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## **Political satisfaction and Exposure to Media (2002-2008).**

**ESS, revelator of change**

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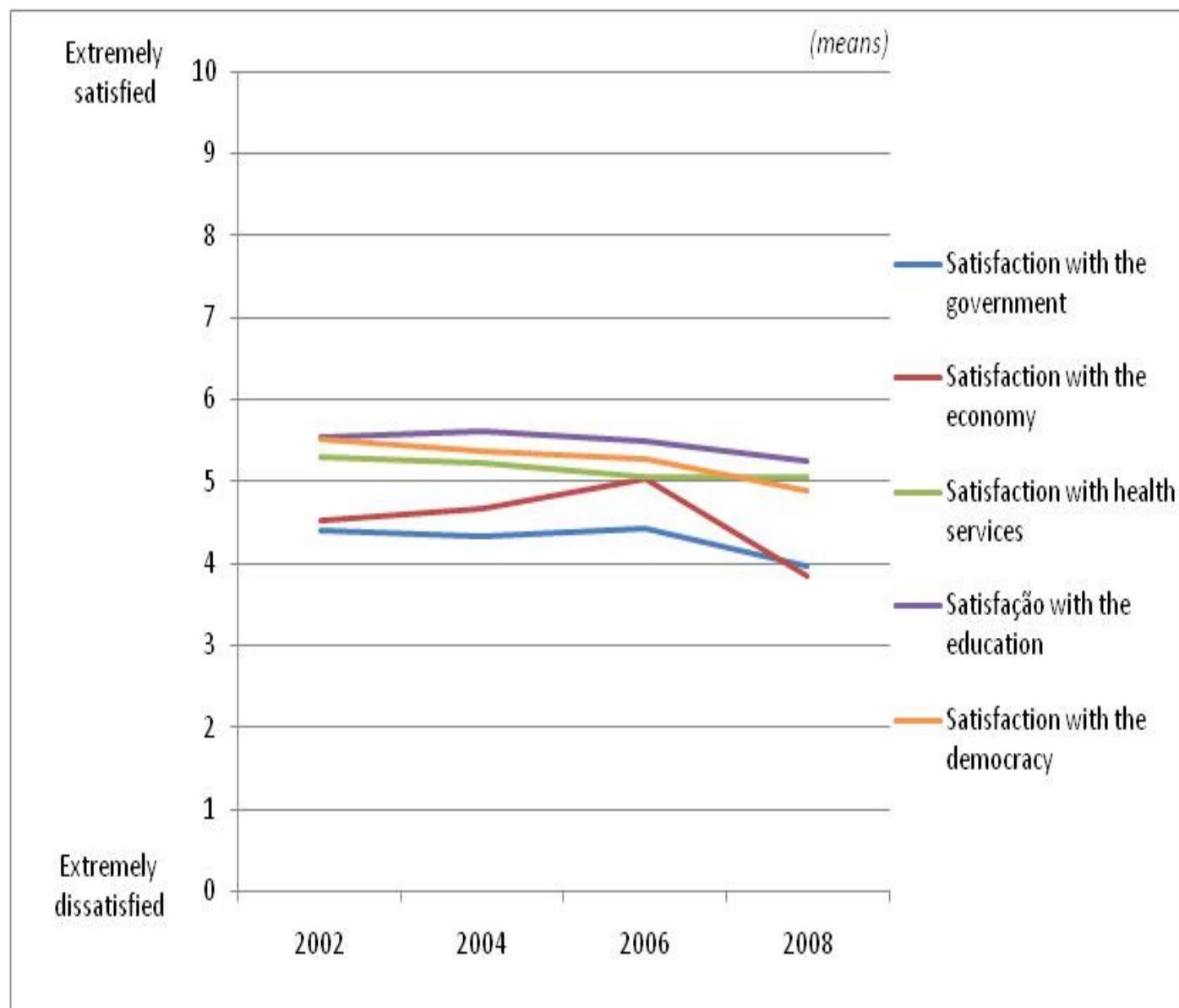
**Rui Brites , Prof. CIES/ISCTE-IUL**

