HOW KUWAITI COLLEGE STUDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES USE AND

PERCEIVE ELECTRONIC NEWS MEDIA: A CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

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The purpose of this study was to formulate a preliminary conceptual perception about how Kuwaiti college students in the United States use and perceive electronic media. This qualitative study has sought to recognize the utilization habits and perception of Kuwaiti college students in the USA toward electronic media. The study examines the reasons for the high degree of dependency on electronic media by Kuwaiti students in the USA and the most significant features and properties that are available by electronic media, which attract youth attention. This research conducted semi-structured, in-depth interviews with a sample of 15 Kuwaiti college students in the United States. It was concluded that Kuwaiti college students are the major users of recent technology and pioneers of electronic and social media. It also seeks for future investigations to understand whether the demographic characteristics of Kuwaiti college students are affecting their media utilization habits.

Keywords: Kuwait, College students, Electronic journalism, Electronic media, Social media.

DEDICATION

To my dear father, may God prolong his life and grant me his righteousness….

To my dear mother, the symbol of tenderness and love, may God prolong her life and

bless her righteousness…To my beautiful family.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

First and foremost, praise is due to Allah, lord of the worlds, who inspired me to bring forth this work to light, and by grace it has been finalized. I, myself, thank the Arkansas State University department of communication who has contributed so much. I wish to acknowledgment my thesis supervisor, Dr. Marceline Hayes, for her guidance and diligence in overseeing the preparation processes of this work and my deepest gratitude is also due to the members of the supervisory committee, Dr. Gilbert Fowler and Dr. Holly Hall. Second, the author would like to thank the many individuals from Kuwait who graciously shared their time and their insights.

Finally, I express my appreciation to my close friends for their assistance and support and all who contributed with their advice and their encouragement to the completion of this thesis.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Journalism and the press play an important role in the lives of people and nations. Namely, they are the transparent and candid voice of society and commentary in the lives of all who read, watch, or hear the news. The media is popular for its treatment of current events and issues with strong attention to detail. In addition, the media play a large role in the formation of public opinion, as well as the attitudes and perspectives of individuals and groups in Kuwait (Al-Mutairi, 2011).

Journalism and the press are important because they contribute to the formation of individual culture and life philosophy, as well as one's way of dealing with the external environment. Media help light a way for the masses to reach their goals. More importantly, however, it helps to produce a conscious generation, aware of the challenges that surround it (Al-Mutairi, 2011).

With tremendous technological developments in the field of communication, technology, and the transfer of information (especially audio and video), it has become necessary for traditional newspapers to keep pace with this boom and employ new techniques in order to stay relevant (Al-Mutairi, 2011).

To achieve their goal of staying relevant, many press establishments have created websites and smartphone applications for their readers to access (via free and/or paid subscriptions). These websites and applications contain a comprehensive summary

of the material printed in the newspaper, or in some cases the exact news articles as printed in the papers (Al-Mutairi, 2011).

Electronic media is a type of media distributed through electronic means, i.e. the Internet. Its share in the media market is consistently growing due to its ease of access, speed of production, and superior intellectual freedom. Audio and video recordings, multimedia, CDs and the Internet are among the most important forms of modern electronic media (Seth,2008). With e-media, one can observe two fascinating patterns in the current decade: first, that the proportion of individuals who use the internet to get their everyday news is about twice that of those who rely on conventional sources (TV and daily papers); this proportion is expected to grow even further. Second, people have begun to use blogs to share commentary and political views; research indicates that more than 1.4 million blog entries are published daily, and that most of these posts are on political subjects or different components of political news (Prueksuralai, 2014). The number of individuals perusing web journals has increased drastically over the years. These patterns demonstrate a huge change in individual habits for experiencing and examining news.

E-media has become a focal point in the media world. It transmits messages related to issues of thought and culture, and countless topics in-between. The number of internet users around the world is increasing daily in light of the information revolution. In addition, journalists have the ability to transmit broadcasts via mobile phones, reaching those individuals who may not have access to a TV (Cherian & Farouk, 2015). Thus, electronic media has given the world a different sense of reality

and urgency in the cultural, intellectual, and political spheres. The development of traditional media and the emergence of new media allow individuals to obtain information from multiple sources almost instantly. With the spread of websites, blogs, electronic magazines, and the vast array of visual, audio and written materials on the internet, obtaining news information and commentary is easier than ever before.

Statement of Purpose

The purpose of this study is to formulate a preliminary conceptual perception about how Kuwaiti college students in the United States use and perceive electronic media. This perception will be formulated by means of an investigation into the attitudes and habits of students related to browsing and viewing different means of electronic media. Specifically, this study will attempt to determine the extent to which Kuwaiti college students depend on electronic media (news websites, electronic newspapers, social media, etc.) as sources of information. The study also aims to assess how those students describe their favorite topics in electronic media and their perceptions toward the future of journalism (both the electronic and printed form).

Justification

The "computer age" has drastically changed how people correspond with one another and distribute data worldwide. With media like printed newspapers, TV, radio, and web broadcasts, people are presented with a vast selection of options from which they may obtain information. These progressions are a product of human innovation and the relative prosperity enjoyed in developed countries on a number of levels (social, financial, and ecological). These progressions have drastically affected the daily

newspaper industry; as such, it has become necessary for news publishing houses and press organizations to embrace different, modern systems that serve their readers (Cherian & Farouk, 2015).

In recent years, technology has advanced in a way that allows individuals to acquire information via the internet and social media. In Lichterman's (2015) article, it was found that Twitter and Facebook users across all demographics are increasingly utilizing the social media as news sources, though they are seeking out different types of news content on each platform, according to a study out Tuesday from the Pew Research Center and the Knight Foundation. Around 63% of the American Twitter and Facebook users said they get news on the social networks, Pew found. That's an increase from 47 percent of Facebook users and 52 percent of Twitter users who told Pew in 2013 that they use each platform to consume news (Lichterman, 2015). According to Jung and Villi (2018), media outlets need to be more proactive in utilizing social media to attract and maintain readers. In general, youth aged 18-25 are less inclined to utilize conventional news media compared to their older counterparts. Hence, news associations must consider their audiences and find new ways to maintain their readership levels (Jung & Villi, 2018).

It is important that one examine the reasons why readers may choose to obtain their news information from online sources, as well as the ways in which online sources satisfy the desires of their consumers. Moreover, there have not been many studies examining the competition between traditional and online media, so discussing and reviewing this topic would be valuable.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter draws upon previous literature and studies related to the perspectives of Kuwaiti college students on electronic media consumption which helped the researcher into building a solid and theoretical conceptual basis that led him to understand some of the issues related to trends and habits of Kuwaiti students' use of electronic media. The chapter highlighted a range of perceptions and attitudes related to their relationship with modern technology and social media. The chapter was divided into several sections: the first section provided a background of Kuwait, including its bilateral political and educational relationships with the United States of America (USA). The second section addressed the definition of electronic journalism and electronic media. The third section provided details about the impact of different technologies on journalism, while the fourth section examined youth and college students' attitudes towards printed and electronic publications. The fifth section discussed Kuwaiti media and journalism, while the sixth section examined social media outlets and the extent to which Kuwaiti college students use them to acquire news about Kuwait. Finally, in the seventh section, the researcher listed the research questions generated based on the review of literature.

Kuwait and the USA

Because this research investigates the Kuwaiti college students' utilization and perspectives towards electronic media in the USA, it is critical to be familiar with a bit

of Kuwaiti history. According to the Central Intelligence Agency (2018), Kuwait is a democratic nation situated in the Gulf region. Its civil system depends on Islamic law; however, its criminal justice system does not. Kuwait has a population of approximately 2,875,422. Kuwait's official language is Arabic, and its secondary language is English. Islam is the essential religion of Kuwait and is practiced by 76.7% of the general population. The literacy rate in Kuwait is 95.7%.

Kuwait has been an independent country since 1961, and is ruled as a constitutional monarchy. Voting in Kuwait is limited to citizens twenty-one years old and above, and the formation of political parties is prohibited. The Kuwaiti parliament voted to give women full political rights in 2005. The amendments to Kuwait's electoral law gave Kuwaiti women the voting right and enable women to participate in parliamentary and local elections. Kuwait has an open and free economy, and it is one of the wealthiest countries in the world due to its oil reserves. Prior to the discovery of oil in 1938, the economy had relied upon the pearl trade (Central Intelligence Agency, 2018).

Since the economy turned to oil production in 1938, Kuwait has become one of the wealthiest countries in the world in terms of per capita GDP. According to a Kuwaiti press 2002 article,

[Oil was] a prime mover that led to the economic prosperity of Kuwaiti society, attracted a diversified population to Kuwait, led to the increase in the literacy and urbanization rates, and finally led to progress in the levels of socioeconomic and political development. All these factors, in turn, ushered in the progress of Kuwaiti mass media. Further, by maintaining its ties with the East and with the West Kuwait

has been able to provide economic security and a high standard of living for its citizens (Kuwait press).

Kuwait's GDP was approximately $302.5 billion in 2017. In addition, the country levies no corporate or individual taxes, as per the Kuwait Constitution (Central Intelligence Agency, 2018).

The United States commenced an official political relationship with Kuwait in 1961 and shares a long history of cooperation and companionship based on shared values related to democracy and free trade. The United States bolsters Kuwait's security, independence and sovereignty, and supports the nation's endeavor to build stronger collaboration amongst members of the Gulf Cooperation Council. Kuwait is a partner in U.S. counterterrorism efforts, fully complying with military, political, and intelligence initiatives (U.S. Department of State, 2014).

The strong relationship between the two countries is also apparent in their trade and investment framework agreement, which provides a forum to address shared trade concerns. The United States is Kuwait's biggest provider of goods and services, and Kuwait holds one of the largest consumer markets in the Middle East. Known for quality of goods and services, the United States firms have an upper hand in Kuwait as the country continues to require advanced innovation. Some of the most prominent imports include oil field hardware and administration, broadcast communications equipment, electric power generators, electric supply gear, military hardware, and consumer goods (U.S. Department of State, 2014).

The bilateral relationship between the two countries is not only reflected in their political and economic relations, but also in their educational and cultural partnerships:

numerous exchange programs exist to encourage the sharing of ideas between American students and Kuwaiti students (U.S. Embassy in Kuwait, 2018).

The US Embassy in Kuwait directs and facilitates cultural and educational exchange programs on behalf of the U.S. Government. These programs incorporate "USA study"—a process in which the Kuwaiti student meets with an educational advisor before applying to discuss which universities in the United States may be suitable given the student's interests and qualifications. The advisor assists with programs like the Fulbright scholarship, the Ambassador's Fund for Cultural Preservation, civilian exchanges, scholarship opportunities, the "International Visitors Leadership Program," English language instruction programs, and "Study of U.S. Organizations," among others (U.S. Embassy in Kuwait, 2018).

Due to the vast array of educational programs and opportunities, the number of Kuwaiti students in the United States has been increasing at double-digit percentage rate every year since 2007. As indicated by the Institute of International Education's (IIE) most recent "Open Doors" report, Kuwait turned into a "best 25 sending nation" in the academic year 2012-2013, with an aggregate of 5,100 students enrolled in U.S. institutions of higher education (Lu, 2014).

A large number of Kuwaiti students are studying at colleges all over the U.S. The majority of these students must return home upon completion of their studies. To deal with culture shock, many Kuwaiti students gather in specific urban areas or states and connect on social media/hold gatherings. Currently, states like California, Colorado, Arizona, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Florida and West Virginia have the largest number of Kuwaiti students (Al Mutairi, n.d).

Kuwaiti students studying in the United States endeavor to deal with acculturation positively. Some of them attempt to mix in with American culture, and experience everything of the purported American dream, while others like to adhere to their native traditions and customs. However, there is no doubt that all of these students have a common priority: namely, getting the best education in order to utilize it for the benefit their nation (Al Mutairi, n.d).

Moreover, it would be significant to investigate how Kuwaiti students follow Kuwaiti news and updates and remain Kuwaiti citizens although they are living in the United States. The present study attempts to investigate the process by which Kuwaiti students studying in the United States utilize electronic media, as well as their habits and preferences for electronic media in terms of browsing news and press coverage. Also, it aims to measure their perceptions of different media in terms of credibility, freedom, ease of use, and general interest.

Electronic Journalism and Electronic Media

The innovation of the internet and the progress of digitized media have developed new correspondence models and expanded upon older models. Older methods of communication include the conventional sender-receiver models (i.e. 'face-to-face' or 'one-to-one' methods of imparting information) such as phone calls, messages, or letters. The most recent correspondence models are 'many-to-one' and the 'many-to-many'. The many-to-one correspondence model refers to the infinite audiences that can be reached via the internet. However, the 'many-to-many' model of communication enables data to be retrieved by many individuals simultaneously (Burnett & Marshall, 2003).

The high-speed connectivity of PCs, laptops as well as cell phones, which recently transformed into pocket computers, has encouraged the appearance of electronic media and their accessibility utilizing one instrument (Roberts & Foehr, 2008). New types of electronic media frequently serve as the entryway to traditional media, which assumes an imperative role in changing individuals from being conventional media consumers into media critics (Roberts and Foehr, 2008). The internet's "flexibility in place and time" allows users to access information on demand, receive news in a timely manner, learn about diverse viewpoints, customize content to suit their interests, and go into greater depth about issues of importance (Shah, Cho, Eveland & Kwak, 2005, p. 532). Web users who utilize new types of electronic media do so to communicate with others about governmental issues, express their perspectives to a more extensive group of viewers and enlist individuals into political participation or civic life and increase chances to debate on certain issues. In less than 10 years, the expressive capability of the normal citizens has changed; people are presently in a situation to post, at negligible cost, messages and pictures that can be seen by a worldwide audience (Shah, Cho, Eveland & Kwak, 2005).

Due to these innovations, electronic media has evolved as a new medium for communication and interchange of news, which has lately become one of the most modern media outlets and one of the most popular media tools used by people all around the world. Regardless of the credibility of this type of media, it is undeniable that it plays an important role in the transmission of breaking news, which was difficult for the reader to wait for the next day's paper press to learn its details (Al-Mutairi, 2011).

Online journalism is defined by Mark Deuze (2003, p. 206) as "journalism that is produced more or less exclusively for the World Wide Web." It includes online daily newspapers, weblogs, social media, forums and personal online writers. Electronic

journalism also refers to that type of daily papers that is paperless and published on the Internet and read, browsed and searched by the reader, in addition to his/her ability of saving and printing the material he/she wants from it (Flavian & Gurrea, 2006).

Online journalism also includes "multimedia" outlets in which news, articles and all the journalistic arts can be published online. It uses text, graphics, animation and other interactive features that attract the reader to interact via electronic devices such as computers and mobile phones (Al-Mutairi, 2011).

Electronic journalism holds the same values of the traditional medium; nevertheless, it has some particular contrasts. Maybe the most essential qualities of electronic journalism and online media that distinguish it from conventional ones are: 1) interactivity (connection between the user and communicator), 2) multimedia (utilizing illustration, pictures, sounds, animation and text in news), 3) immediacy (updated 24 hours), and 4) Hypertext (connecting news with other data) (Beyers, 2005; Deuze, 2003).

Deuze (2003) classifies electronic media into four main types: category and index (search engines) sites such as Google, MSN, & Yahoo, meta and comment sites (such as media watchdogs), mainstream news sites (CNN, BBC, etc.) and sharing/ discussion sites such as forums and weblogs with multimodality, hypertext and interactivity.

Recently, social media has joined these types of electronic media as a new type of news and information exchanging medium. "Social media" is a term used to define the kind of media based on interaction and conversation between people online. Social media utilizes scalable publishing and highly accessible techniques and methods (Stassen, 2010).

