



POLITICAL PARTY PLURALISM IN PUBLIC SERVICE BROADCASTER Evaluation model

PORTUGAL

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The evaluation scope: only part of information broadcasted by the public broadcaster. Other social, economic and cultural key players and events take up public service space and time as decided freely by the operator.

The principle of fair hearing of all political parties is frequently met (in contiguous news in the alignment) by extra-party key players, such as trade unions, local authorities, career groups, etc., which are also identified in this evaluation model but not covered by reference levels.

This wider scope of pluralism and diversity is dealt with in ERC's Annual Regulation Report.

METHODOLOGY Actors/Key players involved

The evaluation model of political party pluralism covers news reports in which the key players are figures and institutions of the governmental and political party field:

- 1) Government;
- 2) Parties with seat in parliament;
- 3) Parties not represented in Parliament (but who ran to the last legislative elections or are registered at the National Elections Commission (NEC).

Political institutions included in the assessment of political party pluralism

President of the Republic (PR)

National Government (G)

Political Parties represented in the Parliament (Elected)

Socialist Party (PS)

Social Democratic Party (PPD/PSD)

Communist Party (PCP/CDU)

Social Democratic Centre/Popular Party (CDS/PP)

Left Bloc (BE)

Green Party (PEV) -

MPs who have departed from the positions of the party to which they belong

Political organizations not represented in Parliament (FPNP):

Portuguese Workers Communist Party (PCTP/MRPP)

New Democracy Party (PND)

Humanist Party (PH)

National Renewal Party (PNR)

Socialist Unity Workers Party (POUS)

Atlantic Democratic party (PDA)

Movement for the Patient (MD)

Earth Party Movement (MPT)

Socialist Revolutionary Party (PSR)

People's Monarchic Party (PPM)

Policy XXI (PXXI)

Independent Politicians

Scope of evaluation: channels and programme covered

- a) Daily information broadcasts (news bulletins)
- b) Non-daily information programmes debate, interview and comment.

Entertainment programmes, even if they involve the presence of Government or political party key players, are thus outside the scope of this assessment.

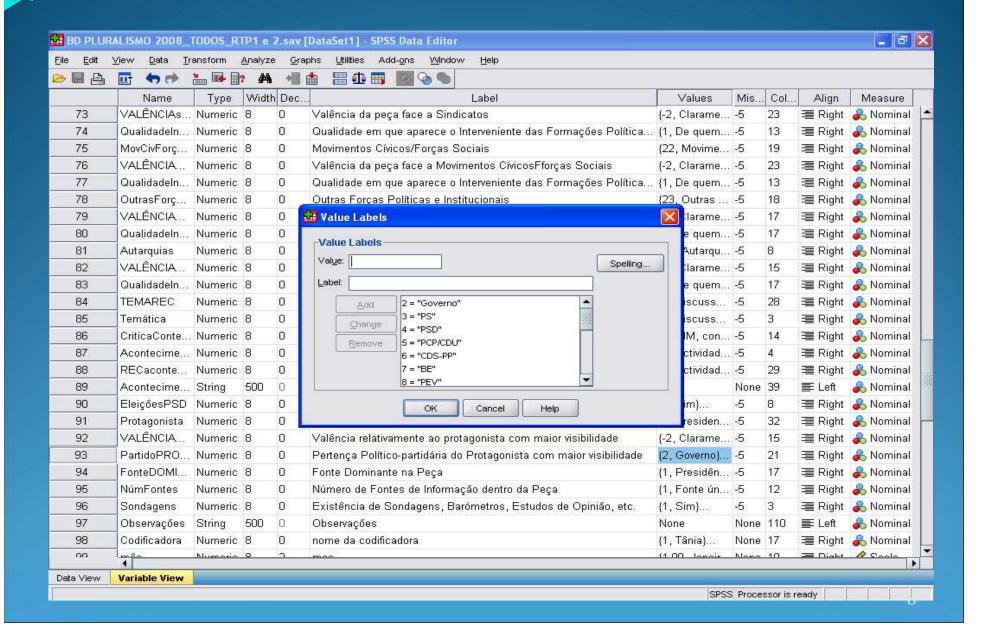
Daily information broadcasts

Identification of explicit references in the contents of the news report to at least one key player or institution referred above.

