level of Internet culture. This is equal to 30.2% of the respondents that attend Bethlehem University in the sample.

This is as shown in table 4.2.73 in the index.

Of the 36 respondents that attend QOU, 1 have no Internet culture. This is equal to 2.8% of the respondents that attend QOU in the sample. 16 have slight Internet culture. This is equal to 44.4% of the respondents that attend QOU in the sample. 8 have an intermediate level of Internet culture. This is equal to 22.2% of the respondents that attend QOU in the sample. 11 have an advanced level of Internet culture. This is equal to 30.6% of the respondents that attend QOU in the sample.

This is shown in table 4.2.74 in the index.

Of the 42 respondents that attend PTUK, 5 have no Internet culture. This is equal to 11.9% of the respondents that attend PTUK in the sample. 12 have slight Internet culture. This is equal to 28.6% of the respondents that attend PTUK in the sample. 16 have an intermediate level of Internet culture. This is equal to 38.1% of the respondents that attend PTUK in the sample. 9 have an advanced level of Internet culture. This is equal to 21.4% of the respondents that attend PTUK in the sample.

This is displayed in the given table in the index.

Of the 11 respondents that attend Palestine Ahlia University, none have no Internet culture. 3 have slight Internet culture. This is equal to 27.3% of the respondents that attend Palestine Ahlia University in the sample. 6 have an intermediate level of Internet culture. This is equal to 54.5% of the respondents that attend Palestine Ahlia University in the sample. 2 have an advanced level of Internet culture. This is equal to 18.2% of the respondents that attend Palestine Ahlia University in the sample.

This is displayed in table 4.2.76 in the index.

The single respondent that attends Al Istiqlal University have an advanced level of Internet culture.

Of the 2 respondents that study abroad, neither have no Internet culture or slight Internet culture. 1 have an intermediate level of Internet culture. The other respondent studying abroad have an advanced level of Internet culture.

The following chart contains all data for all universities respondents attend and levels of Internet culture.

	Abroad	AAUP	Al Istiqlal University	Hebron University	Al-Quds University	QOU	ANNU
No	0	2	0	0	0	1	8
Slight	0	14	0	7	3	16	8
Int	1	32	0	8	11	8	27
Adv	1	46	1	4	11	11	24
<b>All</b>	2	94	1	19	25	36	67

	PPU	Bethlehem University	BZU	Palestine Ahlia University	PTUK	<b>All</b>
No	3	2	1	0	5	22
Slight	14	14	16	3	12	107
Int	20	28	29	6	16	186
Adv	15	19	42	2	9	185
<b>All</b>	52	63	88	11	42	500

Table 4.2.77

**Degree:**

Each individual's level of Internet culture is going to be compared to their degree level in order to determine if a person's level of degree is related to their level of Internet culture.

Of the 22 respondents with no Internet culture, 2 of them are studying to obtain a diploma. This is equal to 9.1% of those with no Internet culture. 14 respondents are studying to obtain a bachelor's degree. This is equal to 63.6% of those with no Internet culture. 6 respondents are studying to obtain a master's degree. This is equal to 27.3% of those with no Internet culture. No respondents are studying to obtain a Ph.D.

This is displayed in table 4.2.78 in the index.

Of the 107 respondents with slight Internet culture, 7 of them are studying to obtain a diploma. This is equal to 6.5% of those with slight Internet culture. 91 respondents are studying to obtain a bachelor's degree. This is equal to 85% of those with slight Internet culture. 8 respondents are studying to obtain a master's degree. This is equal to 7.5% of those with slight Internet culture. 1 respondent is studying to obtain a Ph.D. This is equal to 0.9% of those with slight Internet culture.

This is shown in table 4.2.79 in the index.

Of the 186 respondents with an intermediate level of Internet culture, 12 of them are studying to obtain a diploma. This is equal to 6.5% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 158 respondents are studying to obtain a bachelor's degree. This is equal to 84.9% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 16 respondents are studying to obtain a master's degree. This is equal to 8.6% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. None of these respondents are studying to obtain a Ph.D.

This is shown in table 4.2.80 in the index.

Of the 185 respondents with an advanced level of Internet culture, 4 of them are studying to obtain a diploma. This is equal to 2.2% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 165 respondents are studying to obtain a bachelor's degree. This is equal to 89.2% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 15 respondents are studying to obtain a master's degree. This is equal to 8.1% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 1 respondent is studying to obtain a Ph.D. This is equal to 0.5% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture.

This is displayed clearly in table 4.2.81 in the index.

Next, I will compare the levels of Internet culture by each type of degree.

Of the 25 respondents studying to obtain a diploma, 2 have no Internet culture. This is equal to 8% of the respondents studying to obtain a diploma in the sample. 7 have slight Internet culture. This is equal to 28% of the respondents studying to obtain a diploma in the sample. 12 have an intermediate level of Internet culture. This is equal to 48% of the respondents studying to obtain a diploma in the sample. 4 have an advanced level of Internet culture. This is equal to 16% of the respondents studying to obtain a diploma in the sample.

This is shown in the given table in the index.

Of the 428 respondents studying to obtain a bachelor's degree, 14 have no Internet culture. This is equal to 3.3% of the respondents studying to obtain a bachelor's degree in the sample. 91 have slight Internet culture. This is equal to 21.2% of the respondents studying to obtain a bachelor's degree in the sample. 158 have an intermediate level of Internet culture. This is equal to 36.9% of the respondents studying to obtain a bachelor's degree in the sample. 165

have an advanced level of Internet culture. This is equal to 38.6% of the respondents studying to obtain a bachelor's degree in the sample.

This is displayed in table 4.2.83 in the index.

Of the 45 respondents studying to obtain a master's degree, 6 have no Internet culture. This is equal to 13.3% of the respondents studying to obtain a master's degree in the sample. 8 have slight Internet culture. This is equal to 17.8% of the respondents studying to obtain a master's degree in the sample. 16 have an intermediate level of Internet culture. This is equal to 35.6% of the respondents studying to obtain a master's degree in the sample. 15 have an advanced level of Internet culture. This is equal to 33.3% of the respondents studying to obtain a master's degree in the sample.

This is represented in table 4.2.84 in the index.

Of the 2 respondents studying to obtain a Ph.D., neither have no Internet culture or an intermediate level Internet culture. 1 have slight of Internet culture. The other respondent studying to obtain a Ph.D. have an advanced level of Internet culture.

The following chart contains all data for all types of degrees and levels of Internet culture.

	Bachelor's	Diploma	Ph.D.	Master's	<b>All</b>
No	14	2	0	6	22
Slight	91	7	1	8	107
Int	158	12	0	16	186
Adv	165	4	1	15	185
<b>All</b>	428	25	2	45	500

Table 4.2.85

### **Section 4.3 – Comparing Levels of Internet Culture to Internet Usage:**

In this section, I will be comparing the data obtained on the respondents' Internet usage to their level of Internet culture in order to determine if and how different Internet usages may possibly affect or be affected by an individual's level of Internet culture.

#### **Internet Accessibility:**

Each individual's level of Internet culture is going to be compared to their internet accessibility at home in order to determine if a person has Internet accessibility at their home or not is related to their level of Internet culture.

Of the 22 respondents with no Internet culture, 20 of them have Internet accessibility at home. This is equal to 90.9% of those with no Internet culture. 2 respondents do not have Internet accessibility at home. This is equal to 9.1% of those with no Internet culture.

This can be seen in table 4.3.1 in the index.

Of the 107 respondents with slight Internet culture, 102 of them have Internet accessibility at home. This is equal to 95.3% of those with slight Internet culture. 5 respondents do not have Internet accessibility at home. This is equal to 4.7% of those with slight Internet culture.

The table 4.3.2 in the index portrays this.

Of the 186 respondents with an intermediate level of Internet culture, 176 of them have Internet accessibility at home. This is equal to 94.6% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 10 respondents do not have Internet accessibility at home. This is equal to 5.4% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture.

This is represented in table 4.3.3 in the index.

Of the 185 respondents with an advanced level of Internet culture, 184 of them have Internet accessibility at home. This is equal to 99.5% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. Only 1 respondent does not have Internet accessibility at home. This is equal to 0.5% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture.

This is shown in the given table in the index.

The following chart contains all data for Internet accessibility and levels of Internet culture.

	No	Yes	All
No	2	20	22
Slight	5	102	107
Int	10	176	186
Adv	1	184	185
<b>All</b>	18	482	500

Table 4.3.5

### **Mobile data:**

Each individual's level of Internet culture is going to be compared to their subscriptions to mobile phone plans which include mobile data services in order to determine if a person's Internet accessibility on their phone is related to their level of Internet culture.

Of the 22 respondents with no Internet culture, 10 of them are subscribed to a mobile data plan. This is equal to 45.5% of those with no Internet culture. 12 respondents are not subscribed to a mobile data plan. This is equal to 54.5% of those with no Internet culture.

This is portrayed in the index.

Of the 107 respondents with slight Internet culture, 45 of them are subscribed to a mobile data plan. This is equal to 42.1% of those with slight Internet culture. 62 respondents are not subscribed to a mobile data plan. This is equal to 57.9% of those with slight Internet culture.

This is shown in table 4.3.7 in the index.

Of the 186 respondents with an intermediate level of Internet culture, 97 of them are subscribed to a mobile data plan. This is equal to 52.2% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 89 respondents are not subscribed to a mobile data plan. This is equal to 47.8% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture.

The graph in the index represents this.

Of the 185 respondents with an advanced level of Internet culture, 98 of them are subscribed to a mobile data plan. This is equal to 53% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 87 respondents are not subscribed to a mobile data plan. This is equal to 47% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture.

This is displayed in table 4.3.9 in the index.

The following chart contains all data for all respondents' mobile data plans and levels of Internet culture.

	No	Yes	<b>All</b>
No	12	10	22
Slight	62	45	107
Int	89	97	186
Adv	87	98	185
<b>All</b>	250	250	500

Table 4.3.10

### **Daily Internet Usage:**

Each individual's level of Internet culture is going to be compared to their daily internet usage in order to determine if the amount of time a person spends online daily is related to their level of Internet culture.

Of the 22 respondents with no Internet culture, none of them spend less than 1 hour on the Internet daily. Also, none of these respondents spend 1 hour on the Internet daily. 3 respondents spend 2 hours on the Internet daily. This is equal to 13.6% of those with no Internet culture. 11 respondents spend 3-5 hours on the Internet on a daily basis. This is equal to 50% of those with no Internet culture. 7 respondents spend 5-7 hours on the Internet daily. This is equal to 31.8% of those with no Internet culture. None of these respondents spend 7-9 hours on the Internet during the day every day. Only 1 of these respondents spends 10 or more hours on the Internet every day. This is equal to 4.5% of those with no Internet culture.

This is portrayed in the given table in the index.

Of the 107 respondents with slight Internet culture, 1 of them spends less than 1 hour on the Internet daily. This is equal to 0.9% of those with slight Internet culture. 4 respondents spend 1 hour on the Internet daily. This is equal to 3.7% of those with slight Internet culture. 16 respondents spend 2 hours on the Internet daily. This is equal to 15% of those with slight Internet culture. 32 respondents spend 3-5 hours on the Internet on a daily basis. This is equal to 29.9% of those with slight Internet culture. 30 respondents spend 5-7 hours on the Internet daily. This is equal to 28% of those with slight Internet culture. 12 respondents spend 7-9 hours on the Internet during the day every day. This is equal to 11.2% of those with slight Internet culture. 12 respondents spend 10 or more hours on the Internet every day. This is equal to 11.2% of those with slight Internet culture.

This is made visible in table 4.3.12 in the index.

Of the 186 respondents with an intermediate level of Internet culture, 2 of them spend less than 1 hour on the Internet daily. This is equal to 1.1% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 3 respondents spend 1 hour on the Internet daily. This is equal to 1.6% of those

with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 15 respondents spend 2 hours on the Internet daily. This is equal to 8.1% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 63 respondents spend 3-5 hours on the Internet on a daily basis. This is equal to 33.9% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 54 respondents spend 5-7 hours on the Internet daily. This is equal to 29% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 31 respondents spend 7-9 hours on the Internet during the day every day. This is equal to 16.7% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 18 respondents spend 10 or more hours on the Internet every day. This is equal to 9.7% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture.

This is shown in table 4.3.13 in the index.

Of the 185 respondents with an advanced level of Internet culture, 1 of them spends less than 1 hour on the Internet daily. This is equal to 0.5% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 1 respondent spends 1 hour on the Internet daily. This is equal to 0.5% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 7 respondents spend 2 hours on the Internet daily. This is equal to 3.8% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 54 respondents spend 3-5 hours on the Internet on a daily basis. This is equal to 29.2% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 51 respondents spend 5-7 hours on the Internet daily. This is equal to 27.6% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 42 respondents spend 7-9 hours on the Internet during the day every day. This is equal to 22.7% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 29 respondents spend 10 or more hours on the Internet every day. This is equal to 15.7% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture.

This is displayed in table 4.3.14 in the index.

The following chart contains all data for all daily Internet uses and levels of Internet culture.

	<1 Hour	1 Hour	2 Hours	3-5 Hours	5-7 Hours	7-9 Hours	10+ Hours	All
No	0	0	3	11	7	0	1	22
Slight	1	4	16	32	30	12	12	107
Int	2	3	15	63	54	31	18	186
Adv	1	1	7	54	51	42	29	185
<b>All</b>	4	8	41	160	142	85	60	500

Table 4.3.15

**Visited Sites:**

Each individual's level of Internet culture is going to be compared to the sites that they have visited on the Internet in order to determine if a person's visited sites is related to their level of Internet culture.

Of the 22 respondents with no Internet culture, 22 of them have visited the site Facebook before. This is equal to 100% of those with no Internet culture. 13 respondents have visited the site Instagram before. This is equal to 59.1% of those with no Internet culture. 7 respondents have visited the site Telegram before. This is equal to 31.8% of those with no Internet culture. 21 respondents have visited the site WhatsApp before. This is equal to 95.5% of those with no Internet culture. 1 respondent has visited the site LinkedIn before. This is equal to 4.5% of those with no Internet culture. 9 respondents have visited the site Snapchat before. This is equal to 40.9% of those with no Internet culture. 17 respondents have visited the site YouTube before. This is equal to 77.3% of those with no Internet culture. 3 respondents have visited the site Pinterest before. This is equal to 13.6% of those with no Internet culture. 2 respondents have visited the site Twitter before. This is equal to 9.1% of those with no Internet culture. 5 respondents have visited the site TikTok before. This is equal to 22.7% of those with no Internet culture. 2 respondents have visited the site Skype before. This is equal to 9.1% of those with no Internet culture. 1 respondent has visited the site Viber before. This is equal to 4.5% of those

with no Internet culture. No respondents with no Internet culture have visited the sites Likee, Reddit, Vlive, Discord, Omegle, Tumblr, Wattpad, Signal, 4Chan, Twitch, LINE, Vine, WeChat, or Weverse before.

This can be seen in table 4.3.16 in the index.

Of the 107 respondents with slight Internet culture, 99 of them have visited the site Facebook before. This is equal to 92.5% of those with slight Internet culture. 93 respondents have visited the site Instagram before. This is equal to 86.9% of those with slight Internet culture. 51 respondents have visited the site Telegram before. This is equal to 47.7% of those with slight Internet culture. 102 respondents have visited the site WhatsApp before. This is equal to 95.3% of those with slight Internet culture. 13 respondents have visited the site LinkedIn before. This is equal to 12.1% of those with slight Internet culture. 68 respondents have visited the site Snapchat before. This is equal to 63.6% of those with slight Internet culture. 88 respondents have visited the site YouTube before. This is equal to 82.2% of those with slight Internet culture. 7 respondents have visited the site Likee before. This is equal to 6.5% of those with slight Internet culture. 30 respondents have visited the site Pinterest before. This is equal to 28% of those with slight Internet culture. 3 respondents have visited the site Reddit before. This is equal to 2.8% of those with slight Internet culture. 29 respondents have visited the site Twitter before. This is equal to 27.1% of those with slight Internet culture. 3 respondents have visited the site VLive before. This is equal to 2.8% of those with slight Internet culture. 53 respondents have visited the site TikTok before. This is equal to 49.5% of those with slight Internet culture. 8 respondents have visited the site Discord before. This is equal to 7.5% of those with slight Internet culture. 10 respondents have visited the site Skype before. This is equal to 9.3% of those with slight Internet culture. 2 respondents have visited the site Omegle before. This is equal to

1.9% of those with slight Internet culture. 4 respondents have visited the site Tumblr before. This is equal to 3.7% of those with slight Internet culture. 5 respondents have visited the site Viber before. This is equal to 4.7% of those with slight Internet culture. 8 respondents have visited the site Wattpad before. This is equal to 7.5% of those with slight Internet culture. 1 respondent has visited the site Line before. This is equal to 0.9% of those with slight Internet culture. 1 respondent has visited the site VINE before. This is equal to 0.9% of those with slight Internet culture. 1 respondent has visited the site WeChat before. This is equal to 0.9% of those with slight Internet culture. No respondents with slight Internet culture have visited the site Signal, 4Chan, Twitch, or Weverse before.

This is portrayed in table 4.3.17 in the index.

Of the 186 respondents with an intermediate level of Internet culture, 182 of them have visited the site Facebook before. This is equal to 97.8% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 169 respondents have visited the site Instagram before. This is equal to 90.9% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 107 respondents have visited the site Telegram before. This is equal to 57.5% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 179 respondents have visited the site WhatsApp before. This is equal to 96.2% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 28 respondents have visited the site LinkedIn before. This is equal to 15.1% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 122 respondents have visited the site Snapchat before. This is equal to 65.6% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 168 respondents have visited the site YouTube before. This is equal to 90.3% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 4 respondents have visited the site Likee before. This is equal to 2.2% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 59 respondents have visited the site Pinterest before. This is equal to 31.7% of those with an

intermediate level of Internet culture. 12 respondents have visited the site Reddit before. This is equal to 6.5% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 59 respondents have visited the site Twitter before. This is equal to 31.7% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 8 respondents have visited the site VLive before. This is equal to 4.3% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 81 respondents have visited the site TikTok before. This is equal to 43.5% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 24 respondents have visited the site Discord before. This is equal to 12.9% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 19 respondents have visited the site Skype before. This is equal to 10.2% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 2 respondents have visited the site Omegle before. This is equal to 1% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 5 respondents have visited the site Tumblr before. This is equal to 2.7% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 21 respondents have visited the site Viber before. This is equal to 11.3% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 13 respondents have visited the site Wattpad before. This is equal to 7% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 1 respondent has visited the site Signal before. This is equal to 0.5% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 5 respondents have visited the site Line before. This is equal to 2.7% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 1 respondent has visited the site VINE before. This is equal to 0.5% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 5 respondents have visited the site WeChat before. This is equal to 2.7% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 1 respondent has visited the site Weverse before. This is equal to 0.5% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. No respondents have visited the site 4Chan or Twitch before.

The table 4.3.18 in the index portrays this.

Of the 185 respondents with an advanced level of Internet culture, 181 of them have visited the site Facebook before. This is equal to 97.8% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 169 respondents have visited the site Instagram before. This is equal to 91.4% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 99 respondents have visited the site Telegram before. This is equal to 53.5% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 171 respondents have visited the site WhatsApp before. This is equal to 92.4% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 47 respondents have visited the site LinkedIn before. This is equal to 25.4% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 127 respondents have visited the site Snapchat before. This is equal to 68.6% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 172 respondents have visited the site YouTube before. This is equal to 93% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 11 respondents have visited the site Likee before. This is equal to 5.9% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 97 respondents have visited the site Pinterest before. This is equal to 52.4% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 42 respondents have visited the site Reddit before. This is equal to 22.7% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 96 respondents have visited the site Twitter before. This is equal to 51.9% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 18 respondents have visited the site VLive before. This is equal to 9.7% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 99 respondents have visited the site TikTok before. This is equal to 53.5% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 60 respondents have visited the site Discord before. This is equal to 32.4% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 45 respondents have visited the site Skype before. This is equal to 24.3% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 12 respondents have visited the site Omegle before. This is equal to 6.5% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 25 respondents have visited the site Tumblr before. This is

equal to 13.5% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 37 respondents have visited the site Viber before. This is equal to 20% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 39 respondents have visited the site Wattpad before. This is equal to 21.1% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 4 respondents have visited the site 4Chan before. This is equal to 2.2% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 1 respondent has visited the site Twitch before. This is equal to 0.5% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 9 respondents have visited the site Line before. This is equal to 4.9% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 16 respondents have visited the site VINE before. This is equal to 8.6% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 4 respondents have visited the site WeChat before. This is equal to 2.2% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 6 respondents have visited the site Weverse before. This is equal to 3.2% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. No respondents have visited the site Signal before.

This is displayed in the given table in the index.

The following chart contains all data for all visited sites and levels of Internet culture.

	<b>Facebook</b>	<b>Instagram</b>	<b>Telegram</b>	<b>WhatsApp</b>	<b>LinkedIn</b>	<b>Snapchat</b>	<b>YouTube</b>	<b>Likee</b>
No	22	13	7	21	1	9	17	0
Slight	99	93	51	102	13	68	88	7
Int	182	169	107	179	28	122	168	4
Adv	181	169	99	171	47	127	172	11
All	484	444	274	473	89	329	445	22

	<b>Pinterest</b>	<b>Reddit</b>	<b>Twitter</b>	<b>VLive</b>	<b>TikTok</b>	<b>Discord</b>	<b>Skype</b>	<b>Omegle</b>	<b>Tumblr</b>
	3	0	2	0	5	0	2	0	0
	30	3	29	3	53	8	10	2	4
	59	12	59	8	81	24	19	2	5
	97	42	96	18	99	60	45	12	25
	147	57	186	29	238	92	76	16	34

	<b>Viber</b>	<b>Wattpad</b>	<b>Signal</b>	<b>4Chan</b>	<b>Twitch</b>	<b>LINE</b>	<b>Vine</b>	<b>WeChat</b>	<b>Weverse</b>
	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	5	8	0	0	0	1	1	1	0

21	13	1	0	0	5	1	5	1
37	39	0	4	1	9	16	4	6
64	60	1	4	1	15	18	10	7

Table 4.3.20

Each individual's level of Internet culture is going to be compared to their most visited site in order to determine if a person's most visited site is related to their level of Internet culture.

Of the 22 respondents with no Internet culture, 6 of them selected Facebook as their most visited site. This is equal to 27.3% of those with no Internet culture. 5 respondents selected Instagram as their most visited site. This is equal to 22.7% of those with no Internet culture. 6 respondents selected WhatsApp as their most visited site. This is equal to 27.3% of those with no Internet culture. 5 respondents selected YouTube as their most visited site. This is equal to 22.7% of those with no Internet culture. None of these respondents selected Discord LinkedIn, Pinterest, Snapchat, Telegram, Omegle, Reddit, TikTok, Twitter, Wattpad, WeChat or Weverse as their most visited site.

This is portrayed in table 4.3.21 in the index.

Of the 107 respondents with slight Internet culture, 20 of them selected Facebook as their most visited site. This is equal to 18.7% of those with slight Internet culture. 34 respondents selected Instagram as their most visited site. This is equal to 31.8% of those with slight Internet culture. 3 respondents selected LinkedIn as their most visited site. This is equal to 2.8% of those with slight Internet culture. 4 respondents selected Snapchat as their most visited site. This is equal to 3.7% of those with slight Internet culture. 2 respondents selected Telegram as their most visited site. This is equal to 1.9% of those with slight Internet culture. 10 respondents selected TikTok as their most visited site. This is equal to 9.3% of those with slight Internet culture. 1 respondent selected Wattpad as their most visited site. This is equal to 0.9% of those with slight

Internet culture. 16 respondents selected WhatsApp as their most visited site. This is equal to 15% of those with slight Internet culture. 15 respondents selected YouTube as their most visited site. This is equal to 14% of those with slight Internet culture. No respondents selected Discord, Pinterest, Omegle, Reddit, Twitter, WeChat, or Weverse as their most visited site.

This is portrayed in the given table in the index.

Of the 186 respondents with an intermediate level of Internet culture, 39 of them selected Facebook as their most visited site. This is equal to 21% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 68 respondents selected Instagram as their most visited site. This is equal to 36.6% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 1 respondent selected Discord as their most visited site. This is equal to 0.5% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 1 respondent selected LinkedIn as their most visited site. This is equal to 0.5% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 10 respondents selected Snapchat as their most visited site. This is equal to 5.4% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 4 respondents selected Telegram as their most visited site. This is equal to 2.2% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 12 respondents selected TikTok as their most visited site. This is equal to 6.5% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 4 respondents selected Twitter as their most visited site. This is equal to 2.2% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 3 respondents selected Wattpad as their most visited site. This is equal to 1.6% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 23 respondents selected WhatsApp as their most visited site. This is equal to 12.4% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 20 respondents selected YouTube as their most visited site. This is equal to 10.8% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 1 respondent said they do not visit any one site particularly more than the others. This is equal to 0.5% of those with an intermediate

level of Internet culture. No respondents selected Pinterest, Omegle, Reddit, WeChat, or Weverse as their most visited site.

The table 4.3.23 in the index portrays this.

Of the 185 respondents with an advanced level of Internet culture, 30 of them selected Facebook as their most visited site. This is equal to 16.2% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 51 respondents selected Instagram as their most visited site. This is equal to 27.6% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 12 respondents selected Discord as their most visited site. This is equal to 6.5% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 1 respondent selected LinkedIn as their most visited site. This is equal to 0.5% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 7 respondents selected Pinterest as their most visited site. This is equal to 3.8% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 4 respondents selected Snapchat as their most visited site. This is equal to 2.2% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 3 respondents selected Telegram as their most visited site. This is equal to 1.6% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 1 respondent selected Omegle as their most visited site. This is equal to 0.5% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 6 respondents selected Reddit as their most visited site. This is equal to 3.2% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 23 respondents selected TikTok as their most visited site. This is equal to 12.4% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 5 respondents selected Twitter as their most visited site. This is equal to 2.7% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 1 respondent selected Wattpad as their most visited site. This is equal to 0.5% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 1 respondent selected WeChat as their most visited site. This is equal to 0.5% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 1 respondent selected Weverse as their most visited site. This is equal to 0.5% of those with an

advanced level of Internet culture. 21 respondents selected WhatsApp as their most visited site. This is equal to 11.4% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 18 respondents selected YouTube as their most visited site. This is equal to 9.7% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture.

This is displayed in table 4.3.24 in the index.

The following chart contains all data for all most visited sites and levels of Internet culture.

	Discord	Facebook	Instagram	LinkedIn	Omegle	Pinterest	Reddit	Snapchat
No	0	6	5	0	0	0	0	0
Slight	0	20	34	3	0	2	0	4
Int	1	39	68	1	0	0	0	10
Adv	12	30	51	1	1	7	6	4
All	13	95	158	5	1	9	6	18

	Telegram	TikTok	Twitter	Wattpad	WeChat	Weverse	WhatsApp	YouTube	None
No	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	5	0
Slight	2	10	0	1	0	0	16	15	0
Int	4	12	4	3	0	0	23	20	1
Adv	3	23	5	1	1	1	21	18	0
All	9	45	9	5	1	1	66	58	1

	All
No	22
Slight	107
Int	186
Adv	185
All	500

Table 4.3.25

### Applications:

Each individual's level of Internet culture is going to be compared to whether or not they download applications on their phone order to determine if a person's site accessibility is related to their level of Internet culture.

Of the 22 respondents with no Internet culture, 21 of them have applications for the sites they use on their phone. This is equal to 95.5% of those with no Internet culture. 1 respondent does not have applications for the sites they use on their phone. This is equal to 4.5% of those with no Internet culture.

This is shown in the given table in the index.

Of the 107 respondents with slight Internet culture, 102 of them have applications for the sites they use on their phone. This is equal to 95.3% of those with slight Internet culture. 5 respondents do not have applications for the sites they use on their phone. This is equal to 4.7% of those with slight Internet culture.

This can be seen in table 4.3.27 in the index.

Of the 186 respondents with an intermediate level of Internet culture, 180 of them have applications for the sites they use on their phone. This is equal to 96.8% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 6 respondents do not have applications for the sites they use on their phone. This is equal to 3.2% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture.

This is represented in table 4.3.28 in the index.

Of the 185 respondents with an advanced level of Internet culture, 183 of them have applications for the sites they use on their phone. This is equal to 98.9% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 2 respondents do not have applications for the sites they use on their phone. This is equal to 1.1% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture.

This is shown in the given table in the index.

The following chart contains all data for all respondents that downloaded apps or not on their phone and levels of Internet culture.

	No	Yes	<b>All</b>
No	1	21	22

Slight	5	102	107
Int	6	180	186
Adv	2	183	185
<b>All</b>	14	486	500

Table 4.3.30

Each individual's level of Internet culture is going to be compared to the number of apps they have on their phone in order to determine if a person's amount of apps is related to their level of Internet culture. Responding to this question was optional as some respondents did not have any apps downloaded. This question received 488 responses.

Of the 22 respondents with no Internet culture, 1 of them has no apps downloaded. This is equal to 4.5% of those with no Internet culture. 1 of them did not respond to this question. This is equal to 4.5% of those with no Internet culture. 14 respondents have a few apps downloaded. This is equal to 63.6% of those with no Internet culture. 2 respondents have apps downloaded for about half the sites they use. This is equal to 9.1% of those with no Internet culture. 2 respondents have apps downloaded for most the sites they use. This is equal to 9.1% of those with no Internet culture. 2 respondents have apps downloaded for all of the sites they use. This is equal to 9.1% of those with no Internet culture.

This is displayed in table 4.3.31 in the index.

Of the 107 respondents with slight Internet culture, 1 of them has no apps downloaded. This is equal to 0.9% of those with slight Internet culture. 44 respondents have a few apps downloaded. This is equal to 41.1% of those with slight Internet culture. 20 respondents have apps downloaded for about half the sites they use. This is equal to 18.7% of those with slight Internet culture. 29 respondents have apps downloaded for most the sites they use. This is equal to 27.1% of those with slight Internet culture. 10 respondents have apps downloaded for all of

the sites they use. This is equal to 9.3% of those with slight Internet culture. 3 respondents with slight Internet culture did not respond to this question. This is equal to 2.8% of those with slight Internet culture.

The table 4.3.32 in the index portrays this.

Of the 186 respondents with an intermediate level of Internet culture, 1 of them has no apps downloaded. This is equal to 0.5% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 52 respondents have a few apps downloaded. This is equal to 28% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 47 respondents have apps downloaded for about half the sites they use. This is equal to 25.3% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 51 respondents have apps downloaded for most the sites they use. This is equal to 27.4% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 28 respondents have apps downloaded for all of the sites they use. This is equal to 15.1% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 7 respondents with an intermediate level of Internet culture did not respond to this question. This is equal to 3.8% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture.

This can be seen in table 4.3.33 in the index.

Of the 185 respondents with an advanced level of Internet culture, 1 of them has no apps downloaded. This is equal to 0.5% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 40 respondents have a few apps downloaded. This is equal to 21.6% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 28 respondents have apps downloaded for about half the sites they use. This is equal to 15.1% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 66 respondents have apps downloaded for most the sites they use. This is equal to 35.7% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 49 respondents have apps downloaded for all of the sites they use. This is equal to 26.5% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 7 respondents with an advanced

level of Internet culture did not respond to this question. This is equal to 3.8% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture.

This is shown in table 4.3.34 in the index.

The following chart contains all data for all amounts of downloaded apps and levels of Internet culture.

	A Few	About Half	All	Most	None	No Response	All
No	14	2	2	2	1	1	21
Slight	44	20	10	29	1	3	104
Int	52	47	28	51	1	7	179
Adv	40	28	49	66	1	1	184
<b>All</b>	150	97	89	148	4	12	488

Table 4.3.35

### **Internet Activities:**

Each individual's level of Internet culture is going to be compared to the activities they have performed before on the Internet in order to determine if a person's performed activities are related to their level of Internet culture.

Of the 22 respondents with no Internet culture, 18 of them selected sending messages as an activity they have performed on the Internet. This is equal to 81.8% of those with no Internet culture. 17 respondents chose making personal calls as an activity they have performed on the Internet. This is equal to 77.3% of those with no Internet culture. 13 respondents selected sending emails as an activity they have performed on the Internet. This is equal to 59.1% of those with no Internet culture. 6 respondents chose posting pictures online as an activity they have performed on the Internet. This is equal to 27.3% of those with no Internet culture. 8 respondents selected sending pictures as an activity they have performed on the Internet. This is equal to 36.4% of those with no Internet culture. 15 respondents selected surfing the Internet as an activity they have performed on the Internet. This is equal to 68.2% of those with no Internet

culture. 15 respondents selected spending time on social media as an activity they have performed on the Internet. This is equal to 68.2% of those with no Internet culture. 4 respondents selected playing video games as an activity they have performed on the Internet. This is equal to 18.2% of those with no Internet culture. 7 respondents selected listening to music as an activity they have performed on the Internet. This is equal to 31.8% of those with no Internet culture. 17 respondents selected studying as an activity they have performed on the Internet. This is equal to 77.3% of those with no Internet culture. No respondents with no Internet culture selected sharing jokes and memes as an activity they have performed on the Internet.

This is displayed in the index in table 4.3.36.

Of the 107 respondents with slight Internet culture, 92 of them selected sending messages as an activity they have performed on the Internet. This is equal to 86% of those with slight Internet culture. 79 respondents chose making personal calls as an activity they have performed on the Internet. This is equal to 73.8% of those with slight Internet culture. 52 respondents selected sending emails as an activity they have performed on the Internet. This is equal to 48.6% of those with slight Internet culture. 32 respondents selected posting pictures online as an activity they have performed on the Internet. This is equal to 29.9% of those with slight Internet culture. 44 respondents selected sending pictures as an activity they have performed on the Internet. This is equal to 41.1% of those with slight Internet culture. 73 respondents chose surfing the Internet as an activity they have performed on the Internet. This is equal to 68.2% of those with slight Internet culture. 91 respondents selected spending time on social media as an activity they have performed on the Internet. This is equal to 85% of those with slight Internet culture. 28 respondents selected playing video games as an activity they have performed on the Internet. This is equal to 26.2% of those with slight Internet culture. 46 respondents selected

listening to music as an activity they have performed on the Internet. This is equal to 43% of those with slight Internet culture. 84 respondents selected studying as an activity they have performed on the Internet. This is equal to 78.5% of those with slight Internet culture. 12 respondents selected sharing jokes and memes as an activity they have performed on the Internet. This is equal to 11.2% of those with slight Internet culture.

This is portrayed in table 4.3.37 in the index.

Of the 186 respondents with an intermediate level of Internet culture, 164 of them selected sending messages as an activity they have performed on the Internet. This is equal to 88.2% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 148 respondents chose making personal calls as an activity they have performed on the Internet. This is equal to 79.6% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 117 respondents selected sending emails as an activity they have performed on the Internet. This is equal to 62.9% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 85 respondents chose posting pictures online as an activity they have performed on the Internet. This is equal to 45.7% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 105 respondents selected sending pictures as an activity they have performed on the Internet. This is equal to 56.5% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 143 respondents selected surfing the Internet as an activity they have performed on the Internet. This is equal to 76.9% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 168 respondents selected spending time on social media as an activity they have performed on the Internet. This is equal to 90.3% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 66 respondents selected playing video games as an activity they have performed on the Internet. This is equal to 35.5% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 112 respondents selected listening to music as an activity they have performed on the Internet. This is equal to 60.2% of those with an

intermediate level of Internet culture. 154 respondents selected studying as an activity they have performed on the Internet. This is equal to 82.8% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 52 respondents selected sharing jokes and memes as an activity they have performed on the Internet. This is equal to 28% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture.

This is displayed in table 4.3.38 in the index.

Of the 185 respondents with an advanced level of Internet culture, 172 of them chose sending messages as an activity they have performed on the Internet. This is equal to 93% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 149 respondents selected making personal calls as an activity they have performed on the Internet. This is equal to 80.5% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 116 respondents selected sending emails as an activity they have performed on the Internet. This is equal to 62.7% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 85 respondents selected posting pictures online as an activity they have performed on the Internet. This is equal to 45.9% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 115 respondents chose sending pictures as an activity they have performed on the Internet. This is equal to 62.2% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 154 respondents selected surfing the Internet as an activity they have performed on the Internet. This is equal to 83.2% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 166 respondents chose spending time on social media as an activity they have performed on the Internet. This is equal to 89.7% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 91 respondents selected playing video games as an activity they have performed on the Internet. This is equal to 49.2% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 132 respondents selected listening to music as an activity they have performed on the Internet. This is equal to 71.4% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 143 respondents selected studying as an activity they have performed on the

Internet. This is equal to 77.3% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 98 respondents selected sharing jokes and memes as an activity they have performed on the Internet.

This is equal to 53% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture.

This is represented in table 4.3.39 in the index.

The following chart contains all data for all performed activities and levels of Internet culture.

	Personal Calls	Sending Messages	Sending Emails	Sending Pictures	Music	Studies	Internet Browsing	Social Media
No	17	18	13	8	7	17	15	15
Slight	79	92	52	44	46	84	73	91
Int	148	164	117	105	112	154	143	168
Adv	149	172	116	115	132	143	154	166
<b>All</b>	393	446	308	272	297	398	385	440

	Playing Video Games	Jokes and Memes	Posting Pictures
	4	0	6
	28	12	32
	66	52	85
	91	98	85
	189	162	208

Table 4.3.40

Each individual's level of Internet culture is going to be compared to their most performed activity on the Internet in order to determine if a person's most performed activity is related to their level of Internet culture.

Of the 22 respondents with no Internet culture, 4 of them selected sending messages as the activity they do the most. This is equal to 18.2% of those with no Internet culture. 2 respondents chose making personal calls as the activity they do the most. This is equal to 9.1% of those with no Internet culture. 1 respondent selected surfing the Internet as the activity they do the most. This is equal to 4.5% of those with no Internet culture. 3 respondents selected spending

time on social media as the activity they do the most. This is equal to 13.6% of those with no Internet culture. No respondents selected playing video games as the activity they do the most. 1 respondent selected listening to music as the activity they do the most. This is equal to 4.5% of those with no Internet culture. 11 respondents selected studying as the activity they do the most. This is equal to 50% of those with no Internet culture. No respondents selected sending emails, sending pictures, posting pictures online, or sharing jokes and memes as the activity they do the most.

This is portrayed in table 4.3.41 in the index.

Of the 107 respondents with slight Internet culture, 20 of them selected sending messages as the activity they do the most. This is equal to 18.7% of those with slight Internet culture. 7 respondents chose making personal calls as the activity they do the most. This is equal to 6.5% of those with slight Internet culture. 1 respondent selected sending emails as the activity they do the most. This is equal to 0.9% of those with slight Internet culture. 9 respondents chose surfing the Internet as the activity they do the most. This is equal to 8.4% of those with slight Internet culture. 45 respondents selected spending time on social media as the activity they do the most. This is equal to 42.1% of those with slight Internet culture. 2 respondents selected playing video games as the activity they do the most. This is equal to 1.9% of those with slight Internet culture. 6 respondents selected listening to music as the activity they do the most. This is equal to 5.6% of those with slight Internet culture. 17 respondents selected studying as the activity they do the most. This is equal to 15.9% of those with slight Internet culture. No respondents selected posting pictures online, sharing jokes and memes, or sending pictures as the activity they do the most.

This is represented in the given table in the index.

Of the 186 respondents with an intermediate level of Internet culture, 53 of them selected sending messages as the activity they do the most. This is equal to 28.5% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 9 respondents chose making personal calls as the activity they do the most. This is equal to 4.8% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 2 respondents chose posting pictures online as the activity they do the most. This is equal to 1.1% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 10 respondents selected surfing the Internet as the activity they do the most. This is equal to 5.4% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 83 respondents selected spending time on social media as the activity they do the most. This is equal to 44.6% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 5 respondents selected playing video games as the activity they do the most. This is equal to 2.7% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 5 respondents selected listening to music as the activity they do the most. This is equal to 2.7% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 18 respondents selected studying as the activity they do the most. This is equal to 9.7% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 1 respondent selected sharing jokes and memes as the activity they do the most. This is equal to 0.5% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. No respondents selected sending emails or sending pictures as the activity they do the most.

This is represented in table 4.3.43 in the index.

Of the 185 respondents with an advanced level of Internet culture, 38 of them chose sending messages as the activity they do the most. This is equal to 20.5% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 5 respondents selected making personal calls as the activity they do the most. This is equal to 2.7% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 1 respondent selected sending emails as the activity they do the most. This is equal to 0.5% of

those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 2 respondents chose sending pictures as the activity they do the most. This is equal to 1.1% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 25 respondents selected surfing the Internet as the activity they do the most. This is equal to 13.5% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 73 respondents chose spending time on social media as the activity they do the most. This is equal to 39.5% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 15 respondents selected playing video games as the activity they do the most. This is equal to 8.1% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 10 respondents selected listening to music as the activity they do the most. This is equal to 5.4% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 10 respondents selected studying as the activity they do the most. This is equal to 5.4% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 6 respondents selected sharing jokes and memes as the activity they do the most. This is equal to 3.2% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. No respondents selected posting pictures online as the activity they do the most.

This can be seen in table 4.3.44 in the index.

The following chart contains all data for all most performed activities and levels of Internet culture.

	Personal Calls	Sending Messages	Sending Emails	Sending Pictures	Music	Studies	Browsing the Internet
No	2	4	0	0	1	11	1
Slight	7	20	1	0	6	17	9
Int	9	53	0	0	5	18	10
Adv	5	38	1	2	10	10	25
<b>All</b>	23	115	2	2	22	56	45

	Social Media	Playing Video Games	Jokes and Memes	Posting Pictures	All
	3	0	0	0	22
	45	2	0	0	107
	83	5	1	2	186
	73	15	6	0	185

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204	22	7	2	500
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Table 4.3.45

**Miscellaneous Internet Uses:**

Each individual's level of Internet culture is going to be compared to if they are an admin on a social media account or page in order to determine if a person being an admin is related to their level of Internet culture.

Of the 22 respondents with no Internet culture, 6 of them are an admin on a social media account or page. This is equal to 27.3% of those with no Internet culture. 16 respondents are not an admin on a social media account or page. This is equal to 72.3% of those with no Internet culture.

This is portrayed in table 4.3.46 in the index.

Of the 107 respondents with slight Internet culture, 33 of them are an admin on a social media account or page. This is equal to 30.8% of those with slight Internet culture. 74 respondents are not an admin on a social media account or page. This is equal to 69.2% of those with slight Internet culture.

This is displayed in table 4.3.47 in the index.

Of the 186 respondents with an intermediate level of Internet culture, 59 of them are an admin on a social media account or page. This is equal to 31.7% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 127 respondents are not an admin on a social media account or page. This is equal to 68.3% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture.

This can be seen in table 4.3.48 in the index.

Of the 185 respondents with an advanced level of Internet culture, 73 of them are an admin on a social media account or page. This is equal to 39.5% of those with an advanced level

of Internet culture. 112 respondents are not an admin on a social media account or page. This is equal to 60.5% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture.

The table 4.3.49 in the index portrays this.

The following chart contains all data for all admins or not admin respondents and levels of Internet culture.

	No	Yes	<b>All</b>
No	16	6	22
Slight	74	33	107
Int	127	59	186
Adv	112	73	185
<b>All</b>	329	171	500

Table 4.3.50

Each individual's level of Internet culture is going to be compared to the number of accounts they have on any single social media site in order to determine if a person having more than one account on a social media site is related to their level of Internet culture.

Of the 22 respondents with no Internet culture, 4 of them have more than one account on any social media site. This is equal to 18.2% of those with no Internet culture. 18 respondents do not have more than one account on any social media site. This is equal to 81.8% of those with no Internet culture.

This can be seen in table 4.3.51 in the index.

Of the 107 respondents with slight Internet culture, 24 of them have more than one account on any social media site. This is equal to 22.4% of those with slight Internet culture. 83 respondents do not have more than one account on any social media site. This is equal to 77.6% of those with slight Internet culture.

This is portrayed in the given table in the index.

Of the 186 respondents with an intermediate level of Internet culture, 52 of them have more than one account on any social media site. This is equal to 28% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 134 respondents do not have more than one account on any social media site. This is equal to 72% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture.

This is displayed in table 4.3.53 in the index.

Of the 185 respondents with an advanced level of Internet culture, 74 of them have more than one account on any social media site. This is equal to 40% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 111 respondents do not have more than one account on any social media site. This is equal to 60% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture.

This can be seen in table 4.3.54 in the index.

The following chart contains all data for the number of accounts a respondent has on a social media site and levels of Internet culture.

	Only 1 Per Site	More than 1	<b>All</b>
No	18	4	22
Slight	83	24	107
Int	134	52	186
Adv	111	74	185
<b>All</b>	346	154	500

Table 4.3.55

Each individual's level of Internet culture is going to be compared to whether or not they have secret accounts online in order to determine if a person having secret accounts is related to their level of Internet culture.

Of the 22 respondents with no Internet culture, 1 of them has a secret account on a social media website. This is equal to 4.5% of those with no Internet culture. 21 respondents do not

have a secret account on a social media website. This is equal to 95.5% of those with no Internet culture.

This is shown in table 4.3.56 in the index.

Of the 107 respondents with slight Internet culture, 14 of them have a secret account on a social media website. This is equal to 13.1% of those with slight Internet culture. 93 respondents do not have a secret account on a social media website. This is equal to 86.9% of those with slight Internet culture.

The table 4.3.57 in the index displays this.

Of the 186 respondents with an intermediate level of Internet culture, 39 of them have a secret account on a social media website. This is equal to 21% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 147 respondents do not have a secret account on a social media website. This is equal to 79% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture.

This is represented in table 4.3.58 in the index.

Of the 185 respondents with an advanced level of Internet culture, 62 of them have a secret account on a social media website. This is equal to 33.5% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 123 respondents do not have a secret account on a social media website. This is equal to 66.5% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture.

This is displayed in table 4.3.59 in the index.

The following chart contains all data for all respondents answer to this question and their levels of Internet culture.

	No	Yes	<b>All</b>
No	21	1	22
Slight	93	14	107
Int	147	39	186
Adv	123	62	185
<b>All</b>	384	116	500

Table 4.3.60

**Subcultures:**

Each individual's level of Internet culture is going to be compared to the subcultures they identify with in order to determine if a person's subcultures is related to their level of Internet culture.

Of the 22 respondents with no Internet culture, 14 of them did not identify with any subculture. This is equal to 63.6% of those with no Internet culture. 9 respondents identify with Netizen subculture. This is equal to 40.9% of those with no Internet culture. None of these respondents identify with Weaboo/Otaku subculture. 2 respondents identify with Koreaboo/Kpop subculture. This is equal to 9.1% of those with no Internet culture. 1 respondent identifies with Fandom subculture. This is equal to 4.5% of those with no Internet culture. No respondents identify with Gamer subculture or Hacker subculture.

This can be seen in table 4.3.61 in the index.

Of the 107 respondents with slight Internet culture, 57 of them did not identify with any subculture. This is equal to 53.3% of those with slight Internet culture. 48 respondents identify with Netizen subculture. This is equal to 44.9% of those with slight Internet culture. 2 respondents identify with Weaboo/Otaku subculture. This is equal to 1.9% of those with slight Internet culture. 5 respondents identify with Koreaboo/Kpop subculture. This is equal to 4.7% of those with slight Internet culture. 2 respondents identify with Fandom subculture. This is equal to 1.7% of those with slight Internet culture. No respondents identify with Gamer subculture. 1 respondent identifies with Hacker subculture. This is equal to 0.9% of those with slight Internet culture.

This is portrayed in table 4.3.62 in the index.

Of the 186 respondents with an intermediate level of Internet culture, 93 of them did not identify with any subculture. This is equal to 50% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 77 respondents identify with Netizen subculture. This is equal to 41.4% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 17 respondents identify with Weaboo/Otaku subculture. This is equal to 9.1% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 9 respondents identify with Koreaboo/Kpop subculture. This is equal to 4.8% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 5 respondents identify with Fandom subculture. This is equal to 2.7% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 10 respondents identify with Gamer subculture. This is equal to 5.4% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. No respondents identify with Hacker subculture. 1 respondent identified with Wattpad culture. This is equal to 0.5% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 1 respondent identified with having a mixture of subcultures. This is equal to 0.5% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 1 respondent identified with “.” subculture. This is equal to 0.5% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 1 respondent identified with Fujoshi subculture. This is equal to 0.5% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture.

The table in the index displays this information.

Of the 185 respondents with an advanced level of Internet culture, 65 of them did not identify with any subculture. This is equal to 35.1% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 76 respondents identify with Netizen subculture. This is equal to 41.1% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 49 respondents identify with Weaboo/Otaku subculture. This is equal to 26.5% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 24 respondents identify with Koreaboo/Kpop subculture. This is equal to 13% of those with an advanced level of Internet

culture. 12 respondents identify with Fandom subculture. This is equal to 6.5% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 37 respondents identify with Gamer subculture. This is equal to 20% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 5 respondents identify with Hacker subculture. This is equal to 2.7% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 1 respondent stated that the subculture they identify with is meme subculture by responding “memes my friend” to the given question. This is equal to 0.5% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 1 respondent identifies with Redditor subculture. This is equal to 0.5% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 1 respondent identifies with degenerate subculture. This is equal to 0.5% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture.

This can be seen in table 4.3.64 in the index.

The following chart contains all data for all subcultures and levels of Internet culture.

	None	Netizens	Weeaboo/Otakus	Koreaboo/Kpop fan	Fandom subculture				
No	14	9	0	2					1
Slight	57	48	2	5					2
Int	93	77	17	9					5
Adv	65	76	49	24					12
All	229	210	68	39					20

	Gamer	Hacker	memes my friend	Wattpad reader	Mixture of Subcultures	Redditor	.	degenerate	Fujoshi
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	10	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1
	37	5	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
	47	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table 4.3.65

#### **Section 4.4 – Comparing Levels of Internet Culture to Language Knowledge:**

In this section, each individual's level of Internet culture is going to be compared to their language abilities in order to determine if a person's language abilities are related to their level of Internet culture.

Of the 22 respondents with no Internet culture, 13 of them are fluent in only Arabic. This is equal to 59.1% of those with no Internet culture. 9 respondents are fluent in at least one language other than Arabic. This is equal to 40.9% of those with no Internet culture.

This is displayed in table 4.4.1 in the index.

Of the 107 respondents with slight Internet culture, 71 of them are fluent in only Arabic. This is equal to 66.4% of those with slight Internet culture. 36 respondents are fluent in at least one language other than Arabic. This is equal to 33.6% of those with slight Internet culture.

This is displayed in the index.

Of the 186 respondents with an intermediate level of Internet culture, 77 of them are fluent in only Arabic. This is equal to 41.4% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 109 respondents are fluent in at least one language other than Arabic. This is equal to 58.6% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture.

This is portrayed in table 4.4.3 in the index.

Of the 185 respondents with an advanced level of Internet culture, 50 of them are fluent in only Arabic. This is equal to 27% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 135 respondents are fluent in at least one language other than Arabic. This is equal to 73% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture.

This is shown in table 4.4.4 in the index.

The following chart contains all data for all respondents if they are fluent in only Arabic or if they are fluent in at least one language other than Arabic and their levels of Internet culture.

	Only Arabic	Fluent in Another Language	<b>All</b>
No	13	9	22
Slight	71	36	107
Int	77	109	186
Adv	50	135	185
<b>All</b>	211	289	500

Table 4.4.5

Each individual's level of Internet culture is going to be compared to their number of known languages in order to determine if the number of languages a person knows is related to their level of Internet culture.

Of the 22 respondents with no Internet culture, 7 of them know only 1 language. This is equal to 31.8% of those with no Internet culture. 13 respondents know 2 languages. This is equal to 59.1% of those with no Internet culture. 2 respondents know 3 languages. This is equal to 9.1% of those with no Internet culture. None of the respondents with no Internet culture know 4 or more languages.

This can be seen in table 4.4.6 in the index.

Of the 107 respondents with slight Internet culture, 45 of them know only 1 language. This is equal to 42.1% of those with slight Internet culture. 42 respondents know 2 languages. This is equal to 39.3% of those with slight Internet culture. 18 respondents know 3 languages. This is equal to 16.8% of those with slight Internet culture. 2 respondents know 4 languages. This is equal to 1.9% of those with slight Internet culture. None of the respondents with slight Internet culture know 5 or more languages.

This is displayed in table 4.4.7 in the index.

Of the 186 respondents with an intermediate level of Internet culture, 55 of them know only 1 language. This is equal to 29.6% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 96 respondents know 2 languages. This is equal to 51.6% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 28 respondents know 3 languages. This is equal to 15.1% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 3 respondents know 4 languages. This is equal to 1.6% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 2 respondents know 5 languages. This is equal to 1.1% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 2 respondents know more than 5 languages. This is equal to 1.1% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture.

This can be seen in table 4.4.8 in the index.

Of the 185 respondents with an advanced level of Internet culture, 37 of them know only 1 language. This is equal to 20% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 103 respondents know 2 languages. This is equal to 55.7% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 35 respondents know 3 languages. This is equal to 18.9% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 8 respondents know 4 languages. This is equal to 4.3% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. None of these respondents know 5 languages. 2 respondents know more than 5 languages. This is equal to 1.1% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture.

This is portrayed in table 4.4.9 in the index.

The following chart contains all data for the number of known languages and levels of Internet culture.

	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6+</b>	<b>All</b>
No	7	13	2	0	0	0	22
Slight	45	42	18	2	0	0	107
Int	55	96	28	3	2	2	184
Adv	37	103	35	8	0	2	183
<b>All</b>	144	254	83	13	2	4	496

Table 4.4.10

Each individual's level of Internet culture is going to be compared to what languages they speak in order to determine if what languages an individual speaks is related to their level of Internet culture.

72 respondents did not answer the question in which they have to select what languages other than Arabic they speak as it was an optional question. 5 of them have no Internet culture. 26 of these respondents have slight Internet culture. 26 other respondents have an intermediate level of Internet culture. The last 15 of these respondents have extreme Internet culture.

Of the 17 respondents with no Internet culture that responded to this question, 15 of them speak English. This is equal to 88.2% of those with no Internet culture that responded to this question. 1 respondent speaks German. This is equal to 5.9% of those with no Internet culture that responded to this question. 2 respondents speak Turkish. This is equal to 11.8% of those with no Internet culture that responded to this question. 2 respondents speak Hebrew. This is equal to 11.8% of those with no Internet culture that responded to this question.

This is as shown in the index.

Of the 81 respondents with slight Internet culture that responded to this question, 77 of them speak English. This is equal to 95.1% of those with slight Internet culture that responded to this question. 1 respondent speaks German. This is equal to 1.2% of those with slight Internet culture that responded to this question. 2 respondents speak Spanish. This is equal to 2.5% of those with slight Internet culture that responded to this question. 19 respondents speak Turkish. This is equal to 23.5% of those with slight Internet culture that responded to this question. 3 respondents speak Hebrew. This is equal to 3.7% of those with slight Internet culture that

responded to this question. 2 respondents speak French. This is equal to 2.5% of those with slight Internet culture that responded to this question. 3 respondents speak Korean. This is equal to 3.7% of those with slight Internet culture that responded to this question. 1 respondent speaks Japanese. This is equal to 1.2% of those with slight Internet culture that responded to this question. 1 respondent speaks Swedish. This is equal to 1.2% of those with slight Internet culture that responded to this question.

This is portrayed in table 4.4.12 in the index.

Of the 160 respondents with an intermediate level of Internet culture that responded to this question, 155 of them speak English. This is equal to 96.9% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture that responded to this question. 9 respondents speak German. This is equal to 5.6% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture that responded to this question. 5 respondents speak Spanish. This is equal to 3.1% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture that responded to this question. 2 respondents speak Italian. This is equal to 1.25% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture that responded to this question. 23 respondents speak Turkish. This is equal to 14.4% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture that responded to this question. 5 respondents speak Russian. This is equal to 3.1% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture that responded to this question. 9 respondents speak Hebrew. This is equal to 5.6% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture that responded to this question. 12 respondents speak French. This is equal to 7.5% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture that responded to this question. 2 respondents speak Korean. This is equal to 1.25% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture that responded to this question. 10 respondents speak Japanese. This is equal to 6.25% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture that responded to this question. 1 respondent speaks

Thai. This is equal to 0.6% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture that responded to this question. 1 respondent speaks Romanian. This is equal to 0.6% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture that responded to this question. 1 respondent speaks Polish. This is equal to 0.6% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture that responded to this question. 1 respondent speaks Ukrainian. This is equal to 0.6% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture that responded to this question.

This can be seen in table 4.4.13 in the index.

Of the 170 respondents with an advanced level of Internet culture that responded to this question, 169 of them speak English. This is equal to 99.4% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture that responded to this question. 5 respondents speak German. This is equal to 2.9% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture that responded to this question. 9 respondents speak Spanish. This is equal to 5.3% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture that responded to this question. 16 respondents speak Turkish. This is equal to 9.4% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture that responded to this question. 5 respondents speak Russian. This is equal to 2.9% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture that responded to this question. 2 respondents speak Chinese. This is equal to 1.1% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture that responded to this question. 7 respondents speak Hebrew. This is equal to 4.1% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture that responded to this question. 13 respondents speak French. This is equal to 7.6% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture that responded to this question. 8 respondents speak Korean. This is equal to 4.7% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture that responded to this question. 10 respondents speak Japanese. This is equal to 5.9% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture that responded to this question. 1 respondent speaks Armenian. This is equal to 0.6% of

those with an advanced level of Internet culture that responded to this question. 1 respondent speaks Greek. This is equal to 0.6% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture that responded to this question. 1 respondent speaks Indonesian. This is equal to 0.6% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture that responded to this question.

This is displayed in the index.

Next, I will compare the levels of Internet culture by each spoken language.

Of the 416 respondents that speak English, 15 have no Internet culture. This is equal to 3.6% of the respondents that speak English in the sample. 77 have slight Internet culture. This is equal to 18.5% of the respondents that speak English in the sample. 155 have an intermediate level of Internet culture. This is equal to 37.3% of the respondents that speak English in the sample. 169 have an advanced level of Internet culture. This is equal to 40.6% of the respondents that speak English in the sample.

Of the 16 respondents that speak German, 1 has no Internet culture. This is equal to 6.25% of the respondents that speak German in the sample. 1 have slight Internet culture. This is equal to 6.25% of the respondents that speak German in the sample. 9 have an intermediate level of Internet culture. This is equal to 56.25% of the respondents that speak German in the sample. 5 have an advanced level of Internet culture. This is equal to 31.25% of the respondents that speak German in the sample.

This can be seen in the table 4.4.16 in the index.

Of the 16 respondents that speak Spanish, none have no Internet culture. 2 have slight Internet culture. This is equal to 12.5% of the respondents that speak Spanish in the sample. 5 have an intermediate level of Internet culture. This is equal to 31.25% of the respondents that

speak Spanish in the sample. 9 have an advanced level of Internet culture. This is equal to 56.25% of the respondents that speak Spanish in the sample.

This is displayed in table 4.4.17 in the index.

Of the 60 respondents that speak Turkish, 2 have no Internet culture. This is equal to 3.3% of the respondents that speak Turkish in the sample. 19 have slight Internet culture. This is equal to 31.7% of the respondents that speak Turkish in the sample. 23 have an intermediate level of Internet culture. This is equal to 38.3% of the respondents that speak Turkish in the sample. 16 have an advanced level of Internet culture. This is equal to 26.7% of the respondents that speak Turkish in the sample.

This is shown in table 4.4.18 in the index.

Of the 10 respondents that speak Russian, none have no Internet culture or slight Internet culture. 5 have an intermediate level of Internet culture. The other 5 have an advanced level of Internet culture.

Of the 21 respondents that speak Hebrew, 2 have no Internet culture. This is equal to 9.5% of the respondents that speak Hebrew in the sample. 3 have slight Internet culture. This is equal to 14.3% of the respondents that speak Hebrew in the sample. 9 have an intermediate level of Internet culture. This is equal to 42.9% of the respondents that speak Hebrew in the sample. 7 have an advanced level of Internet culture. This is equal to 33.3% of the respondents that speak Hebrew in the sample.

This can be seen in table 4.4.19 in the index.

Of the 27 respondents that speak French, none have no Internet culture. 2 have slight Internet culture. This is equal to 7.4% of the respondents that speak French in the sample. 12 have an intermediate level of Internet culture. This is equal to 44.4% of the respondents that

13 have an advanced level of Internet culture. This is equal to 48.1% of the respondents that speak French in the sample.

This is portrayed in table 4.4.20 in the index.

Of the 13 respondents that speak Korean, none have no Internet culture. 3 have slight Internet culture. This is equal to 23.1% of the respondents that speak Korean in the sample. 2 have an intermediate level of Internet culture. This is equal to 15.4% of the respondents that speak Korean in the sample. 8 have an advanced level of Internet culture. This is equal to 61.5% of the respondents that speak Korean in the sample.

This is shown in table 4.4.21 in the index.

Of the 21 respondents that speak Japanese, none have no Internet culture. 1 have slight Internet culture. This is equal to 4.8% of the respondents that speak Japanese in the sample. 10 have an intermediate level of Internet culture. This is equal to 47.6% of the respondents that speak Japanese in the sample. 10 have an advanced level of Internet culture. This is equal to 47.6% of the respondents that speak Japanese in the sample.

This is represented in the given table in the index.

The 2 respondents that speak Italian have an intermediate level of Internet culture. The respondent that speaks Swedish has a slight level of Internet culture. The 2 respondents that speak Chinese have an advanced level of Internet culture. The respondent that speaks Armenian has an advanced level of Internet culture. The respondent that speaks Greek has an advanced level of Internet culture. The respondent that speaks Thai has an intermediate level of Internet culture. The respondent that speaks Romanian has an intermediate level of Internet culture. The respondent that speaks Indonesian has an advanced level of Internet culture. The respondent that

speaks Polish has an intermediate level of Internet culture. The respondent that speaks Ukrainian has an intermediate level of Internet culture.

The following chart contains all data for all languages spoken by the respondents and levels of Internet culture.

	English	German	Spanish	Italian	Turkish	Russian	Swedish	Chinese	Hebrew
No	15	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Slight	77	1	2	0	19	0	1	0	3
Int	155	9	5	2	23	5	0	0	9
Adv	169	5	9	0	16	5	0	2	7
<b>All</b>	416	16	16	2	60	10	1	2	21

	French	Korean	Japanese	Armenian	Greek	Thai	Romanian	Indonesian	Polish
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	12	2	10	0	0	1	1	0	1
	13	8	10	1	1	0	0	1	0
	27	13	21	1	1	1	1	1	1

Ukrainian	<b>All</b>
0	22
0	107
1	186
0	185
1	500

Table 4.4.23

Each individual's level of Internet culture is going to be compared to their jargon in order to determine if a person's jargon is related to their level of Internet culture.

Of the 22 respondents with no Internet culture, 12 of them learnt new words to communicate with others in a subculture. This is equal to 54.5% of those with no Internet culture. 10 respondents did not learn any new words to communicate with others in a subculture. This is equal to 45.5% of those with no Internet culture.

This is shown in the index.

Of the 107 respondents with slight Internet culture, 64 of them learnt new words to communicate with others in a subculture. This is equal to 59.8% of those with slight Internet culture. 43 respondents did not learn any new words to communicate with others in a subculture. This is equal to 40.2% of those with slight Internet culture.

This can be seen in table 4.4.25 in the index.

Of the 186 respondents with an intermediate level of Internet culture, 127 of them learnt new words to communicate with others in a subculture. This is equal to 68.3% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 59 respondents did not learn any new words to communicate with others in a subculture. This is equal to 31.7% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture.