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A study by Moon (2017) describes how social sharing allows for the spreading of news. New advances and innovations simplify the making or broadcasting of news by means of social networks. Keeping up with updated and top news is an essential reason for social networking. In excess of 66% of social media users in the United States said they utilized Facebook to follow news throughout 2016. The capacity to share news is a key reason that people use social networks. Just about two thirds of clients and significantly higher rates of users between the ages of 18 and 34 said "news sharing" was critical for them (Moon, 2017).

Most news associations recognize and understand this trend. They have made Facebook pages and built up active Twitter pages. An article by Owen (2018) shows that in the past few years, the traditional models of TV news and newspapers has struggled to adapt to the challenges of digital advertising and platforms as long as most people don't go straight to conventional means for browsing news; rather they prefer to access news in other ways, like search websites and social media.

However, in this article, it was also discovered that recently and after years of growth, the use of social media for news is falling due to the fake news that is often published on those media as well as the misinformation and the distrust of readers in the confidence and truth of news published on them. Owen (2018) stated that the use of social media (Facebook) for news for the last seven years is declining due to the changes in Facebook habits. In the United States, for instance, 39 percent of people said they used Facebook as a source of news in 2018, down 9 percentage points from 2017. However, this isn't true in all countries — Facebook news usage is up significantly in Malaysia and the Czech Republic — but it's true in most of the countries that Reuters looked at.

Thus, it is possible to conclude that the electronic media represent a two-way coin; where, despite its advantageous including the speed and ease of use, there are still many challenges and uncertainties regarding the validity and reliability of the news published on it and regarding this media's ability to preserve the privacy of readers and their exchanged opinions.

The Impact of Different Technologies and E-media on Journalism

Examining journalism through an "innovation perspective" gives one essential knowledge regarding what news-casting is and, potentially, could become (Tsui, 2009). Various researchers assert that new advances have carried different changes into the journalistic field, changing the news delivering forms utilized by media associations and modifying the readership between the media and the general population (Boczkowski, 2005). Be that as it may, the part of innovation in the improvement of journalism is perplexing, connected with many different factors, and has brought about much discussion.

On the one hand, numerous journalists appear to believe that the practice of journalism is transformed by advancements in media technology. One writer states, "Journalists by and large appear to see innovation and mechanical advancement as unavoidable; unoriginal powers that specifically cause huge numbers of the progressions occurring inside journalism" (Örnebring, 2010, p. 58). Also, despite the fact that researchers in sociology are for the most part judicious in maintaining a strategic distance from solid contentions for technological determinism, a few scholastics occasionally make a special case and appear to take a determinist position when they gauge the impact of advanced media innovations, particularly the web (Örnebring, 2010). For instance, Pavlik, in his examination of the adjustments in journalism shaped by the web, expresses that media advances drive both the substance

of journalism and the distribution of news (2000). That said, it would be reasonable to assess the role of media innovations in the advancement of news-casting, particularly how web innovation affects news media.

On another note, researchers such as Briggs and Burke (2009) question the significance of technological determinism in the studies of journalism. They express that the new media advances have not really supplanted the old ones, nor completely reshaped the attributes of journalism. It was additionally the pertinence of innovative determinism to journalism studies being doubted by Conboy (2011); he trusts that journalism itself is formed by a specific blend of innovation and open communication. Whether or not innovations are embraced by society is determined by political, financial and social factors.

Youth and College Students' Attitudes towards Printed and Electronic Publications

Newspaper companies have begun to research ways of attracting younger readers. Accordingly, they have exchanged a sensible measure of their conveyance channels into online configurations, transferring it from their old conventional method (namely, printed newspapers) (Doyle, 2010).

In recent years, technology has advanced in a way that allows individuals to acquire information via the internet and social media. In Lichterman's (2015) article, it was found that Twitter and Facebook users across all demographics are increasingly utilizing the social media as news sources, though they are seeking out different types of news content on each platform, according to a study out Tuesday from the Pew Research Center and the Knight Foundation. Around 63% of the American Twitter and Facebook users said they get news on the social networks, Pew found. That's an

increase from 47 percent of Facebook users and 52 percent of Twitter users who told Pew in 2013 that they use each platform to consume news (Lichterman, 2015). According to Jung and Villi (2018), media outlets need to be more proactive in utilizing social media to attract and maintain readers. In general, youth aged 18-25 are less inclined to utilize conventional news media compared to their older counterparts. Hence, news associations must consider their audiences and find new ways to maintain their readership levels (Jung & Villi, 2018).

According to Lenhart, Purcell, Smith and Zickuhr (2010), youth are more likely to utilize present day gadgets than their counterparts in other age groups. The majority of the college students are intrigued to possess a portable laptop and to get to the web through cell phones, because of their belief that these gadgets would distinguish them from other age gatherings.

Anderson, Steen and Stavropoulos (2017) have investigated the web use of United States colleges, students, and other age groups. They discovered that Internet is utilized by 98% of college students. Besides, remote devices (wireless) are utilized by 92% of the college students in order to get access to the web. Be that as it may, just 75% of the adults in the United States utilize the web and 57% of them were found to get to web through remote devices. Along these lines, it could be concluded that the college students are among the most "tech-savvy" in the population.

Researchers often utilize college students in their examinations and investigations not just because they are pioneers of social change and early adopters but because they are major users of the internet and social media (Jones, 2008). Their news utilization attitudes and habits are important because of the accessibility and availability of news sources (Diddi & LaRose, 2006). Students live in social conditions that are

helpful for news utilization, and they have a high likelihood of changing their political and social opinions before graduation (Al-Obaidi, Lamb-Williams & Mordas, 2004). Studies have demonstrated that the individuals who start perusing news online at an early age will probably turn into a standard reader of online news (Dashti, 2013). For some time, it was believed that adults and older individuals are the essential news consumers; however, the internet has changed this belief (Dashti, 2013). There are diverse reasons for students to utilize the Internet, yet satisfying the need to keep up with the latest is the most essential service provided by news media.

Kuwaiti Media and Journalism

Kuwaiti media and journalism is a unique media landscape in the Gulf region and the Arab world. This experience is reflected in the level of freedoms granted to the local Kuwaiti media, especially the Kuwaiti newspapers and magazines, which have become a role model for many international organizations that evaluate and assess the level of political and social freedom in developing countries. Kuwait was a pioneer country from the Gulf region in developing press and media. A pioneer of the Gulf press, Abdul Aziz al-Rashid, published the first magazine in Kuwait and the Gulf region, "Al-Kuwait" magazine in 1928 (Al-Mutairi, 2011).

The media boom in the State of Kuwait is a result of the freedom in expressing opinion, thoughts and beliefs that have been guaranteed by the Kuwaiti Constitution. It was indicated in article No. 36 of the Kuwaiti Constitution that freedom of opinion and scientific research is guaranteed and everyone has the right to express his or her opinion by saying, writing, etc. in accordance with the terms and instructions of the Kuwaiti law (Al-Mutairi, 2011). Also, the media and press organizations in the State of Kuwait have benefited from the positive economic prosperity enjoyed by their nation, especially after the independence from the British mandate in 1961. This appeared in

the establishment of many daily newspapers and magazines from that time to this day, reaching 14 daily newspapers, which are: Al Watan, Al Qabas, Alseyassah, Alanba, Alrai, Alshahed, Alwasat, Alamelarab, Aljarida, Alsabah, Annahar, Future, Alhurria and Addar (Al-Mutairi, 2011).

A new phenomenon of press freedom has taken place in Kuwait since the middle of the 1990s, when the Internet was introduced in Kuwait. After a long period of depending intensely on Kuwaiti daily papers and controlled TV and radio, numerous Kuwaitis changed to the Internet in getting news, political investigations and information (Dashti & Al-Fadhli, 2011).

In the aftermath of the death of Kuwaiti Emir Sheikh Jabber Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah on January 15th, 2006, there was a power dispute and many Kuwaitis requested to change the appointive electorates voting arrangement of the National Assembly. Ultimately, the Assembly was dissolved and Kuwaitis turned to the internet and electronic media as a news source in order to get the most recent news with respect to issues about the government. The Kuwaiti electronic and online media turned into the major source of updated news and information regarding those disputes (Dashti & Al-Fadhli, 2011).

The amount of flexibility and freedom that is available in electronic journalism, social media and weblogs cannot be obtained from other customary mediums (i.e., TV, daily papers and radio). Electronic journals and blogs have caused pain for some Arab governments, which fear citizens picking up the means to uncover any habits that might be considered "illicit" or "un-democratic." So, Kuwaiti youth have a tendency to use that news medium as a wellspring of their information and news rather than the paper

publications and other customary mediums that do not give them the required flexibility and freedom (Dashti & Al-Fadhli, 2011).

Kuwaiti youth comprise most of the users of the Internet and online media in obtaining news in Kuwait, which is a general pattern all through the world. On account of Kuwaiti culture, online media is challenging the traditional norms, standards, culture and traditions. Likewise, the online media is bridging the Kuwaiti communication gap, in that it gives a method for correspondence between both genders, that was once forbidden and impossible in Kuwait. Electronic media, including social media and weblogs, enable the both genders (males and females) to openly express their sentiments and thoughts through it freely (Wheeler, 2006; Wheeler, 2001). There are numerous variables that encourage users to go on the web and utilize electronic media in obtaining news and information. Among these variables, in the case of Kuwait, is the wide range of freedom the Internet and electronic media provides for clients and its ability to satisfy their social and political needs especially the needs of the youth (Al-Obaidi, 2003).

The broadcast and print media outlets in Kuwait rapidly became conscious of the benefits of making the change to online and electronic media as opposed to depending just on print forms. All Kuwaiti English and Arabic daily papers have their print form delivered on the web. Likewise, these same daily papers have dynamic Websites displaying interactive highlights for their readers. These interactive highlights incorporate forums for discussions, search engines, email addresses of editors, archives and chat rooms. In 2007, Alaan (http://www.alaan.cc) turned into the primary online Kuwaiti daily paper, as well as in the Gulf district that conveyed 24-hours of ceaseless news seven days a week (Dashti & Al-Fadhli, 2011).

Kuwait communication and information technology is portrayed as one of the quickest developing in the Middle East (Kononova & Alhabash, 2012). Around 97.8% of the Kuwaiti population utilizes Internet services in this nation, and around 73.86% have Facebook accounts (Internet World Stats, 2017). As indicated by Dashti (2009), governments and natives of Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) nations, including Kuwait, see the Internet straightforwardly and positively related to financial wealth, which leads governments to make more investments in new communication and information advances. Regardless of the current Internet control approaches in Kuwait that restrict users from viewing sites with particular contents (anti-religious, anti-security, pornography and anti-tradition contents), the Internet users' number transferring news and exchanging their opinions by means of electronic journalism and social media platforms (Twitter, Facebook, weblogs, forums, etc.) has grown (Dashti, 2009).

Social Media and its Utilization by Kuwaiti College Students

Social media has recently been recognized as one of the most important and most effective means of electronic media, as it has recently been used as an electronic platform for spreading news and interacting with events with the largest number of people around the world (Fletcher & Nielsen, 2018).

Social media can be characterized as an application because of those recent inventive noticeable advancements. Kaplan and Haenlein (2012) described the social media as a group of Internet based applications that operate concerning the innovative and ideological establishments of Web 2.0 and that allow the creation and exchange of user generated content (UGC).

Social media implements and improves the choices of rapidity, interactivity and selectivity, with users' ability to choose their most favorite subjects through the guide of newsletters, hyperlinks and stories. Along these lines, social media open a progressing communication channel amongst them and pursuers, which allows a live stream in discussions and in chances to provide feedback to stories. This makes the basis for personalized interactive journalism (Thomas, 2013).

Similar to electronic journalism and as an integral part of it, social media has turned into an interactive, major and modern method of communicating and transferring news globally (Kaplan & Haenlein, 2012). In other words, it could be contended that social media itself is a type of broadcasting news, though a specifically advanced innovatively one due to the consistently developing platforms and apparatuses that could be utilized by its users (Kaplan & Haenlein, 2012).

It can be noticed that the social media has become a widespread phenomenon by observing its great impact on traditional and electronic methods of public news broadcasting. For instance, on TV news, journalists and presenters frequently end a section on a specific subject by sending out specific comments, "Tweets", received from Twitter from the audience. Moreover, in daily papers, readers are urged to offer their comments through a specific social network site on certain exclusive issues, with such comments showing up as a major aspect of the following day's news story. Furthermore, for electronic and online journalism, several news articles have logos and connections to share stories on a specific social media webpage, and in addition a box to reply on the previous story, so that to some degree, several individuals' comments may show up as a continuation of the news story itself (Thomas, 2013).

Social media and the Internet have just expanded the capacity of electronic media to convey a wide range of sorts of news to its audience, and essentially faster than had before been possible. Having been restricted previously to on-the-hour news broadcasts and morning daily papers, which just introduced a limited group of news stories, now access to this data is just a mouse click away. Social media enhances interactivity, guarantees access to audiences as producers and readers, and helps improve relationships with sources that can distribute news quickly (Steensen, 2011).

Gunter (2015) argued the role of the electronic journalism in the new cyberspace period by allowing the freedom to the pursuer in picking what to view and when to take an interest in the development of news. The conventional communicating model (top-down) with users is not applied anymore to the electronic journalism. The collaboration and interaction amongst journalists and sources can be skipped, with data being spread by sources on social media pages directly. Hence, the mediation role of the journalist between the audiences and the outer world is withdrawn from the professional world of journalism as long as social media users have become the viewers and journalists that publish and view news at the same time.

The Kuwaiti students represent a majority of Internet and social media's users in obtaining news in Kuwait, which is a general pattern throughout different countries all around the world. Related to Kuwaiti culture, social media is challenging the traditional norms, standards and culture. In addition, online and social media allow for people of all different ethnicities, gender preferences, and sexual orientations to communicate in a way that was once forbidden and impossible. Electronic media including social media enables people of all inclinations to express their thoughts freely (Wheeler, 2006).

Kuwaiti users are encouraged to go on the web and utilize electronic media to obtain news and information for many reasons. Above all, the wide range of freedom the internet and social media provides satisfies their social and political needs, especially those of youth (Al-Obaidi, 2003).

Research Questions

Based on observations gained from examining previous literature, this research will answer the following five questions:

RQ1: To what extent are Kuwaiti college students' dependent on electronic media (news websites, electronic newspapers, social media, etc.) as sources of information?

RQ2: What are the habits and behaviors of Kuwaiti young readers toward electronic media?

RQ3: What are the most important topics that interest Kuwaiti college students in electronic media?

RQ4: What are the attitudes and perceptions of those students towards the future of electronic journalism and paper printed journalism?

RQ5: From the Kuwaiti college student's perspective, what are the challenges facing printed journalism in light of the spread of electronic journalism?

CHAPTER III

METHOD

Introduction

    "Research methodology" refers to methods chosen by the researcher to achieve the objectives of the study. The present chapter aims to clarify the methodology adopted by the researcher in order to achieve the objectives of the study and answer the research questions. Methodology is defined as a set of clear and precise scientific steps taken by the researcher to discuss or address a particular social, political or media phenomenon (Cooper & Schindler, 2011).

    The study includes five research questions regarding the utilization habits, behavior and perceptions of Kuwaiti college students in the United States toward electronic media. This study will reveal their attitudes, habits, behavior and their perceptions in browsing and using electronic media as a main source of information and news. To achieve these objectives; the researcher has used a qualitative approach using semi-structured interviews conducted via email, face to face or WhatsApp calls. Interviews were collected and analyzed using thematic analysis. This chapter serves to explain the procedure, as well as to clarify the data analysis and verification procedures.