**Diana Carvalho, junior researcher CIES/ISCTE-IUL**

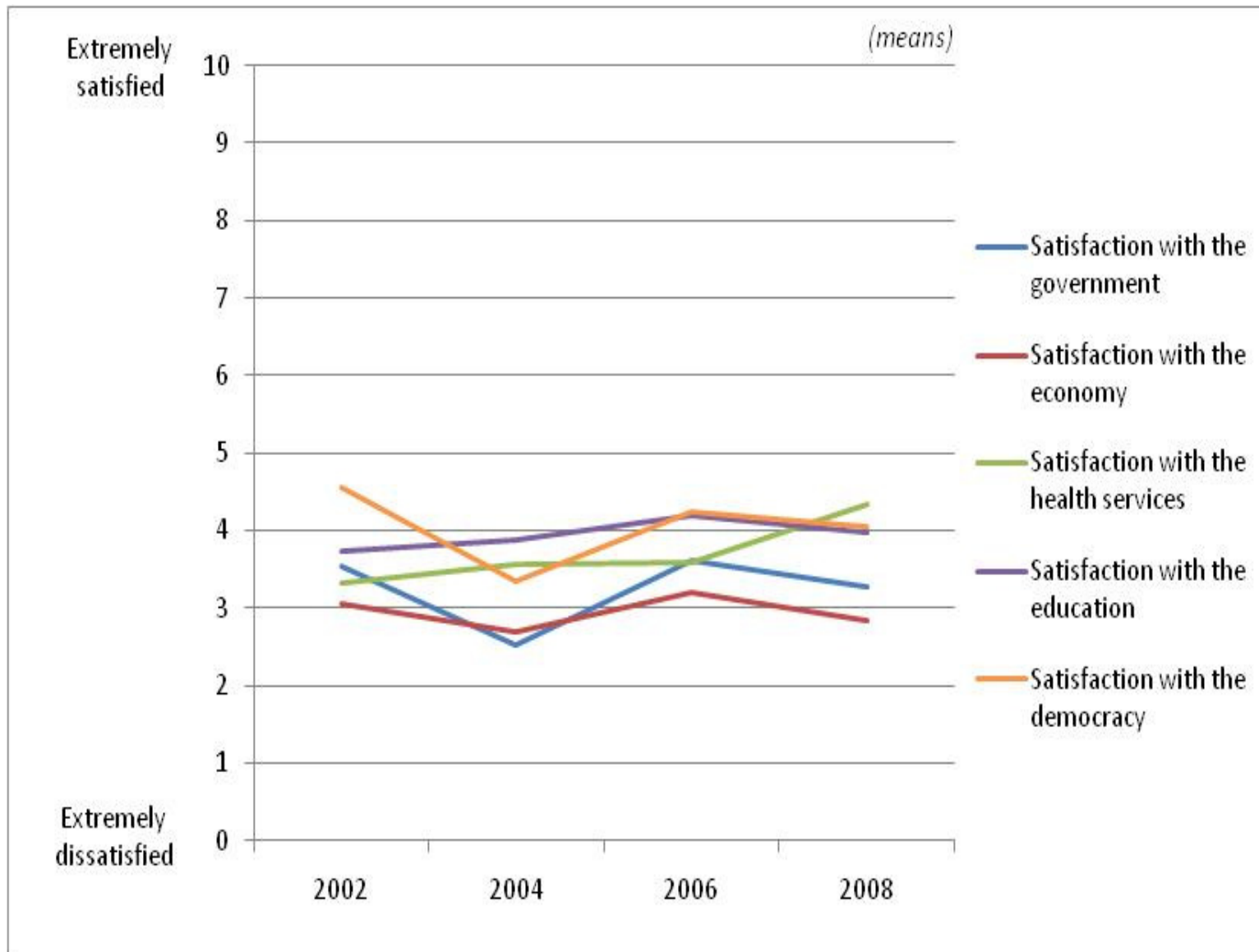
- Previous Note
  - **European Social Survey** as a fundamental infrastructure within European Research Area.
    - **European Sociological Association**, Initiative for Science in Europe and European Research Council (27 September), ESA's National sociological Associations Meeting (28 October) with European Commission representatives and ESF, European Social Survey as a fundamental infrastructure in Europe.
- The sensitivity of the European Social Survey to change from 2002 to 2008:
  - Political Satisfaction and Exposure to media

# **POLITICAL SATISFACTION**

## Satisfaction with government, economy, health care, education and democracy in Europe (2002 – 2008)



## Satisfaction with government, economy, health care, education and democracy in Portugal (2002 - 2008)



## Political satisfaction in Europe and in Portugal :

1) The “variation” of satisfaction is higher in Portugal than in all European countries. Period of elections and changes in government (elections and changes in government in 2002 and 2005). But for all countries dissatisfaction raises from 2002 to 2008 in all political institutions and dimensions.