This is portrayed in table 4.4.26 in the index.

Of the 185 respondents with an advanced level of Internet culture, 143 of them learnt new words to communicate with others in a subculture. This is equal to 77.3% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 42 respondents did not learn any new words to communicate with others in a subculture. This is equal to 22.7% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture.

This is represented in table 4.4.27 in the index.

The following chart contains all data for jargon learning and levels of Internet culture.

	No	Yes	<b>All</b>
No	10	12	22
Slight	43	64	107
Int	59	127	186
Adv	42	143	185
<b>All</b>	154	346	500

Table 4.4.28

## **Section 4.5 – Comparing Levels of Internet Culture and Their Relationship**

### **with Palestinian Culture:**

In this section, each individual's level of Internet culture is going to be compared to their relationship with Palestinian culture in order to determine if a person's relationship with Palestinian culture is related to their level of Internet culture.

In general, of the 500 respondents, 48 respondents strongly agree that those around them understand them. This is equal to 9.6% of the whole sample. 171 of them agree that those around them understand them. This is equal to 34.2% of the whole sample. 127 of them stated that they are neutral to the belief that those around them understand them. This is equal to 25.4% of the whole sample. 143 of them disagree that those around them understand them. This is equal to 28.6% of the whole sample. 31 of them strongly disagree that those around them understand them. This is equal to 6.2% of the whole sample.

This is displayed in the given table in the index.

Each individual's level of Internet culture is going to be compared to their belief if others around them understand them in order to determine if a person's belief if others around them understand them is related to their level of Internet culture.

Of the 22 respondents with no Internet culture, none of them strongly agree that those around them understand them. 10 respondents agree that those around them understand them. This is equal to 45.5% of those with no Internet culture. 6 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief that those around them understand them. This is equal to 27.3% of those with no Internet culture. 4 respondents disagree that those around them understand them. This is equal to 18.2% of those with no Internet culture. 2 respondents strongly disagree that those around them understand them. This is equal to 9.1% of those with no Internet culture.

This is portrayed in table 4.5.2 in the index.

Of the 107 respondents with slight Internet culture, 7 of them strongly agree that those around them understand them. This is equal to 6.5% of those with slight Internet culture. 25 respondents agree that those around them understand them. This is equal to 23.4% of those with slight Internet culture. 33 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief that those around them understand them. This is equal to 30.8% of those with slight Internet culture. 34 respondents disagree that those around them understand them. This is equal to 31.8% of those with slight Internet culture. 8 respondents strongly disagree that those around them understand them. This is equal to 7.5% of those with slight Internet culture.

This is represented in table 4.5.3 in the index.

Of the 186 respondents with an intermediate level of Internet culture, 10 of them strongly agree that those around them understand them. This is equal to 5.4% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 71 respondents agree that those around them understand them. This is equal to 38.2% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 47 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief that those around them understand them. This is equal to 25.3% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 46 respondents disagree that those around them understand them. This is equal to 24.7% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 12 respondents strongly disagree that those around them understand them. This is equal to 6.5% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture.

This can be seen in table 4.5.4 in the index.

Of the 185 respondents with an advanced level of Internet culture, 11 of them strongly agree that those around them understand them. This is equal to 5.9% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 65 respondents agree that those around them understand them. This is

equal to 35.1% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 41 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief that those around them understand them. This is equal to 22.2% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 59 respondents disagree that those around them understand them. This is equal to 31.9% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 9 respondents strongly disagree that those around them understand them. This is equal to 4.9% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture.

This is made apparent in table 4.5.5 in the index.

The following chart contains all data for all respondents answer to this question and their levels of Internet culture.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
No	0	10	6	4	2
Slight	7	25	33	34	8
Int	10	71	47	46	12
Adv	11	65	41	59	9
All	28	171	127	143	31

Table 4.5.6

In general, of the 500 respondents, 40 respondents strongly agree that those of the same generation understand them. This is equal to 8% of the whole sample. 219 of them agree that those of the same generation understand them. This is equal to 43.8% of the whole sample. 100 of them stated that they are neutral to the belief that those of the same generation understand them. This is equal to 20% of the whole sample. 111 of them disagree that those of the same generation understand them. This is equal to 22.2% of the whole sample. 30 of them strongly disagree that those of the same generation understand them. This is equal to 6% of the whole sample.

This is displayed in table 4.5.7 in the index.

Each individual's level of Internet culture is going to be compared to their belief of their generations understanding them in order to determine if a person's belief of their generation understanding them is related to their level of Internet culture.

Of the 22 respondents with no Internet culture, none of them strongly agree that those of the same generation understand them. 11 respondents agree that those of the same generation understand them. This is equal to 50% of those with no Internet culture. 5 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief that those of the same generation understand them. This is equal to 22.7% of those with no Internet culture. 5 respondents disagree that those of the same generation understand them. This is equal to 22.7% of those with no Internet culture. 1 respondent strongly disagrees that those of the same generation understand them. This is equal to 4.5% of those with no Internet culture.

This can be seen in the given table in the index.

Of the 107 respondents with slight Internet culture, 7 of them strongly agree that those of the same generation understand them. This is equal to 6.5% of those with slight Internet culture. 39 respondents agree that those of the same generation understand them. This is equal to 36.4% of those with slight Internet culture. 26 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief that those of the same generation understand them. This is equal to 24.3% of those with slight Internet culture. 29 respondents disagree that those of the same generation understand them. This is equal to 27.1% of those with slight Internet culture. 6 respondents strongly disagree that those of the same generation understand them. This is equal to 5.6% of those with slight Internet culture.

This is portrayed in table 4.5.9 in the index.

Of the 186 respondents with an intermediate level of Internet culture, 16 of them strongly agree that those of the same generation understand them. This is equal to 8.6% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 79 respondents agree that those of the same generation understand them. This is equal to 42.5% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 39 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief that those of the same generation understand them. This is equal to 21% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 38 respondents disagree that those of the same generation understand them. This is equal to 20.4% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 14 respondents strongly disagree that those of the same generation understand them. This is equal to 7.5% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture.

This is shown in table 4.5.11 in the index.

Of the 185 respondents with an advanced level of Internet culture, 17 of them strongly agree that those of the same generation understand them. This is equal to 9.2% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 90 respondents agree that those of the same generation understand them. This is equal to 48.6% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 30 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief that those of the same generation understand them. This is equal to 16.2% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 39 respondents disagree that those of the same generation understand them. This is equal to 21.1% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 9 respondents strongly disagree that those of the same generation understand them. This is equal to 4.9% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture.

This is represented in table 4.5.12 in the index.

The following chart contains all data for all respondents answer to this question and their levels of Internet culture.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
No	0	11	5	5	1
Slight	7	39	26	29	6
Int	16	79	39	38	14
Adv	17	90	30	39	9
All	40	219	100	111	30

Table 4.5.13

In general, of the 500 respondents, 45 respondents strongly agree that they get along with those of the same generation and that they are a member of their generation. This is equal to 9% of the whole sample. 192 of them agree that they get along with those of the same generation and that they are a member of their generation. This is equal to 38.4% of the whole sample. 119 of them stated that they are neutral to the belief that they get along with those of the same generation and that they are a member of their generation. This is equal to 23.8% of the whole sample. 121 of them disagree that they get along with those of the same generation and that they are a member of their generation. This is equal to 24.2% of the whole sample. 23 of them strongly disagree that they get along with those of the same generation and that they are a member of their generation. This is equal to 4.6% of the whole sample.

This is displayed in table 4.5.14 in the index.

Each individual's level of Internet culture is going to be compared to their belief that they get along with those of the same generation and that they are a member of their generation in order to determine if a person's belief of this is related to their level of Internet culture.

Of the 22 respondents with no Internet culture, 1 of them strongly agrees that they get along with those of the same generation and that they are a member of their generation. This is

equal to 4.5% of those with no Internet culture. 10 respondents agree that they get along with those of the same generation and that they are a member of their generation. This is equal to 45.4% of those with no Internet culture. 3 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief that they get along with those of the same generation and that they are a member of their generation. This is equal to 13.6% of those with no Internet culture. 6 respondents disagree that they get along with those of the same generation and that they are a member of their generation. This is equal to 27.3% of those with no Internet culture. 2 respondents strongly disagree that they get along with those of the same generation and that they are a member of their generation. This is equal to 9.1% of those with no Internet culture.

This can be seen in the given table in the index.

Of the 107 respondents with slight Internet culture, 8 of them strongly agree that they get along with those of the same generation and that they are a member of their generation. This is equal to 7.5% of those with slight Internet culture. 35 respondents agree that they get along with those of the same generation and that they are a member of their generation. This is equal to 32.7% of those with slight Internet culture. 30 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief that they get along with those of the same generation and that they are a member of their generation. This is equal to 28% of those with slight Internet culture. 29 respondents disagree that they get along with those of the same generation and that they are a member of their generation. This is equal to 27.1% of those with slight Internet culture. 5 respondents strongly disagree that they get along with those of the same generation and that they are a member of their generation. This is equal to 4.7% of those with slight Internet culture.

This is portrayed in table 4.5.16 in the index.

Of the 186 respondents with an intermediate level of Internet culture, 19 of them strongly agree that they get along with those of the same generation and that they are a member of their generation. This is equal to 10.2% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 67 respondents agree that they get along with those of the same generation and that they are a member of their generation. This is equal to 36% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 42 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief that they get along with those of the same generation and that they are a member of their generation. This is equal to 22.6% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 49 respondents disagree that they get along with those of the same generation and that they are a member of their generation. This is equal to 26.3% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 9 respondents strongly disagree that they get along with those of the same generation and that they are a member of their generation. This is equal to 4.8% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture.

This is shown in the given table in the index.

Of the 185 respondents with an advanced level of Internet culture, 17 of them strongly agree that they get along with those of the same generation and that they are a member of their generation. This is equal to 9.2% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 80 respondents agree that they get along with those of the same generation and that they are a member of their generation. This is equal to 43.2% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 44 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief that they get along with those of the same generation and that they are a member of their generation. This is equal to 23.8% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 37 respondents disagree that they get along with those of the same generation and that they are a member of their generation. This is equal to 20% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 7 respondents strongly disagree that they get

along with those of the same generation and that they are a member of their generation. This is equal to 3.8% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture.

This is represented in table 4.5.18 in the index.

The following chart contains all data for all respondents answer to this question and their levels of Internet culture.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
No	1	10	3	6	2
Slight	8	35	30	29	5
Int	19	67	42	49	9
Adv	17	80	44	37	7
All	45	192	119	121	23

Table 4.5.19

Respondents were next asked if they felt that generations older than theirs understood them. In general, of the 500 respondents, 65 respondents strongly agree that they are understood by generations older than theirs. This is equal to 13% of the whole sample. 207 of them agree that they are understood by older generations. This is equal to 41.4% of the whole sample. 116 of them stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 23.2% of the whole sample. 90 of them disagree that they are understood by generations older than theirs. This is equal to 18% of the whole sample. 22 of them strongly disagree with the statement. This is equal to 4.4% of the whole sample.

This is displayed in table 4.5.20 in the index.

Each individual's level of Internet culture is going to be compared to their response to this question in order to determine if their response is related to their level of Internet culture.

Of the 22 respondents with no Internet culture, 3 of them strongly agree that they are understood by older generations. This is equal to 13.6% of those with no Internet culture. 14

respondents agree with the statement. This is equal to 63.6% of those with no Internet culture. 2 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 9.1% of those with no Internet culture. 2 respondents disagree that they are understood by generations older than theirs. This is equal to 9.1% of those with no Internet culture. 1 respondent strongly disagrees that they are understood by generations older than theirs. This is equal to 4.5% of those with no Internet culture.

This can be seen in the given table in the index.

Of the 107 respondents with slight Internet culture, 15 of them strongly agree that they are understood by generations older than theirs. This is equal to 14% of those with slight Internet culture. 44 respondents agree that they are understood by generations older than theirs. This is equal to 41.1% of those with slight Internet culture. 27 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 25.2% of those with slight Internet culture. 17 respondents disagree with the statement. This is equal to 15.9% of those with slight Internet culture. 4 respondents strongly disagree that they are understood by generations older than theirs. This is equal to 18.2% of those with slight Internet culture.

This is portrayed in table 4.5.22 in the index.

Of the 186 respondents with an intermediate level of Internet culture, 28 of them strongly agree that they are understood by generations older than theirs. This is equal to 15.1% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 79 respondents agree that they are understood by generations older than theirs. This is equal to 42.5% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 49 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 26.3% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 26 respondents disagree that they are understood by generations older than theirs. This is equal to 14% of those with an intermediate

level of Internet culture. 4 respondents strongly disagree that they are understood by generations older than theirs. This is equal to 21.5% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture.

This is shown in the given table in the index.

Of the 185 respondents with an advanced level of Internet culture, 19 of them strongly agree that they are understood by generations older than theirs. This is equal to 10.3% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 70 respondents agree that they are understood by generations older than theirs. This is equal to 37.8% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 38 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 20.5% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 45 respondents disagree that they are understood by generations older than theirs. This is equal to 24.3% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 13 respondents strongly disagree with the statement. This is equal to 7% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture.

This is represented in table 4.5.24 in the index.

The following chart contains all data for all respondents answer to this question and their levels of Internet culture.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
No	3	14	2	2	1
Slight	15	44	27	17	4
Int	28	79	49	26	4
Adv	19	70	38	45	13
All	65	207	116	90	22

Table 4.5.25

Respondents were then asked if they felt that that older generations accept them and their differences from the general prevailing society. In general, of the 500 respondents, 57 respondents strongly agree that they felt that that older generations accept them and their differences from the general prevailing society. This is equal to 11.4% of the whole sample. 201

of them agree that they felt that that older generations accept them and their differences from the general prevailing society. This is equal to 40.2% of the whole sample. 123 of them stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 24.6% of the whole sample. 99 of them disagree that they felt that that older generations accept them and their differences from the general prevailing society. This is equal to 19.8% of the whole sample. 20 of them strongly disagree with the statement. This is equal to 4% of the whole sample.

This is displayed in table 4.5.26 in the index.

Each individual's level of Internet culture is going to be compared to their belief of this statement in order to determine if this belief is related to their level of Internet culture.

Of the 22 respondents with no Internet culture, none of them strongly agree that they felt that that older generations accept them and their differences from the general prevailing society. 14 respondents agree with the statement. This is equal to 63.6% of those with no Internet culture. 5 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 22.7% of those with no Internet culture. 2 respondents disagree that they felt that that older generations accept them and their differences from the general prevailing society. This is equal to 9.1% of those with no Internet culture. 1 respondent strongly disagrees that they felt that that older generations accept them and their differences from the general prevailing society. This is equal to 4.5% of those with no Internet culture.

This can be seen in the given table in the index.

Of the 107 respondents with slight Internet culture, 11 of them strongly agree that they felt that that older generations accept them and their differences from the general prevailing society. This is equal to 10.3% of those with slight Internet culture. 53 respondents agree that they felt that that older generations accept them and their differences from the general prevailing

society. This is equal to 49.5% of those with slight Internet culture. 24 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 22.4% of those with slight Internet culture. 17 respondents disagree with the statement. This is equal to 15.9% of those with slight Internet culture. 2 respondents strongly disagree that they felt that that older generations accept them and their differences from the general prevailing society. This is equal to 1.9% of those with slight Internet culture.

This is portrayed in table 4.5.28 in the index.

Of the 186 respondents with an intermediate level of Internet culture, 22 of them strongly agree that they felt that that older generations accept them and their differences from the general prevailing society. This is equal to 11.8% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 82 respondents agree that they felt that that older generations accept them and their differences from the general prevailing society. This is equal to 44.1% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 51 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 27.4% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 28 respondents disagree that they felt that that older generations accept them and their differences from the general prevailing society. This is equal to 15.1% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 3 respondents strongly disagree that they felt that that older generations accept them and their differences from the general prevailing society. This is equal to 1.6% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture.

This is shown in the given table in the index.

Of the 185 respondents with an advanced level of Internet culture, 24 of them strongly agree that they felt that that older generations accept them and their differences from the general prevailing society. This is equal to 13% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 52

respondents agree that they felt that that older generations accept them and their differences from the general prevailing society. This is equal to 28.1% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 43 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 23.2% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 52 respondents disagree that they felt that that older generations accept them and their differences from the general prevailing society. This is equal to 28.1% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 14 respondents strongly disagree with the statement. This is equal to 7.6% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture.

This is represented in table 4.5.30 in the index.

The following chart contains all data for all respondents answer to this question and their levels of Internet culture.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
No	0	14	5	2	1
Slight	11	53	24	17	2
Int	22	82	51	28	3
Adv	24	52	43	52	14
All	57	201	123	99	20

Table 4.5.31

Respondents were next asked if they feel a sense of compatibility between them and the general Palestinian community. In general, of the 500 respondents, 38 respondents strongly agree that they feel a sense of compatibility between them and the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 7.6% of the whole sample. 199 of them agree that they feel a sense of compatibility between them and the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 39.8% of the whole sample. 108 of them stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 21.6% of the whole sample. 118 of them disagree that they feel a sense of compatibility between them and the

general Palestinian community. This is equal to 23.6% of the whole sample. 37 of them strongly disagree with the statement. This is equal to 7.4% of the whole sample.

This is displayed in table 4.5.32 in the index.

Each individual's level of Internet culture is going to be compared to their belief of this statement in order to determine if this statement is related to their level of Internet culture.

Of the 22 respondents with no Internet culture, none of them strongly agree that they feel a sense of compatibility between them and the general Palestinian community. 12 respondents agree with the statement. This is equal to 54.5% of those with no Internet culture. 8 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 36.3% of those with no Internet culture. 2 respondents disagree that they feel a sense of compatibility between them and the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 9.1% of those with no Internet culture. No respondents strongly disagree that they feel a sense of compatibility between them and the general Palestinian community.

This can be seen in the given table in the index.

Of the 107 respondents with slight Internet culture, 13 of them strongly agree that they feel a sense of compatibility between them and the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 12.1% of those with slight Internet culture. 46 respondents agree that they feel a sense of compatibility between them and the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 43% of those with slight Internet culture. 16 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 15% of those with slight Internet culture. 24 respondents disagree with the statement. This is equal to 22.4% of those with slight Internet culture. 8 respondents strongly disagree that they feel a sense of compatibility between them and the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 7.5% of those with slight Internet culture.

This is portrayed in table 4.5.34 in the index.

Of the 186 respondents with an intermediate level of Internet culture, 13 of them strongly agree that they feel a sense of compatibility between them and the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 7% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 79 respondents agree that they feel a sense of compatibility between them and the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 42.5% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 45 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 24.2% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 39 respondents disagree that they feel a sense of compatibility between them and the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 21% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 10 respondents strongly disagree that they feel a sense of compatibility between them and the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 5.4% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture.

This is shown in the given table in the index.

Of the 185 respondents with an advanced level of Internet culture, 12 of them strongly agree that they feel a sense of compatibility between them and the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 6.5% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 62 respondents agree that they feel a sense of compatibility between them and the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 33.5% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 39 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 21.1% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 53 respondents disagree that they feel a sense of compatibility between them and the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 28.6% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 19 respondents strongly disagree with the statement. This is equal to 10.3% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture.

This is represented in table 4.5.36 in the index.

The following chart contains all data for all respondents answer to this question and their levels of Internet culture.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
No	0	12	8	2	0
Slight	13	46	16	24	8
Int	13	79	45	39	10
Adv	12	62	39	53	19
All	38	199	108	118	37

Table 4.5.37

Respondents were next asked how often they felt that they were incompatible with the general Palestinian community if they felt so. Respondents were given the following responses to choose from: I do not feel this way, once every once in a while, once a week, on a daily basis, and always.

Of the 22 respondents with no Internet culture, 5 of them responded that they never felt this way. This is equal to 22.7% of those with no Internet culture. 4 respondents stated that they felt this way on a daily basis. This is equal to 18.2% of those with no Internet culture. No respondents stated that they felt this way once a week. 8 respondents responded that they felt this way every once in a while. This is equal to 36.4% of those with no Internet culture. 5 respondents responded that they always feel this way. This is equal to 22.7% of those with no Internet culture.

This is shown in table 4.5.38 in the index.

Of the 107 respondents with slight Internet culture, 35 of them responded that they never felt this way. This is equal to 32.7% of those with slight Internet culture. 15 respondents stated that they felt this way on a daily basis. This is equal to 14% of those with slight Internet culture.

11 respondents stated that they felt this way once a week. This is equal to 10.3% of those with slight Internet culture. 27 respondents responded that they felt this way every once in a while. This is equal to 25.2% of those with slight Internet culture. 19 respondents responded that they always feel this way. This is equal to 17.8% of those with slight Internet culture.

This can be seen in table 4.5.39 in the index.

Of the 186 respondents with an intermediate level of Internet culture, 43 of them responded that they never felt this way. This is equal to 23.1% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 23 respondents stated that they felt this way on a daily basis. This is equal to 12.4% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 26 respondents stated that they felt this way once a week. This is equal to 14% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 61 respondents responded that they felt this way every once in a while. This is equal to 32.8% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 33 respondents responded that they always feel this way. This is equal to 17.7% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture.

This is represented in table 4.5.40 in the index.

Of the 185 respondents with an advanced level of Internet culture, 37 of them responded that they never felt this way. This is equal to 20% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 39 respondents stated that they felt this way on a daily basis. This is equal to 21.1% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 19 respondents stated that they felt this way once a week. This is equal to 10.3% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 62 respondents responded that they felt this way every once in a while. This is equal to 33.5% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 28 respondents responded that they always feel this way. This is equal to 20.5% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture.

This is shown in table 4.5.41 in the index.

The following chart contains all data for all respondents answer to this question and their levels of Internet culture.

	Always	Daily	Once a Week	Once in a While	Never
No	5	4	0	8	5
Slight	19	15	11	27	35
Int	33	23	26	61	43
Adv	28	39	19	62	37
All	85	81	56	158	120

Table 4.5.42

Respondents were next asked if they feel a sense of belonging to the general Palestinian community. Of the 500 respondents, 124 respondents strongly agree with the statement that they feel a sense of belonging to the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 24.8% of the whole sample. 221 of them agree with the statement that they feel a sense of belonging to the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 44.2% of the whole sample. 81 of them stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 16.2% of the whole sample. 53 of the respondents disagree with the statement that they feel a sense of belonging to the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 10.6% of the whole sample. 21 of them strongly disagree with the statement. This is equal to 4.2% of the whole sample.

This is displayed in table 4.5.43 in the index.

Each individual's level of Internet culture is going to be compared to their response in order to determine if their response to this statement is related to their level of Internet culture.

Of the 22 respondents with no Internet culture, 3 of them strongly agree with the statement that they feel a sense of belonging to the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 13.6% of those with no Internet culture. 13 respondents agree with the statement. This is equal

to 59.1% of those with no Internet culture. 6 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 27.3% of those with no Internet culture. No respondents with no Internet culture disagree or strongly disagree with the statement that they feel a sense of belonging to the general Palestinian community.

This can be seen in the given table in the index.

Of the 107 respondents with slight Internet culture, 30 of them strongly agree with the statement that they feel a sense of belonging to the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 28% of those with slight Internet culture. 54 respondents agree with the statement that they feel a sense of belonging to the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 50.5% of those with slight Internet culture. 9 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 8.4% of those with slight Internet culture. 9 respondents disagree with the statement. This is equal to 8.4% of those with slight Internet culture. 5 respondents strongly disagree with the statement that they feel a sense of belonging to the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 4.7% of those with slight Internet culture.

This is portrayed in table 4.5.45 in the index.

Of the 186 respondents with an intermediate level of Internet culture, 51 of them strongly agree with the statement that they feel a sense of belonging to the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 27.4% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 79 respondents agree with the statement that they feel a sense of belonging to the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 42.5% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 34 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 18.3% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 17 respondents disagree with the statement that they feel a sense of belonging to the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 9.1% of

those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 5 respondents strongly disagree with the statement that they feel a sense of belonging to the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 2.7% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture.

This is shown in the given table in the index.

Of the 185 respondents with an advanced level of Internet culture, 40 of them strongly agree with the statement that they feel a sense of belonging to the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 21.6% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 75 respondents agree with the statement that they feel a sense of belonging to the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 40.5% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 32 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 17.3% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 27 respondents disagree with the statement that they feel a sense of belonging to the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 14.6% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 11 respondents strongly disagree with the statement. This is equal to 5.9% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture.

This is represented in table 4.5.47 in the index.

The following chart contains all data for all respondents answer to this question and their levels of Internet culture.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
No	3	13	6	0	0
Slight	30	54	9	9	5
Int	51	79	34	17	5
Adv	40	75	32	27	11
All	124	221	81	53	21

Table 4.5.48

Respondents were then asked if they feel understood by the general Palestinian community. In general, of the 500 respondents, 38 respondents strongly agree that they are understood by the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 7.6% of the whole sample. 150 of them agree that they are understood by the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 30% of the whole sample. 147 of them stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 29.4% of the whole sample. 136 of them disagree that they are understood by the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 27.2% of the whole sample. 29 of them strongly disagree with the statement. This is equal to 5.8% of the whole sample.

This is displayed in table 4.5.49 in the index.

Of the 22 respondents with no Internet culture, none of them strongly agree that they are understood by the general Palestinian community. 11 respondents agree with the statement. This is equal to 50% of those with no Internet culture. 7 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 31.8% of those with no Internet culture. 4 respondents disagree that they are understood by the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 18.2% of those with no Internet culture. No respondents strongly disagree that they are understood by the general Palestinian community.

This can be seen in the given table in the index.

Of the 107 respondents with slight Internet culture, 9 of them strongly agree that they are understood by the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 8.4% of those with slight Internet culture. 38 respondents agree that they are understood by the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 35.5% of those with slight Internet culture. 30 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 28% of those with slight Internet culture. 23 respondents disagree with the statement. This is equal to 21.5% of those with slight Internet

culture. 7 respondents strongly disagree that they are understood by the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 6.5% of those with slight Internet culture.

This is portrayed in table 4.5.51 in the index.

Of the 186 respondents with an intermediate level of Internet culture, 16 of them strongly agree that they are understood by the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 8.6% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 49 respondents agree that they are understood by the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 26.3% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 63 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 33.9% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 51 respondents disagree that they are understood by the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 27.4% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 7 respondents strongly disagree that they are understood by the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 3.8% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture.

This is shown in the given table in the index.

Of the 185 respondents with an advanced level of Internet culture, 13 of them strongly agree that they are understood by the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 7% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 52 respondents agree that they are understood by the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 28.1% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 47 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 25.4% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 58 respondents disagree that they are understood by the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 31.4% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 15 respondents strongly disagree with the statement. This is equal to 8.1% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture.

This is represented in table 4.5.53 in the index.

The following chart contains all data for all respondents answer to this question and their levels of Internet culture.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
No	0	11	7	4	0
Slight	9	38	30	23	7
Int	16	49	63	51	7
Adv	13	52	47	58	15
All	38	150	147	136	29

Table 4.5.54

The following question asked respondents if they feel as though they belong to Palestinian culture. In general, of the 500 respondents, 89 respondents strongly agree that they belong to Palestinian culture. This is equal to 17.8% of the whole sample. 209 of them agree that they belong to Palestinian culture. This is equal to 41.8% of the whole sample. 119 of them stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 23.8% of the whole sample. 60 of them disagree that they belong to Palestinian culture. This is equal to 12% of the whole sample. 23 of them strongly disagree with the statement. This is equal to 4.6% of the whole sample.

This is displayed in table 4.5.55 in the index.

Of the 22 respondents with no Internet culture, 3 of them strongly agree that they belong to Palestinian culture. This is equal to 13.6% of those with no Internet culture. 11 respondents agree with the statement. This is equal to 50% of those with no Internet culture. 7 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 31.8% of those with no Internet culture. 1 respondent disagrees that they belong to Palestinian culture. This is equal to 4.5% of those with no Internet culture. No respondents strongly disagree that they belong to Palestinian culture.

This can be seen in the given table in the index.

Of the 107 respondents with slight Internet culture, 21 of them strongly agree that they belong to Palestinian culture. This is equal to 19.6% of those with slight Internet culture. 48 respondents agree that they belong to Palestinian culture. This is equal to 44.9% of those with slight Internet culture. 21 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 19.6% of those with slight Internet culture. 13 respondents disagree with the statement. This is equal to 12.1% of those with slight Internet culture. 4 respondents strongly disagree that they belong to Palestinian culture. This is equal to 3.7% of those with slight Internet culture.

This is portrayed in table 4.5.57 in the index.

Of the 186 respondents with an intermediate level of Internet culture, 35 of them strongly agree that they belong to Palestinian culture. This is equal to 18.8% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 84 respondents agree that they belong to Palestinian culture. This is equal to 45.2% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 37 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 19.9% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 23 respondents disagree that they belong to Palestinian culture. This is equal to 12.4% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 7 respondents strongly disagree that they belong to Palestinian culture. This is equal to 3.8% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture.

This is shown in the given table in the index.

Of the 185 respondents with an advanced level of Internet culture, 30 of them strongly agree that they belong to Palestinian culture. This is equal to 16.2% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 66 respondents agree that they belong to Palestinian culture. This is equal to 35.7% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 54 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 29.2% of those with an advanced level of Internet

culture. 23 respondents disagree that they belong to Palestinian culture. This is equal to 12.4% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 12 respondents strongly disagree with the statement. This is equal to 6.5% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture.

This is represented in table 4.5.59 in the index.

The following chart contains all data for all respondents answer to this question and their levels of Internet culture.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
No	3	11	7	1	0
Slight	21	48	21	13	4
Int	35	84	37	23	7
Adv	30	66	54	23	12
All	89	209	119	60	23

Table 4.5.60

Respondents were next asked if they feel a sense of belonging to the customs and traditions of the Palestinian community. Of the 500 respondents, 77 respondents strongly agree that they feel a sense of belonging to the customs and traditions of the Palestinian community. This is equal to 15.4% of the whole sample. 191 of them agree that they feel a sense of belonging to the customs and traditions of the Palestinian community. This is equal to 38.2% of the whole sample. 112 of them stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 22.4% of the whole sample. 81 of them disagree that they feel a sense of belonging to the customs and traditions of the Palestinian community. This is equal to 16.2% of the whole sample. 39 of them strongly disagree with the statement. This is equal to 7.8% of the whole sample.

This is displayed in table 4.5.61 in the index.

Each individual's level of Internet culture is going to be compared to their response in order to determine if this statement is related to their level of Internet culture.

Of the 22 respondents with no Internet culture, 2 of them strongly agree that they feel a sense of belonging to the customs and traditions of the Palestinian community. This is equal to 9.1% of those with no Internet culture. 14 respondents agree with the statement. This is equal to 63.6% of those with no Internet culture. 5 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 22.7% of those with no Internet culture. 1 respondent disagrees that they feel a sense of belonging to the customs and traditions of the Palestinian community. This is equal to 4.5% of those with no Internet culture. No respondents strongly disagree that they feel a sense of belonging to the customs and traditions of the Palestinian community.

This can be seen in the given table in the index.

Of the 107 respondents with slight Internet culture, 16 of them strongly agree that they feel a sense of belonging to the customs and traditions of the Palestinian community. This is equal to 15% of those with slight Internet culture. 48 respondents agree that they feel a sense of belonging to the customs and traditions of the Palestinian community. This is equal to 44.9% of those with slight Internet culture. 20 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 18.7% of those with slight Internet culture. 18 respondents disagree with the statement. This is equal to 16.8% of those with slight Internet culture. 5 respondents strongly disagree that they feel a sense of belonging to the customs and traditions of the Palestinian community. This is equal to 4.7% of those with slight Internet culture.

This is portrayed in table 4.5.63 in the index.

Of the 186 respondents with an intermediate level of Internet culture, 27 of them strongly agree that they feel a sense of belonging to the customs and traditions of the Palestinian community. This is equal to 14.5% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 73 respondents agree that they feel a sense of belonging to the customs and traditions of the

Palestinian community. This is equal to 39.2% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 44 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 23.7% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 30 respondents disagree that they feel a sense of belonging to the customs and traditions of the Palestinian community. This is equal to 16.1% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 12 respondents strongly disagree that they feel a sense of belonging to the customs and traditions of the Palestinian community. This is equal to 6.5% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture.

This is shown in the given table in the index.

Of the 185 respondents with an advanced level of Internet culture, 32 of them strongly agree that they feel a sense of belonging to the customs and traditions of the Palestinian community. This is equal to 17.3% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 56 respondents agree that they feel a sense of belonging to the customs and traditions of the Palestinian community. This is equal to 30.3% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 43 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 23.2% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 32 respondents disagree that they feel a sense of belonging to the customs and traditions of the Palestinian community. This is equal to 17.3% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 22 respondents strongly disagree with the statement. This is equal to 11.9% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture.

This is represented in table 4.5.65 in the index.

The following chart contains all data for all respondents answer to this question and their levels of Internet culture.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
No	2	14	5	1	0
Slight	16	48	20	18	5

Int	27	73	44	30	12
Adv	32	56	43	32	22
All	77	191	112	81	39

Table 4.5.66

Respondents were next asked if they think maybe Palestine is not where they belong socially and could live in another society better. In general, of the 500 respondents, 58 respondents strongly agree that they think maybe Palestine is not where they belong socially and could live in another society better. This is equal to 11.6% of the whole sample. 97 of them agree that they think maybe Palestine is not where they belong socially and could live in another society better. This is equal to 19.4% of the whole sample. 88 of them stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 17.6% of the whole sample. 177 of them disagree that they think maybe Palestine is not where they belong socially and could live in another society better. This is equal to 35.4% of the whole sample. 80 of them strongly disagree with the statement. This is equal to 16% of the whole sample.

This is displayed in table 4.5.67 in the index.

Of the 22 respondents with no Internet culture, no respondents strongly agree that they think maybe Palestine is not where they belong socially and could live in another society better. 5 respondents agree with the statement. This is equal to 22.7% of those with no Internet culture. 6 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 27.3% of those with no Internet culture. 6 respondents disagree that they think maybe Palestine is not where they belong socially and could live in another society better. This is equal to 27.3% of those with no Internet culture. 5 respondents strongly disagree that they think maybe Palestine is not where they belong socially and could live in another society better. This is equal to 22.7% of those with no Internet culture.

This can be seen in the given table in the index.

Of the 107 respondents with slight Internet culture, 9 of them strongly agree that they think maybe Palestine is not where they belong socially and could live in another society better. This is equal to 8.4% of those with slight Internet culture. 17 respondents agree that they think maybe Palestine is not where they belong socially and could live in another society better. This is equal to 15.9% of those with slight Internet culture. 13 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 12.1% of those with slight Internet culture. 47 respondents disagree with the statement. This is equal to 43.9% of those with slight Internet culture. 21 respondents strongly disagree that they think maybe Palestine is not where they belong socially and could live in another society better. This is equal to 19.6% of those with slight Internet culture.

This is portrayed in table 4.5.69 in the index.

Of the 186 respondents with an intermediate level of Internet culture, 24 of them strongly agree that they think maybe Palestine is not where they belong socially and could live in another society better. This is equal to 12.9% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 33 respondents agree that they think maybe Palestine is not where they belong socially and could live in another society better. This is equal to 17.7% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 32 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 17.2% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 70 respondents disagree that they think maybe Palestine is not where they belong socially and could live in another society better. This is equal to 37.6% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 27 respondents strongly disagree that they think maybe Palestine is not where they belong socially and could live in another society better. This is equal to 14.5% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture.

This is shown in the given table in the index.

Of the 185 respondents with an advanced level of Internet culture, 25 of them strongly agree that they think maybe Palestine is not where they belong socially and could live in another society better. This is equal to 13.5% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 42 respondents agree that they think maybe Palestine is not where they belong socially and could live in another society better. This is equal to 22.7% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 37 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 20% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 54 respondents disagree that they think maybe Palestine is not where they belong socially and could live in another society better. This is equal to 29.2% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 27 respondents strongly disagree with the statement. This is equal to 14.6% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture.

This is represented in table 4.5.71 in the index.

The following chart contains all data for all respondents answer to this question and their levels of Internet culture.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
No	0	5	6	6	5
Slight	9	17	13	47	21
Int	24	33	32	70	27
Adv	25	42	37	54	27
All	58	97	88	177	80

Table 4.5.72

Next, the term netizen was defined for the respondents. The following question asked if they believe the term describes them. In general, of the 500 respondents, 493 respondents responded to this question and 7 respondents did not leave any response. 128 respondents stated that they believe that they are a Netizen. This is equal to 25.7% of those who answered this question. 171 of them stated that the term Netizen may describe them. This is equal to 34.7% of

those who responded. 194 of them disagree with the belief that they are a Netizen. This is equal to 39.4% of those who left a response.

This is shown in table 4.5.73 in the index.

Of the 22 respondents with no Internet culture, 20 responded to this question. 1 of them stated that they believe the term Netizen describes them. This is equal to 5% of those with no Internet culture that left a response to this question. 6 respondents responded that they believe the term Netizen might describe them. This is equal to 30% of those with no Internet culture that responded to this question. 13 respondents stated that they believe the term Netizen does not describe them. This is equal to 65% of those with no Internet culture that responded to this question.

The table 4.5.74 in the index portrays this.

Of the 107 respondents with slight Internet culture, 106 responded to this question. 20 of them stated that they believe the term Netizen describes them. This is equal to 18.9% of those with slight Internet culture that responded to this question. 26 respondents responded that they believe the term Netizen might describe them. This is equal to 24.5% of those with slight Internet culture that left a response to this question. 60 respondents stated that they believe the term Netizen does not describe them. This is equal to 56.6% of those with slight Internet culture that responded to this question.

This is shown in the given table in the index.

Of the 186 respondents with an intermediate level of Internet culture, 182 responded to this question. 39 of them stated that they believe the term Netizen describes them. This is equal to 21.4% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture that left a response to this question. 72 respondents responded that they believe the term Netizen might describe them. This

is equal to 39.6% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture that responded to this question. 71 respondents stated that they believe the term Netizen does not describe them. This is equal to 39% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture that left a response to this question.

This can be seen in table 4.5.76 in the index.

Of the 185 respondents with an advanced level of Internet culture, all 185 responded to this question. 68 of them stated that they believe the term Netizen describes them. This is equal to 36.8% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 67 respondents responded that they believe the term Netizen might describe them. This is equal to 36.2% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 50 respondents stated that they believe the term Netizen does not describe them. This is equal to 27% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture.

This is portrayed in table 4.5.77 in the index.

The following chart contains all data for all respondents answer to this question and their levels of Internet culture.

	Yes	Maybe	No	No Response
No	1	6	13	2
Slight	20	26	60	1
Int	39	72	71	4
Adv	68	67	50	0
All	128	171	194	7

Table 4.5.78

Respondents were next asked if they had ever disagreed in their views with people because of their online actions. In general, of the 500 respondents, 35 respondents strongly agree that they have had differing views with people over their online actions. This is equal to 7% of the whole sample. 164 of them agree that they have had differing views with people over their

online actions. This is equal to 32.8% of the whole sample. 101 of them stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 20.2% of the whole sample. 163 of them disagree that they have had differing views with people over their online actions. This is equal to 32.6% of the whole sample. 37 of them strongly disagree with the statement. This is equal to 7.4% of the whole sample.

This is displayed in table 4.5.79 in the index.

Each individual's level of Internet culture is going to be compared to their response in order to determine if this statement is related to their level of Internet culture.

Of the 22 respondents with no Internet culture, none of them strongly agree that they have had differing views with people over their online actions. 7 respondents agree with the statement. This is equal to 31.8% of those with no Internet culture. 4 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 18.2% of those with no Internet culture. 8 respondents disagree that they have had differing views with people over their online actions. This is equal to 36.4% of those with no Internet culture. 3 respondents strongly disagree that they have had differing views with people over their online actions. This is equal to 13.6% of those with no Internet culture.

This can be seen in the given table in the index.

Of the 107 respondents with slight Internet culture, 5 of them strongly agree that they have had differing views with people over their online actions. This is equal to 4.7% of those with slight Internet culture. 31 respondents agree that they have had differing views with people over their online actions. This is equal to 29% of those with slight Internet culture. 22 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 20.5% of those with slight Internet culture. 43 respondents disagree with the statement. This is equal to 40.2% of those with

slight Internet culture. 6 respondents strongly disagree that they have had differing views with people over their online actions. This is equal to 5.6% of those with slight Internet culture.

This is portrayed in table 4.5.81 in the index.

Of the 186 respondents with an intermediate level of Internet culture, 12 of them strongly agree that they have had differing views with people over their online actions. This is equal to 6.5% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 49 respondents agree that they have had differing views with people over their online actions. This is equal to 26.3% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 34 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 18.3% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 71 respondents disagree that they have had differing views with people over their online actions. This is equal to 38.2% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 20 respondents strongly disagree that they have had differing views with people over their online actions. This is equal to 10.8% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture.

This is shown in the given table in the index.

Of the 185 respondents with an advanced level of Internet culture, 18 of them strongly agree that they have had differing views with people over their online actions. This is equal to 9.7% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 77 respondents agree that they have had differing views with people over their online actions. This is equal to 41.6% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 41 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 22.2% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 41 respondents disagree that they have had differing views with people over their online actions. This is equal to 22.2% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 8 respondents strongly disagree with the statement. This is equal to 4.3% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture.

This is represented in table 4.5.83 in the index.

The following chart contains all data for all respondents answer to this question and their levels of Internet culture.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
No	0	7	4	8	3
Slight	5	31	22	43	6
Int	12	49	34	71	20
Adv	18	77	41	41	8
All	35	164	101	163	37

Table 4.5.84

Respondents were then asked if they think that their online behaviors are unacceptable to the general Palestinian community. In general, of the 500 respondents, 71 of them agree that they think that their online behaviors are unacceptable to the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 14.2% of the whole sample. 89 of them stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 17.8% of the whole sample. 340 of them do not think that their online behaviors are unacceptable to the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 68% of the whole sample.

This is displayed in table 4.5.85 in the index.

Of the 22 respondents with no Internet culture, 1 of them stated that they think that their online behaviors are unacceptable to the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 4.5% of those with no Internet culture. 2 respondents stated that they think that their online behaviors might be unacceptable to the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 9.1% of those with no Internet culture. 19 respondents stated that they do not think that their online behaviors are unacceptable to the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 86.4% of those with no Internet culture.

This can be seen in table 4.5.86 in the index.

Of the 107 respondents with slight Internet culture, 12 of them stated that they think that their online behaviors are unacceptable to the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 11.2% of those with slight Internet culture. 10 respondents stated that they think that their online behaviors might be unacceptable to the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 9.3% of those with slight Internet culture. 85 respondents stated that they do not think that their online behaviors are unacceptable to the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 79.4% of those with slight Internet culture.

This is shown in table 4.5.87 in the index.

Of the 186 respondents with an intermediate level of Internet culture, 18 of them stated that they think that their online behaviors are unacceptable to the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 9.7% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 31 respondents stated that they think that their online behaviors might be unacceptable to the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 16.7% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 137 respondents stated that they do not think that their online behaviors are unacceptable to the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 73.7% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture.

This is represented in table 4.5.88 in the index.

Of the 185 respondents with an advanced level of Internet culture, 40 of them stated that they think that their online behaviors are unacceptable to the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 21.6% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 46 respondents stated that they think that their online behaviors might be unacceptable to the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 24.9% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 99 respondents stated that they do not think that their online behaviors are unacceptable to the

general Palestinian community. This is equal to 53.5% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture.

This is portrayed in table 4.5.89 in the index.

The following chart contains all data for all respondents answer to this question and their levels of Internet culture.

	Yes	Maybe	No
No	1	2	19
Slight	12	10	85
Int	18	31	137
Adv	40	46	99
All	71	89	340

Table 4.5.90

Respondents were asked if they believed that their views are different than those of the general Palestinian society. In general, of the 500 respondents, 42 respondents strongly agree that their views are different from those of the general Palestinian society. This is equal to 8.4% of the whole sample. 158 of them agree that their views are different from those of the general Palestinian society. This is equal to 31.6% of the whole sample. 160 of them stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 32% of the whole sample. 125 of them disagree that their views are different from those of the general Palestinian society. This is equal to 25% of the whole sample. 15 of them strongly disagree with the statement. This is equal to 3% of the whole sample.

This is displayed in table 4.5.91 in the index.

Of the 22 respondents with no Internet culture, 1 of them strongly agree that their views are different from those of the general Palestinian society. This is equal to 4.5% of those with no Internet culture. 6 respondents agree with the statement. This is equal to 27.3% of those with no

Internet culture. 7 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 31.8% of those with no Internet culture. 7 respondents disagree that their views are different from those of the general Palestinian society. This is equal to 31.8% of those with no Internet culture. 1 respondent strongly disagrees that their views are different from those of the general Palestinian society. This is equal to 4.5% of those with no Internet culture.

This can be seen in the given table in the index.

Of the 107 respondents with slight Internet culture, 10 of them strongly agree that their views are different from those of the general Palestinian society. This is equal to 9.3% of those with slight Internet culture. 29 respondents agree that their views are different from those of the general Palestinian society. This is equal to 27.1% of those with slight Internet culture. 39 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 36.4% of those with slight Internet culture. 28 respondents disagree with the statement. This is equal to 26.2% of those with slight Internet culture. 1 respondent strongly disagrees that their views are different from those of the general Palestinian society. This is equal to 9.3% of those with slight Internet culture.

This is portrayed in table 4.5.93 in the index.

Of the 186 respondents with an intermediate level of Internet culture, 9 of them strongly agree that their views are different from those of the general Palestinian society. This is equal to 4.8% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 55 respondents agree that their views are different from those of the general Palestinian society. This is equal to 29.6% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 67 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 36% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 48 respondents disagree that their views are different from those of the general Palestinian society. This is equal to 25.8% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 7 respondents

strongly disagree that their views are different from those of the general Palestinian society. This is equal to 3.8% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture.

This is shown in the given table in the index.

Of the 185 respondents with an advanced level of Internet culture, 22 of them strongly agree that their views are different from those of the general Palestinian society. This is equal to 11.9% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 68 respondents agree that their views are different from those of the general Palestinian society. This is equal to 36.8% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 47 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 25.4% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 42 respondents disagree that their views are different from those of the general Palestinian society. This is equal to 22.7% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 6 respondents strongly disagree with the statement. This is equal to 3.2% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture.

This is represented in table 4.5.95 in the index.

The following chart contains all data for all respondents answer to this question and their levels of Internet culture.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
No	1	6	7	7	1
Slight	10	29	39	28	1
Int	9	55	67	48	7
Adv	22	68	47	42	6
All	42	158	160	125	15

Table 4.5.96

Respondents were then asked if they think that their views are different because of their Internet uses and amount of time they spend online. In general, of the 500 respondents, only 26 of them agree that they think that their views are different because of their Internet uses and

amount of time they spend online. This is equal to 5.2% of the whole sample. 74 of them stated that this may be true. This is equal to 14.8% of the whole sample. 400 of them do not agree that their views are different because of their Internet uses and amount of time they spend online. This is equal to 80% of the whole sample.

This is displayed in table 4.5.97 in the index.

Of the 22 respondents with no Internet culture, none of them believe their views are different because of their Internet uses and amount of time they spend online. 1 respondent stated that their views might be different because of their Internet uses and amount of time they spend online. This is equal to 4.5% of those with no Internet culture. 21 respondents stated that their views are not different because of their Internet uses and amount of time they spend online. This is equal to 95.5% of those with no Internet culture.

This can be seen in table 4.5.98 in the index.

Of the 107 respondents with slight Internet culture, 5 of them their views are different because of their Internet uses and amount of time they spend online. This is equal to 4.7% of those with slight Internet culture. 12 respondents stated that their views might be different because of their Internet uses and amount of time they spend online. This is equal to 11.2% of those with slight Internet culture. 90 respondents stated that their views are not different because of their Internet uses and amount of time they spend online. This is equal to 84.1% of those with slight Internet culture.

This is shown in table 4.5.99 in the index.

Of the 186 respondents with an intermediate level of Internet culture, 7 of them responded that they believe their views are different because of their Internet uses and amount of time they spend online. This is equal to 3.8% of those with an intermediate level of Internet

culture. 25 respondents stated that their views might be different because of their Internet uses and amount of time they spend online. This is equal to 13.4% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 154 respondents stated that their views are not different because of their Internet uses and amount of time they spend online. This is equal to 82.8% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture.

This is represented in table 4.5.100 in the index.

Of the 185 respondents with an advanced level of Internet culture, 14 of them agree their views are different because of their Internet uses and amount of time they spend online. This is equal to 7.5% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 36 respondents stated that they think that their views might be different because of their Internet uses and amount of time they spend online. This is equal to 19.5% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 135 respondents stated that their views are not different because of their Internet uses and amount of time they spend online. This is equal to 73% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture.

This is portrayed in table 4.5.101 in the index.

The following chart contains all data for all respondents answer to this question and their levels of Internet culture.

	Yes	Maybe	No
No	0	1	21
Slight	5	12	90
Int	7	25	154
Adv	14	36	135
All	26	74	400

Table 4.5.102

The next question asked respondents to describe in what ways are their views different from the general Palestinian community. 63 respondents left a response to this question as

responding to this question was optional. The majority of those who responded to this question stated that the main difference in views that they faced was the fact that they gave less or no value to customs and traditions than the general Palestinian community. Several respondents stated that the major difference they felt was that they are not understood like others. Some stated differences in styles that they have such as different music and clothing styles than the general community. A few respondents described their differing views in regards to marriage and marriage traditions in Palestine. Some of these differences are in regards to the traditions during the wedding festivities. Another difference is that some respondents do not accept child marriage or the traditional views of a woman's role in marriage. Many respondents left remarks about how their views of women differ from the rest of Palestinian society, such as some people not accepting women posting their pictures online. The last major response left by respondents is related to the differing way the respondents view the world and other cultures. The respondents stated that they feel those around them from the general community are narrow-minded and would often not accept different views or individuals from different cultures and their different cultural views- whereas the respondent is able to accept these differences in cultures when meeting individuals from other cultures.

Respondents were next asked who do these differing views usually clash with. This question received 78 responses as responding to this question was optional. There were 3 answers that were repeated often. These answers are relatives, family, and friends/peers. The majority of respondents who responded to this question stated that they often have clashes with their relatives and more-so-often than with their family or friends. A fair share of respondents stated that they have disputes with their family often due to having different views. Several respondents stated that they have different views than their friends or peers at work or school or

university. One female respondent described how she has clashes with many males due to their differing views on the role of women in life, their place in society, and their role in marriage. Another female respondent described how she had an opposite problem and often clashed with fellow women with views similar to the males the other respondent described. Some respondents stated that they had issues due to having different views with everyone.

The following question asked respondents if they believe that their life and actions on the Internet may cause or has caused conflict between them and the general Palestinian community. In general, of the 500 respondents, 18 respondents strongly agree that this true. This is equal to 3.6% of the whole sample. 84 of them agree that this may have been or has been a cause of conflict for them. This is equal to 16.8% of the whole sample. 104 of them stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 20.8% of the whole sample. 223 of them disagree that they believe that their life and actions on the Internet may cause or has caused conflict between them and the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 44.6% of the whole sample. 71 of them strongly disagree with the statement. This is equal to 14.2% of the whole sample.

This is displayed in table 4.5.103 in the index.

Of the 22 respondents with no Internet culture, none of them strongly agree that they believe that their life and actions on the Internet may cause or has caused conflict between them and the general Palestinian community. 5 respondents agree with the statement. This is equal to 22.7% of those with no Internet culture. 5 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 22.7% of those with no Internet culture. 8 respondents disagree that this has been a cause or may have been a cause of conflict for them. This is equal to 36.4% of those with no Internet culture. 4 respondents strongly disagree that they believe that their life and actions on

the Internet may cause or has caused conflict between them and the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 18.2% of those with no Internet culture.

This can be seen in the given table in the index.

Of the 107 respondents with slight Internet culture, 4 of them strongly agree that they believe that their life and actions on the Internet may cause or has caused conflict between them and the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 3.7% of those with slight Internet culture. 11 respondents agree that this has been or may have been a cause of conflict for them. This is equal to 10.3% of those with slight Internet culture. 17 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 15.9% of those with slight Internet culture. 59 respondents disagree with the statement. This is equal to 55.1% of those with slight Internet culture. 16 respondents strongly disagree that they believe that their life and actions on the Internet may cause or has caused conflict between them and the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 15% of those with slight Internet culture.

This is portrayed in table 4.5.105 in the index.

Of the 186 respondents with an intermediate level of Internet culture, 3 of them strongly agree that they believe that their life and actions on the Internet may cause or has caused conflict between them and the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 1.6% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 27 respondents agree that they believe that their life and actions on the Internet may cause or has caused conflict between them and the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 14.5% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 37 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 19.9% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 86 respondents disagree that this is true. This is equal to 46.2% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 33 respondents strongly

disagree that they believe that their life and actions on the Internet may cause or has caused conflict between them and the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 17.7% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture.

This is shown in the given table in the index.

Of the 185 respondents with an advanced level of Internet culture, 11 of them strongly agree that they believe that their life and actions on the Internet may cause or has caused conflict between them and the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 5.9% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 41 respondents agree that this statement applies to them. This is equal to 22.2% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 45 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 24.3% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 70 respondents disagree that they believe that their life and actions on the Internet may cause or has caused conflict between them and the general Palestinian community. This is equal to 37.8% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 18 respondents strongly disagree with the statement. This is equal to 9.7% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture.

This is represented in table 4.5.107 in the index.

The following chart contains all data for all respondents answer to this question and their levels of Internet culture.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
No	0	5	5	8	4
Slight	4	11	17	59	16
Int	3	27	37	86	33
Adv	11	41	45	70	18
All	18	84	104	223	71

Table 4.5.108

The next question asked respondents if they believe that their life and actions on the Internet may cause or has caused conflict between them and their family. In general, of the 500 respondents, 27 respondents strongly agree that this true. This is equal to 5.4% of the whole sample. 95 of them agree that this may have been or has been a cause of conflict for them. This is equal to 19% of the whole sample. 103 of them stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 20.6% of the whole sample. 200 of them disagree that they believe that their life and actions on the Internet may cause or has caused conflict between them and their family. This is equal to 40% of the whole sample. 75 of them strongly disagree with the statement. This is equal to 15% of the whole sample.

This is displayed in table 4.5.109 in the index.

Of the 22 respondents with no Internet culture, 1 of them strongly agrees that they believe that their life and actions on the Internet may cause or has caused conflict between them and their family. This is equal to 4.5% of those with no Internet culture. 3 respondents agree with the statement. This is equal to 13.6% of those with no Internet culture. 7 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 31.8% of those with no Internet culture. 8 respondents disagree that this has been a cause or may have been a cause of conflict for them. This is equal to 36.4% of those with no Internet culture. 3 respondents strongly disagree that they believe that their life and actions on the Internet may cause or has caused conflict between them and their family. This is equal to 13.6% of those with no Internet culture.

This can be seen in the given table in the index.

Of the 107 respondents with slight Internet culture, 4 of them strongly agree that they believe that their life and actions on the Internet may cause or has caused conflict between them and their family. This is equal to 3.7% of those with slight Internet culture. 18 respondents agree

that this has been or may have been a cause of conflict for them. This is equal to 16.8% of those with slight Internet culture. 19 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 17.8% of those with slight Internet culture. 47 respondents disagree with the statement. This is equal to 43.9% of those with slight Internet culture. 19 respondents strongly disagree that they believe that their life and actions on the Internet may cause or has caused conflict between them and their family. This is equal to 17.8% of those with slight Internet culture.

This is portrayed in table 4.5.111 in the index.

Of the 186 respondents with an intermediate level of Internet culture, 8 of them strongly agree that they believe that their life and actions on the Internet may cause or has caused conflict between them and their family. This is equal to 4.3% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 30 respondents agree that they believe that their life and actions on the Internet may cause or has caused conflict between them and their family. This is equal to 16.1% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 39 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 21% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 79 respondents disagree that this is true. This is equal to 42.5% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 30 respondents strongly disagree that they believe that their life and actions on the Internet may cause or has caused conflict between them and their family. This is equal to 16.1% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture.

This is shown in the given table in the index.

Of the 185 respondents with an advanced level of Internet culture, 14 of them strongly agree that they believe that their life and actions on the Internet may cause or has caused conflict between them and their family. This is equal to 7.6% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 44 respondents agree that this statement applies to them. This is equal to 23.8% of those

with an advanced level of Internet culture. 38 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 20.5% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 66 respondents disagree that they believe that their life and actions on the Internet may cause or has caused conflict between them and their family. This is equal to 35.7% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 23 respondents strongly disagree with the statement. This is equal to 12.4% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture.

This is represented in table 4.5.113 in the index.

The following chart contains all data for all respondents answer to this question and their levels of Internet culture.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
No	1	3	7	8	3
Slight	4	18	19	47	19
Int	8	30	39	79	30
Adv	14	44	38	66	23
All	27	95	103	200	75

Table 4.5.114

The following question asked respondents if they believe that their life and actions on the Internet may cause or has caused conflict between them and their friends and acquaintances who are not as active online. In general, of the 500 respondents, 16 respondents strongly agree that this true. This is equal to 3.2% of the whole sample. 85 of them agree that this may have been or has been a cause of conflict for them. This is equal to 17% of the whole sample. 92 of them stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 18.4% of the whole sample. 232 of them disagree that they believe that their life and actions on the Internet may cause or has caused conflict between them and their friends and acquaintances who are not as active online. This is

equal to 46.4% of the whole sample. 75 of them strongly disagree with the statement. This is equal to 15% of the whole sample.

This is displayed in table 4.5.115 in the index.

Of the 22 respondents with no Internet culture, none of them strongly agree that their life and actions on the Internet may cause or has caused conflict between them and their friends and acquaintances who are not as active online. 3 respondents agree with the statement. This is equal to 13.6% of those with no Internet culture. 4 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 18.2% of those with no Internet culture. 12 respondents disagree that this has been a cause or may have been a cause of conflict for them. This is equal to 54.5% of those with no Internet culture. 3 respondents strongly disagree that they believe that their life and actions on the Internet may cause or has caused conflict between them and their friends and acquaintances who are not as active online. This is equal to 13.6% of those with no Internet culture.

This can be seen in the given table in the index.

Of the 107 respondents with slight Internet culture, 3 of them strongly agree that their life and actions on the Internet may cause or has caused conflict between them and their friends and acquaintances who are not as active online. This is equal to 2.8% of those with slight Internet culture. 10 respondents agree that this has been or may have been a cause of conflict for them. This is equal to 9.3% of those with slight Internet culture. 22 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 20.6% of those with slight Internet culture. 56 respondents disagree with the statement. This is equal to 52.3% of those with slight Internet culture. 16 respondents strongly disagree that they believe that their life and actions on the Internet may cause or has caused conflict between them and their friends and acquaintances who are not as active online. This is equal to 15% of those with slight Internet culture.

This is portrayed in table 4.5.117 in the index.

Of the 186 respondents with an intermediate level of Internet culture, 6 of them strongly agree that they believe that their life and actions on the Internet may cause or has caused conflict between them and their friends and acquaintances who are not as active online. This is equal to 3.2% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 28 respondents agree that their life and actions on the Internet may cause or has caused conflict between them and their friends and acquaintances who are not as active online. This is equal to 15% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 30 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 16.1% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 88 respondents disagree that this is true. This is equal to 47.3% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 34 respondents strongly disagree that their life and actions on the Internet may cause or has caused conflict between them and their friends and acquaintances who are not as active online. This is equal to 18.3% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture.

This is shown in the given table in the index.

Of the 185 respondents with an advanced level of Internet culture, 7 of them strongly agree that they believe that their life and actions on the Internet may cause or has caused conflict between them and their friends and acquaintances who are not as active online. This is equal to 3.8% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 44 respondents agree that this statement applies to them. This is equal to 23.8% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 36 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 19.5% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 76 respondents disagree that they believe that their life and actions on the Internet may cause or has caused conflict between them and their friends and acquaintances who are not as active online. This is equal to 41.1% of those with an advanced

level of Internet culture. 22 respondents strongly disagree with the statement. This is equal to 11.9% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture.

This is represented in table 4.5.119 in the index.

The following chart contains all data for all respondents answer to this question and their levels of Internet culture.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
No	0	3	4	12	3
Slight	3	10	22	56	16
Int	6	28	30	88	34
Adv	7	44	36	76	22
All	16	85	92	232	75

Table 4.5.120

Respondents were next asked if they have ever been called “open-minded” by a fellow Palestinian. Of the 500 respondents, 178 respondents have been called so. This is equal to 35.6% of the whole sample. 322 of the respondents stated that they have not been called “open-minded”. This is equal to 64.4% of the whole sample.

This is portrayed in table 4.5.121 in the index.

Of the 22 respondents with no Internet culture, 5 have been called “open-minded” by a fellow Palestinian. This is equal to 22.7% of those with no Internet culture. 17 respondents have not been called so. This is equal to 77.3% of those with no Internet culture.

This is shown in table 4.5.122 in the index.

Of the 107 respondents with slight Internet culture, 41 of them have been called “open-minded” by a fellow Palestinian. This is equal to 38.3% of those with slight Internet culture. 66 respondents have never been. This is equal to 61.7% of those with slight Internet culture.

This can be seen in table 4.5.123 in the index.

Of the 186 respondents with an intermediate level of Internet culture, 49 have been called “open-minded” by a fellow Palestinian. This is equal to 26.3% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 137 respondents have not been called so. This is equal to 73.7% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture.

This is portrayed in table 4.5.124 in the index.

Of the 185 respondents with an advanced level of Internet culture, 83 of them have been called “open-minded” by a fellow Palestinian. This is equal to 44.9% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 102 respondents have not been. This is equal to 55.1% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture.

This is represented in table 4.5.125 in the index.

The following chart contains all data for all respondents answer to this question and their levels of Internet culture.

	Yes	No
No	5	17
Slight	41	66
Int	49	137
Adv	83	102
All	178	322

Table 4.5.126

Respondents were next asked if they believe they are viewed as “open-minded” by fellow Palestinians due to their time on the Internet. Of the 500 respondents, 188 respondents believe this is true. This is equal to 37.6% of the whole sample. 312 of the respondents stated that they do not believe this is true. This is equal to 62.4% of the whole sample.

This is portrayed in table 4.5.127 in the index.

Of the 22 respondents with no Internet culture, 6 believe they are viewed as “open-minded” by fellow Palestinians due to their time on the Internet. This is equal to 27.3% of those with no Internet culture. 16 respondents do not believe so. This is equal to 72.7% of those with no Internet culture.

This is shown in table 4.5.128 in the index.

Of the 107 respondents with slight Internet culture, 34 of them believe they are viewed as “open-minded” by fellow Palestinians due to their time on the Internet. This is equal to 31.8% of those with slight Internet culture. 73 do not believe so. This is equal to 68.2% of those with slight Internet culture.

This can be seen in table 4.5.129 in the index.

Of the 186 respondents with an intermediate level of Internet culture, 54 respondents believe they are viewed as “open-minded” by fellow Palestinians due to their time on the Internet. This is equal to 29% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 132 respondents do not believe so. This is equal to 71% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture.

This is portrayed in table 4.5.130 in the index.

Of the 185 respondents with an advanced level of Internet culture, 94 believe they are viewed as “open-minded” by fellow Palestinians due to their time on the Internet. This is equal to 50.8% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 91 respondents do not believe so. This is equal to 49.2% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture.

This is represented in table 4.5.131 in the index.

The following chart contains all data for all respondents answer to this question and their levels of Internet culture.

