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**ANTHROPOGENIC CLIMATE CHANGE COVERAGE IN TWO CANADIAN
NEWSPAPERS, THE *TORONTO STAR* AND THE *GLOBE AND MAIL*, FROM 1988-2007**

by

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B.Sc., York University, 2006

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presented to Ryerson University

in partial fulfillment of

the requirements for the degree of

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in the Program of

Environmental Applied Science and Management

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Declaration

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Abstract

Anthropogenic Climate Change Coverage in Two Canadian Newspapers, the *Toronto Star* and the *Globe and Mail*, from 1988-2007

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Media portrayal of current events can influence public perception and the actions that policy and decision makers take with regard to these events. This study applied a content analysis to explore variations in the way Canadian news media depicted anthropogenic climate change by employing an approach previously used by Liu, Vedlitz and Alston (2008). This research applied their existing methodology to both the regional and national levels of media in a Canadian setting. Climate change articles from two newspapers published between 1988 and 2007, the *Toronto Star*, a regional newspaper, and the *Globe and Mail*, a national newspaper, were obtained. They were examined for aspects of climate change, including salience, image, scope, country representation, participants, and the origins of scientific information that was presented in the articles. Differences in the way climate change is portrayed between the newspapers at regional and national levels are also examined.

Overall, climate change is portrayed similarly in the two newspapers as a large-scale (national and global) problem, despite the differences in audience scope. The *Toronto Star* exhibits a more national perspective with respect to climate change although it is a regional newspaper. Attention paid by the media to climate change increases from 1988-2007. Climate change is predominantly depicted in both newspapers as a destructive issue. There are linkages to other public issues, including those in international co-operation, science research and development, and energy and transportation. The analysis reveals that a number of non-government and government actors are concerned with climate change and a wider array of interest groups is becoming involved. Finally, the majority of the solution strategies presented in the articles focus on mitigation techniques, as opposed to adaptation strategies.

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1 Introduction

Rising global temperatures caused by anthropogenic sources, more commonly referred to as global warming or climate change, is an alarming trend and a growing concern across much of the general population (IPCC, 2007b; Bedsworth, 2009; Hofmann, Butler & Tans, 2009). There are many negative implications for physical and biological systems worldwide associated with global warming. Some examples are: the increased severity of extreme weather events, the loss of Arctic and Antarctic snow and ice cover (which affects the tundra ecosystem), increased occurrences of coral bleaching and mortality due to increases in sea surface temperatures, and greater damage to coastal regions due to flooding and storms (IPCC, 2007b).

Anthropogenic climate change is a problem with the potential to affect the world both regionally and internationally. Although the affects of climate change can differ from one location to the next (see Section 2.2), it acts simultaneously as a local and global issue. Accumulating regional emissions are a major contributing factor for climate change. Therefore, all levels of governments and communities should be involved in producing solution strategies. Further, the dissemination of information across regions experiencing similar issues can speed the development of problem solving. Local governments are likely to be concerned with finding climate change solutions for their particular region. Larger governments, for example, state/provincial and national governments, are also concerned with the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change respective to their larger jurisdictions. However, efforts and funding need to be directed towards solutions that integrate both levels of government, so that more specific local and regional solutions can be attained, while keeping in mind the larger picture of what their impact will be internationally.

Media can play a crucial role in the way the public views this issue and how policies are set. To date, the majority of studies with regard to anthropogenic climate change and the news media have focused on large-scale national news media and policies; such studies will be described in further detail in Section 2 of this thesis. As well, much of the existing literature on anthropogenic climate change and the news media is largely centered on American, United Kingdom, New Zealand and Australian studies, thus there is a need to view how other countries portray this issue.

The aim of this study, therefore, is to identify how the problem of anthropogenic climate change is presented in regional and national newspapers in Canada. Research will compare and contrast variations in those perspectives using content analysis. Through examination of how this issue's problems and solutions are covered, insight is given into public views and policy agendas at both of these levels.

The objectives of this thesis are as follows:

1. Determine the salience of climate change by examining the total number of articles and the total text count for each year.
2. Determine the quantity of Canadian, American and other international content that were in the articles.
3. Study various attributes regarding climate change as they are presented in the articles: issue image, issue scope, linkage to other issues.
4. Outline the types of climate change treatment solutions that are presented in the articles and the parties that have an invested stake in climate change.
5. Assess the level of information from scientific sources that is presented in the articles and determine what types of institutions the information comes from.

6. Compare and contrast how climate change is depicted at both the national and regional levels.
7. Discuss how the portrayal of anthropogenic climate change in the Canadian news media may affect the public and policy makers.

1.1 Overview of Thesis

This thesis will first examine the existing literature regarding climate change and the news media, before discussing the methodology, presenting the findings of the research, analyzing the results, and finally, drawing conclusions from the research.

The literature review explores climate change issues, the role of the news media coverage in reporting and portraying various social issues, and how anthropogenic climate change has been covered by the media to date. The methodology delineates the rationale for the research, provides a brief review of the basis of content analysis, outlines the research methodology, details the procedure for data analysis, looks at the problems and limitations associated with the research, and presents a brief description of how the data was analyzed. The results of the study are then presented and discussion follows with an analysis of the findings. Finally, conclusions are drawn from the results and implications of the results and recommendations for future studies are offered.

2 Literature Review

Global warming due to man-made sources is a well documented event (IPCC, 2007b; Hofmann, Butler & Tans, 2009; Kannan & James, 2009; Seinfeld, 2008). In order to understand how this issue is portrayed by the news media, it is first important to understand the issue of climate change itself. Thus, an examination of anthropogenic climate change and its impacts is necessary.

2.1 A Brief History of Climate Change

Climate change is defined by the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) (2007b, p.30) as

a change in the state of a climate that can be identified (e.g., using statistical tests) by changes in the mean and/or the variability of its properties, and that persists for an extended period, typically decades or longer. It refers to any change in climate over time, whether due to natural variability or as a result of human activity.

Anthropogenic climate change and its effects have been documented and discussed as early as the 1970s, with the realization that man-made emissions of pollutants could cause changes in the earth's climate system (Landsberg, 1970; Hoffert, 1974; Wang, Yung & Lacis, 1976; Rotty, 1979). Anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) have increased since the pre-industrial era (late 18th and early 19th centuries). The concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere has increased from 280 ppm to 379 ppm in 2005. The concentrations of other GHGs (e.g., methane [CH₄], nitrous oxide [N₂O], halocarbons) have also increased from pre-industrial levels (IPCC, 2007b). GHGs are emitted directly to the atmosphere in many industrial processes and many GHGs also originate from electricity generation from fossil fuel sources, such as coal, oil and natural gas. They are known to have the effect of trapping energy in the

atmosphere and it is believed to contribute to rising temperatures around the globe (Wang, Yung & Lacis, 1976).

As concentrations of GHGs continue to rise, more heat is trapped within the earth's atmosphere, causing its temperature to warm. According to the IPCC (2007b), the years from 1995-2006 had eleven of the twelve warmest years since temperature data has been recorded, and during the past fifty years, the occurrence and severity of some extreme weather events have increased in frequency. Currently, the global atmospheric concentration of carbon dioxide is 384 ppm and continues to rise (Tans, 2009), which could lead to further warming in the future. The following section discusses some of the consequences that have resulted and may result from the warming of the earth's climate system.

Although mounting evidence suggests that humans are indeed contributing to anthropogenic climate change and that the consequences could be severe, there is an ongoing debate and uncertainty with many aspects of this issue. According to Heal and Kriström (2002) there are three main areas of uncertainty with regard to climate change: in its impacts, in the scientific evidence and research, and in the present and future policies that will deal with this issue. The effects of anthropogenic climate change cannot be precisely predicted, and thus there is uncertainty in the rate at which its effects will be felt, and there is also the question as to whether or not the observed trends are simply a part of the natural fluctuations that are known to occur in the earth's climate (Reddy & Assenza, 2009). Debate over what actions, if any, should be taken in regard to climate change and who is responsible for those actions has been ongoing for several years (Kellogg, 1987). There have been objections to the idea of climate change raised by various industry groups, conservative political groups and politicians, and some scientists (Brown, 1996; Gelbspan, 1997; McCright and Dunlap, 2003) in what is sometimes

described as a backlash to this issue (Lahsen, 2008). Such groups also oppose the reliability of existing scientific evidence and operations of bodies like the IPCC (Lahsen, 1999; Edwards and Schneider, 2001). Some objectors have argued that climate change will in fact be beneficial to the planet, rather than detrimental and international climate policy is wasteful and harmful to economies (Robinson and Robinson, 1997).

Despite the lack of specificity of the ultimate outcome of anthropogenic climate change and those groups that argue against climate change, the mounting body of scientific evidence is undeniable. The IPCC (2007a) findings suggest that anthropogenic climate change is likely (>66% probability of occurrence) to have increased the average global temperature, average global sea level, and the strength and incidence of extreme weather events. There is also generally a consensus among scientists about the origins and impacts of climate change that agree with the findings of the IPCC and many support government policies and initiatives that aim to diminish this problem (Rosenberg et al., 2009). The scientific evidence of the impacts of climate change is discussed in the following section. Action to reduce the impacts of this problem in the form of mitigation and adaptation strategies to counter and take advantage of its possible benefits should be considered and implemented.

2.2 Impacts of Anthropogenic Climate Change

There are numerous effects of anthropogenic climate change, and many may be either positive or negative. The warming trend and increased levels of carbon dioxide may have positive effects, in particular for agriculture. Higher levels of carbon dioxide may act to increase the rate of photosynthesis in certain plants (Wittwer, 1980), for example, wheat, barley, rice and potatoes. Elevated temperatures could increase the growing seasons in higher latitudes and possibly lead to increased crop yields (Parry, 1990). There are, however, some negative

repercussions for agriculture that are associated with climate change. In some areas, it is predicted that crop production may be further compromised in the future by global warming, particularly in areas that are already arid and have poor crop production (Wang et al., 2009; Evans, 2009).

There are many other negative effects that are associated with anthropogenic climate change. Elevated sea surface temperatures may lead to declining fish populations for some species that are more thermally-sensitive, particularly in coral reef habitats (Nilsson et al., 2009; Munday et al., 2008), and the coral reefs themselves have undergone and are further expected to undergo bleaching and degradation with increased warming (Crabbe, 2008; Hoegh-Guldberg et al., 2007). Increases in global annual temperatures are also associated with the spread of disease vectors and rises in heat-related deaths and allergies (Husain & Chaudhary, 2008; Shea et al., 2008). The Arctic is a particular area of concern when it comes to global warming because as the snow cover melts, which reflects much of the incoming solar energy, more of the terrestrial cover is exposed, which absorbs energy rather than reflecting it, causing accelerated warming (Etkin, 1990).

In Canada, Toronto and its surrounding area are of particular concern with regards to climate change impacts because of the potential effects that climate change is purported to have in this area. Toronto lies on the northern shore of Lake Ontario and is part of the Great Lakes Region. The Great Lakes are an important shipping pathway, as they are connected to the Atlantic Ocean via the St. Lawrence River. Climate is known to be one of the key aspects that contributes to fluctuating levels in these lakes (Changnon, 2004), and increased air temperatures have been related to lower water levels (Assel et al., 2004). Future projections have indicated that higher temperatures, as associated with global warming, will lead to an overall decrease in

the water levels of all the Great Lakes (Mortsch et al., 2000; IPCC, 2001; Lofgren et al., 2002; Kling et al., 2003), which could have detrimental implications for water management, hydroelectricity generation, transportation of goods, tourism and recreation and ecosystem sustainability (Chiotti & Lavender, 2008). Other potential climate change impacts for the Toronto region include higher risks of floods due to increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events (Hengeveld & Whitewood, 2005) and an estimated increase in premature smog-related deaths by 15-25% by 2050 (Cheng et al., 2005) from increased smog resulting from elevated air temperatures (Pelligrini et al., 2007). Some action has already been taken on a regional level to implement adaptation measures. For example, the Toronto Region Conservation Authority has implemented berms that increase the flood capacity in the Lower Don Valley by 15-20% and allowances have been incorporated so that they could be raised an additional 1-2 m in the future (Toronto Region Conservation Authority, 2006). However, Chiotti and Lavender (2008) have indicated that education and increased awareness of local and regional impacts is one of the keys in reducing the vulnerability of these areas to the effects of climate change through adaptation measures.

2.3 Strategies for Mitigation and Adaptation of Climate Change

Mitigation strategies are actions that reduce the amount of GHGs emitted to the atmosphere, which would slow the development and extent of anthropogenic climate change (IPCC, 2007b). Some mitigation strategies (current and future) for various industrial sectors are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Current and Future Mitigation Technologies for Seven Industrial Sectors. Source: IPCC, 2007d, p. 10

Sector	Key mitigation technologies and practices currently commercially available	Key mitigation technologies and practices projected to be commercialized before 2030
Energy supply [4.3, 4.4]	Improved supply and distribution efficiency; fuel switching from coal to gas; nuclear power; renewable heat and power (hydropower, solar, wind, geothermal and bioenergy); combined heat and power; early applications of Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS, e.g. storage of removed CO ₂ from natural gas).	CCS for gas, biomass and coal-fired electricity generating facilities; advanced nuclear power; advanced renewable energy, including tidal and waves energy, concentrating solar, and solar PV.
Transport [5.4]	More fuel efficient vehicles; hybrid vehicles; cleaner diesel vehicles; biofuels; modal shifts from road transport to rail and public transport systems; non-motorised transport (cycling, walking); land-use and transport planning.	Second generation biofuels; higher efficiency aircraft; advanced electric and hybrid vehicles with more powerful and reliable batteries.
Buildings [6.5]	Efficient lighting and daylighting; more efficient electrical appliances and heating and cooling devices; improved cook stoves, improved insulation; passive and active solar design for heating and cooling; alternative refrigeration fluids, recovery and recycle of fluorinated gases.	Integrated design of commercial buildings including technologies, such as intelligent meters that provide feedback and control; solar PV integrated in buildings.
Industry [7.5]	More efficient end-use electrical equipment; heat and power recovery; material recycling and substitution; control of non-CO ₂ gas emissions; and a wide array of process-specific technologies.	Advanced energy efficiency; CCS for cement, ammonia, and iron manufacture; inert electrodes for aluminium manufacture.
Agriculture [8.4]	Improved crop and grazing land management to increase soil carbon storage; restoration of cultivated peaty soils and degraded lands; improved rice cultivation techniques and livestock and manure management to reduce CH ₄ emissions; improved nitrogen fertilizer application techniques to reduce N ₂ O emissions; dedicated energy crops to replace fossil fuel use; Improved energy efficiency.	Improvements of crops yields.
Forestry/forests [9.4]	Afforestation; reforestation; forest management; reduced deforestation; harvested wood product management; use of forestry products for bioenergy to replace fossil fuel use.	Tree species improvement to increase biomass productivity and carbon sequestration. Improved remote sensing technologies for analysis of vegetation/ soil carbon sequestration potential and mapping land use change.
Waste management [10.4]	Landfill methane recovery; waste incineration with energy recovery; composting of organic waste; controlled waste water treatment; recycling and waste minimization.	Biocovers and biofilters to optimize CH ₄ oxidation.

In addition to the actions that could be taken on the part of industry and individuals, there are a number of policy and market measures that have been and could be employed as mitigation strategies. Instruments, such as taxes on fossil fuels and carbon emissions trading, have the potential to be influential in the reduction of GHG emission (Schlesinger, 2006). Another one of these instruments, emissions trading, is sometimes referred to as a cap-and-trade system. In carbon emissions trading, emitters are given a certain level to which they can pollute. If they emit less than this limit, they can sell credits to other companies that cannot meet their targets (Australian Academy of Science, 2005). Subsidies for cleaner technologies and energy conservation are also proposed as viable mitigation measures (Hoffert et al., 2002).

Adaptation, on the other hand, is formally defined by the IPCC (2007a, p.6) as the “adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities”. The possibilities for adaptations are wide-ranging, from new technologies (e.g., new irrigation techniques to deal with drought), to different behavioral choices (e.g., opting for new vacation destinations), to changing management strategies (e.g., using new agricultural practices), to policy changes (e.g., planning regulations) (IPCC, 2007c). Although adaptation is necessary to counteract some of the effects of climate change due to GHGs that have already been emitted, there is only a limited amount being implemented (IPCC, 2007c) and most of the emphasis appears to be on mitigation strategies. It has been argued that mitigation and adaptation should be implemented simultaneously and are co-dependent, and adaptation should be considered in climate mitigation models to fully understand the outcomes of both types of strategies. Policies that fail to do so may not be fully effective (Kane & Shogren, 2000).

There are many laws and agreements in place worldwide that aim to reduce the amount of GHGs that are produced. An example of an international agreement, perhaps being the most famous, is the Kyoto Protocol, which is part of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement that has been ratified by 184 countries, including Canada. It is a document in which participating countries, in particular industrialized countries, commit to lower GHG emissions by set targets by 2012, which is the end of the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol (UNFCCC, no date b). Targets for developing countries are to reduce their emissions by an average of five percent of 1990 levels. Countries are expected to undertake national practices in order to reduce their GHG emission levels and emissions must be monitored carefully and recorded (UNFCCC, no date b).

However, the Kyoto protocol also offers three measures that can also aid countries in meeting their targets: emissions trading, the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and the Joint Implementation (JI) Mechanism. The CDM is a tool used by countries that have been identified to require GHG emission reductions (known as Annex B Parties under the Kyoto Protocol), in which public and private organizations may invest in projects in developing countries that aim to reduce GHG emissions and promote sustainable development and technologies in those countries (Beauregard-Tellier, 2006). These groups receive emission reduction credits for their investments, which may be applied to domestic GHG emission targets or sold to other parties. JI is similar to the clean development mechanism, except instead of investing in emissions reductions projects, two or more Annex B Parties work together to implement such ventures in one of the Annex B home countries, thus promoting foreign investments and technology transfer in that country (UNFCCC, no date a). In Canada, many GHGs, including CO₂, CH₄, N₂O and many hydrofluorocarbons, are regulated under the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act* (Environment Canada, 2009c), and in 2007, the *Kyoto Protocol Implementation Act* was enacted, which holds the federal government accountable for implementing the Kyoto Protocol (Environment Canada, 2007). Part of this act requires the government to develop a report, called a Climate Change Plan, each year that delineates the measures it will take to ensure that the Kyoto GHG reduction targets are met (Environment Canada, 2007).

Many organizations encourage action on the part of individuals to counteract climate change. Examples of such groups include the David Suzuki Foundation (Canada), and Action for Climate Change (Australia). They encourage individuals to take actions, such as reduce garbage production, walk or use public transit instead of vehicles and reduce energy

consumption in the home to reduce the amount of GHGs emitted by individuals (Action for Climate Change, 2007; David Suzuki Foundation, 2009).

It is thus comprehensible that both government and individuals should be responsible for solving the problem of climate change. There is a need for outlets that will relay information about the effects of climate change and solutions to policy makers and the public. The news media are an important means of communicating such information.

2.4 The News Media

It is often the harmful effects of anthropogenic climate change and how governments or other interest groups attempt to mitigate or adapt to them that are shown in media coverage of this issue (Wilkins, 1993; Liu, Vedlitz & Alston, 2008). Anthropogenic climate change and many other societal issues have been portrayed in news media. It is first important to understand how they affect society in public opinions and policy agendas in general, which will be discussed first, followed by an examination of the current state of research with regards to the news media and climate change specifically.

2.4.1 The News Media and Public Issues

The news media are often a major source of information for the general public on many societal issues, since often many people are not personally involved in many events or issues, for example, government elections or foreign policy. A great deal of research has been completed in an effort to determine how the media affect policy agendas and public opinions.

In agenda setting research, the studies typically involve both a content analysis of a given issue in various media forms and a survey, interviews or public opinion polls and data from both are compared and correlated to help in determining the media's influence in these issues. As Liu,

Vedlitz and Alston (2008) point out, the media usually have one of two functions in influencing public and policy agenda setting.

2.4.1.1 Role of the News Media in Saliency

The first role is the power of the media to change the relative saliency, or how prominent a given issue is over time. Saliency is defined by Chyi and McCombs (2004, p.22) as “the relative importance of an object - a public issue, a public figure, or any other topic - in the media or among the public.” One of the first studies of this type that demonstrated this power was conducted by McCombs and Shaw (1972). The benchmark study focused on the community of Chapel Hill, North Carolina. The issue that was examined was the presidential election campaign that was occurring in 1968. A survey was conducted of 100 community members and a content analysis of relevant television news segments, newspaper and news magazine articles and prominent editorial was analyzed. Their findings suggest a strong relationship between the saliency of the various issues in the campaign, as displayed by the media and what the voters viewed as important issues in the campaign.

A number of other studies have been conducted to test the agenda-setting hypothesis.

McLeod, Becker and Byrnes (1974, p.137) define the agenda-setting hypothesis as when

an audience member exposed to a given medium agenda will adjust his or her perceptions of the important issues in the direction corresponding to the amount of attention devoted to those issues in the medium used.

McLeod, Becker and Byrnes (1974) conducted a study and interviewed 389 subjects who were potential voters located in Madison, Wisconsin. The participants were asked questions that determined which issues they perceived to be most important. These results were then compared to results from a content analysis of two local daily newspapers. The authors found that the agenda-setting hypothesis did not always hold true, especially in cases involving government

honesty issues, where respondents did not always consider them issues of importance. They also found that voters' decisions on election day were related to the perceived salience of the issue by the voters. Atwater, Salwen and Anderson (1985) tested the agenda-setting hypothesis at the sub-issue level. Content analyses were performed for three Lansing, Michigan area daily newspapers. Phone interviews were also conducted with residents from the Lansing area to determine which environmental sub-issues they deemed most important. The six sub-issues used in this study were: 1) waste disposal, 2) water quality, 3) hazardous substances, 4) land quality, 5) air quality and 6) wildlife conservation. Their results indicate only a moderate level of correlation between the sub-issue salience, or the media agenda, and the importance indicated by the respondents. Edwards, Mitchell and Welch (1995) investigated the importance of issue salience in public evaluations of presidential performance in the United States. They performed content analyses on several television news pieces and newspaper articles relating to several different issues and compiled information from 25 national opinion polls. Using time-series regression analysis, the authors conclude that issue salience is not stable over a given time frame and salience can affect the public's opinion about presidential performance. Miller and Wanta (1996) examined how the public viewed issues that were presented by two different sources, the news media and a state-of-the-union address by the American president. A telephone survey of 577 respondents in Tampa, Florida and Eugene/Springfield, Oregon was conducted, during which they were asked about their level of concern for twelve different issues. Content analyses of *ABC News* television pieces and one newspaper in each city that were published around the time of the state-of-the-union address were also performed. Regression analyses were performed on the data, the results of which indicated that the media played a stronger role in public perception of issues than the presidential message. Soroka (2003) used modeling to examine the

issue of foreign policy and its relationships with the mass media and the public in the United States and the United Kingdom. Public agenda measures were derived from public opinion polls in both countries and media agenda measures were obtained from content analyses of the *New York Times* for the United States and the *Times* (London) for the United Kingdom. These inputs were applied to Soroka's model. The results show that foreign policy salience affects the way that the public evaluates government leader performance, for example, when foreign policy salience is high, the public tends to account for it more in their opinions of the leader, which may lead to changes in foreign policy.