2) Political satisfaction is much lower in Portugal

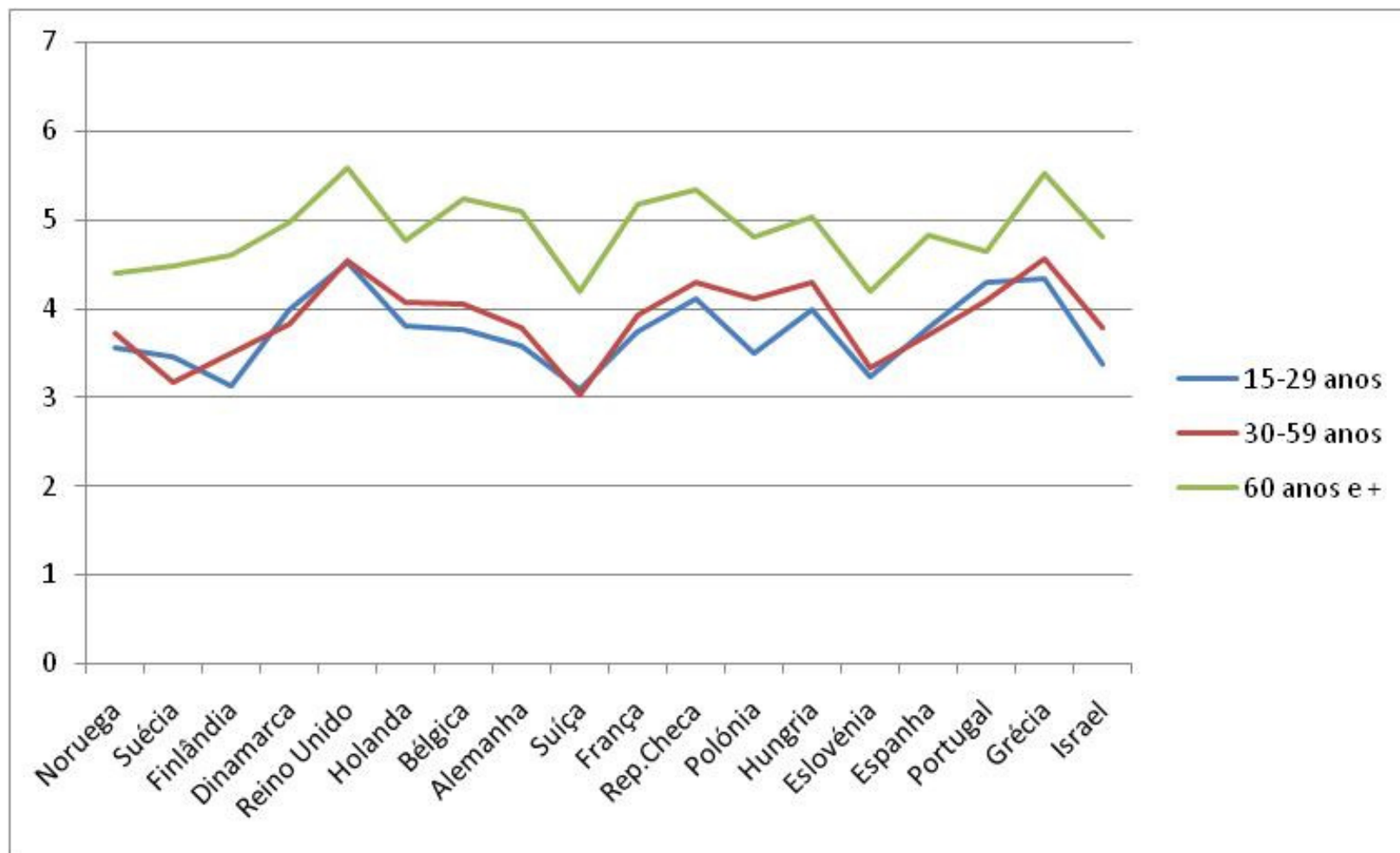
In all countries, average of 4,5 for satisfaction with the government, the average for Portugal being 3,5, attaining in 2004 the lower value 2,5.

3) In Portugal satisfaction with education around 4, raising in 2006 to more than 4 and going down again for less than 4, in 2008. Lively debates over education in this period, union strikes. The average for all countries with satisfaction with education is around 5,5. With Healthcare comparing Portugal with the other countries the satisfaction is also lower, but the satisfaction with healthcare grew in Portugal from 2002 to 2008.