Research Approach

    In order to achieve a full understanding of the research method and to collect appropriate and adequate information, the researcher in the current study adopted a

qualitative approach. This approach will provide other researchers with sufficient theoretical information that may contribute to the formation of an important base in future research similar to the subject of the current study. In addition, a qualitative approach contributes to form a deep understanding of the subject matter of the study through studying a small number of individuals concerned with the chosen research topic in depth.

Qualitative approaches are defined as type of scientific research that relies on the study of human behavior and attitudes. Creswell (2003) defined qualitative research as an effective model that happens in the natural environment and focuses on the way people interpret and make sense of their experiences and the world in which they live. Malterud (2001) stated: "Qualitative research, include various strategies for systematic collection, organization and interpretation of textual material obtained while talking with people or through observation. The aim of such research is to investigate the meaning of social phenomena as experienced by the people themselves." (p. 398). It is clear from the previous definitions that qualitative approaches are scientific research based on qualitative data, where the researcher provides comprehensive explanations of the subject or problem of scientific research (Yin, 2009).

Creswell (1994) clarified that qualitative approaches are related to the research based on qualitative data, and also called them descriptive approaches. This type of research methodology requires the researcher to have the ability to connect all viewpoints in order to produce results (Creswell, 2003).

Qualitative approaches have many characteristics. These approaches can identify a large number of viewpoints related to the problem or subject of research through direct communication with individuals (Leedy & Ormrod, 2001). Qualitative

approaches contribute to describing the location of the interview, the personal characteristics of the respondents, the impressions they show, and the nature of the jobs in which they work (Leedy and Ormrod, 2001).

Williams (2007) stated that qualitative approaches depend on the comprehensive and holistic perspective of the subject of scientific research, and do not care about the non-useful elements in relation to the subject of research because there is no quantitative standard means. Williams added that these approaches are mainly used in the studies, which includes interviews and case study.

Williams (2007) further stated that qualitative research is based on inductive method rather than deductive reasoning, where questions are configured and the researcher must answer them and explain them, and this is different from the quantitative research which involves exploring the relationship between the variables. The qualitative research does not include the presence of assumptions (Leedy & Ormrod, 2001). Qualitative research is based on collecting the data used to explain certain phenomenon based on modern theories (Williams, 2007).

The qualitative approach in this research will be carried out using semi-structured interviews and the analysis will be done using the thematic analysis and open coding technique. The interview is defined as a dynamic relation between two or more people. It also defined as a directed conversation between the researcher and one person or more than one person in order to reach the truth or a certain position to achieve the objectives of the study (Alshenqeeti, 2014). Dörnyei (2007) defined the interview as a way which can be done directly or via the telephone includes asking the individuals several questions to obtain information that is not normally available in books or other sources.

The interview is considered as one of the most important methods for gathering information and data, where the researcher can experience the feelings, emotions and the attitudes of the person who is interviewed; these things are only achieved through the interview. The importance of the interview also appears in the following (Alshenqeeti, 2014):

1.   The interview is the process that allows the respondents to express their opinions, ideas and information.

2.   Interview turns from a communications tool to a practical experience, particularly with regard to the field of counseling between psychologists and parents to allow parents to learn something about themselves, their attitudes and about the world in which they live. Therefore, the interview is an arena to express the feelings, the emotions and trends.

3.   The interview is considered a major source of data and information as well as being a tool for expressing and interacting.

4.   Interview goals vary according to the purpose for which the interview aims to achieve, and that is evident from the different types of interview, as each type has a specific goal which the researcher tries to access it.

Procedures and Measurements

The researcher has collected data from several primary and significant sources to achieve the objectives of the study. Saunders, Lewis and Thornhill (2007) confirmed that the primary data can enable the researcher to answer the questions of the study. Saunders et al. (2007) added that the primary data is designed by the researcher to obtain accurate results and serve the study effectively.

The responses from Kuwaiti college students in the United States will represent the primary data for this study. This data will try to reveal insight into how those students see the impact of electronic media on their lives and their attitudes toward printed news journalism, with inductive coding being utilized to develop the inquiries for the interview guide. The inductive coding provides a guide organized around the principal parts of the exploration questions enveloping their definitions of electronic journalism, different aspects of journalism, electronic media and group of onlookers' reactions. Malhotra & Birks (2007) indicated that primary data has a high degree of accuracy because it is directly connected to the research study's topic; also this data has a high degree of accuracy because it is directly connected to the research topic.

The researcher contacted the Kuwaiti Embassy in USA, specifically the Cultural Office in Washington DC., to obtain the names and addresses of some Kuwaiti students who are studying in America, so that he could interview them and gather the data he needed to accomplish his study. However, the Kuwaiti Embassy did not cooperate with the researcher and refused to provide him with the students' data claiming that it is confidential information that cannot be shared. The researcher then tried to contact the National Union of Kuwaiti Students in USA (NUKS) through the email, phone calls, and official and social media websites in order to obtain the required information, but again he received a similar response to that which he had received from the embassy.

Accordingly, the researcher was forced to travel to Memphis, Tennessee to meet with one of the Kuwaiti students that he had known through Facebook. He met this student and conducted a face-to-face interview with him. This student in turn helped the researcher by providing him with contact information of other Kuwaiti students that he knew. So, the researcher contacted them to schedule an appropriate meeting with them. The researcher was able to interview one other student face-to-face while the rest

of the students preferred to answer those interviews via e-mail or WhatsApp rather than answering them face-to-face because of their preoccupation, distance, or lack of spare time. Therefore, the researcher met only two students face to face and received the interviewees' answers from the other 13 students via e-mail and WhatsApp.

The study sample answered the interview questions. The Kuwaiti college students were provided with a consent form that was approved by the university's Institutional Review Board (IRB), in which the form clarifies that their participation in the study was voluntary and they had the freedom to refuse or accept the conduction of the interview.

The researcher in the current study has used the semi-structured interviews. This was due to the flexibility provided by this kind of interviews as it provides for the respondents a large space to express their opinions (Berg, 2007; Dörnyei, 2007).

Regarding using face-to-face interview, Cooper and Schindler (2011) demonstrated that this kind of interview is the most common and widely used, where the connection between researcher and respondent is done in a direct way allowing the researchers the opportunity to learn about the behaviour of the respondents in a clearer way. Cooper and Schindler (2011) added that this type of interview has many advantages, including:

1.   Allows the researcher to clarify the questions to achieve greater clarity.

2.   Establishes a harmonious connection and motivate respondent.

3.   Provides leverage on visual aids to enhance conversation.

4.   Obtains data that is rich and meaningful.

The researcher used this type of interview basically because it allowed him to clarify the purpose of research to the respondents clearly, which in turn increased their encouragement and motivation to respond. Also, interviews allow for an investigation of the details and gathering of in-depth information.

The interviewees were provided with a letter clarifying the purpose of the study, the aim of the research and the security of the data to encourage the respondents' provision of true and honest answers. The interview included open-ended questions. This was mainly aimed to achieve the objectives of the study and collecting data that would enhance the discussion of the conclusions and recommendations.

Mostly, themes are extracted from texts, empirical data, sounds and images. Even with a fixed set of open-ended questions, no one could expect all themes that arise before analyzing the data. Hence, open coding is defined as the act of discovering and obtaining themes from the analyzed data and texts (Ryan & Bernard, 2003). This act is called open coding by grounded theorists and called qualitative analysis or latent coding by classic content analysts (Ryan & Bernard, 2003).

For the purposes of investigating and analyzing the collected data through these interviews, the researcher utilized thematic analysis which involved looking for categories within the gathered data. Thematic analysis has been defined as a subjective interpretation of the collected data by providing readers with a thematic, qualitative data analysis technique (Patton, 2002).

Interview Guide/Protocol

This study represents a case study that concerns observing the utilization habits, behavior and perceptions of Kuwaiti college students living in the United States toward electronic media. This study will reveal their attitudes, habits, behavior and their

perceptions in browsing and using electronic media as a main source of information and news. In this manner, the researcher developed the following interview guide/protocol's questions that were conducted with the sample of 15 Kuwaiti college students in the United States. This interview guide and its questions were designed and selected in a way that meets the research objectives and answers its questions. The interview with each respondent was completed inside a time frame of 25 minutes and was conducted in English in order to serve the objectives of the study and to be transcribed easily by the researcher.

So, in order to answer the first question of the study which is: **"To what extent are Kuwaiti college students depend on electronic media (news websites, electronic newspapers, social media…etc.) as sources of information?"** Respondents were asked the following questions:

a.   Where do you go regularly in order to get news?

b.   Which one do you prefer as your primary source of information: printed newspapers or electronic newspapers? Why?

c.   When was the last time you read a printed newspaper, and when was the last time for electronic journalism?

d.   Do electronic newspapers and electronic media enable you to dispense with printed newspapers?

For the second question which was: **"What are the habits and behaviors of Kuwaiti young readers toward electronic media?"** I asked interviewees the following questions:

a.   How often do you browse electronic newspapers and news websites?

b.　　When do you normally browse electronic media (morning, afternoon, night…etc.?

c.　　To what degree do you trust the electronic media (news on social media or newspaper websites) and why?

d.　　From your point of view, what are the reasons that make Kuwaiti students move towards electronic journalism more than printed ones?

For the third question which was: "**What are the most important topics that interest Kuwaiti college students in electronic media?"** I asked respondents the following questions:

a.　　What kind of websites do you usually browse and have an interest in (social media, news sites, cultural sites, sports sites, technological sites…etc.)?

b.　　What are the topics that you browse most through electronic journalism? Do you feel that they are better suited to online journalism than the printed ones?

c.　　Do you think that electronic media (news websites, electronic newspapers, social media…etc.) meet your desires and trends?

Also, in order to answer the fourth question which was: **"What are the attitudes and perceptions of those students towards the future of electronic journalism and paper printed journalism?"** I asked the following questions:

a.　　What are your predictions for the future of printed journalism and electronic journalism?

b.　　Do you think that the electronic press can replace paper journalism in the future among the majority of society? Or only among young people?

c.   Are images and videos published by e-newspapers helpful in enhancing its credibility and trustworthiness in comparison with printed ones?

Finally, in order to answer the last question of my study which was **" What are the challenges facing printed journalism in light of the spread of electronic journalism from the Kuwaiti college students' perception?** I asked the following questions:

a.   What are the most prominent features of electronic newspapers that differ than printed newspapers in terms of speed, freedom and ability of audience to express?

b.   What are the challenges facing the printed press today? And what is hindering its spread among Kuwaiti college students in US?

c.   What are your suggestions for increasing the effectiveness of printed newspaper and increasing its readers among youth?

d.   What do you recommend for creating a balance between several types of Kuwaiti Journalism?

Data Collection and Analysis

Following Creswell's (2013) recommendation on analyzing qualitative research data; the researcher transcribed the interviews verbatim, word for word, and analyzed them carefully in order to obtain the most critical and significant responses which help the researcher in understanding the phenomenon. The data analysis and transcriptions was about 80 pages because the researcher transcribed everything and analyzed each response carefully.

The researcher adopted the case study method alongside thematic analysis as the main methods in analyzing the collected data. The case study method empowers a researcher to closely explore the data within a particular context. Most of time, a case study approach chooses a small geographical territory or very limited number of people as the subjects of study which was implemented here through the selection of 15 Kuwaiti college students studying in the US. Case studies, in their actual essence, explore and as a research method investigate contemporary genuine-life phenomenon through detailed contextual analysis of a set number of conditions or events, and their relationships. Yin (1984) characterizes the case study method "as an empirical inquiry that investigates a contemporary phenomenon within its real-life context; when the boundaries between phenomenon and context are not clearly evident; and in which multiple sources of evidence are used" (p. 23).

The researcher went through the three categories of the case study research method, starting with exploratory case studies in which the researcher set to explore the phenomenon of Kuwaiti college students' utilization and perception of electronic media in the data which serves as a point of interest to the researcher. For instance, the researcher conducted this exploratory case study on Kuwaiti college students' browsing media habits through general questions, such as, "When do student normally browse electronic media?" and "how often? etc." (Creswell, 2013).

Also, the researcher utilized descriptive case studies in order to describe his study phenomena, which occur within the data in question. For instance, "To what degree do Kuwaiti college trust the electronic media?", "How do they utilize this media" and "What are their predictions for the future of printed journalism and electronic journalism, etc." The goal set by the researcher was to describe the data as they occurred (Creswell, 2013).

Eventually, the researcher went through explanatory case studies in which he examined the data closely both at a surface and deep level in order to explain the phenomena of his study. For instance, the researcher asked the respondents for the reasons behind their investigated habits and perspectives, as indicated in one of the interview's guide questions, "From the student's point of view, what are the reasons that make Kuwaiti students move towards electronic journalism more than printed ones?"

Through the case study methods in which the researcher took Kuwaiti students as his main subject of study, the researcher was able to go beyond the quantitative statistical results and understand the behavioral conditions and attitudes of Kuwaiti students towards electronic media through their own perspectives (Creswell, 2013).

Analyzing the text included several steps: finding themes and subthemes, winnowing subjects to a reasonable few (i.e., choosing which themes are imperative in any study), building hierarchies of codes or themes, and linking themes into theoretical models (Ryan & Bernard, 2003).

The researcher framed a list of important responses by following Owen's (1984) thematic concept in taking the significant responses or statements and gathering them into various units of information, called (themes). Owen's concept incorporates repetition, which implies similar thoughts and similar words. Repetition is observed when at least two sections of the answer containing the same meaning, despite the fact that distinctive wording demonstrated such a meaning. This criterion enabled notable implications and meanings to be found in the foreground of a report/a theme, while other implications stayed in the background. Repetition occurred when thoughts were strongly emphasized. In fact, it refers to vocal emphasis, volume, or emotional stops which serve to subordinate and stress some expressions from different locations in the

oral reports. Likewise, repeition implies similar thoughts, and similar words. In reality, it is an extension of criterion one in that it is an obvious repeated utilization of a similar wording, while criterion one includes a certain repeat of meaning utilizing distinctive speech (Ryan & Bernard, 2003).

Moreover, the analyst composed a textual description of what the members experienced with the phenomenon after analyzing of the collected data. Finally, the researcher explained the textual description based on the previous studies and literature and came up with a set of findings and conclusions.

For trustworthiness and verification, the researcher embraced a peer review which is characterized by Lincoln and Guba (1985), as "(devil's advocate), a person who keeps the researcher honest; asks difficult questions about meanings, interpretation, and methods. Also, provides the researcher with the opportunity for catharsis by sympathetically listening to the researcher's feelings." (Creswell, 2013, p. 251). The researcher sent a drafted copy to one of his colleagues who took the qualitative research course with him and to one of his faculty members who is currently in the United States. They asked the researcher a few inquiries in regards to the ethics and procedures involved in the research. They recommended more discussion of the procedure for choosing the interviewees and to focus profoundly on the categorization process of themes.

The researcher took their comments into consideration and illustrated the procedure of choosing the interviewees more extensively. Moreover, the rest of their feedback positively agreed with the themes chosen by the researcher and with the conclusion drawn upon them, hence, there was no need to make any focal editing or changes by the researcher.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS

Introduction

This chapter seeks to analyze the data collected from the semi structured interviews that were conducted with a sample of 15 Kuwaiti students in the United States. The researcher in this chapter will investigate and check the sample's responses to the inquiries in order to extract the required information, ending up with the exploration of basic findings and the formulation of conceptual views that had assisted him in making proper suggestions and recommendations.

The illustration of the data analysis and findings is intended to provide a clear understanding of the phenomena from the interviewees' perceptions. Therefore, both interpretations and quotations of the interviewees are provided to clarify the study's findings. It was mentioned by Patton (2002) that "the presentation of quotation with description encourages readers to enter into the thought of the people presented" (p. 6). The researcher followed Owen's (1984) thematic concept in taking the significant statements and group them into themes, in which each theme conveys a different unit of information.