	Yes	No
No	6	16
Slight	34	73
Int	54	132
Adv	94	91
All	188	312

Table 4.5.132

The following questions asked respondents if they have ever been called “dumb” or “stupid” by a fellow Palestinian due to their Internet behaviors, or if their Internet activities have been called so. Of the 500 respondents, 244 respondents have been told so. This is equal to 44.8% of the whole sample. 256 of the respondents stated that they have not been told so. This is equal to 51.2% of the whole sample.

This is portrayed in table 4.5.133 in the index.

Of the 22 respondents with no Internet culture, 7 have been told so by a fellow Palestinian. This is equal to 31.8% of those with no Internet culture. 15 respondents have not been told so. This is equal to 68.2% of those with no Internet culture.

This is shown in table 4.5.134 in the index.

Of the 107 respondents with slight Internet culture, 37 of them have been told so by a fellow Palestinian. This is equal to 34.6% of those with slight Internet culture. 70 respondents have never been told so. This is equal to 65.4% of those with slight Internet culture.

This can be seen in table 4.5.135 in the index.

Of the 186 respondents with an intermediate level of Internet culture, 84 have been told so. This is equal to 45.2% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 102 respondents have not been told so. This is equal to 54.8% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture.

This is portrayed in table 4.5.136 in the index.

Of the 185 respondents with an advanced level of Internet culture, 116 of them have been told so. This is equal to 62.7% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 69 respondents have not been told so. This is equal to 37.3% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture.

This is represented in table 4.5.137 in the index.

The following chart contains all data for all respondents answer to this question and their levels of Internet culture.

	Yes	No
No	7	15
Slight	37	70
Int	84	102
Adv	116	69
All	244	256

Table 4.5.138

Respondents were then asked if they believe that the individuals that they have met online love them more than people offline. In general, of the 500 respondents, 36 respondents strongly agree that the people they have met online love them more than people they have met offline. This is equal to 7.2% of the whole sample. 74 of them agree that the people they have met online love them more than people they have met offline. This is equal to 14.8% of the whole sample. 151 of them stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 30.2% of the whole sample. 181 of them disagree that the people they have met online love them more than people they have met offline. This is equal to 36.2% of the whole sample. 58 of them strongly disagree with the statement. This is equal to 11.6% of the whole sample.

This is displayed in table 4.5.139 in the index.

Each individual's level of Internet culture is going to be compared to their response in order to determine if this statement is related to their level of Internet culture.

Of the 22 respondents with no Internet culture, none of them strongly agree that the people they have met online love them more than people they have met offline. 5 respondents agree with the statement. This is equal to 22.7% of those with no Internet culture. 6 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 27.3% of those with no Internet culture. 8 respondents disagree that the people they have met online love them more than people they have met offline. This is equal to 36.4% of those with no Internet culture. 3 respondents strongly disagree that the people they have met online love them more than people they have met offline. This is equal to 13.6% of those with no Internet culture.

This can be seen in the given table in the index.

Of the 107 respondents with slight Internet culture, 3 of them strongly agree that the people they have met online love them more than people they have met offline. This is equal to 2.8% of those with slight Internet culture. 17 respondents agree that the people they have met online love them more than people they have met offline. This is equal to 15.9% of those with slight Internet culture. 30 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 28% of those with slight Internet culture. 40 respondents disagree with the statement. This is equal to 37.4% of those with slight Internet culture. 17 respondents strongly disagree that the people they have met online love them more than people they have met offline. This is equal to 15.9% of those with slight Internet culture.

This is portrayed in table 4.5.141 in the index.

Of the 186 respondents with an intermediate level of Internet culture, 11 of them strongly agree that the people they have met online love them more than people they have met offline.

This is equal to 5.9% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 19 respondents agree that the people they have met online love them more than people they have met offline. This is equal to 10.2% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 59 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 31.7% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 72 respondents disagree that the people they have met online love them more than people they have met offline. This is equal to 38.7% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 25 respondents strongly disagree that the people they have met online love them more than people they have met offline. This is equal to 13.4% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture.

This is shown in the given table in the index.

Of the 185 respondents with an advanced level of Internet culture, 22 of them strongly agree that the people they have met online love them more than people they have met offline. This is equal to 11.9% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 33 respondents agree that the people they have met online love them more than people they have met offline. This is equal to 17.8% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 56 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 30.3% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 61 respondents disagree that the people they have met online love them more than people they have met offline. This is equal to 33% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 13 respondents strongly disagree with the statement. This is equal to 7% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture.

This is represented in table 4.5.143 in the index.

The following chart contains all data for all respondents answer to this question and their levels of Internet culture.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
No	0	5	6	8	3
Slight	3	17	30	40	17
Int	11	19	59	72	25
Adv	22	33	56	61	13
All	36	74	151	181	58

Table 4.5.144

The following question asked respondents if they believe that their life on the Internet has affected their life decisions. In general, of the 500 respondents, 85 respondents strongly agree that their life on the Internet has affected their life decisions. This is equal to 17% of the whole sample. 189 of them agree that their life on the Internet has affected their life decisions. This is equal to 37.8% of the whole sample. 125 of them stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 25% of the whole sample. 81 of them disagree that their life on the Internet has affected their life decisions. This is equal to 16.2% of the whole sample. 20 of them strongly disagree with the statement. This is equal to 4% of the whole sample.

This is displayed in table 4.5.145 in the index.

Each individual's level of Internet culture is going to be compared to their response in order to determine if this statement is related to their level of Internet culture.

Of the 22 respondents with no Internet culture, 2 of them strongly agree that their life on the Internet has affected their life decisions. This is equal to 9.1% of those with no Internet culture. 6 respondents agree with the statement. This is equal to 27.3% of those with no Internet culture. 5 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 22.7% of those with no Internet culture. 7 respondents disagree that their life on the Internet has affected their life decisions. This is equal to 31.8% of those with no Internet culture. 2 respondents strongly disagree that their life on the Internet has affected their life decisions. This is equal to 9.1% of those with no Internet culture.

This can be seen in the given table in the index.

Of the 107 respondents with slight Internet culture, 8 of them strongly agree that their life on the Internet has affected their life decisions. This is equal to 7.5% of those with slight Internet culture. 39 respondents agree that their life on the Internet has affected their life decisions. This is equal to 36.4% of those with slight Internet culture. 34 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 31.8% of those with slight Internet culture. 19 respondents disagree with the statement. This is equal to 17.8% of those with slight Internet culture. 7 respondents strongly disagree that their life on the Internet has affected their life decisions. This is equal to 6.5% of those with slight Internet culture.

This is portrayed in table 4.5.147 in the index.

Of the 186 respondents with an intermediate level of Internet culture, 29 of them strongly agree that their life on the Internet has affected their life decisions. This is equal to 15.6% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 72 respondents agree that their life on the Internet has affected their life decisions. This is equal to 38.7% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 48 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 25.8% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 29 respondents disagree that their life on the Internet has affected their life decisions. This is equal to 15.6% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 8 respondents strongly disagree that their life on the Internet has affected their life decisions. This is equal to 4.3% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture.

This is shown in the given table in the index.

Of the 185 respondents with an advanced level of Internet culture, 46 of them strongly agree that their life on the Internet has affected their life decisions. This is equal to 24.9% of

those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 72 respondents agree that their life on the Internet has affected their life decisions. This is equal to 38.9% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 38 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 20.5% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 26 respondents disagree that their life on the Internet has affected their life decisions. This is equal to 14.1% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 3 respondents strongly disagree with the statement. This is equal to 1.6% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture.

This is represented in table 4.5.149 in the index.

The following chart contains all data for all respondents answer to this question and their levels of Internet culture.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
No	2	6	5	7	2
Slight	8	39	34	19	7
Int	29	72	48	29	8
Adv	46	72	38	26	3
All	85	189	125	81	20

Table 4.5.150

Respondents were then asked if they believe that the individuals whom they met on the Internet have affected their life and their life decisions. Of the 500 respondents, 54 respondents strongly agree that the people they met on the Internet have affected their life and their life decisions. This is equal to 10.8% of the whole sample. 119 of them agree that the people they met on the Internet have affected their life and their life decisions. This is equal to 23.8% of the whole sample. 130 of them stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 26% of the whole sample. 153 of them disagree that the people they met on the Internet have affected their

life and their life decisions. This is equal to 30.6% of the whole sample. 44 of them strongly disagree with the statement. This is equal to 8.8% of the whole sample.

This is displayed in table 4.5.151 in the index.

Of the 22 respondents with no Internet culture, none of them strongly agree that the people they met on the Internet have affected their life and their life decisions. 4 respondents agree with the statement. This is equal to 18.2% of those with no Internet culture. 7 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 31.8% of those with no Internet culture. 9 respondents disagree that the people they met on the Internet have affected their life and their life decisions. This is equal to 40.9% of those with no Internet culture. 2 respondents strongly disagree that the people they met on the Internet have affected their life and their life decisions. This is equal to 9.1% of those with no Internet culture.

This can be seen in the given table in the index.

Of the 107 respondents with slight Internet culture, 5 of them strongly agree that the people they met on the Internet have affected their life and their life decisions. This is equal to 4.7% of those with slight Internet culture. 24 respondents agree that the people they met on the Internet have affected their life and their life decisions. This is equal to 22.4% of those with slight Internet culture. 25 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 23.4% of those with slight Internet culture. 42 respondents disagree with the statement. This is equal to 39.3% of those with slight Internet culture. 11 respondents strongly disagree that the people they met on the Internet have affected their life and their life decisions. This is equal to 10.3% of those with slight Internet culture.

This is portrayed in table 4.5.153 in the index.

Of the 186 respondents with an intermediate level of Internet culture, 18 of them strongly agree that the people they met on the Internet have affected their life and their life decisions. This is equal to 9.7% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 43 respondents agree that the people they met on the Internet have affected their life and their life decisions. This is equal to 23.1% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 50 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 26.9% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 55 respondents disagree that the people they met on the Internet have affected their life and their life decisions. This is equal to 29.6% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 20 respondents strongly disagree that the people they met on the Internet have affected their life and their life decisions. This is equal to 10.8% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture.

This is shown in the given table in the index.

Of the 185 respondents with an advanced level of Internet culture, 31 of them strongly agree that the people they met on the Internet have affected their life and their life decisions. This is equal to 16.8% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 48 respondents agree that the people they met on the Internet have affected their life and their life decisions. This is equal to 25.9% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 48 respondents stated that they are neutral to the belief. This is equal to 25.9% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 47 respondents disagree that the people they met on the Internet have affected their life and their life decisions. This is equal to 25.4% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 11 respondents strongly disagree with the statement. This is equal to 5.9% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture.

This is represented in table 4.5.155 in the index.

The following chart contains all data for all respondents answer to this question and their levels of Internet culture.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
No	0	4	7	9	2
Slight	5	24	25	42	11
Int	18	43	50	55	20
Adv	31	48	48	47	11
All	54	119	130	153	44

Table 4.5.156

The following question asked respondents how those they met online affected their life. This question received 104 responses as responding to this question was optional. Responses to this question indicated that the effects were both negative and positive on the respondents. Some responses were neutral and stated that those that they met online made no or little impact on their life. However, a handful of responses stated that the people the respondent met online had a positive impact on their life. Of the positive impacts that were stated by several respondents were educational impacts. Several respondents stated that those that they met online helped them expand their cultural knowledge, helped them learn other languages, helped them become more socially aware, they changed their ways of thinking, or online friends educated them through sharing their life experiences. One respondent stated that their friends that they met online helped them become more religious and learn more about their religion. Many respondents who stated that they were positively affected by those whom they met online stated that they received emotional support from their online friends and acquaintances. These respondents claimed that they felt that their online friends and acquaintances supported them and cared for them more than those that they know offline. A respondent went as far as to say that it felt like they are their true friends. Some responses stated that their online friends acted as a source of emotional support

and therapy for them and cured their feelings of depression and loneliness in life. One respondent stated that they met their spouse online and that they view this as a positive thing that happened in their life thanks to the Internet.

However, there were also negative responses as to how respondents' lives were affected by those they met online. The number of respondents who claimed that they were negatively affected by those they met online are less than those who responded that they were positively affected. Respondents who stated this claimed that they were often left with issues of anxiety and stress and that they had been bullied and harassed online.

Respondents were next asked if their parents and family know their Internet activities. Of the 500 respondents, 205 of them stated that their parents and family know all of their Internet activities. This is equal to 41% of the sample. 208 respondents responded that their parents and family do not know all of their Internet activities. This is equal to 41.6% of the whole sample. 87 respondents responded that their parents and family do not know their Internet activities. This is equal to 17.4% of the whole sample.

This is displayed in table 4.5.157 in the index.

Of the 22 respondents with no Internet culture, 13 of them stated that their parents and family know all of their Internet activities. This is equal to 59.1% of those with no Internet culture. 7 respondents responded that their parents and family do not know all of their Internet activities. This is equal to 31.8% of those with no Internet culture. 2 respondents responded that their parents and family do not know their Internet activities. This is equal to 9.1% of those with no Internet culture.

This is shown in table 4.5.158 in the index.

Of the 107 respondents with slight Internet culture, 56 of them stated that their parents and family know their Internet activities. This is equal to 52.3% of those with slight Internet culture. 35 respondents responded that their parents and family do not know all of their Internet activities. This is equal to 32.7% of those with slight Internet culture. 16 respondents responded that their parents and family do not know their Internet activities. This is equal to 15% of those with slight Internet culture.

This can be seen in table 4.5.159 in the index.

Of the 186 respondents with an intermediate level of Internet culture, 73 of them stated that their parents and family know their Internet activities. This is equal to 39.2% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 86 respondents responded that their parents and family do not know all of their Internet activities. This is equal to 46.2% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 27 respondents responded that their parents and family do not know their Internet activities. This is equal to 14.5% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture.

This is represented in table 4.5.160 in the index.

Of the 185 respondents with an advanced level of Internet culture, 63 of them stated that their parents and family know their Internet activities. This is equal to 34.1% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 80 respondents responded that their parents and family do not know all of their Internet activities. This is equal to 43.2% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 42 respondents responded that their parents and family do not know their Internet activities. This is equal to 22.7% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture.

This is portrayed in table 4.5.161 in the index.

The following chart contains all data for all respondents answer to this question and their levels of Internet culture.

	Yes	Not All	No
No	13	7	2
Slight	56	35	16
Int	73	86	27
Adv	63	80	42
All	205	208	87

Table 4.5.162

Of the 500 respondents, 193 of them have blocked a family member or relative on the Internet. This is equal to 38.6% of the whole sample. 307 respondents have not blocked a family member or relative on the Internet. This is equal to 61.4% of the whole sample.

This is displayed in table 4.5.163 in the index.

Of the 22 respondents with no Internet culture, 8 of them have blocked a family member or relative on the Internet. This is equal to 36.4% of those with no Internet culture. 14 respondents have not blocked a family member or relative on the Internet. This is equal to 63.6% of those with no Internet culture.

This can be seen in the given table in the index.

Of the 107 respondents with slight Internet culture, 38 of them have blocked a family member or relative on the Internet. This is equal to 35.5% of those with slight Internet culture. 69 respondents have not blocked a family member or relative on the Internet. This is equal to 64.5% of those with slight Internet culture.

This is shown in table 4.5.165 in the index.

Of the 186 respondents with an intermediate level of Internet culture, 66 of them have blocked a family member or relative on the Internet. This is equal to 35.5% of those with an

intermediate level of Internet culture. 120 respondents have not blocked a family member or relative on the Internet. This is equal to 64.5% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture.

This is portrayed in table 4.5.166 in the index.

Of the 185 respondents with an advanced level of Internet culture, 81 of them have blocked a family member or relative on the Internet. This is equal to 43.8% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 104 respondents have not blocked a family member or relative on the Internet. This is equal to 56.2% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture.

This is represented in table 4.5.167 in the index.

The following chart contains all data for all respondents answer to this question and their levels of Internet culture.

	Yes	No
No	8	14
Slight	38	69
Int	66	120
Adv	81	104
All	193	307

Table 4.5.168

The following question required respondents to state why they had blocked their family member(s) or relative(s) on the Internet. This question received 124 responses as responding to this question was optional. The majority of the responses stated that this was because they felt as though they were always monitored online and judged for their online actions and behaviors. These respondents stated that they felt that their actions were highly surveilled and that the best way to avoid clashes was to block these individuals online. A handful of these respondents said that their family and relatives would cause problems due to things they had done online and that

they found these clashes to be an annoyance. Some respondents stated that it was because they had poor relationships in the real world or because they could “hardly stand” these family or relative(s). A few respondents stated that they felt as though their family or relatives had fake personas online that were not realistic; thus, they decided to block them due to their hypocritical behaviors.

Respondents were then asked to describe a previous clash they had (if any) due to their behaviors online with either a family member, a relative, or any fellow Palestinian that was not as active online as them. This question received 415 responses as responding to this question was optional. The majority of the responses to this question were related to the respondent having different views than others related to online issues or behaviors. Some respondents complained that they had views different than other online Palestinian individuals and this would often lead to arguments both online and offline. These views varied from respondent to respondent. The differing views were mainly related to social issues such as religion, politics, views of the roles of men and women in society, tastes in music and clothes, etc. One respondent commented on how their family was afraid that their views would change do them chatting with individuals from differing cultures with differing views than that of the Palestinian society.

Another issue for example of clashes is how one respondent complained that they were continuously arguing with certain individuals offline because the respondent had blocked them online. Some respondents’ behaviors online were severely criticized such as how long the respondent was spending time online.

Others complained that people would argue with them both online and offline over content they had posted or commented online. Some respondents commented on how they were sometimes pressured by family members to delete certain contents that they had posted or

commented online. One respondent stated that their family and relatives would pressure them to delete content in fear of the respondent bringing their family “shame” in the Palestinian society. Some respondents would clash with others due to them posting their pictures online or posting pictures of famous actors or singers they follow. Another respondent stated they were often pressured to delete pictures related to anime they had posted online. More than one respondent stated that they were also pressured by family and relatives to delete their content about the Palestinian cause online as they feared the respondent would be jailed.

Another respondent stated that their family was also against the groups they would join and the online friends they had. This respondent stated that their family was often against them voice calling these online friends.

Another respondent stated that they clashed several times with their family due to the respondent making online purchases. Some respondents stated they clashed due to gaming for long periods of time or spending money on online gaming.

The next question asked respondents if they believe their clashes had led to them behaving differently or making different decisions. Of the 500 respondents, 97 of them believe their clashes led to them behaving differently and making different decisions. This is equal to 19.4% of the sample. 122 respondents believe their clashes may have led to them behaving differently and making different decisions. This is equal to 24.4% of the sample. 281 respondents believe their clashes have never led to them behaving differently and making different decisions. This is equal to 56.2% of the sample.

This is displayed in table 4.5.169 in the index.

Of the 22 respondents with no Internet culture, 5 of them believe their clashes led to them behaving differently and making different decisions. This is equal to 22.7% of those with no

Internet culture. 4 respondents believe their clashes may have led to them behaving differently and making different decisions. This is equal to 18.2% of those with no Internet culture. 13 respondents believe their clashes have never led to them behaving differently and making different decisions. This is equal to 59.1% of those with no Internet culture.

This is portrayed in table 4.5.170 in the index.

Of the 107 respondents with slight Internet culture, 20 of them believe their clashes led to them behaving differently and making different decisions. This is equal to 18.7% of those with slight Internet culture. 21 respondents believe their clashes may have led to them behaving differently and making different decisions. This is equal to 19.6% of those with slight Internet culture. 66 respondents believe their clashes have never led to them behaving differently and making different decisions. This is equal to 61.7% of those with slight Internet culture.

This is shown in the given table in the index.

Of the 186 respondents with an intermediate level of Internet culture, 34 of them believe their clashes led to them behaving differently and making different decisions. This is equal to 18.3% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 44 respondents believe their clashes may have led to them behaving differently and making different decisions. This is equal to 23.7% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture. 108 respondents believe their clashes have never led to them behaving differently and making different decisions. This is equal to 58.1% of those with an intermediate level of Internet culture.

This is represented in table 4.5.172 in the index.

Of the 185 respondents with an advanced level of Internet culture, 38 of them believe their clashes led to them behaving differently and making different decisions. This is equal to 20.5% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 53 respondents believe their clashes

may have led to them behaving differently and making different decisions. This is equal to 28.6% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture. 94 respondents believe their clashes have never led to them behaving differently and making different decisions. This is equal to 50.8% of those with an advanced level of Internet culture.

The table 4.5.173 in the index portrays this.

The following chart contains all data for all respondents answer to this question and their levels of Internet culture.

	Yes	Maybe	No
No	5	4	13
Slight	20	21	66
Int	34	44	108
Adv	38	53	94
All	97	122	281

Table 4.5.174

The final question respondents were asked was in relation to the previous question. The question required respondents to state how their behaviors had changed after their clashes. This question received 451 responses as responding to this question was optional. A number of the responses stated that they had been affected and changed negatively due to their clashes. However, the majority of the responses were that their clashes had led to positive outcomes and changes.

One of the negative outcomes from clashes that a few respondents mentioned was that after clashing with those around them was that they stopped expressing themselves both online and offline and often kept their thoughts to themselves. These respondents with negative after-effects from clashes stated that they are no longer active or less active online and on social media especially. A few respondents stated that they are more careful around others. Some stated that

they interact a lot less with other individuals or their families. One respondent even stated that their clashes due to the Internet led to them being depressed and having mental illnesses.

However, the majority of the responses to this question are positive responses as many respondents stated that these clashes served as learning opportunities that they were able to grow from. Several respondents left a response about how they were able to learn how to work out issues and/or differences with others and how they learnt how to understand others more. One respondent even stated that they got a better understanding of themselves and learnt to accept themselves more. Another respondent whose self-assurance was also boosted stated that they started doing whatever they wanted without caring for other's opinions. A similar response left by another respondent stated that they grew after their clashes and no longer let others control them. One respondent stated that these clashes led to them changing career paths and discovering their dream job.

## CHAPTER 5

### CONCLUSION

In this final chapter of my thesis, I will conclude my study with a basic summary and recommendations for future studies.

The first chapter of this thesis served as an introductory chapter for this thesis. In the chapter, the key terms that are needed to understand this study were defined. A brief history of the growth of the Internet and of how the term Internet culture came to be was given. Internet culture was then defined and explained. The chapter ended with the justification for the study being given along with the objectives and research questions which were later answered through analyzing the data collected from the questionnaire designated to the study.

The second chapter of this study explained the methodology used in the study. This study used quantitative research methods in order to come to a conclusion and reach the answers for the questions proposed in the study and to effectively explore the effects of Internet culture on Palestinian young adults. The formation, verification, and distribution methods for the questionnaire used in this study were given in the chapter. Each section in the questionnaire was described. MINITAB was used to analyze the data and generate tables, graphs, and figures to portray the results.

Analysis of the data obtained through the questionnaire began in the third chapter of the questionnaire. The data obtained in the first three sections was analyzed. This includes the respondents' personal information (such as age, location, university, etc.), internet usage (amount of time online, internet accessibility, sites visited, apps used, etc.), and some miscellaneous questions mainly in regards to their language abilities.

The fourth chapter was the longest of all the chapters as it served as an analysis of all other data in comparison to their level of Internet culture. At the start of the chapter, all

respondents are split into 4 different levels of Internet culture based on their answers to 10 questions in the second section of the questionnaire. These 10 questions aimed to discover each respondent's level of knowledge of memes. Memes were defined in the first chapter as an important symbol of Internet culture. Based on how many memes the respondents knew, they were split into the 4 levels of Internet culture.

Those who knew no memes at all were placed into the "No Internet culture" category. 22 respondents did not know any memes at all. Those who knew 1-3 memes at all were placed into the "Slight Internet culture" category. 107 respondents fell into this category. Those who knew 4-6 memes at all were placed into the "Intermediate Internet culture" category. 186 respondents fell into this category. Those who knew 7-10 memes at all were placed into the "Advanced Internet culture" category. 185 respondents fell into this category.

Based on this, we can say that a research question was answered in this section. It was shown that Internet culture as a sub-culture does indeed exist in Palestine as 478 respondents have some level of Internet culture. This along with the data on the respondents' Internet usage, it can be said that the Palestinian young adults of universities participate in the global community through the Internet.

Each level of Internet culture was then compared to the data analyzed in Chapter 3. The second section of the chapter compared the levels of Internet culture and their personal information. Some factors of personal information showed a slight effect on the respondent's level of Internet culture. For example, the percentage of males with advanced Internet culture is 6.3% higher than females with the same level of Internet culture. In general, single respondents showed higher levels of Internet culture than those who are married. Another example is the fact that students who lived alone in a dorm and are an advanced level of Internet culture were 16.8%

more than those living with their families with advanced Internet culture. Certain universities', such as AAUP and BZU, students had higher percentages of advanced Internet culture while others had particularly higher levels of slight or no Internet culture. Several personal factors effected the level of Internet culture of the respondent while some had no effect.

The third section compared the levels of Internet culture and their Internet usage. Similar to personal information, certain factors of the respondents' Internet usage affected or did not affect their level of Internet culture. For example, whether the individual had Internet available at home or not and whether they had mobile data on their phone or not did not affect their level of Internet culture. Amount of time spent online for those with no, slight, or intermediate Internet culture was not that different. However, there was an obvious higher amount of time spent online in those with advanced Internet culture.

A research question was answered in this section. It was shown that several subcultures exist on the Internet in Palestine. Of the 500 respondents, 271 of the respondents stated that they identify with one or more of these subcultures. The percent of those who identify with a subculture went up between each level of Internet culture. The difference between those with no Internet culture and those with an advanced level of Internet culture was 28.5%. As Palestinian young adults spend more time with the global community and are exposed to different cultures on the Internet and different views, they gain a higher level of acceptance of other cultures, subcultures, and beliefs from around the world that are portrayed on the Internet. The Internet serves as their "supermarket" for these subcultures.

The fourth section compared their levels of Internet culture to the miscellaneous section of the questionnaire. The chapter then continued on to the fifth section in which the data obtained in the fourth and final section of the questionnaire was analyzed. The respondents' levels of

Internet culture were compared to their relation with Palestinian culture and the Palestinian society. In this section, the research questions of the thesis were answered through the results of the study.

In the section, several questions show that individuals that have higher levels of Internet culture do indeed have conflicts with those around them from the Palestinian mainstream culture. Some of the conflicts were due to differing beliefs or actions taken by the Internet cultured individual that led to a conflict between them and a mainstream-cultured Palestinian.

It is safe to say that the main research question of this study was resolved. The main research question of this study was to answer whether overexposure of Palestinian young adults to the Internet lead to them gaining new online subcultures which lead to a conflict with Palestinian mainstream culture in regard to their possible courses of action due to their subcultural toolkits. As we have just concluded, those who spent longer times online did indeed have a higher level of Internet culture and were more likely to have a subculture. They also were more likely to conflict with those of the Palestinian mainstream culture than other respondents with a lesser level of Internet culture. This is because they are introduced to different beliefs and courses of actions in their subcultural toolkits that the other lesser Internet cultural/subcultural respondents do not have as a toolkit. These respondents stated that they believed that they have different beliefs and ideas from their fellow peers, family, and Palestinian society in general and that they believe this can be directly accredited to their time spent on the Internet and exposure to Internet culture and subcultures on the Internet.

Full details on which factors affected or did not affect a respondent's level of Internet culture and these conflicts that occurred and their causes can be found in these sections in the main body of the thesis.

It is recommended that this study be repeated in the future to observe any changes. Further research must be done in the future to solve the questions that arose as the researcher was analyzing the data in order to fill in the gaps of the lack of information on the subject and its effects on Palestine. Research should be conducted in more detail to determine how these subcultures are acquired exactly and why they are growing at such a large rate online. Studies should also be conducted on how members of subcultures in Palestine represent themselves online and how they behave in their virtual communities due to not being able to represent themselves in their real lives in Palestine without coming in to conflict or facing discrimination from the mainstream culture. Studies should be conducted to compare their online behaviors with their behaviors around members of mainstream culture. Studies should also be conducted on societies perception of subcultural Palestinians and to study cases of discrimination that members of subcultures in Palestine have faced.

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**Chapter 3:**

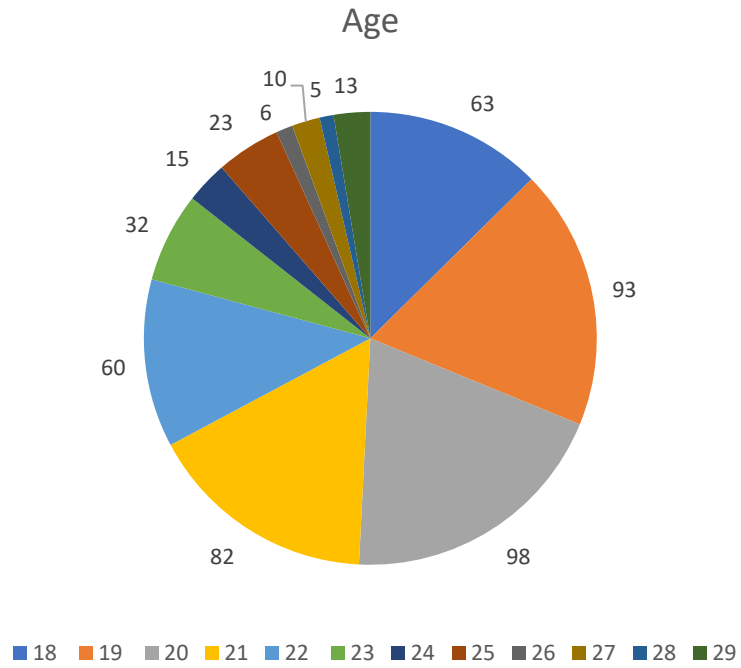


Table 3.1.1

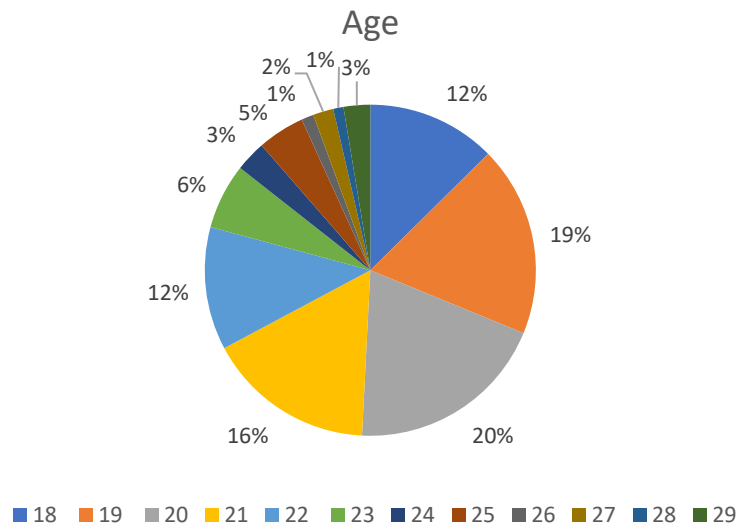


Table 3.1.2

Age

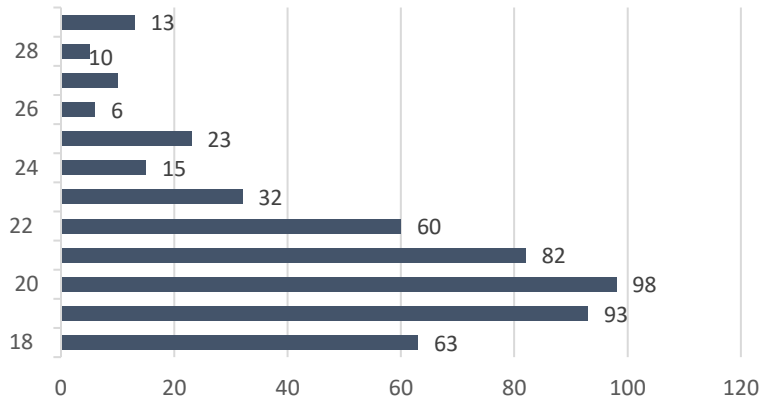


Table 3.1.3

Gender

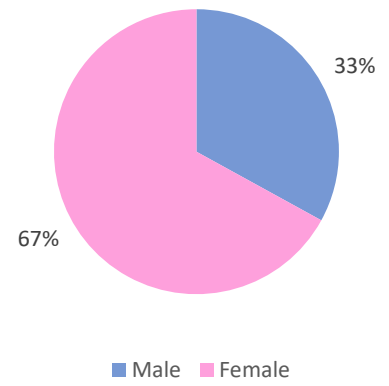


Table 3.1.4

Marital Status

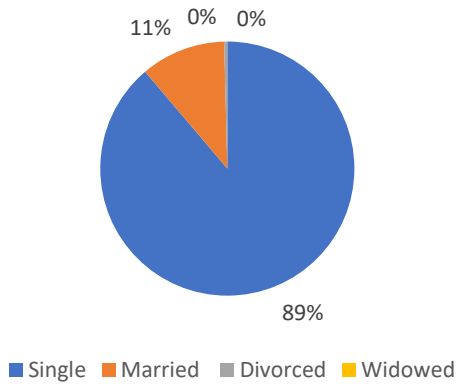


Table 3.1.5

Governate

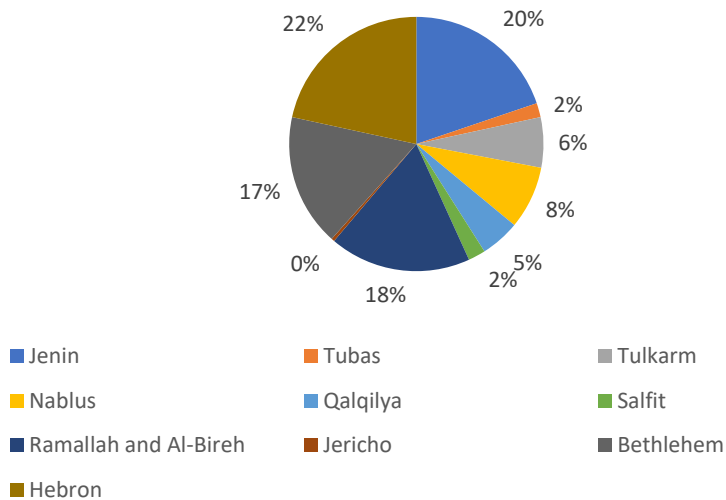


Table 3.1.6

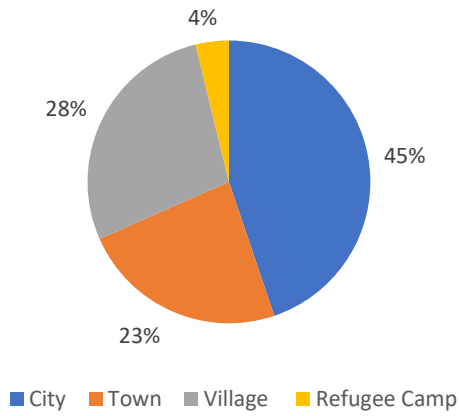


Table 3.1.7

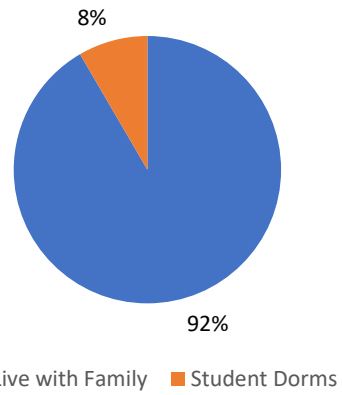


Table 3.1.8

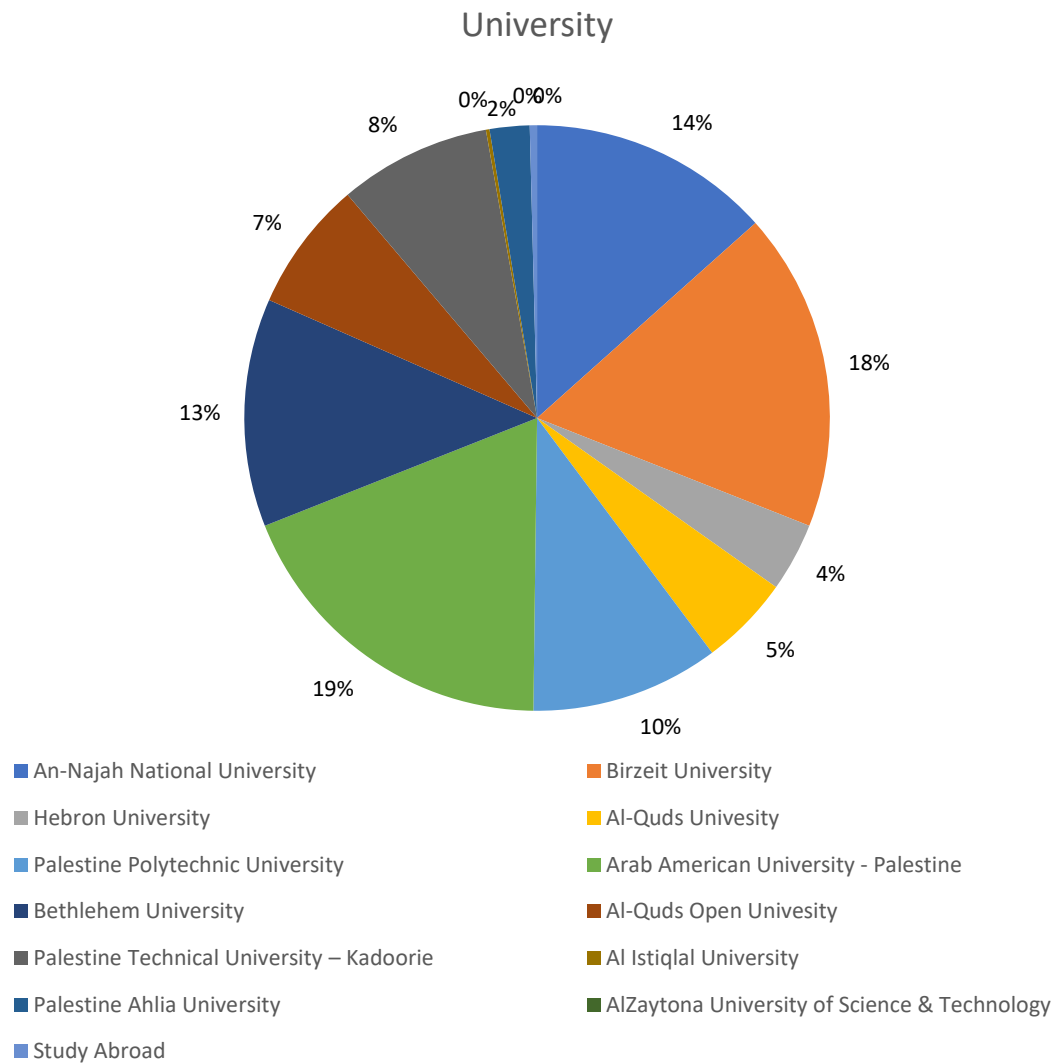


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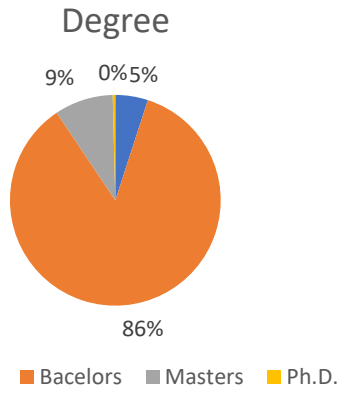


Table 3.1.10

### Internet Accessibility at Home

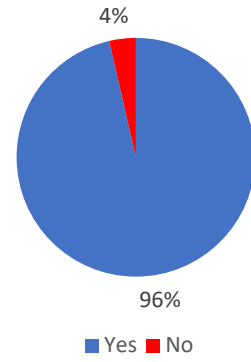


Table 3.2.1

### Mobile Data

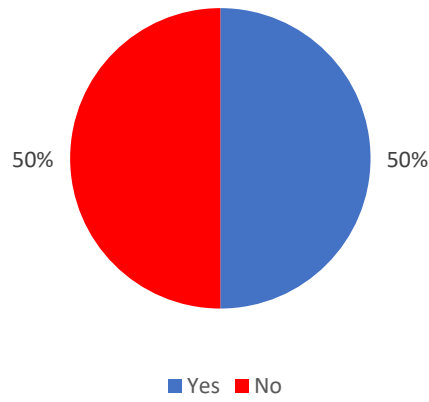


Table 3.2.2

### Daily Internet Usage

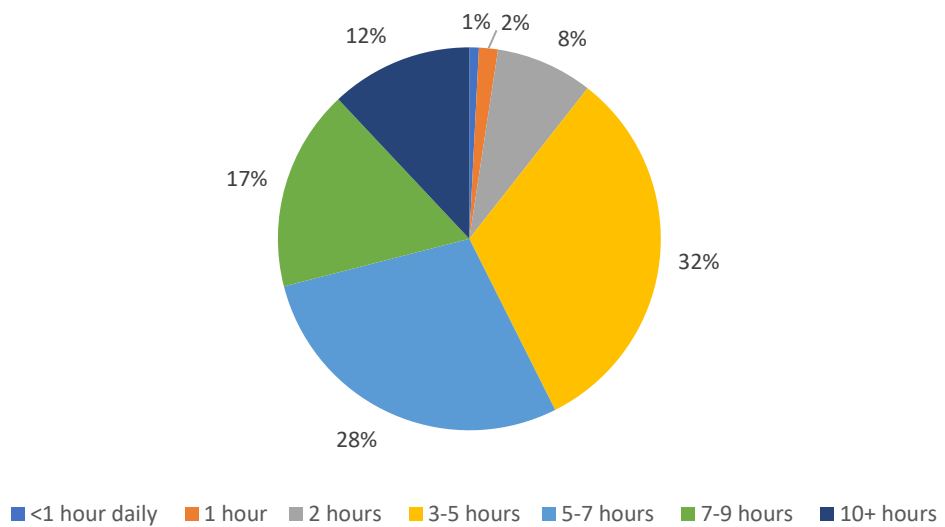


Table 3.2.3

### Sites Used By Respondents

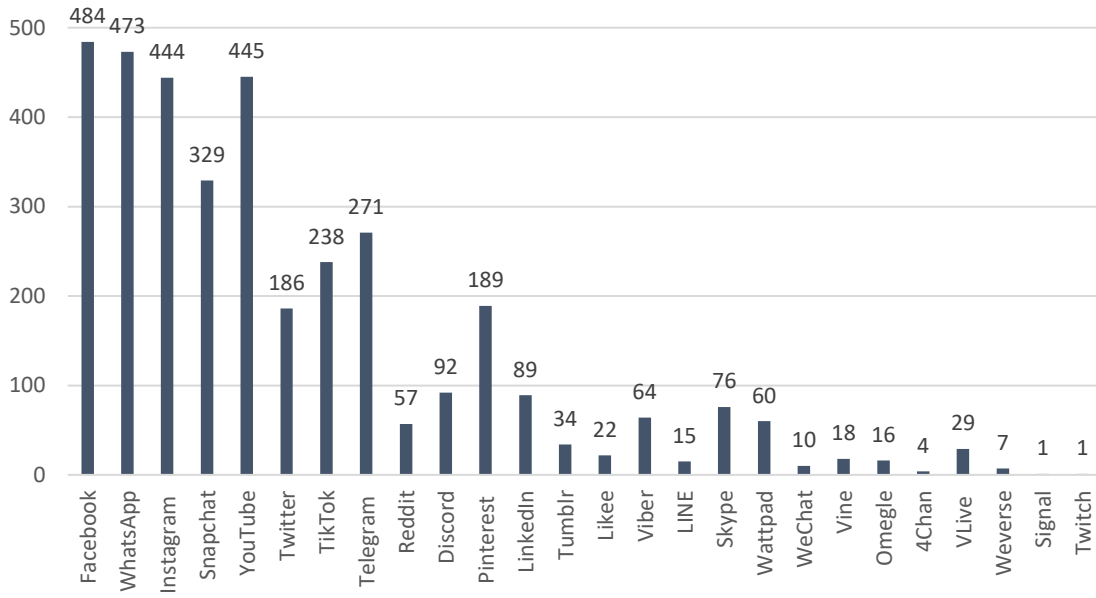


Table 3.2.4

### Most Used Site

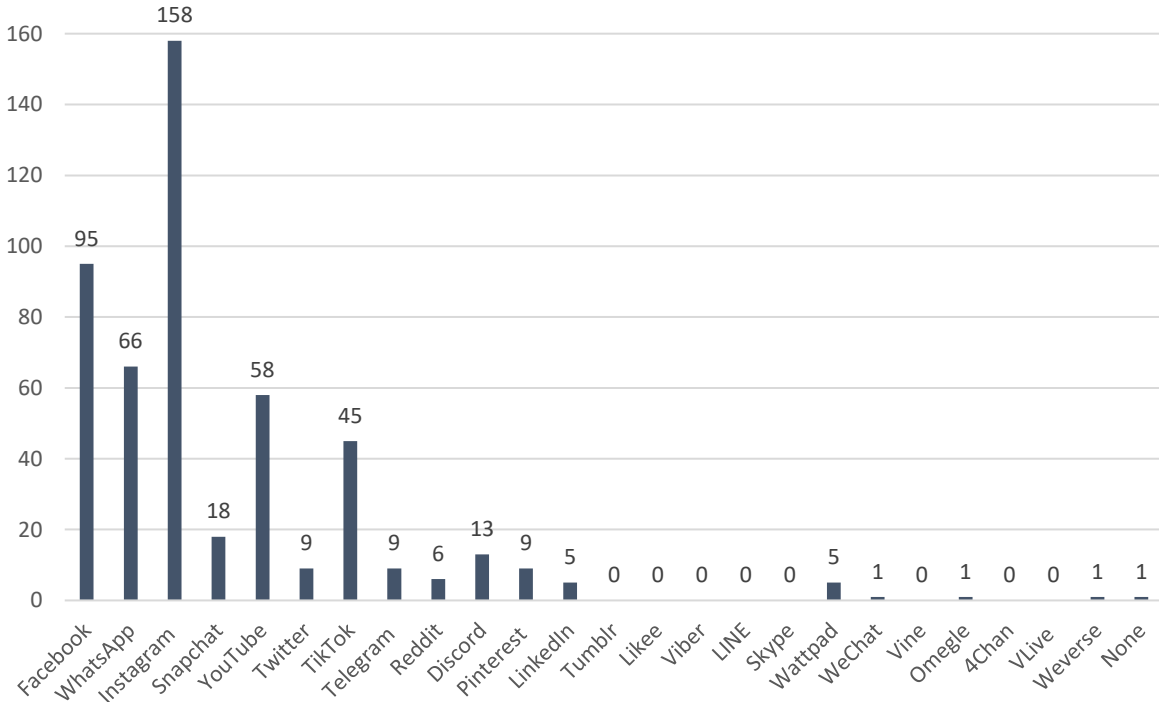


Table 3.2.5

Most Used Site

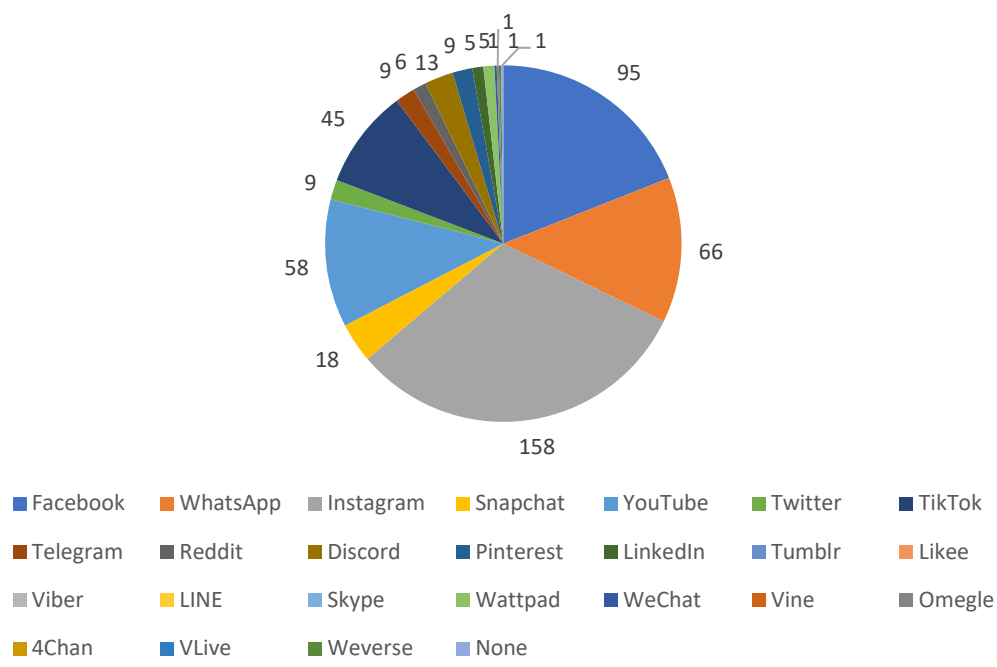


Table 3.2.6

Downloaded Apps

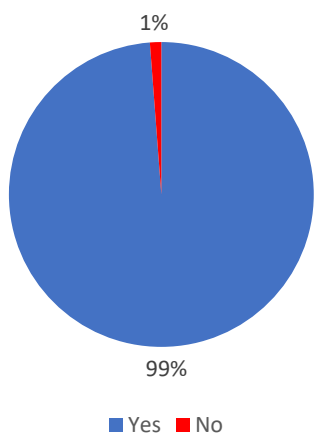


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Amount of Apps

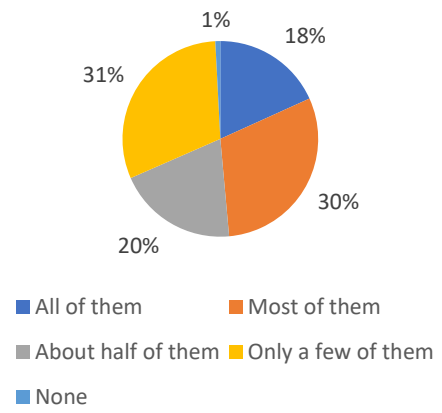


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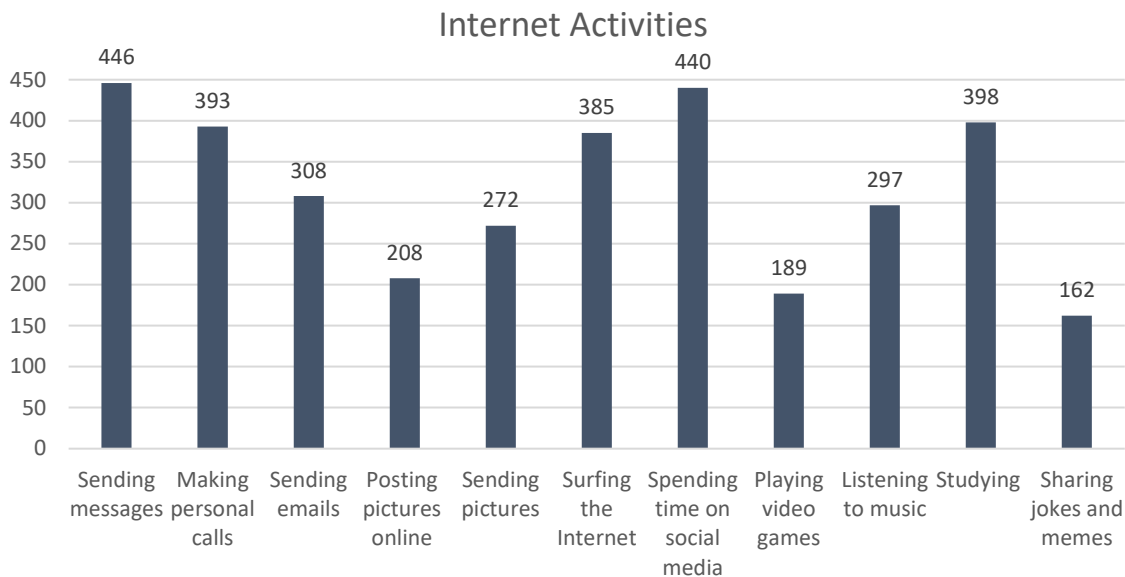


Table 3.2.9

### Most Performed Activity

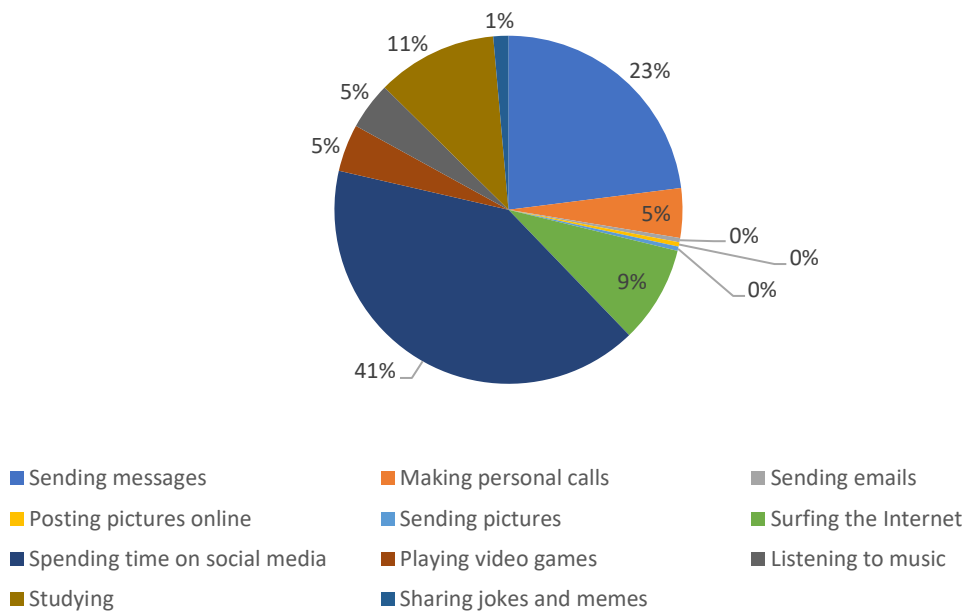


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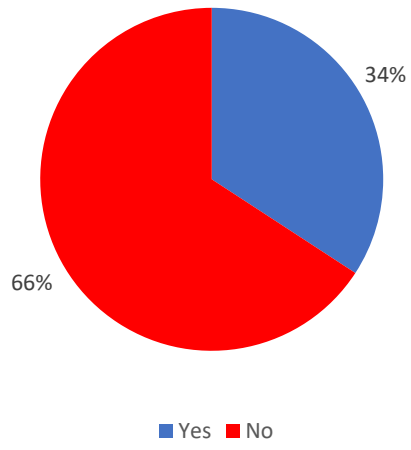


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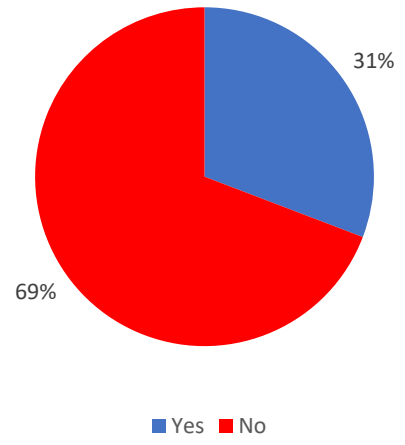


Table 3.2.12

### Subcultural Identifications

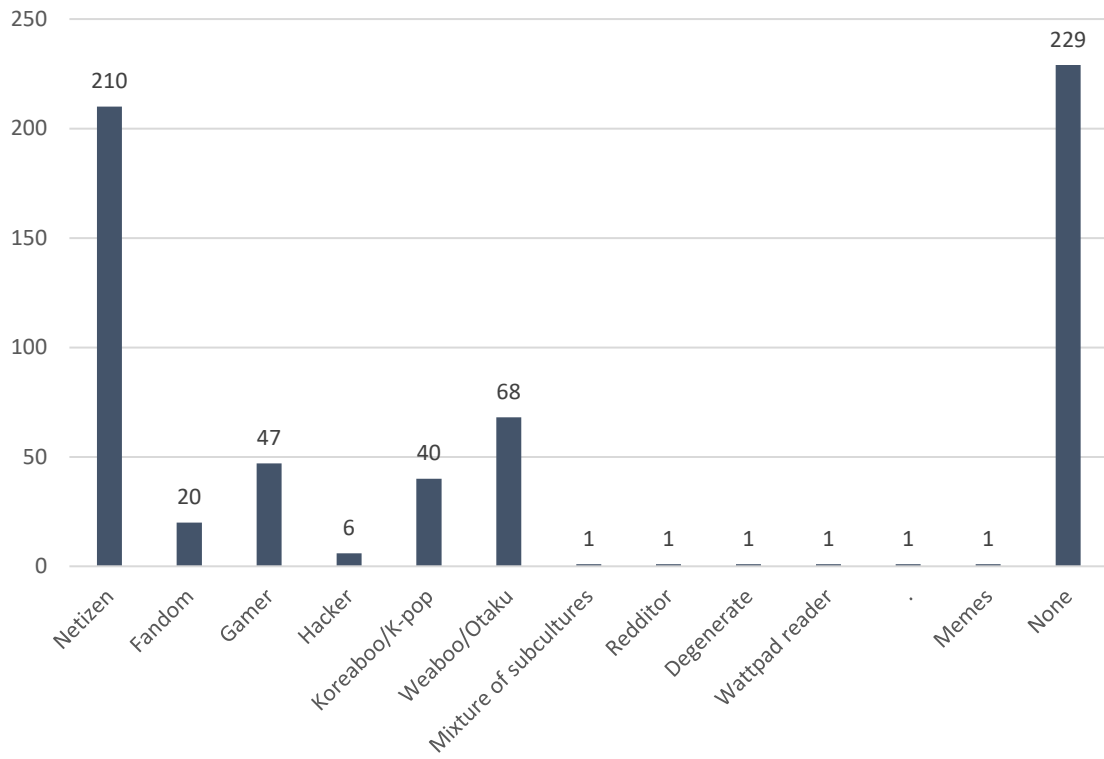


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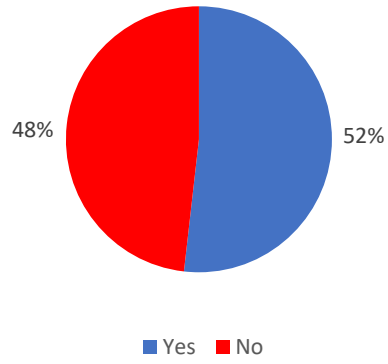


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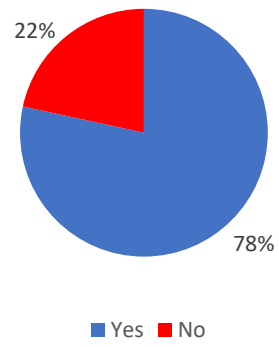


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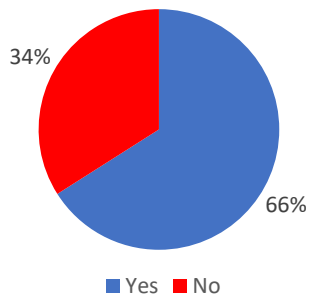


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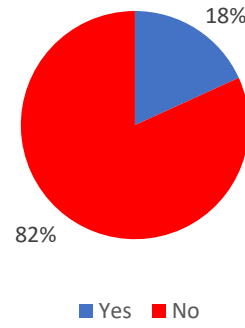


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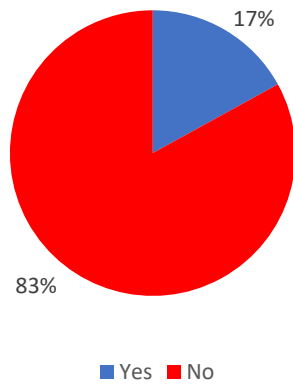


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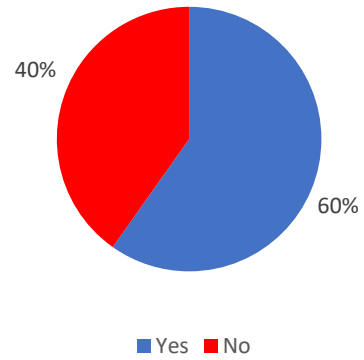


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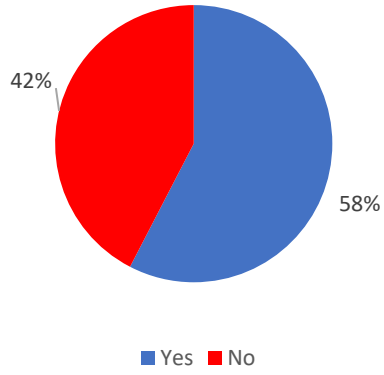


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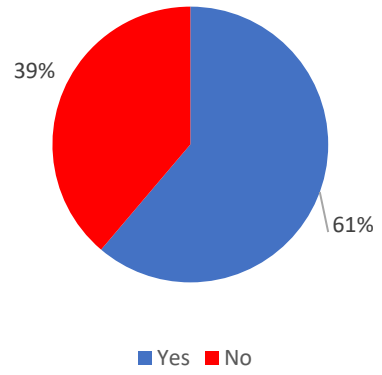


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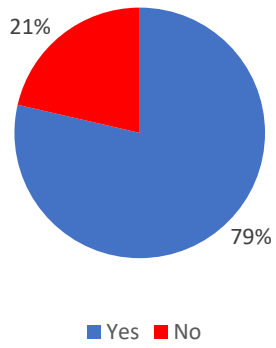


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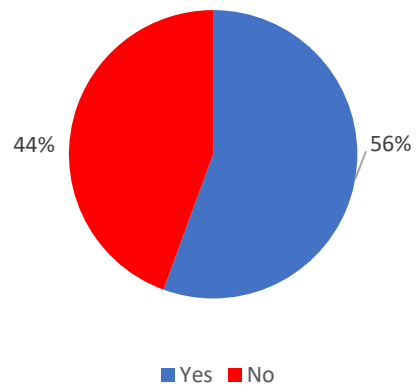


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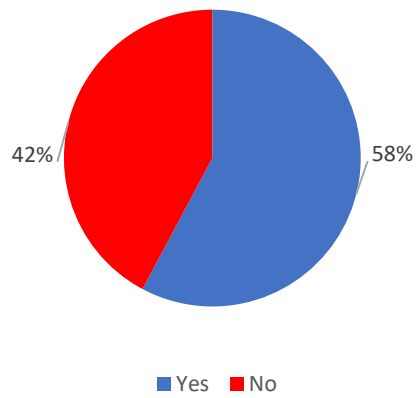