4) **Government** and **economy**, in all countries, are the issues that Europeans revealed to be less satisfied with and particularly in 2008.

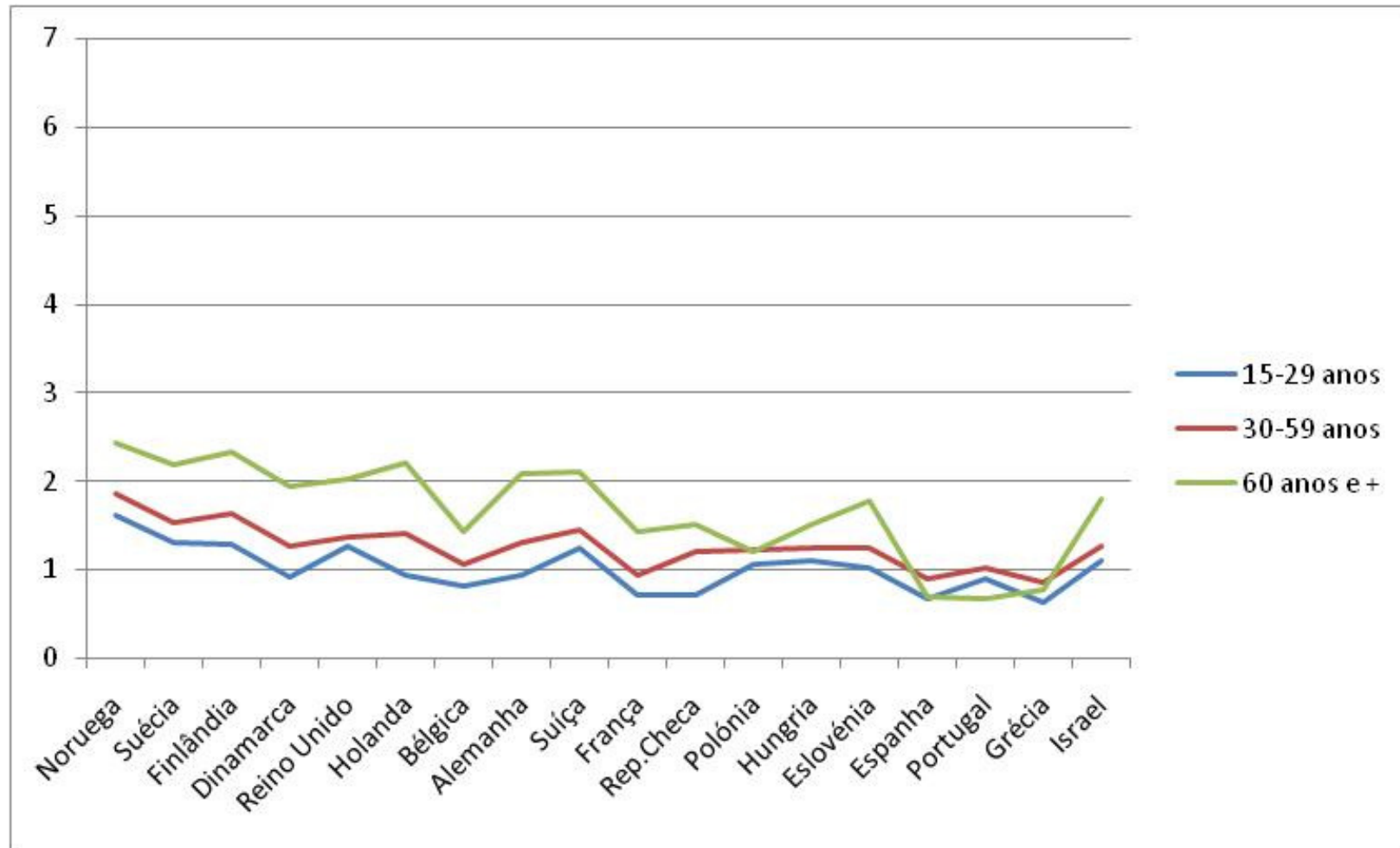