2.4.1.2 The Role of the News Media in Influencing Views

The second aspect that media agenda setting studies show is that the news media can influence the way that the public and policymakers view the issues, for example, either negatively or positively. In the McCombs and Shaw (1972) study that was previously discussed, some of their other findings imply some agreement amongst the news media in the values they present in their major news pieces. Cook et al. (1983) investigated the effect the news media has on how important the public and policy makers feel issues are. For the public, subjects were asked to watch an 18-minute television news piece about health care funding and fraud, and were asked questions regarding the importance of the issues presented before and after the news item aired. From the data analysis, the authors conclude that viewing the news story did indeed affect the importance with which the public viewed the issue, a finding which can be generalized for other types of media presentation and for many different issues. Policy makers were asked to simply complete a ten-minute interview; watching the news piece was not mandatory since they usually have staff who will keep them apprised of issues occurring in the media. They found that policy makers who had watched the news story on their own considered the issue more seriously

and were more likely to initiate action than their counterparts who had not watched. Wanta, Golan and Lee (2004) used a previously-conducted national survey and a content analysis of American news telecasts from four major television networks, whose content related to foreign countries, to examine how public perceptions are affected by the news media. Their results indicate two main findings. The first is that if greater coverage was provided by the media for a given country, the more the public is likely to believe that country is very important for American interests. The second is that negative coverage of a nation leads to the public gaining negative views of that nation. However, public opinions did not appear to be influenced by positive coverage. Because the news media can influence public perception, it has implications for government or policymakers' actions regarding the issue, possibly for finding solutions or alternatives.

2.4.2 The News Media and Anthropogenic Climate Change

It is clear that the media may indeed impact the way that society and policy makers acquire information, view issues, and take actions. There have been several studies conducted in relation to climate change and global warming and the news media. Despite the fact that many studies have already been completed, there still remain information gaps and areas for further research.

There are several aspects of anthropogenic climate change and the media that have been studied to date. Many studies have dealt with themes, framing and values of climate change within the news media. A frame is a thematic unit that Tankard (2001, pp.100-101) defines as “a central organizing idea for news content that supplies a context and suggests what the issue is through the use of selection, emphasis, exclusion, and elaboration”. Wilkins (1993) completed a content analysis of American news articles related to the greenhouse effect from the *New York*

Times, the *Washington Post*, the *Los Angeles Times*, *Time Magazine* and the Associated Press. Wilkins's findings suggest that certain values (e.g., progress, institutionalization of knowledge and innocence) are key factors in framing climate change news. It also follows from these results that future aspects of climate change and showing global warming from the perspectives of a greater portion of society (e.g., social scientists, philosophers, citizens) are of lesser importance in the articles because of these values. Another study conducted by Trumbo (1996) involved a content analysis of ten years of climate change articles from five national US newspapers. From the analysis, it was determined that frames highlighting problems and causes were associated with scientists and those frames emphasizing judgments and solutions were linked to government officials and environmental and other special interest groups. It was also seen that the prevalence of scientists as information sources for the articles lessened as the issue of anthropogenic climate change became a more prominent issue for policymakers. Antilla (2005) studied climate change themes and frames as presented in several American regional and national newspapers. Anthropogenic climate change was often framed as a debate, a controversy or uncertain. According to the author, this finding has the potential to affect a lesser understanding of climate change by both the public and policy makers. Boykoff (2008b) investigated climate change articles from four tabloid newspapers in the United Kingdom over the period from 2000 to 2006 via a Critical Discourse Analysis, semi-structured interviews and a framing investigation. The results show that the tabloids mainly frame climate change using weather events, biological species that have wide public appeal, the actions of politicians and other policy makers and relatively few articles centered on climate justice and risk issues. The author also found that many of the headlines generally gave inclinations that climate change should be feared and it is catastrophic in nature.

There are also studies that focus on bias in the coverage of climate in mass media. A study by Boykoff and Boykoff (2004) involved a content analysis of climate change articles from 1988 to 2002 retrieved from the American “Prestige Press” (the *New York Times*, the *Washington Post*, the *Los Angeles Times* and the *Wall Street Journal*). One of the major findings was that an attempt to maintain journalistic norms in fact resulted in biased reporting of climate change information, which further led to inaccurate information being presented about the scientific consensus on global warming. Carvalho and Burgess (2005) used a critical discourse analysis of climate change-related articles from three broadsheet newspapers in the United Kingdom in their study. Their results indicate that how climate change is presented in a given newspaper is clearly connected to the political agenda of that newspaper, which may ultimately build an uncertain view of climate change by the public.

Other studies have examined whether climate change is portrayed as having scientific consensus or is a controversial matter. Weingart, Engles and Pansegrau (2000) undertook a media discourse analysis of climate change information found in scientific publications, political discourses and newspaper articles in Germany from 1975-1995. They noted that there was scientific consensus on climate change in the academic literature, which they found to be reflected in the German news media discourse, rather than it being shown as a controversial issue. Conversely, in some American-based studies, the opposite is found to be true. A study by Zehr (2000) of global warming-related articles from large circulation newspapers in the United States (the *New York Times*, the *Wall Street Journal*, the *Chicago Tribune* and the *Los Angeles Times*) over the period of 1986-1995 found scientific uncertainty to be a prominent theme, made possible by representing climate change as a controversial issue. Similarly, Boykoff (2007) described an analysis of newspaper articles and television news stories and semi-structured

interviews with climate scientists and environmental journalists. Analysis of these items indicated that the media have presented climate change to the public as an issue of controversy, despite growing consensus by scientists that climate change is indeed occurring. The issues of salience and attention cycles with respect to climate change have also been investigated. McComas and Shanahan (1999) conducted a content analysis of climate change news stories from the *New York Times* and the *Washington Post* that appeared from 1980 to 1995. Their examination of climate change salience showed a cyclical pattern where climate change would gain popularity in some years, and then decline in others. They also found that when climate change salience increased, it was portrayed more as a dangerous issue and its consequences were emphasized more. Alternately, when global warming received less media attention, uncertainty among scientists was a more predominant theme. Liu, Vedlitz and Alston (2008) also examined the issue of salience in their study of newspaper articles from the *Houston Chronicle*. They, too, found that salience of climate change in the regional newspaper followed a similar cyclical pattern, although they did not investigate the predominant themes at each point in the cycle. Their work also aimed to determine how climate change is portrayed at the regional level and found that it is often shown on an international or national scale and it is often connected to other societal issues, e.g., energy, agriculture, etc., as opposed to being simply an environmental issue. Regional is defined by Liu, Vedlitz and Alston (2008, p.397) as “a limited geographical area, one small enough to experience climate change effects in fairly uniform ways, but large enough to include most of the readership of the area’s largest newspaper”. Another study by Taylor and Nathan (2002) explored the role of science in climate change coverage in British tabloid and broadsheet newspapers. The study observed that both types of newspapers use science as a major factor in representing climate change. The tabloids tended to use the science to

sensationalize climate change. Such overstatements were found to occur less frequently in the traditional newspapers. The authors also note that most of the articles present the consequences of climate change with only a small focus on the cause of climate change, which, the authors state, is possibly done to avoid making the readers feel as though if they lead a consumptive lifestyle, they may be a cause of the problem. A study by Bell (1994) focused on the misreporting of anthropogenic climate change in New Zealand's daily media. The scientific sources of several articles were identified, and they were sent a clipping of the article, along with a questionnaire inquiring about the accuracy of the piece. The majority of the articles (80%) were rated to be no worse than "slightly inaccurate", meaning that most of the facts portrayed in the articles were correct. Many of the sources also indicated that climate change was portrayed worse than what their own opinion of climate change was. Boykoff and Boykoff (2007) investigated how well the news media adhered to journalistic norms in their analysis of American newspaper and television coverage of climate change from 1988 to 2004. One of their main conclusions from their analysis was that the adherence to first-order journalistic norms (personalization, dramatization and balance) can influence second-order norms (authority order and balance). They assert that this influence can lead to an information deficit, which could lead to inaction by policy makers. McManus's content analysis (2000) of seven Australian newspapers' coverage of the Fourth Conference of the Parties to the Climate Convention (COP4) in Buenos Aires that took place in November 1998 found that a disconnect, or "disanciation" (separation of cause and effect with respect to a given issue), was created by the media. The author found that in the articles, there were no links made to the daily lives of the Australian public, which caused the "disanciation". Coverage of climate change was also found to be minimal and was not enough to likely generate any public issue.

2.5 Summary and the Need for Current Research

Climate change is a pressing problem that has the potential to affect several environments across the globe. As both mitigation and adaptation strategies to combat anthropogenic climate change should be employed to correct the negative impacts of global warming (IPCC, 2007b), solutions will likely involve decision makers from all levels, local, national and international. The media are large players in conveying information about climate change science and solution strategies to policy makers and the public. Studies that have looked at climate change in the news media thus far have investigated several topics, including the increased salience, themes and framing, presentation of scientific information, and bias, as they pertain to anthropogenic climate change. Still, there remains a need for further research.

As Liu, Vedlitz and Alston (2008) maintain in their study of regional newspaper articles, little information is currently available that provides insight into how local and regional areas receive information about climate change from the media and apply it to solution strategies for these communities. Their study is one of the few that deals with climate change representation by regional media sources. By comparing the regional and national aspects of climate change, insight could be gained into how the media could improve their representation of climate change to smaller scale communities. It will also assist in determining how climate change is portrayed at the two different levels, identifying the parties responsible for the implementation of solution strategies and the sources of the scientific information that is presented in the articles. Also, much of the current literature on climate change has focused on media in the United States, the United Kingdom, New Zealand and Australia, and studying Canadian newspapers may provide a different perspective in this area, which could also be another topic for comparison in the proposed research. Since Canada and the United States are in such close proximity and have

many economic and social relationships, the proposed research also aims to examine how much the Canadian news media focus on the United States and other international countries.

Determining how climate change is portrayed at the two different levels, identifying the parties responsible for the implementation of solution strategies and the sources of the scientific information that are presented in the articles may provide insight into how the media could improve its representation of climate change to reflect its impacts and possible solution strategies for a local region. This study uses the content analysis framework established by Liu, Vedlitz and Alston (2008), in which they examined various aspects of climate change coverage in the *Houston Chronicle* (a regional newspaper) from 1992-2005. These authors assert that it is unknown if their findings are applicable to other regional newspapers and the limited timeframe should be extended in order to determine longer-term trends in climate change portrayal in the news media. This study aims to address these deficits by applying their methodology to both a national and a regional Canadian newspaper and extending the timeframe to 1988-2007.

3 Research Methodology

This section outlines the methodology that was used to complete the research. The project objectives, the type of data that are used in the research, the framework after which this study is modeled, newspaper selection, sample size, development of the codebook and coding sheet, testing of the codebook and coding sheet, the methods of data analysis and problems and limitations in this research are detailed and presented here.

3.1 Project Objectives

The goal of this research thesis was to determine how anthropogenic climate change is represented in the Canadian news media, on a regional and national scale and whether they differ. The following objectives were proposed for a content analysis of articles from both a regional and national Canadian newspaper that were published over a twenty-year period (1988-2007):

1. Determine the prominence (salience) of climate change in Canadian news media by working out the total number of articles and the total word count for each year.
2. Assess the prominence of Canadian, American and other international content in the articles.
3. Examine various attributes regarding climate change as they are presented in the articles: issue image (positive vs. negative), issue scope (e.g., local, national, international), linkage to other issues (e.g., energy, agriculture, health).
4. Outline the types of climate change treatment solutions (mitigation vs. adaptation) that are presented in the articles and the parties that have an invested stake in climate change (e.g., government, industry, environmental groups).

5. Determine the number of articles that contain scientific information and establish the source(s) of that information.
6. Compare and contrast how climate change is depicted at both the national and local levels.
7. Discuss how decision makers and the public may be affected by the portrayal in the Canadian news media.

3.2 Type of Data (Primary vs Secondary, Qualitative vs Quantitative)

Primary data are those data gathered to address the specific purposes of a given study, while secondary data are defined as data that have been generated for other uses, but may be used to answer other research questions (Peter, 2006, p.30).

This study used a content analysis of articles from a national Canadian newspaper and a regional Canadian newspaper. The articles were not written with the intention of being used in this study, and thus the newspaper articles that were used are secondary data. The secondary data, however, is used in the content analysis to generate primary data that were analyzed to look for patterns in the portrayal of climate change in the Canadian news media.

Content analysis, in basic terms, can be defined as “the systematic assignment of communication content to categories according to rules, and the analysis of relationships involving those categories using statistical methods” (Riffe, 2005). Generally in content analysis, coding refers to the assignment of numbers that represent previously-specified characteristics to a given sample. The coding data are analyzed to find trends and relationships, which has applications in both quantitative and qualitative research (Neuendorf, 2002). Content analysis is typically completed by assigning numbers to different attributes in the articles, then recording this data for each unit of analysis (Neuendorf, 2002; Riffe, 2005). Then the aggregate

numbers can be analyzed for patterns. The data generated and used in this study is, therefore, quantitative data. A quantitative content analysis of the articles was chosen as the method for this thesis because it has been successfully used in several studies, but particularly in the Liu, Vedlitz and Alston (2008) study, which provides the structure for this thesis. The quantitative data can be a good indicator of trends in climate change portrayal in the news media.

3.3 Origins of Framework for Content Analysis

Liu, Vedlitz and Alston (2008), in their study of regional newspaper articles, express the need for more research and information that provides insight into how local and regional areas receive information about climate change science and solution strategies from the news media. Their study is one of the few that deals with climate change representation by regional media sources. They had many interesting and important findings, as discussed in the literature review (see Section 2.4.2), and thus the coding process that was used here was modeled after the coding process described in their literature. Their results were also used as a point of comparison with the regional results from this study.

3.4 Newspaper Selection

The Liu, Vedlitz and Alston (2008) study only concentrated on one regional newspaper, the *Houston Chronicle*. The purpose of this study was to compare and contrast climate change portrayal in Canadian newspapers at both the regional and national levels, and thus, the newspapers that were chosen were the *Toronto Star* (regional) and the *Globe and Mail* (national). The *Toronto Star* has the largest circulation count in Canada. In 2007, it had a weekly circulation count of 3,206,621 (Canadian Newspaper Association, 2008). The *Toronto Star* is owned by a company called Torstar Corporation, which also has three other local

newspapers within Ontario in Hamilton, Guelph and Kitchener-Waterloo. The *Globe and Mail* boasts the second largest circulation in Canada with a weekly circulation count of 2,024,320 and is owned by CTVGlobeMedia Inc. (Canadian Newspaper Association, 2008). Although the *Toronto Star* has the largest circulation, most of its readership is based in Ontario, while the *Globe and Mail* is printed in and distributed from six different Canadian cities (Canadian Newspaper Association, 2008).

The two newspapers were chosen in part because they are both broadsheet newspapers, as is the *Houston Chronicle*, and also because of the accessibility to the articles online. There are two main national newspapers in Canada, the *Globe and Mail* and the *National Post*, which are both broadsheet newspapers. The *Globe and Mail* was chosen because the *National Post* only had articles available online through the Ryerson University library (the university where this study was undertaken) that were published from 1998 (the year it was founded) to the present, while the articles from the *Globe and Mail* were available from 1977 to the present. The publication timeframe of the *Globe and Mail* is longer than the *National Post* and, therefore, provides more articles that can be analyzed. Since this study was undertaken at Ryerson University in Toronto, Canada, a regional broadsheet newspaper was desired from the Toronto area. Since only one such newspaper exists in this area, the *Toronto Star*, the choice was logical. *Toronto Star* articles from 1985 to the present are also easily accessible through the Ryerson University library.

3.5 Sample Size

The newspaper articles were collected from the ProQuest database, which contained the articles that were published in these two newspapers and is accessible through the Ryerson University Library. The articles were collected for the years 1988 to 2007. This period was

chosen because the database had these articles available for the timeframe and it is recent enough to include recent events related to climate change, for example, the release of the Fourth Assessment Report by the IPCC. The timeframe was also extended from the original Liu, Vedlitz and Alston (2008) study by six years in order to give a longer view of climate change portrayal in these newspapers.

3.5.1 Article Search and Selection Criteria

The search for articles was done separately for each newspaper. A search was done using the terms “greenhouse gas”, “climate change” and “global warming”. These three terms were the same three as used by Liu, Vedlitz and Alston (2008). In the search term box, “global warming OR climate change OR greenhouse gas” was entered, which allowed for the terms to be searched simultaneously in the articles. Each year was searched separately and the articles were copied and pasted into a word processing text document corresponding to that particular year. From the “date range” drop down menu, “specific date range” was chosen and the dates January 1st and December 31st of each year of the twenty years were entered as the limits of each date range. Another search was conducted using the additional terms “greenhouse effect” and “Kyoto protocol”, also done by Liu, Vedlitz and Alston (2008), but this search yielded no other articles in addition to the ones that were originally retrieved.

Each article was then read and review for its relevance to climate change for inclusion in this study. Any article that simply mentioned global warming without it being the main focus of the article or linked to another issue was disregarded. Editorial, comment and opinion pieces, along with letters to the editor from readers were also discounted as their views may reflect those of a particular individual or organization.

A total of 7068 articles were found that contained these terms in the *Toronto Star* and 7761 articles were retrieved from the *Globe and Mail*. For the *Toronto Star*, 1482 of the 7068 articles were deemed relevant, while 1411 articles were obtained from the *Globe and Mail* selection.

3.6 Codebook and Coding Sheet Development

The content analysis coding process began with the generation of a codebook and coding sheet that were used to analyze the *Toronto Star* and *Globe and Mail* articles pertaining to anthropogenic climate change. The codebook is found in Appendix A, and the Excel coding sheet, along with the raw data, can be found in Appendix B, respectively. The codebook and coding sheet were developed in accordance with content analysis procedures that are outlined by Neuendorf (2002) and Riffe (2005). Many of the coding topics were adapted from the study of regional newspapers conducted by Liu, Vedlitz and Alston (2008). These categories include issue salience (prominence), issue attributes (image, scope, linkage, participants, treatment solutions, responsible parties) and the use of scientific information in the articles, and are discussed in more detail in Section 3.8. In addition to these aspects, the codebook and code sheet allowed for the analysis of how many articles pertained to Canada versus other international countries. In the study completed by Liu, Vedlitz and Alston (2008) their only measure of issue salience was the number of articles related to anthropogenic climate change that appeared in the newspaper each year. In this research, the length of each article was incorporated into the codebook and coding sheet to provide another measure of issue prominence. In this study, there are over 2800 articles to be analyzed; thus, it was decided that the coding process should not be excessively detailed, but with sufficient detail to provide a good overview of how anthropogenic

climate change is portrayed in regional and national parts of the Canadian news media. The coding process is further detailed in Section 3.8.

3.7 Testing of Codebook

The codebook and coding sheet were tested with 100 randomly-selected articles. Liu, Vedlitz and Alston (2008) used 50 randomly-selected articles in their pilot coding process, and the additional articles here allowed for more testing of the codebook, and also more coding practice for the coder. Three articles were chosen, without examination of the content, from each year of the first ten years of articles and seven from each of the last ten years. The reason for this is that there were generally much fewer articles each year in the first ten years of the study than in the ensuing ten. Articles of varying lengths (at least one under 500 words and one over 500 words) were chosen to see if the coding process could be applicable to both longer and shorter articles.

Some changes were made from the initial coding sheet and the methodology outlined by Liu, Vedlitz and Alston (2008). In the Linkage category, during the testing phase, it was found that articles that related to housing had more to do with energy retrofits to housing and none related to housing and community in general. Thus, the Housing and Community sub-category that was originally in the Liu, Vedlitz and Alston (2008) study was eliminated because they would be more appropriately categorized under the Energy sub-category. In this study, governmental actors from all nations were included in the analysis, since government actors from other nations are not any less responsible for climate change solution strategies than solely the Canadian or American government would be, whereas the previous study only looked at governmental actors from the United States. In the Scientific Information category, Liu, Vedlitz and Alston (2008) had a sub-category that coded whether scientific information was present, as

either “yes” or “no”. This sub-category was found to be unnecessary and instead, a code to indicate no scientific information was included along with the types of scientific information, which is more consistent with other coding categories (refer to Appendix A). For the country of focus category, the most commonly occurring countries were found to be Canada, the United States and European Union countries and so these were made the main codes of this category. Finally, in the Responsible Parties category, the information presented by Liu, Vedlitz and Alston (2008) indicated that they only looked at whether government, non-government or no parties were responsible for climate change solution strategies. Through the testing process, some of the articles identified both non-government and government responsible parties, so a fourth code was added to this category to account for both types of parties being responsible.

A few problems with the preliminary code book and coding sheet were observed. For multiple checks, meaning that more than one code may be entered for a designated category, there was an issue of defining how multiple checks would be allowed. It was decided that the same code was never entered more than once per article, for example, if there was more than one national leader mentioned in that category, it would only be coded once under “governmental actors”. The reason for coding this way is because the purpose of this analysis is to see whether or not a governmental actor is present in a given article, not to determine how many governmental actors appear in the articles. Initially, for the categories that required multiple checks, only one extra column was added. Through testing, it was found that the Country of Focus and Issue Linkage categories required a third additional column, since the articles could be linked to several countries and other social issues. With respect to the Country of Focus category, it was found that the countries mentioned most often were Canada, the United States

and those from the European Union, thus, these countries were the main codes that were chosen for this category to avoid having unnecessary sub-categories.