As mentioned in the previous chapter, the interviews reveal insight into how those students see the impact of electronic media on their lives and their attitudes toward printed news journalism, with inductive coding being utilized to develop the

inquiries for the interview guide. This provides a guide organized around the principal parts of the exploration questions enveloping their definitions of electronic journalism, different aspects of journalism, electronic media and a group of reactions by on onlookers.

The interview guide focused on five essential questions which cover the entire aspects of the study. Each part of the interview guide means to convey data identifying the answers to the five examination questions. Those five questions were satisfied through a set of questions for each primary one which are answered by participants.

The first question of the study concentrated on determining the extent to which Kuwaiti college students depend on electronic media (news websites, electronic newspapers, social media…etc.) as sources of information. The second main question was proposed in order to identify the habits and behaviors of Kuwaiti college students toward different means of electronic journalism. The third question focused on discovering the most important topics that interest Kuwaiti college students in electronic media. The fourth question yielded to the recognition of the attitudes and perceptions of those students towards the future of electronic journalism and paper printed journalism, and finally the fifth question focused on investigating their perceptions about the challenges facing printed journalism such as newspapers in light of the spread of electronic media.

Fifteen interviews were conducted among Kuwaiti college students living in the United States. Eleven of the interviewees were male, and the other four were female with a span of age between 18-25 years old. However, the interviewees were college students at various levels including three sophomores, three freshmen, four juniors and

five seniors. This enabled the researcher to get different points of view for the current

phenomena. Table 1 illustrates the major demographic data for those interviewees.

Table 1: Demographic Information of Interviewees

List of interviewees	Gender	Age	Nationality	Classification
Interviewee# 1	Female	23	Kuwait	Sophomore
Interviewee# 2	Female	19	Kuwait	Freshman
Interviewee# 3	Female	25	Kuwait	Senior
Interviewee# 4	Male	26	Kuwait	Senior
Interviewee# 5	Male	22	Kuwait	Sophomore
Interviewee# 6	Male	24	Kuwait	Junior
Interviewee# 7	Male	20	Kuwait	Freshman
Interviewee# 8	Male	24	Kuwait	Junior
Interviewee# 9	Male	26	Kuwait	Senior
Interviewee# 10	Male	25	Kuwait	Senior
Interviewee# 11	Male	21	Kuwait	Sophomore
Interviewee# 12	Male	23	Kuwait	Junior
Interviewee# 13	Male	20	Kuwait	Freshman
Interviewee# 14	Male	24	Kuwait	Junior
Interviewee# 15	Female	26	Kuwait	Senior

The extent to which Kuwaiti college students rely on electronic media as source of

information

A larger stress was placed on the data analysis method due to the customized

and semi-structured interviews nature. Through the fact that interviews were utilized to

fit the main findings of the investigational study, conclusions were taken from the collected data (Punch, 2013). The collected data at this part mainly focuses on demonstrating the main themes obtained from **RQ1: "To what extent are Kuwaiti college students dependent on electronic media (news websites, electronic newspapers, social media…etc.) as sources of information?"**

Respondents shared a variety of utilized media with the researcher when addressing the first sub question of RQ1, which was "Where do you go regularly in order to get news?"

From the inception of the interview, most of the respondents utilized social media (Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, YouTube, news websites, and blogs) in obtaining news which implies that social media represents a dominant means of news' conveying among this group of students. For instance, Interviewee #5 stated,

"I get it from Twitter in the beginning then access the official traditional newspapers' websites or TV news Channels."

This may suggest that this person relies on social media to get the news quickly but perhaps he /she relies on other traditional means as a mean of verification.

However, for the preference question, "Which one do you prefer as your primary source of information: printed newspapers or electronic newspapers and why?"

Approximately, 87% of students' sample agreed upon electronic media as their preferable source of information due to the speed, ease of use, variety and free cost of its news as well as its contribution in saving environment by minimizing the cutting of trees. This was significantly obtained from the answers of interviewee # 1 who stated,

"I prefer the electronics one because it is so fast to know what happening in the moment."

Also, interviewee # 2 said,

"I prefer electronic newspapers because it easier and quicker and cheaper. So I don't need to buy it because it is free."

Moreover, interviewee # 3 stated,

"I prefer electronic newspaper. Because in printed newspaper, the news is limited in its size while in electronic newspaper, a wide variety of news can be fitted. Printed newspaper is not free and electronic newspaper is free."

Furthermore, interviewee # 4 stated, "I prefer the electronic newspapers because, it is easier to search about the topics and the news that you want to knew and also we save trees."

Also interviewee # 6 agreed with this by stating,

"I prefer electronic newspaper because it is easy to access at any time. Also, if I do not have enough time to read the articles, I can watch a short video that summarize each story".

However, only two of the respondents seem to have different point of views in which interviewee # 9 reply was "Printed newspapers. I believe that they are more reliable when it comes to getting information", and interviewee # 11 who answered by "Neither, radio, NPR."

Moreover, the researcher asked them the third sub question: "When was the last time you read a printed newspaper, and when was the last time for electronic journalism?"

All of the 15 collected answers agreed that it has been a long time since most respondents had read a printed newspaper ranging from several months to years and they tended to read them only by chance when they were on the plane or when they visited Kuwait. This was in contrast to the e-newspapers, where respondents showed that they were browsing them continuously, on a monthly or daily basis and sometimes at every hour, without a long break from browsing them. This can be noticed from the statements of interviewee # 1:

"The last time I read a printed newspaper at plane, but the electronic ones every day."

And interviewee's # 4 response in which he said,

"The last time I have read a printed newspaper I think before three to four years but, for the electronic ones every day."

Also, interviewee # 7 who stated,

"Last time I read a newspaper was in high school (2012), and last electronic paper I read last month."

And also by interviewee # 10 who stated,

"It was on 2009 for the printed newspaper and almost daily for the electronic newspaper."

Furthermore, in order to determine the degree of readers' dependence on electronic media, and to see how well this type of media has become popular and the most utilized type among those students, the researcher asked the fourth sub question: "Do electronic newspapers and electronic media enable you to dispense with printed newspapers?"

All of the respondents, except two, agreed on the potential ability of the electronic media to take the place of printed newspapers and the possibility of dispensing with printed newspapers in the presence of electronic ones, as noticed from Interviewee #7 in which he stated,

"I don't think printed newspapers are used at all nowadays since everything is now available online on social media and mobile phone applications."

This was in contradiction with two of the respondents' perspective in which they disagree with this. Interviewee #9 said," I don't think that."

Also, the rejection of this dispensing idea was more obvious by interviewee # 14 who stated,

"For me, no, printed newspapers are also important in some situations where I cannot get internet access to read news online, or if newspapers are not available online, such as school newspapers".

The first research question sought to measure the degree of dependency of Kuwaiti college students on electronic media as source of information in comparison with printed ones. One major theme was revealed during textual analysis of data answering the question. This theme was: *High level of dependency on electronic media.*

High level of dependency on electronic media

In answering questions related to this question, the respondents tend to talk a lot about their high level of dependency among electronic media in obtaining news and keeping pace with updates. The interviewees tend to completely rely upon websites, electronic newspapers, social media such as Facebook and Twitter for news, and they have shown their preference for this type of media on a large scale and justified this preference by the features provided by this media.

This reliance has negatively affected the printed media, in which students are often cut off from the paper press. Interviewee #14 put it this way:

"I can't remember when the last time I read a printed newspaper, 4-5 months ago. However, the electronic one was this morning."

Also, he justified this by saying:

"I prefer the electronic newspapers because, it is easier to search about the topics and the news that you want to know and also we save trees."

Moreover, he also added:

"Electronic newspapers are much faster to get updated especially when being out of the country. Electronic newspapers are accessible and at hand either using laptops or cellphones, and tablets."

The Kuwaiti college students have their own habits and behaviors in browsing electronic media, thus the researcher asked the interviewees about those habits, and their daily practices for browsing this media in order to answer the second research question.

Habits and Behaviors of Kuwaiti Young Readers Toward Electronic Media

The Kuwaiti students represent mostly Internet and social media's users in obtaining news about Kuwait, which is a general pattern throughout different countries all around the world. Therefore, the researcher tends to investigate and explore the common habits and behaviors of Kuwaiti young readers toward electronic media. To achieve the answer for **RQ2: "What are the habits and behaviors of Kuwaiti young readers toward electronic media?"**; the researcher asked the interviewees four sub questions. So, the data yielded two unified themes called: *daily utilization and degree of trustworthiness.*

Daily Utilization

For the first theme, which is *daily utilization*, the results were obtained from asking the interviewed students about their frequency of utilization and browsing of electronic newspapers and news websites. Most participants showed an almost daily frequent browsing for the electronic newspapers and news websites as this was indicated by the repeated answers with the words: "Almost every day", "Every day" and "Daily", as shown in the following table:

Table 2 : Frequent use of electronic media by Kuwaiti college students

Interviewee #	Response
1	Almost every day.
2	Every day
4	Every day.
5	Daily
6	Almost every day

10	Daily
12	Depends on the events, almost daily.
13	Daily
14	Daily
15	Every day

However, only two participants showed a low frequent browsing for the electronic media, answering by "Never" and "Not really much" for the interviewee #11 and interviewee #9 respectively.

Also, the researcher in this part of the interview tended to investigate the students' daily utilization and browsing through asking them about when they normally browse electronic media (Morning, afternoon, night…etc.).

Students' responses were divided into two main periods: Night and Morning. These two periods represent the most common periods for the publication of everything new and update news, noticing that the majority of those students tend more to browse it nightly than morning, because night time in the United States represent the morning day time for their country Kuwait and thus they will be able to be updated with the latest news of their country.

Degree of Trustworthiness

And for further investigations about the students' behavior towards this kind of media; the researcher asked them the following question: "To what degree do you trust the electronic media (news on social media or newspaper websites) and why?" This question leads to the second theme *degree of trustworthiness*, which was obtained from

the repeated answers of the interviewees about their incomplete trustworthiness and confidence in this type of media. The interviewees' responses were as shown in the following table:

Table 3: Kuwaiti college students' responses to the electronic media's degree of confidence question

Interviewee #	Response
1	I don't trust it totally. Because there are many sources at electronic media so, I always do a search to find the right information.
2	I don't trust any electronic median. 95% are not are not saying the truth.
3	I do not trust electronic media. Because, they most of them care about the profit than the truth
4	I do not trust all of them but, the ones who I follow them in social media I trust. I trust them because they care about their reputation so they do not give fake news.
5	It depends on the reputation of each media outlet. Some of them have high credibility, others just broadcast fake news!
6	Eight out of 10 because each news' platforms present the story in a different way.
7	I do not always trust news on social networking websites because the sources can be shady / misleading and many fake news and rumors are spread very quickly.
8	I trust the good sources and distrust the bad sources.

9	I don't trust them much, because any one would easily post any kind of news.
10	It depends on the information source.
11	I trust them 50%
12	Not too much, because the most of electronic news appears without resource and it could be fake.
13	Trust it if I trust the source (usually I don't trust any media), Almost all media have their own agendas.
14	Some news electronic media on social media especially, are not credible sources. They would either copy other news or sometimes spread rumors or inaccurate information. So, it depends on the source or the newspaper itself; if it is widely known amongst online users or just another account that gathers news from others.
15	Eight out of 10, because we usually get the news from ones involved within the specific issue.

It is obvious from the previous illustrated responses that no one gives full confidence to the electronic media. The answers ranged from totally untrusting this media as appearing in responses of interviewees # 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 9 and 12, going through a 50% level of confidence as it was demonstrated by interviewee # 11 and reaching to a trust level evaluated by 8 out of 10 as it is appeared in the responses of interviewees # 6 and # 15. However, the other interviewees stated that their trust depended on the reputation of the media outlet and the credibility of the information's source. This was obtained from the statements of interviewees # 5, 8, 10, 13 and 14.

Then, to further understand the theme "degree of trustworthiness", the researcher asked the interviewees to give explanations and reasons behind the accelerated movement of Kuwaiti students toward electronic journalism and electronic media rather than the printed and conventional ones in spite of their incomplete confidence on electronic media as obtained previously. The responses were as shown in Table 4:

Table 4 : Kuwaiti college students' explanations for the reasons behind the accelerated movement of Kuwaiti students toward electronic media

Interviewee #	Response
1	It is easy and fast to search for the news by electronics one.
2	In my opinion, the reason of that is just because the student usually using their phone 24/7. This is the reason of why the student they move to the other sours to get the updates news.
3	I think most of students in general have access to the internet. Therefore, electronic media is now easily accessible. Also, buying printed newspaper everyday could takes some effort
4	It is easier to get the news that you want to know.
5	The ease of access to those electronic journals and the time that it saves.
6	I think one of the reasons is that people become addicted to their smart phones, and they prefer to use their phones instead of buying a printed newspaper. Thus, news platforms have moved to a new step which is The Internet (digital media).
7	We are so consumed by our electronic devices and mobile phones that we barely have anytime for face-to-face interactions. We are

	always busy with classes, we prefer something convenient that we can access at all times and that we can share with our family and friends.
8	Printing takes time. Everyone is interested in fast paced lifestyles where access to anything and everything is as easy a few taps.
9	I believe because they're easier in terms of searching for specific information and they won't cost.
10	I believe that the main reason is the time as the electronic journalism will save more time and effort.
11	Easier access and it updates faster. As soon as there is news, it's available online.
12	It is available easily in their phone.
13	It is easier and faster to reach.
14	Being at this digital age, I believe students are more tech savvy and can access news using digital devices as well as social media apps which give instant news updates.
15	Because of the evolving of the Social Media.

Despite not having full confidence in electronic media, most students explain the reasons behind the accelerated movement of Kuwaiti students toward electronic media due to the advantages and feature of electronic media in terms of speed, accessibility, effectiveness and the saving in time and effort in obtaining news and information through electronic media. Those features are mentioned by the most of their responses, particularly by interviewees # 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13. Moreover they explained it also by the fact that students are living in a digital age in

which they are highly addicted to their smartphones and barely have time for face-to-face interactions and other communications. They utilize those devices significantly in getting news in convenient and easy ways. This was obtained from the answers of interviewees # 2, 6, 7. On the other hand, interviewed students #14 and 15 shed light on one of the most important and influential factors that led to this trend which is the recent development of social media.

Topics that Interest Kuwaiti College Students on Electronic Media

In this part of the interview, the researcher sought to discover the most important topics that interest Kuwaiti college students in electronic journalism. For this purpose, the researcher directed three sub questions of the main research question RQ3: **"What are the most important topics that interest Kuwaiti college students in electronic media?"** Responses revealed two major themes which were: *variety of topics and integrity*.

Variety of Topics

The theme variety of topics was obtained from the answers to the first question which was: "What kind of websites do you usually browse and are you interested in (social media, news sites, cultural sites, sports sites, technological sites…etc.)?"

The interviewees' answers are demonstrated in Table 5.

Table 5 : Kuwaiti college students' answers to the question about the kind of websites that they are interested in

Interviewee #	Response
1	I am interested in news sites and sports one.
2	Political sites.

3	I usually look for general breaking news in the world, weather websites, football matches and twitter.
4	I usually browse about sport and my country news.
5	Social media, particularly Twitter and Instagram. For news I access traditional media websites because I trust them more.
6	Social media, news, cultural, and sport sites
7	Mostly on instagram and snapchat. As for websites, I used Pub-med and the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics to stay up to date with latest research in my field of study (dietetics). Also, I constantly check my university website to make sure I am ready for all of my courses
8	Sports, business management, political and tech.
9	Social media
10	News sites and sports sites.
11	Politics and sports
12	Social media, and political news
13	Local news, university and education related news, sports.
14	Social media, news sites and technological sites
15	Politics

The above table clearly shows that there are many different types of websites that interest Kuwaiti students, such as news, sports, politics, weather, academic and education, university, business, cultural and technological sites as well as social media sites including Twitter, Snapchat and Instagram.