# **EXPOSURE TO MEDIA**

**Average time watching television on weekly days 2008**  
**(scale: 0= None; 7= more than three hours)**

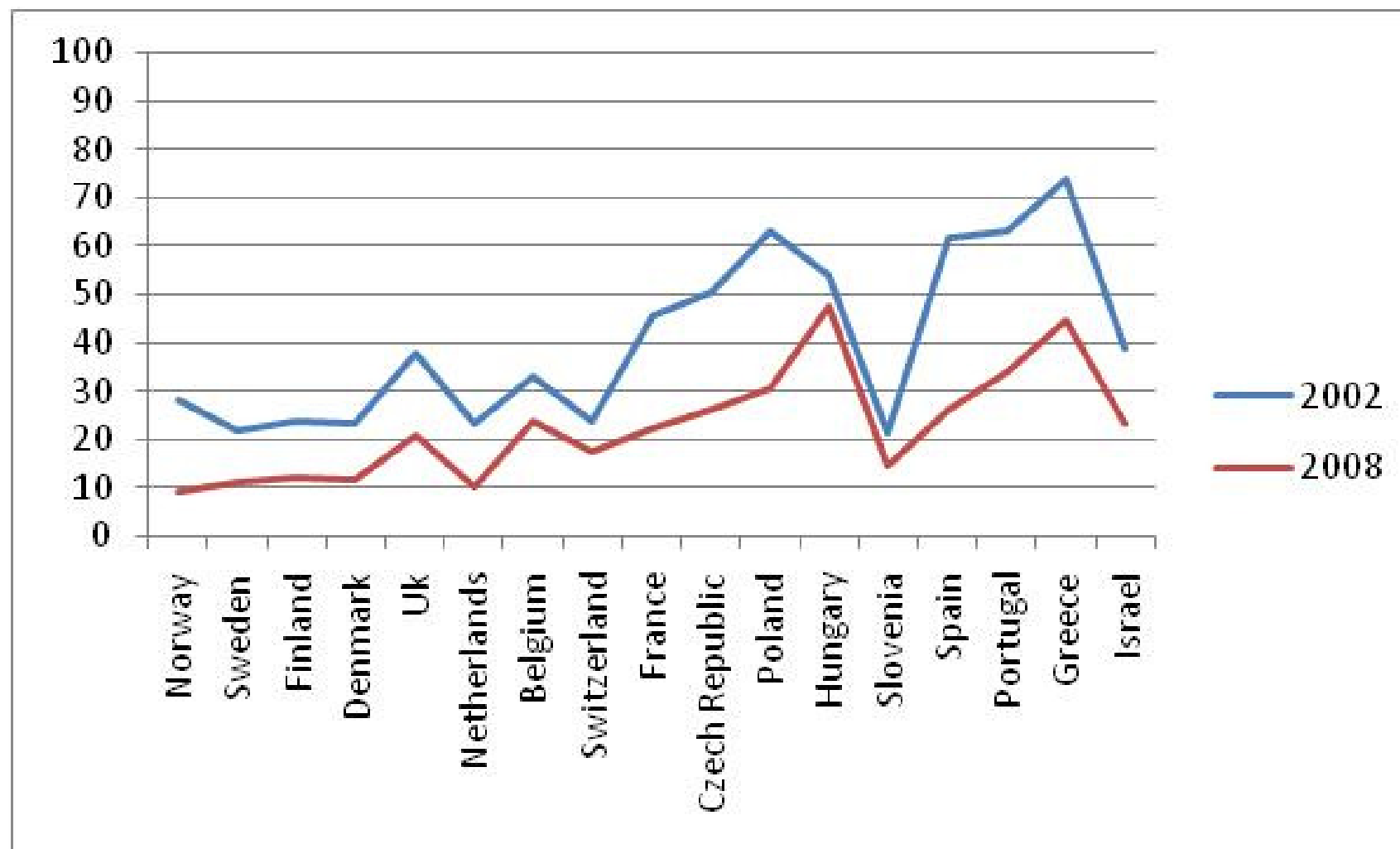




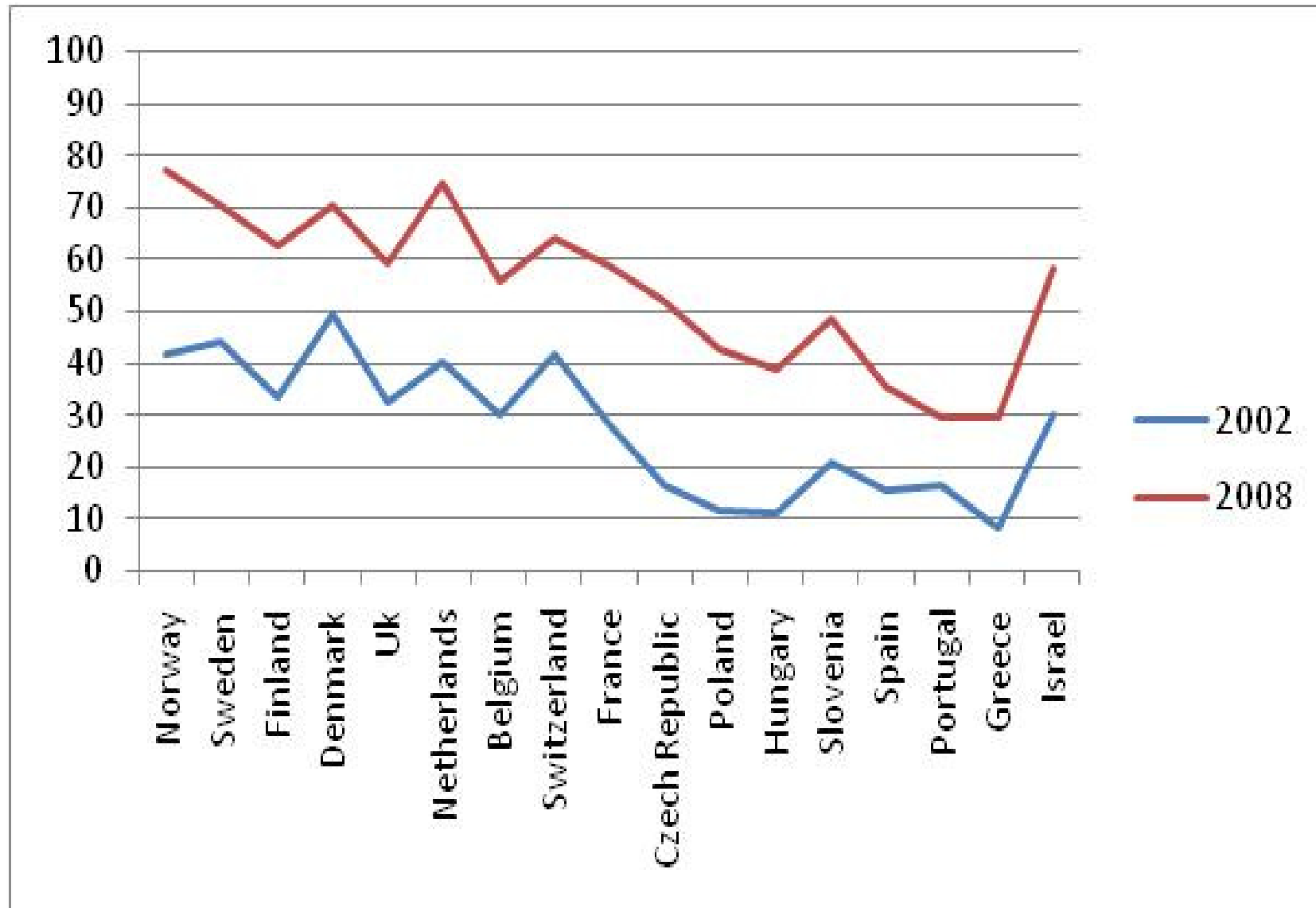
**Average time reading newspapers- 2008**  
**(scale: 0= None; 7= more than three hours)**