Table 3.3.1

### Number of Spoken Languages

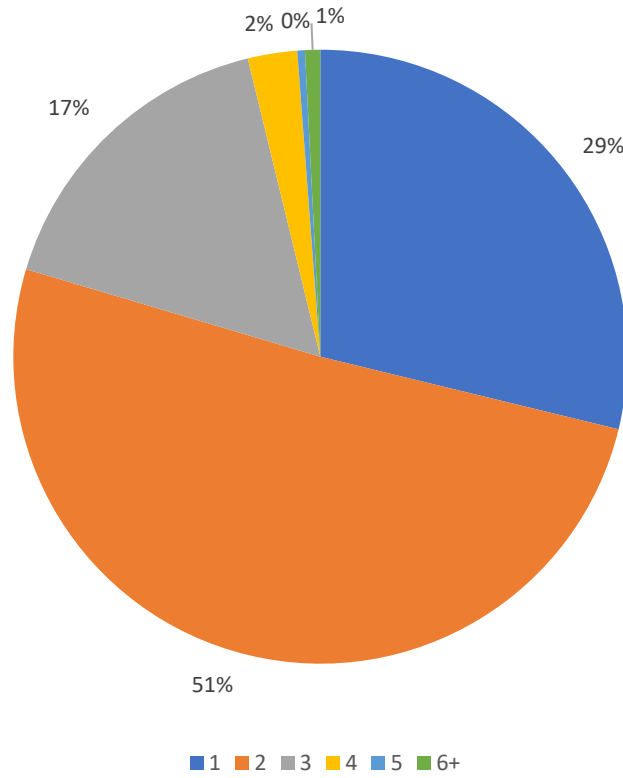


Table 3.3.2

### Spoken Languages

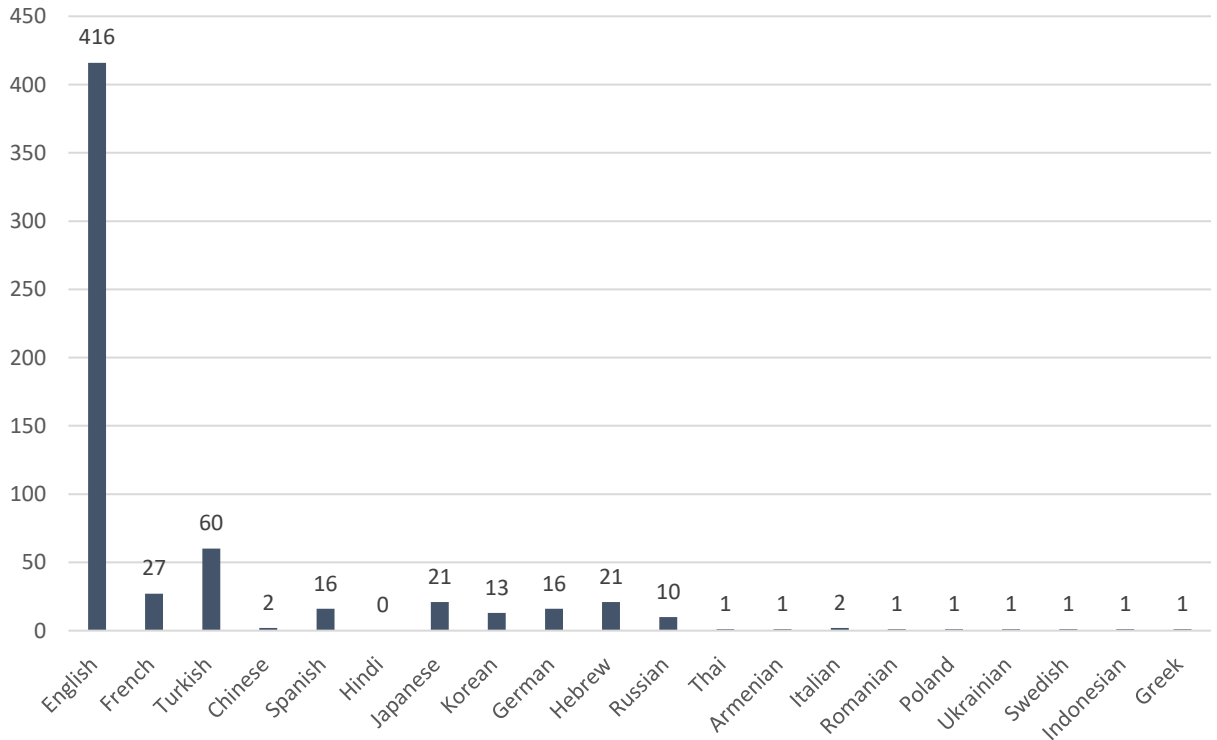


Table 3.3.3

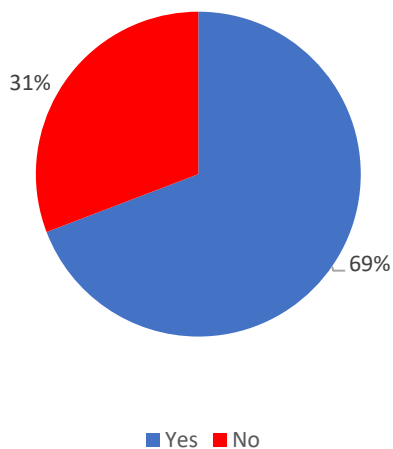


Table 3.3.4

**Chapter 4:**

0-3 Known Memes

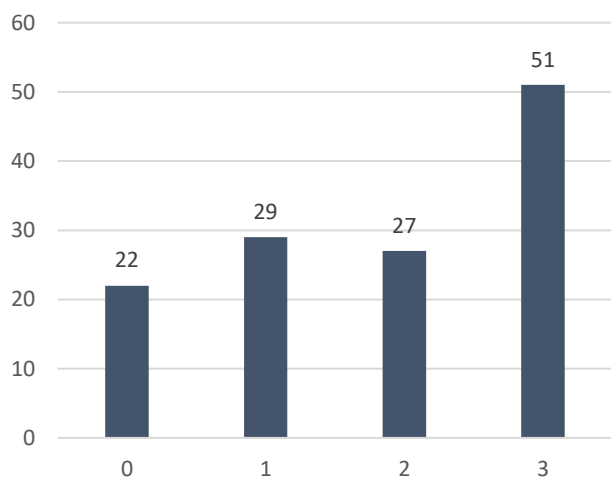


Table 4.1.1

4-6 Known Memes

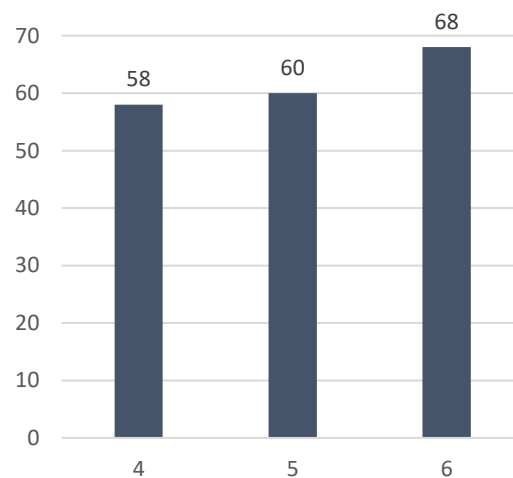


Table 4.1.2

7-10 Known Memes

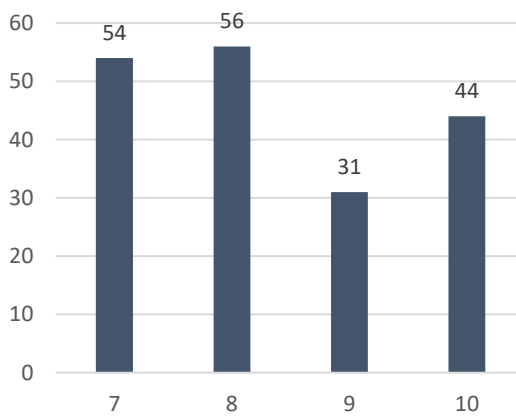


Table 4.1.3

### Levels of Internet Culture

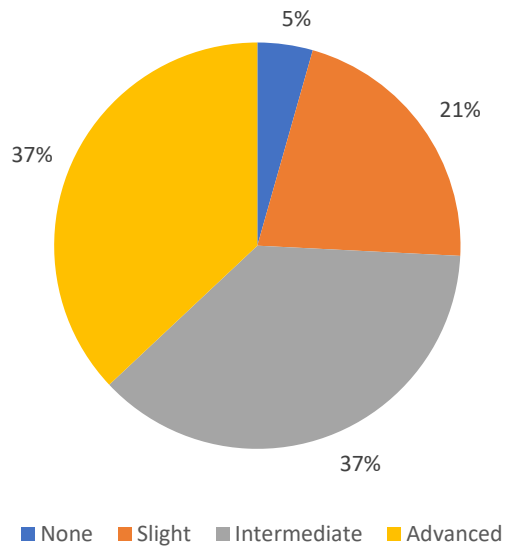


Table 4.1.4

### Amount of Known Memes

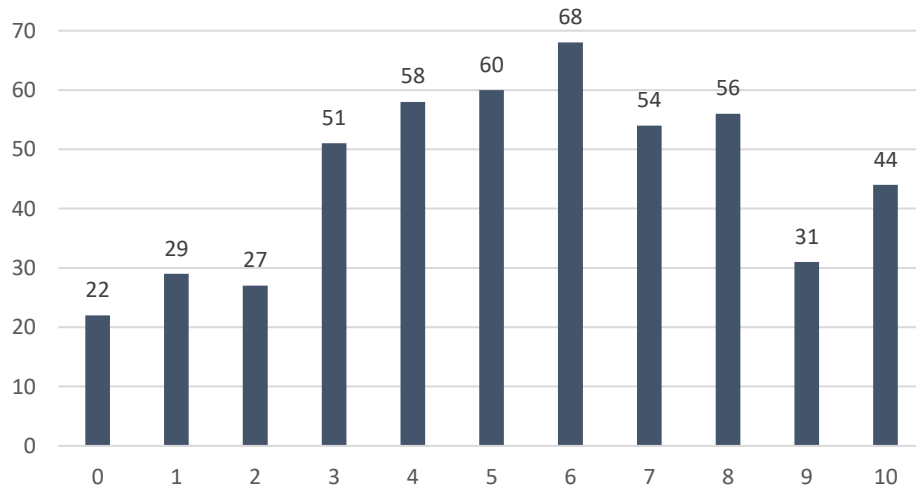


Table 4.1.5

## No Internet Culture + Age

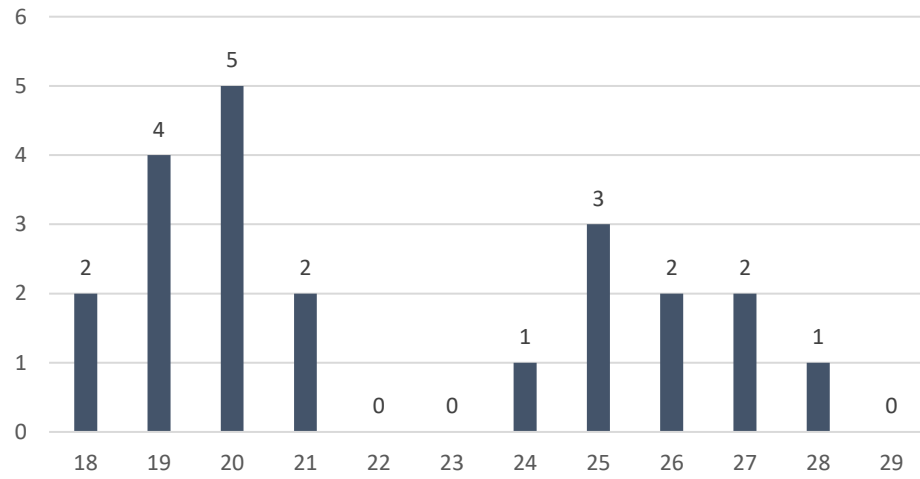


Table 4.2.1

## Slight IC + Age

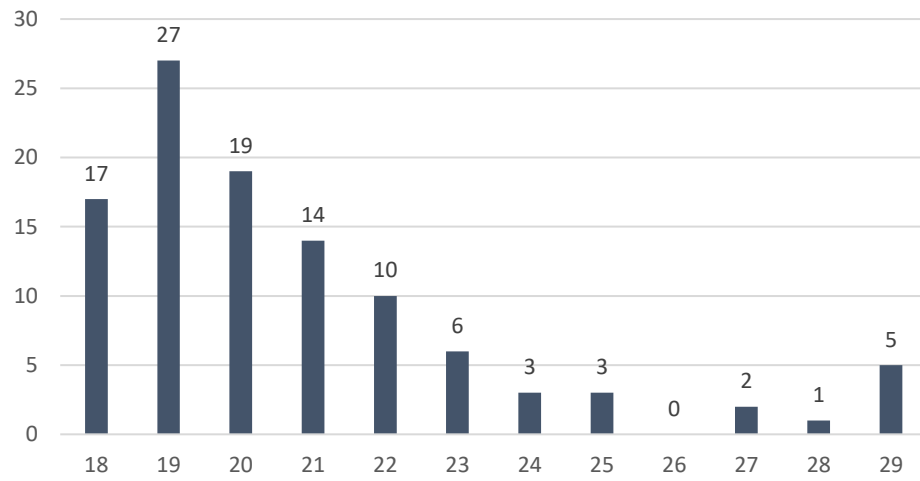


Table 4.2.2

## Int IC + Age

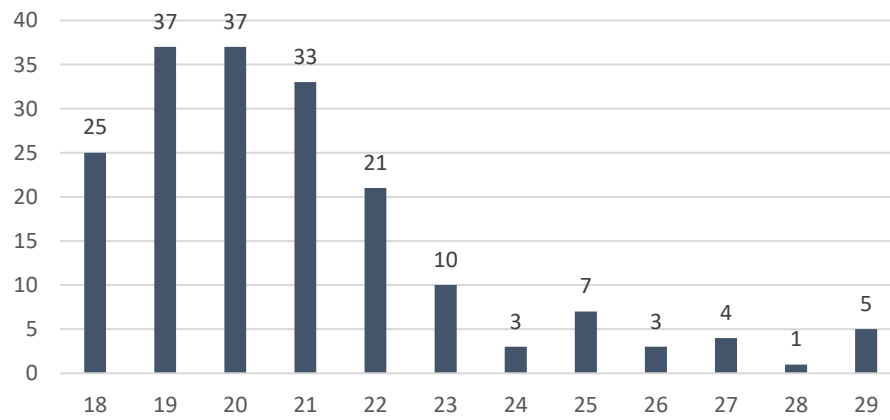


Table 4.2.3

Adv IC + Age

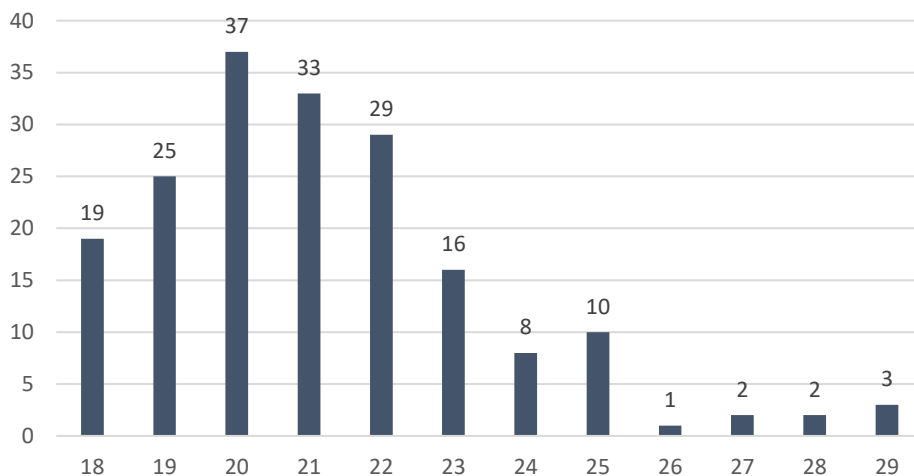


Table 4.2.4

18 YO + Level of IC

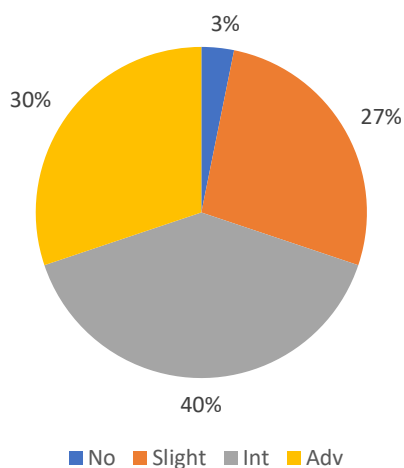


Table 4.2.5

19 YO + Level of IC

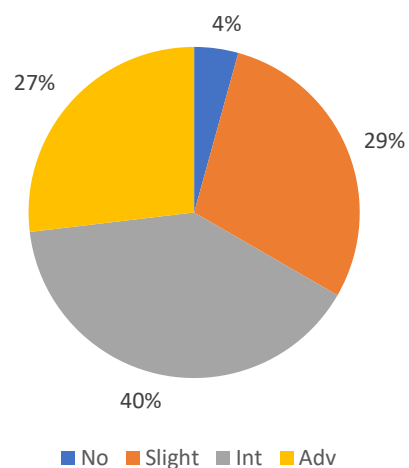


Table 4.2.6

20 YO + Level of IC

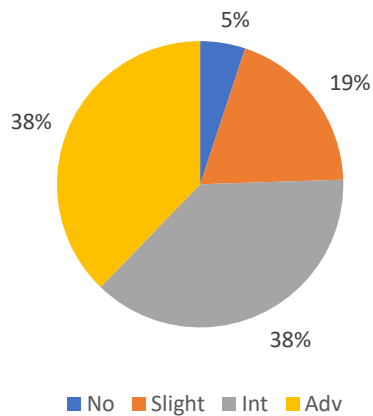


Table 4.2.7

21 YO + Level of IC

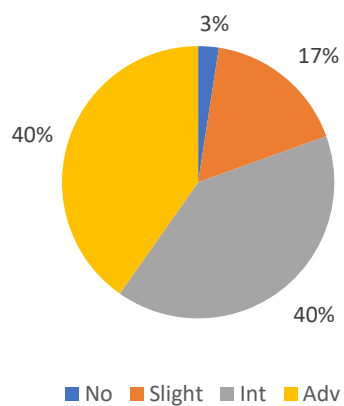


Table 4.2.8

22 YO + Level of IC

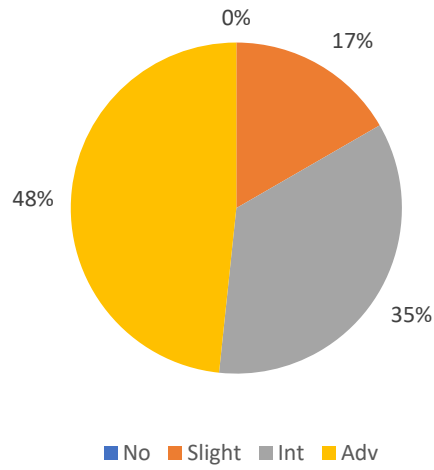


Table 4.2.9

23 YO + Level of IC

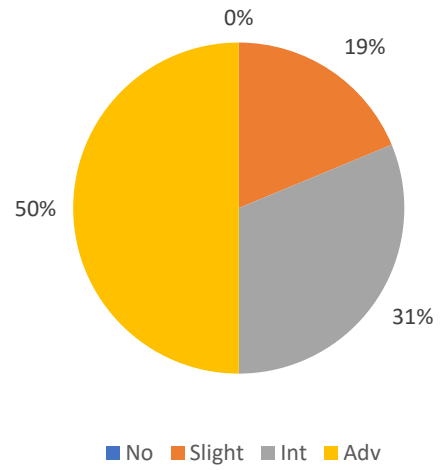


Table 4.2.10

24 YO + Level of IC

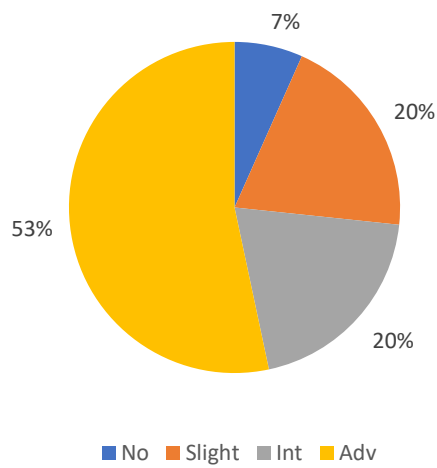


Table 4.2.12

25 YO + Level of IC

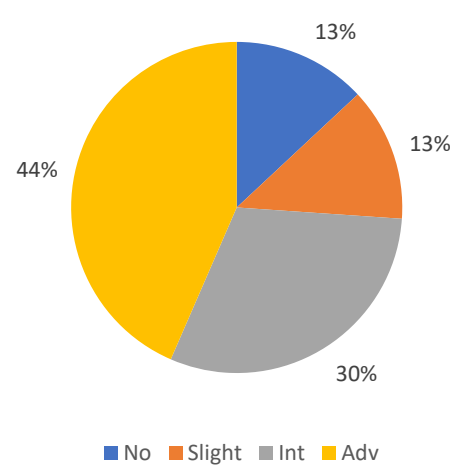
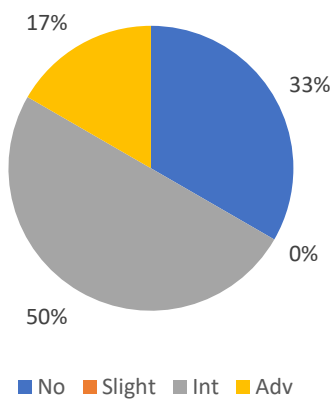


Table 4.2.13

26 YO + Level of IC



27 YO + Level of IC

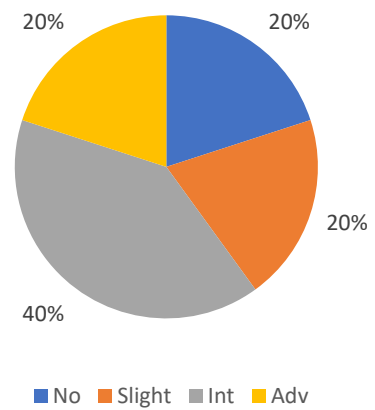


Table 4.2.14

28 YO + Level of IC

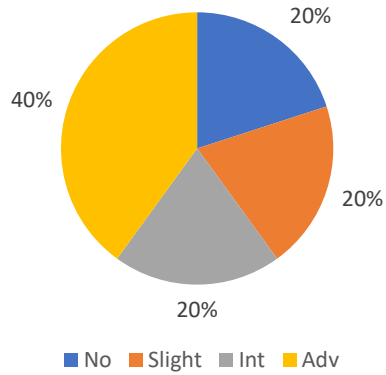


Table 4.2.15

29 YO + Level of IC

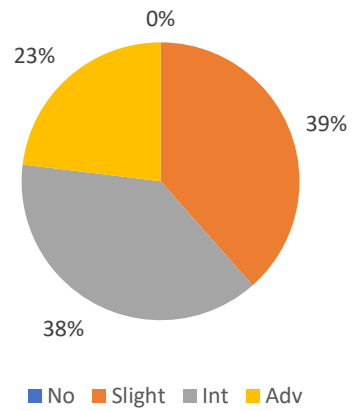


Table 4.2.16

No IC + Gender

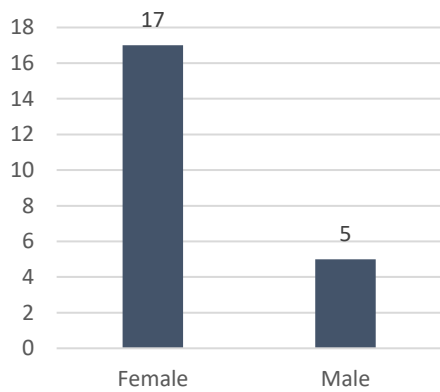


Table 4.2.17

Slight IC + Gender

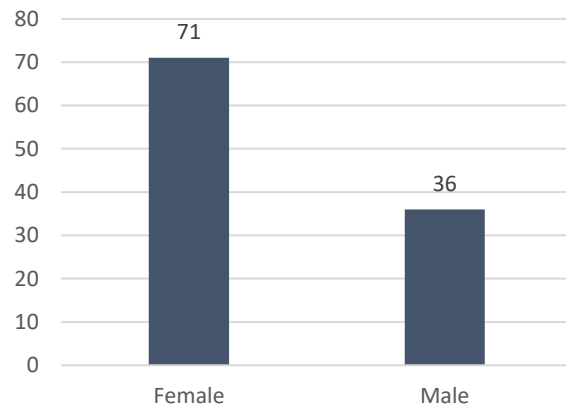


Table 4.2.19

Int IC + Gender

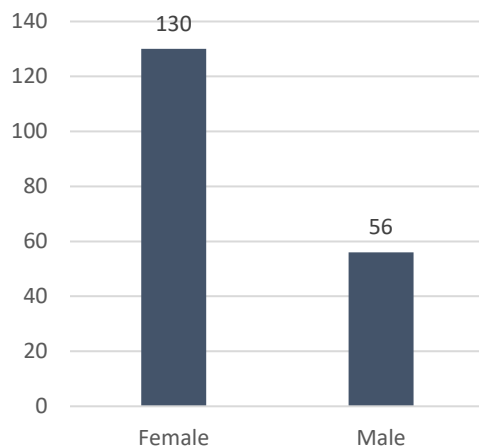


Table 4.2.20

Adv IC + Gender

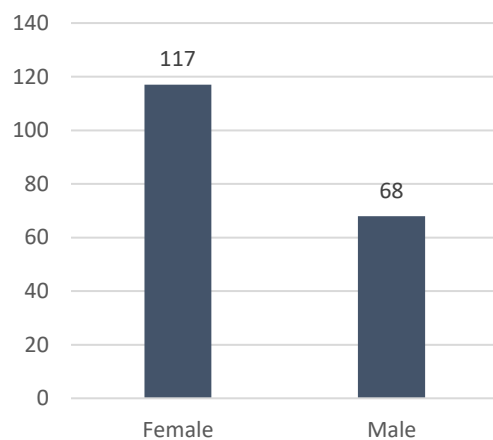


Table 4.2.21

Table 4.2.22

Levels of IC in Females

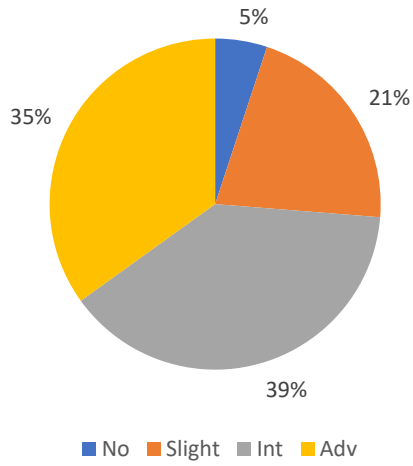


Table 4.2.23

Level of IC in Males

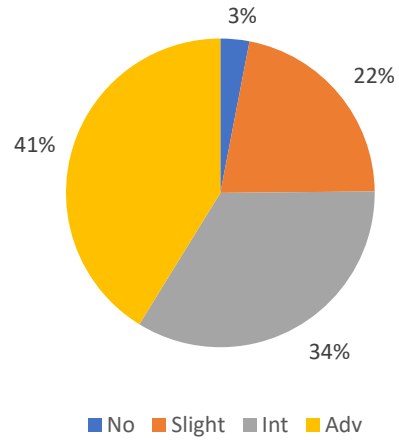


Table 4.2.24

No IC + Marital Status

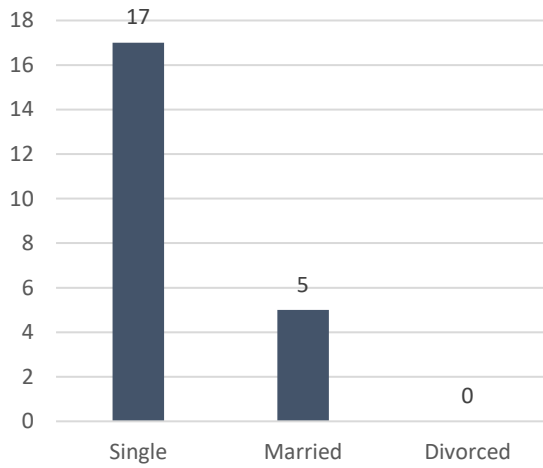


Table 4.2.26

Slight IC + Marital Status

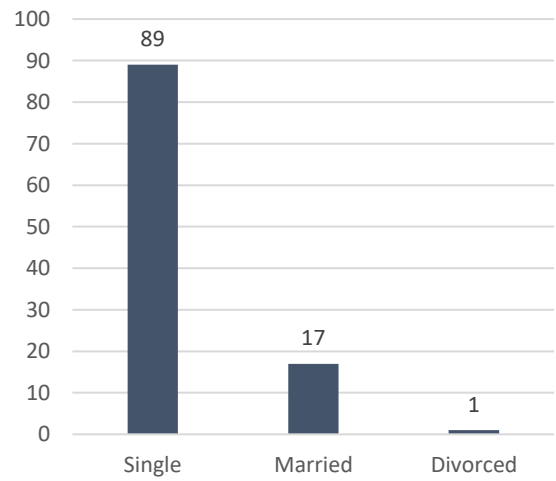
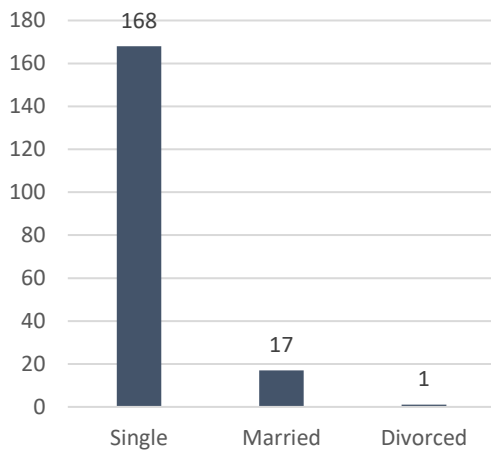


Table 4.2.27

Int IC + Marital Status



Adv IC + Marital Status

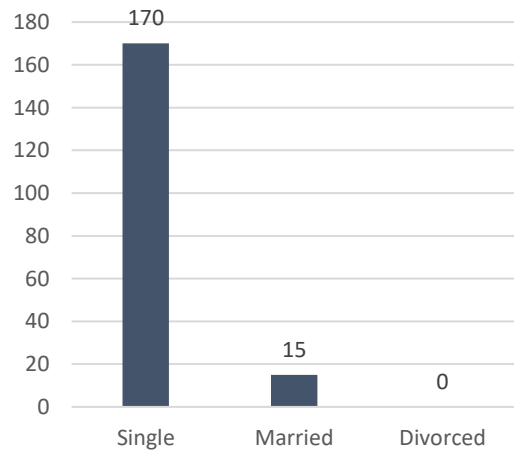


Table 4.2.28

Level of IC in Single Respondents

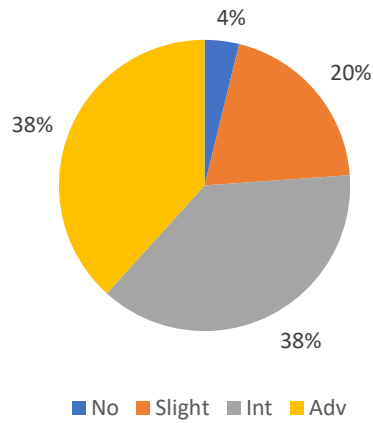


Table 4.2.29

Levels of IC in Married Respondents

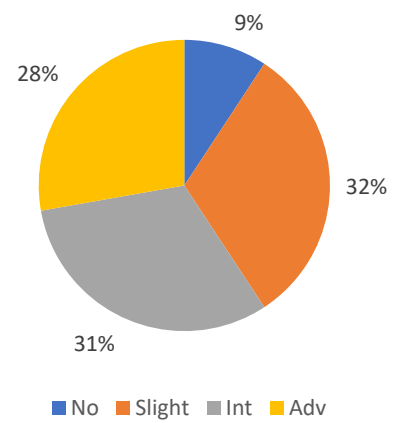


Table 4.2.30

Table 4.2.31

No IC + Governate

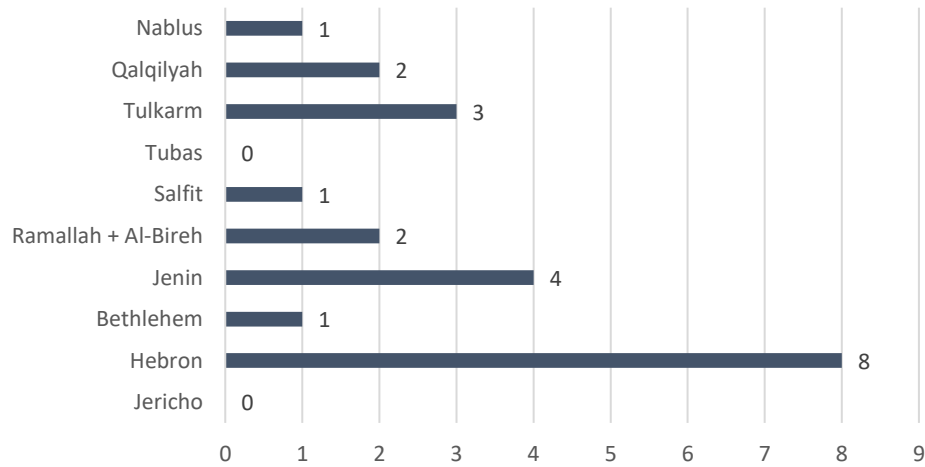


Table 4.2.33

## Slight IC + Governate

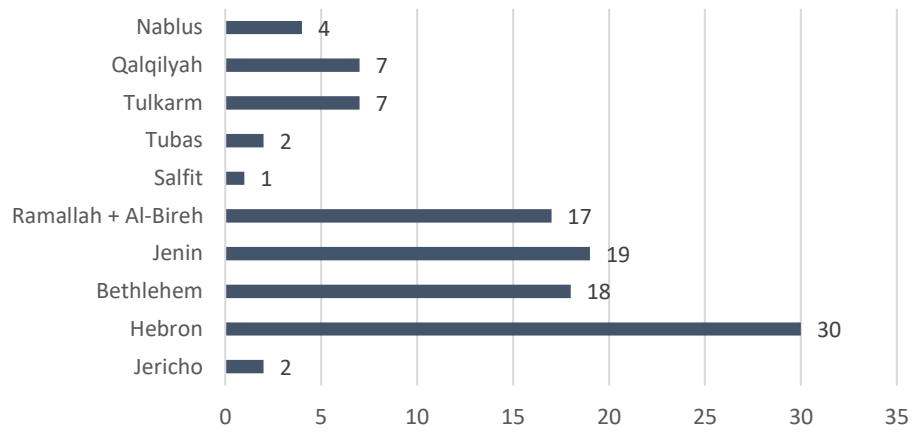


Table 4.2.34

## Int IC + Governate

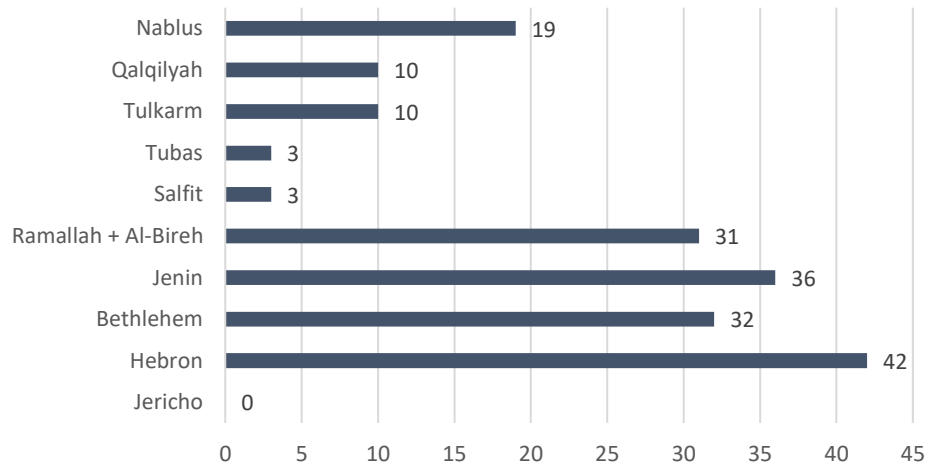
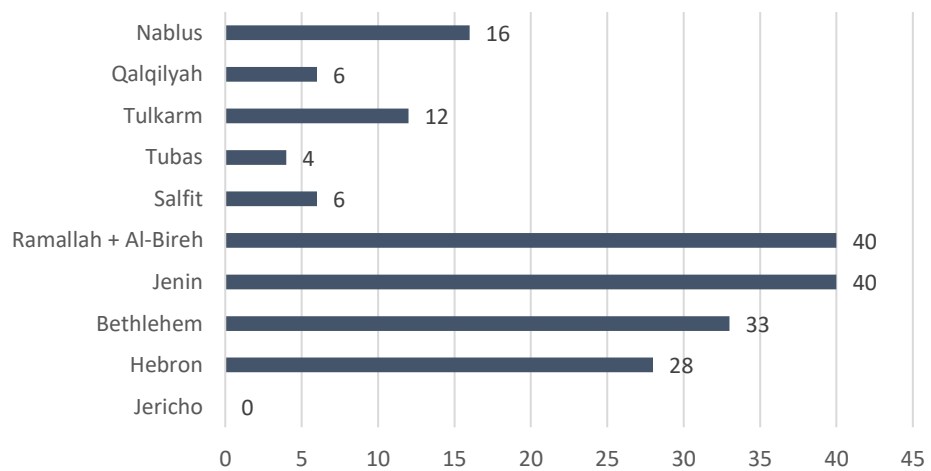


Table 4.2.35

## Adv IC + Governate



Level of IC in Respondents from Hebron

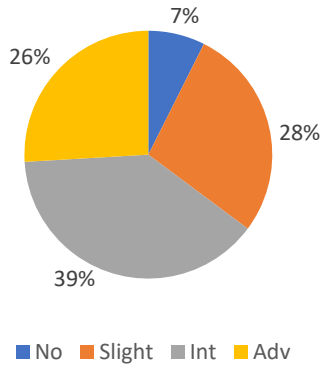


Table 4.2.37

Levels of IC in Bethlehem Respondents

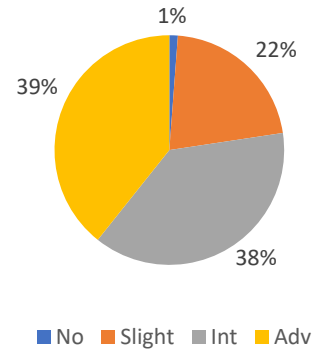


Table 4.2.38

Levels of IC in Jenin Respondents

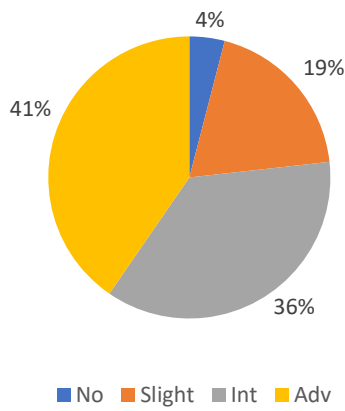


Table 4.2.39

Levels of IC in Ramallah + Al-Bireh Respondents

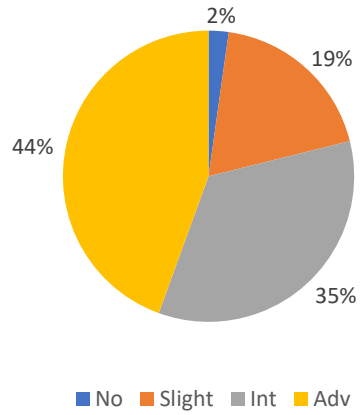
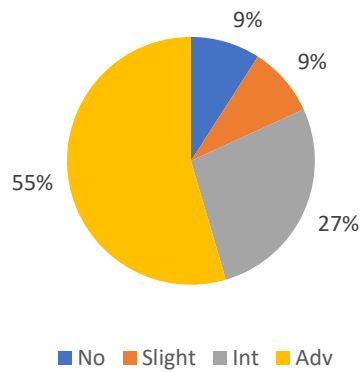


Table 4.2.40

Levels of IC in Salfit Respondents



Levels of IC in Tubas Respondents

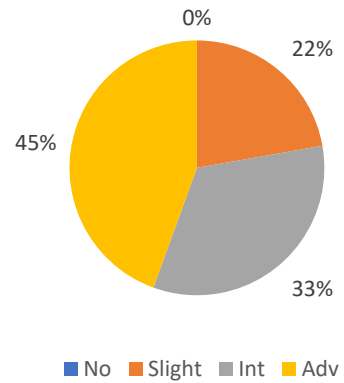


Table 4.2.41

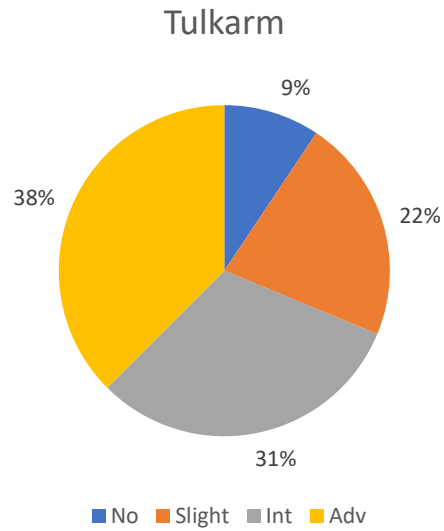


Table 4.2.42

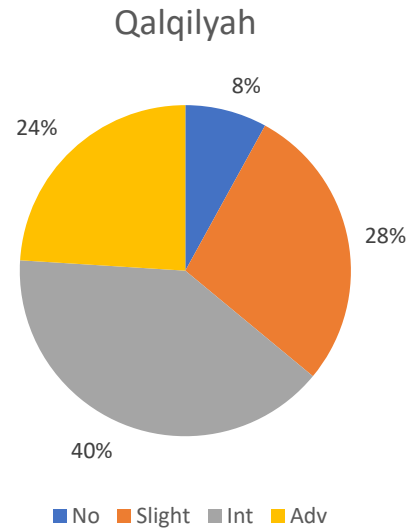


Table 4.2.43

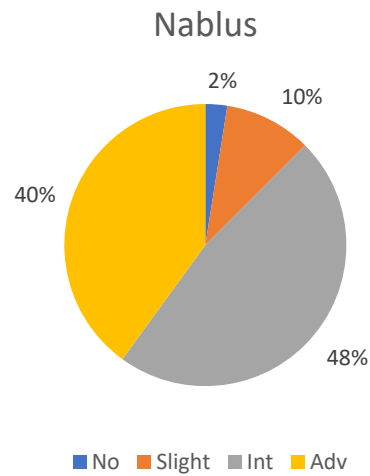


Table 4.2.44

Table 4.2.45

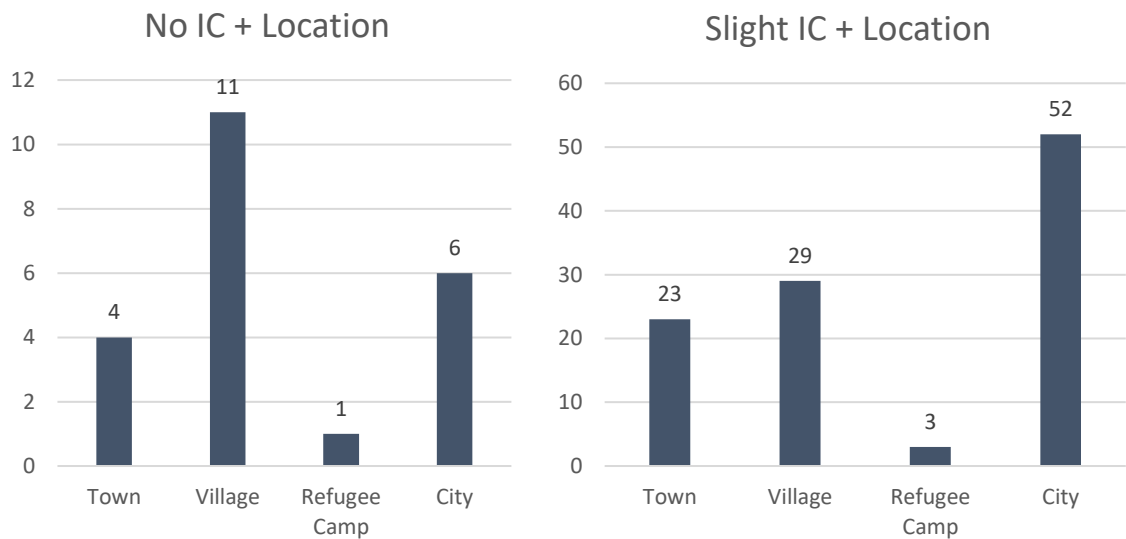


Table 4.2.47

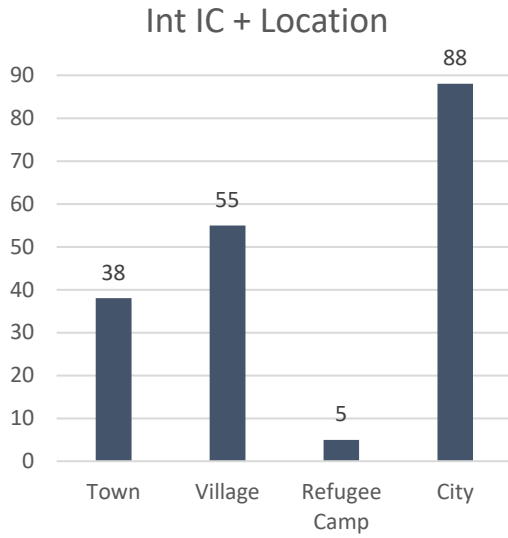


Table 4.2.48

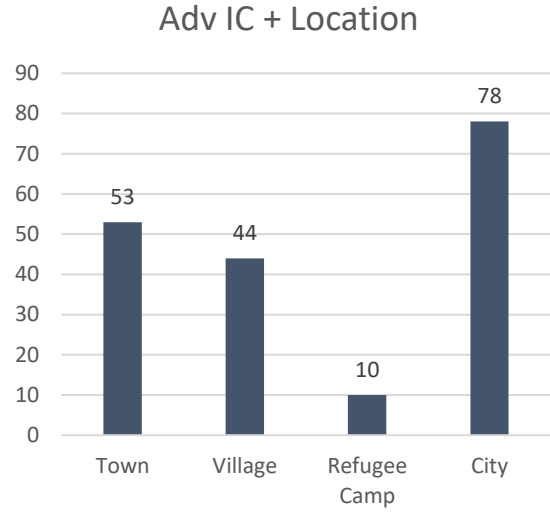


Table 4.2.49

Levels of IC in City Respondents

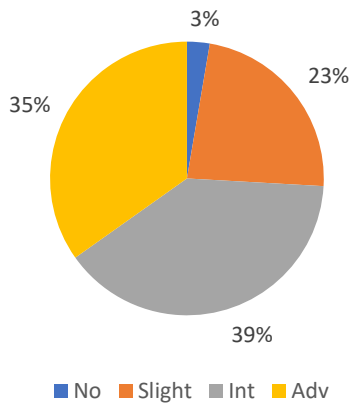


Table 4.2.50

Town

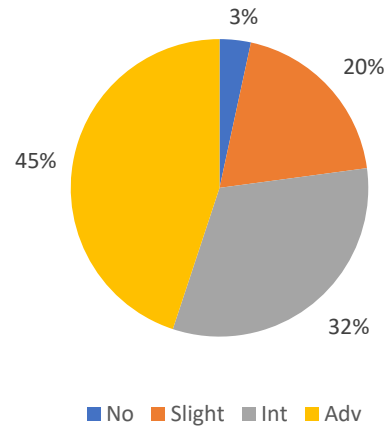


Table 4.2.51

Levels of IC in Village Respondents

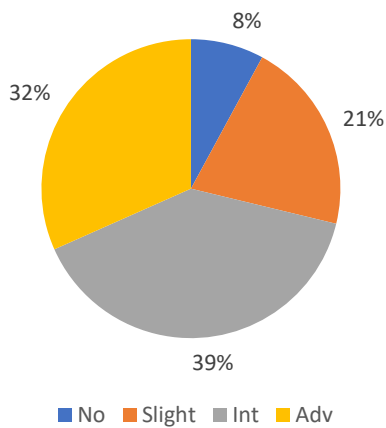


Table 4.2.52

Levels of IC in Refugee Camp Respondents

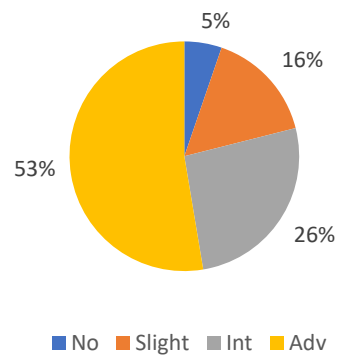


Table 4.2.53

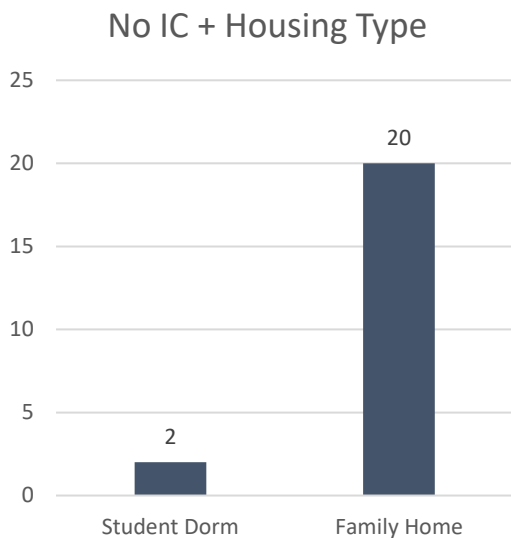


Table 4.2.54

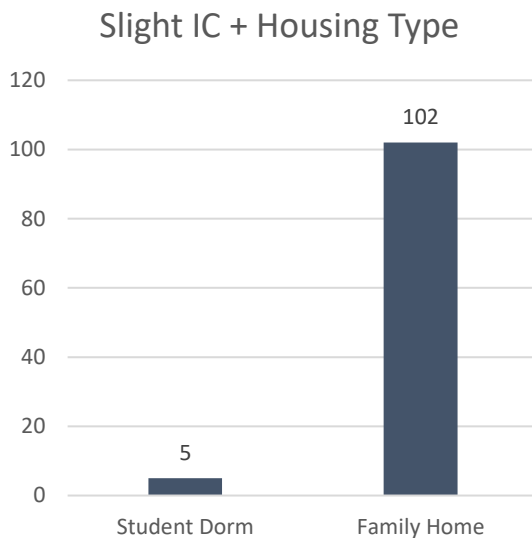


Table 4.2.56

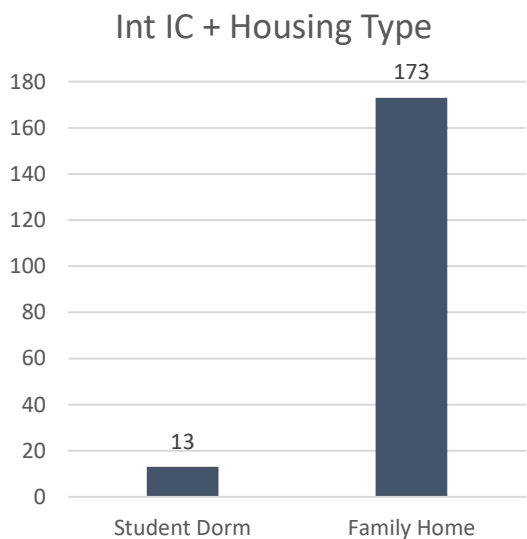


Table 4.2.57

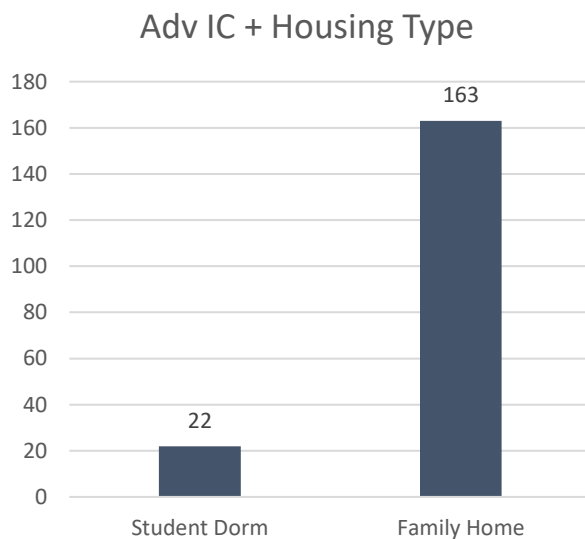


Table 4.2.58

Table 4.2.59

Levels of IC in Student Dorm Respondents

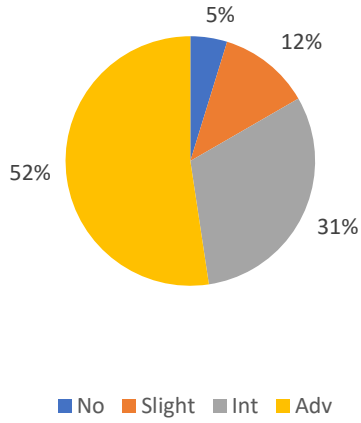


Table 4.2.60

Levels of IC in Respondents Living in Family Home

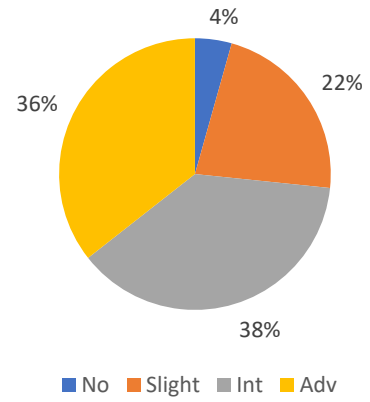


Table 4.2.61

No IC + University

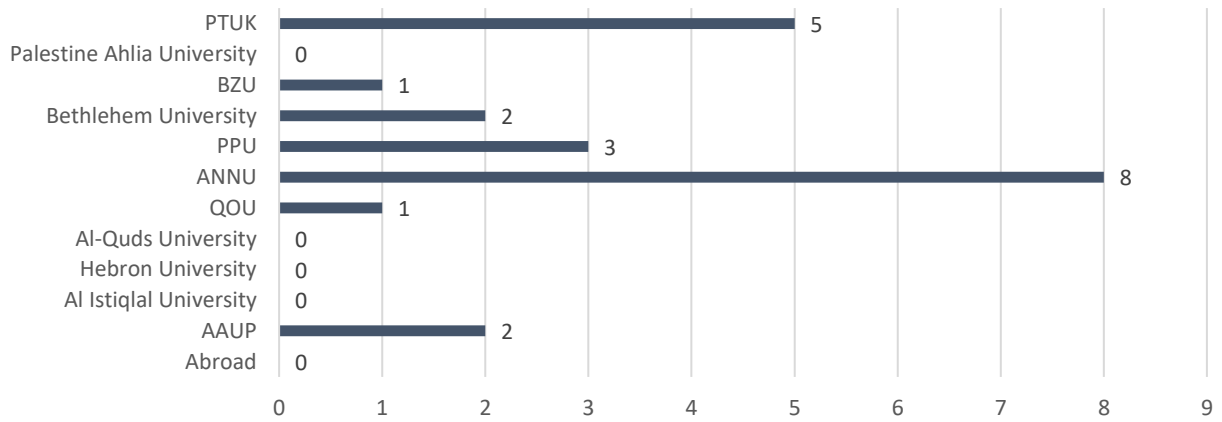


Table 4.2.63

Slight IC + University

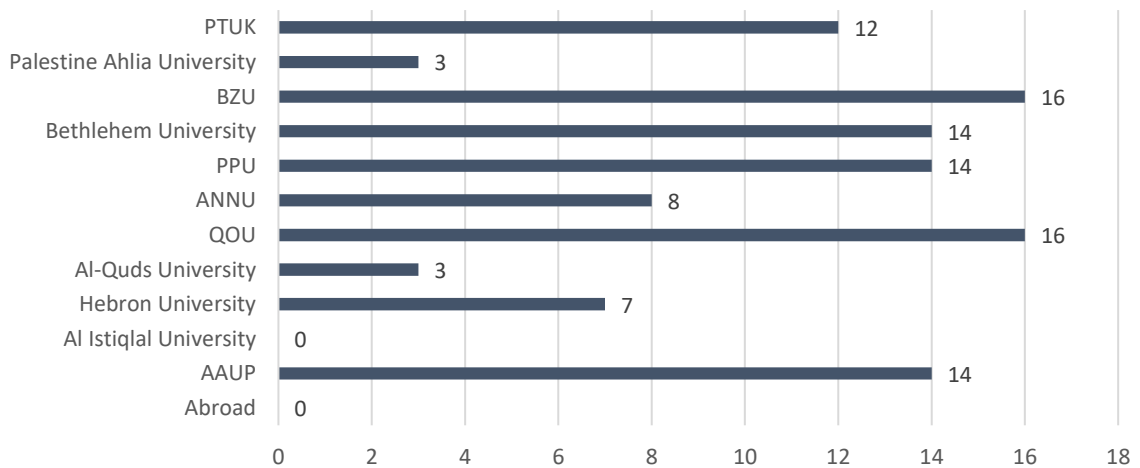


Table 4.2.64

### Int IC + University

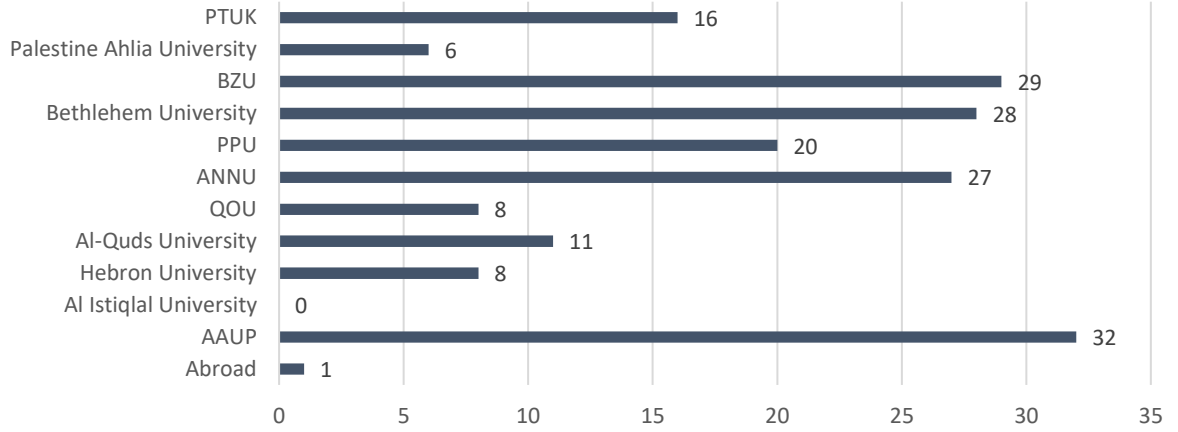


Table 4.2.65

### Adv IC + University

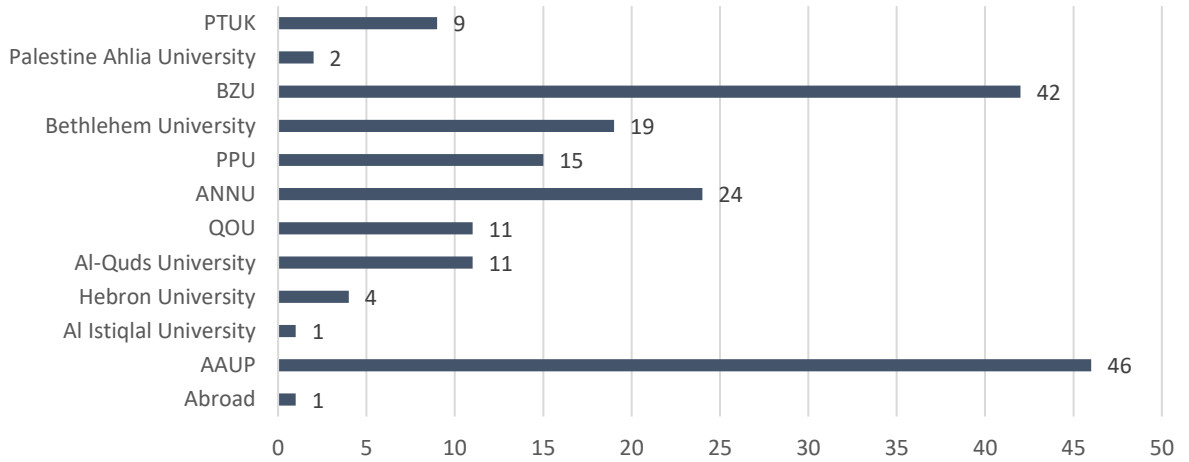
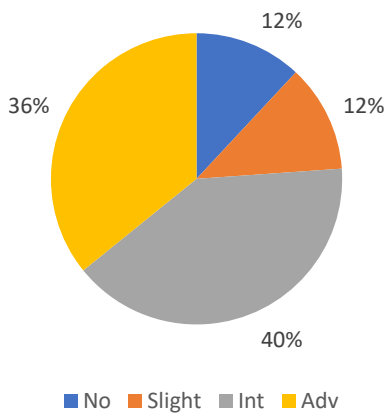
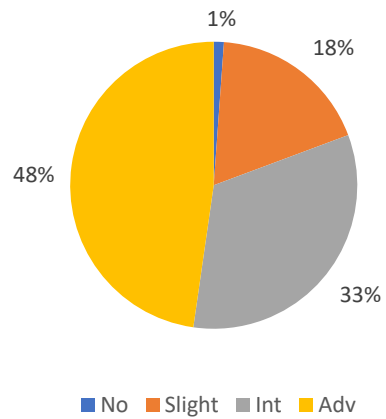


