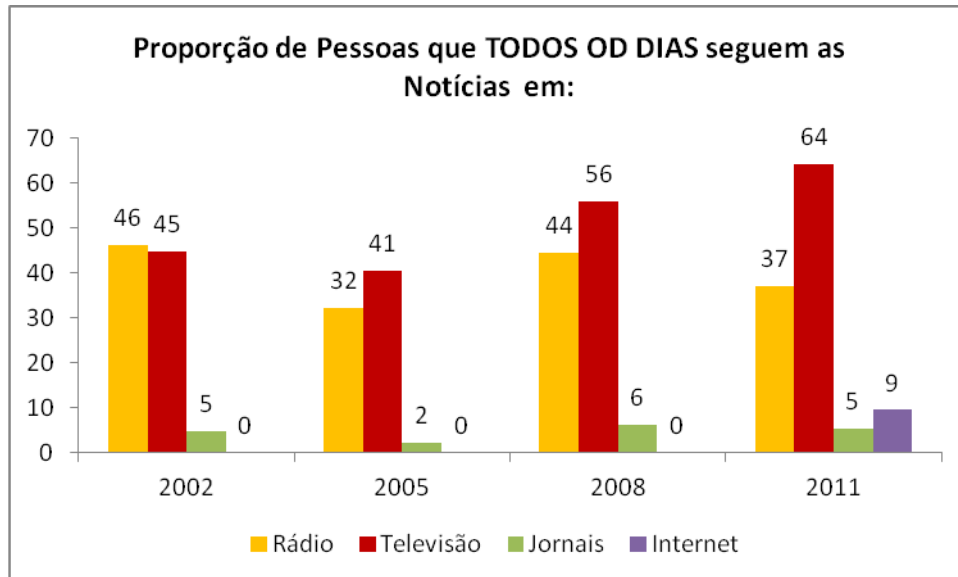


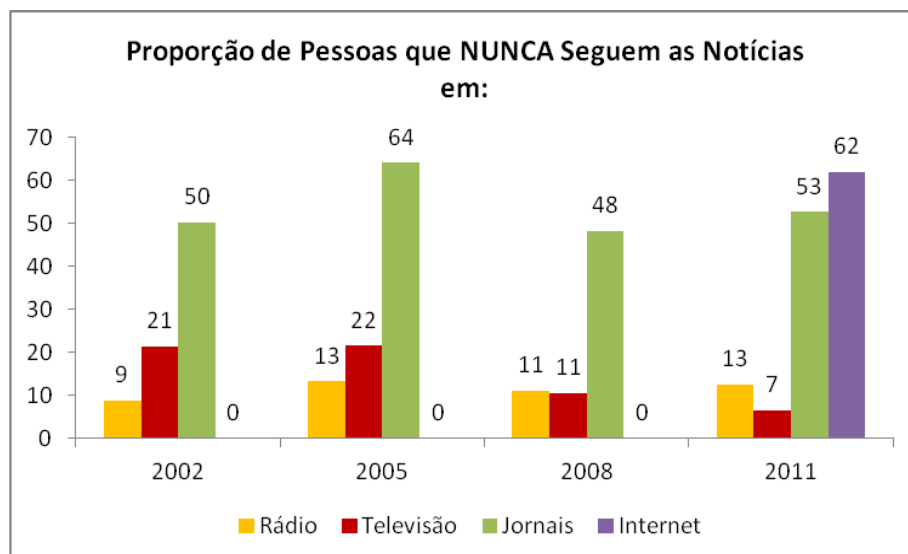
Afrobarometerⁱ Presents Media and Cognitive Awareness

The Afrobarometer results show that television remains the main news source for Cape Verdeans, followed by radio. These two media types represent, respectively, 64% and 37% of the Cape Verdeans who follow the news on a daily basis. Much further behind are the newspapers (5% read them every day); even the Internet exceeds these.



Since 2002, television has become increasingly hegemonic, being the only media source that has seen sustained growth. In contrast, radio has seen some sensitive variances and newspapers continue to have very low proportions, due to the question of their sustainability and the alternatives available on the Internet.

In contrast, the proportion of Cape Verdeans who never follow the news on television has tended to decrease, and today this is clearly a residual number. However, for different reasons, the proportion of people who never follow the news in newspapers (53%) or on the Internet (62%) is notable.



This data clearly indicates the predominance of the audiovisual sources which are dominated, in large part, by public agencies. The newspapers, without exception, are private. Probably, this in part explains the perception among Cape Verdeans regarding the freedom of the press. Confirming the international indices that point to Cape Verde as one of the continental champions of freedom of the press, 83% Cape Verdeans agree that we should not close the newspapers and that they should feel free to publish stories that interest them without any fear. In 2002, this proportion was 60%, which is considerably lower than the value in 2011. However, 9% still think the government should close newspapers that publish false stories or misinformation.

Declaration 1: News entities should feel free to publish any stories that they deem appropriate without fear of having their doors closed. Declaration 2: The government should close the newspapers that publish false stories or misinformation.	2002	2005	2008	2011
I strongly agree with 1	-	29	44	49
I agree with 1	-	31	15	34
I agree with 2	-	9	8	7
I strongly agree with 1	-	12	19	2
I do not agree with 1 or 2	-	8	6	4
I do not know	-	11	8	3
Total	-	100	100	100

Further, a large majority of Cape Verdeans agree (83%) that newspapers should investigate and write about corruption, while only 11% believe that negative stories only harm the nation.

Declaration 1: Newspapers should investigate and write constantly about corruption and mistakes committed by the government. Declaration 2: Too many newsstories about negative events, such as corruption, will only hurt the nation.	2002	2005	2008	2011
I strongly agree with 1	-	-	27	51
I agree with 1	-	-	43	32
I agree with 2	-	-	17	8
I strongly agree with 1	-	-	3	3
I do not agree with 1 or 2	-	-	2	2
I do not know	-	-	8	4
Total	-	-	100	100

Moreover, an important segment of the population (27%) believes that the press has been effective in showing the mistakes of the government and corruption in the country. However, a slightly higher proportion (29%) believes that the press has been ineffective in showing these mistakes and corruption. The neutral positions amounted to 34% of the population.

In this country, how effective is the media in revealing the errors of the government and corruption?	2002	2005	2008	2011
Ineffective	-	-	-	19
Not very effective	-	-	-	10
More or less effective	-	-	-	34
Very effective	-	-	-	27
I do not know	-	-	-	11
Total	-	-	-	100

It seems that Cape Verdeans think that the press does not tend to abuse its freedom. This is the opinion of 62% of the population, compared to the 20% who think the opposite, that is, who consider that the press often or always tends to abuse its freedom.

How many times does the media abuse its freedom in this country?	2002	2005	2008	2011
Never	-	-	-	26
Rarely	-	-	-	36
Frequently	-	-	-	15
Always	-	-	-	5
I do not know	-	-	-	18
Total	-	-	-	100

ⁱ Afrobarometer is a research network on democracy and governance in Africa. Carried out in CV since 2002 by Afrosondagem, it collects information for over 45 African countries based on a standard questionnaire.