## Do not have access to Internet



## Using internet frequently for personal reasons,2002-2008 (frequently=everyday+several days per week)



## Exposure to media by age group (2002-2008)

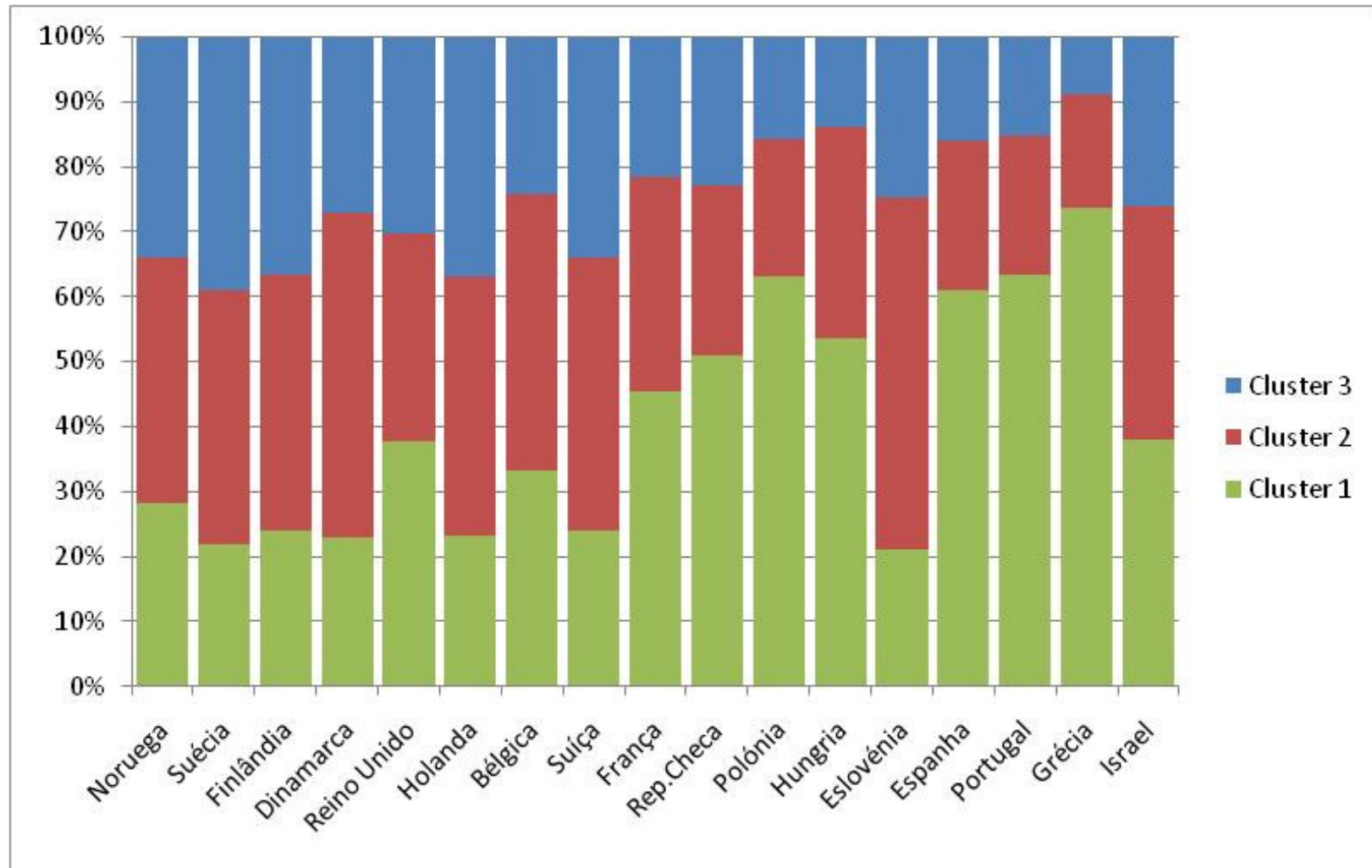
		Average time watching television on weekly days *		Average time reading newspapers		Using internet frequently for personal reasons ***	
		PT	Total	PT	Total	PT	Total
15-29 anos	2002	4,3	4,0	1,0	1,1	9,9%	42,9%
	2008	4,3	3,7	0,9	1,0	68,0%	81,8%
30 a 59 anos	2002	3,8	4,0	1,0	1,4	17,7%	30,1%
	2008	4,1	3,9	1,0	1,3	32,7%	59,1%
Mais de 60 anos	2002	4,5	4,8	0,6	1,7	-	8,0%
	2008	4,7	4,9	0,7	1,7	5,8%	22,7%

\*scale: 0= None; 7= more than three hours); \*\*scale: 0= None; 7= more than three hours