Table 4.2.66

### Level of IC in ANNU Respondents



### Level of IC in BZU Respondents



■ No ■ Slight ■ Int ■ Adv

■ No ■ Slight ■ Int ■ Adv

Table 4.2.67

## Level of IC in Hebron University Respondents

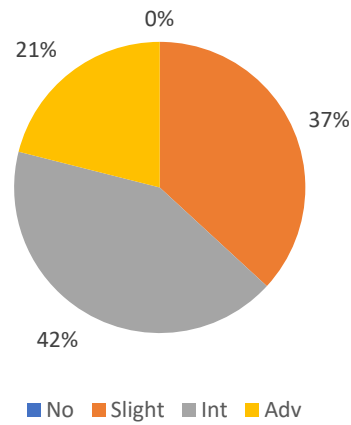


Table 4.2.68

## Levels of IC in Al-Quds University Respondents

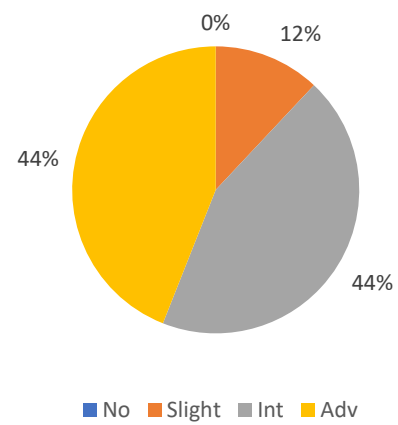


Table 4.2.69

## Levels of IC in PPU Respondents

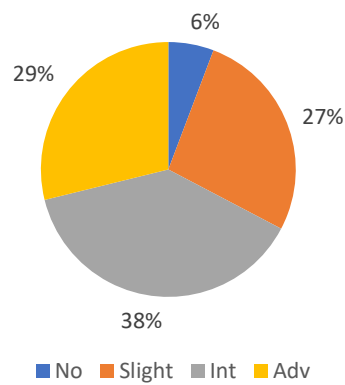


Table 4.2.70

## Levels of IC in AAUP Respondents

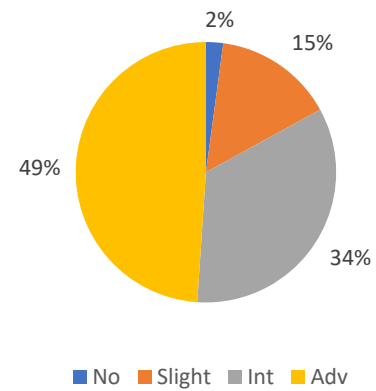


Table 4.2.71

## Levels of IC in Bethlehem University Respondents

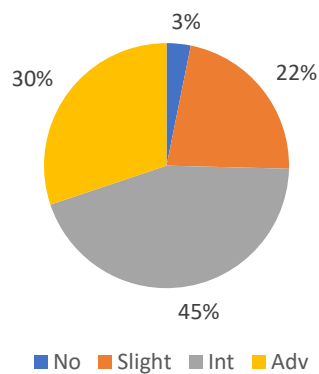


Table 4.2.72

## Levels of IC in QOU Respondents

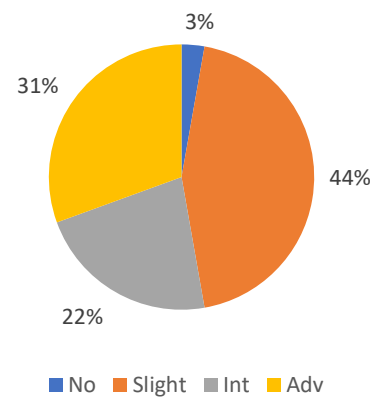


Table 4.2.73

Levels of IC in PTUK Respondents

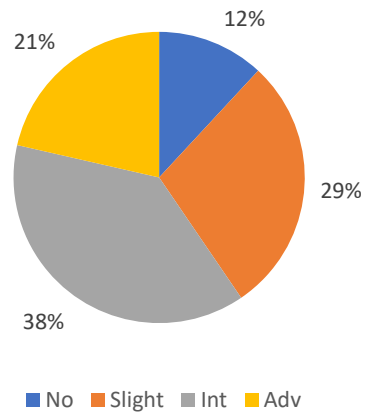


Table 4.2.74

Levels of IC in Palestine Ahlia University Respondents

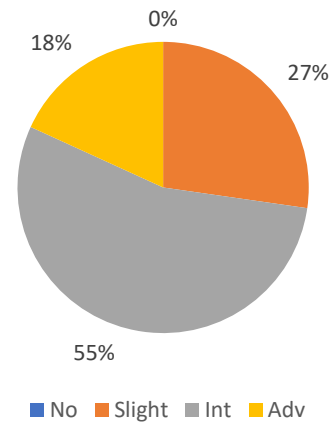


Table 4.2.75

No IC + Degree

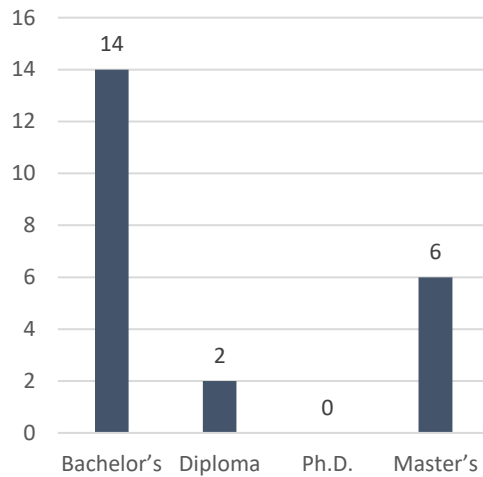


Table 4.2.76

Slight IC + Degree

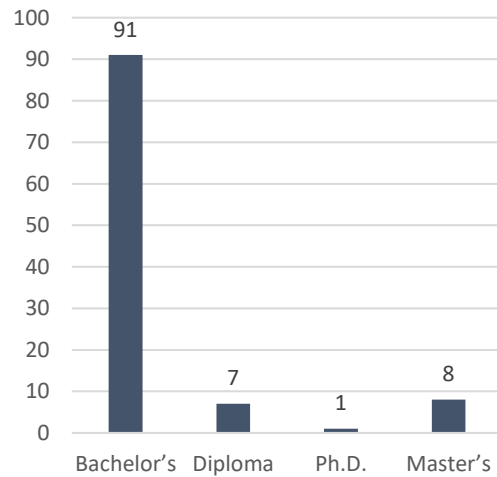


Table 4.2.78

Table 4.2.79

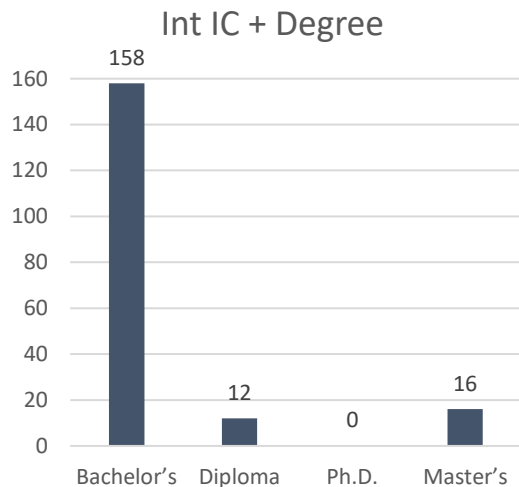


Table 4.2.80

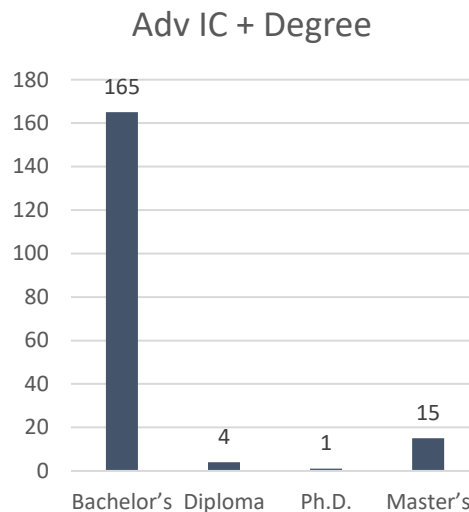


Table 4.2.81

### Levels of IC in Diploma Respondents

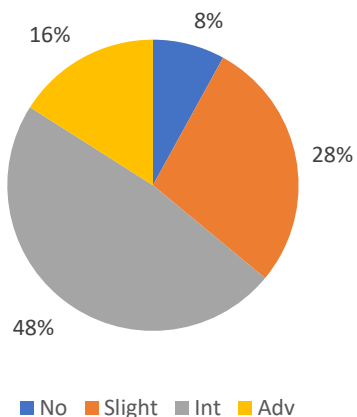


Table 4.2.82

### Level of IC in Bachelor's Respondents

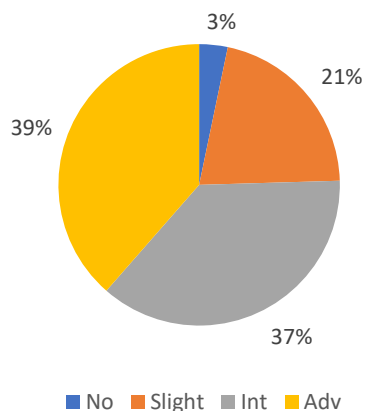


Table 4.2.83

### Levels of IC in Master's Respondents

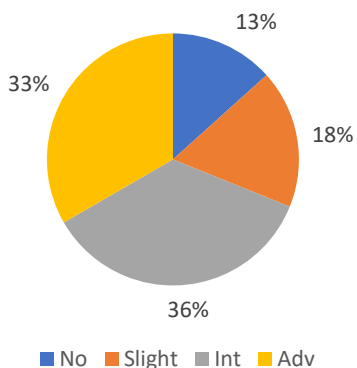


Table 4.2.84

### No IC + Internet Accesability at Home

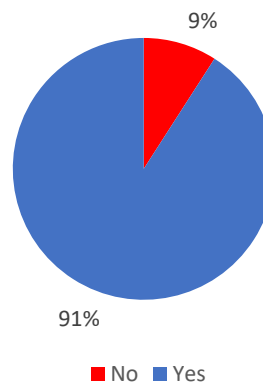


Table 4.3.1

Slight IC + Internet  
Accessibility at Home

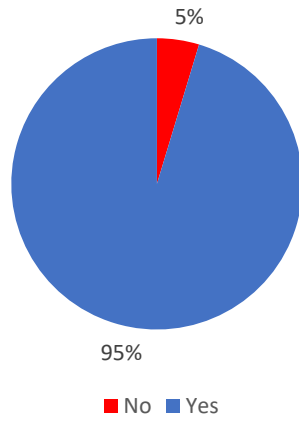


Table 4.3.2

Int IC + Internet  
Accessibility at Home

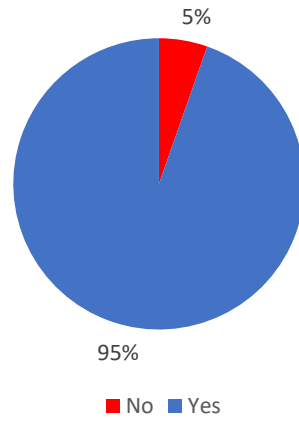


Table 4.3.3

Adv IC + Internet  
Accessibility at Home

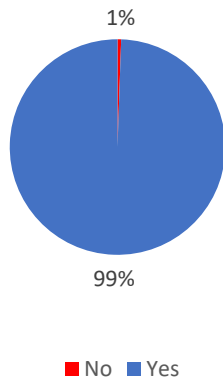


Table 4.3.4

No IC + Mobile Data

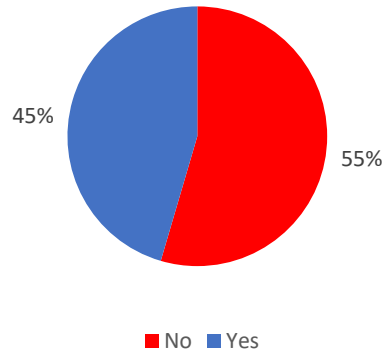


Table 4.3.6

Slight IC + Mobile Data

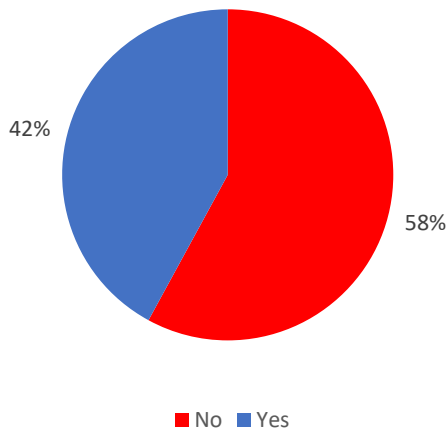


Table 4.3.7

Int IC + Mobile Data

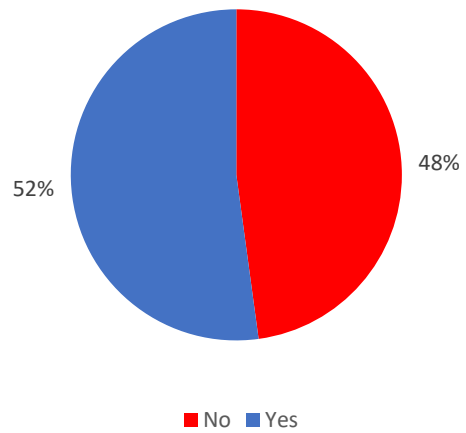


Table 4.3.8

### Adv IC + Mobile Data

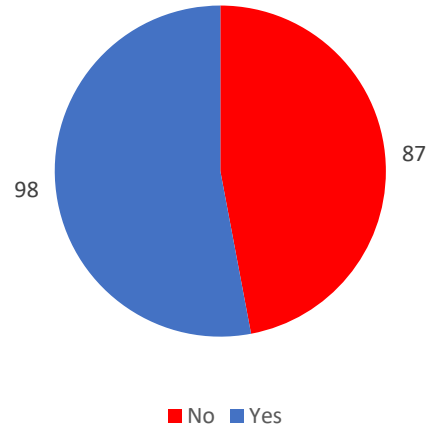


Table 4.3.9

### No IC + Daily Internet Use

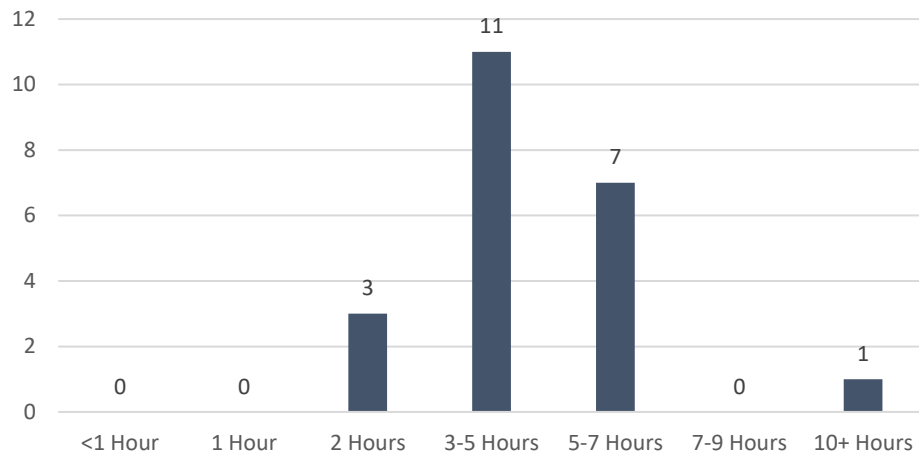


Table 4.3.11

### Slight IC + Daily Internet Use

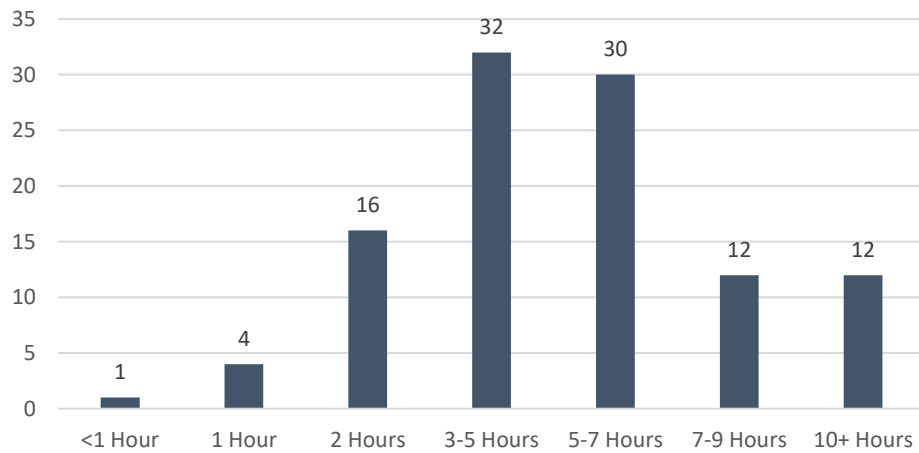


Table 4.3.12

## Int IC + Daily Internet Use

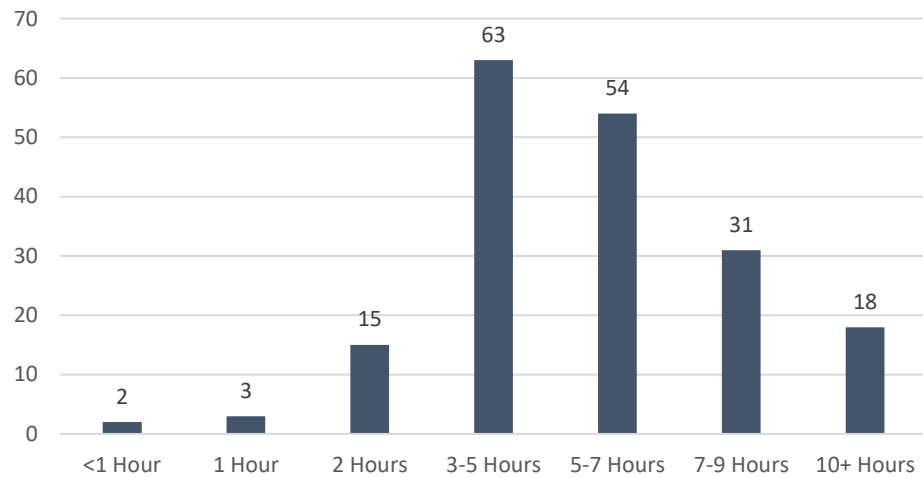


Table 4.3.13

## Adv IC + Daily Internet Use

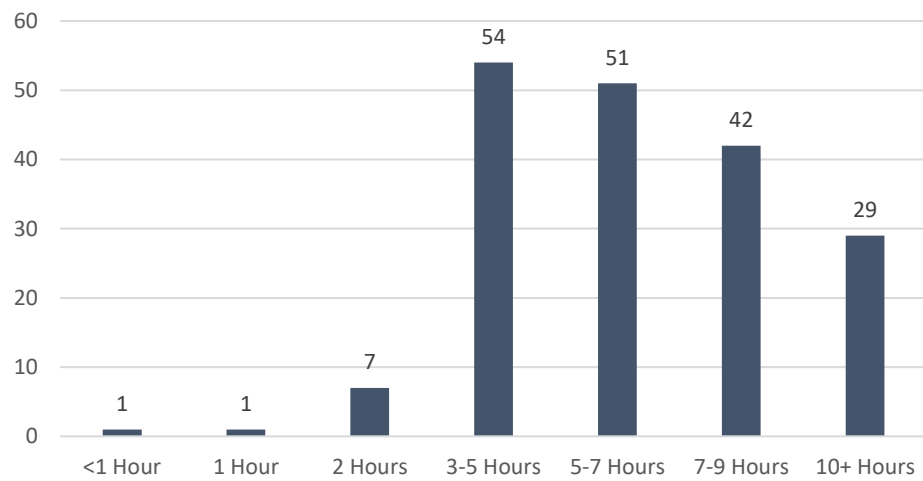
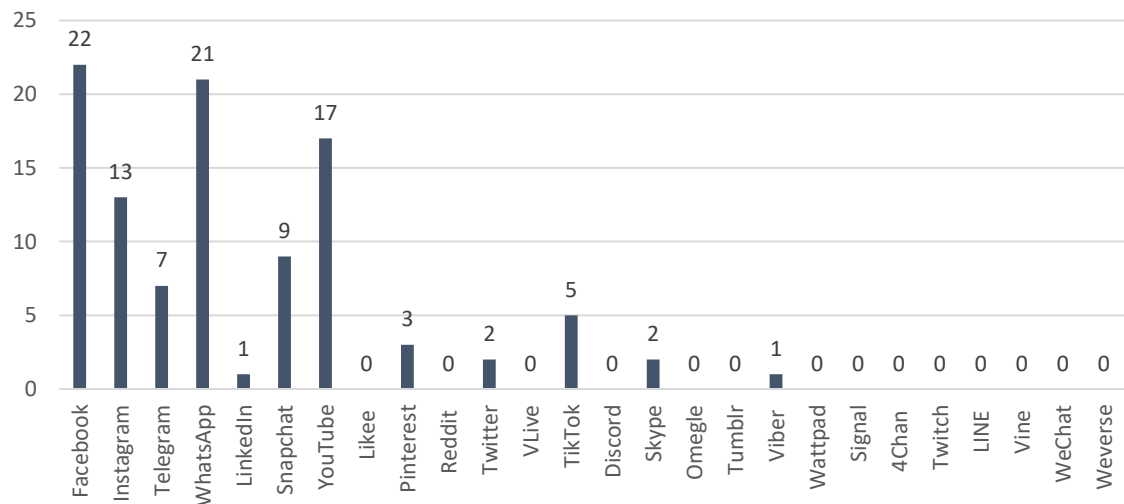


Table 4.3.14

## No IC + Used Sites



Slight IC + Used Sites

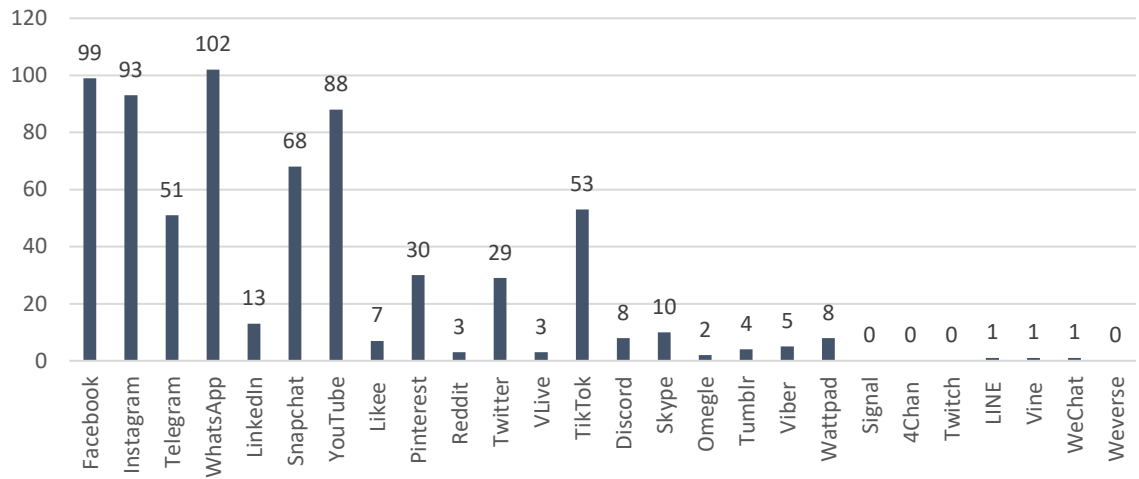


Table 4.3.17

Int IC + Used Sites

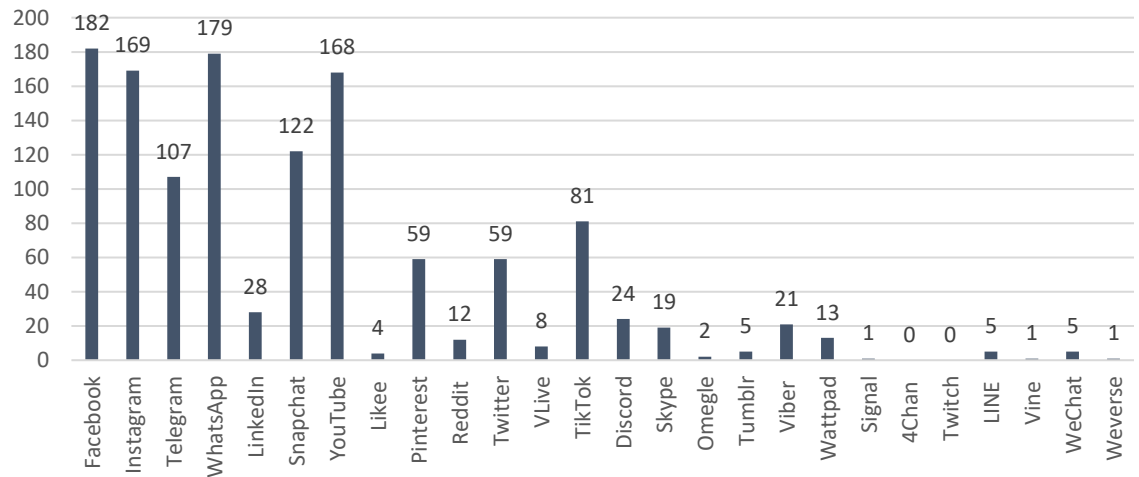


Table 4.3.18

### Adv IC + Used Sites

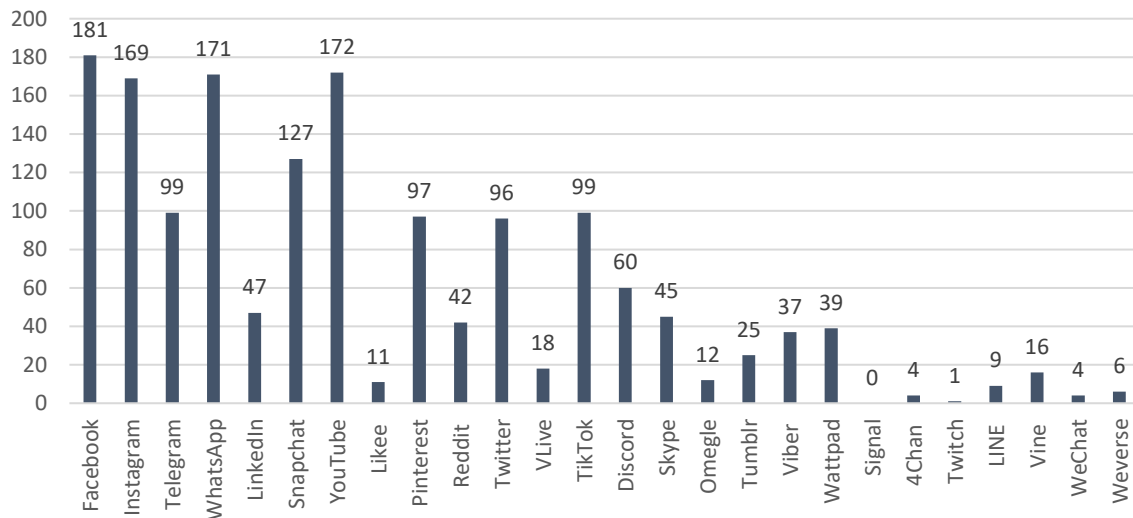


Table 4.3.19

### No IC + Most Visited Site

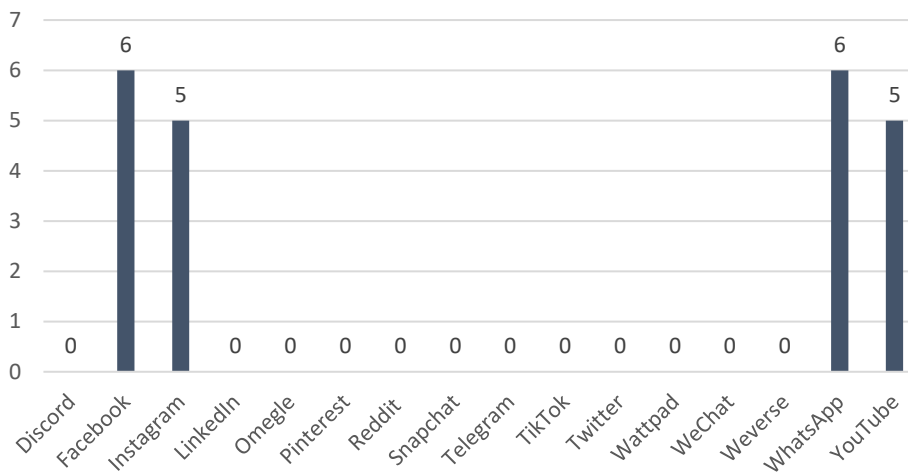


Table 4.3.21

## Slight IC + Most Visited Site

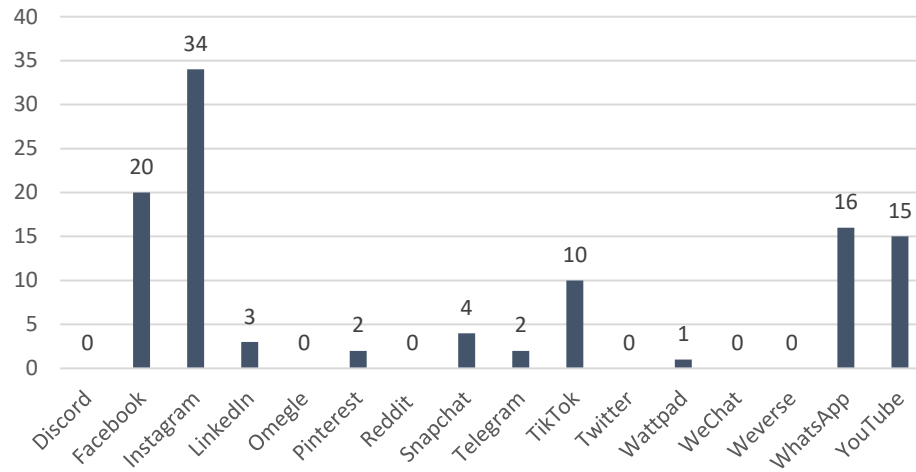


Table 4.3.22

## Int IC + Most Visited Site

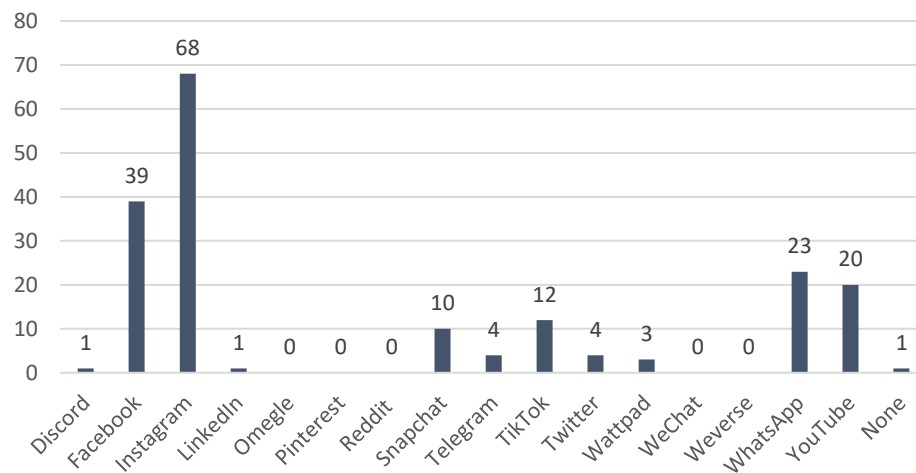
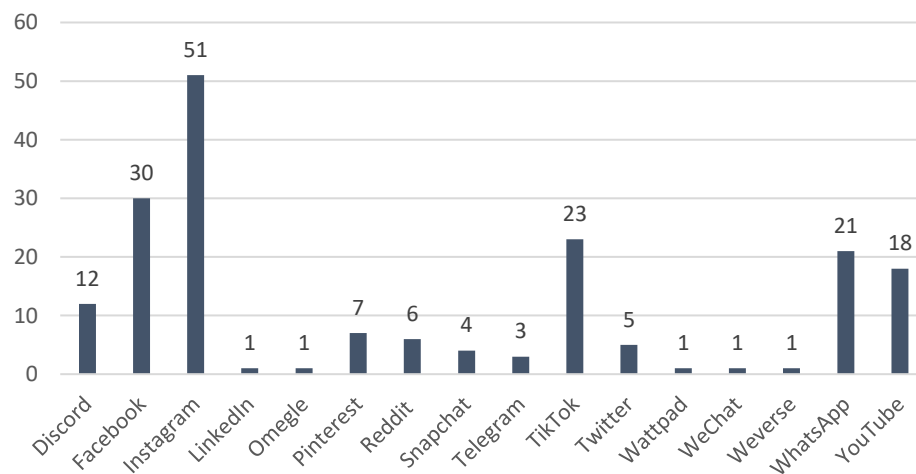


Table 4.3.23

## Adv IC + Most Visited Site



No IC + Phone Apps

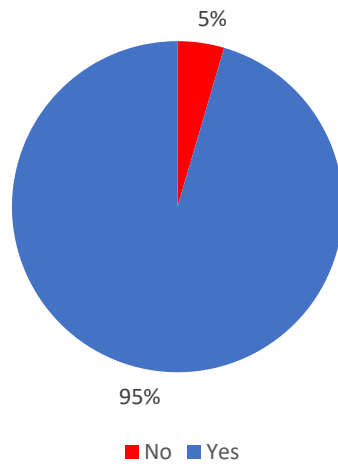


Table 4.3.26

Slight IC + Phone Apps

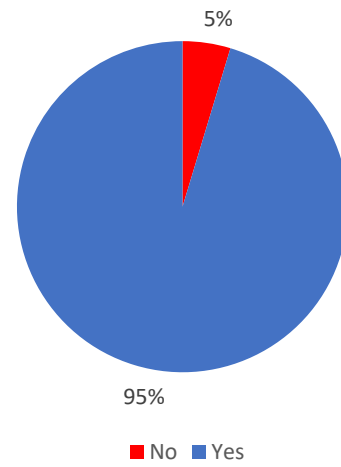


Table 4.3.27

Int IC + Phone Apps

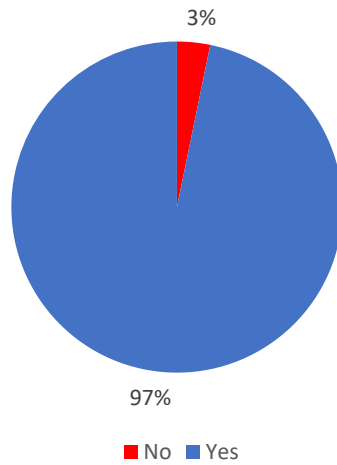


Table 4.3.28

Adv IC + Phone Apps

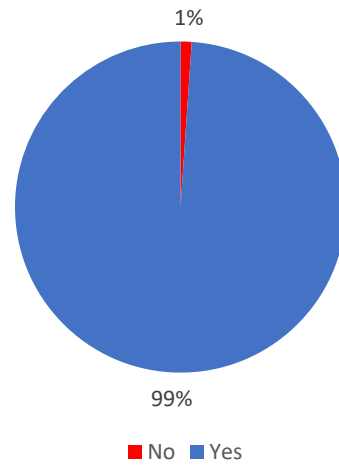
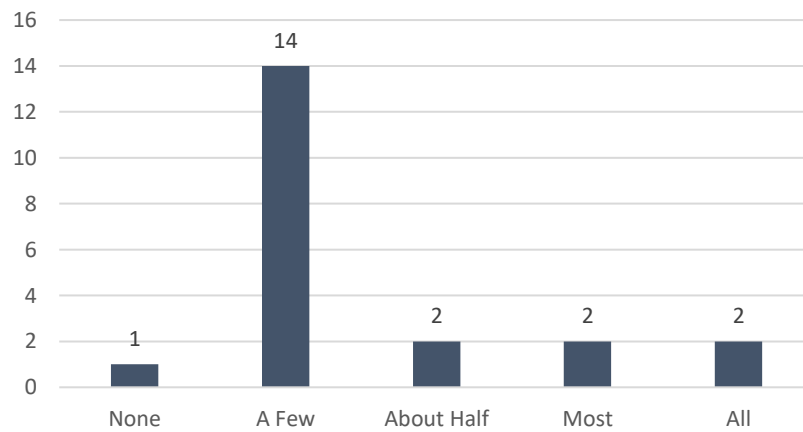


Table 4.3.29

No IC + # of Phone Apps



Slight IC + # of Phone Apps

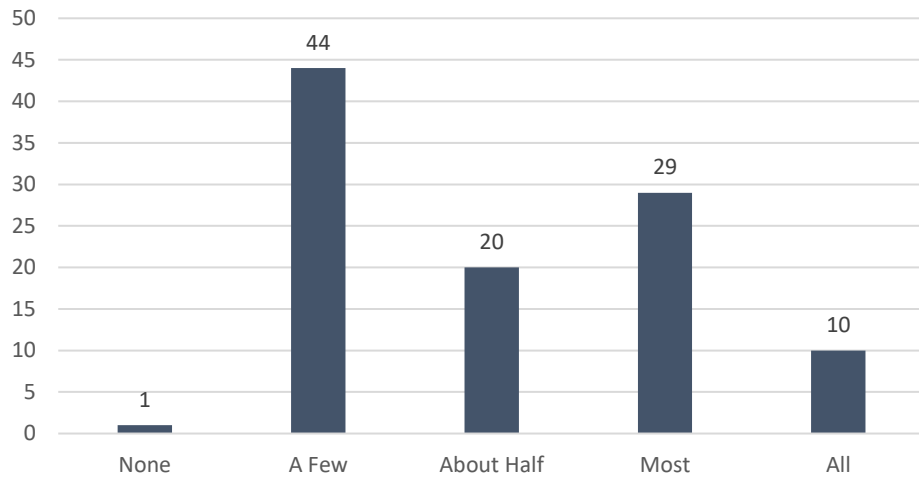


Table 4.3.32

Int IC + # of Phone Apps

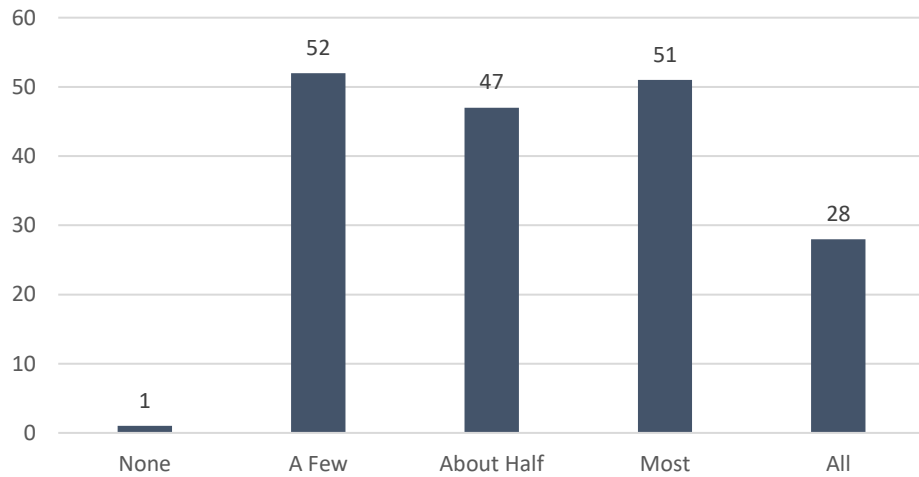


Table 4.3.33

### Adv IC + # of Phone Apps

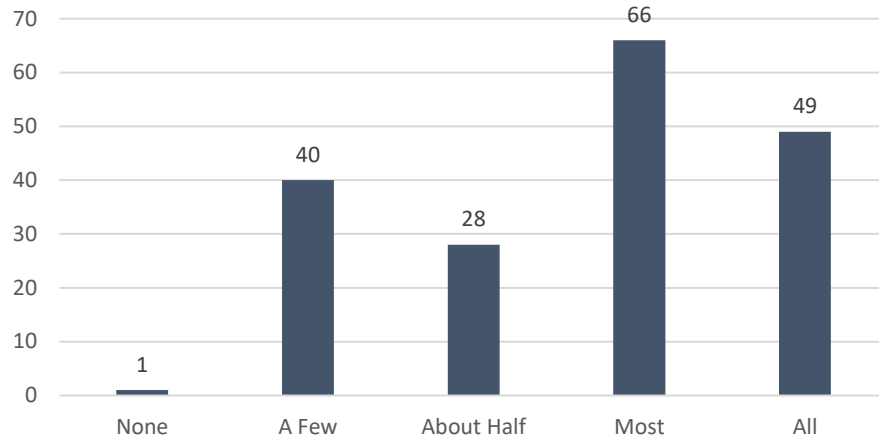


Table 4.3.34

### No IC + Internet Activities

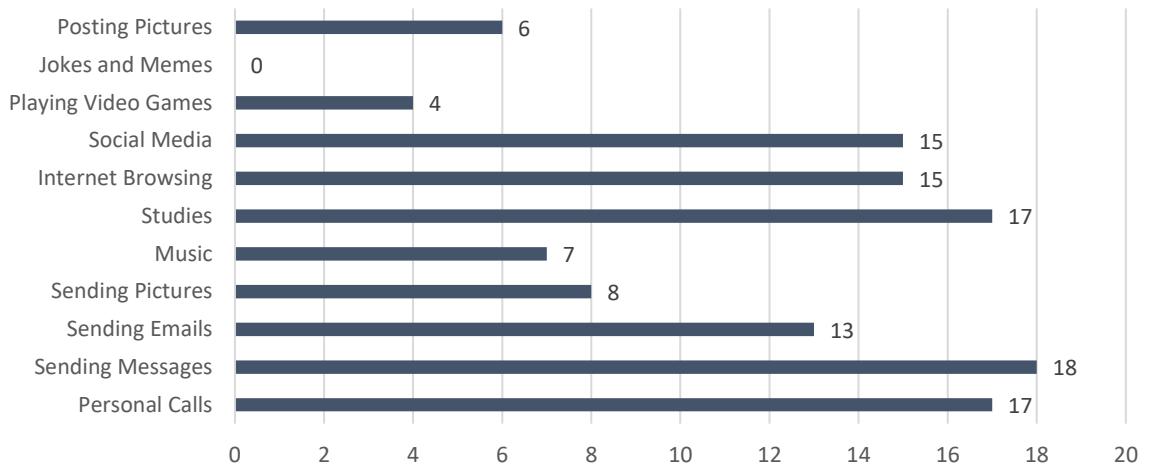
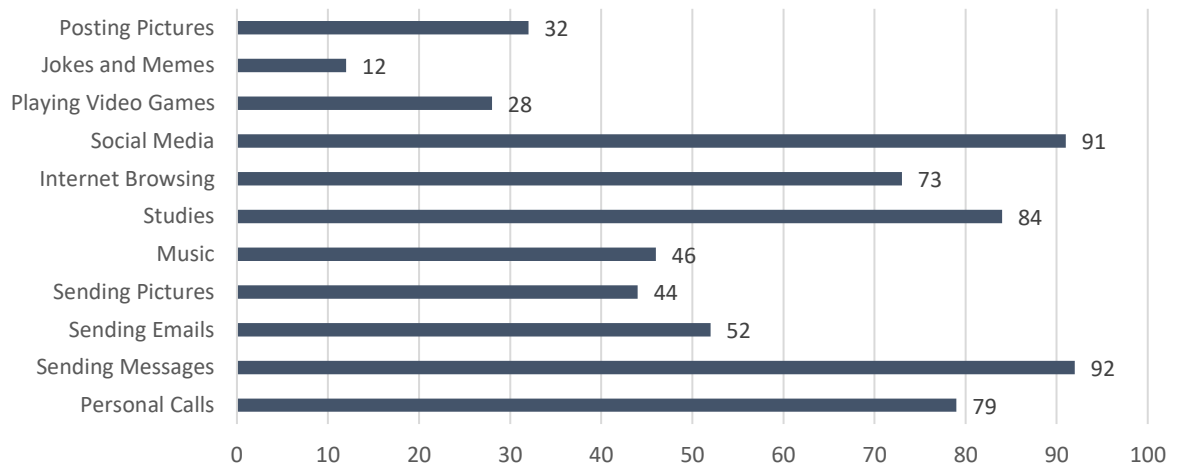


Table 4.3.36

### Slight IC + Internet Activities



xlix  
Table 4.3.37

### Int IC + Internet Activities

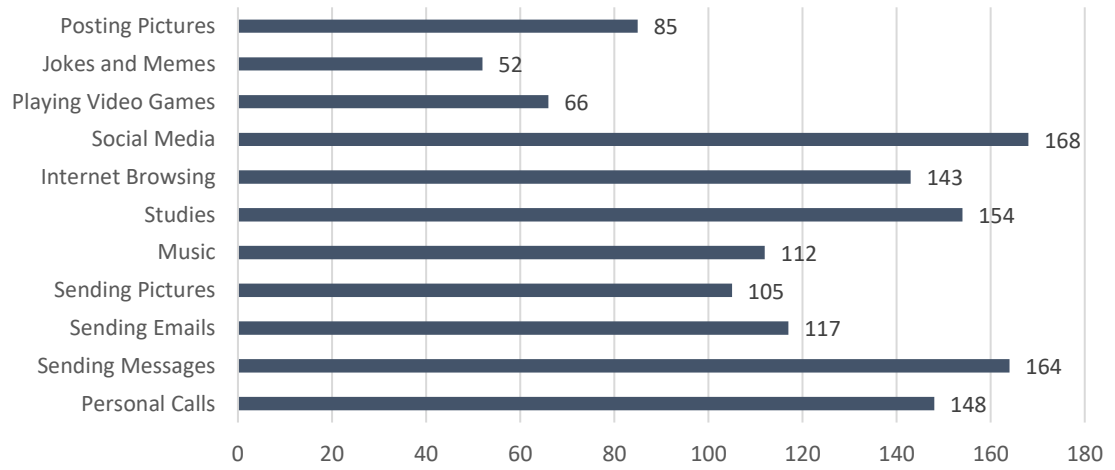


Table 4.3.38

### Adv IC + Internet Activities

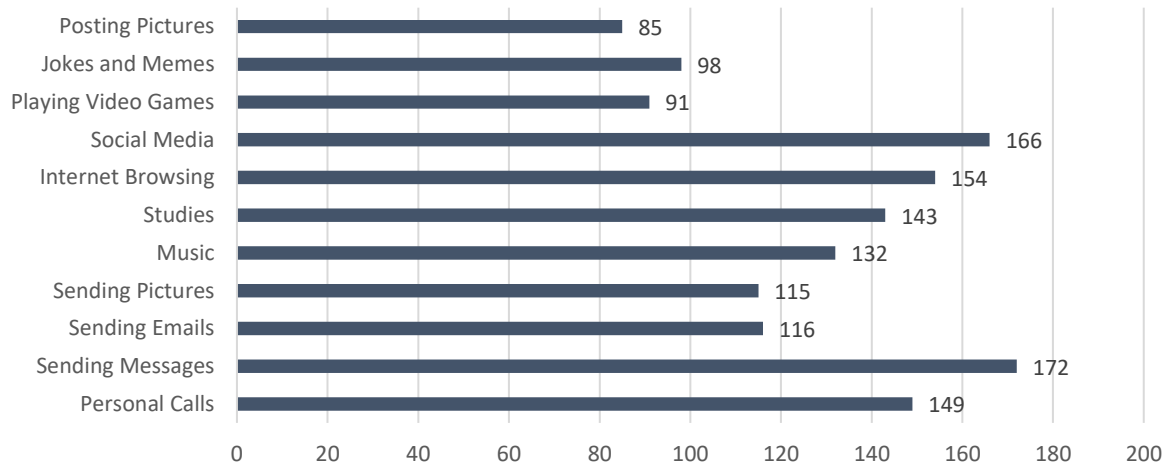


Table 4.3.39

### No IC + Most Performed Activity

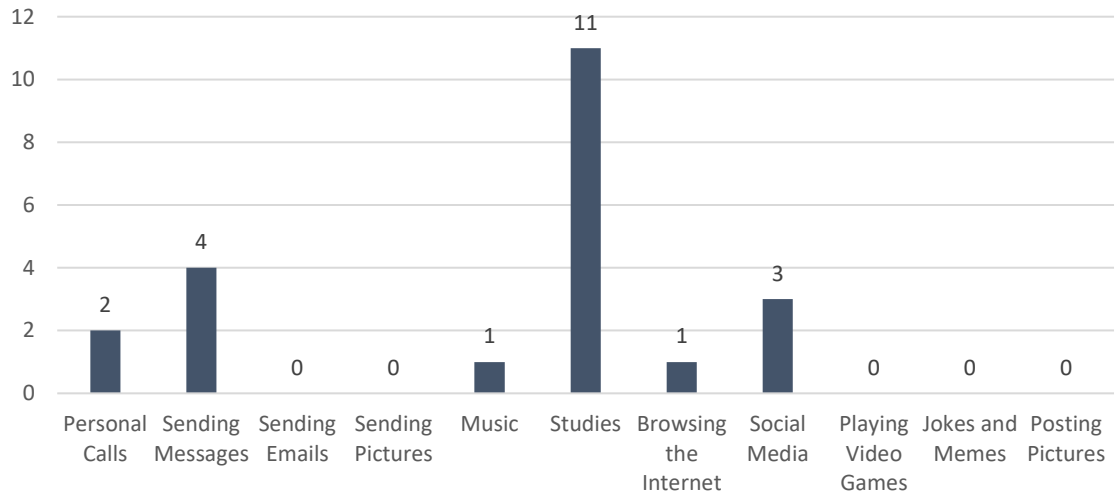


Table 4.3.41

### Slight IC + MOST Performed Activity

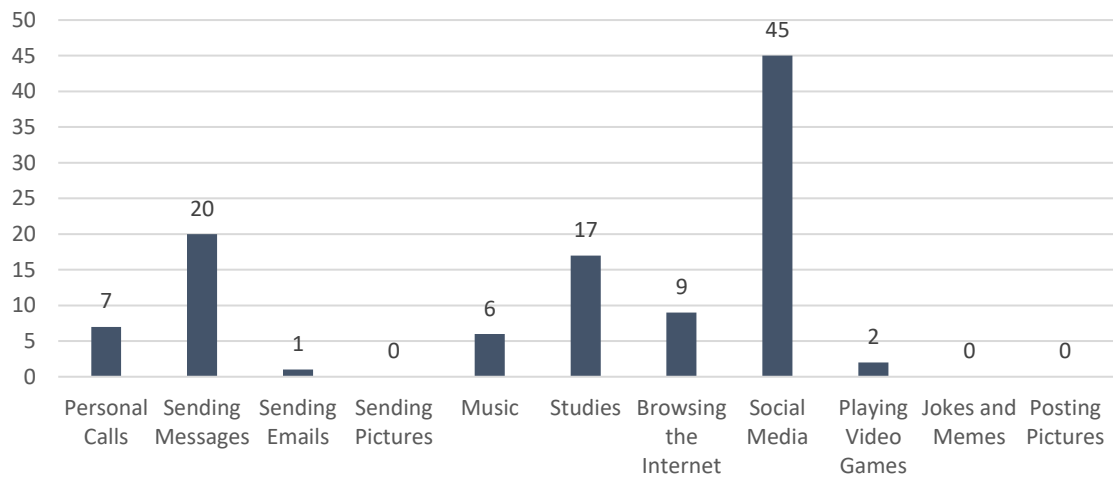
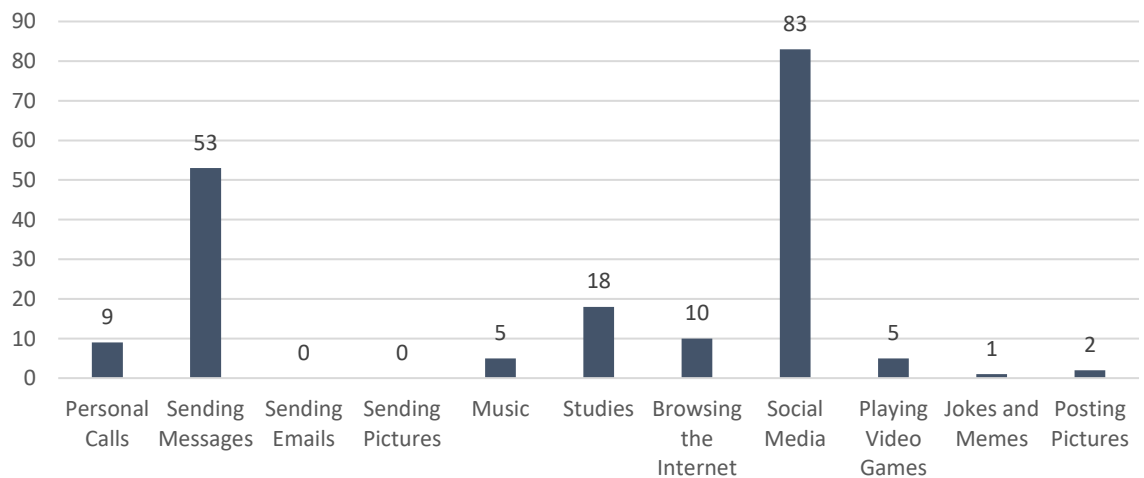


Table 4.3.42

### Int IC + Most Performed Activity



li  
Table 4.3.43

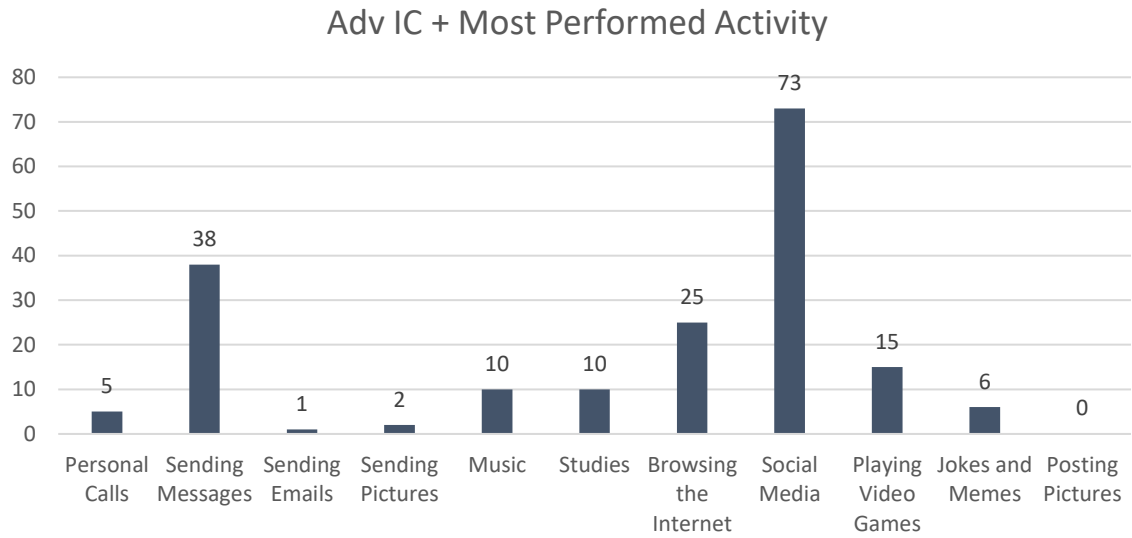


Table 4.3.44

No IC + Admin

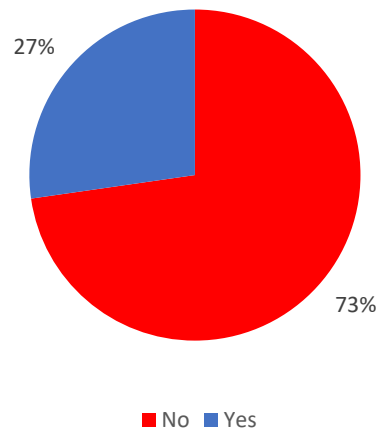


Table 4.3.46

Slight IC + Admin

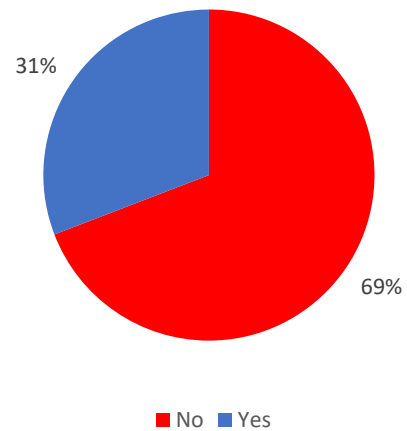
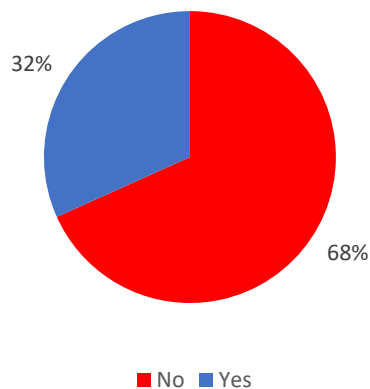


Table 4.3.47

Int IC + Admin



Adv IC + Admin

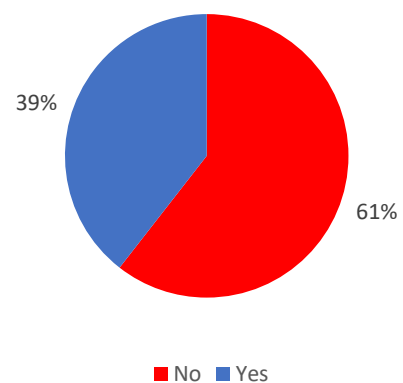


Table 4.3.48

No IC + >1 Account

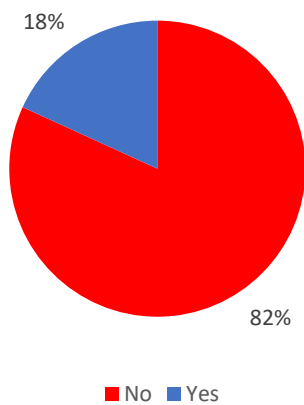


Table 4.3.49

Slight IC + >1 Account

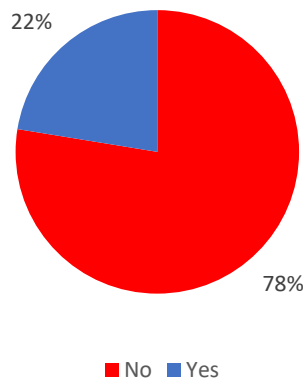


Table 4.3.51

Int IC + >1 Account

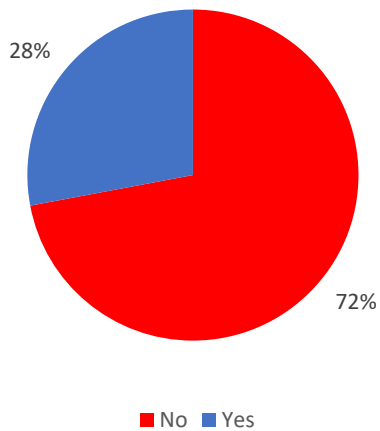


Table 4.3.52

Adv IC + >1 Account

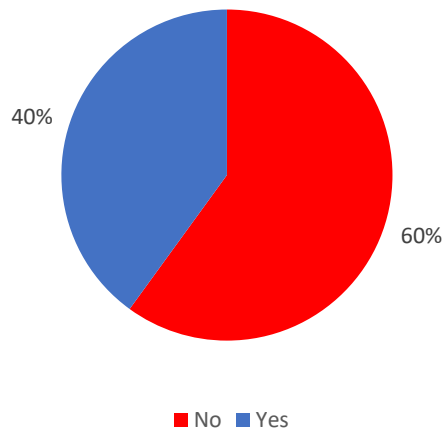


Table 4.3.53

No IC + Secret Account

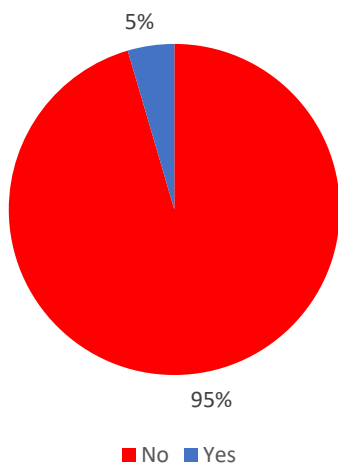


Table 4.3.54

Slight IC + Secret Account

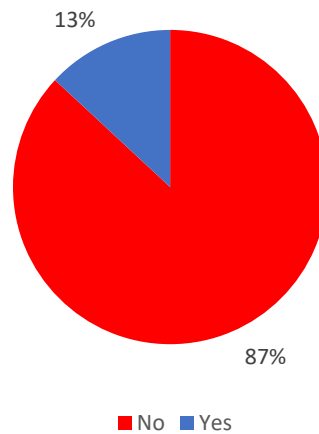


Table 4.3.56

Int IC + Secret Account

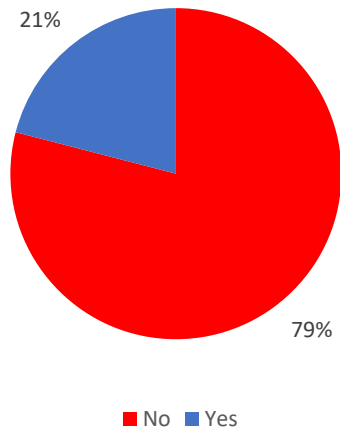


Table 4.3.57

Adv IC + Secret Account

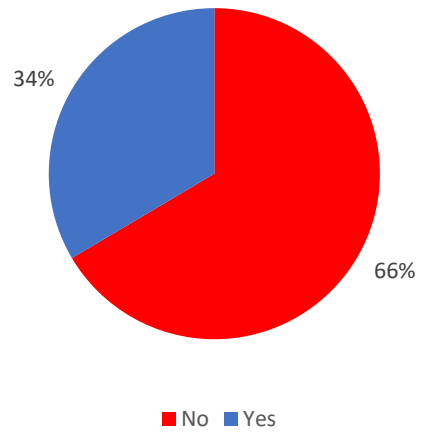


Table 4.3.58

Table 4.3.59

No IC + Subcultures

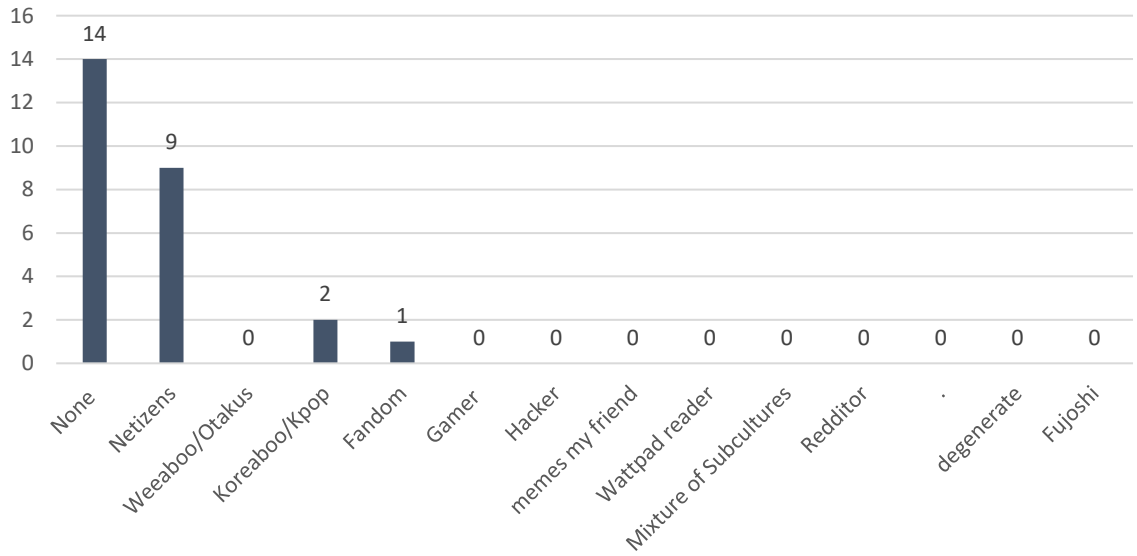


Table 4.3.61

### Slight IC + Subcultures

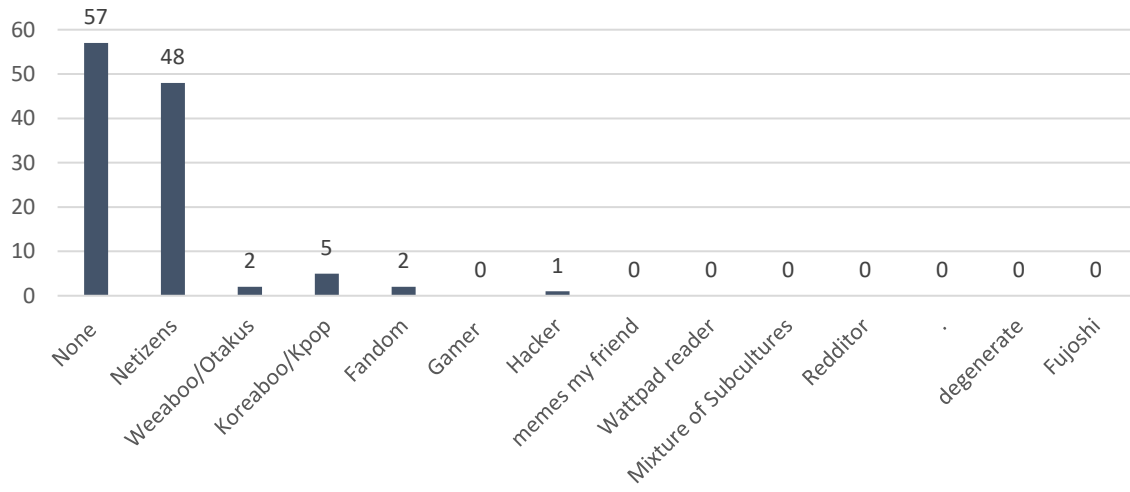


Table 4.3.62

### Int IC + Subculture

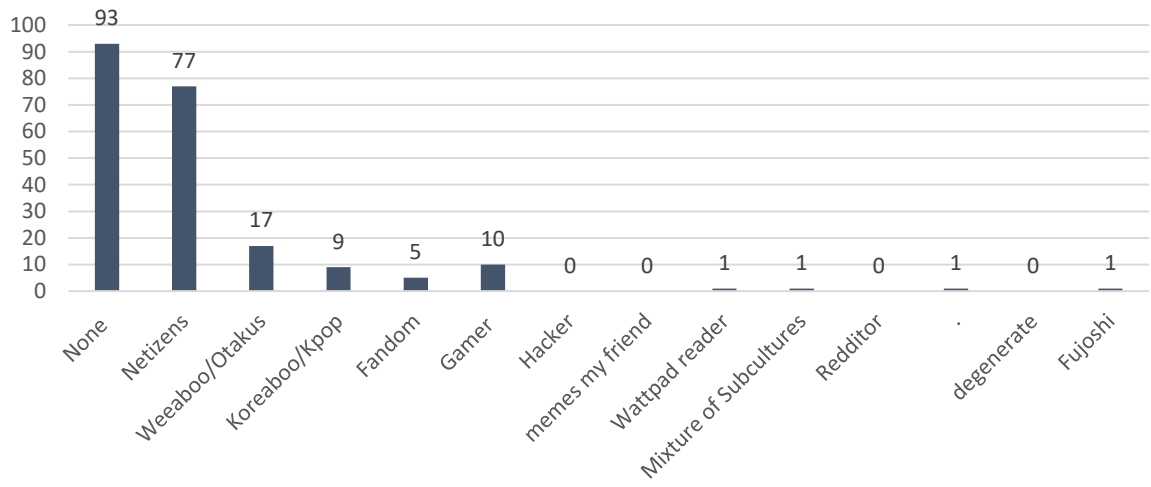
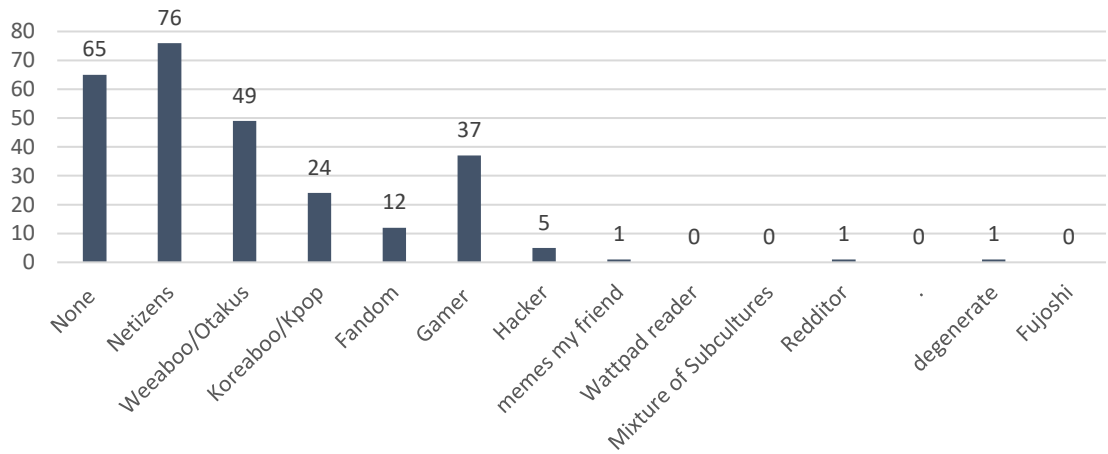
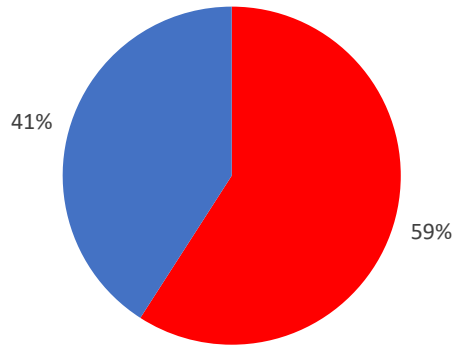