3.8 Article Coding

The 1482 *Toronto Star* articles and the 1411 *Globe and Mail* articles were coded by one individual coder using the codebook and coding sheet that were developed (refer to Section 2.1 and Appendices A and B). The coding sheet that appears in Appendix B was arranged in an Excel spreadsheet and the data were entered directly into the spreadsheet to save time and paper resources. Each year of articles was separated into different tabs on the spreadsheet for ease of analyzing the data and showing total numbers throughout the 1988-2007 period. The unit of analysis for this research thesis is the newspaper article, that is, each article was coded on its own and not sub-divided into further units (e.g., paragraphs) to be coded. Many of the articles required that more than one check be recorded per category, so this was allowed for in the codebook and coding sheet (refer to Appendices A and B). Each article was assigned a unique alphanumeric identifier, which was entered on the top left corner of the article and was recorded to keep track of each article and to be able to refer to the article at a later date. The article identifiers began with a “T” or “G” to denote the newspaper from which the article came, either the *Toronto Star* or the *Globe and Mail*, respectively. The coding categories are discussed in the following sub-sections.

3.8.1 Issue Salience

At the end of each article, facts about the piece (e.g., author, dateline) are provided by the database. The most important of these facts for this study with respect to salience (see Section 2.4.1.1 on p. 13 for definition) is the text count, which is the total number of words in that article.

The study conducted by Liu, Vedlitz and Alston (2008) only used the annual number of articles as the sole measure of salience, although they do state that a physical article length gave a similar result. The text count was recorded to be used as a measure of salience of anthropogenic climate change, in addition to the number of articles relating to climate change that were published each year. The total text count was calculated for each year and compared to the number of articles per year to determine if this could also be used as an accurate indicator of issue salience.

3.8.2 Issue Image

The articles were coded for their portrayal of anthropogenic climate change. They were analyzed to show it as one of destructive (1), constructive (2), both (3) or neither (4). As Liu, Alston and Vedlitz (2008) assert in their study, there are several indicators that show that anthropogenic climate change is harmful in nature: environmental disasters, health-related risks, death of humans or animal species, threat to infrastructure, land degradation, increase in severity and frequency of tropical storms and drought. It was found in this study through testing that several articles did not explicitly have any of these indicators, but anthropogenic climate change was often depicted as simply being a problem that needed to be rectified. As such, articles with phrases such as “fight climate change”, “combat global warming” or similar were also coded as destructive. A constructive representation is indicated in a given article from the claim that anthropogenic climate change may be able to benefit some aspect of human life or the planet, for example, climate change causing increased agricultural productivity in certain areas.

3.8.3 Country of Focus

The country of focus was not a category in the Liu, Vedlitz and Alston (2008) study. Canada and the United States are in such close proximity and have many economic and social

relationships, so it is logical to examine how much the Canadian news media focus on the United States and other international countries. Thus, a new coding category was created, with the main focus being on Canada and the United States. The countries for this category were no country indicated (0), Canada (1), United States (2), European Union country (3 – any one or more of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom) and other (4). For the European Union (EU) countries, if there was only mention of the EU itself and not an individual country from the EU, it was still coded as 3. Multiple checks were allowed for this category, because many articles were relevant to more than one country.

3.8.4 Issue Scope

This category allows for assessment of the physical geographical or jurisdictional level with which anthropogenic climate change is concerned. Liu, Vedlitz and Alston (2008) use this category because the scope of this issue can be linked to policy; the level at which the articles are portrayed may influence which parties and/or governments are responsible for developing solutions to this issue.

The sub-categories for issue scope were defined to be local/municipal (1), state or provincial (2), mulit-state or multi-provincial (3), national (4), international or global (5). Multiple checks were allowed for this category. For example, if an article contained information about climate change impacts in a particular city, then went on to discuss them on a global level, the article would be coded with both a 1 and a 5.

3.8.5 Issue Linkage

Since anthropogenic climate change is a global policy issue, it is reasonable to assume that it may be linked to other public and societal matters. This study used a total of 11 issues to which anthropogenic climate change might be linked, which were taken from the Liu, Vedlitz and Alston study. These codes are: none (0), agriculture (1), defense (2), education (3), energy (4), health (5), international cooperation (7), land and water management (8), macro economy (9), science research and development (10), social order (11) and transportation (12). Multiple checks were allowed in this category because sometimes anthropogenic climate change was linked to more than one issue.

Table 2: Article Criteria for Linkage Codes

Linkage	Article Criteria (article may contain one or more of the following)	Example
(1) Agriculture	-crop yield change due to climate change (increase or decrease) -new farming technologies to adapt to climate change -effect of climate change on livestock	New irrigation techniques to use in drought affected areas
(2) Defense	-military issues -naval issues -national security issues	Arctic sovereignty
(3) Education	-education programs in public schools -education programs in universities	Introducing climate change into curriculum in schools
(4) Energy	-renewable energy production and technology -energy-efficient technology -energy production from fossil fuels -energy conservation techniques	Wind, solar or geothermal energy; compact fluorescent light bulbs; natural gas vs coal for electricity generation
(5) Health	-public health issues	Increase in heat-related deaths due to climate change
(7) International Cooperation	-international climate change treaty, pact or agreement	Kyoto Protocol
(8) Land and Water Management	-land, water management strategies to deal with effects of climate change	Purchasing of water by drought-ridden countries
(9) Macroeconomy	-economy of one or more nations affected by climate change	Major economic losses due to natural disasters caused by climate change
(10) Science Research and Development (R&D)	-past, present, future climate change studies -funding for climate change R&D	Researching ecological changes due to climate change
(11) Social Order	-issues involving police caused by climate change	Proposition of war caused by

	-issues involving war caused by climate change	scarcity of resources (e.g., water) due to climate change
(12) Transportation	-cargo transportation and how it relates to climate change -public transit -passenger vehicles	Use of hybrid vehicles to mitigate climate change

3.8.6 Issue Participants

Climate change as a public issue may involve a few or several participants in the debate or resolution to this problem. These interested parties may come from either or both of the private and political sectors. Multiple checks were also allowed for this category, as many articles implicated more than one of these groups.

3.8.6.1 Interest Groups

Interest groups were defined to be those organizations (or individuals) that were not related to the government or government agencies. The codes for this category were: no interest group involved (0), environmental (e.g., “think tanks”, non-governmental organizations - 1), scientific-professional (e.g., universities, the IPCC – 2), industry (3), and other (e.g., consumer rights, church groups, First Nations organizations, polling/consulting agencies, aid groups etc. -- 4). The groups in the “other” sub-category did not appear frequently enough to justify each having its own sub-category.

3.8.6.2 Governmental Actors

Governmental actors are those political actors presented in a given article that may be involved in the climate change debate or finding solutions to it. If any of these people/parties were present, they were coded as no governmental actors present (0), national leader (e.g., president, prime minister, cabinet minister – 1), national legislative body (e.g., Senate,

Congress/House of Commons - 2), federal agency (e.g., Environment Canada – 3), court of any jurisdictional level (4) or local/state/provincial government (5). The local and state/provincial subcategories were combined because during testing, it was found that majority of the articles were portrayed on a national level, and there was not a great need for separate sub-categories.

3.8.7 Treatment Solutions

Climate change treatment solutions that are frequently presented in the news media have the potential to affect what the public and policy makers view as appropriate and effective solutions and who should be responsible. Thus, as in the Liu, Vedlitz and Alston (2008) study, coding categories were included in this content analysis for the types of treatment solution strategies suggested and the parties responsible that are identified in the article.

3.8.7.1 Types of Treatment Solutions

As presented in the IPCC (2007b) report, there are two main types of solution strategies that should be used to fight climate change. The first approach is by mitigating climate change, which means to lessen the problem itself by reducing the amount of GHGs that are produced. The second method is adaptation, in which humans adjust their lifestyle or environment to cope with or take advantage of the effects of global warming. The codes for this category were: no solution strategy present (0), mitigation (including carbon taxes, emissions trading, cap and trade systems, reducing absolute GHG emissions or “emission intensity” – 1), adaptation (2) or mitigation and adaptation (3) together.

3.8.7.2 Responsible Parties

This category allows for the recognition of whether the government or non-governmental agencies should be responsible for a solution strategy that is presented in an article. If a specific

solution strategy is not specified in an article, but it denotes what group(s) should take action, then that article may still be coded as having a responsible party. The codes for the sub-categories are as follows: no responsible party identified (0), government (largely involving some form of legislative action - 1), non-governmental party (2) or both government and non-government actors (3).

3.8.8 Presentation of Scientific information

Scientific research is important to the understanding of climate change, and the news media are a major source of this information for the public and it can also provide credibility to the information disseminated by the newspaper. Scientific information is defined by Liu, Vedlitz and Alston (2008, p.389) as “empirical observation, identification, description and theoretical explanation generated by scientists, experts and analysts” and the same definition is used in this study. Multiple checks were allowed for this category as multiple sources were cited in some articles. The articles were coded as having scientific information from one or more of: no scientific information presented (0), academic source (e.g., university, IPCC, independent research organizations, etc. – 1), government source (e.g., federal government agency research laboratory – 2), environmental source (e.g., scientists associated with environmental advocacy groups – 3), industrial source (4) or other sources, including unidentified sources (5).

3.9 Data Analysis

After the results were compiled in a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet by year, the data were prepared for analysis. The count for each subcategory in each category was tallied per year. A series of graphs were made for each category, including comparison and frequency graphs. The purpose of these graphs is to help identify frequency changes over the 20-year period from which

the articles were obtained and help to compare the data between the two newspapers over the course of the study; these are shown and discussed in further detail in Section 4. The results in Section 4 are shown using descriptive statistics and discussed and compared to other studies (see Section 5). A correlation analysis was performed with the assistance of Microsoft Excel software to determine if there is a relationship between text count and total number of articles for issue salience. The square of the correlation coefficient (R^2) value was examined to determine the strength of the correlation, and the p-value was used to determine significance. The R^2 value is between 0 and 1, stronger correlations are indicated by values that are closer to 1 (Hopkins, 2000). The confidence interval that was chosen was 95%, which is often used in studies (Hopkins, 2002), meaning that for the result to be statistically significant, the p-value must be less than 0.05.

3.10 Problems and Limitations

One of the major limitations of this study is that there was only one coder (the author) for this project; as such, inter-coder reliability could not be assessed. Inter-coder reliability is the agreement of coding amongst two or more coders (Neuendorf, 2002). Since this aspect was not a part of this study, extensive testing was done on the coding process, coding sheet and codebook to ensure that the articles were analyzed in the most streamlined and organized way possible. Another limitation is the inexperience of the coder. The testing and development processes were also educational experiences and the testing allowed for coding practice. Intra-coder reliability, which is the agreement of the individual coder at different points in the coding process, was not tested for, since it was not mentioned in the original Liu, Vedlitz and Alston (2008) study and the content analysis resources (Neuendorf, 2002; Riffe, 2005) did not disclose any extensive information on the testing process for intra-coder reliability. The inability to test for inter- and

intra-coder reliability could raise questions about the accuracy of the results and the consistency of the coding process; therefore, future coding should incorporate these two tests.

Some other limitations on this project were time and money. There were time constraints on the duration of research, as most universities have rules that research must be completed within a certain period (usually 2-3 years for a Masters thesis). More time would allow for the expansion of the time period from which articles were collected, i.e., enlarge the 1988-2007 time frame, which would lead to a larger sample size and possibly more detailed coding. Due to the volume of articles relating to climate change that were obtained, it would have been difficult to have more detailed coding, which may have been able to provide more insight into areas, such as the specific mitigation strategies used or proposed by policymakers (e.g., carbon trading, cap and trade, direct GHG emission reduction, energy conservation), or possibly expanding the way that the energy linkage category was used (e.g., further subdividing the category into new energy technology, energy conservation methods). There are also other measures that could have been used to measure media salience, such as article placement within the newspaper, and whether or not the article contained pictures. While this information was made available as part of the article details when downloading the articles, there were already two measures of salience that were coded, and some were left out due to time limitations. Money was also a limitation. With more funds, it might have been possible to hire coders to assist in the research.

4 Results

This section presents the results of the content analysis of the climate change-related articles obtained from the *Toronto Star* and the *Globe and Mail* from 1988-2007. Graphs displaying the frequency of the attributes and the changes in trends over the twenty-year period are shown for each coding category. The raw data generated in the coding process can be found in Appendix B. The total number of articles obtained from the *Toronto Star* and the *Globe and Mail*, respectively, were 1482 and 1411.

4.1 Issue Salience

The first area of investigation in this research was to determine how the salience of anthropogenic climate change changed throughout the timeframe (1988-2007). The first measure that was used is the total annual number of articles each year. These values are plotted in Figure 2 for both the *Toronto Star* and the *Globe and Mail*.

The number of articles each year tends to increase throughout the years 1988-2007. For the *Toronto Star* and the *Globe and Mail*, the average number of climate change articles in the first half of the study time period (1988-1997) is 29.6 for both newspapers, while for the second half (1998-2007), the averages are 107.9 and 111.5, respectively, which is more than a three-fold increase.

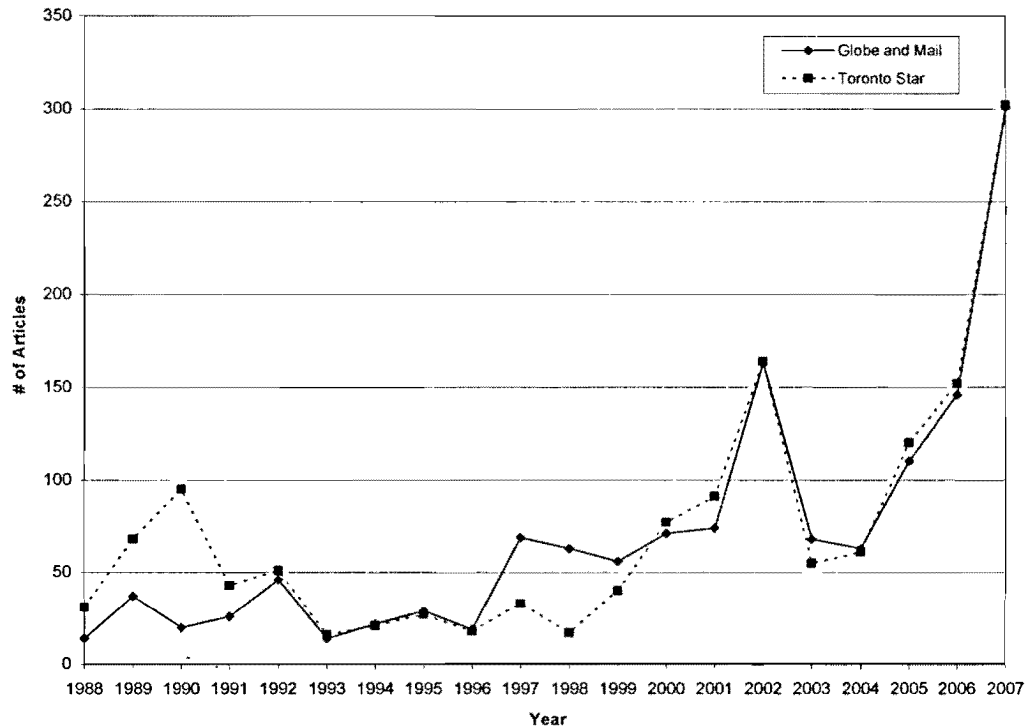


Figure 1: Annual Number of Climate Change-Related Articles in the *Toronto Star* and the *Globe and Mail*, 1988 to 2007

It was also observed that the annual total text count (i.e., the total number of words for all the articles of a given year) could be used as an alternate measure of salience. Figures 3 and 4 show the article frequency plotted with the annual total text count over the course of the years of the study for the *Toronto Star* and the *Globe and Mail*, respectively.

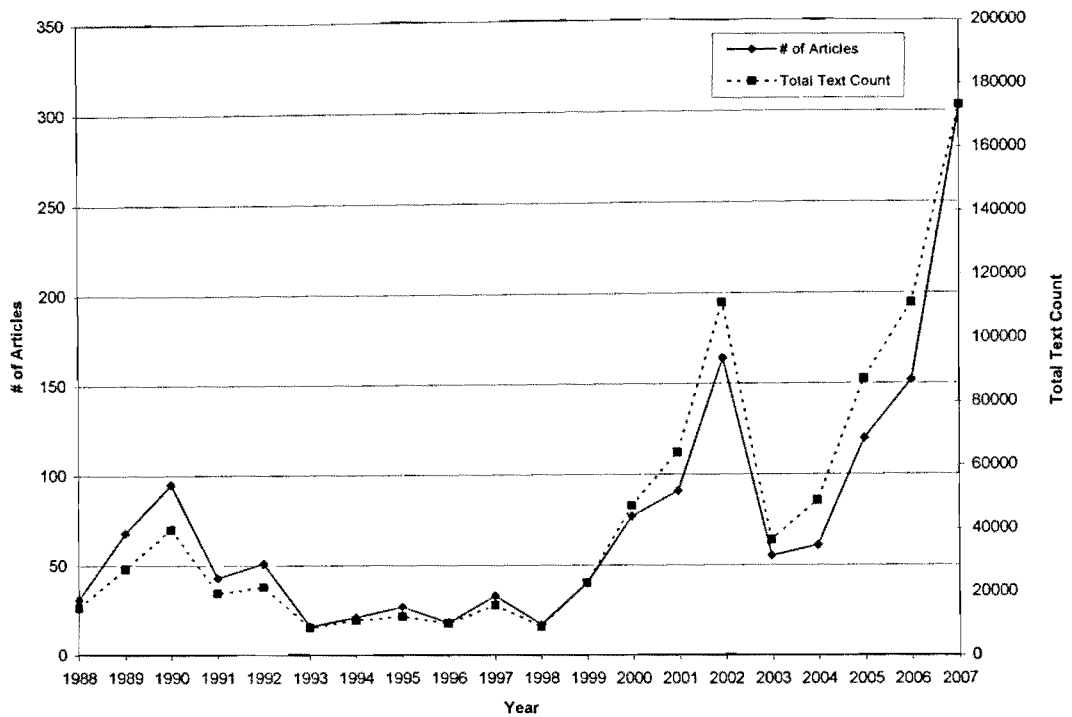


Figure 2: Annual Number of Climate Change-Related Articles and Total Text Count for those Articles from the *Toronto Star*, 1988-2007

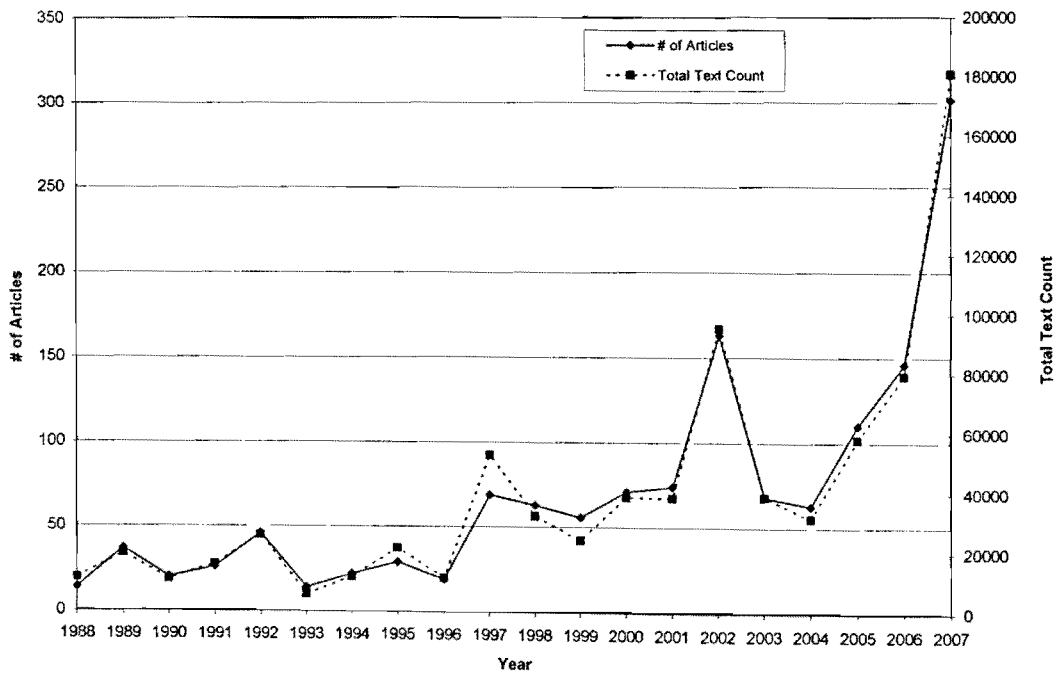


Figure 3: Annual Number of Climate Change-Related Articles and Total Text Count for those Articles from the *Globe and Mail*, 1988-2007

From these figures it is clear that the annual total text count follows a similar trend as the annual number of articles, and therefore, it would be reasonable to use these two measures interchangeably. Strong correlations were seen when a linear regression analysis was conducted on the two variables for each newspaper. Correlations were found to be high, with adjusted R^2 values of 0.9525 and 0.9859 for the *Toronto Star* and the *Globe and Mail*, respectively, and $p < 0.05$ for both papers ($p = 1.44 \times 10^{-13}$ for the *Toronto Star* and $p = 2.56 \times 10^{-18}$ for the *Globe and Mail*).

4.2 Issue Image

Articles were coded as portraying one of four images: destructive, constructive, mixed, or neither. Figures 5 and 6 show the portion of the total number of articles for the *Toronto Star* and the *Globe and Mail*, respectively, that correspond to each of the four sub-categories. Based on the definitions that were assigned to each of the attributes in Section 3.4.2, it is clear that in both newspapers, anthropogenic climate change is portrayed mostly as a destructive image, and rarely as anything else.