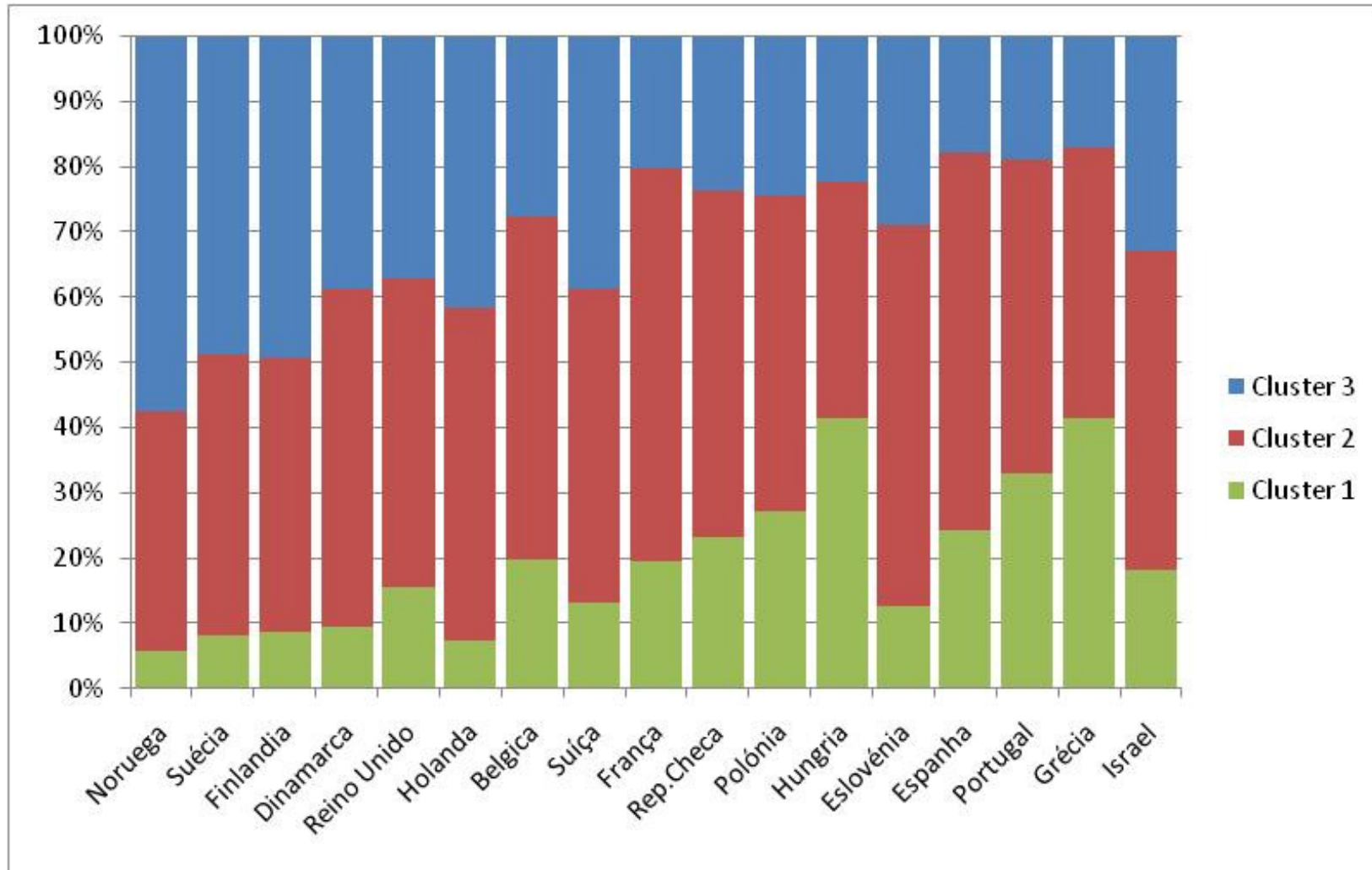
\*\*\*everyday+several days per week

- **TV : Portugal, younger and older watch more; older and intermediate watch more from 2002 to 2008; Europe, only older watch more and younger ones and intermediate watch less in 2008 than in 2002(are they now more in the internet?) and the older ones watch more;**
- **Newspapers : Portugal, younger and intermediate read less; fall or stabilisation of the younger and intermediate in Europe and stabilisation in the older ones;**
- **Internet : Portugal, spectacular raise of the frequent use for the younger ones; for the intermediate it also doubled; in Europe very strong raise but the values of departure were already high.**
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## Cluster Analysis by country, 2002



## Cluster Analysis by country, 2008



## 2002

Cluster 1	Older, less educated, watch more television read less newspapers and do not access internet
Cluster 2	Intermediate age group, secondary education, read more newspapers than the older ones.
Cluster 3	Younger, more educated, read newspapers use more the internet

## 2008

Cluster 1	Older,, less educated, watch more television read less newspapers and do not access internet
Cluster 2	Younger, watch less television, read less newspapers, the ones that use more the internet.
Cluster 3	Intermediate age,more educated read more nespapers, use the internet.



# Final remarks

- The sensitivity of ESS indicators to social and political change;
- Consequences of the changes in the exposure to media (higher internet use and other social networks) for some other tools like the event data.