Table 4.3.63

### Adv IC + Subcultures



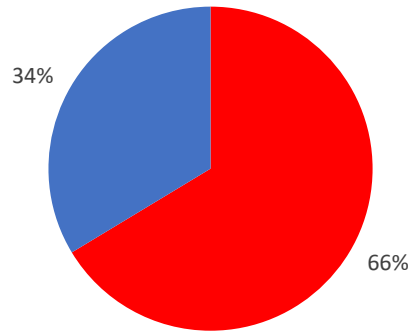
No IC + Language Fluency



■ Only Arabic ■ Fluent in Another Language

Table 4.4.1

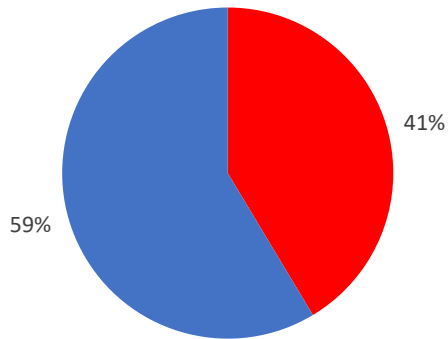
Slight IC + Language Fluency



■ Only Arabic ■ Fluent in Another Language

Table 4.4.2

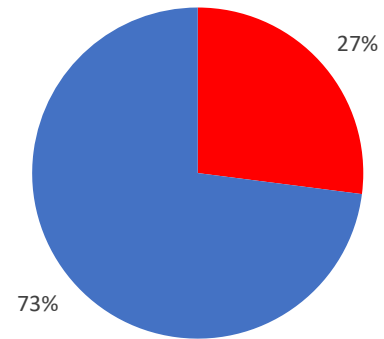
Int IC + Language Fluency



■ Only Arabic ■ Fluent in Another Language

Table 4.4.3

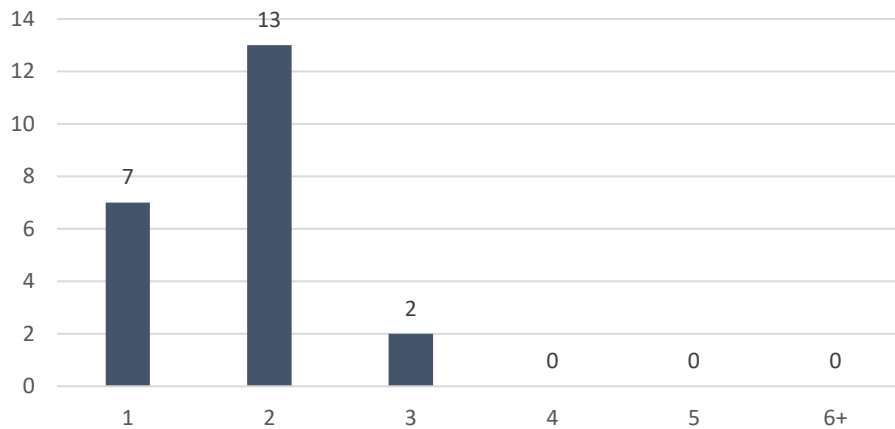
Adv IC + Language Fluency



■ Only Arabic ■ Fluent in Another Language

Table 4.4.4

No IC + Number of Languages



Ivi  
Table 4.4.6

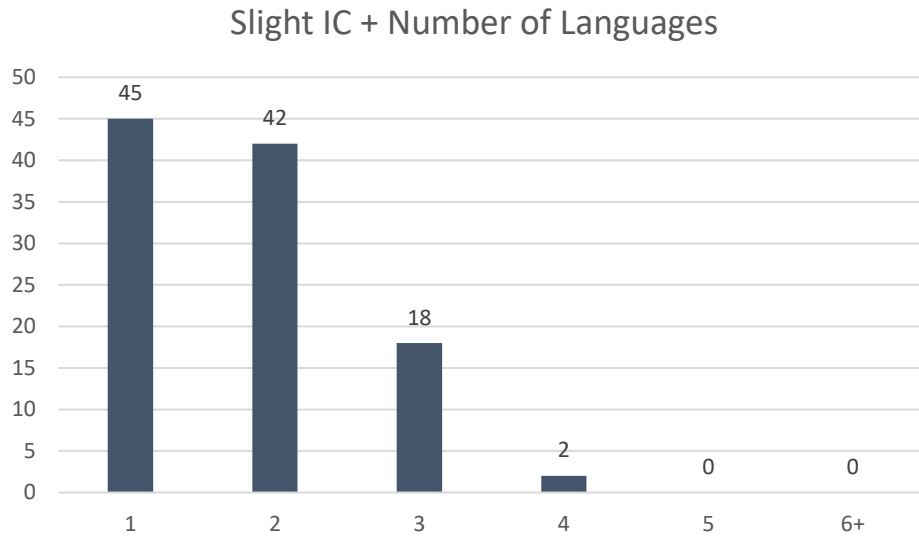


Table 4.4.7

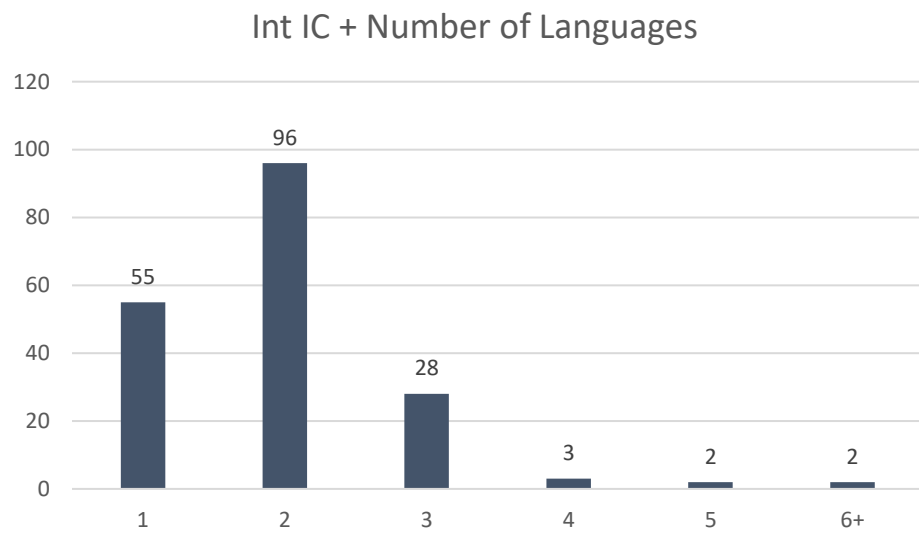


Table 4.4.8

### Adv IC + Number of Languages

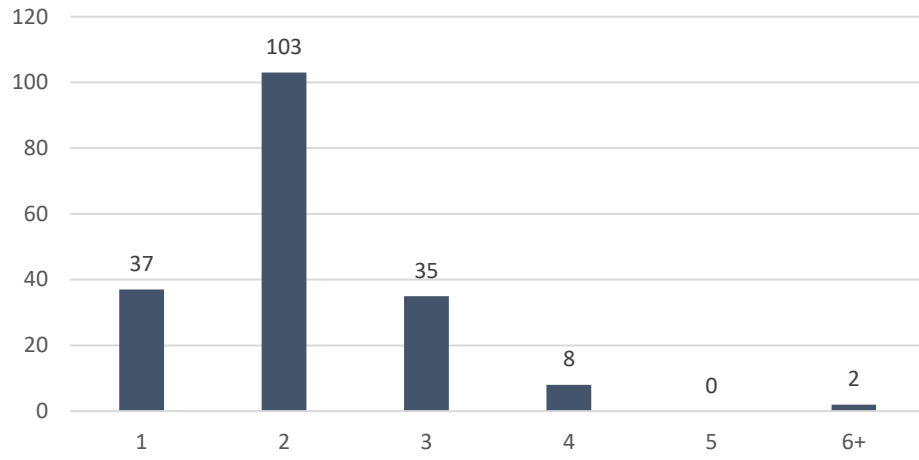


Table 4.4.9

### No IC + Spoken Languages

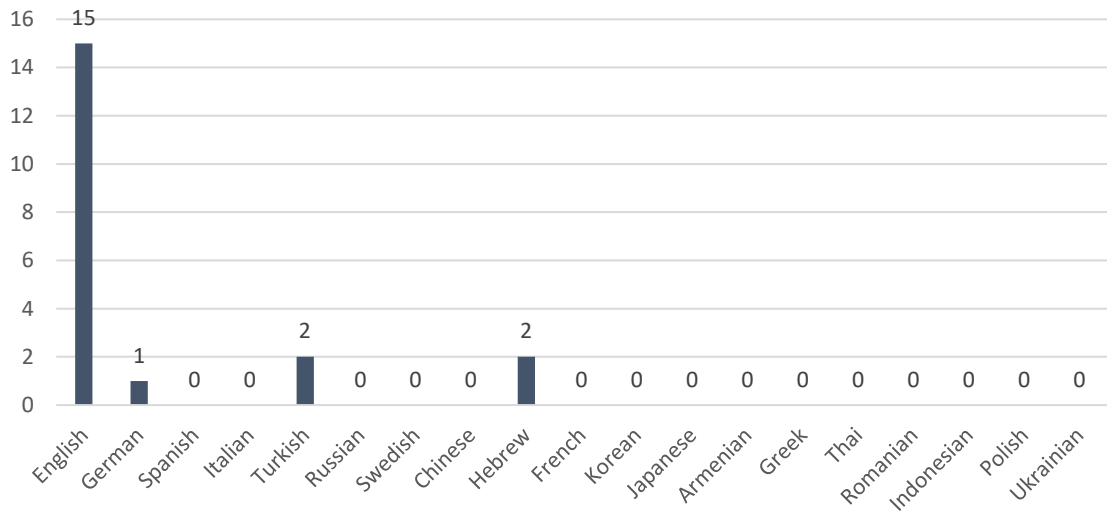


Table 4.4.11

## Slight IC + Spoken Languages

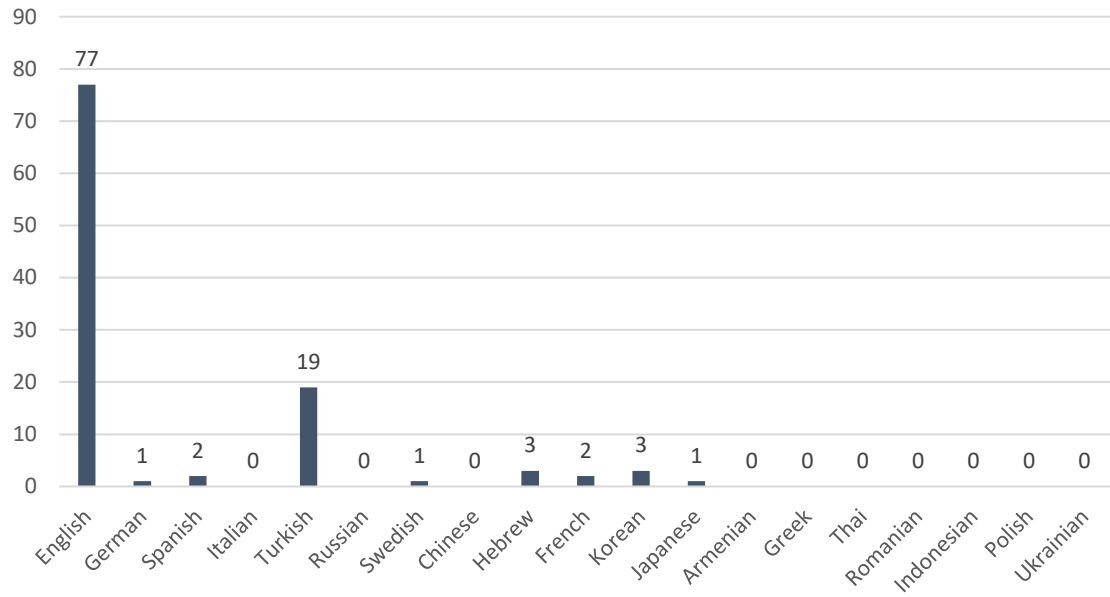


Table 4.4.12

## Int IC + Spoken Languages

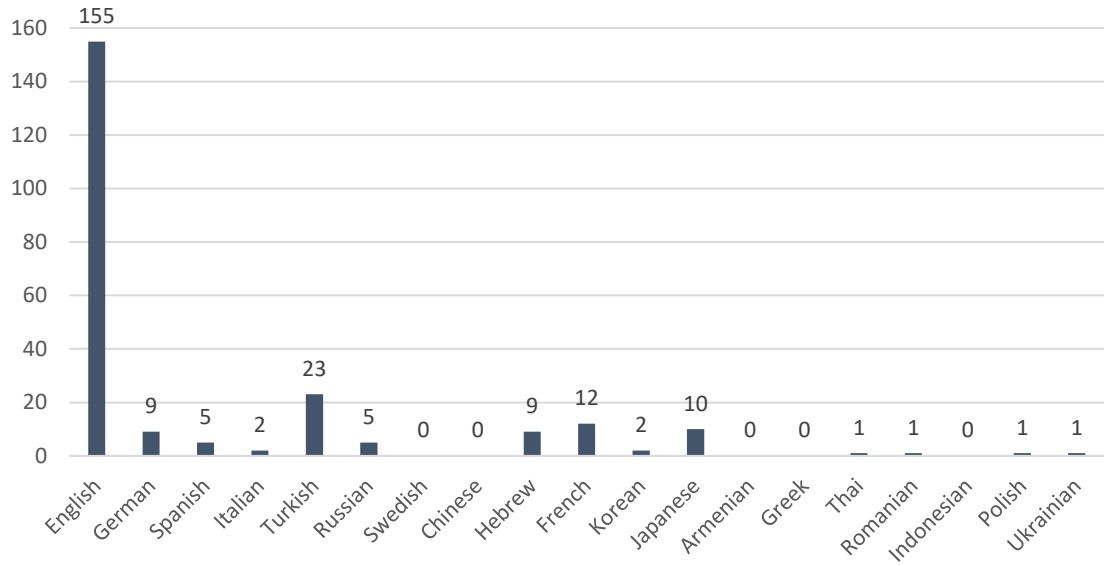


Table 4.4.13

## Adv IC + Spoken Languages

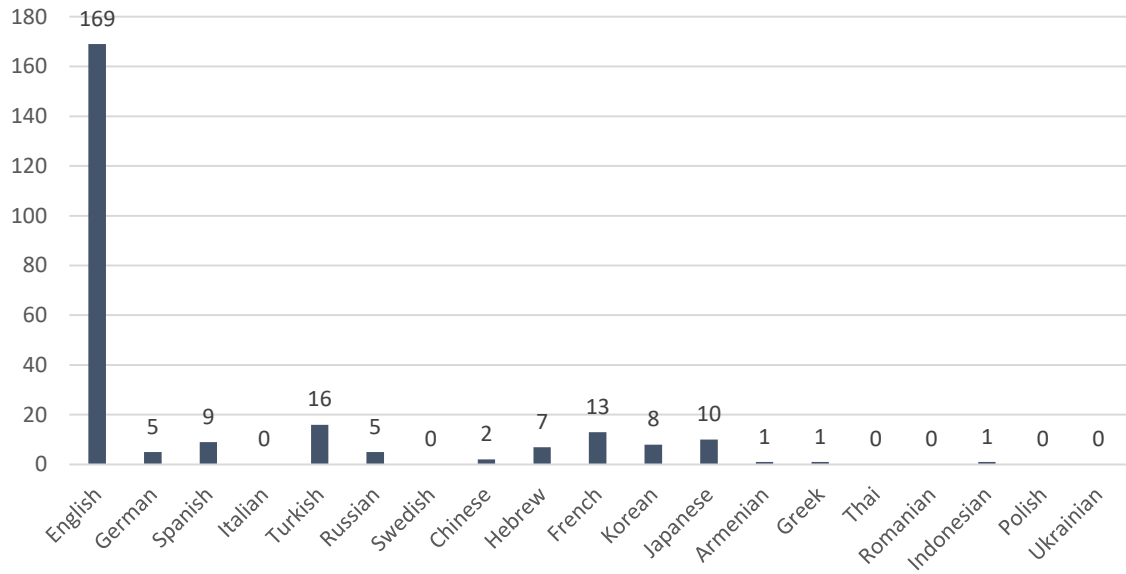


Table 4.4.14

## Levels of IC in English Speaking Respondents

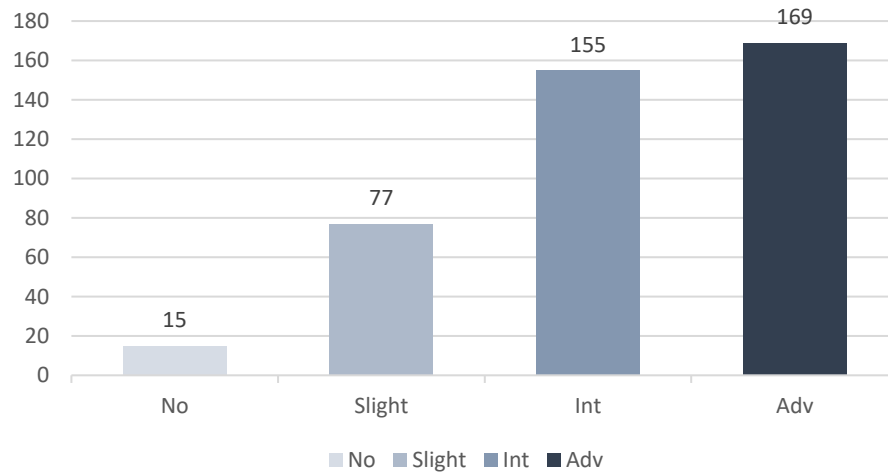


Table 4.4.15

## Levels of IC in German Speaking Respondents

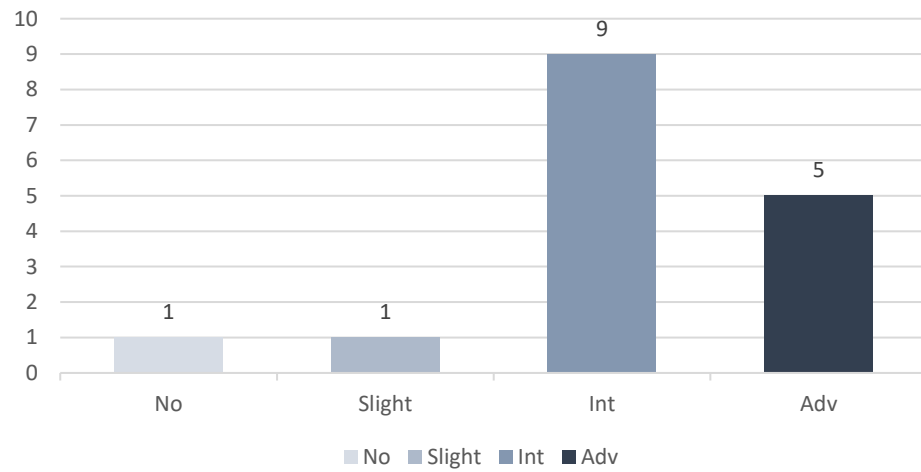


Table 4.4.16

## Levels of IC in Spanish Speaking Respondents

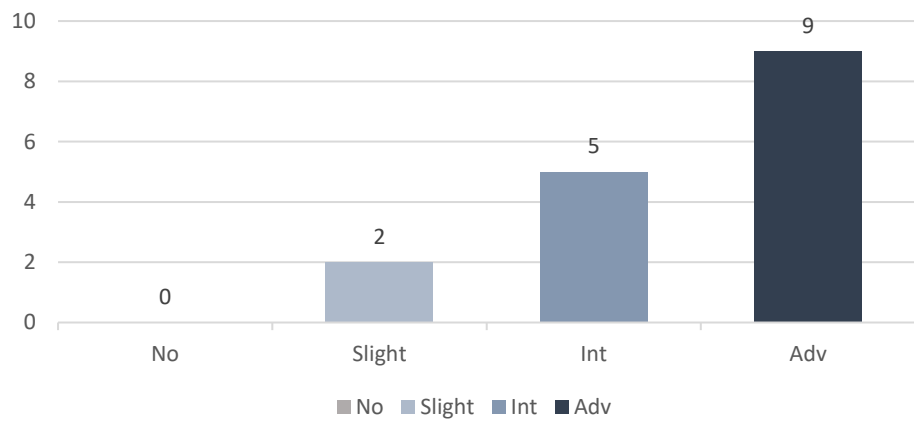


Table 4.4.17

## Levels of IC in Turkish Speaking Respondents

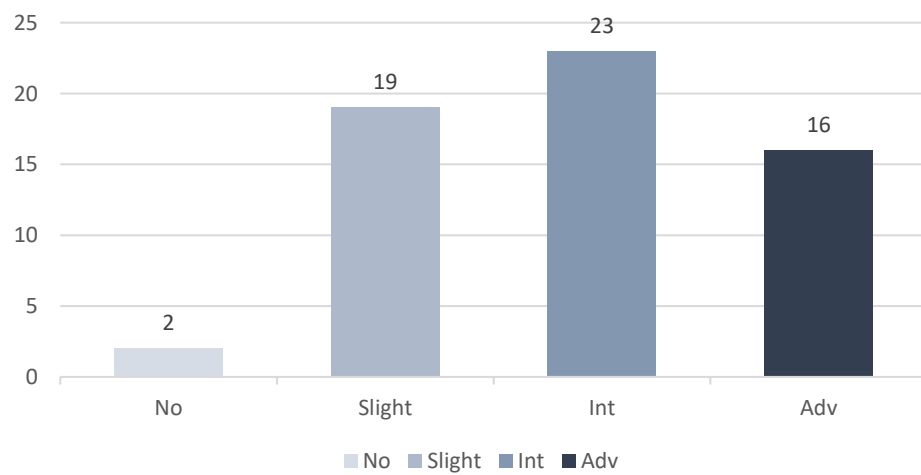


Table 4.4.18

Level of IC in Hebrew Speaking Respondents

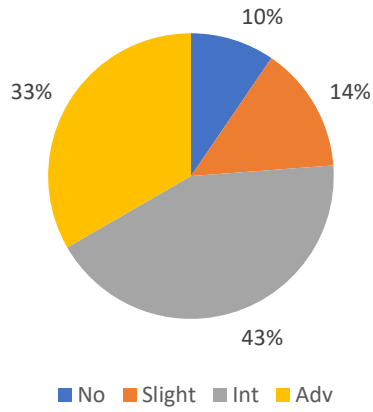


Table 4.4.19

Levels of IC in French Speaking Respondents

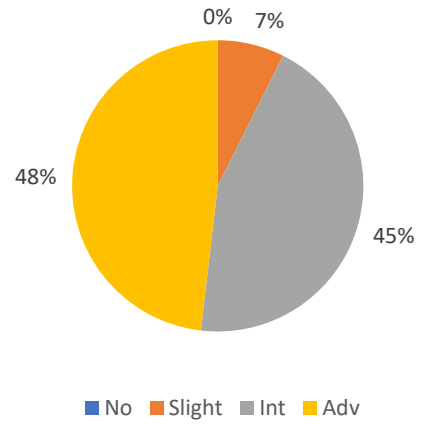


Table 4.4.20

Levels of IC in Korean Speaking Respondents

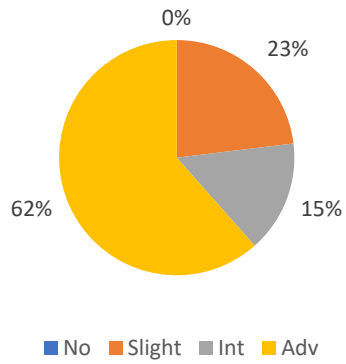


Table 4.4.21

Levels of IC in Japanese Speaking Respondents

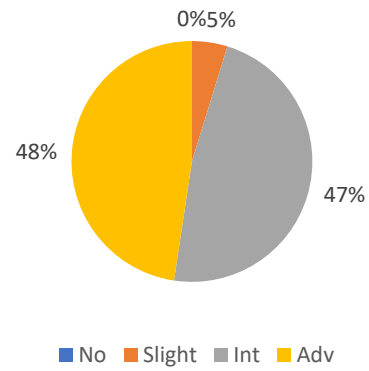


Table 4.4.22

No IC + Jargon

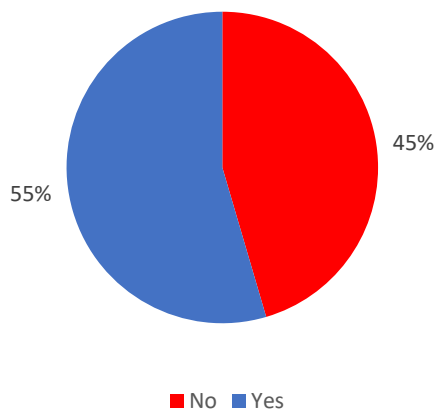


Table 4.4.24

Slight IC + Jargon

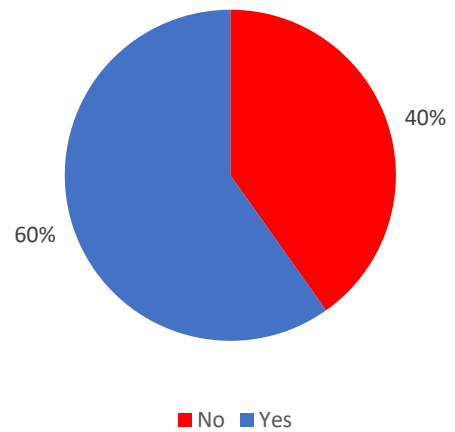
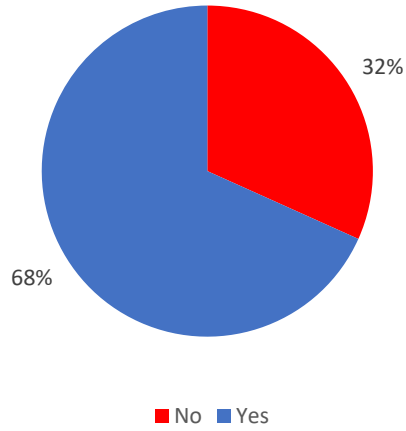


Table 4.4.25

Int IC + Jargon



Adv IC +Jargon

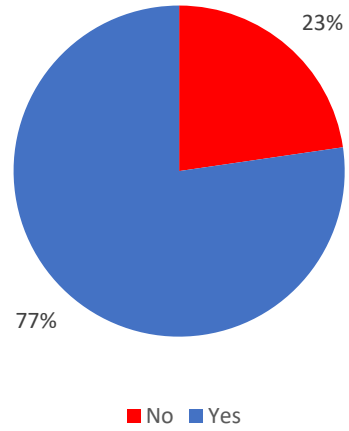
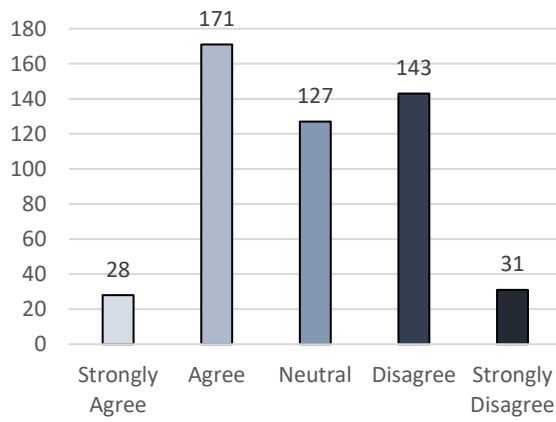


Table 4.4.26

Table 4.4.27

All



No

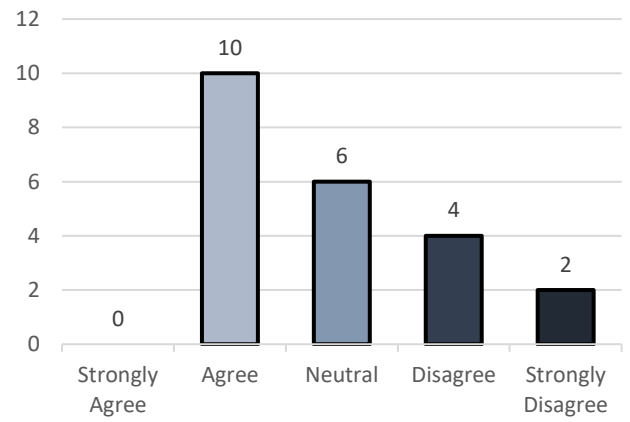
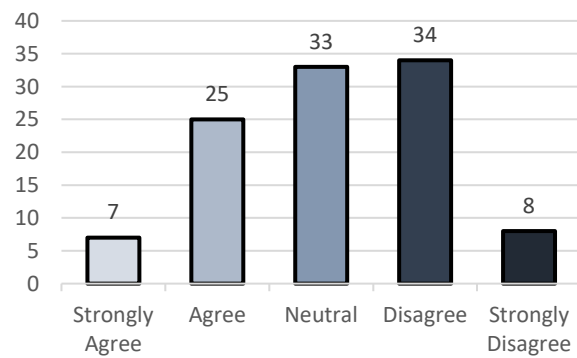


Table 4.5.1

Table 4.5.2

Slight IC



Int IC

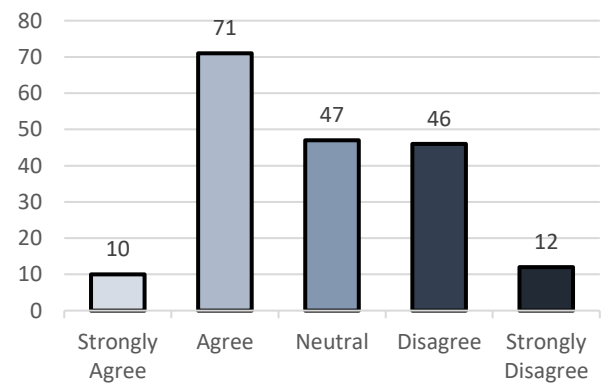


Table 4.5.3

Table 4.5.4

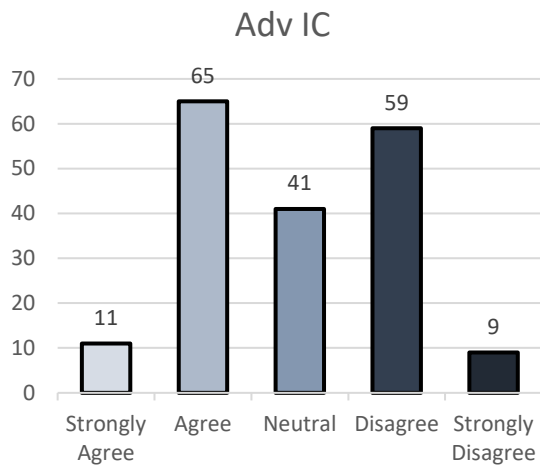


Table 4.5.5

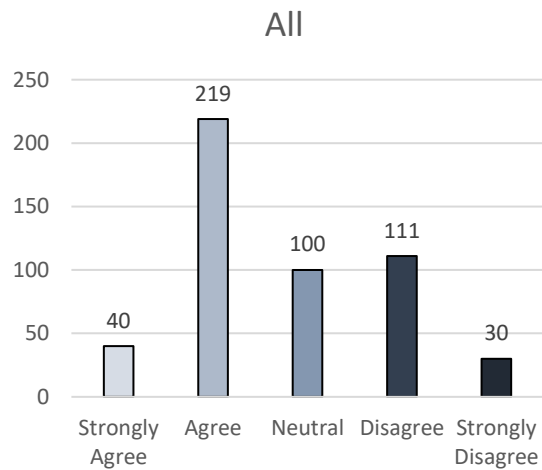


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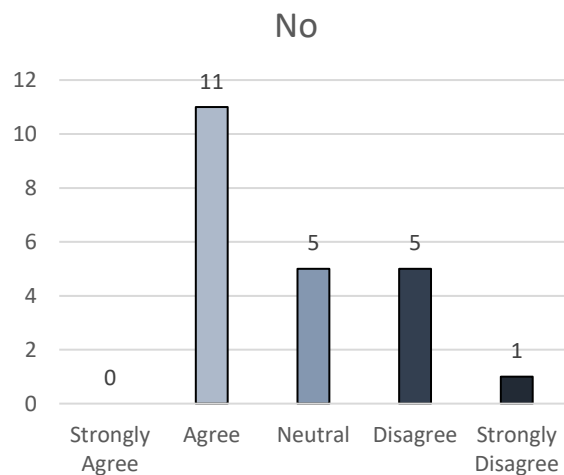


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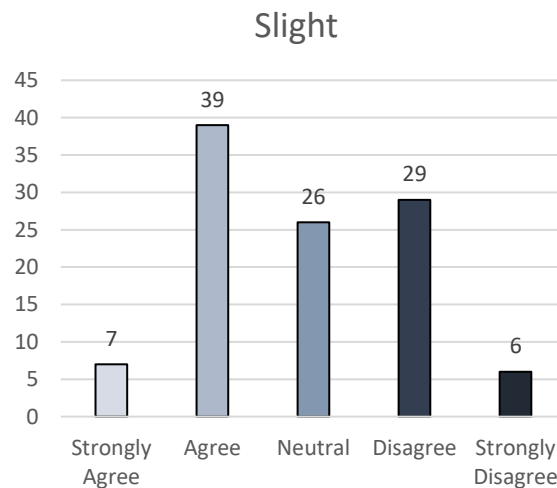


Table 4.5.9

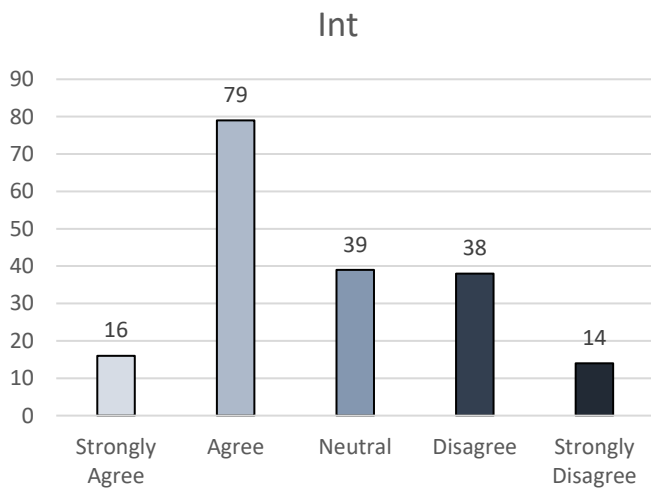


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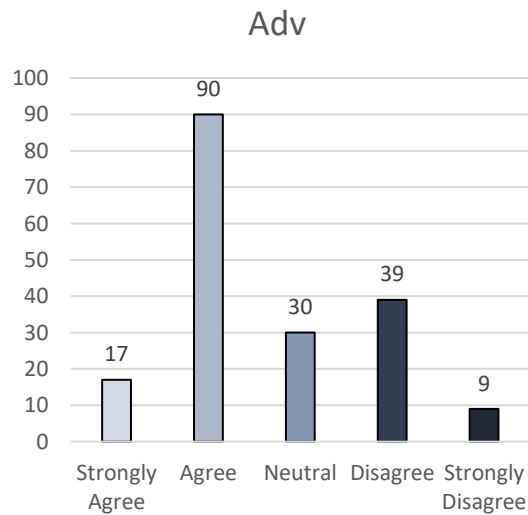


Table 4.5.12

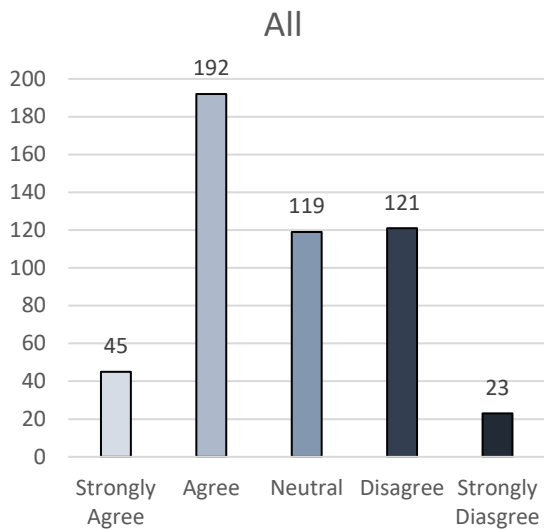


Table 4.5.14

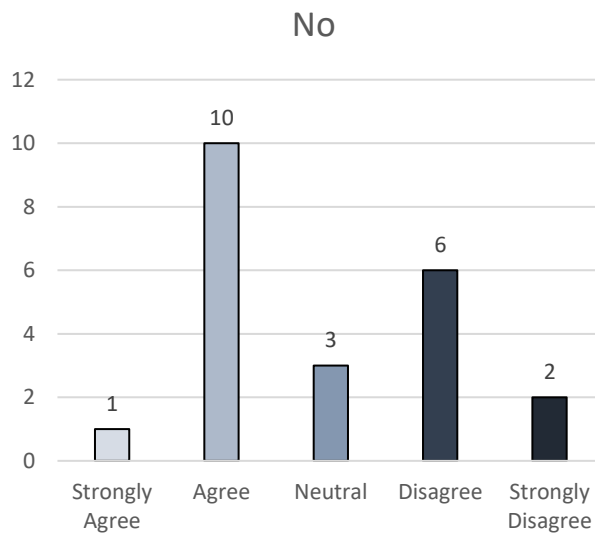


Table 4.5.15

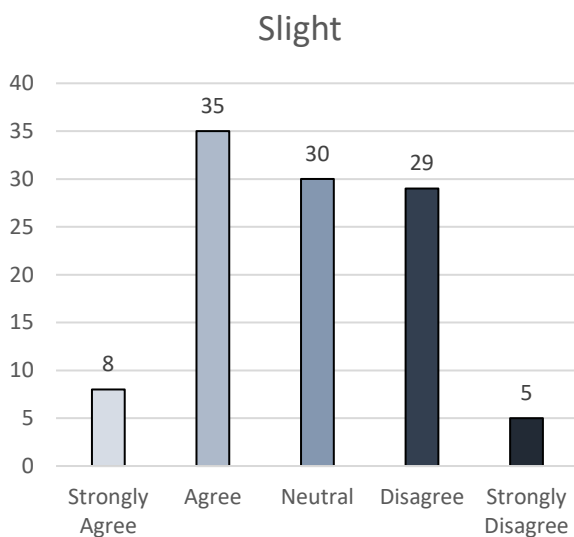


Table 4.5.16

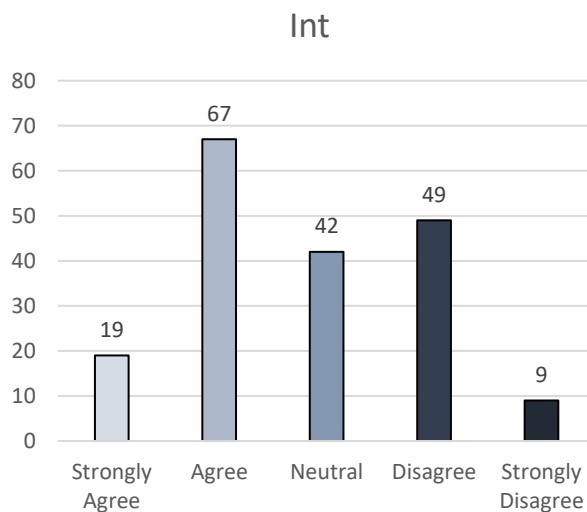


Table 4.5.17

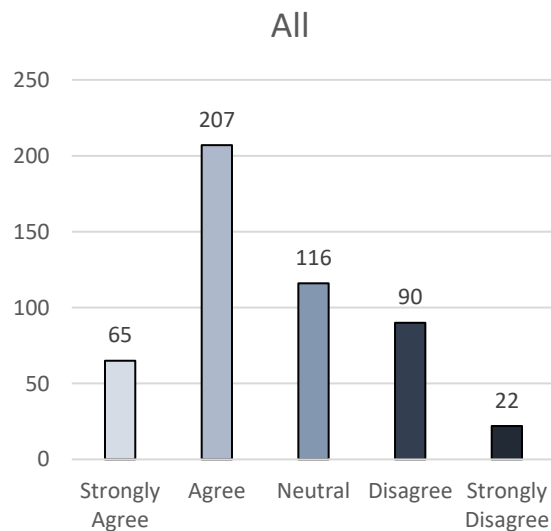
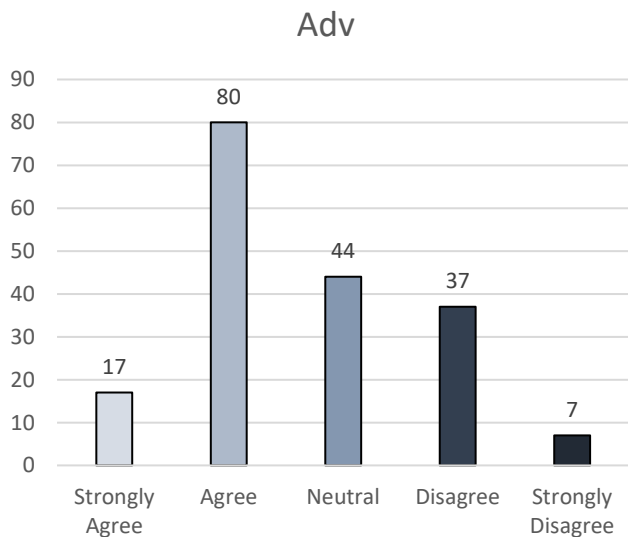


Table 4.5.18

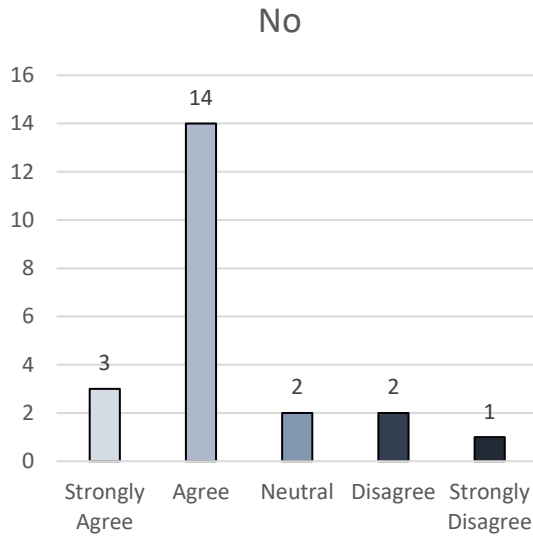


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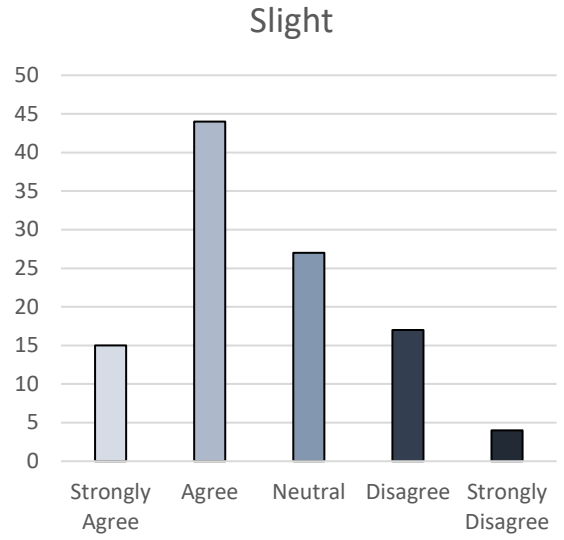


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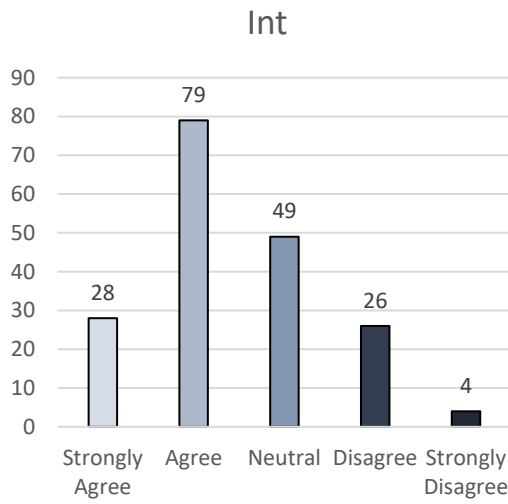


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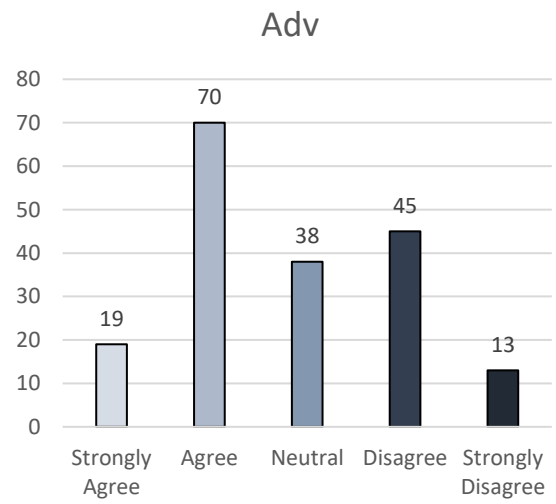


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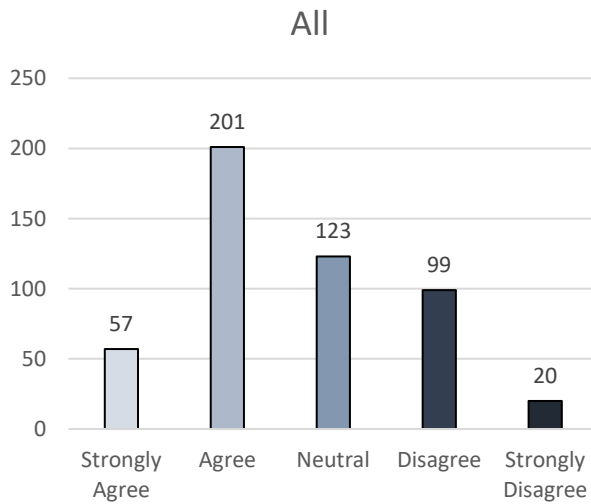


Table 4.5.24

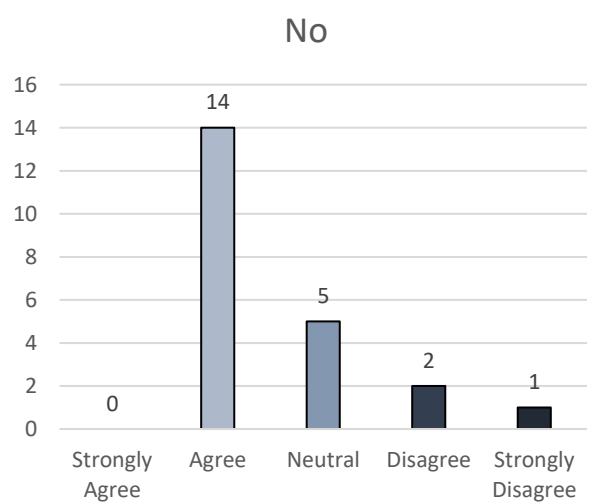


Table 4.5.26

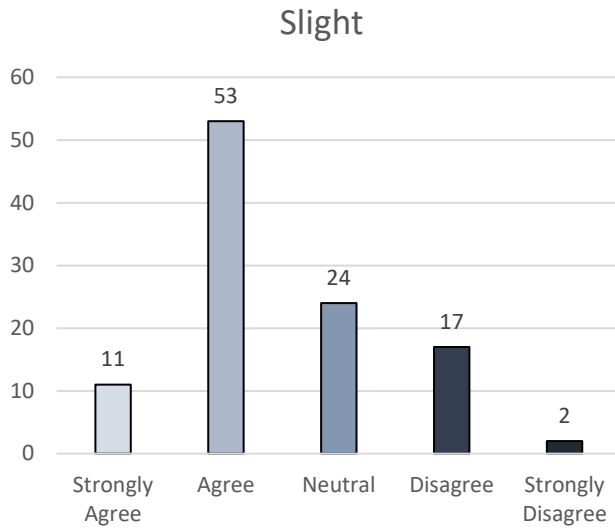


Table 4.5.27

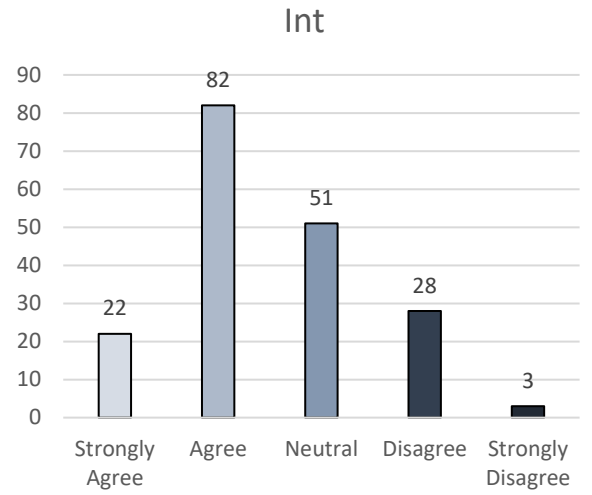


Table 4.5.28

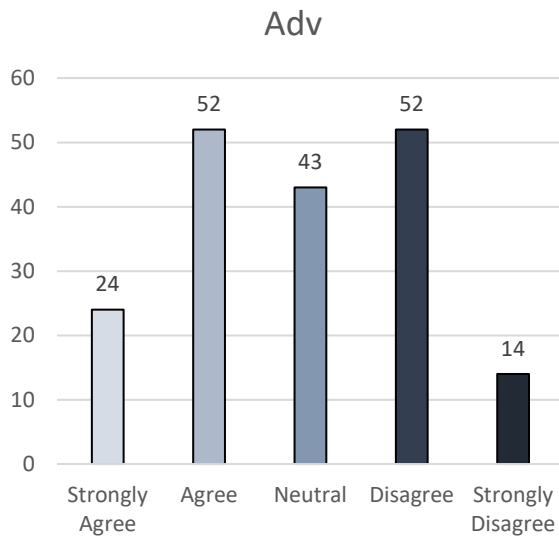


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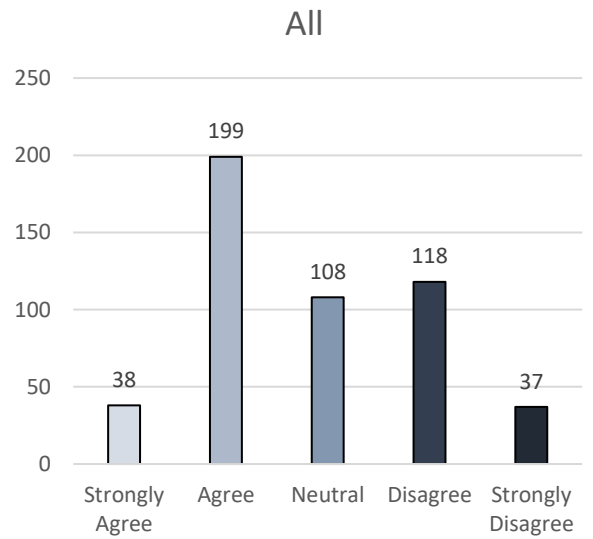


Table 4.5.30

Table 4.5.32

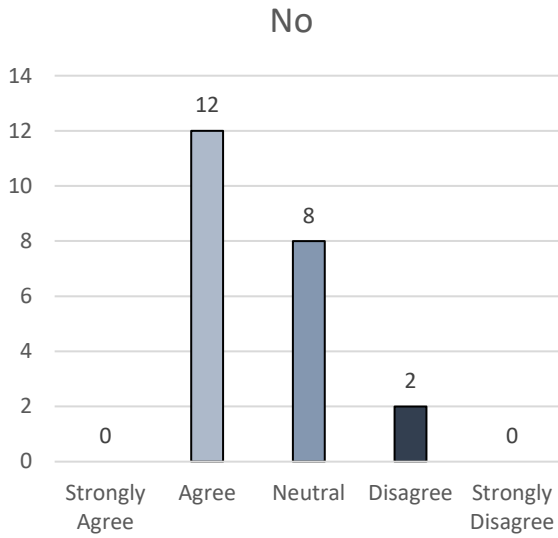


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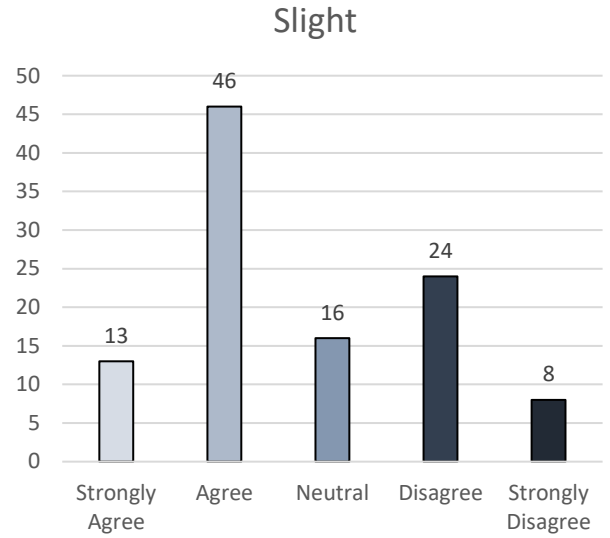


Table 4.5.34

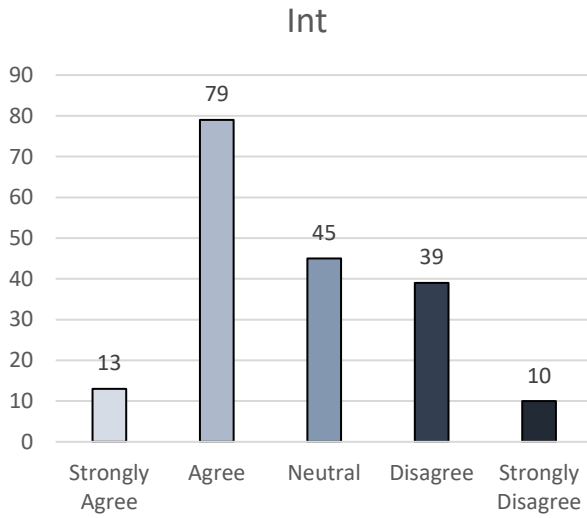


Table 4.5.35

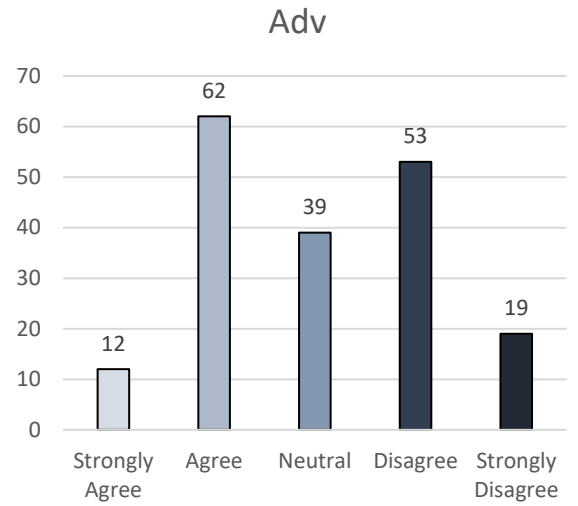


Table 4.5.36

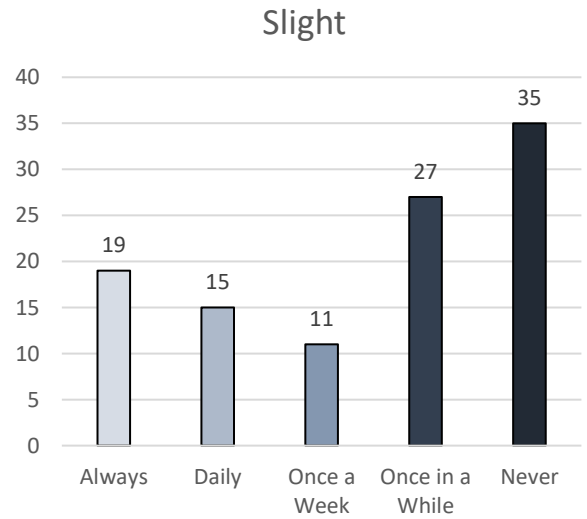
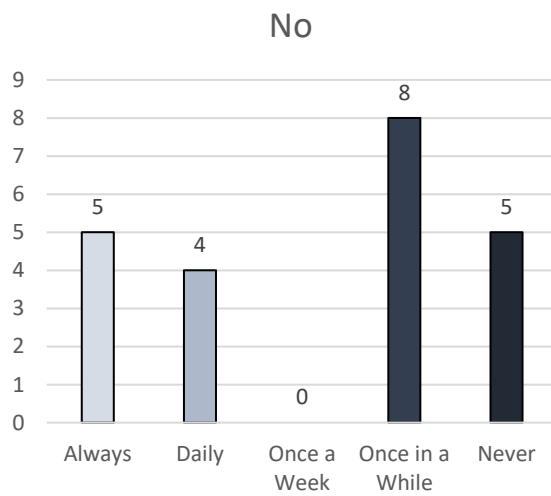


Table 4.5.38

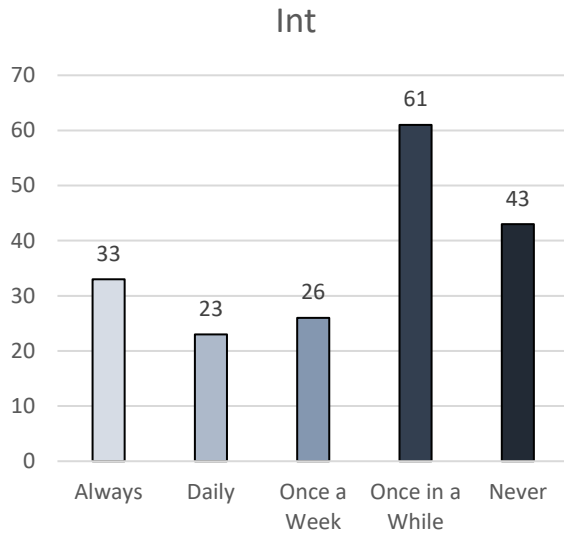


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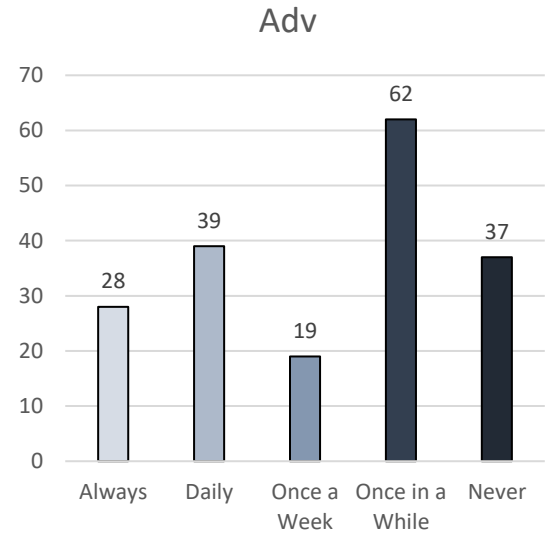