News reports that do not refer to any of the mentioned key players/institutions are outside the scope of the evaluation.

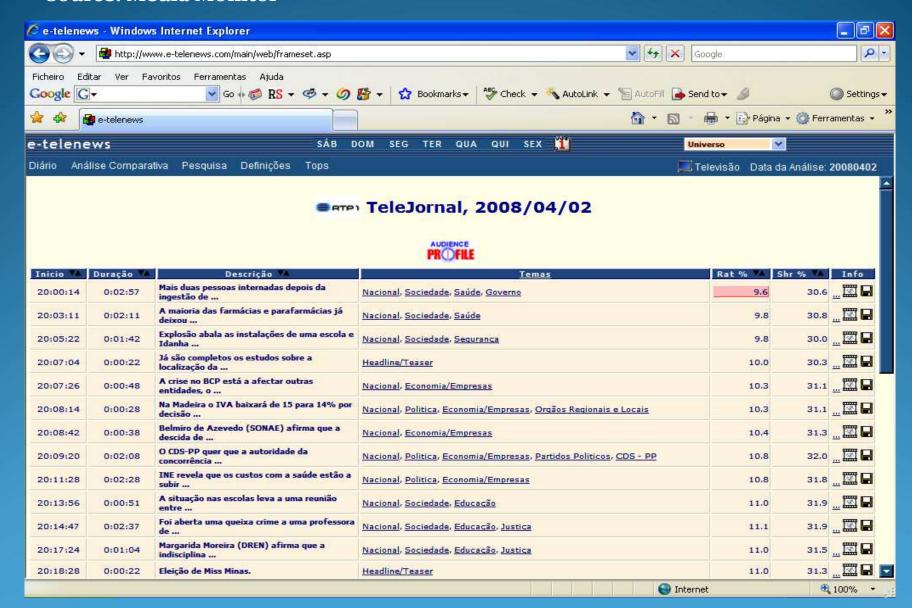
The technique used is content analysis.

Data Base - SPSS



News report

Source: Media Monitor



Reference levels

Political party pluralism evaluation model: a quantitative and qualitative weighting

The assessment of the *presence* of these actors/key players is carried out according to percentages – *reference values* – calculated on the basis of the representativeness of each political party in the parliamentary framework resulting from the last legislative elections

A salomonic approach

50% to the Government and the party or parties that are supporting the Government

AND

50% to the opposition parties

Reference levels adopted by ERC for the Government and majority Party, taken together, and for the parties with and without parliament representation

Key player/Institution	Adopted reference levels*
Government + Socialist Party	50%
Parliamentary Opposition* (PSD+PCP/PEV+CDS/PP+BE)	48%
Extra-Parliamentary Opposition *	2%

^{*}Parties that ran to the last legislative elections and are registered at the NEC.

The presence of the President of the Republic in information provided by the public operator is registered and analysed, however percentages are not conferred.

Reference-levels adopted by ERC broken down by political party

Government and parties with and without parliamentary representation*	Reference levels adopted by ERC
Government + PS	50%
PSD	27.67%
PCP + PEV	7.25%
CDS/PP	6.96%
BE	6.11%
PCTP/MRPP	0.79%
PND	0.66%
PH	0.28%
PNR	0.15%
POUS	0.09%
PDA	0.03%
MPT	0.00%
PPM	0.00%

Simple model and weighted model

There are **two models** used in the assessment of political party pluralism: simple and weighted

The **simple model** isolates the **presence variable**, counting the number of times the Government or political parties are **present** in news reports (whether in direct or indirect speech). It is an essentially **quantitative** model.

The weighted model weights the presence variable together with other two variables: valence/tone and average audience (rat%). This inclusion turns the model variable-sensitive. This is thus a weighted model comprising three variables: presence, average audience and valence/tone. It is an essentially qualitative model.