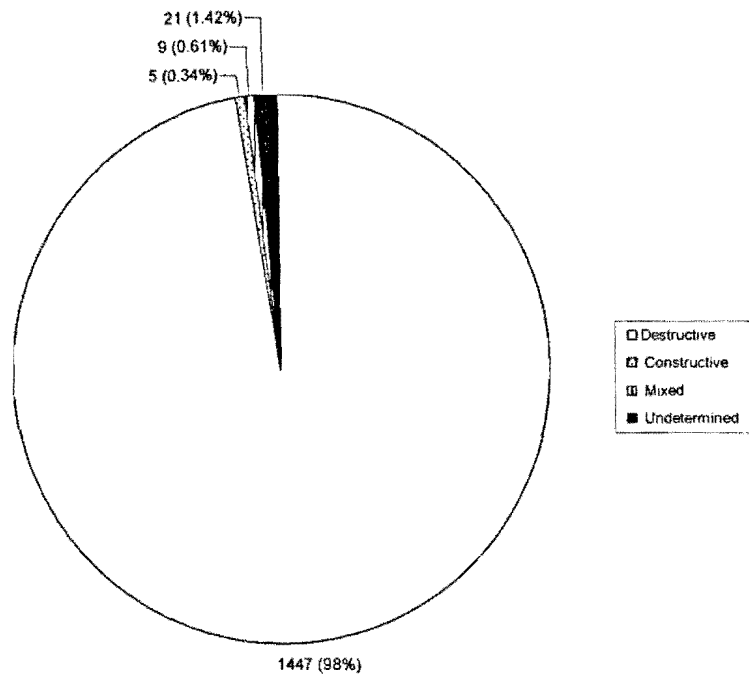


Figure 4: Percentages of *Toronto Star* Articles Portraying Various Anthropogenic Climate Change Images

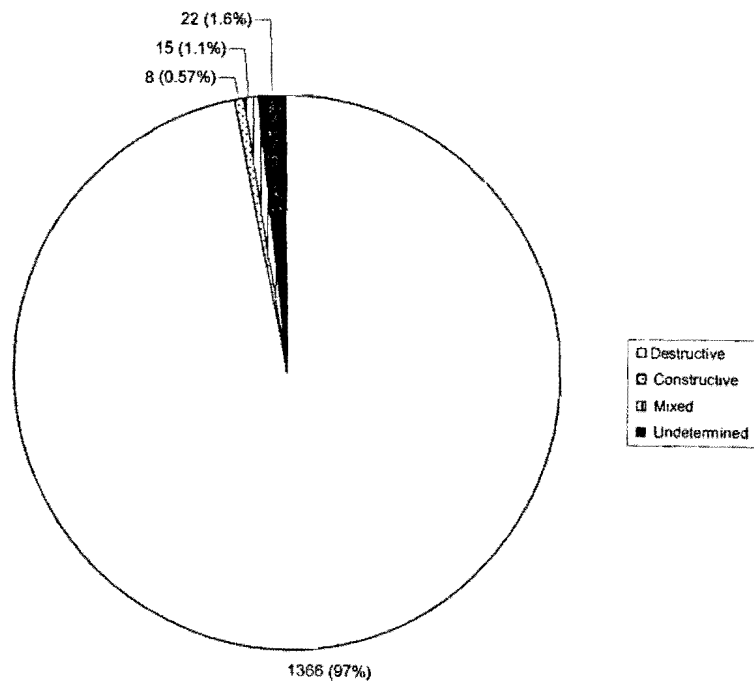


Figure 5: Percentages of *Globe and Mail* Articles Portraying Various Anthropogenic Climate Change Images

Figures 7 and 8 show how the image of climate change changes from 1988 to 2007 for the *Toronto Star* and the *Globe and Mail*, respectively. For both newspapers, over the twenty-year time span, the most prevalent image is clearly that of destructive or harmful. In the *Toronto Star*, for the entire time period, the percentage of articles that were classified as anything other than destructive never exceeded 7.4% (1995). However, the *Globe and Mail* shows a slightly different trend, with two years, 1991 (15%) and 1993 (43%), showing more than 10% of articles that are portrayed as non-destructive. This pattern quickly declines, and over the latter years of the study, the destructive articles constitute the largest portion of the articles. In general, for both newspapers, the percentage of articles that portray images other than destructive are seen in the earlier years, and becomes much less so towards the latter years from 1988 to 2007.

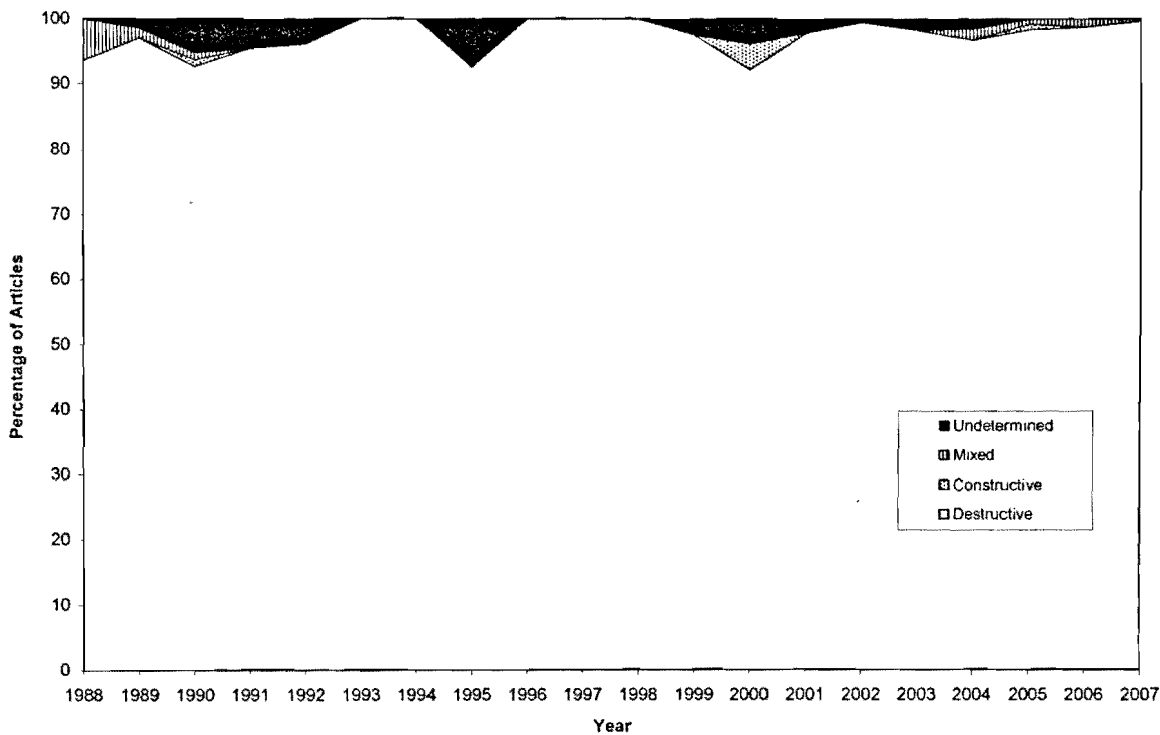


Figure 6: Changes in Issue Image in the *Toronto Star*, 1988-2007

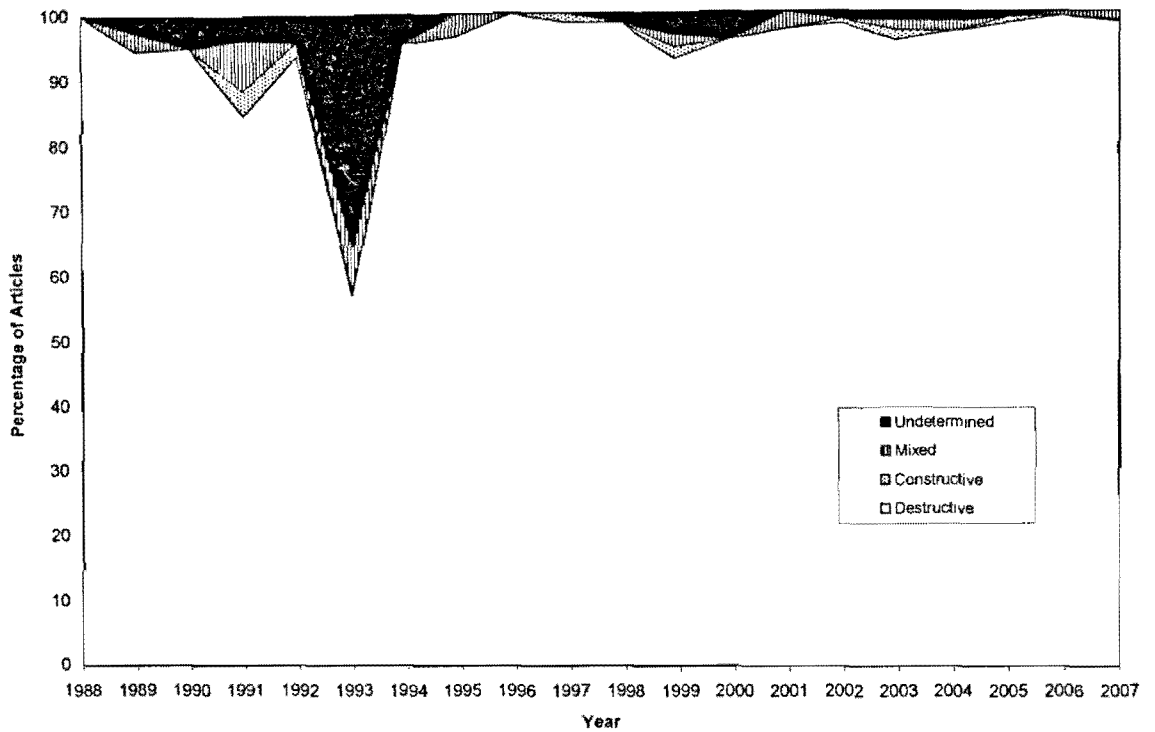


Figure 7: Changes in Issue Image in the *Globe and Mail*, 1988-2007

4.3 Issue Scope

Articles were coded as being one of local/municipal, state/provincial, multi-state/multi-provincial, national or global/international, under the coding rules that were previously stated in Section 3.4.4. The proportions for each of these sub-categories for each newspaper are shown in Figures 9 and 10. A comparison of the total number of articles pertaining to each level of scope is shown in Figure 11.

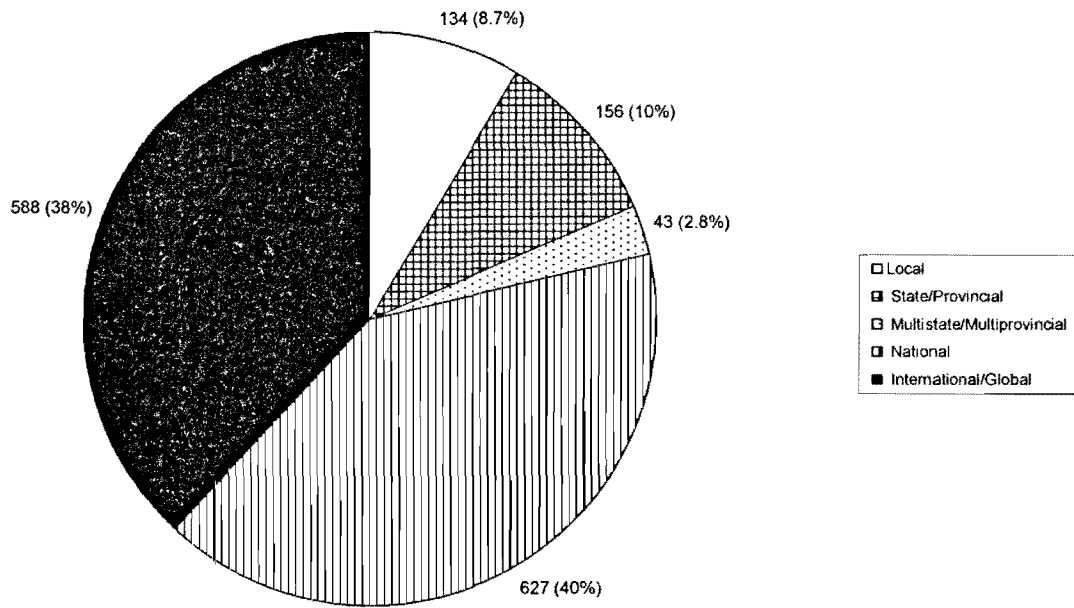


Figure 8: Proportions of Total Articles Relating to Image Scope for the *Toronto Star*

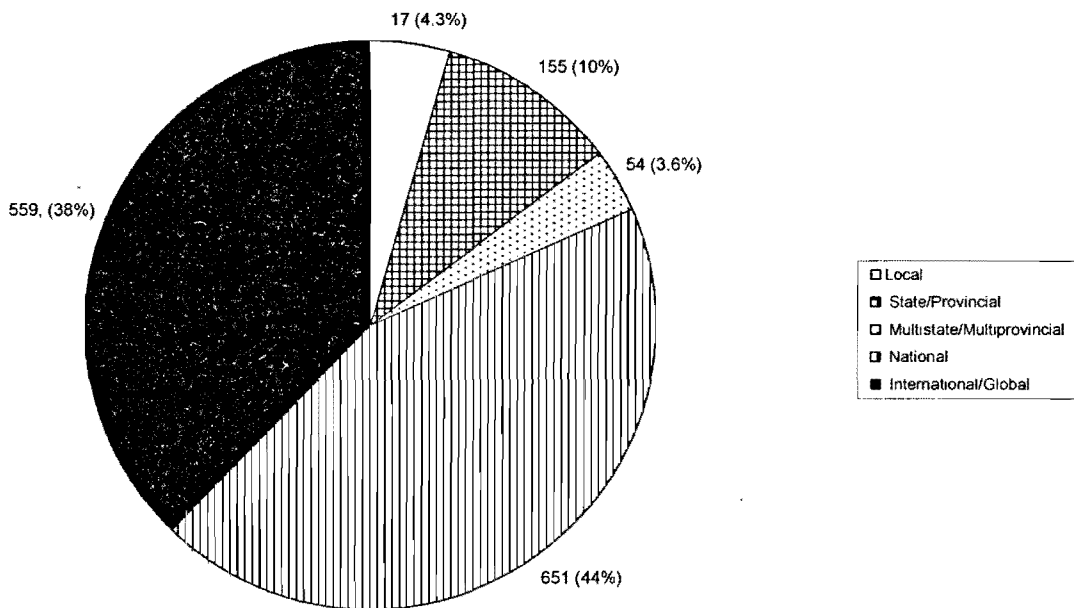


Figure 9: Proportions of Total Articles Relating to Image Scope for the *Globe and Mail*

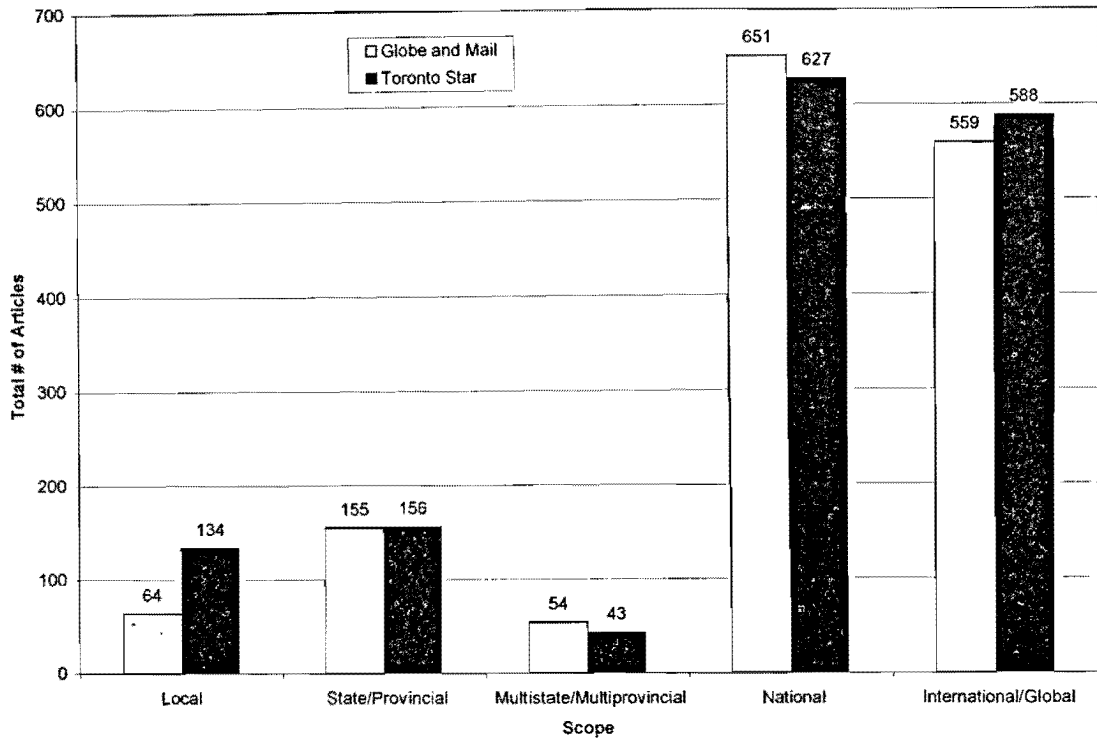


Figure 10: Comparison of Number of Articles Relating to Issue Scope for the *Toronto Star* and the *Globe and Mail*, 1998-2007

From Figures 9, 10 and 11 it is apparent that the two main levels of scope that are portrayed in both the regional and national newspapers are national and global/international. The proportions of national and global/international articles are similar for both newspapers; the *Toronto Star* had a total of 627 national and 588 global/international articles, while the *Globe and Mail* had 651 national and 559 global/international pieces.

To see how the scope of climate change varies in the two newspapers from 1988 to 2007, area graphs were constructed for each newspaper and are shown in Figures 12 and 13. The two graphs show that national and international levels dominate the twenty-year period for both newspapers, however, the numbers of state/provincial and local articles increase noticeably during the latter ten years of the study timeframe.

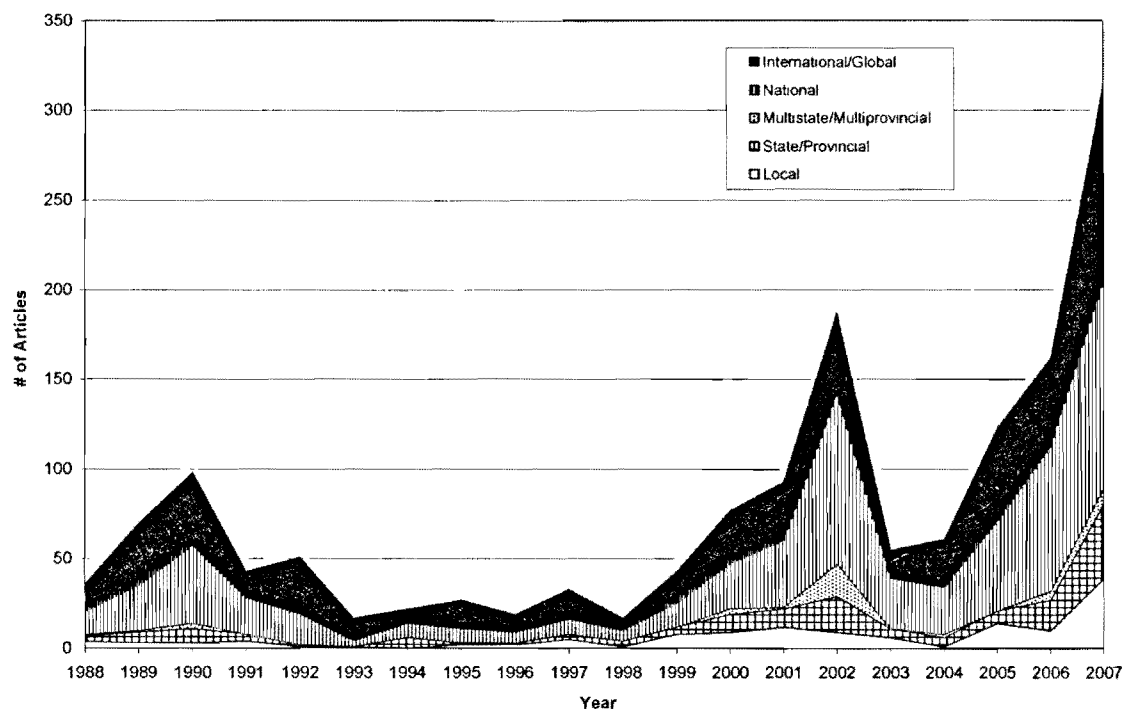


Figure 11: Changes in Issue Scope in the *Toronto Star*, 1988-2007

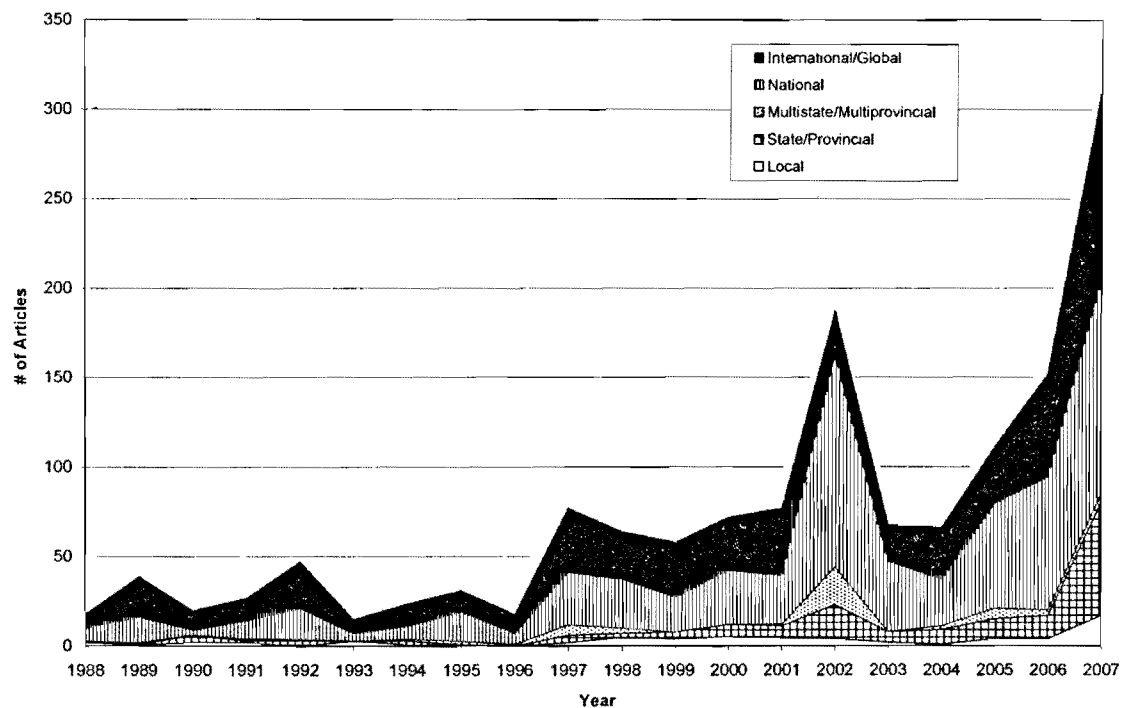


Figure 12: Changes in Issue Scope in the *Globe and Mail*, 1988-2007

4.4 Jurisdiction of Focus

Articles were coded as relating to one or more of the following areas: Canada, the United States, a European Union country, other, or no jurisdictional affiliation. A comparison of the total number of articles for this category is seen in Figure 14.