Table 4.5.40

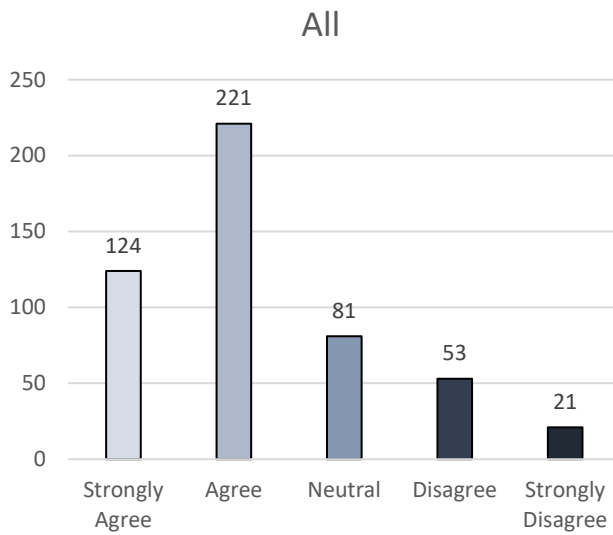


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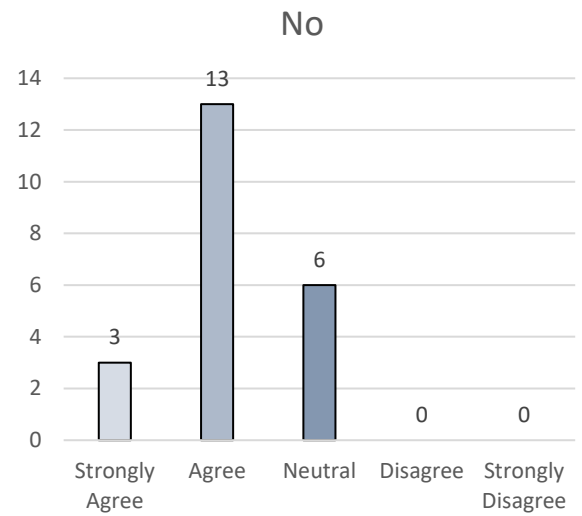


Table 4.5.43

Table 4.5.44

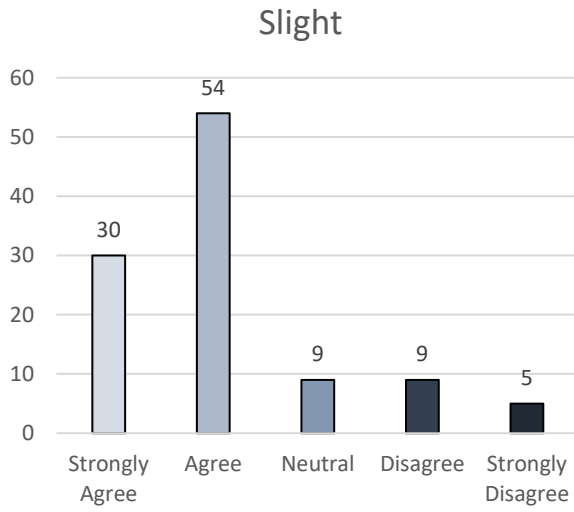


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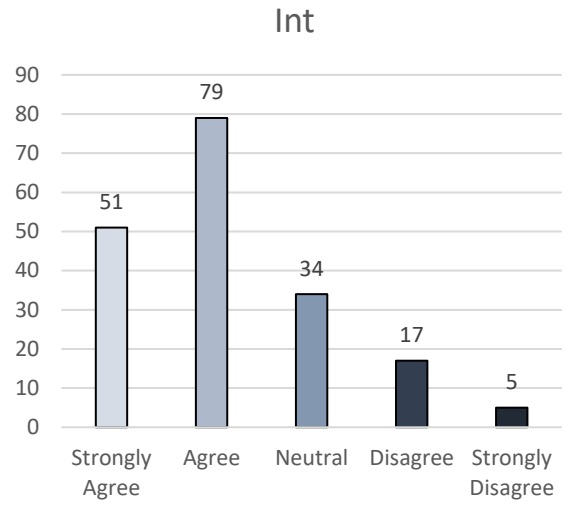


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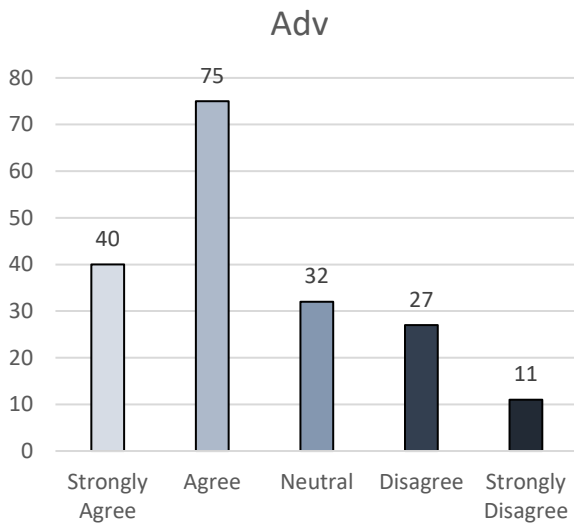


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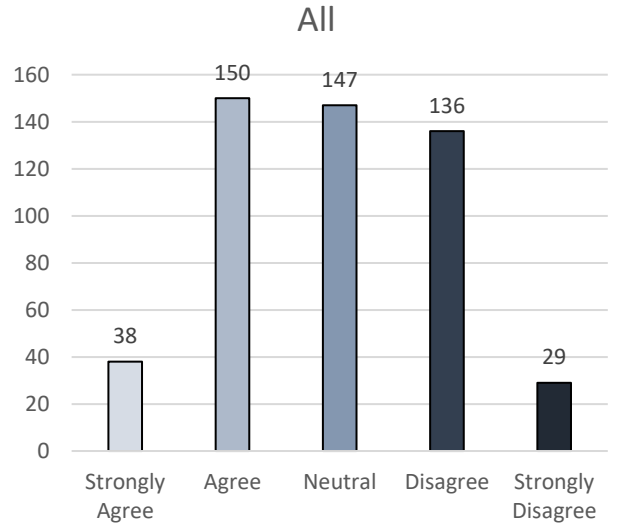


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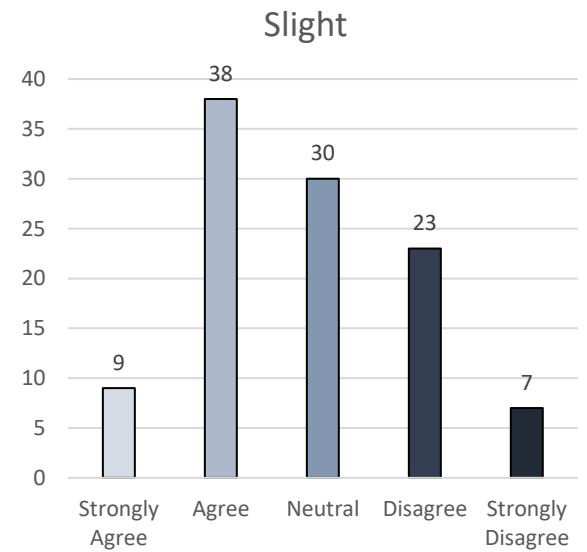
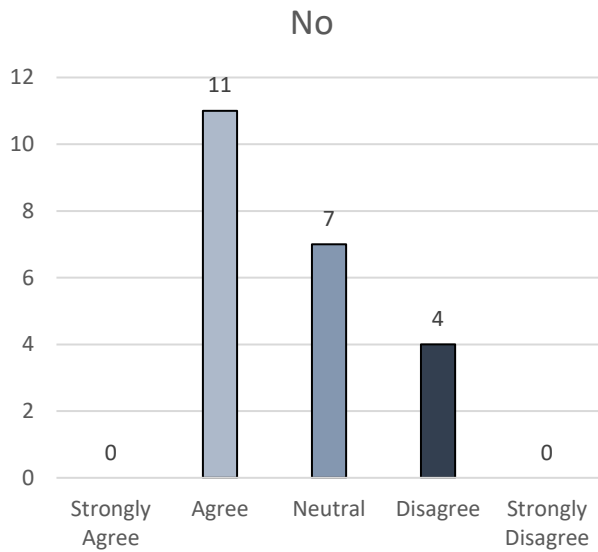


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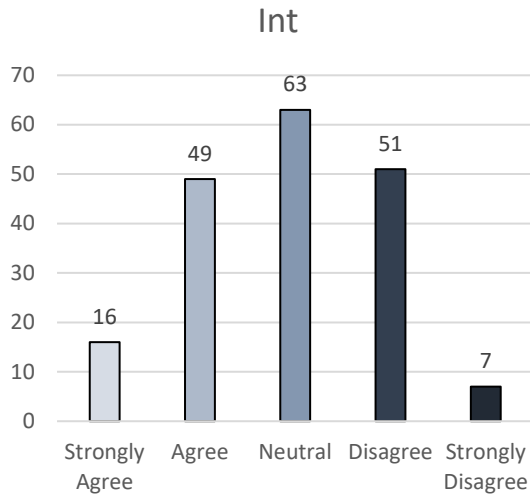


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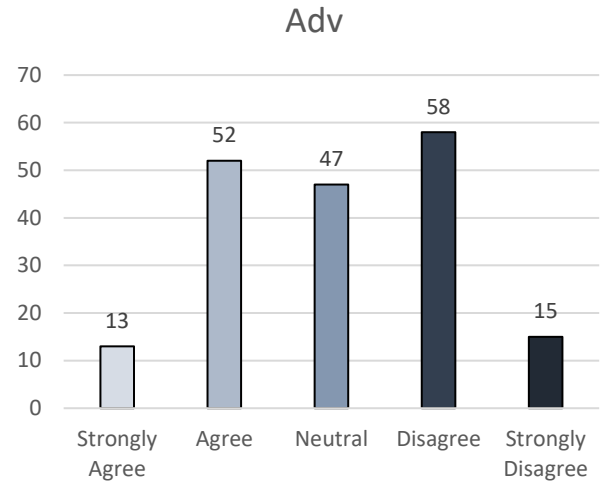


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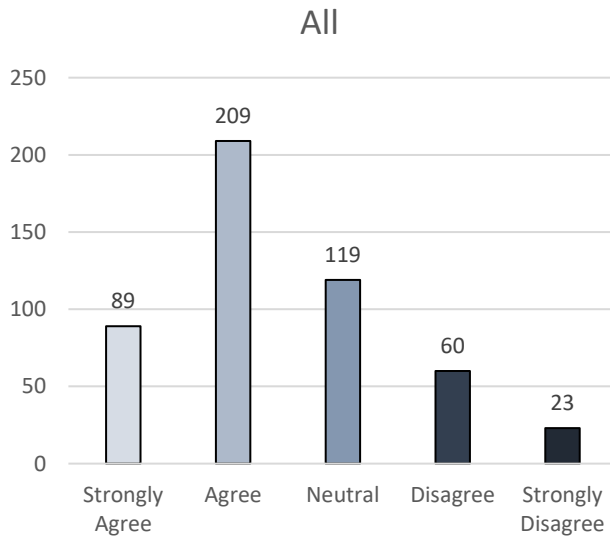


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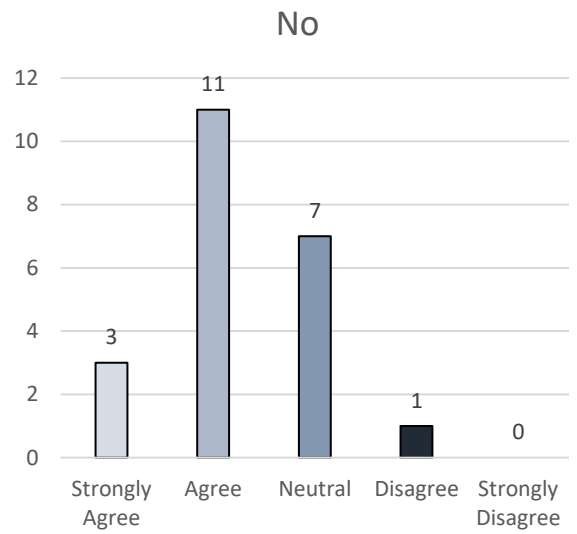


Table 4.5.55

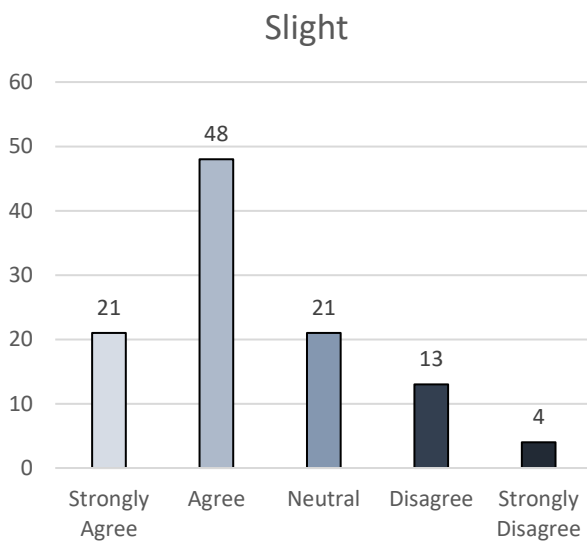


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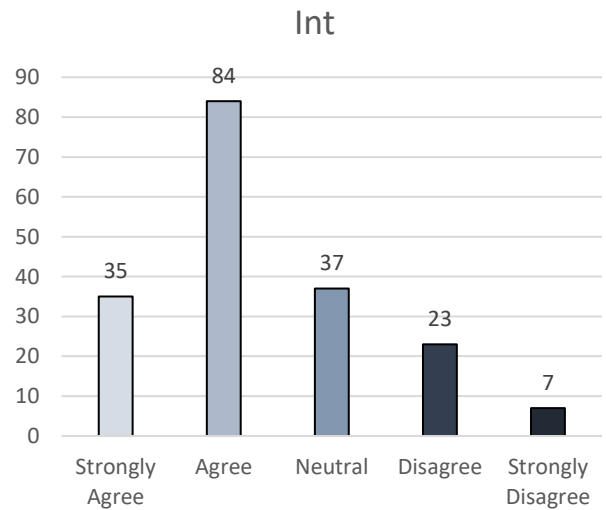


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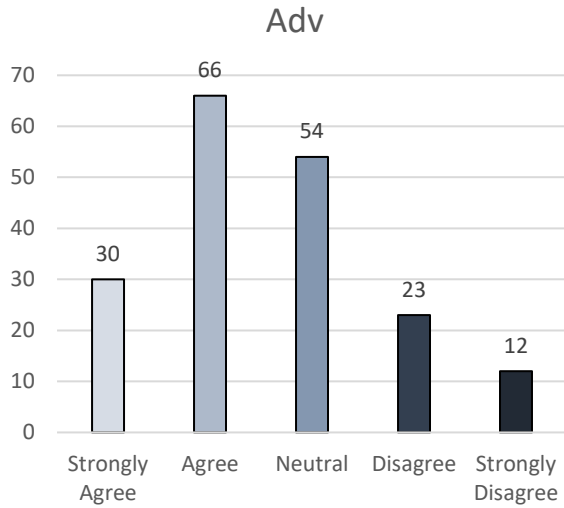


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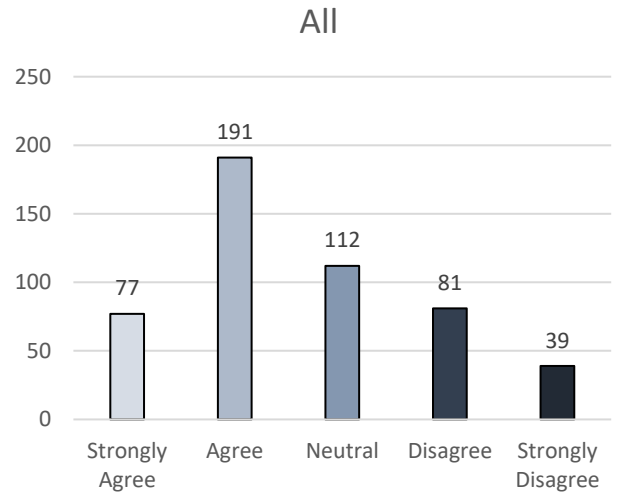


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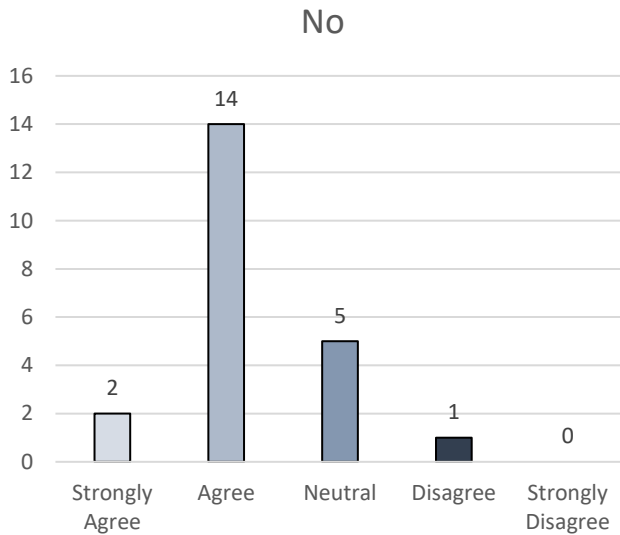


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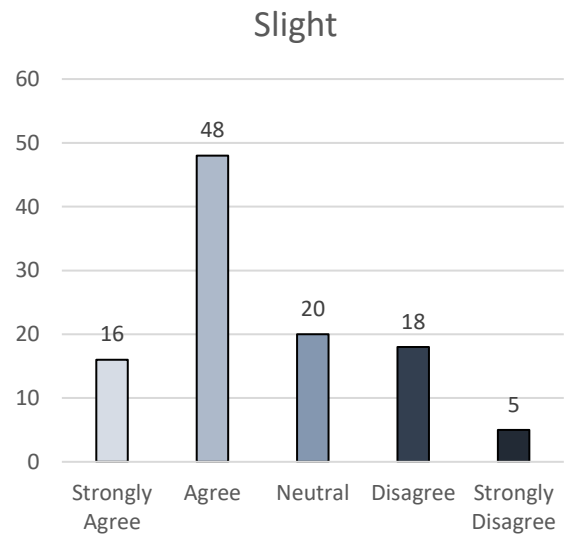


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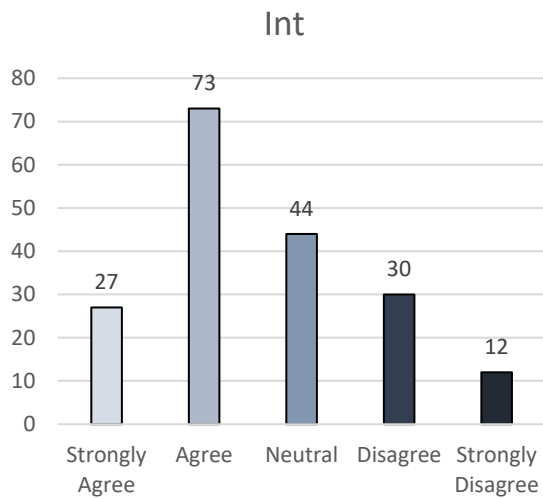


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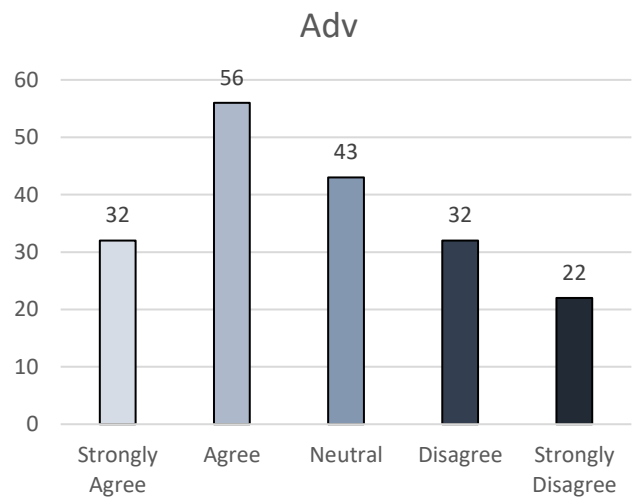


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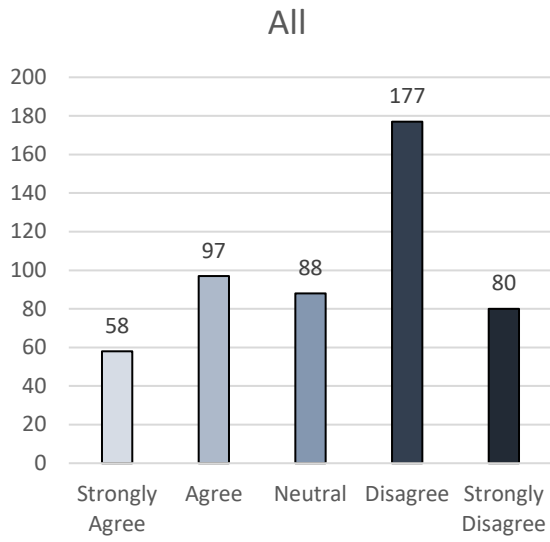


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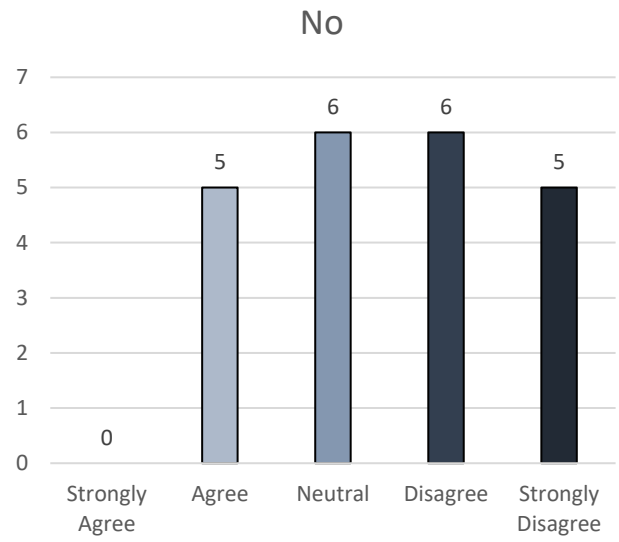


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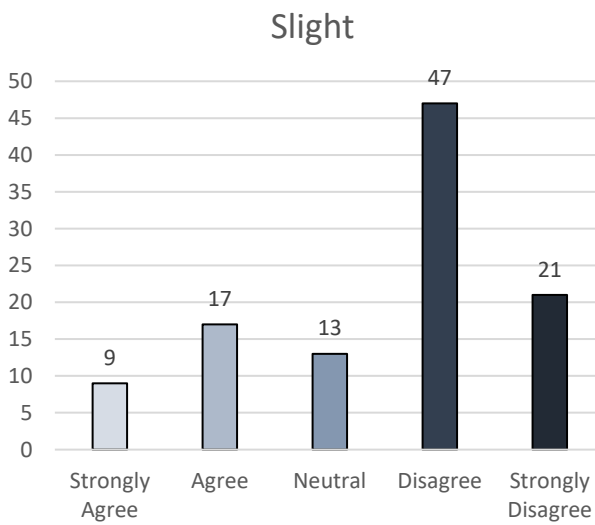


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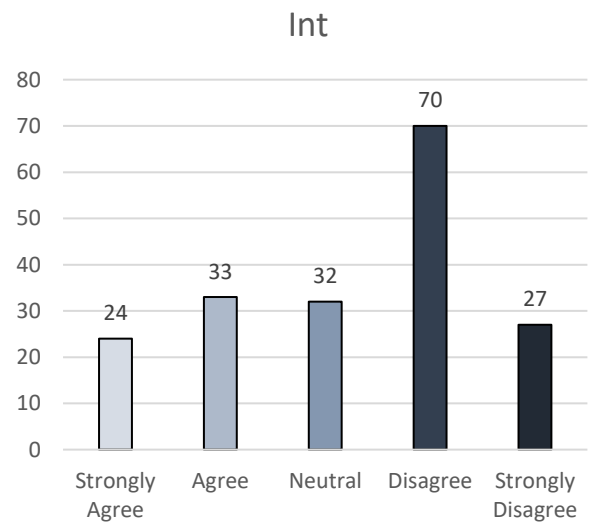


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Table 4.5.70

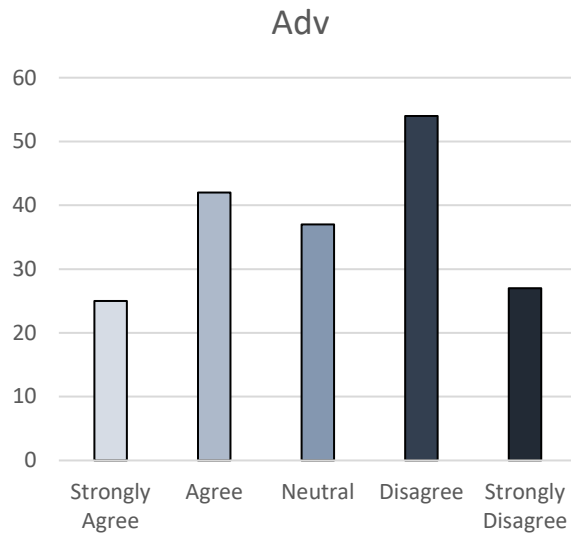


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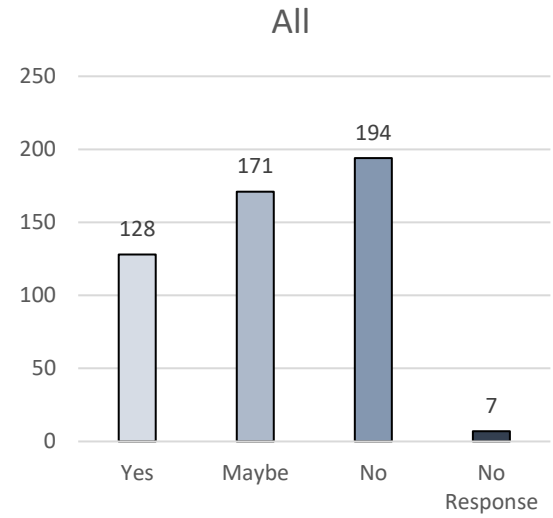


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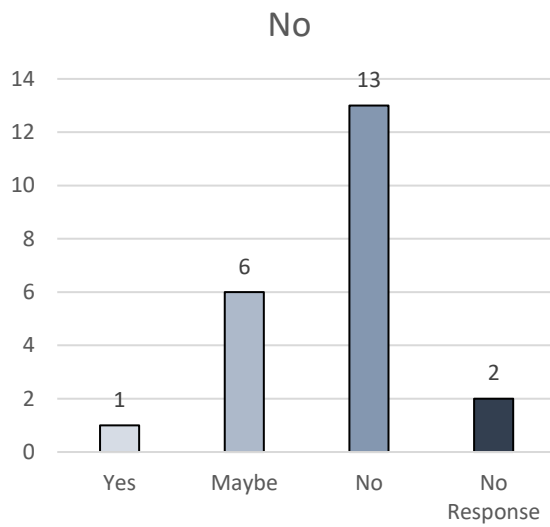


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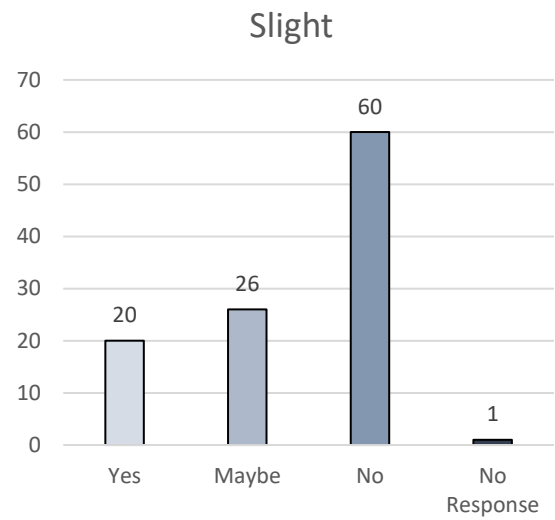


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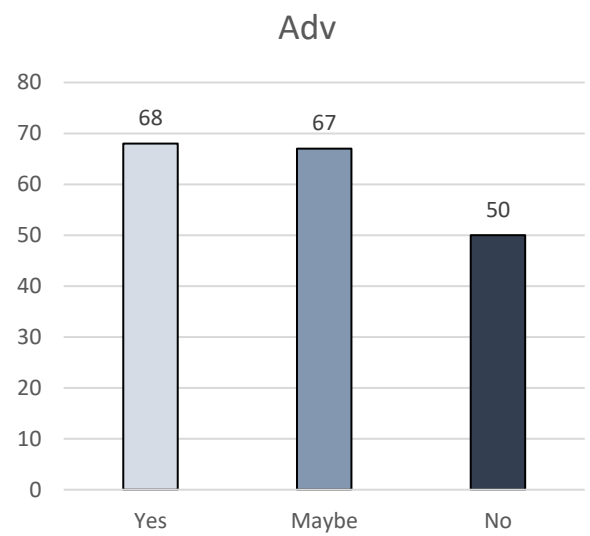
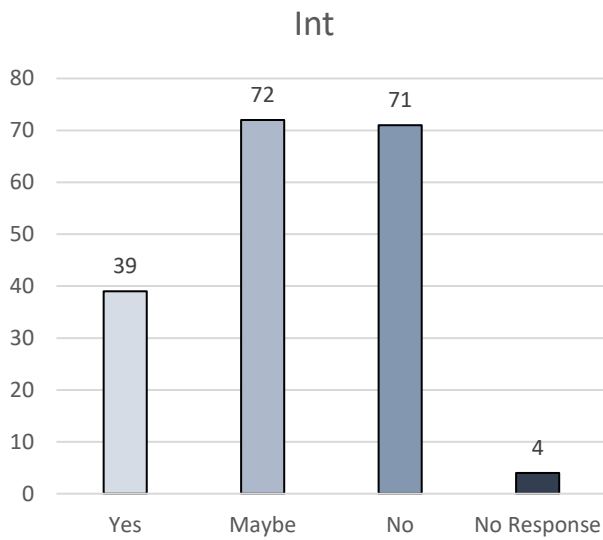


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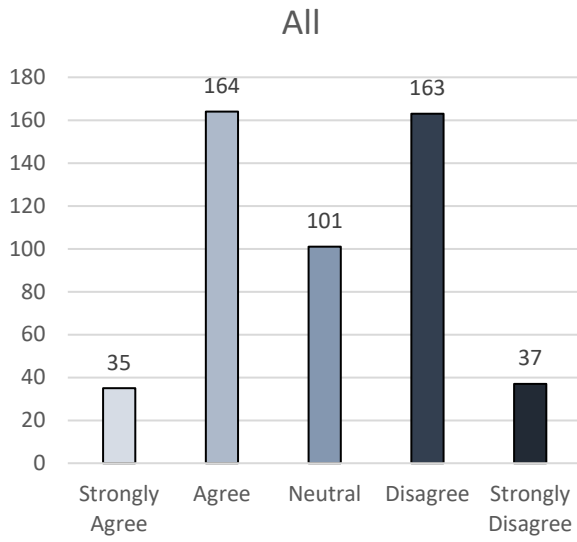


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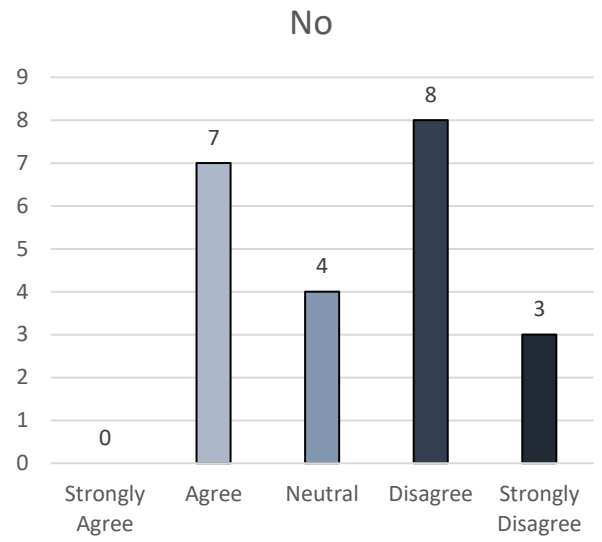


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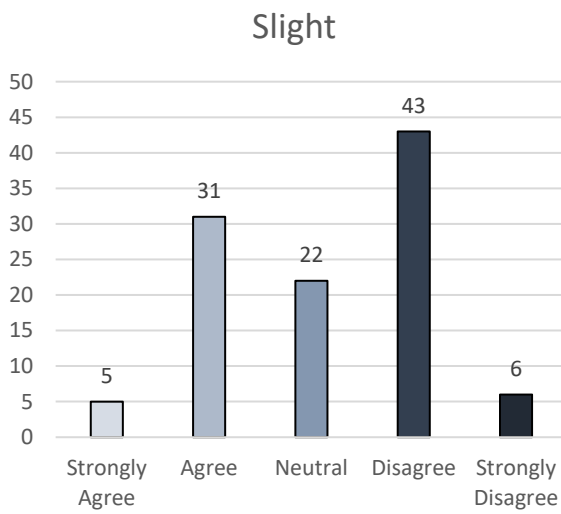


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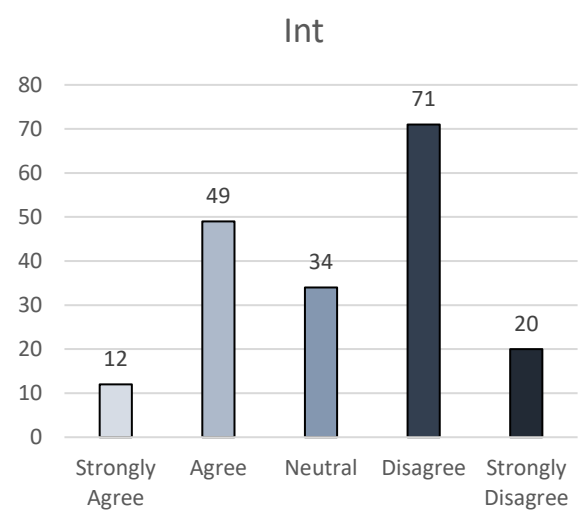


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Table 4.5.82

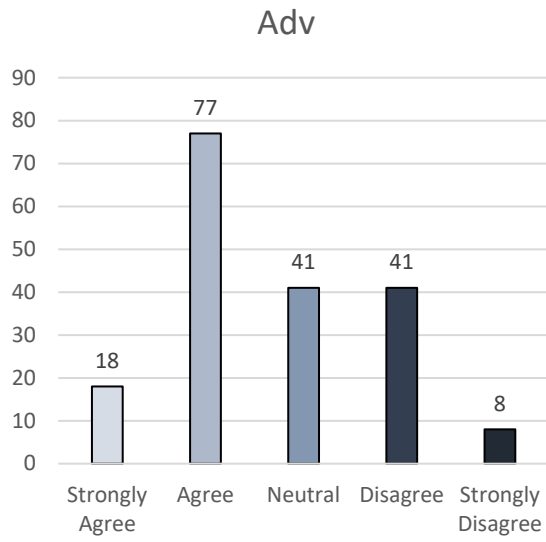


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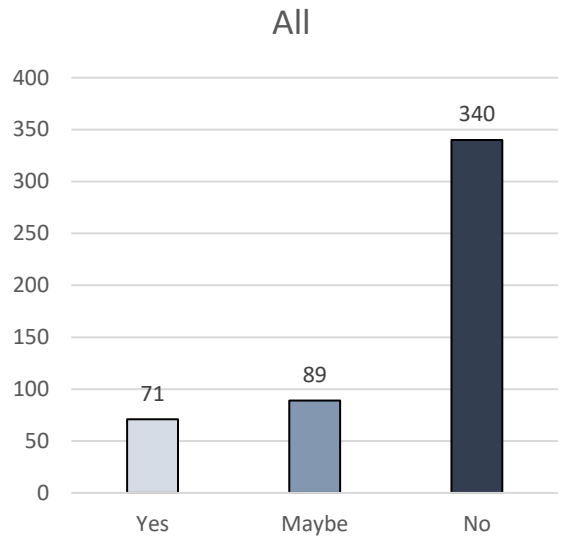


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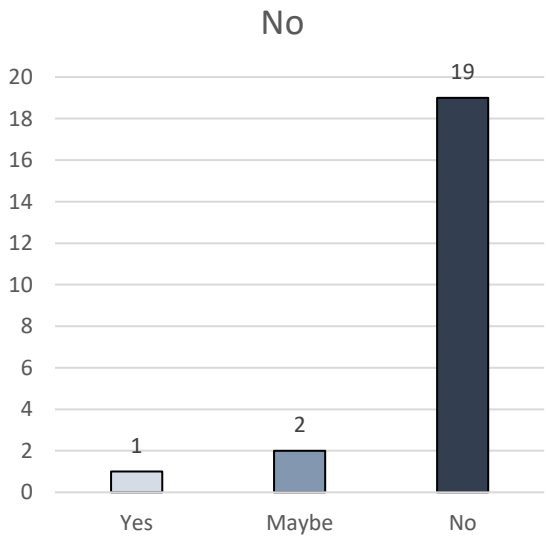


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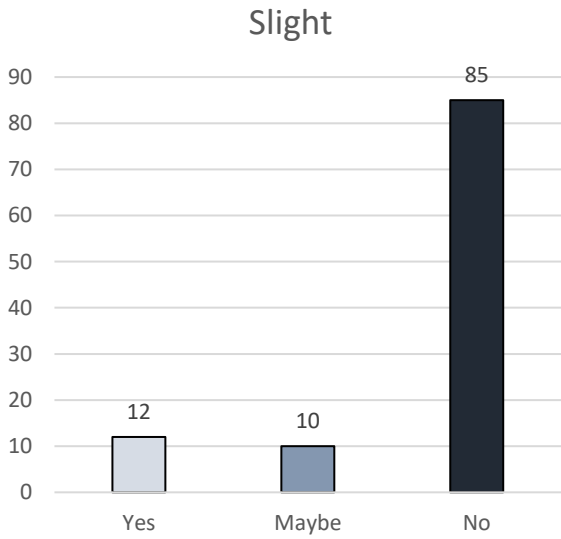


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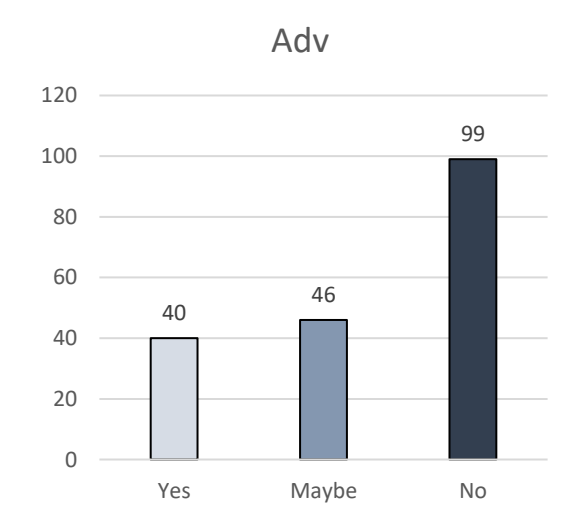
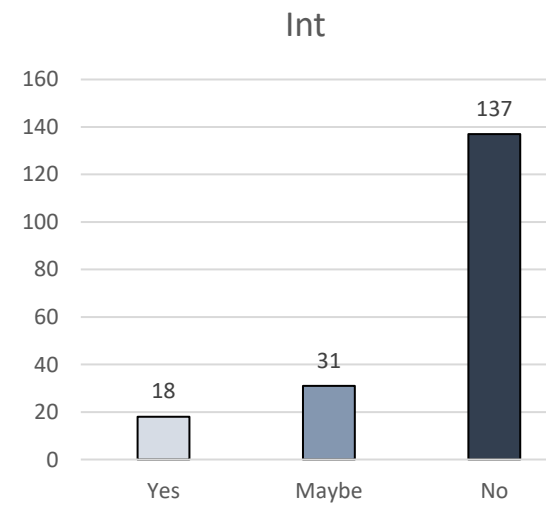


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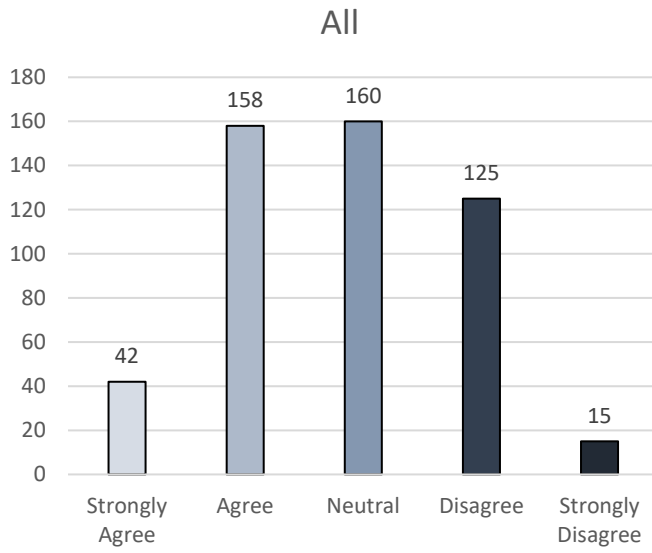


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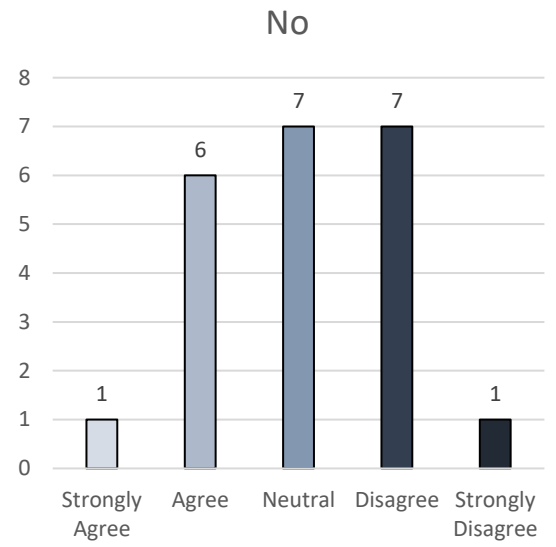


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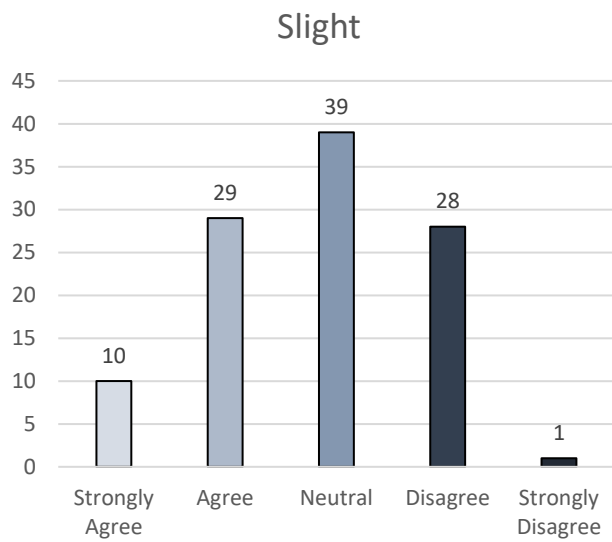


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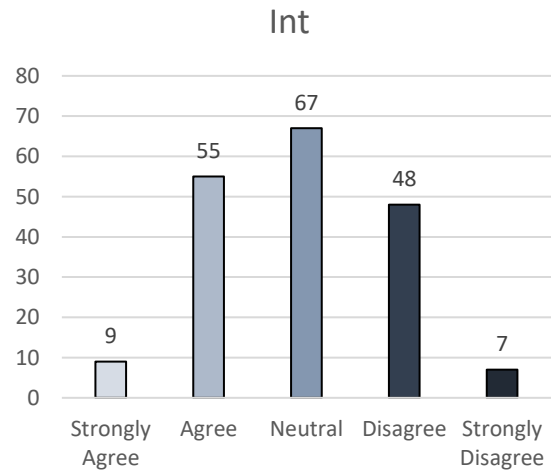


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Table 4.5.94

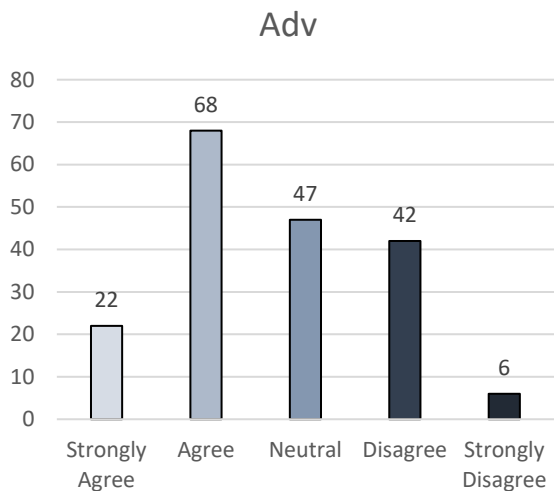


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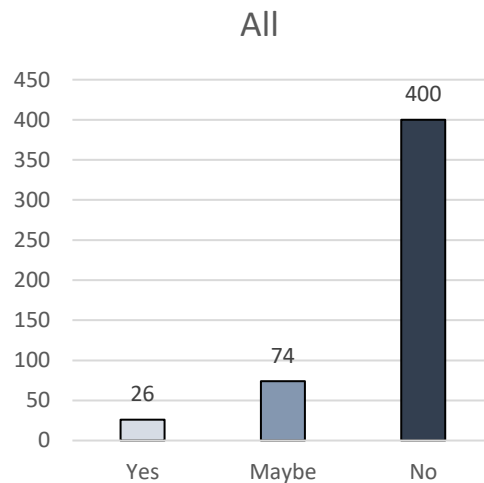


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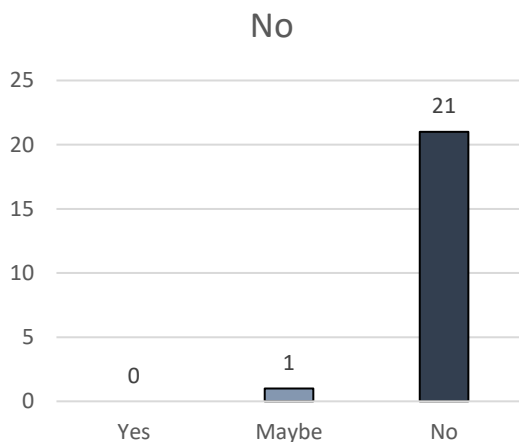


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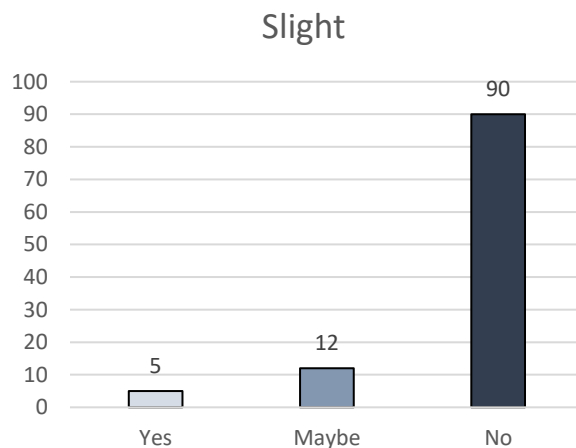


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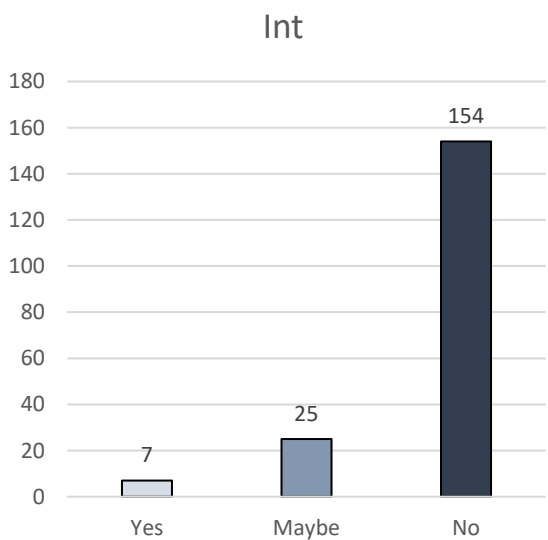


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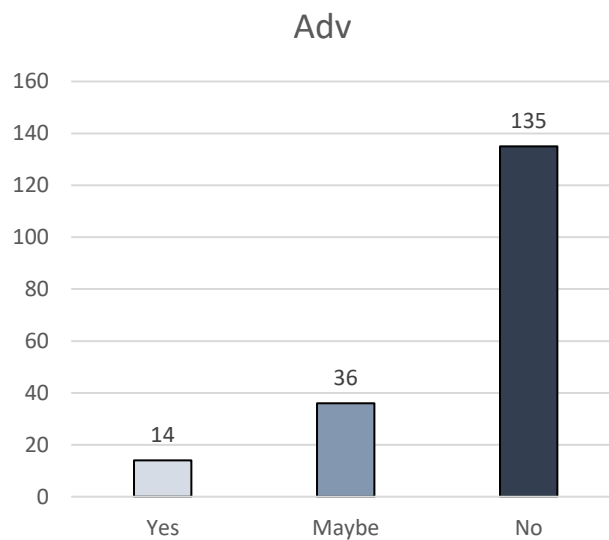


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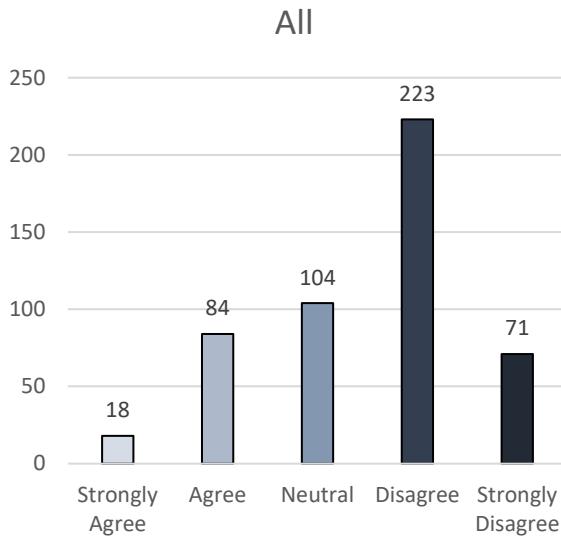


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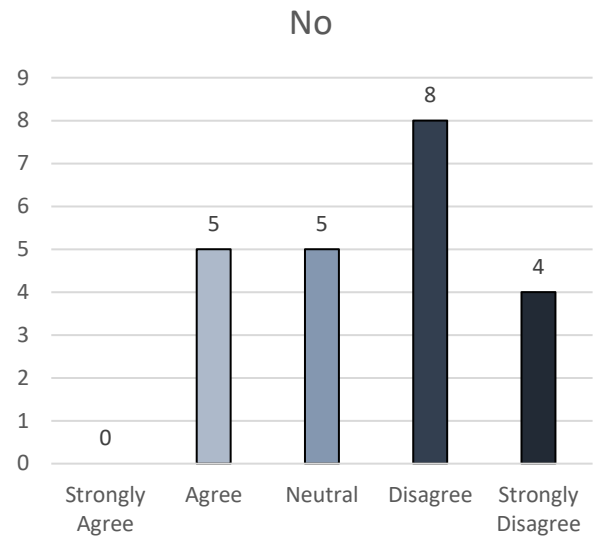


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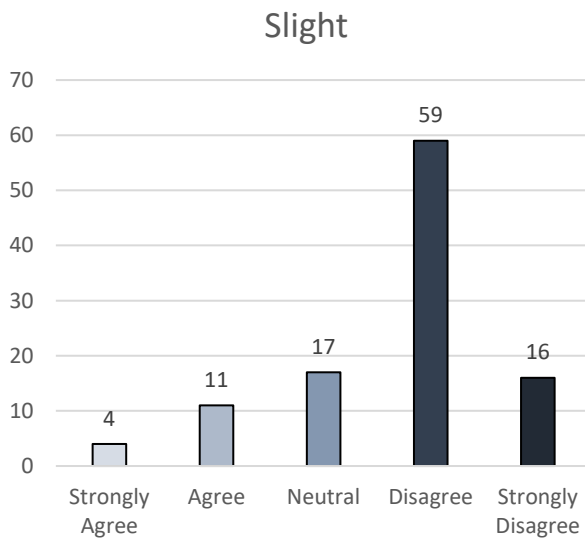


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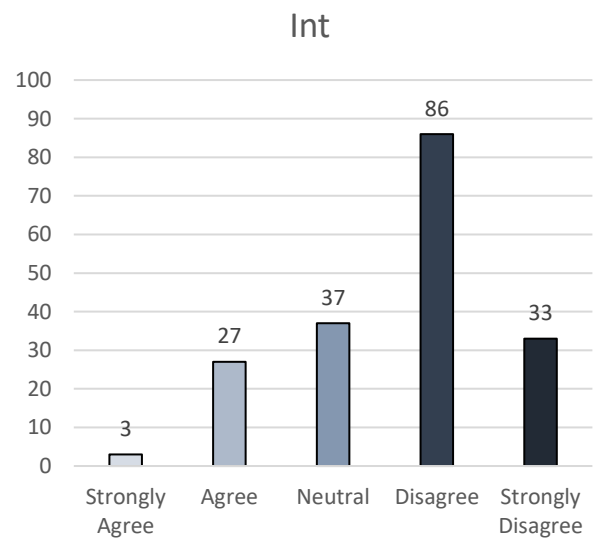


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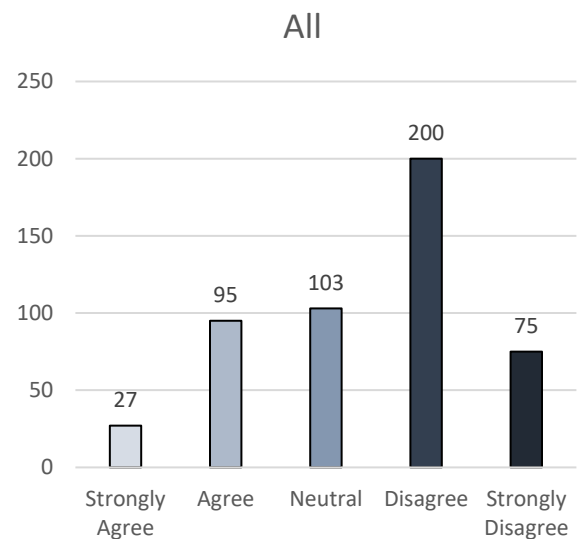
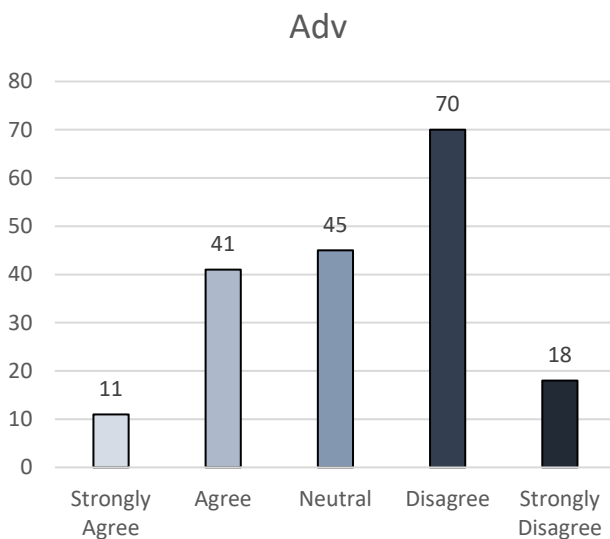


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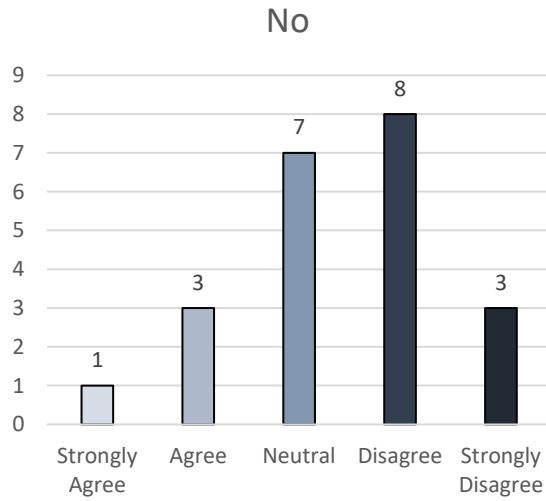


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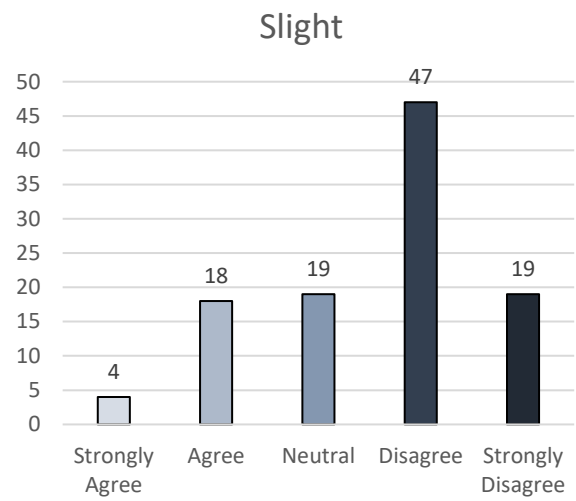


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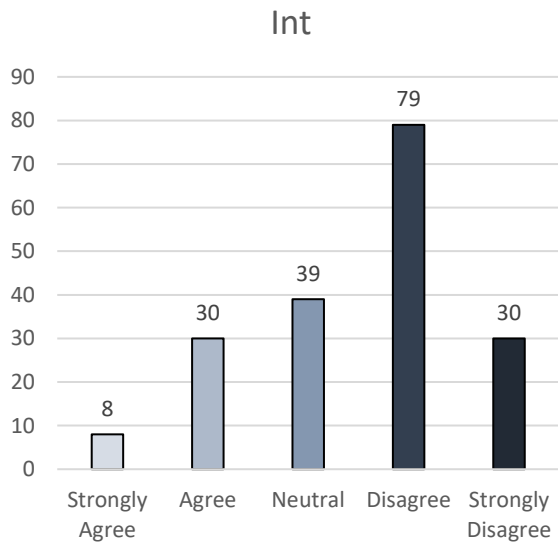


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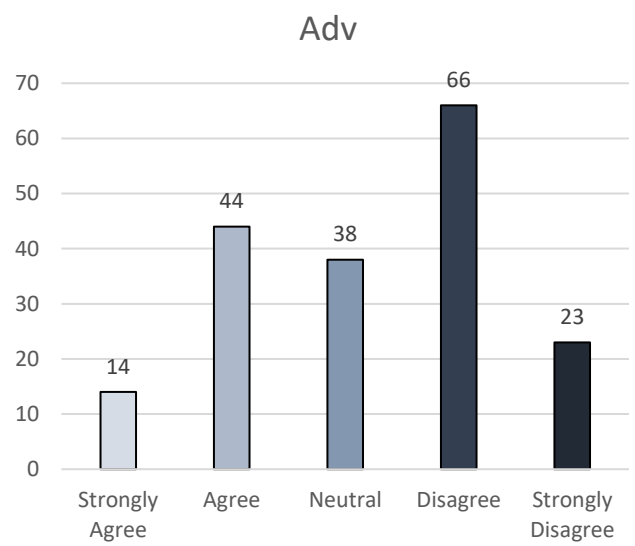


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Table 4.5.113

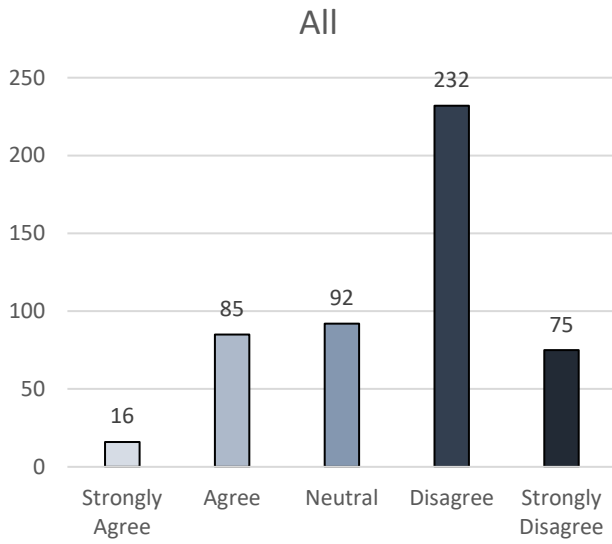


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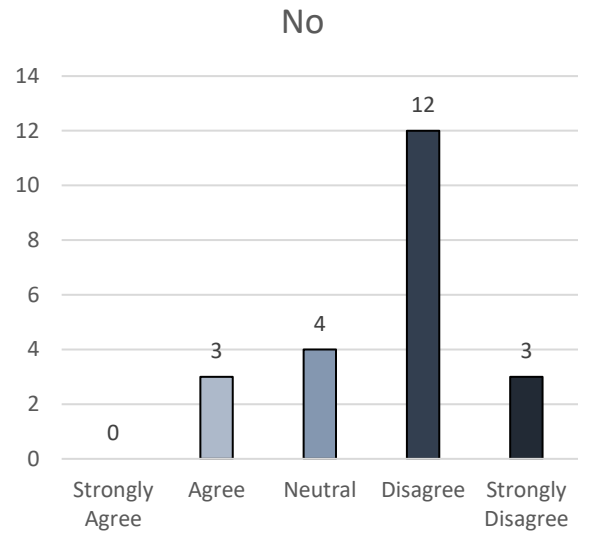


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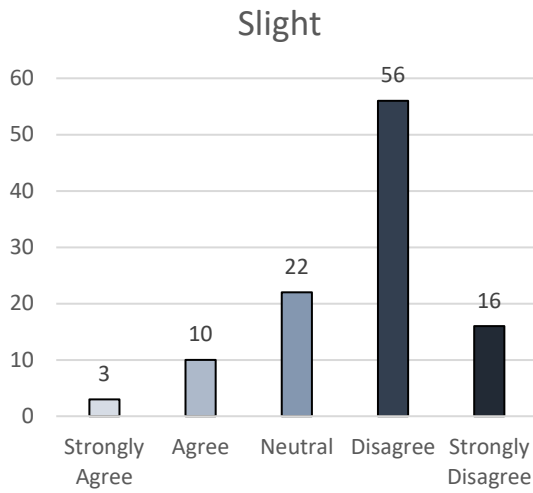


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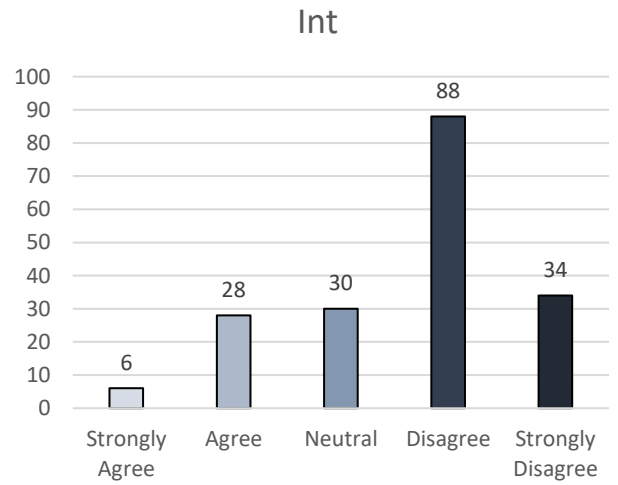


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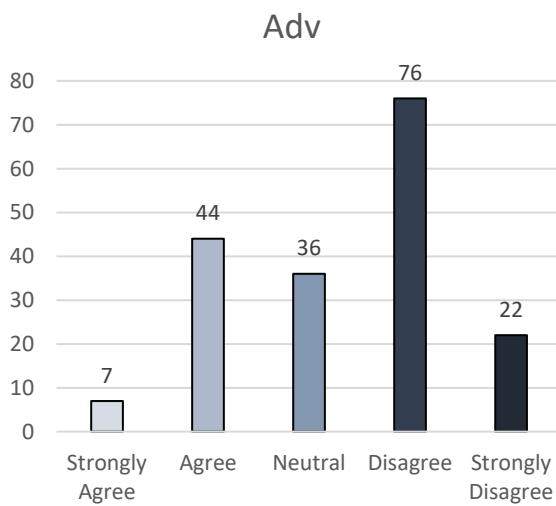