The answers related to the second question "What are the main topics that you browse through electronic journalism and feel that they are better suited to online journalism than the printed ones?" emphasized on the first theme which is variety of topics.

The answers to this question were illustrated in the following table:

Table 6: Kuwaiti college students' answers to the question about the most topics that they browse through electronic journalism

Interviewee #	Response
1	I browse mostly the news sites and the sport one and I think this kind of news are better to search it online cause you know the result of your search immediately.
2	Political topics.
3	In electronic media I think they are free to talk and face the real issues in our society more than printed newspaper. Printed newspaper could find it difficult to talk about racism in our society. While, electronic media will talk openly about these topics in order to attract more readers and become popular
4	The most topics I browse about are sport and they are better than the printed ones because, it gives you the freedom to search about the topics that you want.
5	Sports news especially which relies on "detailed" pictures!
6	Politics, sport, cultural, and some science news, as well as Advertisements.
7	Health: I follow physicians and dietitians as they communicate their audience directly and provide us with scientific evidence and

	help to clear common myths and explain concepts better .Latest fashion and makeup trends.
8	Business management, sports, political and tech
9	Health and Nutrition
10	International news.
11	Parliamentary news is better
12	Sports and cultural news
13	All topics.
14	Political news mostly as well as local events concerning the public.
15	Politics

It seems clear from the answers to this question that it is similar to and converged with the answers demonstrated in Table 5, which emphasized a variety of topics that Kuwaiti students are interested in. Those topics again are news, health, business management, sports, and politics, weather, academic and education, culture and technological topics. However, it was also noticed that some of these students were interested in specific topics that are related to their study major in the university, as illustrated in the response of interviewee # 7 which stated, "I used Pub-med and the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics to stay up to date with latest research in my field of study (dietetics)", so that in this question she replied with health as the most interesting topic for her which makes sense.

Integrity

The last question in this part intended to discover if the electronic media has the ability and efficiency in meeting the different students' desires and trends which

represents the second theme *integrity*. The researcher asked the following question, "Do you think that electronic media (news websites, electronic newspapers, social media…etc.) meet your desires and trends?"

All of the interviewed students answered this question by "Yes" and agreed that electronic media was comprehensive, integrated and meets most of their needs and desires. Interviewee #5, stressed integrity by saying, "In general, I find most of what I am looking for there."

Attitudes and Perceptions of Kuwaiti College Students towards the Future of Electronic Journalism and Paper Printed Journalism

The fourth research question was **"What are the attitudes and perceptions of those students towards the future of electronic journalism and paper printed journalism?"** yields to the recognition of the attitudes and perceptions of the Kuwaiti college students towards the future of electronic journalism and paper printed journalism. In order to fulfill this requirement, the researcher directed another three different inquiries to the interviewees. Most of the students' predictions and perceptions revealed the following theme *replacing printed journalism with e-journalism.*

Replacing Printed Journalism with E-Journalism

In the first sub question, the researcher asked the interviewees about their perceptions for the future of printed journalism and electronic; hence, the answers for this question were as shown in Table 7.

Table 7: Kuwaiti college students' answers to the question about their perceptions for the future of printed and electronic journalism

Interviewee #	Response

1	I think the printed journalism specially the old one that has history it will be exist and there is no new competition of printed journalism. However, for the electronics one I think it will increase.
2	I think electronic journalism going to be more than printed.
3	My predictions for printed newspaper, they might disappear in the next few years. For electronic journalism, they will become more popular and available in the world
4	I think it will give you more freedom.
5	I think they will survive but not with the same importance or number of audience (readers) that they have today. More people will prefer the electronic news website. Journalists should be smart and know how to function the electronic work!
6	My prediction is that it will still dominate, but it will be more effective than now.
7	I feel that all journalism, media and literature is focusing more on moving their platform to electronics and technology. Just like watching TV has deteriorated over the years, so will printed journalism.
8	Printed journalism will go extinct and electronic will prevail.
9	I believe that people will less likely read printed journalism and will more likely use electronic journalism because they might become more developed.
10	Most of the printed journalism publishing houses will be closed.

11	Printed journalism will continue shrinking and electronic will remain popular. But electronic media is complicated because there are so many options that viewers have a hard time finding the difference between reputable sites and ad articles or fake news.
12	Printed will gone, and now the most of them closed down.
13	Both will continue but the printed would reduce
14	Maybe there will be space from more freedom in the electronic journalism. As for the printed, it would be nice to integrate augmented reality a more technological aspect.
15	The printed will not last for too long, the electronic will be more popular.

As shown, all of the responses have expected and predicted that the printed press would not last for long and would disappear with the exception of some famous old publishing houses that have a great history. On the other hand, they expect a great spread and great control of electronic media on the media sector, especially in light of the technological and social developments that are accelerating and evolving lately.

Only interviewee #5 predicts that printed journalism could survive but also mentioned,

"It will not be with the same importance or number of audience (readers) that they have today. More people will prefer the electronic news website. Journalists should be smart and know how to function the electronic work!"

Moreover, for more investigation about this theme, the researcher asked a second question which was "Do you think that the electronic press can replace paper journalism in the future among the majority of society, or only among young people?"

The answers were as shown in the Table 8.

Table 8: Kuwaiti college students' answers to the question about the ability of electronic press to replace paper journalism in the future

Interviewee #	Response
1	No I don't think it will replace the paper journalism because some people like to read some articles from paper journalism.
2	Only young people.
3	I do not think electronic press can replace paper journalism. This is because not everyone likes to read from internet. People in general like to read from printed newspaper. Also, printed newspaper is suitable for people who do not have access to the internet. Research shows that 78.2% of USA population uses internet.
4	I think it can, because the young people will grow up after that everyone will get use to electronic press.
5	No. It will not replace but have the greater number of readers. Some people though Radio was going to do this. Others thought TV was going to take printed newspapers and radio audience. Also, many scholars believed that the Internet will take the entire share! I think things will change and numbers will vary but no one will "eat" the whole "cake".
6	I think the electronic press has already replaced paper journalism in many societies except in the rural areas and the elderly generations.

7	I feel that electronic press has already replaced paper journalism. I don't believe my generation has ever even read a newspaper and grew up with technology and mobile devices.
8	Among majority for sure
9	They may do, among young people mostly.
10	Yes, it will replace the majority of society.
11	Yes I do and not just young people prefer it.
12	Among the majority.
13	No, may be only among young people.
14	I suspect that younger will be more involved with electronic journalism, however; it will not replace paper journalism anytime soon. Electronic newspapers have been present for so long, and nothing changed the printed journalism thus far.
15	Yes, it will for the majority.

As a confirmation on the theme *replacing printed journalism with e-journalism,* the major presence of the answers agreed about the ability of electronic media to replace the printed one among the majority of the society as presented in interviewees' # 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12 and 15 answers. However, interviewees # 2, 9, 13 and 14 said that this would be among the youth only and not among the majority of the society.

On the other hand, interviewees #1, 3 and 5 think that this replacement will not take place and that electronic media couldn't replace the paper one although of its recent popularity and spread. This could be noticed clearly from the answer of interviewee # 3 in which he stated,

"I do not think electronic press can replace paper journalism. This is because not everyone likes to read from internet. People in general like to read from printed newspaper. Also, printed newspaper is suitable for people who do not have access to the internet. Research shows that 78.2% of USA population uses internet."

Furthermore, the third question in this section was, "Are images and videos published by e-newspapers helpful in enhancing its credibility and trustworthiness in comparison with printed ones?"

This question was answered by "Yes". 74% of the interviewed students agreed upon the importance of images and videos as a proof and evidence that enhance and reinforce the credibility and trustworthiness of news and this is what is available in the electronic press and rarely presented in the print media, especially the video, which does not presently exist at all in the paper press.

On the other hand, some interviewees such as interviewees # 3, 7 and 10, have an opposite opinion. They answered by "No" disagreeing with the ability of images and videos published by e-newspapers in enhancing its credibility and trustworthiness; explaining that by the following statements; interviewee # 3: "because images and videos can still be edited and directed to one direction"; interviewee # 7: "many photos and videos found online can be misleading, photoshopped and one cannot always trust what they see on social media"; interviewee # 10 said, "I think they actually hurt both the reader and the newspaper by relying too heavily on sensational images instead of good writing".

Challenges Facing Printed Journalism in Light of the Spread of Electronic Journalism from the Kuwaiti College Students' Perception

In the last section of the interview, the researcher sought to investigate Kuwaiti college students' perceptions about the challenges facing printed journalism (Newspaper) in light of the spread of electronic media. So, the last research question was **RQ5: "What are the challenges facing printed journalism in light of the spread of electronic journalism from the Kuwaiti college students' perception?"** The researcher asked the interviewees four different questions which are described as in the following text.

Those questions yield two major themes which were: *advantages of electronic media compared with printed media, and attracting youth attention and freedom.*

Advantages of Electronic Media Compared with Printed Media

This theme was obtained from the answers related to the first and second sub questions. The first question in this part was: "What are the most prominent features of electronic newspapers that differ from printed newspapers in terms of speed, freedom and ability of audience to express?"

The responses for this question were as expressed in Table 9:

Table 9 : Kuwaiti college students' answers to the question about most prominent features of electronic newspapers that differ than printed newspapers

Interviewee #	Response
1	I think the fast of the news and the ability of the reader to comment on any news and read other comments.
2	There aren't too much different between them. But maybe electronic newspaper more freedom than the other

3	Electronic newspaper is not expensive and it does not harm the environment. For printed newspaper, people can forget to recycle the papers
4	The electronic newspaper gives you more speed and freedom because; you can search about news anytime anywhere.
5	As speed, it can be much faster. We are closer to the immediacy than whatever we were before. Freedom also would be greater because the governmental regulations would not be totally applied here. As a result, the audience can express their thoughts and beliefs more comfortably.
6	A click.
7	Audience can easily provide feedback and express their thoughts and opinions throughout electronic newspapers and they can share it with their family, friends and colleagues with a click of a button. News online is spread much more quickly and can be released as soon as possible, with printed newspapers you must wait until the next day to read the latest news.
8	Readily available, no restriction on content and can easily sign up and express opinions
9	E-newspapers save time and effort in terms of trying to search specific information, and also people can get easy access to them
10	E-newspaper and printed newspaper are equal in the freedom and ability of audience to express
11	The electronic newspapers have the advantage of speed and the audience can comment on the news which they love to do

12	It is accessible anytime; any person has access to write anything he wants
13	Faster, easier to reach, easier to provide feedback or comments on news
14	Online newspapers found on social media may have more freedom of expression. Also, they are more accessible
15	It will be easier to get than the printed, it will allow more freedom

It could be concluded from the responses shown in the previous table that the most prominent common advantages of the electronic press that distinguish it from the paper press were its high speed, ability of its readers to comment on any news and browse others comments, large space of freedom that is enabled by it and the free cost of browsing without any need to purchase it as the situation is for the printed newspaper.

Moreover, the electronic press's accessibility and higher ability in saving time and effort in searching for information and browsing news as well as its friendship with environment were also considered as prominent advantageous that distinguish it from the paper press.

All of the students had this perception and say that electronic journalism provides more freedom for its audience to express their opinions and give various feedbacks except interviewee # 10 who stated,

"E-newspaper and printed newspaper are equal in the freedom and ability of audience to express."

For further investigation related to the fifth research question, the researcher directed a second question to the 15 students' sample: "What are the challenges facing the printed press today? And what is hindering its spread among Kuwaiti college students in USA?"

The responses for this question were as shown Table 10.

Table 10 : Kuwaiti college students' answers to the question about challenges facing the printed press today and hindering its spread among Kuwaiti college students living in the United States

Interviewee #	Response
1	I think the challenges will be in the big cost specially if the investors prefer the electronics ones because it is more readable.
2	There are many challenging, example more expensive and harder work to print it. The answer of the second question might be because the students haven't found many Arabic newspapers where they study.
3	Challenging facing the press today are: Digital substitution, environmental concerns, postal rates. Kuwaiti students might prefer to use social medial such as twitter because this app is combination of serious news and entertainment.
4	The life has become more advanced than the past; it has spread all over the world not only the Kuwaiti student in the USA.
5	I think the geographic factor is the most important. It is impossible to have the printed copy in the US unless it is printed here. Also, the nature of the students' academic life may affect the spread.

6	I think the challenge is that people do not want to buy a printed newspaper because it is online. The news press encourages people to go online to read news. Now, people, such as students, can download a news application on their smart phone and receive a notification about every new story is released.
7	It is unlikely for Kuwaiti college students in the USA to read a printed newspaper nowadays, we like to stay up to date with all the news back home! Not all news in the USA is of importance to us or applies to us or affects us in anyway.
8	Most content of printed press is irrelevant local news that almost no one cares about.
9	People are less likely to read from printed newspaper.
10	How to attract the students and persuade them to read the printed newspapers? I believe that e-newspaper's features in which it provides information easily will prevent the printed newspaper to spread.
11	The challenges facing the press include the cost of doing business for the print news versus the electronic news. College students want quick access to news.
12	Spending money on printing and it is not interesting for Kuwaiti students when it is about USA and its news.
13	The challenges are electronic newspapers and social media. Simply, what it is hindering the printed spreading is that it cannot be reached easily.

14	If we talk about local news (Kuwaiti news) there are not any options for subscribing to and reading printed Kuwaiti newspapers in the USA.
15	It's not as popular as it was in the past before social media become part of the society life, for the Kuwaiti students in the USA, it's definitely.

It is clear to the researcher from the previous answers that most of the interviewees have shown that one of the most important challenges facing printed newspapers is the material cost of issuing them and the environmental challenges including the need to cut trees for paper newspapers, and the technological challenges of the proliferation of social media, blogs and other technologies that have created so-called digital substitution were also mentioned as challenges facing the printed press today. For the other question which asked about what is hindering the spread of this printed press among Kuwaiti college students in the United States. The responses were varied. The most prominent and best answers were the response of interviewee #7, who mentioned,

"It is unlikely for Kuwaiti college students in the USA to read a printed newspaper nowadays, we like to stay up to date with all the news back home! Not all news in the USA is of importance to us or applies to us or affects us in anyway"

Likewise, interviewee #5 said,

"I think the geographic factor is the most important. It is impossible to have the printed copy in the US unless it is printed here. Also, the nature of the students' academic life may affect the spread",

And interviewee #3 responded,

"Kuwaiti students might prefer to use social medial such as twitter because this app is combination of serious news and entertainment."

Attracting Youths' Attention and Freedom

Moreover, in the third sub-question, the researcher opens the door for interviewees to give their suggestions on how to improve the effectiveness of printed newspaper and increasing its readers among youth, which was answered by the interviewees as shown in Table 11.

Table 11: Kuwaiti college students' suggestions for increasing the effectiveness of printed newspaper and increasing its readers among youth

Interviewee #	Response
1	I think if they write about what young people like and interested in, also give the young writers a space to write freedom.
2	The best way to do that is to support the young people to write. For examples, they have to support and purplish their articles and opinions on the printed newspaper. In that way, everyone will write and read.
3	Printed newspaper should focus on the important news in the society
4	They have to keep up with the world like they putting an interested topics and they have to go worldwide.
5	To understand their needs by doing academic research that they can rely on its results.
6	May be making the printed newspaper smaller and shorter.

7	I don't think there are anyways to get the youth to read printed newspapers, I feel like that era has ended and will soon stop immediately and people with only refer to electronic journals and news.
8	No suggestions. I am with stopping printed newspapers
9	Including more interesting topics for all ages and genders.
10	Making it more freedom
11	It's a lost cause.
12	Making it more freedom and get people right to write and share their ideas and knowledge.
13	No need to do that, people would consume the media that is more suitable to them.
14	Content wise. I think news should be more straightforward in conveying the idea or event. Also, language wise, if written in a simpler language maybe it would be of interest to younger generations and attract them to read.
15	I don't have suggestions because I think that it would be hard to increase it in the age of social media generation.