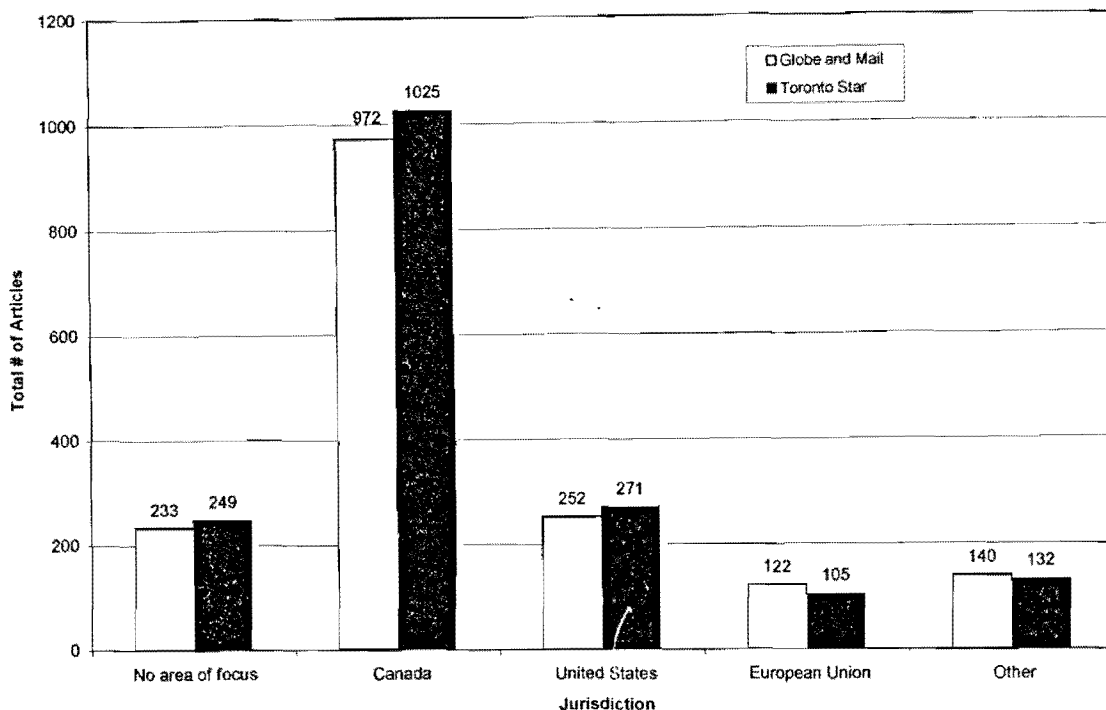


Figure 13: Totals by Country for Anthropogenic Climate Change Articles from the *Toronto Star* and the *Globe and Mail*, 1988-2007

The frequency with which these jurisdictions appear is similar for both newspapers. A strong majority of the articles in both newspapers (1025 for the *Toronto Star* and 972 for the *Toronto Star*) are related to Canadian issues. The United States has a definite presence in the Canadian news media, appearing 271 times in the *Toronto Star* and 252 times in the *Globe and Mail*. Countries in the European Union (105 times in the *Toronto Star* and 122 times in the

Globe and Mail) and other areas (132 times in the *Toronto Star* and 140 times in the *Globe and Mail*) occur less than half as frequently as the United States.

Figures 15 and 16 show how the jurisdiction of focus changes from 1988 to 2007. For both cases, it can be seen that majority of the articles each year focus on Canadian issues. Throughout the years, it is also observed that for each year the total articles with a United States focus is approximately equal to the number of articles relating to all other countries (EU countries and other combined), which is a fairly consistent pattern for both the *Toronto Star* and the *Globe and Mail*.

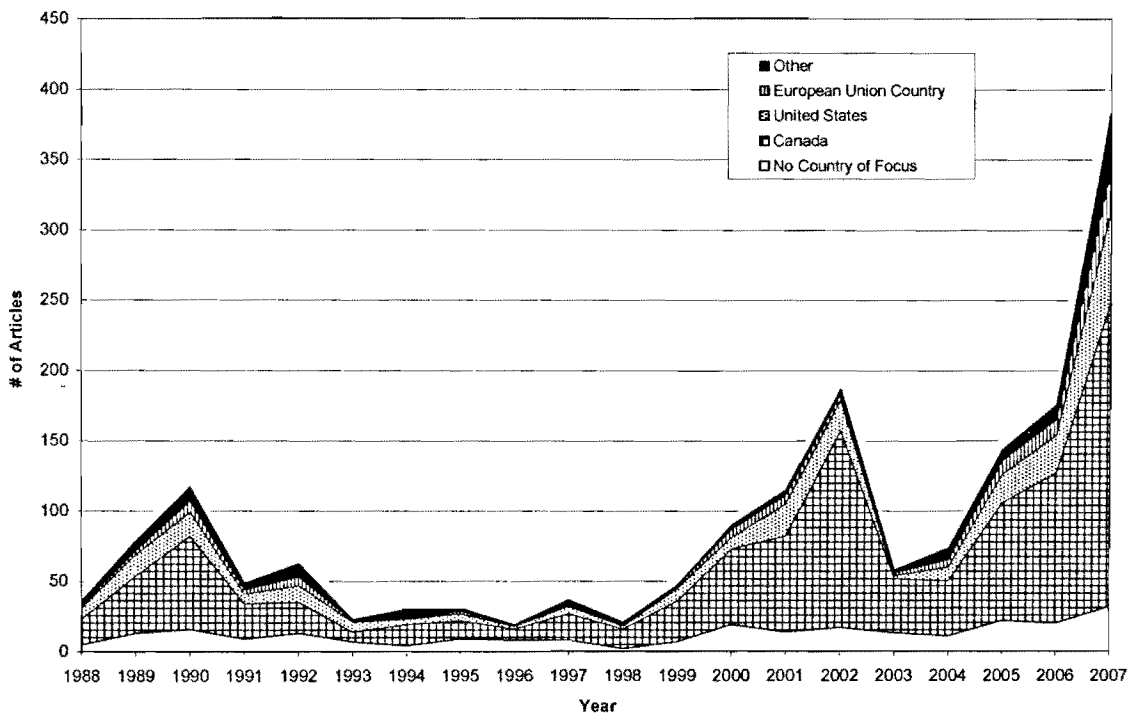


Figure 14: Changing Country of Focus in the *Toronto Star*, 1988-2007

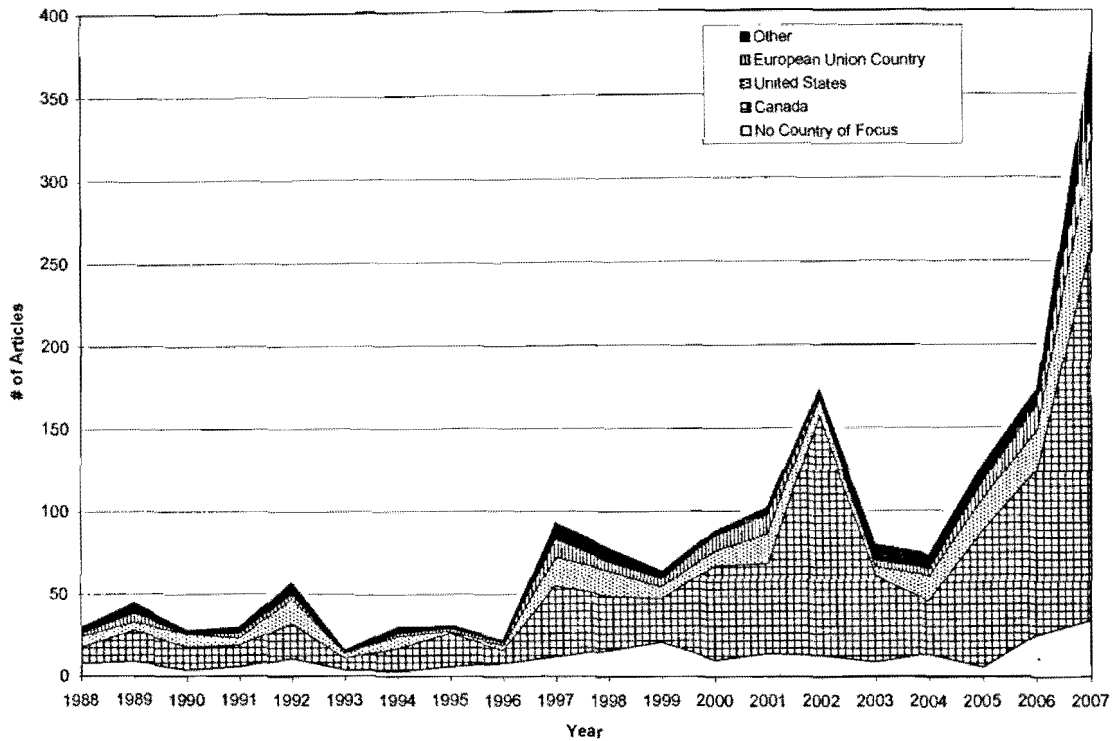


Figure 15: Changing Country of Focus in the *Globe and Mail*, 1988-2007

4.5 Issue Linkage

Articles were coded as being linked to one or more of the following: no linkage, agriculture, defense, education, energy, health, international cooperation, land and water management, economy, science research and development, social order and/or transportation. Figure 17 shows the comparative results for all the articles in the *Toronto Star* and the *Globe and Mail*.

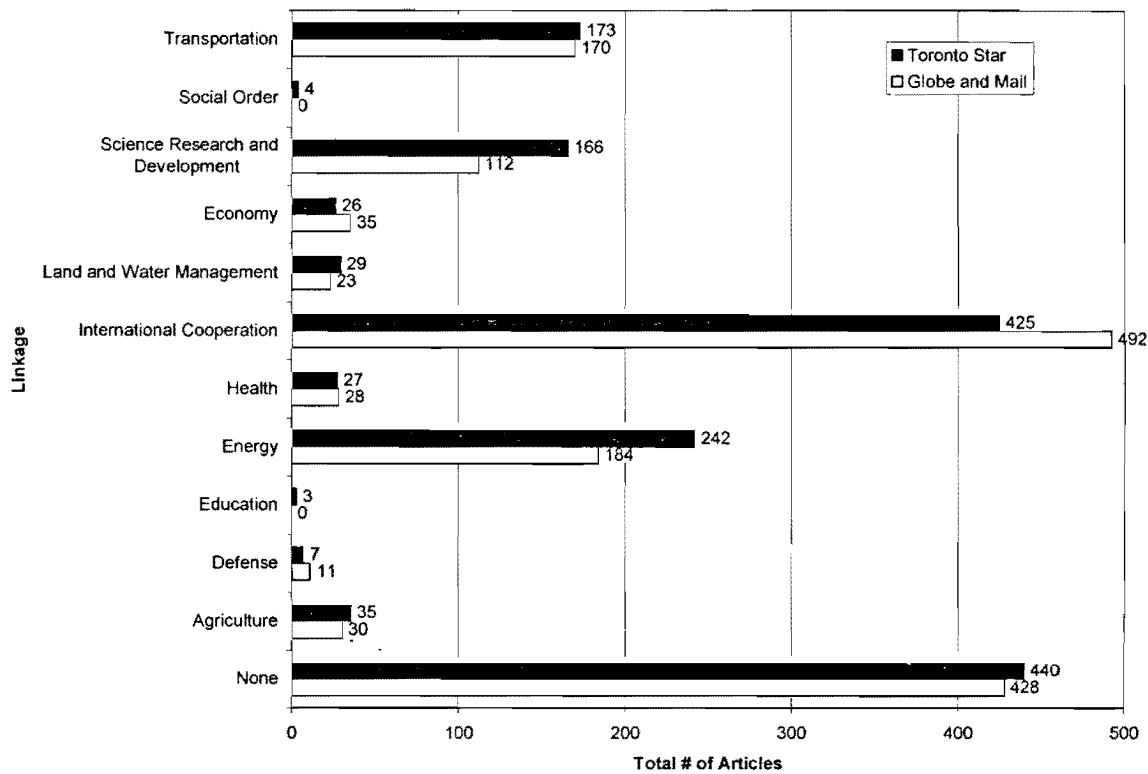


Figure 16: Total Numbers of Articles Relating Climate Change and Other Issues in the *Toronto Star* and the *Globe and Mail*, 1988-2007

From Figure 17, it can be seen that the four strongest linkages, in decreasing order of strength, are international cooperation (425 articles in the *Toronto Star* and 492 articles in the *Globe and Mail*), energy (242 articles in the *Toronto Star* and 184 articles in the *Globe and Mail*), transportation (173 articles in the *Toronto Star* and 170 articles in the *Globe and Mail*) and science research and development (166 articles in the *Toronto Star* and 112 articles in the *Globe and Mail*).

In order to determine how the portrayal of various linkages changes throughout the period of 1988-2007, a slightly different approach was taken from constructing area graphs, such as in Figures 6, 7, 11, 12, 14 and 15, since it is quite difficult to see eleven linkages on one area graph. For each linkage, the total number of articles each year containing that linkage was subtracted from the total number of climate change articles, as presented in Section 4.1. This

method allows for the observation of the linkages individually over the years. The weak linkage categories (agriculture, defense, education, health, land and water management, economy and social order) did not show any specific trends, nor did they substantially contribute to the total number of articles. An example for agriculture articles is seen in Figures 18 and 19 for the *Toronto Star* and the *Globe and Mail*, respectively.

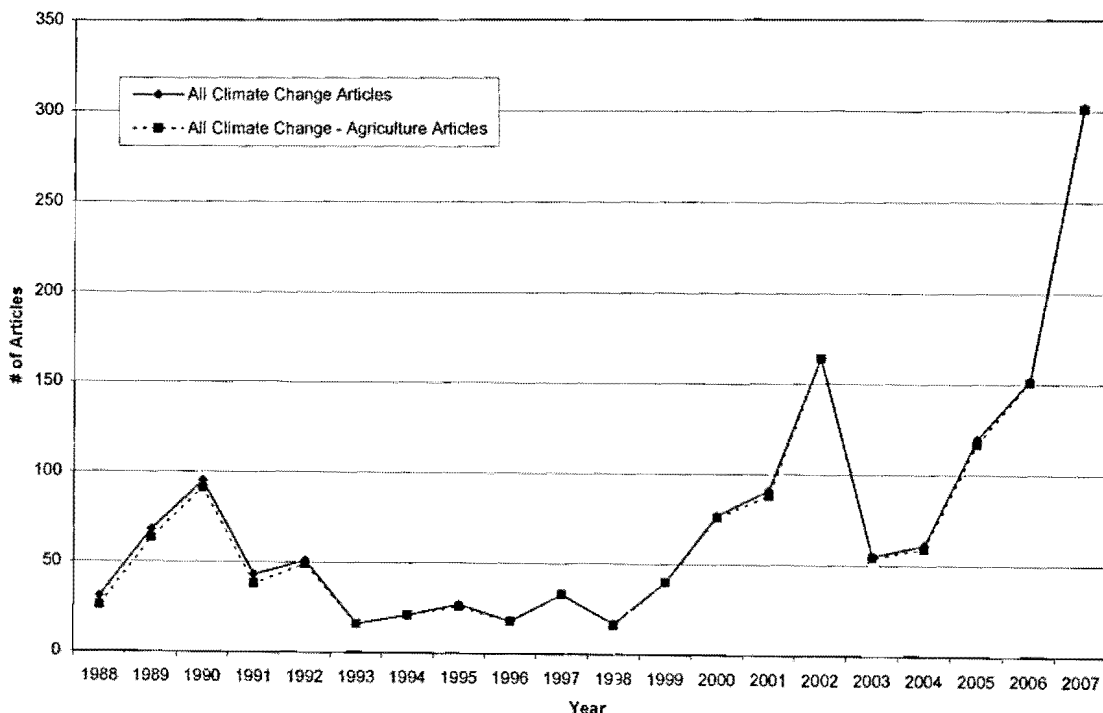


Figure 17: Yearly Climate Change Article Total Compared to the Same Total with Agriculture Articles Subtracted for the *Toronto Star*, 1988-2007

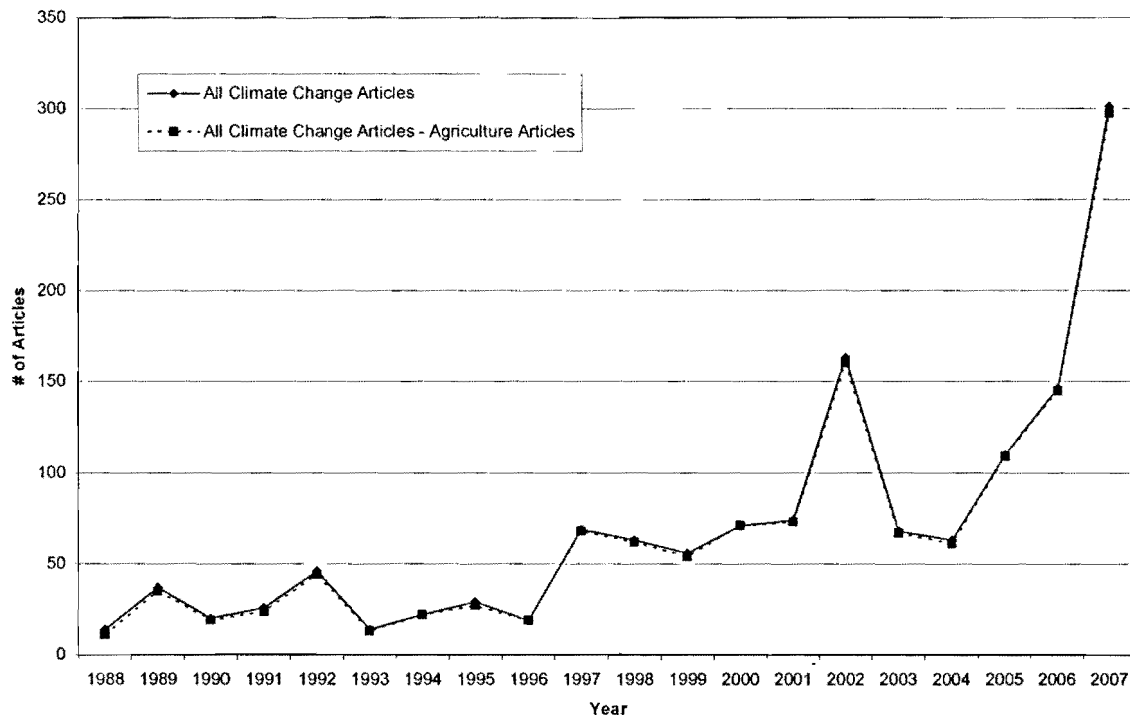


Figure 18: Yearly Climate Change Article Total Compared to the Same Total with Agriculture Articles Subtracted for the *Globe and Mail*, 1988-2007

Those articles with the greatest linkages were examined for their changes over the twenty-year period. The strongest linkages are with energy, international co-operation, science research and development and transportation.

The changes in energy articles from 1988 to 2007 can be viewed for the *Toronto Star* and the *Globe and Mail* in Figures 20 and 21, respectively.