Simple model and weighted model

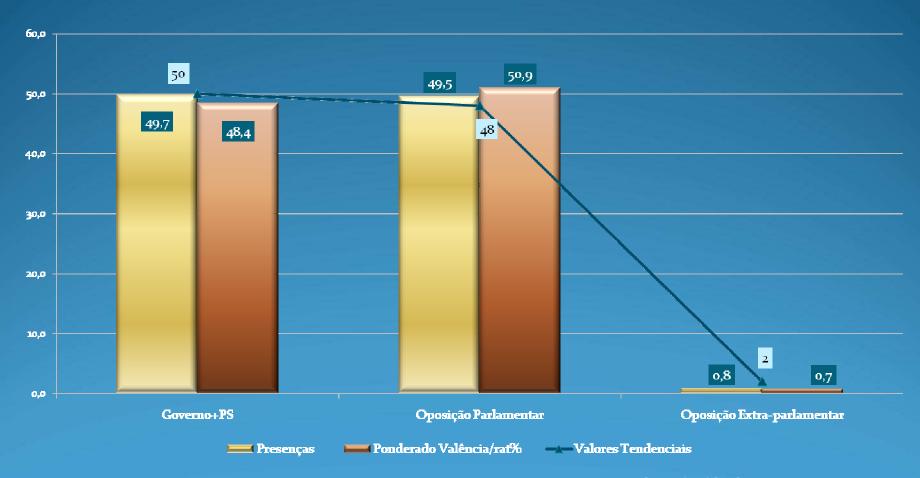
The weighted model introduces a weighing element in cases where, for example, the presence of a key player in a large number of news reports is associated mostly to a negative/unfavourable valence/tone, or a less frequent presence is shown mostly in a positive/favourable valence/tone.

Placing data in context

To put in context data resulting from the application of the simple and weighted models, the following variables were created:

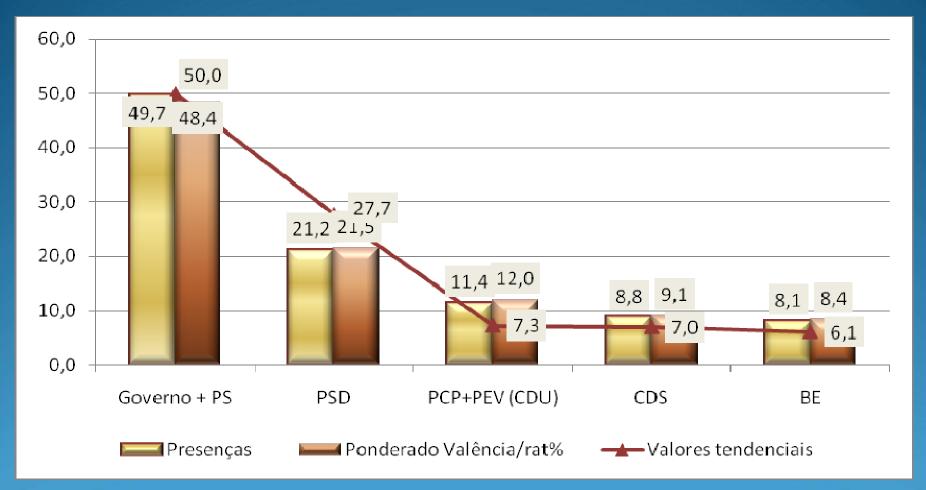
- -Subject-matters (according to pre-defined categories);
- -Main political party **sources** (according to pre-defined categories);
- -Style of speech: descriptive; explanatory /interpretative;
- -Type of event: identifies whether events concerned in news reports covered by the assessment are planned or not by starring institutions.

Simple model and weighted model Gov+majority Party Versus Oposition Parties (togheter)