As shown in the previous table, respondents provided several suggestions for this issue including printed newspaper's editors should choose topics that interest young people and write about them, give the writers and editors more space of freedom through it, encourage youth to write and publish their opinions and articles on newspapers which would attract them and encourage them to read these newspapers,

making the printed newspaper smaller and shorter and keeping up with the recent worldwide news.

However, most of the answers give the theme of *attracting youth's attention and freedom* a high degree of significance. This can be noticed mostly from interviewee # 14 who stressed the importance of choosing suitable content and topics by saying,

"Content-wise, I think news should be more straightforward in conveying the idea or event. Also, language-wise, if written in a simpler language maybe it would be of interest to younger generations and attract them to read."

On the other hand, it was shocking that there were many students who did not make suggestions, explaining this by mentioning that they are supporters of repealing this type of journalism as it can be seen from the response of interviewee #8, and arguing that the attempts to do this could be unbeneficial and impossible as concluded from the responses of interviewees #7, 11, 13 and 15.

Also the importance of attracting youth attention and freedom, which represent a feature for electronic media and a challenge for printed papers, is also obtained from the last sub question in this part, which was directed to the interviewees in this last section: "What do you recommend for creating a balance between several types of Kuwaiti Journalism?"

This question has the following answers presented in Table 12:

Table 12 : Kuwaiti college students' recommendations for creating a balance between several types of Kuwaiti Journalism

Interviewee #	Response

1	Give them the space and freedom they want without any interference.
2	I recommend that they have to support the cases around the world and they have to be honest with the reader.
3	I recommend writing about the attractive topics to Kuwaiti readers
4	There is no way they can be balanced because; it depends about the hard work who works harder who will be on top.
5	More education, workshops and practices!
6	I feel it is difficult to create a balance between several types of Kuwaiti journalism because each one has its own style.
7	It's not so important to create a balance, but to refocus our attention on what the Kuwaiti population is doing and how they're living their lives and have the journalism accommodate their lives. Electronic journalism will be more practical because no one has the time to flip through newspapers anymore – everyone likes to go out and socialize and share what they've read in the news online through social media and so on.
8	No suggestions
9	Using different types of topics and writing styles to reach more audience.
10	Equal treatment between all Kuwaiti Journalism
11	Connect the printed news to the digital. The printed sites should have a digital version and the print needs to add a reason for the purchase. I don't think there is a good enough reason to get someone to buy a paper

12	Give them more freedom without interference the government by preferring one to other.
13	It is hard to balance them, because of the financial abilities.
14	Give the same freedom to print and electronic. At the same time monitor and regulate electronic media content, especially the ones on social media such as Instagram. These accounts sometimes post news that is not appropriate for younger Instagram users.
15	There are no recommendations

The previous table shows several recommendations to make such a balance. Most of those recommendations focused upon the need to ensure equal space and full freedom the several types of Kuwaiti journalism, and the necessity for credibility and accuracy in the news of these media, as well as the need to pick the most interesting topics for readers which emphasized the theme *attracting youth attention and freedom*.

However, other interviewees didn't give any recommendations either without any explanation or because they possibly think that it would be difficult to create such a balance as mentioned by interviewee #4 who stated, "There is no way they can be balanced because; it depends about the hard work who works harder who will be on top". Interviewee #6 who stated, "I feel it is difficult to create a balance between several types of Kuwaiti journalism because each one has its own style" and interviewee #13 who also stated "It is hard to balance them, because of the financial abilities."

Eventually, interviewee #7 expressed his opinion in a different way stating, "It's not so important to create a balance, but to refocus our attention on what the Kuwaiti population is doing and how they're living their lives and have the journalism

accommodate their lives. Electronic journalism will be more practical because no one has the time to flip through newspapers anymore – everyone likes to go out and socialize and share what they've read in the news online through social media and so on."

CHAPTER V

DISCUSSION

The purpose of this qualitative research study was to recognize the utilization habits and perception of Kuwaiti college students in the United States toward electronic news media. Based on the previous literature's statistics, it was indicated by Dashti (2009) that 97.8% of the Kuwaiti population utilizes Internet services in Kuwait, and 73.86% have Facebook accounts which is seen to be straightforwardly and positively related to financial wealth and information and communication advances. The Internet users who are browsing news and exchanging their opinions by means of electronic news journalism and social media platforms (Twitter, Facebook, weblogs, forums, etc.) has grown which reflects high level of Kuwaiti dependency on electronic news media as a news source and that there is a real tendency to replace print journalism with electronic news media (Al-Mutairi, 2011).

At this stage of inquiry, the present study examined the reasons for this high degree of dependence on electronic news media by Kuwaiti students in the United States and the most significant features and properties that are available by electronic news media which attract youth's attention and make them dependent on it rather than the printed one. In essence, this research formulated a preliminary conceptual perception about how Kuwaiti college students in the United States use and perceive electronic news media, through investigating the attitudes and habits of those students toward browsing the different means of electronic news media, especially since the

confidence of individuals in information technology is in the process of continuous development. To achieve this, this study was conducted and guided by five research questions: RQ1: To what extent are Kuwaiti college students' dependent on electronic news media (news websites, electronic newspapers, social media…etc.) as sources of information? RQ2: What are the habits and behaviors of Kuwaiti young readers toward electronic news media? RQ3: What are the most important topics that interest Kuwaiti college students in electronic news media? RQ4: What are the attitudes and perceptions of those students towards the future of electronic news journalism and paper printed journalism? and RQ5: From the Kuwaiti college student's perspective, what are the challenges facing print journalism in light of the spread of electronic news journalism?

Through the qualitative methodology in which the researcher had conducted in-depth interviews with 15 Kuwaiti college students studying in the United States, this research received broader responses based on those participant's thoughts, knowledge, viewpoints and their personal experiences. In general, the findings from the interviews represent the Kuwaiti college students' perceptions and attitudes toward electronic news media, the features of electronic news media that distinguish it among the printed media, students' prediction for the future of those two types of media and the challenges that encounter printed media in light of the recent wide growth of electronic news media.

However, only a few researchers (Dashti, 2013; Al-Mutairi, 2011; Dashti, 2009; Wheeler, 2006) have addressed the competition amongst traditional and online press and the effects of electronic news media on the conventional ones in Kuwait. This study is the only one, however, that has focused on the perception and attitudes of Kuwaiti college students in the United States toward the electronic news media. The previous studies (Dashti, 2013; Al-Mutairi, 2011; Dashti, 2009; Wheeler, 2006) did not find

anything related to the evaluation of the degree of dependency of Kuwaiti college students in the United States on electronic news media and none of the previous researchers examined the behavior, attitudes and thoughts of Kuwaiti college students toward this kind of media, which means that there is a lack of content that discusses this phenomenon. So, the researcher decided to conduct a case study with a selected group of the Kuwaiti college students themselves in order to get a clearer understanding of the current situation of electronic news media and printed media from their viewpoints, to help in assessing their habits and attitudes toward those two kind of media and to get some of their predictions for the future of those media in addition to examining the challenges that are encountering the electronic media and printed one.

The extent to which Kuwaiti college students rely on electronic media as source of information

With regard to the first research question, "To what extent are Kuwaiti college students' dependent on electronic news media (news websites, electronic newspapers, social media…etc.) as sources of information?" major theme emerged which is the high degree of dependency on electronic news media. This study found that the Kuwaiti college students in the United States in this sample have a high dependency in obtaining news and browsing it through online media such as Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, YouTube, news websites, and blogs more than reading legacy newspapers because they are an easier and faster way of getting news. This reliance and dependency on electronic news media has negatively affected the printed media, in which students are often cut off from the paper press. The analysis of participants' responses indicates that Kuwaiti students in this sample may abandon traditional newspapers and printed media in the presence of electronic means. These findings have supported what has been found by Alotaibi (2015) in his master thesis. Alotaibi (2015) indicated that electronic media

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constituted a huge threat to the future of the legacy newspapers because of the negative impact of electronic media on individuals and their daily habits.

How dependent Kuwaiti college students are on electronic media in regard to news updates has been supported in several studies. Dashti (2009) stated that after many decades of relying heavily on printed conventional newspapers and journalism, many Kuwaitis switched to the internet and electronic media to obtain information, news and political analysis. Moreover, Al-Mutairi (2011) pointed out that printed media in Kuwait have lost the publics' trust and interests because of their focus on issues that did not impress Kuwaitis such as news and political aspects and its lack of focus on opinion articles, for example, investigations, dialogues and other recent issues. Al-Mutairi's study found that a majority of Kuwaiti individuals, especially youth, stopped browsing conventional newspapers and made electronic media a part of their daily habits because of the exclusive features including its interactivity, multimedia, immediacy, and Hypertext that electronic media offers and it is not existed on legacy newspapers.

Habits and Behaviors of Kuwaiti Young Readers Toward Electronic Media

Regarding the second research question, "What are the habits and behaviors of Kuwaiti young readers toward electronic media?"
the researcher discovered two major themes which are the daily utilization and degree of trustworthiness.

The Kuwaiti college students in the present study have their own habits and behaviors in browsing electronic media. The study has shown that most of the students have a daily utilization for the electronic newspaper and news websites in comparison with printed media which implies that electronic news media represents a dominant

source of news utilized among this group of students. Also, it was noted that this daily utilization includes two major browsing periods which are night and morning. These periods represent the two most common periods for publishing updated and exclusive news, noticing that a majority of those students tend more to browse it nightly than morning, because night time in the United States represents the morning time for their country, Kuwait, and thus they will be able to be updated with the latest news of their country.

This daily utilization and browsing was also illustrated by Al-Mutairi's (2011) research, which pointed out that most Kuwaitis are dedicated to the daily and repeated use of electronic media, which they often browse easily at home, at work, or in any place and any time because of its easy and fast access compared with other traditional media, such as newspapers. Similarly, Al-Najjar (2006) found that electronic newspapers achieve high exposure rates, as nearly half of the Kuwaitis are exposed daily to electronic newspapers, and in the second order are those who are exposed to electronic newspapers two or three times a week and then according to circumstances, once a week.

However, for the second theme which is the degree of trustworthiness, the researcher found that no student in the sample gives a full rate of confidence to the electronic media. This confidence and degree of trustworthiness ranged from a complete lack of confidence in these means and its credibility going through 50% of confidence, and reaching to the most optimistic students who rated its credibility 80%.

The results of this study differ from what was found by Dashti (2009) who stated that the degree of confidence in the electronic media is growing rapidly and it has become a means adopted by many people, especially young people. However, this study

confirms what was obtained from Kang's (2010) study in which it was stated that medium credibility is the level of credibility that audiences have over a certain medium whether legacy media or non-legacy media medium. So, the audiences of this study, Kuwaiti college students living in the United States, are the ones who were responsible for evaluating the credibility of electronic news media based on their degree of confidence, trustworthiness and other features.

The electronic media spread among Kuwaiti college students living in the United States can be interpreted by the advantages and features of electronic news media. Those advantages and features could be expressed in terms of speed, accessibility, effectiveness and the savings in time and effort in obtaining news and information that are provided to viewers through electronic news media which can hide and overcome many of the disadvantages of electronic news media.

Topics that Interest Kuwaiti College Students in Electronic Media

For the third research question, "What are the most important topics that interest Kuwaiti college students in electronic news media?" the study found two related major themes which are a variety of topics and integrity.

Through the responses of the Kuwaiti college students in the sample, it was found that students are interested in a variety of topics and titles that are available widely in electronic news media. It was clear that those students browse a wide range and many different types of websites in order to obtain information on their interest topics, such as political, sports, social and cultural sites. This ability to browse multiple sites and access to the different topics that attract students' interests easily is limited in printed media and represents one of the disadvantages of this type of media, which may

have led to the loss of these newspapers to their followers and the accelerated movement to electronic news media that is more integrated.

This integrity of electronic news media was found as a second theme in this part by the researcher. This was based on the finding that electronic news media in contrast to print media one has the ability to satisfy all of the interviewed students' desires and trends through its wide variety of interesting and modern topics, such as sports, technology, business, academic, social and cultural topics.

Those findings are confirmed by Gil de Zúñiga, Weeks and Ardèvol-Abreu (2017) who stated that web users who utilize new types of electronic media do so to communicate with others about governmental issues, to express their perspectives to a more extensive group of viewers and to enlist individuals into political participation or civic life and increase chances to debate on certain issues. In less than 10 years, the expressive capability of normal Kuwaiti citizens has changed; people are presently in a situation to post, at negligible cost, messages and pictures that can be seen by a worldwide audience which reflects the integrity of electronic news media and its ability to satisfy the desire of a wide range of audience all around the world.

Also, it affirmed Al-Mutairi's (2011) findings in which he stressed the importance of providing a variety of subjects to meet the needs of all audiences, especially the topics that interest the youth as long as they represent the most conscious and educated group in the society. This variety of topics and integrity was what electronic news media has apparently succeeded in providing and contributed to the huge movement of many audience members of the traditional newspapers to the electronic media who do not find what suits them in the traditional newspapers but found it widely in the electronic news media.

Attitudes and Perceptions of Kuwaiti College Students towards the Future of Electronic Journalism and Paper Printed Journalism

Regarding the fourth research question, **"**What are the attitudes and perceptions of those students towards the future of electronic news journalism and paper printed journalism?**"**The researcher found the following significant theme, replacing printed journalism with electronic news journalism.

This was supported by all of the Kuwaiti college students' responses who have accepted and predicted that the printed press would not last for long and would eventually disappear with the exception of some famous old publishing houses that have a great history. On the other hand, they expect a great spread of electronic news media, especially in light of the technological and social developments that are accelerating and evolving of late.

It is notable that the area of printed newspapers in Kuwait is at stake. The younger public has turned to electronic news media as a significant source for news for multiple reasons. First, Kuwaiti society is a youthful society with a high percentage of individuals who are under the age of 25, and previous studies stated that young adults between ages of 18-29 are more popular and active electronic news media users than others (Smith, Rainie ,& Zickuhr, 2011). Alotaibi (2015) stated that electronic news media is the most widespread technology that is utilized widely by youth. Therefore, young people in Kuwait tend to turn to electronic media platforms to read news according to their activity on social media. Moreover, electronic media offers some features that make reading and interacting with news much easier. Studies indicate that electronic media features may attract users' attention therefore making them able to

dispense with printed media and become highly dependent on the electronic one in a way that could reach the level of replacing the printed newspaper totally.

Challenges Facing Printed Journalism in Light of the Spread of Electronic Journalism from the Kuwaiti College Students' Perception

With regard to the last research question, "What are the challenges facing printed journalism in light of the spread of electronic news journalism from the Kuwaiti college students' perception?"The study found two themes called features of electronic news media compared with printed media, and attracting youth attention and freedom.

The theme of features of electronic news media compared with printed media is obtained from the responses of Kuwaiti students to this question, in which they demonstrated the variety of most prominent common features of the electronic news media that distinguish it from the printed one and makes it difficult for printed media to regain its readers and overcome the challenges it faces.

Those features include: high speed, ability of its readers to comment on any news and browse others comments, large space of freedom that is enabled by it, free cost of browsing without any need to purchase it as the situation is for the printed newspaper, accessibility and its higher ability in saving time and effort in searching for information and browsing news.

This theme was affirmed with studies by Beyers (2005) and Deuze (2003) in which they mentioned that electronic journalism holds the same values of the traditional one; nevertheless, it has some particular contrasts. They said that the most essential qualities of electronic news journalism and online media that distinguish it from conventional one are: 1) interactivity (connection between the user and communicator),

2) multimedia (utilizing illustration, pictures, sounds, animation and text in news), 3) immediacy (updated 24 hours), and 4) Hypertext (connecting news with other data).