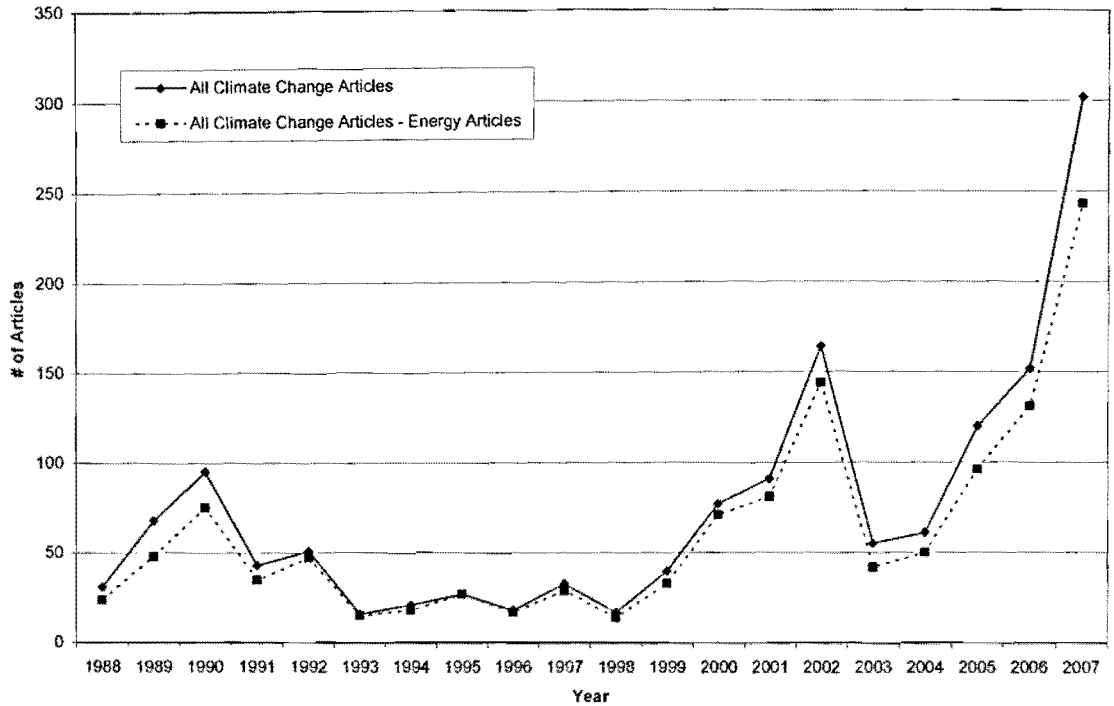


Figure 19: Yearly Climate Change Article Total Compared to the Same Total with Energy Articles Subtracted for the *Toronto Star*, 1988-2007

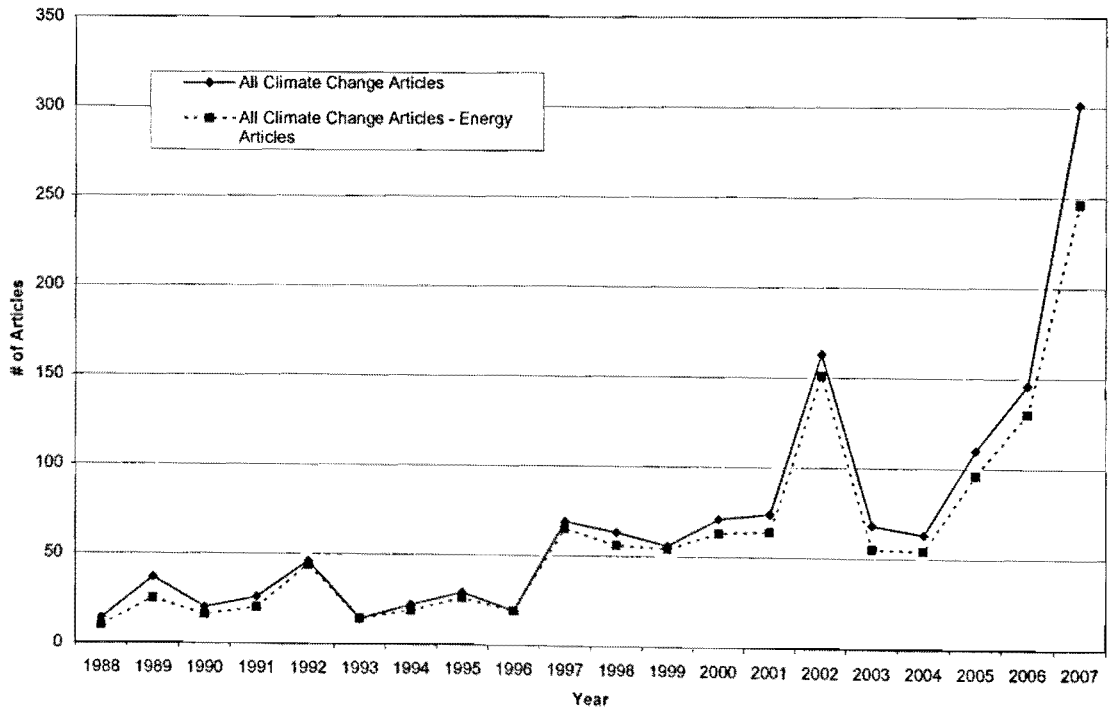


Figure 20: Yearly Climate Change Article Total Compared to the Same Total with Energy Articles Subtracted for the *Globe and Mail*, 1988-2007

Similar graphs were constructed for articles with links to international co-operation (see Figures 22 and 23 for the *Toronto Star* and the *Globe and Mail*, respectively).

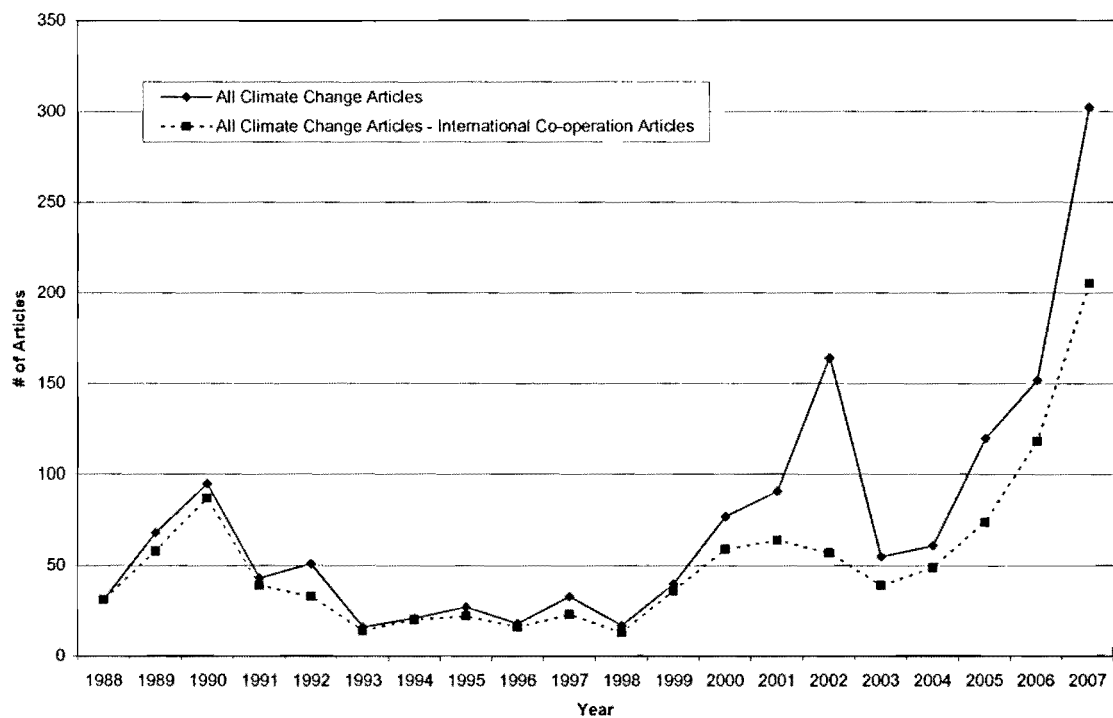


Figure 21: Yearly Climate Change Article Total Compared to the Same Total with International Co-operation Articles Subtracted for the *Toronto Star*, 1988-2007

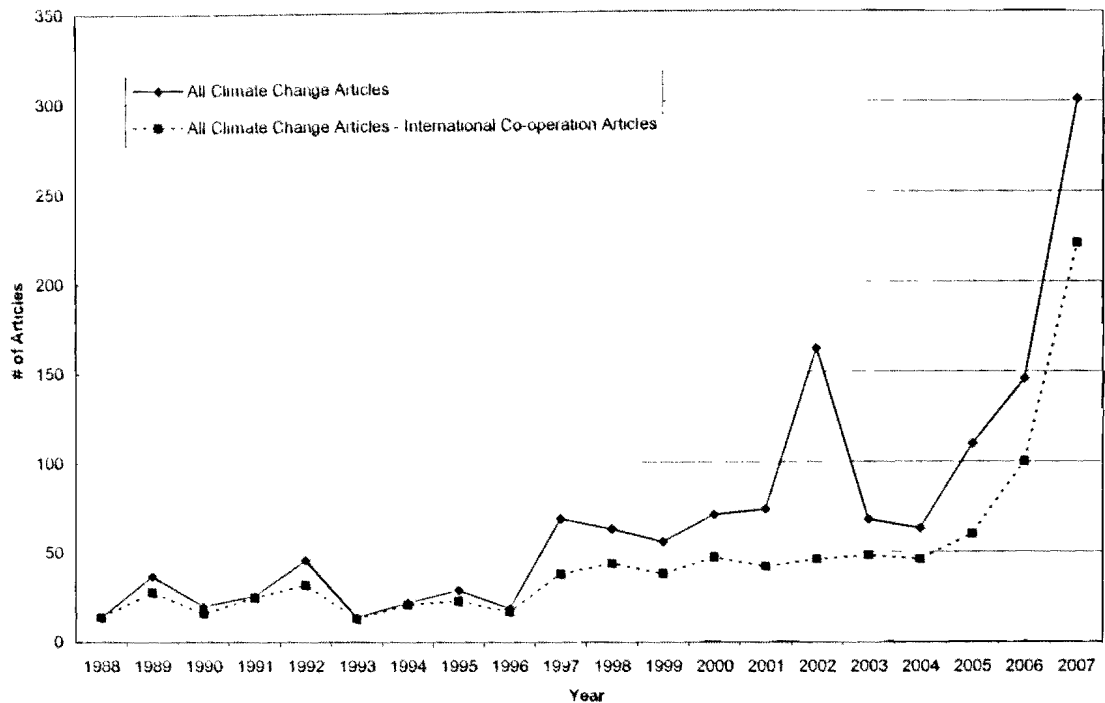


Figure 22: Yearly Climate Change Article Total Compared to the Same Total with International Co-operation Articles Subtracted for the *Globe and Mail*, 1988-2007

Subtraction graphs were made for science research and development for both the *Toronto Star* and the *Globe and Mail*, as seen in Figures 24 and 25, respectively.

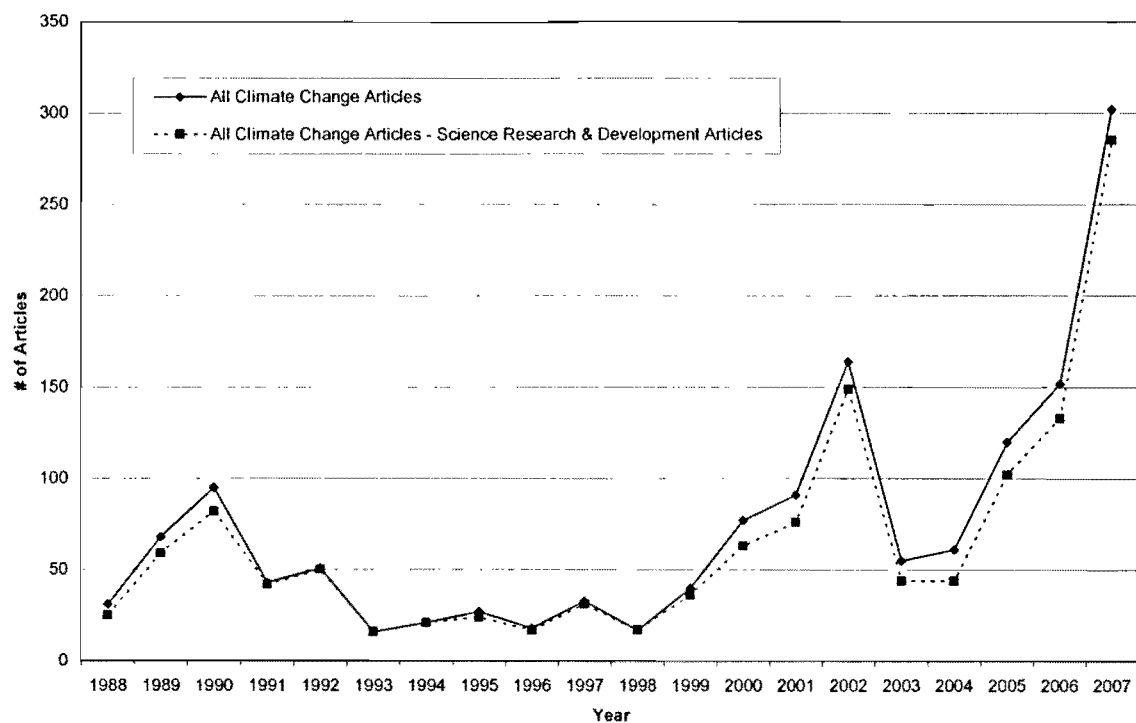


Figure 23: Yearly Climate Change Article Total Compared to the Same Total with Science Research & Development Articles Subtracted for the *Toronto Star*, 1988-2007

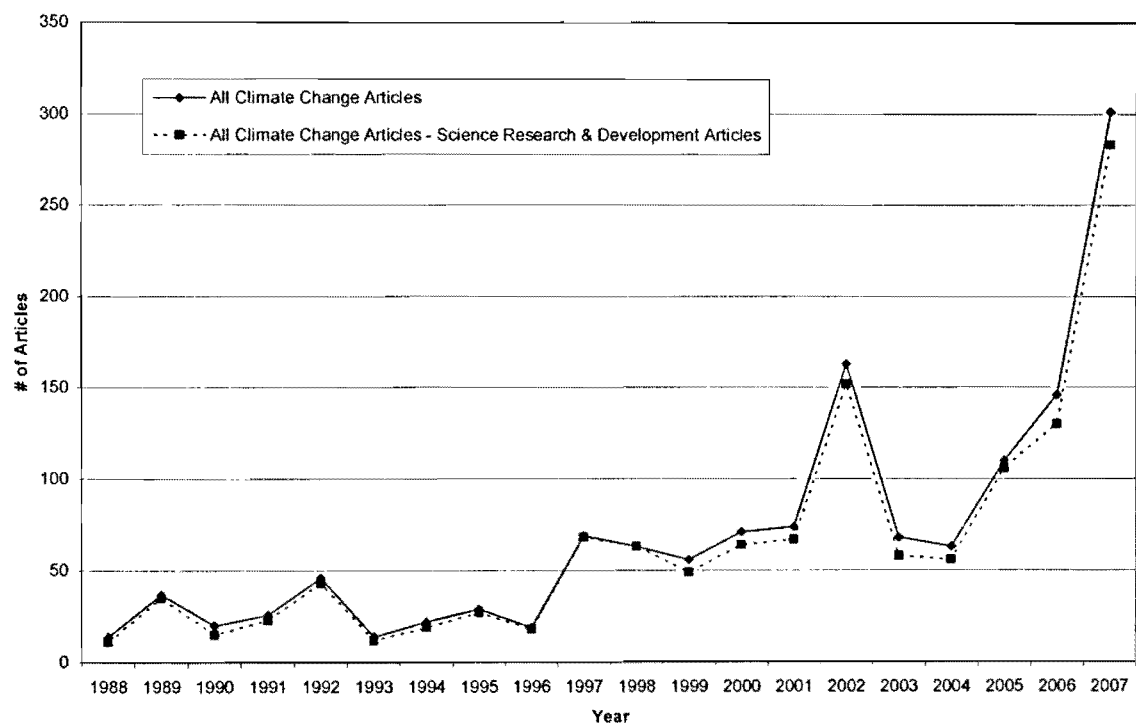


Figure 24: Yearly Climate Change Article Total Compared to the Same Total with Science Research & Development Articles Subtracted for the *Globe and Mail*, 1988-2007

Figures 26 and 27 show the contribution of transportation-linked articles to the overall number of articles in the *Toronto Star* and the *Globe and Mail*, respectively.

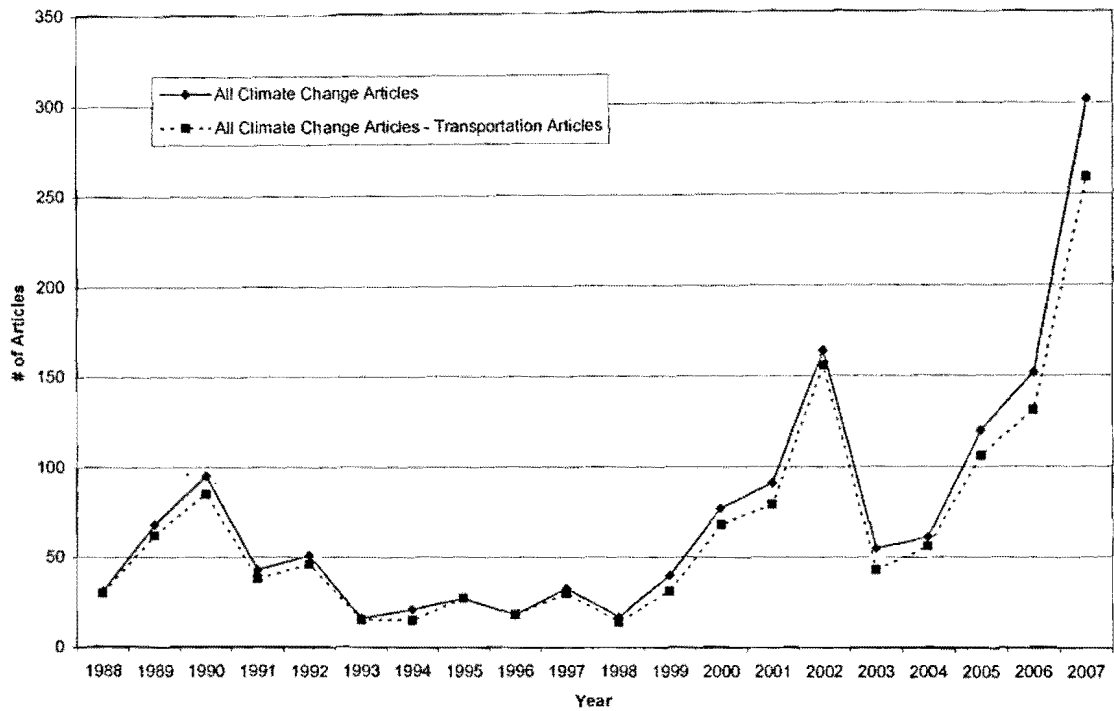


Figure 25: Yearly Climate Change Article Total Compared to the Same Total with Transportation Articles Subtracted for the *Toronto Star*, 1988-2007

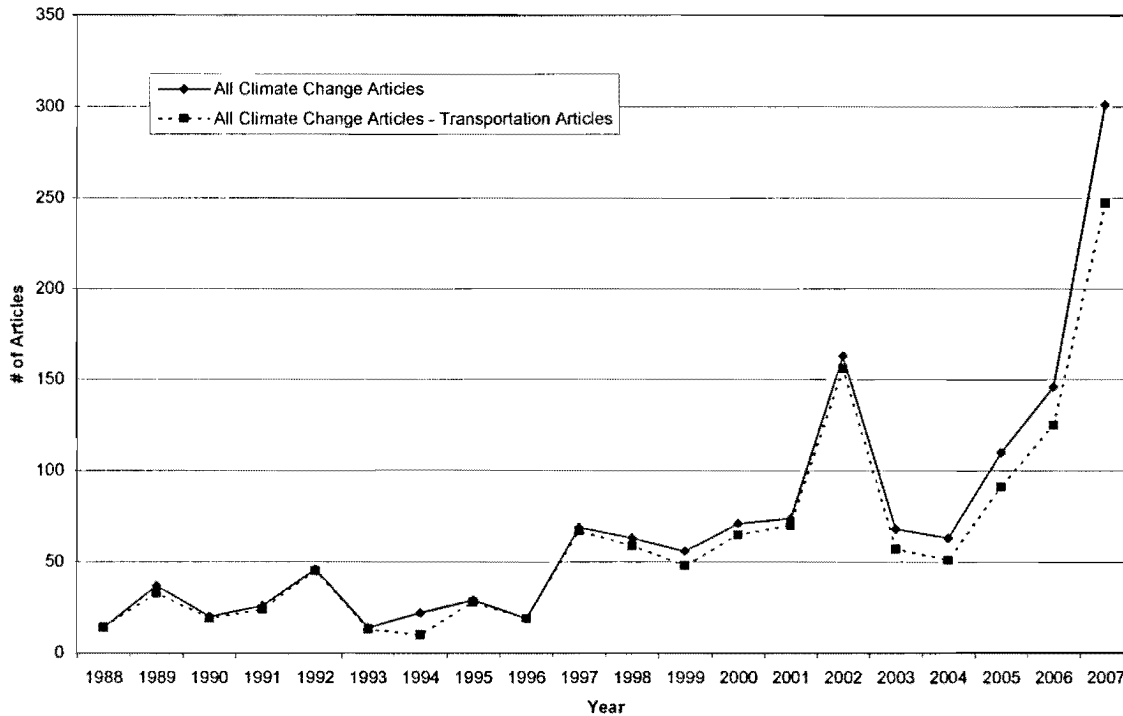


Figure 26: Yearly Climate Change Article Total Compared to the Same Total with Transportation Articles Subtracted for the *Globe and Mail*, 1988-2007

4.6 Issue Participants

The types of interest groups that are presented in the Canadian news media were coded and identified. These groups were divided in to non-government interest groups and governmental actors.

4.6.1 Interest Groups

Any non-government interest group that was active within an article was coded as one of the following: environmental, scientific-professional, industry or other. Figure 28 shows the comparative numbers for the *Toronto Star* and the *Globe and Mail* for each type of interest group.

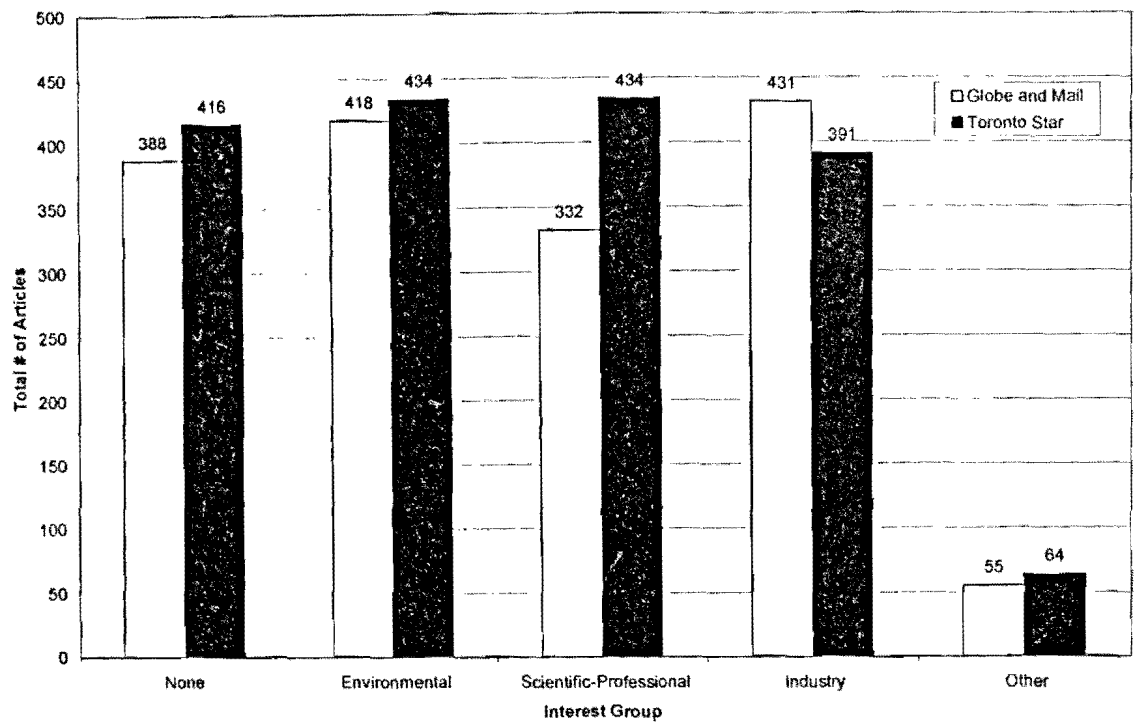


Figure 27: Total Number of Articles with Interest Groups in the *Toronto Star* and the *Globe and Mail*, 1988-2007

Figure 28 shows that the various interest groups are represented fairly evenly amongst both newspapers. The numbers are fairly similar for both newspapers, except that scientific-professional groups appear on about 100 more occasions in the *Toronto Star* than the *Globe and Mail* and industry groups appear slightly more in the *Globe and Mail* than they do in the *Toronto Star*.