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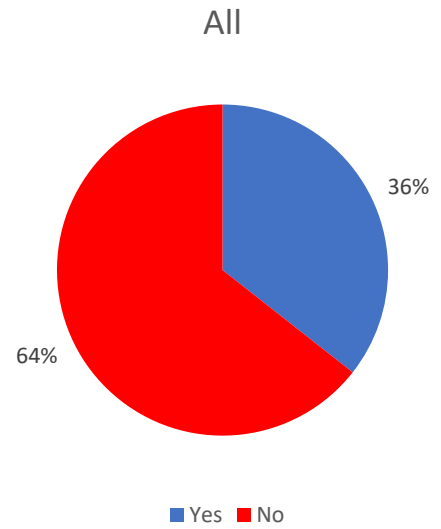


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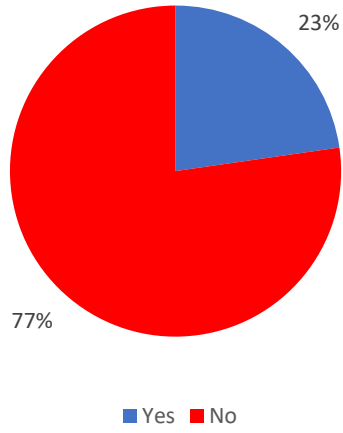


Table 4.5.122

Slight

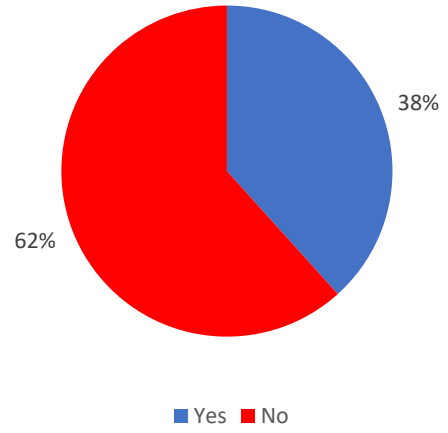


Table 4.5.123

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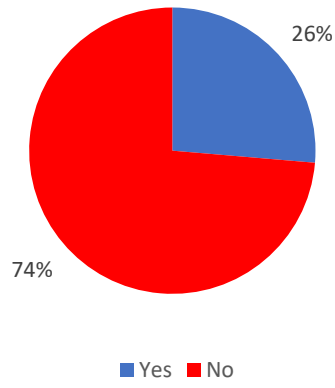


Table 4.5.124

Adv

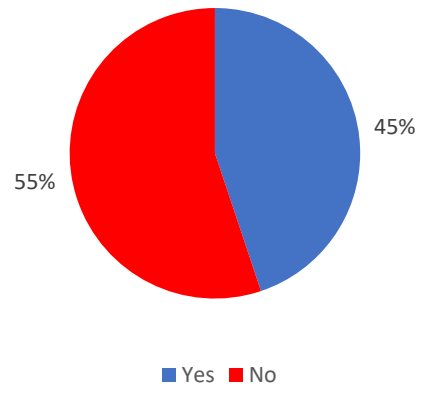


Table 4.5.125

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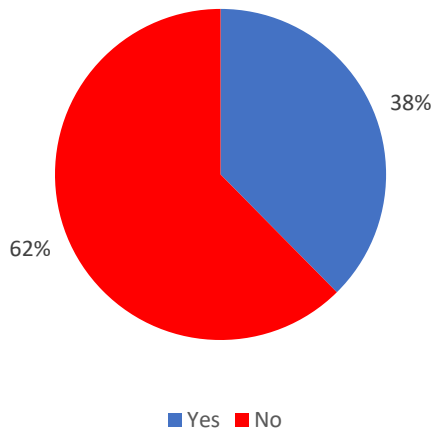


Table 4.5.127

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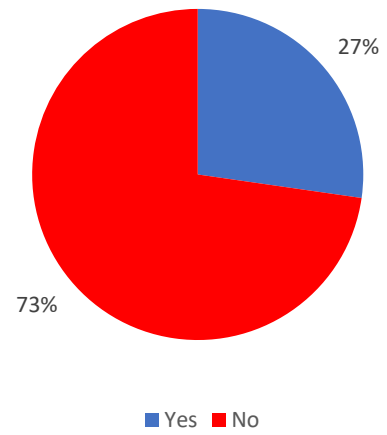


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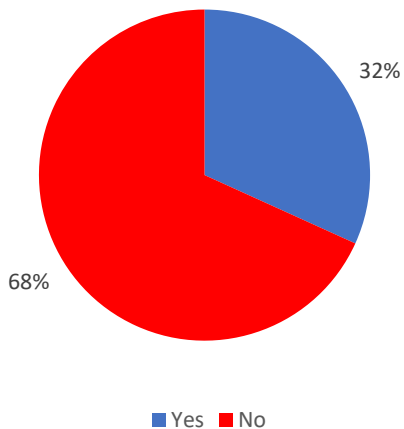


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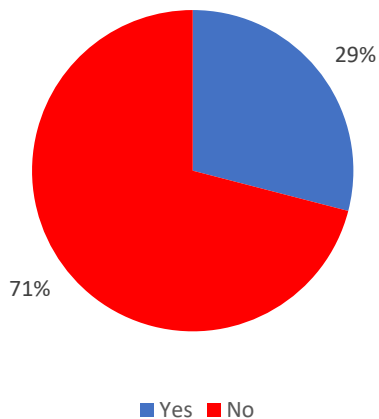


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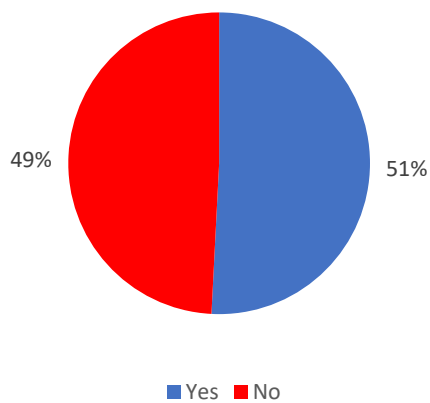


Table 4.5.131

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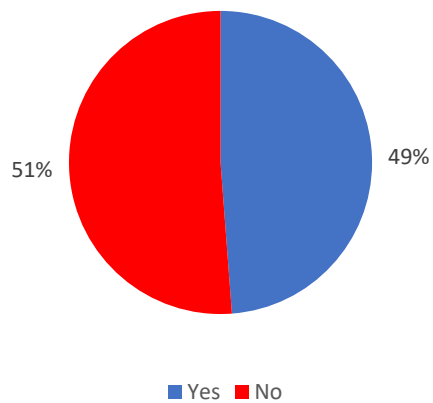
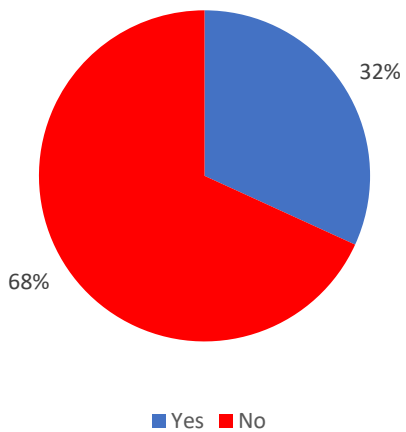


Table 4.5.133

No



Slight

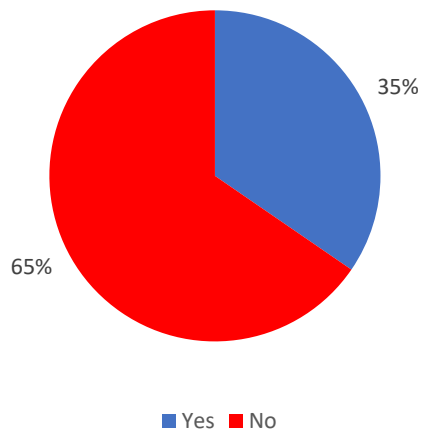


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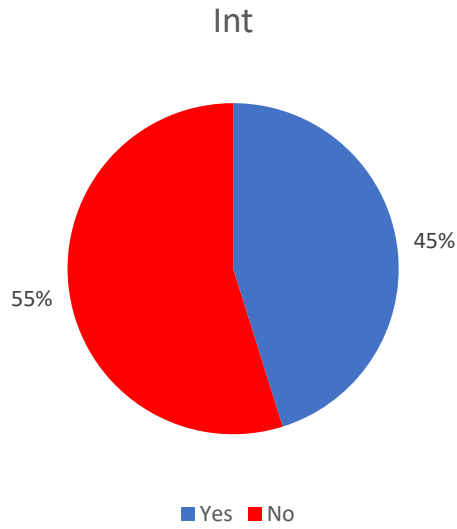


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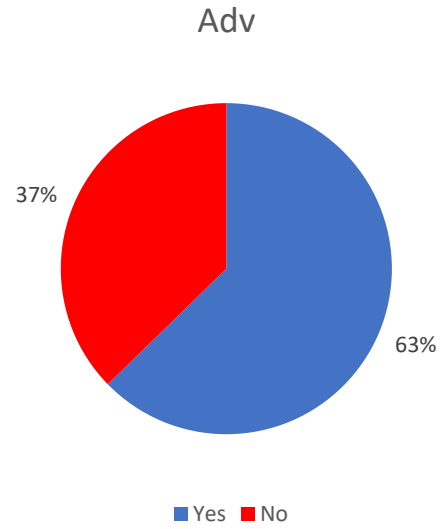


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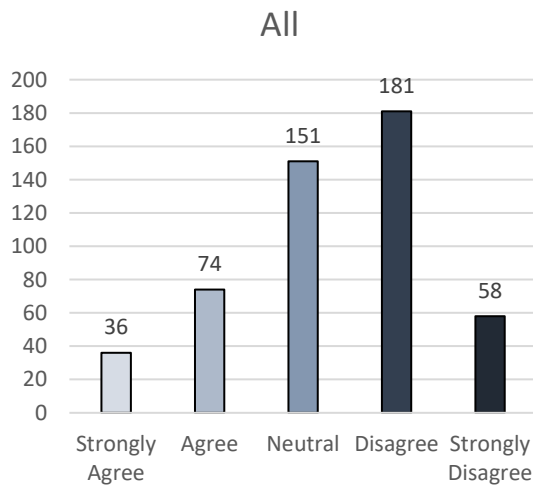


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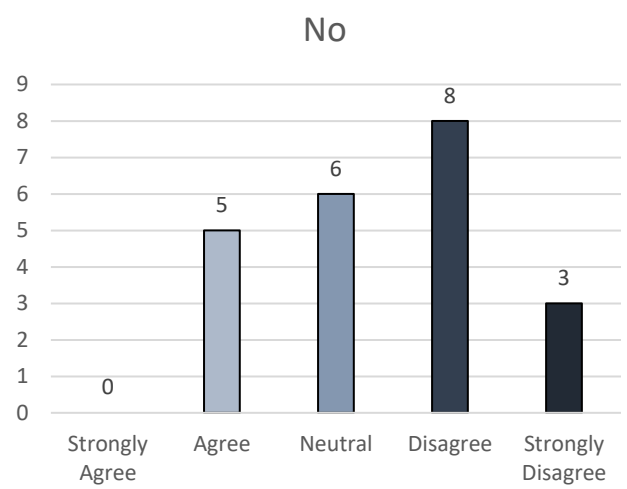


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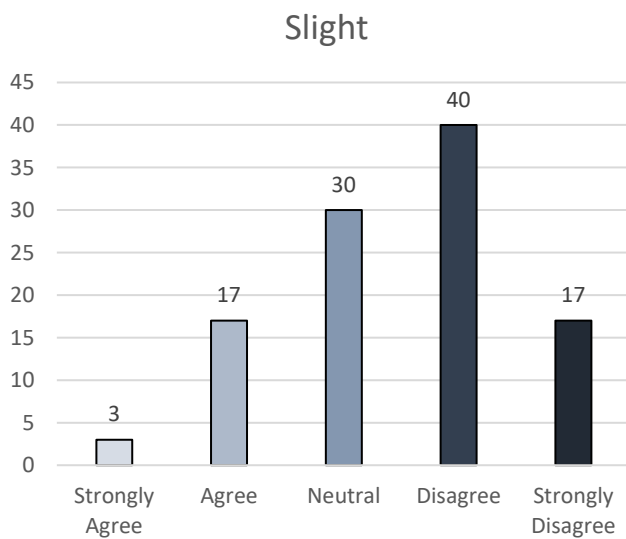


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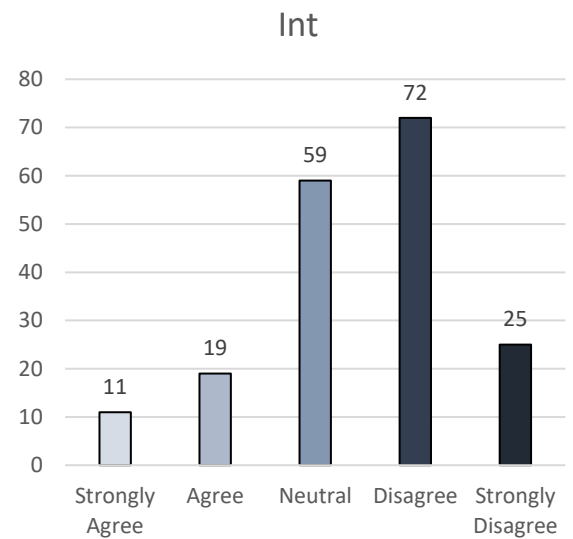


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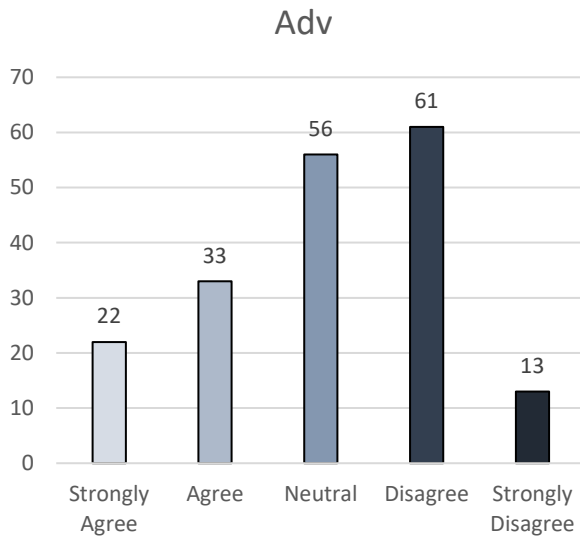


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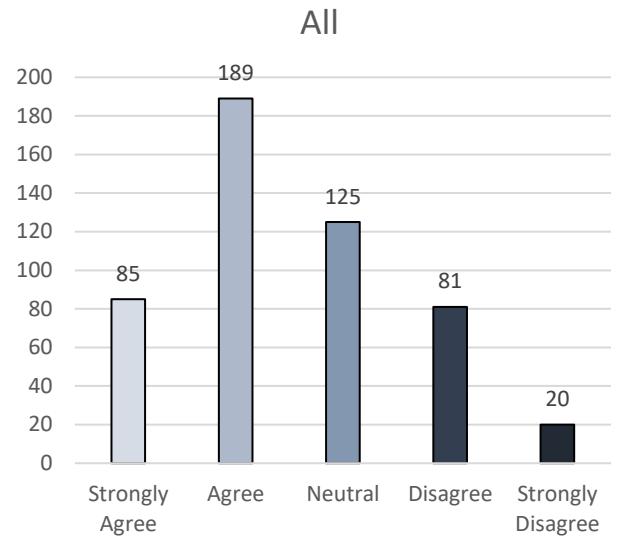


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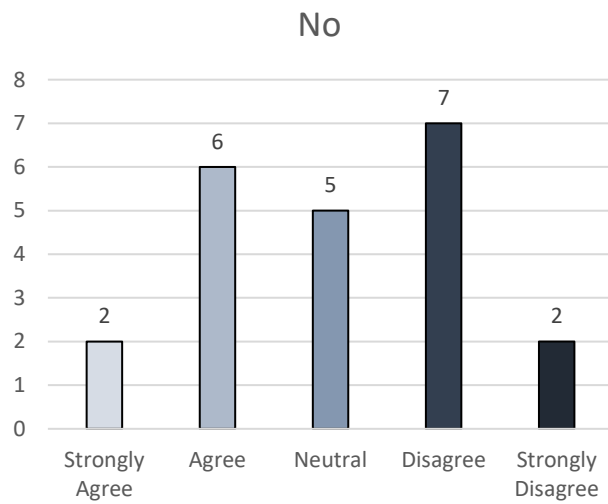


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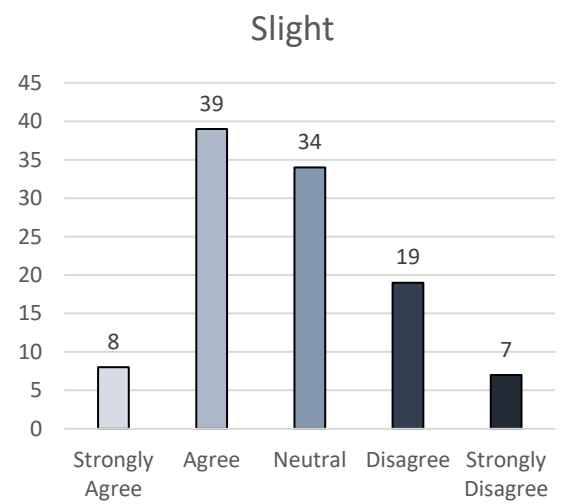


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Table 4.5.147

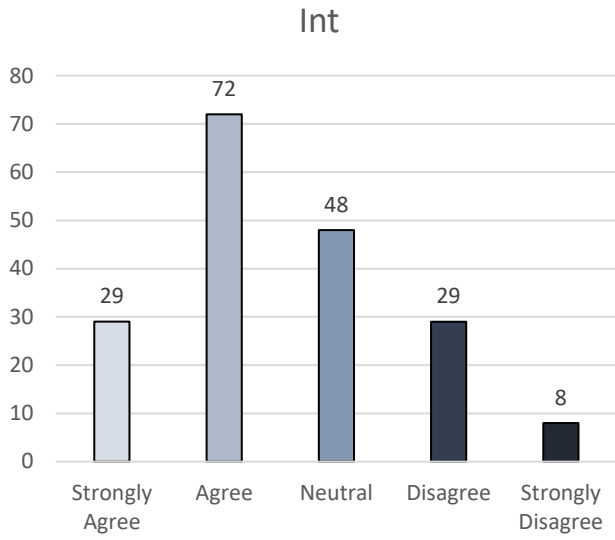


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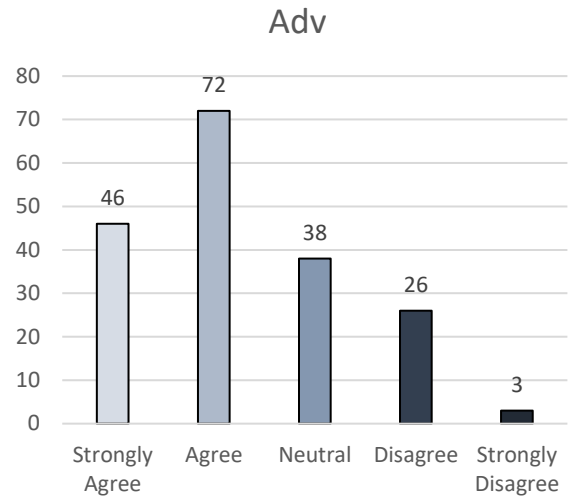


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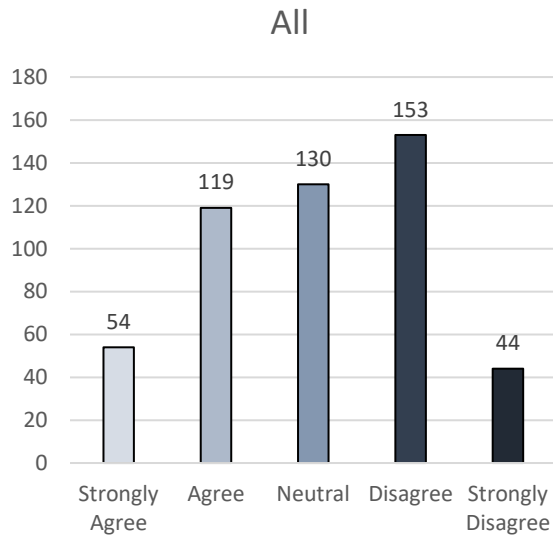


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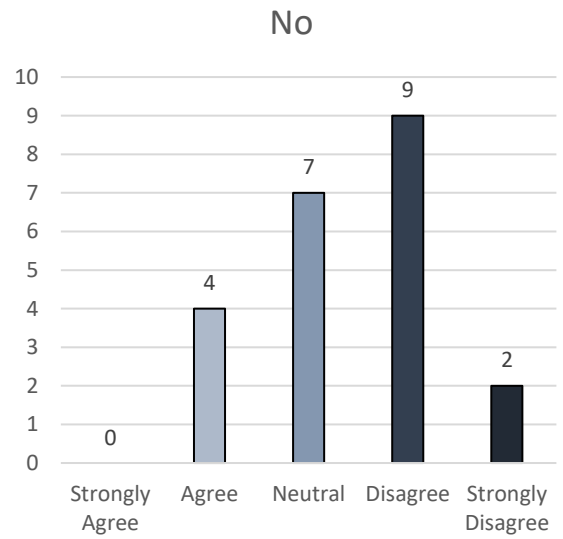


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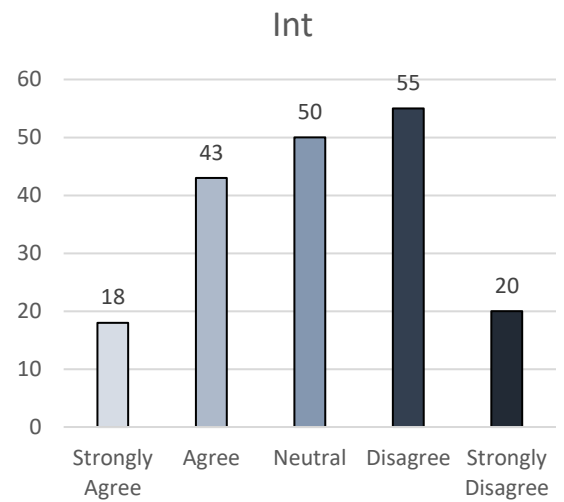
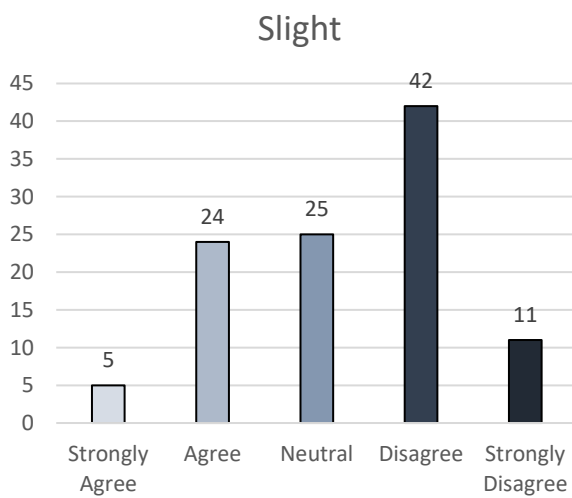


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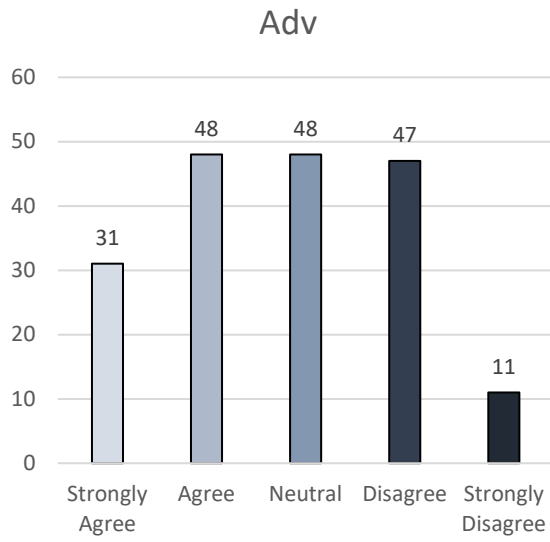


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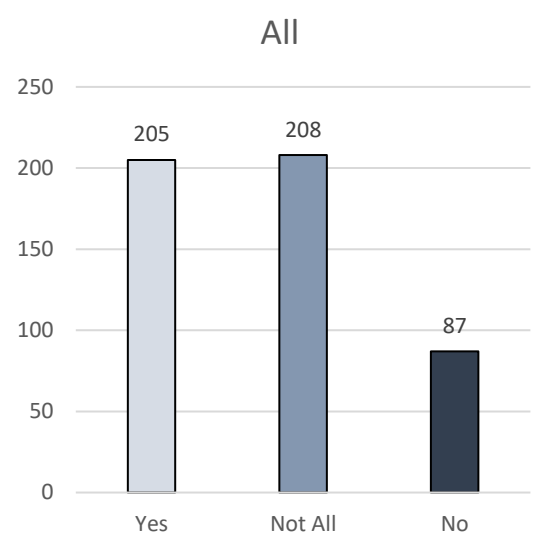


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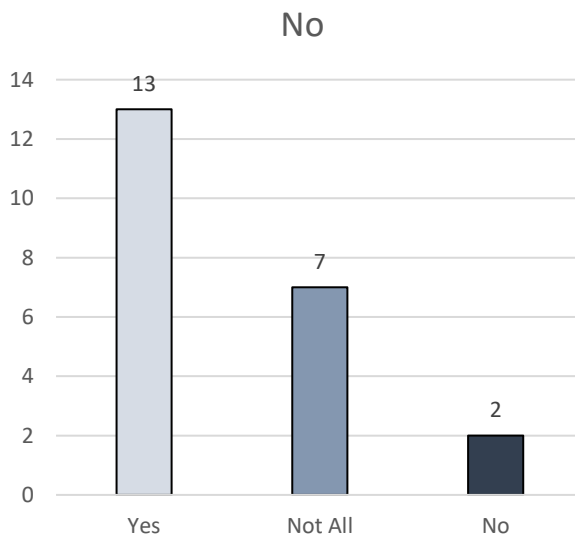


Table 4.5.157

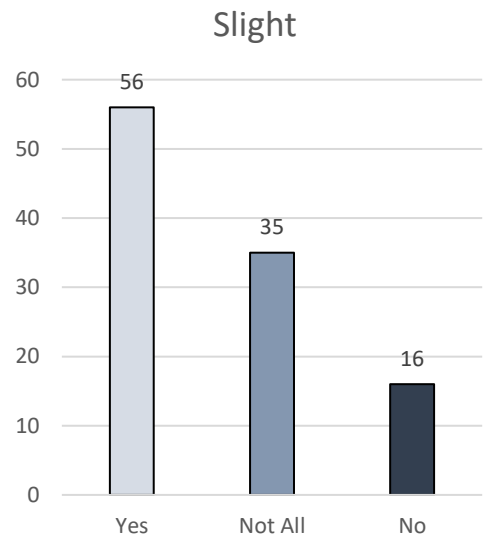


Table 4.5.158

Table 4.5.159

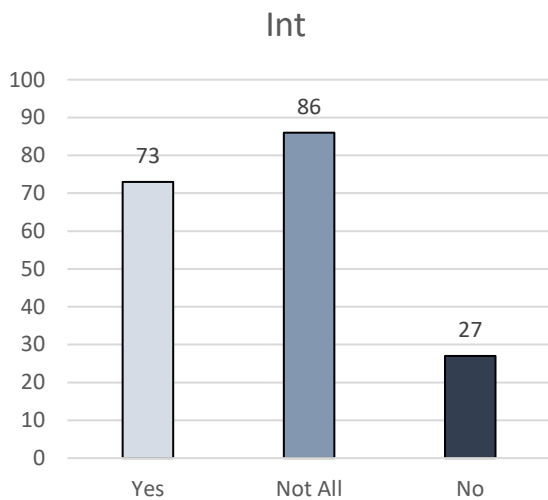


Table 4.5.160

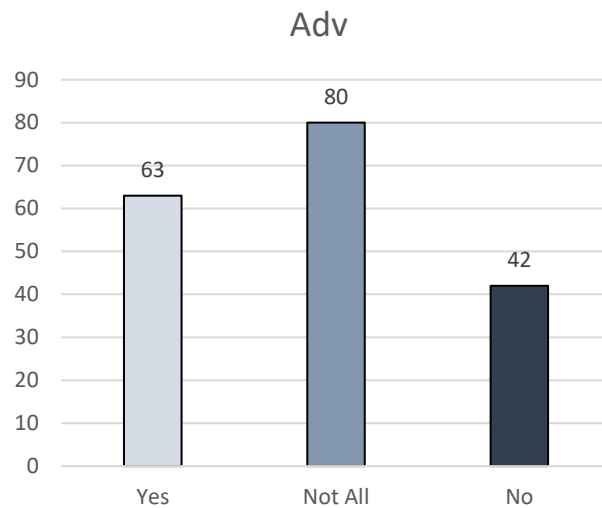


Table 4.5.161

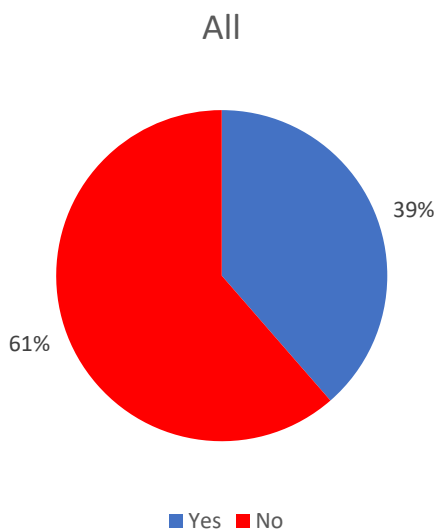


Table 4.5.163

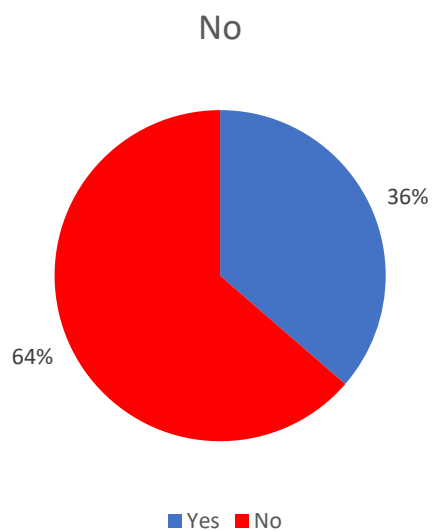


Table 4.5.164

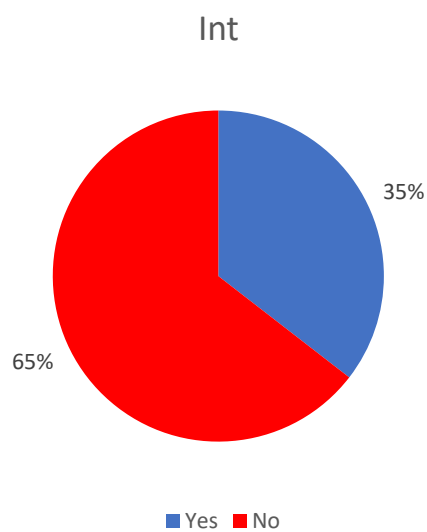
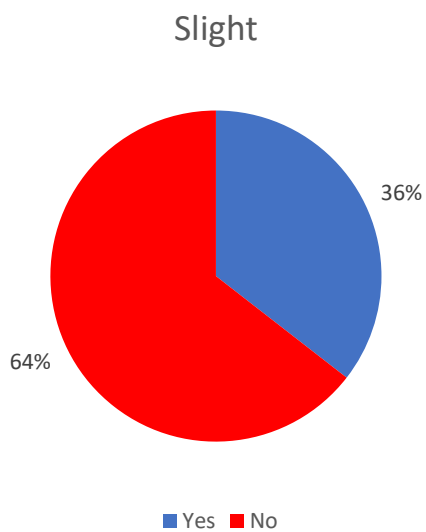


Table 4.5.165

Table 4.5.166

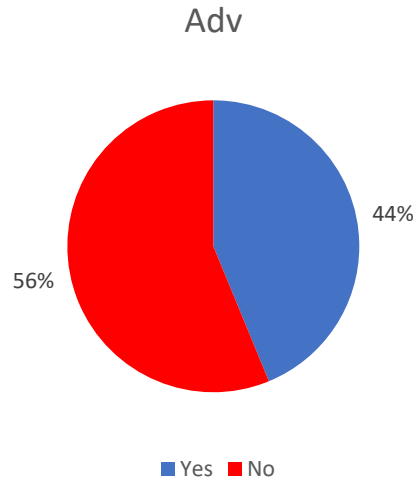


Table 4.5.167

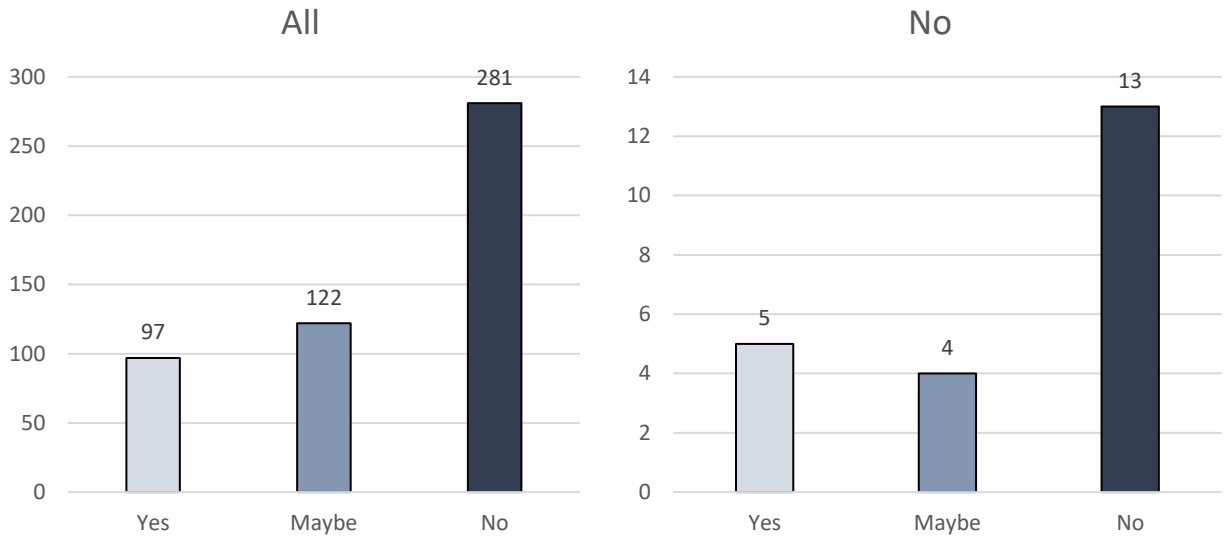
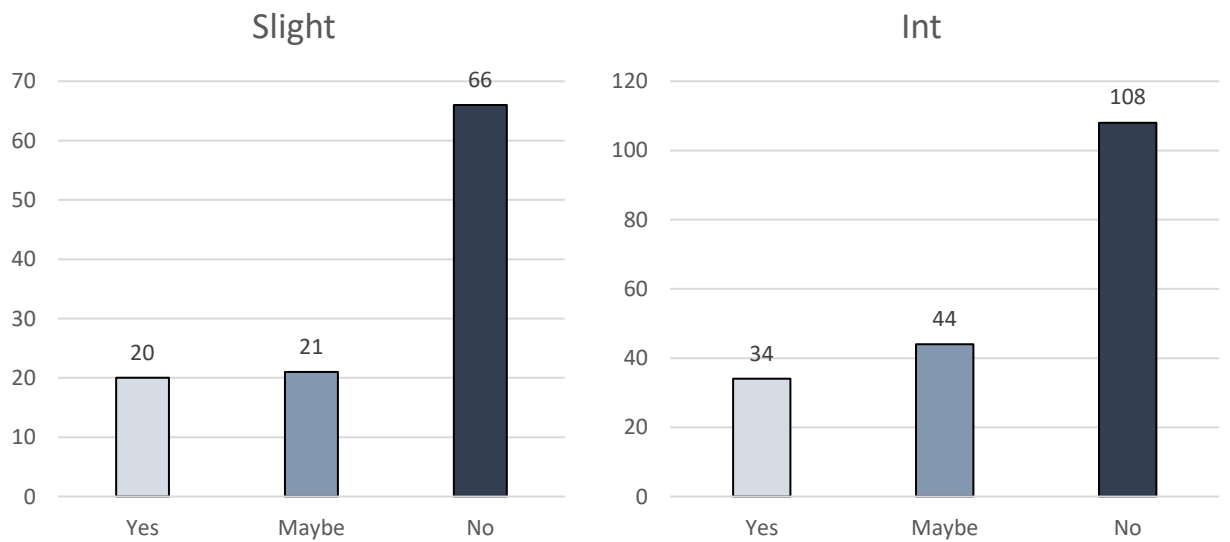


Table 4.5.169

Table 4.5.170



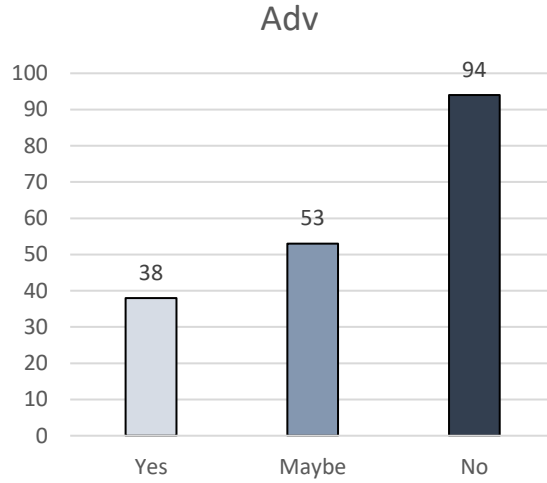


Table 4.5.173

\* Indicates required question

### Questionnaire:

## ثقافة الانترنت

هذه الاستبانة موجهة لشباب و شابات (بين العمر 18-29) المجتمع الفلسطيني الذين يسكنو في الضفة الغربية و يدرسون في الجامعات الفلسطينية

نظرًا لأهمية أرائكم/ن في الحصول على النتائج والمقترحات التي سنُبنى بالاعتماد على معتقداتكم/ن، أرجو من حضرتكم/ن التكرم بالإجابة عن الاسئلة المقترحة بالنموذج أدناه حتى نتمكن من تقديم النتائج النهائية

تتكون هذه الاستبانة من 4 اجزاء و يرجى الاجابة الى جميع الاجزاء

و تهدف هذا الدراسة على تحديد تأثير ثقافة الانترنت على تصرفات الشباب الفلسطيني و توافقهم مع المجتمع الفلسطيني السائد

لاي اسئلة او استفسارات:

الايمل: [rawanmanassra57@gmail.com](mailto:rawanmanassra57@gmail.com)

رقم الهاتف:

059-706-2955

المعلومات الشخصية

1. \* العمر

Mark only one oval.

18

20



- أعزب/عزباء
- متزوج/ة
- مطلق/ة
- أرمل/ة

3. \* الجنس

Mark only one oval.

- ذكر
- انثى

4. \* المحافظة

Mark only one oval.

- محافظة جنين
- محافظة طوباس
- محافظة طولكرم
- محافظة نابلس
- محافظة قلقيلية
- محافظة سلفيت
- محافظة رام الله والبيرة
- محافظة أريحا
- محافظة بيت لحم
- محافظة الخليل

5. \* نوع مكان السكن

Mark only one oval.

مدينة

بلدة

قرية

مخيم

6. \* هل تسكن في منزل اهلك ام في سكن طلابية؟

Mark only one oval.

في المنزل

سكن طلابية

7. \* المرحلة الدراسية

Mark only one oval.

جامعة - دبلوم

جامعة - بكالوريوس

دراسات عليا - ماجستير

دراسات عليا - دكتوراة

8. \* ما هي الجامعة التي تدرس/درست بها؟

Mark only one oval.



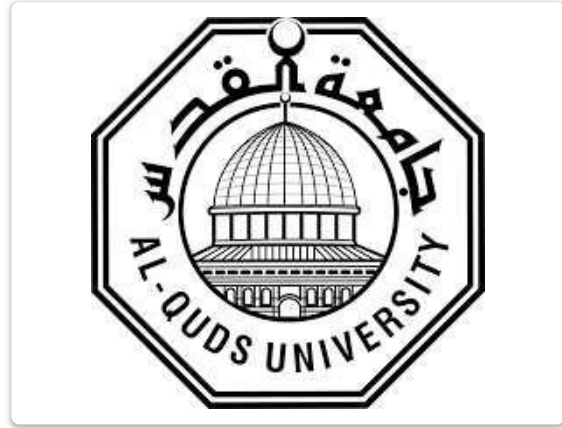
جامعة النجاح الوطنية



جامعة بيرزيت



جامعة الخليل



جامعة القدس



جامعة بوليتكنك فلسطين



الجامعة العربية الأمريكية



جامعة بيت لحم



جامعة القدس المفتوحة



جامعة فلسطين التقنية - خضوري



جامعة الاستقلال



جامعة فلسطين الأهلية



جامعة الزيتونة للعلوم والتكنولوجيا



ادرس/درست خارج فلسطين

استخدامك للانترنت

هذه الجزء من الاستبانة ستمكننا من معرفة استخدامك للانترنت و معرفتك بها

9. \* هل يوجد اتصال و شبكة انترنت في منزلك؟

Mark only one oval.

نعم

لا

10. \* على هاتفك المحمول؟ وهل انت مشترك في برنامج و خدمات 3

Mark only one oval.

نعم

لا

11. \* كم ساعة تقضيها على الإنترنت يوميًا؟

Mark only one oval.

- لا استخدم الإنترنت
- اقل من ساعة
- ساعة
- ساعتين
- ساعات 3-5
- ساعات 5-7
- ساعات 7-9
- اكثر من 10 ساعات

12. \* كم مرة تتحقق من وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي الخاصة بك خلال يومك؟

Mark only one oval.

- بمجرد أن أحصل على إشعار
- كل عشرة دقائق
- كل نصف ساعة
- كل ساعة
- كل ساعتين
- اتحقق منهم كل صباح و مساء
- مرة فقط باليوم
- مرة كل بضعة ايام
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

13. \* حدد المواقع التالية التي استخدمتها من قبل:

Check all that apply.



Facebook فيسبوك



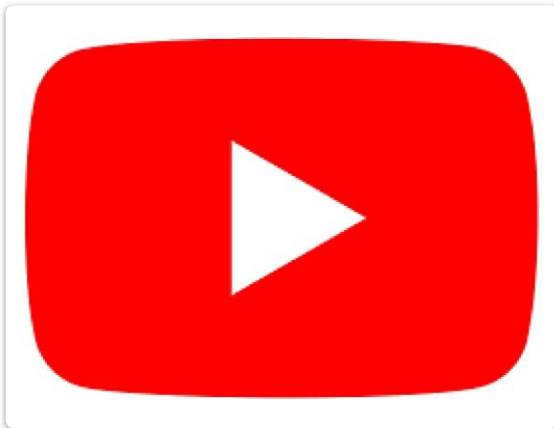
WhatsApp واتس اب



Instagram انستاغرام



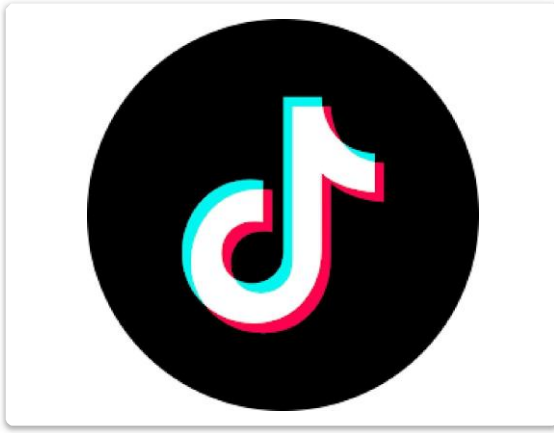
Snapchat سناب تشات



YouTube يوتيوب



Twitter تويتر



TikTok تيك توك



Telegram تليگرام



Reddit ريديت



Discord ديسكورد



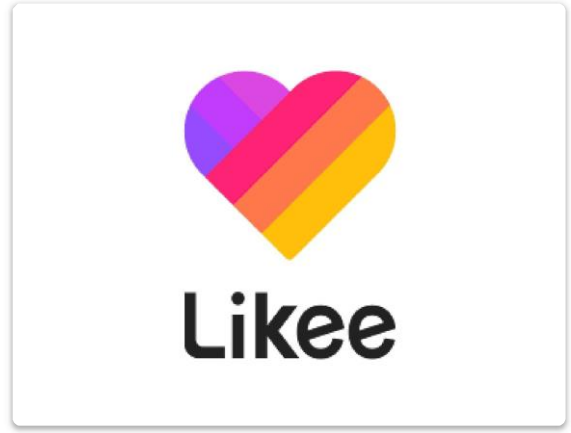
Pinterest بينترست



LinkedIn لينكدان



Tumblr تمبلر



Likee لايكي



Viber فايبر



LINE لايين



Skype سكايب



Wattpad وات باد



WeChat وي تشات



Vine فاين



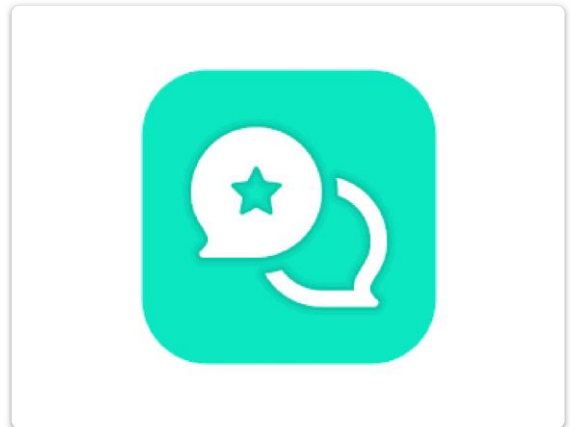
Omegle اوميغل



4Chan 4 تشان



VLive



Weverse

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

14. \* ما هي اكثر موقع تستخدمها من هذه المواقع؟

Mark only one oval.



Facebook فيسبوك



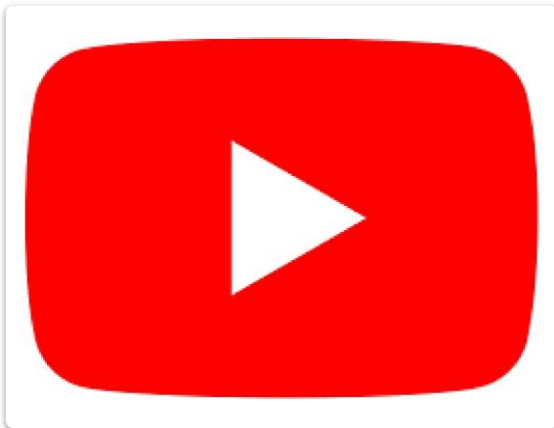
WhatsApp واتس اب



Instagram انستاغرام



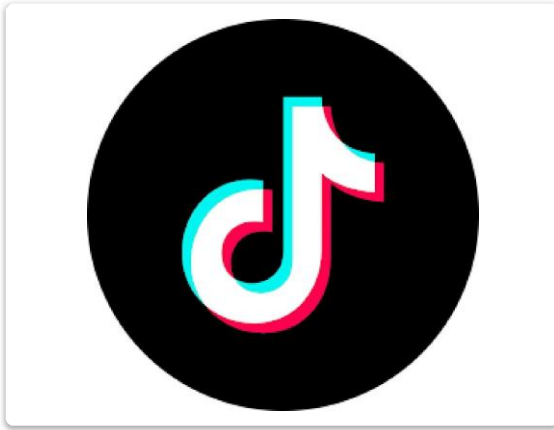
Snapchat سناب تشات



YouTube يوتوب



Twitter تويتر



TikTok تيك توك



Telegram تليغرام



Reddit ريديت



Discord ديسكورد



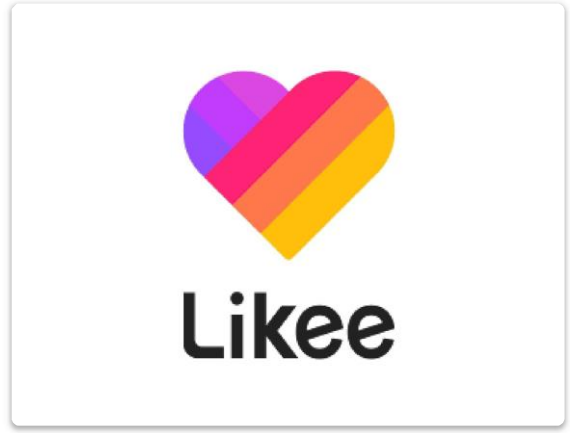
Pinterest بينترست



LinkedIn لينكدان



Tumblr تمبلر



Likee لايكي



Viber فايبر



LINE لاين



Skype سكايب



Wattpad وات باد



WeChat وي تشات



فاين Vine



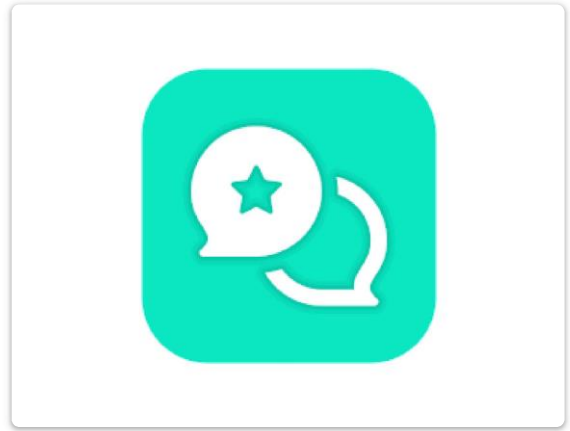
اوميغل Omegle



تشان 4Chan 4



VLive



Weverse

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

15. \* هل لديك التطبيقات لهذه المواقع؟

Mark only one oval.

نعم

لا

16. إذا كانت الإجابة نعم ، فكم منهم؟

Mark only one oval.

لجميعهم

لمعظمهم

لتقريبا نصفهم

فقط للقليل منهم

ليس لدي اي تطبيق لهذه المواقع

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

17. \* ما هي استخداماتك للانترنت؟

Check all that apply.

ارسال الرسائل النصية

اجراء اتصالاتك الشخصية

ارسال بريد الكتروني

نشر صور على الانترنت

ارسال صور

تصفح الانترنت

تصفح السوشيل ميديا/مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي

للعب العاب الكتروني

الاستماع الى اغاني

الدراسة

Memes مشاركة النكت او الميمز

18. \* ما هي اكثر استخدام لك للانترنت؟

Mark only one oval.

- ارسال الرسائل النصية
- اجراء اتصالاتك الشخصية
- ارسال بريد الكتروني
- نشر صور على الانترنت
- ارسال صور
- تصفح الانترنت
- تصفح السوشيل ميديا/مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي
- للعب العاب الكتروني
- الاستماع الى اغاني
- الدراسة
- Memes مشاركة النكت او الميمز

19. \* هل تمتلك صفحة/او ادمن على صفحة على احد المواقع التواصل الاجتماعي؟

Mark only one oval.

- نعم
- لا

20. \* هل تمتلك اكثر من حساب على نفس الموقع التواصل الاجتماعي (مثلا اكثر من حساب على الفيسبوك او الانستاغرام)؟

Mark only one oval.

- نعم
- لا

21. \* هل تمتلك حساب سري على اي موقع تواصل اجتماعي؟

Mark only one oval.

نعم

لا

22. \* أي من المجتمعات / الثقافات التالية تعتبر نفسك عضواً فيهم

Check all that apply.

Netizens مستخدمي الانترنت

Fandom subculture الفانومات

Gamer غامر

Hacker هاكر

Koreaboo/Kpop fan محب كيبوب/دراما كوريا

Weeaboo/Otakus ويب/اوتاكو

None لا احد منهم

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

للجزء الثاني من هذه القسم, عليكم تحديد اي ميمز تعرفونها ام لا

23. . \*



Mark only one oval.

نعم

لا

24. . \*



Mark only one oval.

نعم

لا



Mark only one oval.

نعم

لا

26. .\*



Mark only one oval.

نعم

لا

27. .\*



Mark only one oval.

نعم

لا

28. .\*



Mark only one oval.

نعم

لا

29. .\*



Mark only one oval.

- ۱
- ۲

30. \* ملاحظة: لا نقصد الشخصية بالصورة بل الصورة نفسها



Mark only one oval.

نعم

لا

31. \*



Mark only one oval.

- نعم
- لا

32. \*ملاحظة: لا نقصد الشخصية بالصورة بل الصورة نفسها



Mark only one oval.

نعم

لا

اسئلة اخرى

33. \*هل تستطيع التحدث بلغات غير العربية بطلاقة؟

Mark only one oval.

نعم

لا

34. \* ما عدد اللغات التي تتحدث بها؟

Mark only one oval.

1

2

3

4

5

اكثر من 5

35. ان كنت تستطيع التحدث بلغات غير اللغة العربية, ما هي اللغات؟

Check all that apply.

الإنجليزية

الفرنسية

التركية

الصينية

الإسبانية

الهندية

اليابانية

الكورية

الألمانية

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

36. \* هل تعلمت اي كلمات في لغة غير العربية عبر الانترنت لكي تتواصل مع اعضاء مجتمع ثقافة اخرى؟

Mark only one oval.

نعم

لا

## انت و المجتمع

سنسالك في هذه الجزء من الاستبانة عن علاقتك الاجتماعية  
اطمن فان كل الاجوبة سرية

هذه اخر فقره في الاستبانة

37. \* اشعر كأن من حولي يفهم علي

Mark only one oval per row.

	اوافق بشدة	اوافق	محايد	لا اوافق	لا اوافق بشدة
-	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

38. \* اشعر بان جيلي يفهم علي

Mark only one oval per row.

	اوافق بشدة	اوافق	محايد	لا اوافق	لا اوافق بشدة
-	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

39. \* اشعر بالتوافق مع من هم من جيلي و كاني جزء و عضو في جيلي

Mark only one oval per row.

	اوافق بشدة	اوافق	محايد	لا اوافق	لا اوافق بشدة
-	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

40. \* اشعر بان الاجيال الاكبر من جبلي يفهم علي

Mark only one oval per row.

	اوافق بشدة	اوافق	محايد	لا اوافق	لا اوافق بشدة
.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

41. \* اشعر بان الاجيال الاكبر من جبلي يتقبلني و يتقبل اختلافي عن المجتمع السائد العام

Mark only one oval per row.

	اوافق بشدة	اوافق	محايد	لا اوافق	لا اوافق بشدة
.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

42. \* اشعر بالتوافق بيني و بين المجتمع الفلسطيني العام

Mark only one oval per row.

	اوافق بشدة	اوافق	محايد	لا اوافق	لا اوافق بشدة
.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

43. \* ان كنت تشعر بعدم التوافق, كم مرة شعرت بهذا الشعور بعدم التوافق مع المجتمع؟

Mark only one oval.

- دوماً
- يومياً
- مرة كل الأسبوع
- مرة اسبوعياً
- مرة في كل حين و الاخر
- لا اشعر به

44. \* اشعر بالانتماء الى المجتمع الفلسطيني العام

Mark only one oval per row.

	اوافق بشدة	اوافق	محايد	لا اوافق	لا اوافق بشدة
.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

45. \* اشعر كأن المجتمع الفلسطيني يفهم علي

Mark only one oval per row.

	اوافق بشدة	اوافق	محايد	لا اوافق	لا اوافق بشدة
.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

46. \* \*\*\* اشعر بالانتماء الى الثقافة الخاص بالمجتمع الفلسطيني العام

Mark only one oval per row.

	اوافق بشدة	اوافق	محايد	لا اوافق	لا اوافق بشدة
.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

47. \* اشعر بالانتماء الى العادات و التقاليد الخاص المجتمع الفلسطيني العام

Mark only one oval per row.

	اوافق بشدة	اوافق	محايد	لا اوافق	لا اوافق بشدة
.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

48. \* أعتقد أن ربما فلسطين ليس المكان الذي انتمي اليها اجتماعياً و قد اتعايش مع مجتمع اخر بشكل افضل

Mark only one oval per row.

	اوافق بشدة	اوافق	محايد	لا اوافق	لا اوافق بشدة
.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

ملاحظة:

بمعنى "مواطن الإنترنت". (citizen) ومواطن (net) نيتزن هي مصطلح مركب يجمع بين كلمتي إنترنت Netizens مصطلح ال . يستعمل المصطلح لوصف الأشخاص الذين يشاركون بنشاط في مجتمعات الإنترنت أو الإنترنت بشكل عام

49. يصفك؟ Netizen هل تعتقد أن مصطلح

Mark only one oval.

نعم

لا

ربما

50. \* لقد اختلفت في وجهات النظر مع الناس بسبب أفعالي على الإنترنت

Mark only one oval per row.

	اوافق بشدة	اوافق	محايد	لا اوافق	لا اوافق بشدة
.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

51. \* اعتقد بانه قد تكون سلوكياتي على الإنترنت غير مقبولة من قبل المجتمع الفلسطيني السائد

Mark only one oval.

نعم

لا

ربما

52. \* تختلف وجهات نظري مع المجتمع الفلسطيني العام

Mark only one oval per row.

اوافق بشدة	اوافق	محايد	لا اوافق	لا اوافق بشدة
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

53. \* ان كنت تعتقد ذلك, هل تعتقد بانه تختلف وجهات نظرك مع المجتمع الفلسطيني العام بسبب أفعالك على الإنترنت؟

Mark only one oval.

نعم

لا

ربما

54. إذا كنت توافق بأن الأمر بسبب ذلك ، صف وجهة نظر تعتقد أنه لديك مختلفة عن وجهات نظر المجتمع الفلسطيني السائد

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55. إذا كنت توافق بأن الأمر بسبب ذلك ، مع من تختلف وجه نظرك؟ (مثلاً أصدقائك و عائلتك و اقربائك)

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56. \* أعتقد أن حياتي و تصرفاتي على الانترنت يمكن ان تكون سبباً/او قد تسبب في الصراع في حياتي بيني و بين المجتمع الفلسطيني العام

Mark only one oval per row.

	اوافق بشدة	اوافق	محايد	لا اوافق	لا اوافق بشدة
-	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

57. \* أعتقد أن حياتي و تصرفاتي على الانترنت يمكن ان تكون سبباً/او قد تسبب في الصراع في حياتي بيني و بين اهلي

Mark only one oval per row.

	اوافق بشدة	اوافق	محايد	لا اوافق	لا اوافق بشدة
-	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

58. \* أعتقد أن حياتي و تصرفاتي على الانترنت يمكن ان تكون سبباً/او قد تسبب في الصراع في حياتي بيني و بين اصدقائي الذين لا ينتمون لمجتمعات اونلاين

Mark only one oval per row.

	اوافق بشدة	اوافق	محايد	لا اوافق	لا اوافق بشدة
-	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

59. \* "open-minded" هل سبق و ان قال لك احد في الشعب الفلسطيني بانك "منفتح بزيادة" او

Mark only one oval.

نعم

لا

60. \* بعيون المجتمع "open-minded" هل تعتقد أن قضاء الكثير من الوقت على الإنترنت قد جعلك أكثر انفتاحاً الفلسطيني؟

Mark only one oval.

نعم

لا

61. \* هل سبق و ان قال لك شخص من المجتمع الفلسطيني (من ضمنهم عائلتك و اصدقائك) بانك "متخلف" او "اهبل" او ما تتابعها على الانترنت هي "هبل" او "تخلف" او صفات مشابهه؟

Mark only one oval.

نعم

لا

62. \* أعتقد أن الاشخاص التي تعرفت عليهم على الانترنت يحبوني اكثر من الاشخاص في حياتي الواقعية

Mark only one oval per row.

	اوافق بشدة	اوافق	محايد	لا اوافق	لا اوافق بشدة
-	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

63. \* أعتقد أن حياتي على الانترنت غيرت و اثرت في مساري في الحياة

Mark only one oval per row.

	اوافق بشدة	اوافق	محايد	لا اوافق	لا اوافق بشدة
-	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

64. \* أعتقد أن الأشخاص التي تعرفت عليهم على الانترنت غيرت و اثرت في مساري في الحياة

Mark only one oval per row.

	اوافق بشدة	اوافق	محايد	لا اوافق	لا اوافق بشدة
-	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

65. ان كنت تعتقد ذلك, كيف أثر الأشخاص الذين قابلتهم عبر الإنترنت على حياتك؟

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66. \* هل يعرف والداك وعائلتك كل ما تفعله على الإنترنت؟

Mark only one oval.

نعم

لا

ليس كل افعالي

67. \* هل لديك أفراد عائلة قمت بحظرهم او عمل بلوك لهم على مواقع على الإنترنت؟

Mark only one oval.

نعم

لا

68. إذا كانت إجابتك نعم ، لماذا قمت بذلك؟

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69. صف خلافاً واجهته بسبب الأنشطة عبر الإنترنت مع أشخاص غير نشطين بنفس المجتمعات الاونلاين التي تنتمي انت لديهم

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70. \* هل تعتقد ان تلك الاختلافات اثرت على تصرفاتك و قراراتك في حياتك بعد الاختلاف؟

Mark only one oval.

- نعم
- لا
- ربما

71. ان كان اجابتك نعم, كيف اثرت ذلك الاختلافات على تصرفاتك بعد ذلك الاختلافات

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شكرا لكم على وقتكم

72. قد تعمل الباحثة على تطوير هذه البحث اكثر في المستقبل و جمع بيانات جديدة وقتها, فلو تم ذلك, هل تود المشاركة؟  
إذا كانت الإجابة نعم ، يرجى كتابة بريدك الإلكتروني في الاسفل

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## الملخص العربي

استمر التوسع في استخدام الإنترنت خلال السنوات الاخيرة فخلال فترة جائحة فيروس كورونا ازداد عدد مستخدمون الانترنت بشكل كبير. يجتمع الملايين من الناس الآن في أماكن جديدة مع تزايد استخدام الانترنت وهي تؤدي إلى تغييرات في طرق تفكيرنا، وشكل مجتمعاتنا المحلية، وحتى في هوياتنا ذاتها (Turkle, 1999, p. 643). مستخدمون الانترنت "Netizens"، المسمون بمواطني الانترنت، شكلوا ثقافتهم العالمية الجديدة والفريدة وهي ثقافة الإنترنت (Hauben, M. and Hauben, R., 1996). يعرف روبرت وينر ثقافة الإنترنت بأنها "نظام بيئي للثقافات الفرعية" (Weiner, 1996). تمنح كل ثقافة لاعضائها مسارات عمل فريدة في "مجموعة أدوات" (Swidler, 1986). وتهدف هذه الدراسة إلى دراسة آثار ثقافة الإنترنت على الشباب الفلسطيني. أجريت دراسة على 500 طالب جامعي فلسطيني تتراوح أعمارهم بين 18 و 29 عامًا ويتم تصنيف المجيبين إلى 4 مستويات مختلفة من ثقافة الإنترنت (لا شيء، طفيف، متوسط، ومتقدم) ويدرس الباحث كيفية تأثر كل مستوى من مستويات ثقافة الإنترنت في جوانب اجتماعية وثقافية مختلف.