Also, Al-Mutairi (2011) demonstrated those features and their effect on the spread of electronic news media and vanishing of printed ones through his statement that electronic media has evolved as a new medium for communication and interchange of news, which has become one of the most modern media outlets and one of the most popular media tools used by people all around the world. Regardless of the credibility of this type of journalism, it is undeniable that it plays an important role in the transmission of breaking news, which was difficult for the reader to wait for the next day's paper press to learn its details.

Furthermore, the attracting youths' attention and freedom theme was given a high degree of significance by the responses of most of the Kuwaiti college students in which they compare features of electronic news media and printed media to give some suggestions for editors of printed media in order to refresh it. They repeatedly mentioned that printed newspaper's editors should choose topics that interest young people and write about them, giving the writers and editors more freedom through it, encouraging youth to write and publish their opinions and articles on newspapers which would attract them and enthuse them to read these newspaper, making the printed newspaper smaller and shorter and keeping up with the recent worldwide news. It was concluded that the amount of freedom that was provided by electronic news media in contrast with printed media has played a significant role in the growth of preference for electronic news media and its preference by several youths among the printed media.

This was also affirmed by Dashti and Al-Fadhli (2011) in which they pointed out that the amount of flexibility and freedom that is available in electronic news

journalism, social media and weblogs cannot be obtained from other customary mediums (i.e., TV, daily papers and radio). Moreover, electronic journals and blogs have caused pain for some Arab governments which fear citizens picking up the means to uncover any habits that might be considered "illicit" or "un-democratic." So, Kuwaiti youth have a tendency to use that news' medium as a wellspring of their information and news rather than the paper publications and other customary mediums that does not give them the required flexibility and freedom.

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSION

The competition amongst traditional and electronic news media and the effects of electronic news media on the conventional ones represent a complicated phenomenon. However, the purpose of this qualitative research study was to recognize the utilization habits and perception of Kuwaiti college students in the United States toward electronic news media. At this stage of the inquiry, the study examined the reasons for the high degree of dependency on electronic news media by Kuwaiti college students in the United States and the most significant features and properties that are available by electronic news media which attract youth attention and make them dependent on it rather than the print media. In essence, this research tends to formulate a preliminary conceptual perception about how Kuwaiti college students in the United States use and perceive electronic news media, through investigating the attitudes and habits of those students toward browsing the different means of electronic news media. Semi-structured, in-depth interviews were conducted among 15 Kuwaiti college students in the United States from both genders in order to get a clear understanding of the attitudes and perceptions of those students toward electronic news media.

It was concluded that college students are the major users of recent technology and pioneers of electronic and social media in which they depend to a high degree on the Internet and the multiple electronic means for obtaining news and information. The need for these media is increasing specifically among students studying abroad in the

United States and other countries because they seek frequently to know their country's news and to be updated with its latest events. This cannot be satisfied through conventional media of the United States where they study, which leads them to use the electronic news media that would help them in overcoming the distance obstacle and keeping up with the news of their country (Cherian & Farouk, 2015).

Moreover, it was also concluded that no new media can completely cancel its predecessor, but rather lead to its development and cohesion within a comprehensive communication framework. The impact and spread of the electronic media and social networks and the evolving concept of "social media" over the world including the wide range of freedom and other features provided by it has attracted and captured the interest of the vital and influential group in the community which is the youth. This means that we are in front of rapid and sharp shifts in the current media scene, which poses further questions about the effectiveness of the media in their present forms and how previous forms could confront and overcome the modern era challenges in order to survive.

Although it was found that the dependency on electronic and social media as a news source specifically increases among Kuwaiti college students studying abroad in the United States, this study raises many questions that must be explored in the future, including whether this dependency differed according to the demographic variables of the students; whether they are males or females' students and whether they are single or married, etc.

Furthermore, it would be significant to investigate whether the Kuwaiti college students' dependency on social and electronic media has been affected by their temporal

residence in the United States, in other words, would they return back to the printed

media in their home country or would they abandon it forever.

CHAPTER VII

LIMITATIONS & CONTRIBUTIONS

This study has given insight into Kuwaiti college students' perceptions and attitudes toward electronic news media. However, this study, like most other research, has some limitations. First, the researcher faced difficulties in finding literature about the electronic media in Kuwait. The researcher read a lot of western research work to help him build the literature review. There is a real lack of content that mentioned the Kuwaiti media and journalism. Second, finding Kuwaiti college students was not easy at all. The researcher confronted some challenges when he tried to contact the students and schedule the interviews.

Furthermore, the nature of this study which is qualitative represented a significant limitation for the researcher due to the refusal of many students to be interviewed because they think that the interview questions are long and dived in a lot of depth. Therefore, it was possible and as a solution to this limit that the researcher could have sent a list of the interview questions to participants' head of time in order to give them the opportunity to think more deeply about these questions and to give them more time to prepare for in-depth answers to be provided during the interview.

In spite of these limitations, this study contributes to the research in this field in obtaining a general understanding of Kuwaiti youth with regard to their media consumption preferences, habits and their perceptions with regard to electronic news

media. In addition, journalists and other media professionals may benefit from the results of this study as it will shed light on the perspectives of Kuwaiti youth toward electronic news media. Finally, the findings of this study may also aid the politicians and power holders as it will help them to learn about the general situation of the Kuwaiti paper press compared to the electronic press, and the extent of interest and tendency of Kuwaiti youth towards it.

It also opens the door to future research to investigate the impact of demographic characteristics including (age, marital status, gender, etc.) on the degree of Kuwaiti college students' dependency and preference for electronic media. It also seeks to understand the relation between the students' temporary residence in the United States and their degree of dependency on it.

It may also contribute in investigating whether the media utilization attitudes and habits of those students would change when they return to their home country or not.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX: TRANSCRIPTION OF THE INTERVIEWS

After the interviews with the study sample of 15 Kuwaiti students in the USA had been done, the inquiries were investigated and checked by the researcher in order to extract the required information and formulate the examined conceptual perceptions. The accumulated answers for each question were as shown below:

RQ1: "TO WHAT EXTENT ARE KUWAITI COLLEGE STUDENT'S DEPENDENT ON ELECTRONIC MEDIA (NEWS WEBSITES, ELECTRONIC NEWSPAPERS, SOCIAL MEDIA…ETC.) AS SOURCES OF INFORMATION?"

To answer this first research's, question the following questions were asked followed by each respondent's answer:

a)   Where do you go regularly in order to get news?

Interviewee # 1: I usually use Twitter to know the news.

Interviewee # 2: My Phone.

Interviewee #3: I use social media. Mainly Twitter and Facebook

Interviewee #4: I regularly get the new from the social media like twitter and Instagram.

Interviewee#5: I get it from Twitter in the beginning then access the official traditional newspapers' websites or TV news Channels.

Interviewee #6: The Internet, such as Facebook, Instagram, YouTube, news websites, and blogs.

Interviewee #7: Instagram, or whatsapp.

Interviewee#8: I go to Twitter, Facebook and whatsapp to get news

Interviewee#9: Social media

Interviewee#10: Twitter.

Interviewee #11: I listen to the radio, NPR news, and go to the internet, BBC or St. Pete Times for local news.

Interviewee#12: Social media and channel news.

Interviewee#13: Newspapers, social media

Interviewee#14: Twitter news accounts

Interviewee#15: Twitter

b) **Which one do you prefer as your primary source of information: printed newspapers or electronic newspapers? Why?**

Interviewee # 1: I prefer the electronics one because it is so fast to know what happening in the moment.

Interviewee # 2: I prefer electronic newspapers because it easier and quicker and cheaper. So I don't need to buy it because it is free.

Interviewee #3: I prefer electronic newspaper. Because in printed newspaper, the news is limited in its size while in electronic newspaper, a wide variety of news can be fitted. Printed newspaper is not free and electronic newspaper is free.

Interviewee #4: I prefer the electronic newspapers because, it is easier to search about the topics and the news that you want to knew and also we save trees.

Interviewee#5: I prefer the electronic newspapers because it is easier to reach it and it can be updated frequently which means I don't have to wait the following day to be updated. Also, it is difficult to find printed copy of a foreign newspaper in USA and I am seeking for Kuwait news.

Interviewee #6: I prefer electronic newspaper because it is easy to access at any time. Also, if I do not have enough time to read the articles, I can watch a short video that summarize each story.

Interviewee #7: Electronic, I can access it from my mobile device wherever I go

Interviewee#8: I prefer electronic. It is more convenient. Access to news is faster and readily available.

Interviewee#9: Printed newspapers. I believe that they are more reliable when it comes to getting information.

Interviewee#10: Electronic newspaper due to the fact it is easier and faster in getting the information than the newspapers.

Interviewee#11: Neither, radio, NPR.

Interviewee#12: Electronic, because it is easier to read and getting information speedy.

Interviewee#13: Electronic because it is faster to reach.

Interviewee#14: Electronic newspapers. It is much faster to get updated especially when being out of the country. Electronic newspapers are accessible and at hand either using laptops or cellphones, and tablets.

Interviewee#15: Electronic newspaper, because it's easier.

c)   When it was the last time you have read a printed newspaper, and when it was for electronic ones?

Interviewee # 1: The last time I read a printed newspaper at plane, but the electronic ones every day.

Interviewee # 2: It was long time ago. However, the electronic ones, I utilize them every day.

Interviewee #3: The last time I have read a printed newspaper was 2 years ago. And the last time I have read an electronic news paper was 9 months ago

Interviewee #4: The last time I have read a printed newspaper I think before three to four years but, for the electronic ones every day.

Interviewee#5: The printed one was last year. The PDF of printed one was yesterday, and the electronic one is few hours ago.

Interviewee #6: The last time I read printed newspaper was a few months ago. However, the last time I read news electronically was today morning.

Interviewee #7: Last time I read a newspaper was in high school (2012), and last electronic paper I read last month.

Interviewee#8: Last week for printed and today for electronic.

Interviewee#9: For the printed one; it was back when I was in Kuwait. However, I've never read an electronic one

Interviewee#10: It was on 2009 and almost daily for the electronic newspaper

Interviewee#11: I always read electronic papers when I do read the news.

Interviewee#12: Last year, and electronic approximately weekly.

Interviewee#13: For the printed; it was for more than month ago. However, for electronic ones; it was today morning.

Interviewee#14: I can't remember when the last time I read a printed newspaper, 4-5 months ago. However, the electronic one was this morning.

Interviewee#15: for electronic it's usually every day, however, for the printed ones, it was 2 years ago.

d)   Do electronic newspapers and electronic media enable you to dispense with printed newspapers?

Interviewee #1: Yes.

Interviewee # 2: Of course.

Interviewee #3: Yes, I agree with this statement. Electronic media allows me to get the breaking news immediately. However, sometimes important articles I prefer to read it from printed newspaper

Interviewee #4: Yes, it can.

Interviewee#5: It plays a significant role in that.

Interviewee #6: Yes.

Interviewee #7: I don't think printed newspapers are used at all nowadays since everything is now available online on social media and mobile phone applications.

Interviewee#8: Yes.

Interviewee#9: I don't think that.

Interviewee#10: Yes.

Interviewee#11: Yes. It's too easy to go online with my phone.

Interviewee#12: Yes.

Interviewee#13: Yes.

Interviewee#14: For me No. printed newspapers are also important in some situations where I cannot get internet access to read news online, or if newspapers are not available online, such as school newspapers.

Interviewee#15: Yes.

RQ2: "WHAT ARE THE HABITS AND BEHAVIORS OF KUWAITI YOUNG
READERS TOWARD ELECTRONIC MEDIA?"

To answer this second research's, question the following questions were asked followed by each respondent's answer:

a)   How often do you browse electronic newspapers and news websites?

Interviewee #1: Almost every day.

Interviewee # 2: Every day.

Interviewee #3: 3 times a week.

Interviewee #4: Every day.

Interviewee#5: Daily

Interviewee #6: Almost every day

Interviewee #7: I do not read newspapers; I follow news accounts on Instagram.

Interviewee#8: Twice or three times a day.

Interviewee#9: Not really much.

Interviewee#10: Daily

Interviewee#11: Never.

Interviewee#12: Depends on the events, almost daily.

Interviewee#13: Daily

Interviewee#14: Daily

Interviewee#15: Every day.

b)   When do you normally browse electronic media (Morning, afternoon, night…etc.?

 Interviewee #1: At morning and at night.

Interviewee # 2: Afternoon and night.

Interviewee #3: mostly at night

Interviewee #4: I normally browser the electronic media at morning and night only.

Interviewee#5: Night before going to the bed. It would be morning in Kuwait.

Interviewee #6: Morning

Interviewee #7: Throughout the day, mostly in the morning and before bedtime.

Interviewee#8: Morning noon and night.

Interviewee#9: Night.

Interviewee#10: Morning

Interviewee#11: All the time.

Interviewee#12: Night

Interviewee#13: As soon as they are out as a PDF, in Kuwait it would be late night around 11 pm.

Interviewee#14: I prefer morning and night.

Interviewee#15: Night.

c)   **To what degree do you trust the electronic media (news on social media or newspaper websites) and why?**

Interviewee #1: I don't trust it totally. Because there are many sources at electronic media so, I always do a search to find the right information.

Interviewee # 2: I don't trust any electronic median. 95% are not are not saying the truth.

Interviewee #3: I do not trust electronic media. Because, they most of them care about the profit than the truth

Interviewee #4: I do not trust all of them but, the ones who I follow them in social media I trust. I trust them because they care about their reputation so they do not give fake news.

Interviewee#5: It depends on the reputation of each media outlet. Some of them have high credibility, others just broadcast fake news!

Interviewee #6: 8 out of 10 because each new's platforms present the story in a different way.

Interviewee #7: I do not always trust news on social networking websites because the sources can be shady / misleading and many fake news and rumors are spread very quickly.

Interviewee#8: I trust the good sources and distrust the bad sources.

Interviewee#9: I don't trust them much, because any one would easily post any kind of news.

Interviewee#10: It depends on the information source.

Interviewee#11: I trust them 50%

Interviewee#12: Not too much, because the most of electronic news appears without resource and it could be fake.

Interviewee#13: Trust it if I trust the source (usually I don't trust any media), Almost all media have their own agendas.

Interviewee#14: Some news electronic media on social media especially, are not credible sources. They would either copy other news or sometimes spread rumors or inaccurate information. So, it depends on the source or the newspaper itself; if it is

widely known amongst online users or just another account that gathers news from others.

Interviewee #15: 8 out of 10, because we usually get the news from ones involved within the specific issue.

d)   From your point of view, what are the reasons that make Kuwaiti students move towards electronic journalism more than printed ones?

Interviewee #1: It is easy and fast to search for the news by electronics one.

Interviewee # 2: In my opinion, the reason of that it just because the student usually using their phone 24/7. This is the reason of why the student they move to the other sours to get the updates news.

Interviewee #3: I think most of students in general have access to the internet. Therefore, electronic media is now easily accessible. Also, buying printed newspaper everyday could takes some effort

Interviewee #4: It is easier to get the news that you want to know.

Interviewee#5: The ease of access to those electronic journals and the time that it saves.

Interviewee #6: I think one of the reasons is that people become addicted to their smart phones, and they prefer to use their phones instead of buying a printed newspaper. Thus, news platforms have moved to a new step which is The Internet (digital media).

Interviewee #7: We are so consumed by our electronic devices and mobile phones that we barely have anytime for face-to-face interactions. We are always busy

with classes, we prefer something convenient that we can access at all times and that we can share with our family and friends.