Figures 29 and 30 show how the frequency of the appearance of interest groups changes over the years from 1988 to 2007. The proportions of each of the environmental, scientific-professional and industry groups remain relatively constant throughout the twenty years, but the presence of other interest groups increases in both newspapers from 1998 to 2007.

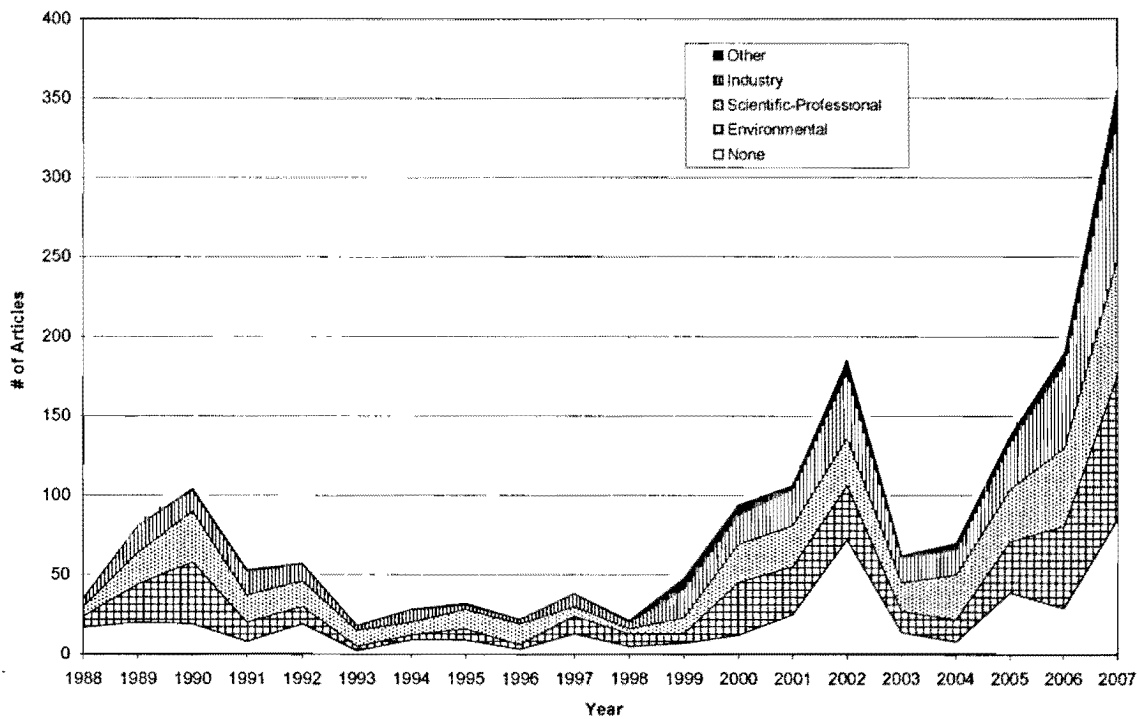


Figure 28: Changes in the Presence of Interest Groups in the *Toronto Star*, 1988-2007

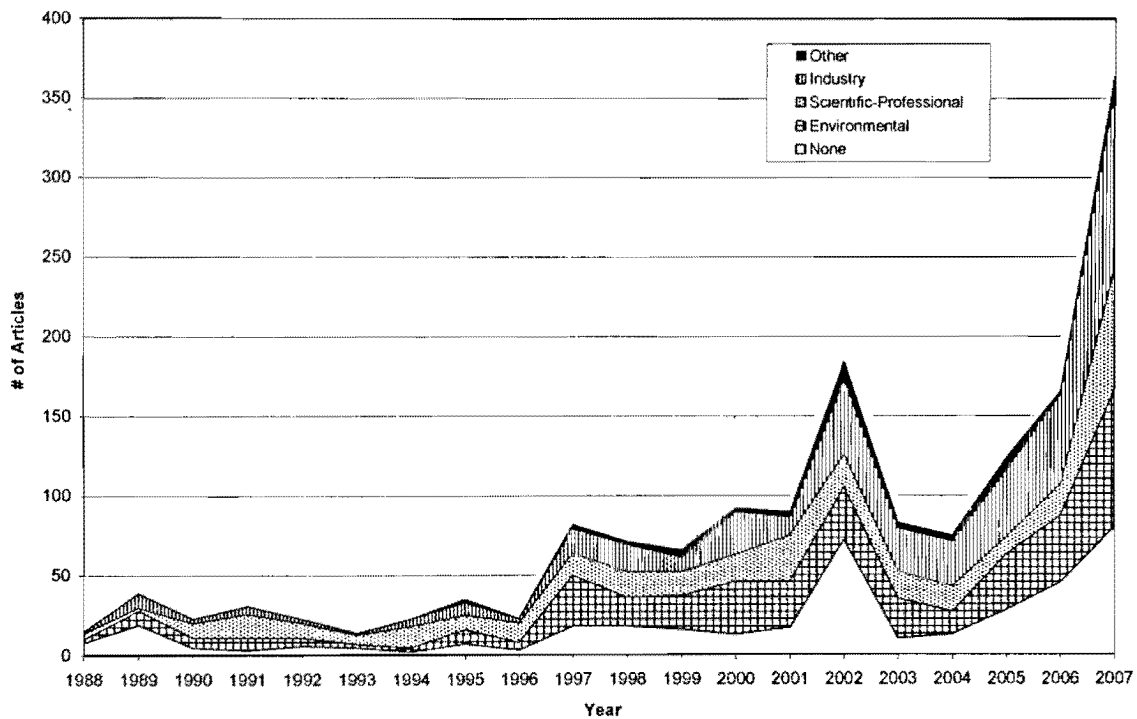


Figure 29: Changes in the Presence of Interest Groups in the *Globe and Mail*, 1988-2007

4.6.2 Governmental Actors

The articles were coded as having one or more of the following: a national leader, national legislative body, federal agency, court or state/local government. Figure 31 shows the comparative frequencies of each governmental sub-category that appear in the *Toronto Star* and the *Globe and Mail*.

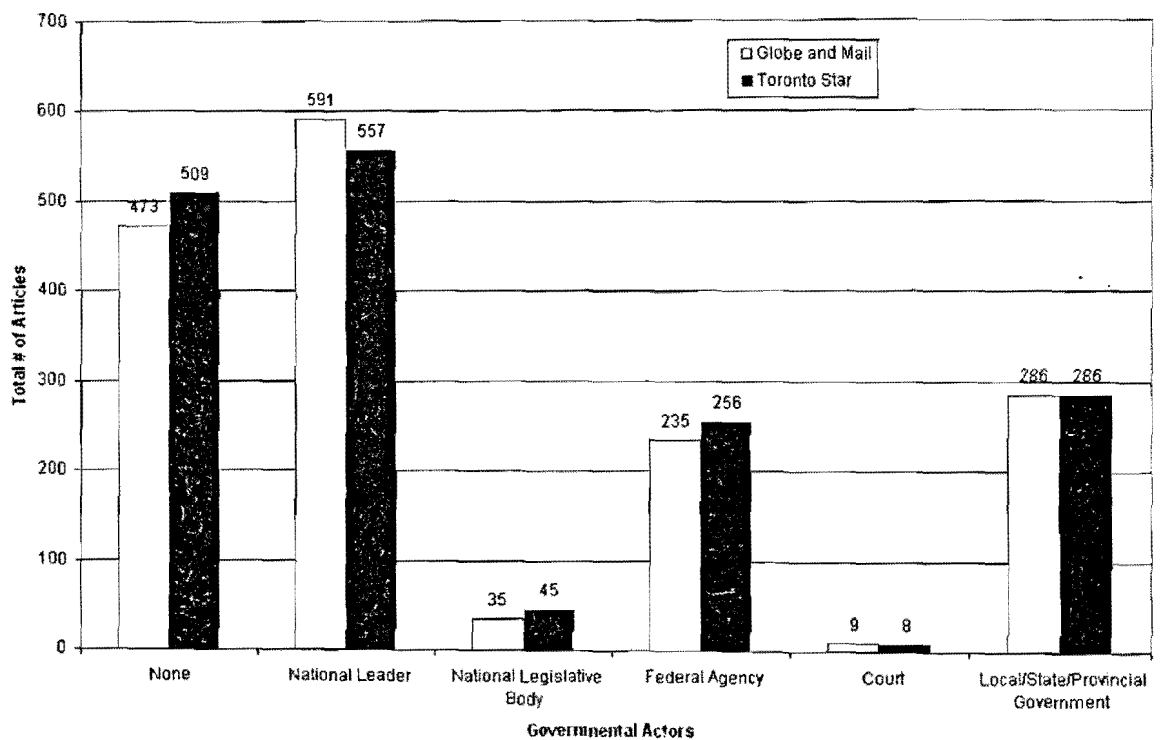


Figure 30: Total Numbers of Articles Depicting Governmental Actors in the *Toronto Star* and the *Globe and Mail*, 1988-2007

Both newspapers are fairly equivalent in their representations of all the types of governmental actors defined here. Governmental actors at the national level (i.e., national leaders, national legislative bodies and federal agencies) are clearly the predominant ones shown in both newspapers. National governmental figures were portrayed in 858 articles from the

Toronto Star and 861 articles from the *Globe and Mail*. These numbers are considerably larger than the local/state/provincial representations (286 articles).

To see how the presence of government actors changes from 1988 to 2007, area graphs were constructed to show the proportions of articles in the *Toronto Star* (Figure 32) and the *Globe and Mail* (Figure 33). Both newspapers primarily show national governmental actors throughout the years 1988-2007. Local and state governments generally appear to a greater extent after 1997, in the case of both newspapers. Courts do appear, rarely, but more so after 2003 for both papers.

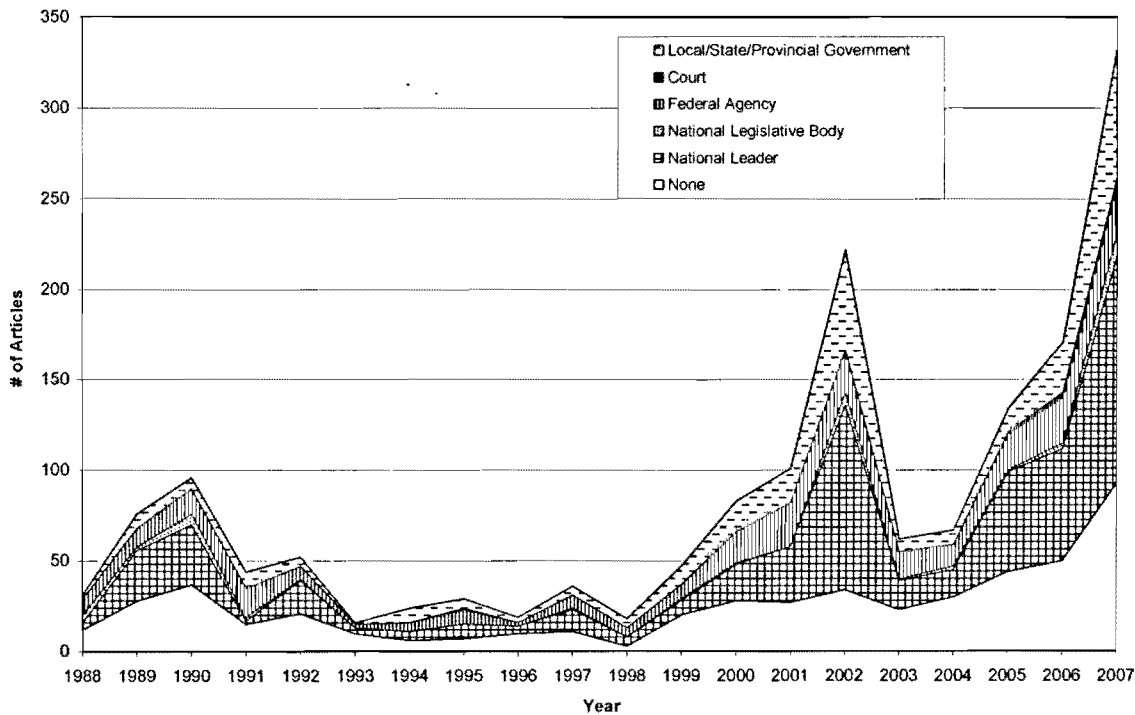


Figure 31: Changes in Governmental Actors in the *Toronto Star*, 1988-2007

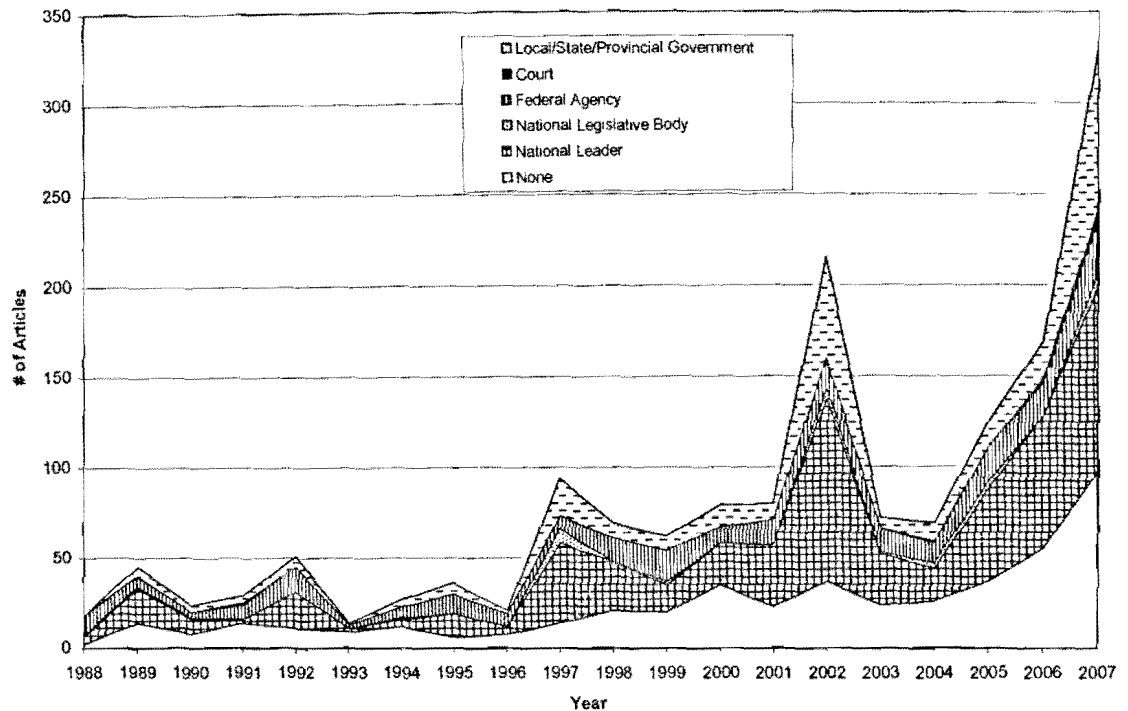


Figure 32: Changes in Governmental Actors in the *Globe and Mail*, 1988-2007

4.7 Treatment Solutions

The two types of treatment solutions for climate change effects are mitigation and adaptation. This section aims to identify the types of treatment solutions that are covered by the Canadian news media and the parties that are responsible for their implementation (non-government or government).

4.7.1 Types of Treatment Solutions

The articles were coded for the types of treatment solutions as follows: no solution presented, mitigation, adaptation, or mitigation and adaptation. Figures 34 and 35 show the total numbers and percentage for all articles coded from the *Toronto Star* and the *Globe and Mail*, respectively. These figures show that the main type of treatment solution illustrated in the two

newspapers is mitigation strategies, with 71% of articles proposing mitigation strategies in the *Toronto Star* and 74% for the *Globe and Mail*. For both news papers, approximately a quarter of the articles (25% for the *Toronto Star*, 22% for the *Globe and Mail*) did not present any type of treatment solution at all. Adaptation strategies were not well represented (3.5% for the *Toronto Star*, 3.3% for the *Globe and Mail*), nor were articles that contained both mitigation and adaptation (0.74% for the *Toronto Star*, 0.35% for the *Globe and Mail*). The proportions for each type of solution strategy are similar for the two figures.

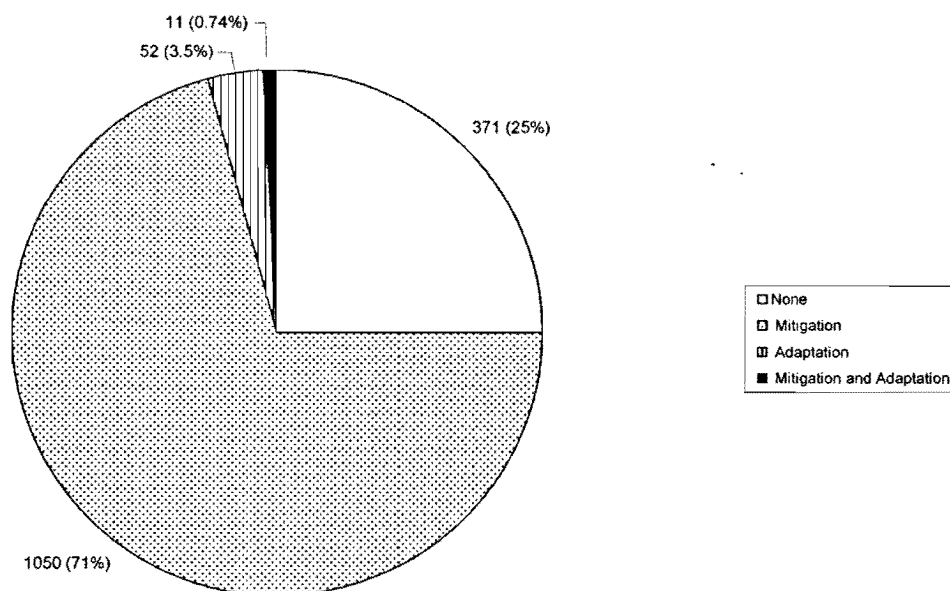


Figure 33: Types of Climate Change Treatment Solutions Presented in the *Toronto Star*, 1988-2007

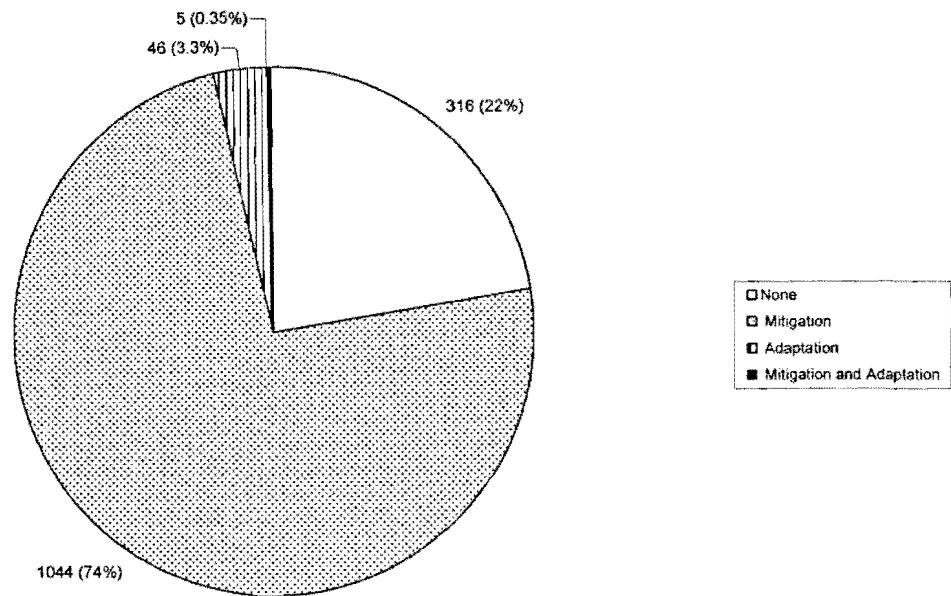


Figure 34: Types of Climate Change Treatment Solutions Presented in the *Globe and Mail*, 1988-2007

Figures 36 and 37 show the frequency of each type of treatment solution from 1988 to 2007. Adaptation strategies are not portrayed extensively by either newspaper. In 1997 and 2002, the appearance of adaptation strategies appears to decline relative to years before and after.