Simple model and weighted model

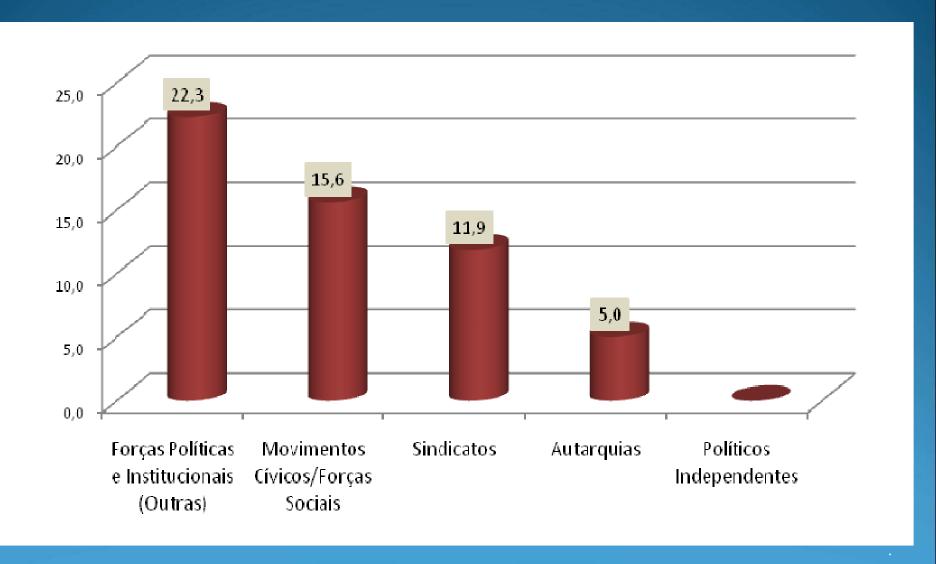
Gov+majority Party Versus Oposition Parties (taken separatly)



Other actors/key players which may be also present in the news report are also identified, such as trade unions, civil movements and social players, associations, career groups, etc., according to pre-defined categories

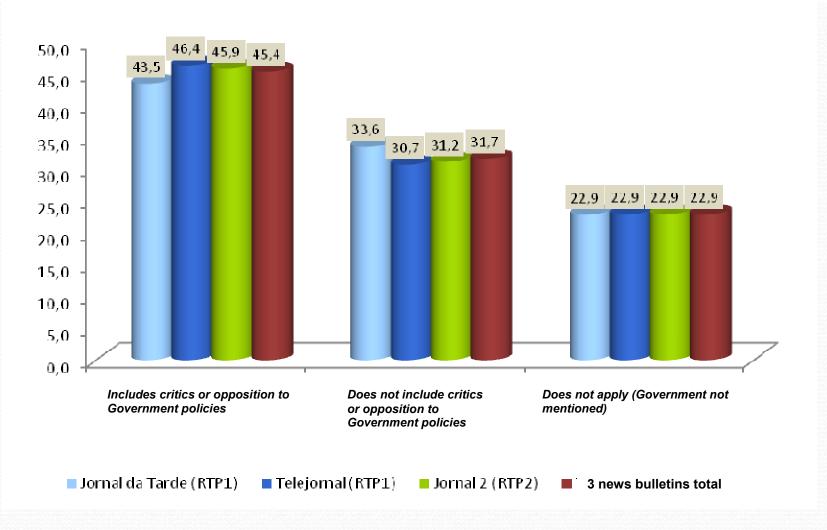
Data gathered for this variable enable the identification of the *presence* of co-key players outside the scope of the Government and political party field, in news reports starred by the latter. This shows whether there are other key players' positions and voices (contrary or supporting) in news reports starred by political party and Government actors.

Other actors external to the political party field present in news reports starred by Government and political party



Government-Opposition: news reports including opposition to Government policies

Critics or objections to Government policies, per news bulletin



NON-DAILY INFORMATION

Political party pluralism covers also non-daily programmes of genres such as

debate, interview and comment,

identified according to the schedule of the different television public service channels, in which the *presence of actors/key players* of the Government and political parties is verified

Indicators for non-daily information:

- Government and political party actors/key players or their representatives. The encoding procedure identifies the presence of all actors/key players of the Government and political parties in selected programmes broadcasted.
- Activity/Role: role played by the actor/key player in the programme.
- Subject-matter: indicator applied to programmes with a main focus.
- **Duration of the programme**: Indication the broadcast/rebroadcast period of time in hours, minutes and seconds (h:m:s).
- **Rebroadcast**: programme of a given channel repeated in its own programming schedule or relayed from another channel.
- Audience: audience levels are analysed on the basis of Media Monitor/Marktest data according to two variables: rating – average audience per second and rating in thousands.

Political comment

In its September 2008 Report on Pluralism, ERC verified that the public broadcaster didn't gave an adequate representation to all parties in the political commentary field;

Only two ideological trends were present in the political commentary in the first semester 2008: socialist and social-democrat. Absent were, for instance, the communists and commentaries from the right.

However, political commentary, as we define it in the evaluation model, doesn't represent the parties.



End of Presentation

Thank you for your attention!