Interviewee#8: Printing takes time. Everyone is interested in fast paced lifestyles where access to anything and everything is as easy a few taps

Interviewee#9: I believe because they're easier in terms of searching for specific information and they won't cost.

Interviewee#10: I believe that the main reason is the time as the electronic journalism will save more time and effort.

Interviewee#11: Easier access and it updates faster. As soon as there is news, it's available online.

Interviewee#12: It is available easily in their phone.

Interviewee#13: It is easier and faster to reach.

Interviewee#14: Being at this digital age, I believe students are more tech savvy and can access news using digital devices as well as social media apps which give instant news updates.

Interviewee#15: Because of the evolving of the Social Media.

RQ3: "WHAT ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT TOPICS THAT INTEREST
KUWAITI COLLEGE STUDENTS IN ELECTRONIC MEDIA?"

To answer this third research's, question the following questions were asked followed by each respondent's answer:

a)   What kind of websites do you usually browse and are you interested in (social media, news sites, cultural sites, sports sites, technological sites…etc.)?

Interviewee #1: I am interested in news sites and sports one.

Interviewee # 2: Political sites.

Interviewee #3: I usually look for general breaking news in the world, weather websites, football matches and twitter

Interviewee #4: I usually browse about sport and my country news.

Interviewee#5: Social media, particularly Twitter and Instagram. For news I access traditional media websites because I trust them more.

Interviewee #6: Social media, news, cultural, and sport sites.

Interviewee #7: Mostly on instagram and snapchat. As for websites, I used Pubmed and the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics to stay up to date with latest research in my field of study (dietetics). Also, I constantly check my university website to make sure I am ready for all of my courses.

Interviewee#8: Sports, business management, political and tech.

Interviewee#9: Social media

Interviewee#10: News sites and sports sites.

Interviewee#11: Politics and sports

Interviewee#12: Social media, and political news

Interviewee#13: Local news, university and education related news, sports.

Interviewee#14: Social media, news sites and technological sites

Interviewee#15: Politics.

b)   What are the main topics that you browse through electronic journalism and feel that they are better suited to online journalism than the printed ones?

Interviewee#1: I browse mostly the news sites and the sport one and I think this kind of news are better to search it online because you know the result of your search immediately.

Interviewee # 2: Political topics.

Interviewee #3: In electronic media I think they are free to talk and face the real issues in our society more than printed newspaper. Printed newspaper could find it difficult to talk about racism in our society. While, electronic media will talk openly about these topics in order to attract more readers and become popular

Interviewee #4: The most topics I browse about are sport and they are better than the printed ones because, it gives you the freedom to search about the topics that you want.

Interviewee#5: Sports news especially which relies on "detailed" pictures!

Interviewee #6: Politics, sport, cultural, and some science news, as well as Advertisements.

Interviewee #7: Health: I follow physicians and dietitians as they communicate their audience directly and provide us with scientific evidence and help to clear common myths and explain concepts better. Latest fashion and makeup trends.

Interviewee#8: Business management, sports, political and tech

Interviewee#9: Health and Nutrition

Interviewee#10: International news.

Interviewee#11: Parliamentary news is better

Interviewee#12: Sports and cultural news

Interviewee#13: All topics.

Interviewee#14: Political news mostly as well as local events concerning the public.

Interviewee#15: Politics.

c) **Do you think that electronic media (news websites, electronic newspapers, social media…etc.) meet your desires and trends?**

Interviewee #1: Yes, sure.

Interviewee # 2: Kind of.

Interviewee #3: Yes, electronic media meets my desires.

Interviewee #4: Yes.

Interviewee#5: Yes, some of them do. In general, I find most of what I am looking for there.

Interviewee #6: Yes.

Interviewee #7: Yes.

Interviewee#8: Yes.

Interviewee#9: Yes.

Interviewee#10: Yes.

Interviewee#11: Yes.

Interviewee#12: Yes.

Interviewee#13: Yes.

Interviewee#14: Yes.

Interviewee#15: Yes.

RQ4: "WHAT ARE THE ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTIONS OF THOSE STUDENTS TOWARDS THE FUTURE OF ELECTRONIC JOURNALISM AND PAPER PRINTED JOURNALISM?"

To answer this forth research question the following questions were asked followed by each respondent's answer:

a)   What are your predictions for the future of printed journalism and electronic journalism?

Interviewee #1: I think the printed journalism specially the old one that has history it will be exist and there is no new competition of printed journalism. However, for the electronics one I think it will increase.

Interviewee # 2: I think electronic journalism going to be more than printed.

Interviewee #3: My predictions for printed newspaper, they might disappear in the next few years. For electronic journalism, they will become more popular and available in the world

Interviewee #4: I think it will give you more freedom.

Interviewee#5: I think they will survive but not with the same importance or number of audience (readers) that they have today. More people will prefer the electronic news website. Journalists should be smart and know how to function the electronic work!

Interviewee #6: My prediction is that it will still dominate, but it will be more effective than now.

Interviewee #7: I feel that all journalism, media and literature is focusing more on moving their platform to electronics and technology. Just like watching TV has deteriorated over the years, so will printed journalism.

Interviewee#8: Printed journalism will go extinct and electronic will prevail.

Interviewee#9: I believe that people will less likely read printed journalism and will more likely use electronic journalism because they might become more developed.

Interviewee#10: Most of the printed journalism publishing houses will be closed.

Interviewee#11: Printed journalism will continue shrinking and electronic will remain popular. But electronic media is complicated because there are so many options that viewers have a hard time finding the difference between reputable sites and ad articles or fake news.

Interviewee#12: Printed will gone, and now the most of them closed down.

Interviewee#13: Both will continue but the printed would reduce

Interviewee#14: Maybe there will be space from more freedom in the electronic journalism. As for the printed, it would be nice to integrate augmented reality a more technological aspect.

Interviewee#15: The printed will not last for too long, the electronic will be more popular.

b)   Do you think that the electronic press can replace paper journalism in the future among the majority of society? Or only among young people?

Interviewee#1: No I don't think it will replace the paper journalism because some people like to read some articles from paper journalism.

Interviewee # 2: Only young people.

Interviewee #3: I do not think electronic press can replace paper journalism. This is because not everyone likes to read from internet. People in general like to read from printed newspaper. Also, printed newspaper is suitable for people who do not have access to the internet. Research shows that 78.2% of USA population uses internet

Interviewee #4: I think it can because; the young people will grow up after that everyone will get use to electronic press.

Interviewee#5: No. It will not replace but have the greater number of readers. Some people though Radio was going to do this. Others thought TV was going to take printed newspapers and radio audience. Also, many scholars believed that the Internet

will take the entire share! I think things will change and numbers will vary but no one will "eat" the whole "cake".

Interviewee #6: I think the electronic press has already replaced paper journalism in many societies except in the rural areas and the elderly generations.

Interviewee #7: I feel that electronic press has already replaced paper journalism. I don't believe my generation has ever even read a newspaper and grew up with technology and mobile devices.

Interviewee#8: Among majority for sure.

Interviewee#9: They may do, among young people mostly.

Interviewee#10: Yes, it will replace the majority of society.

Interviewee#11: Yes, I do and not just young people prefer it.

Interviewee#12: Among the majority.

Interviewee#13: No, may be only among young people.

Interviewee#14: I suspect that younger will be more involved with electronic journalism, however; it will not replace paper journalism anytime soon. Electronic newspapers have been present for so long, and nothing changed the printed journalism thus far.

Interviewee#15: Yes, it will for the majority.

c) **Are images and videos published by e-newspapers helpful in enhancing its credibility and trustworthiness in comparison with printed ones?**

Interviewee # 1: Yes, sure, and I think this gives the world of journalism different taste.

Interviewee # 2: Yes, I think

Interviewee #3: No. because images and videos can still be edited and directed to one direction

Interviewee #4: Yes.

Interviewee#5: Yes, it does. However, it does the same job in printed newspaper. The different here that you don't have specific length which may, sometimes, causes the delete of images. Also, there are no videos in printed media.

Interviewee #6: Yes. We are in the era of speed. Pictures and videos have become the proof of any story.

Interviewee #7: Not necessarily – many photos and videos found online can be misleading, photoshopped and one cannot always trust what they see on social media.

Interviewee#8: Yes.

Interviewee#9: Yes, definitely.

Interviewee#10: No.

Interviewee#11: No I think they actually hurt both the reader and the newspaper by relying too heavily on sensational images instead of good writing.

Interviewee#12: Of course.

Interviewee#13: Yes.

Interviewee#14: Sometimes it does. Especially when we see news accounts on social media try to get the latest news and include a photo or a video of the even they are covering, looks realistic, but sometimes these are not necessary such as when covering crimes or fights in public.

Interviewee#15: Yes.

RQ5: " WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGES FACING PRINTED JOURNALISM IN LIGHT OF THE SPREAD OF ELECTRONIC JOURNALISM FROM THE KUWAITI COLLEGE STUDENTS' PERCEPTION?"

To answer this last research's, question the following questions were asked followed by each respondent's answer:

a)   What are the most prominent features of electronic newspapers that differ than printed newspapers in terms of speed, freedom and ability of audience to express?

Interviewee #1: I think the fast of the news and the ability of the reader to comment on any news and read other comments.

Interviewee # 2: There aren't too much different between them. But maybe electronic newspaper more freedom than the other

Interviewee #3: Electronic newspaper is not expensive and it does not harm the environment. For printed newspaper, people can forget to recycle the papers

Interviewee #4: The electronic newspaper gives you more speed and freedom because; you can search about news anytime anywhere.

Interviewee#5: As speed, it can be much faster. We are closer to the immediacy than whatever we were before. Freedom also would be greater because the governmental regulations would not be totally applied here. As a result, the audience can express their thoughts and beliefs more comfortably.

Interviewee #6: A click.

Interviewee #7: Audience can easily provide feedback and express their thoughts and opinions throughout electronic newspapers and they can share it with their family, friends and colleagues with a click of a button. News online is spread much more quickly and can be released as soon as possible, with printed newspapers you must wait until the next day to read the latest news.

Interviewee#8: Readily available, no restriction on content and can easily sign up and express opinions

Interviewee#9: E-newspapers save time and effort in terms of trying to search specific information, and also people can get easy access to them.

Interviewee#10: E-newspaper and printed newspaper are equal in the freedom and ability of audience to express.

Interviewee#11: The electronic newspapers have the advantage of speed and the audience can comment on the news which they love to do.

Interviewee#12: It is accessible anytime; any person has access to write anything he wants.

Interviewee#13: Faster, easier to reach, easier to provide feedback or comments on news.

Interviewee#14: Online newspapers found on social media may have more freedom of expression. Also, they are more accessible.

Interviewee#15: It will be easier to get than the printed, it will allow more freedom.

b)   What are the challenges facing the printed press today? And what is hindering its spread among Kuwaiti college students in USA?

Interviewee#1: I think the challenges will be in the big cost specially if the investors prefer the electronics ones because it is more readable.

Interviewee # 2: There are many challenging, example more expensive and harder work to print it. The answer of the second question might be because the students haven't found many Arabic newspapers where they study.

Interviewee #3: Challenging facing the press today is: Digital substitution, environmental concerns, postal rates. Kuwaiti students might prefer to use social medial such as twitter because this app is combination of serious news and entertainment

Interviewee #4: The live have become more advanced than the past; it has spread all over the world not only the Kuwaiti student in the USA.

Interviewee#5: I think the geographic factor is the most important. It is impossible to have the printed copy in the US unless it is printed here. Also, the nature of the students' academic life may affect the spread.

Interviewee #6: I think the challenge is that people do not want to buy a printed newspaper because it is online. The news press encourages people to go online to read

news. Now, people, such as students, can download a news application on their smart phone and receive a notification about every new story is released.

Interviewee #7: It is unlikely for Kuwaiti college students in the USA to read a printed newspaper nowadays, we like to stay up to date with all the news back home! Not all news in the USA is of importance to us or applies to us or affects us in anyway.

Interviewee#8: Most content of printed press is irrelevant local news that almost no one cares about.

Interviewee#9: People are less likely to read from printed newspaper.

Interviewee#10: How to attract the students and persuade them to read the printed newspapers. I believe that e-newspaper's features in which it provides information easily will prevent the printed newspaper to spread.

Interviewee#11: The challenges facing the press include the cost of doing business for the print news versus the electronic news. College students want quick access to news.

Interviewee#12: Spending money on printing and it is not interesting for Kuwaiti students when it is about USA and its news.

Interviewee#13: The challenges are electronic newspapers and social media. Simply, what it is hindering the printed spreading is that it cannot be reached easily.

Interviewee#14: If we talk about local news (Kuwaiti news) there are not any options for subscribing to and reading printed Kuwaiti newspapers in the USA.

Interviewee#15: It's not as popular as it was in the past before social media become part of the society life, for the Kuwaiti students in the USA, it's definitely.

c) **What are your suggestions for increasing the effectiveness of printed newspaper and increasing its readers among youth?**

Interviewee #1: I think if they write about what young people like and interested in, also give the young writers a space to write freedom.

Interviewee # 2: The best way to do that is to support the young people to write. For examples, they have to support and purplish their articles and opinions on the printed newspaper. In that way, everyone will write and read.

Interviewee #3: Printed newspaper should focus on the important news in the society

Interviewee #4: They have to keep up with the world like they putting an interested topics and they have to go worldwide.

Interviewee#5: To understand their needs by doing academic research that they can rely on its results.

Interviewee #6: May be making the printed newspaper smaller and shorter.

Interviewee #7: I don't think there are anyways to get the youth to read printed newspapers, I feel like that era has ended and will soon stop immediately and people with only refer to electronic journals and news.

Interviewee#8: No suggestions. I am with stopping printed newspapers

Interviewee#9: Including more interesting topics for all ages and genders.

Interviewee#10: Making it more freedom.

Interviewee#11: It's a lost cause.

Interviewee#12: Making it more freedom and get people right to write and share their ideas and knowledge.

Interviewee#13: No need to do that, people would consume the media that is more suitable to them.

Interviewee#14: Content wise. I think news should be more straightforward in conveying the idea or event. Also, language wise, if written in a simpler language maybe it would be of interest to younger generations and attract them to read.

Interviewee#15: I don't have suggestions because I think that it would be hard to increase it in the age of social media generation.

d) What do you recommend for creating a balance between several types of Kuwaiti Journalism?

Interviewee#1: Give them the space and freedom they want without any interference.

Interviewee #2: I recommend that they have to support the cases around the world and they have to be honest with the reader.

Interviewee #3: I recommend writing about the attractive topics to Kuwaiti readers

Interviewee #4: There is no way they can be balanced because; it depends about the hard work who works harder who will be on top.

Interviewee#5: More education, workshops and practices!

Interviewee #6: I feel it is difficult to create a balance between several types of Kuwaiti journalism because each one has its own style.

Interviewee #7: It's not so important to create a balance, but to refocus our attention on what the Kuwaiti population is doing and how they're living their lives and have the journalism accommodate their lives. Electronic journalism will be more practical because no one has the time to flip through newspapers anymore – everyone likes to go out and socialize and share what they've read in the news online through social media and so on.

Interviewee#8: No suggestions

Interviewee#9: Using different types of topics and writing styles to reach more audience.

Interviewee#10: Equal treatment between all Kuwaiti Journalism

Interviewee#11: Connect the printed news to the digital. The printed sites should have a digital version and the print needs to add a reason for the purchase. I don't think there is a good enough reason to get someone to buy a paper.

Interviewee#12: Give them more freedom without interference the government by preferring one to other.

Interviewee#13: It is hard to balance them, because of the financial abilities.

Interviewee#14: Give the same freedom to print and electronic. At the same time monitor and regulate electronic media content, especially the ones on social media such as Instagram. These accounts sometimes post news that is not appropriate for younger Instagram users.

Interviewee#15: There are no recommendations

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