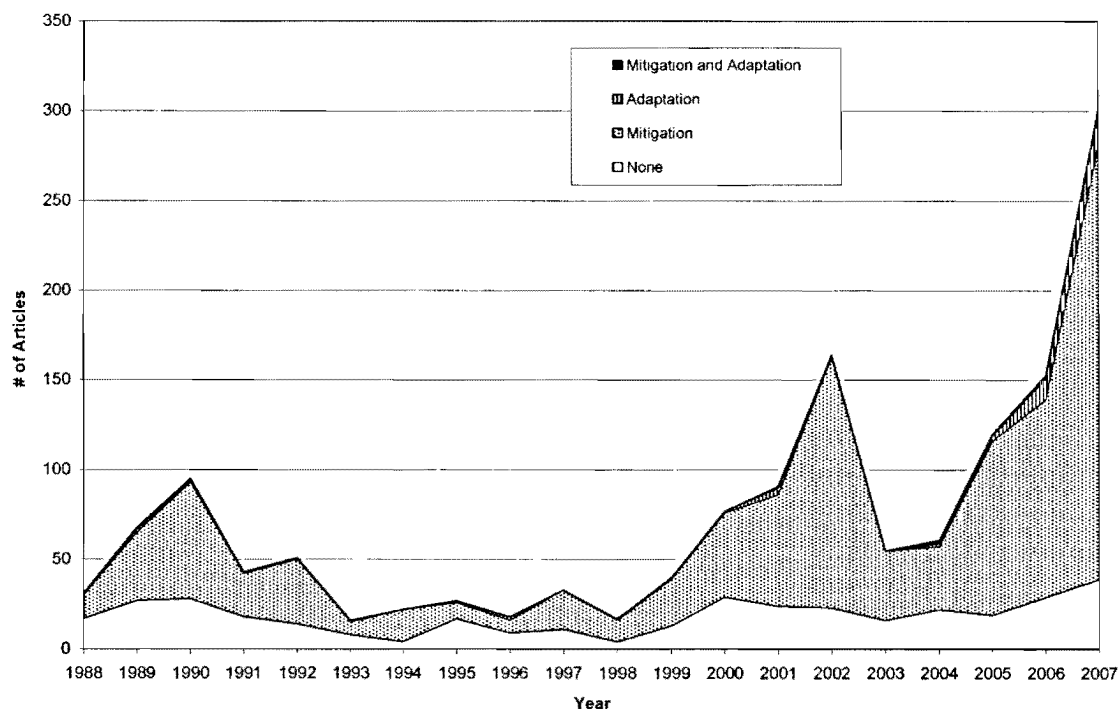


Figure 35: Changes in Representation of Climate Change Treatment Solutions in the *Toronto Star*, 1988-2007

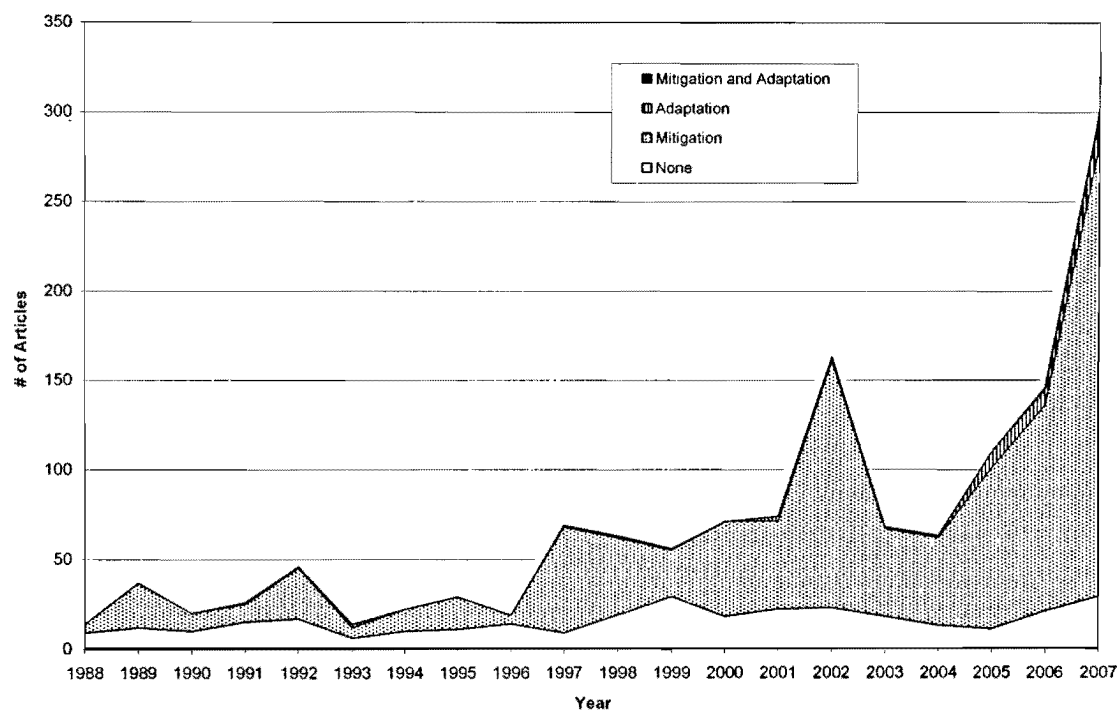


Figure 36: Changes in Representation of Climate Change Treatment Solutions in the *Globe and Mail*, 1988-2007

4.7.2 Responsible Parties

Articles were also coded for the responsible parties to see where the Canadian news media portray responsibility for solutions strategies in the government or non-government's domain. Articles were coded as having one of the following responsible parties: none, government, non-government or a mix of government and non-government parties. These total numbers and percentages of the total are shown in Figures 38 and 39 for the *Toronto Star* and the *Globe and Mail*, respectively.

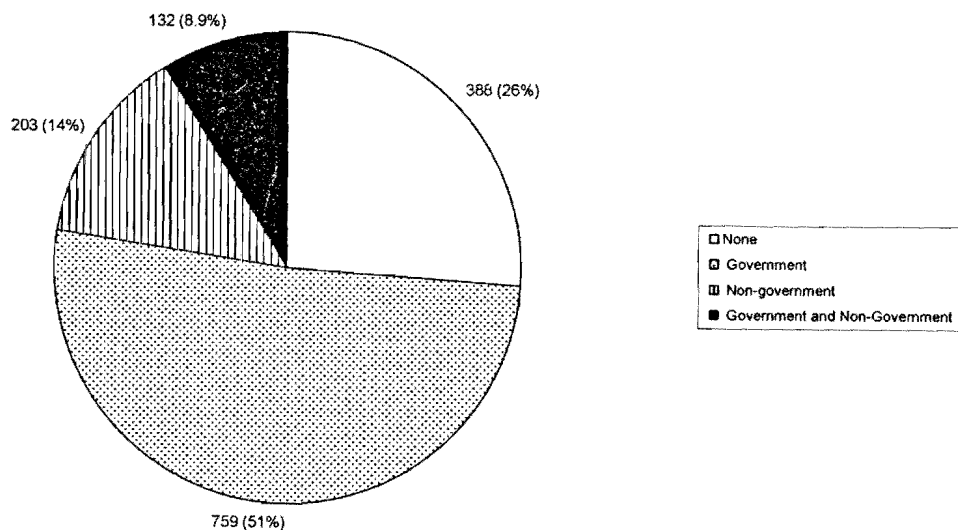


Figure 37: Parties Responsible for Climate Change Treatment Solutions in the *Toronto Star*, 1988-2007

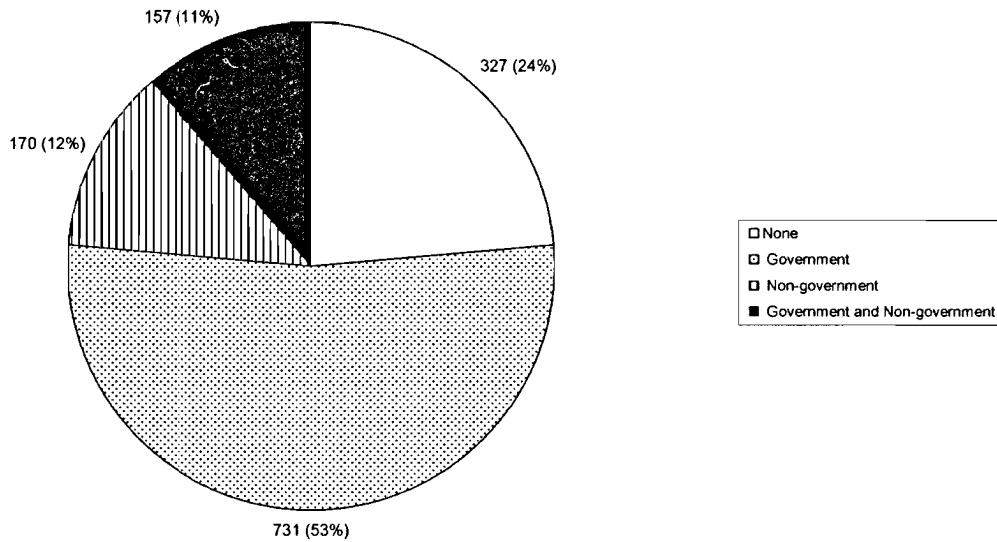


Figure 38: Parties Responsible for Climate Change Treatment Solutions in the *Globe and Mail*, 1988-2007

From these two figures it can be seen that according to the media in this case, governmental actors are primarily responsible for climate change solutions, as roughly half of the articles in both newspapers (51% for the *Toronto Star* and 53% for the *Globe and Mail*) portrayed a governmental authority associated with the climate change treatment strategies. About a quarter (26% for the *Toronto Star* and 24% for the *Globe and Mail*) of the articles did not specify any responsible party. Non-government parties were given responsibility in 14% of the *Toronto Star* articles and 12.27% of *Globe and Mail* articles. Mixed responsibilities, i.e., government and non-government (either the private sector or the general public) were held responsible in 8.9% of *Toronto Star* articles and in 11% of *Globe and Mail* articles. Both newspapers showed similar portrayals of responsible parties, in that the proportions of each type of responsible party are comparable.

Figures 40 and 41 show the time series of frequencies of each type of responsible party for the *Toronto Star* and the *Globe and Mail*, respectively, from 1988 to 2007. These graphs clearly show that the government is the dominant responsibility holder throughout the entire

twenty-year period from which the articles were collected, in both the *Toronto Star* and the *Globe and Mail*. Also, from Figure 41, in the *Globe and Mail*, non-government responsibility is rarely shown before 1997; after 1997, there is a noticeable increase in the appearance of non-government accountability for climate change solutions. The *Toronto Star* articles do not exhibit this same pattern, rather some non-government responsibilities are fairly consistently shown all through the years 1988-2007.

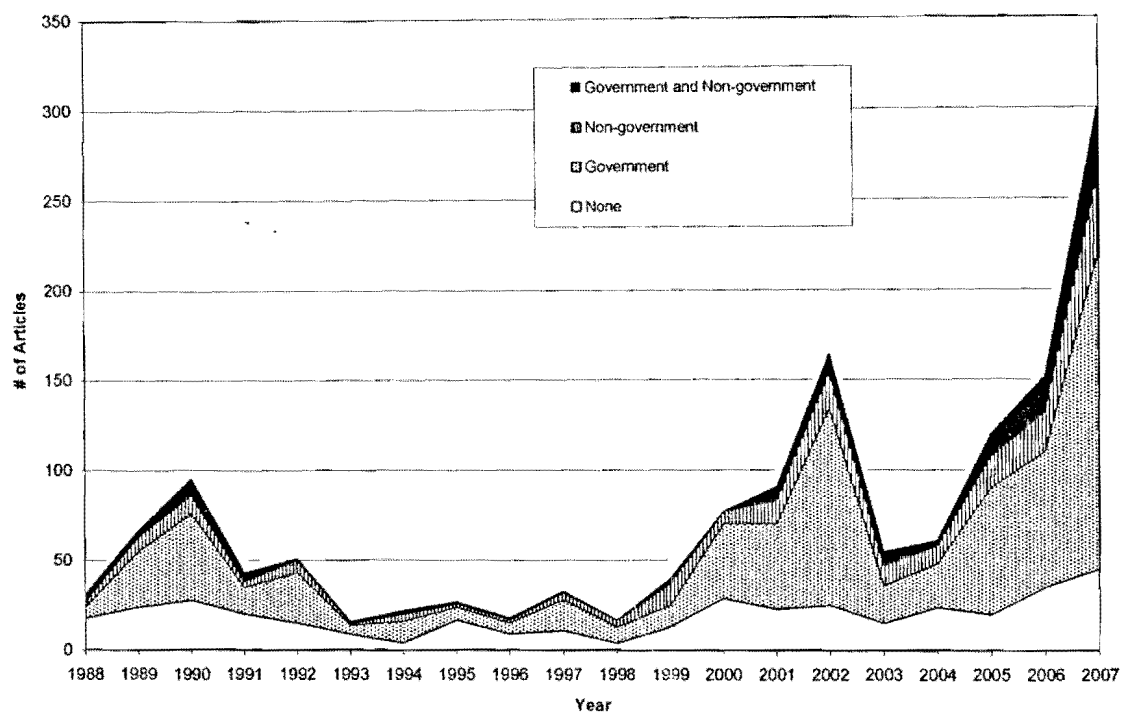


Figure 39: Changes in Parties Responsible for Climate Change Treatment Solutions in the *Toronto Star* from 1988-2007

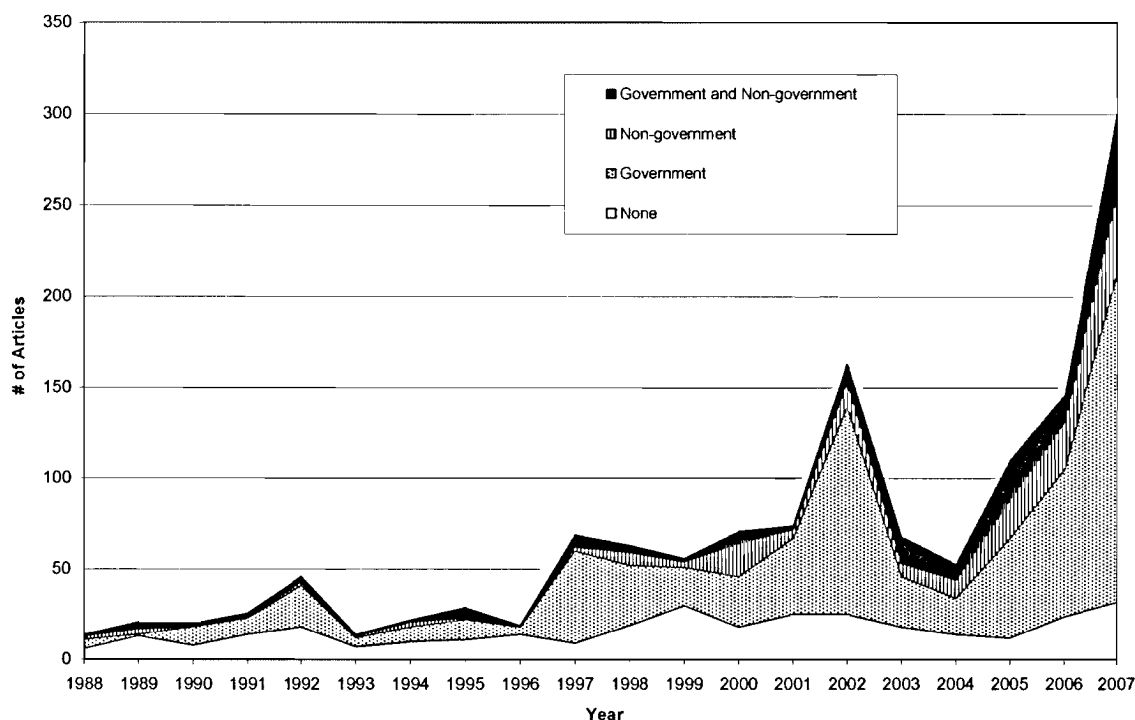


Figure 40: Changes in Parties Responsible for Climate Change Treatment Solutions in the *Globe and Mail* from 1988-2007

4.8 Scientific Information

The goal of this section was to ascertain the different types of scientific information that is presented to Canadian newspaper readers, since climate change information and the debate is highly dependent on scientific information. The various coding sub-categories used to classify the scientific information sources in the coding process were: academic, government, environmental, industry or other, as outlined in Section 3.4.8.

Figure 42 presents the total frequency of each sub-category of scientific information. The majority of the articles (947 for the *Toronto Star* and 945 for the *Globe and Mail*) did not contain any scientific information. Scientific information was presented slightly more in the *Toronto Star* (611 articles) than in the *Globe and Mail* (519 articles). Academic sources were the most often used, with 349 used in the *Toronto Star* and 303 used in the *Globe and Mail*. Government

sources were used with less than half the frequency of academic sources for each paper (144 for the *Toronto Star* and 119 for the *Globe and Mail*). Environmental and industry sources were the least frequently used. Both newspapers had 24 articles each containing environmental sources. The number of industry sources used was quite similar; the *Toronto Star* had 13 articles based on information from industry sources, while the *Globe and Mail* had 15.

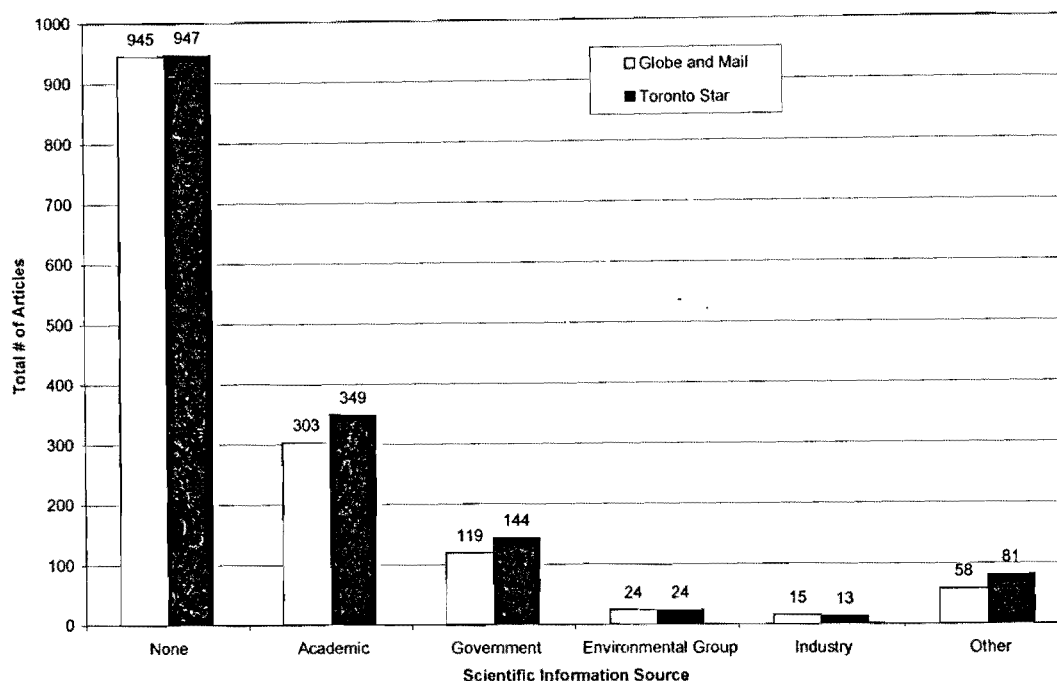


Figure 41: Total Number of Climate Change Articles Containing Different Scientific Information Sources in the *Toronto Star*, 1988-2007

Changes in the use of the different types of information sources from 1988 to 2007 are shown in Figures 43 and 44. Both newspapers show somewhat similar trends throughout the timeframe, but there are a few anomalies to point out. Other information sources appear most in the *Toronto Star* from the years 1988 to 1992. It was observed during coding, that many of the articles from the beginning of the study included scientific information from unspecified sources, a trend which does not appear as much throughout the latter years of the study, as scientific research regarding anthropogenic climate change increases and progresses. In the *Globe and*

Mail, other information sources do not appear as frequently as they do in the *Toronto Star* from 1988 onward, but this is one of the times that they do appear more in the former. There is also a period in 1997 and 1998 in the *Globe and Mail* where other information sources appear more frequently. In 1992, in the *Globe and Mail*, virtually all of the articles contained scientific information and were from academic sources, an incident that does not occur again in any other year. Also, for both newspapers, environmental sources appear the most often in the late 80s and the late 90s.

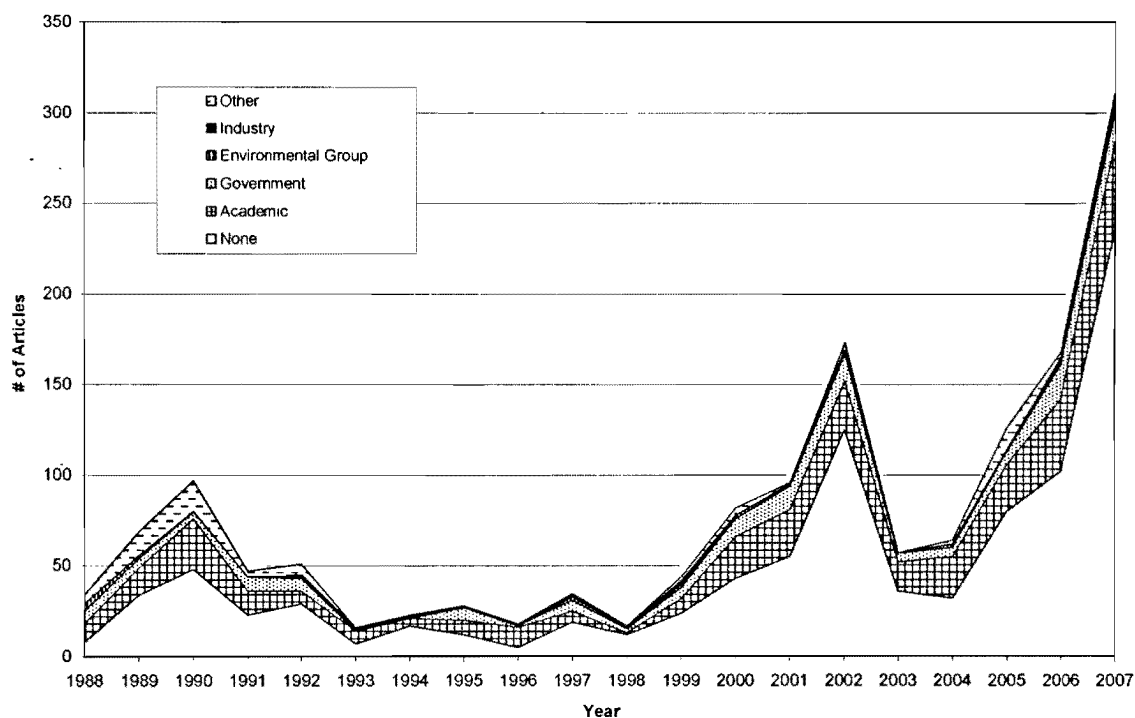


Figure 42: Changes in the Use of Scientific Information in Climate Change Articles from the *Toronto Star*, 1988-2007

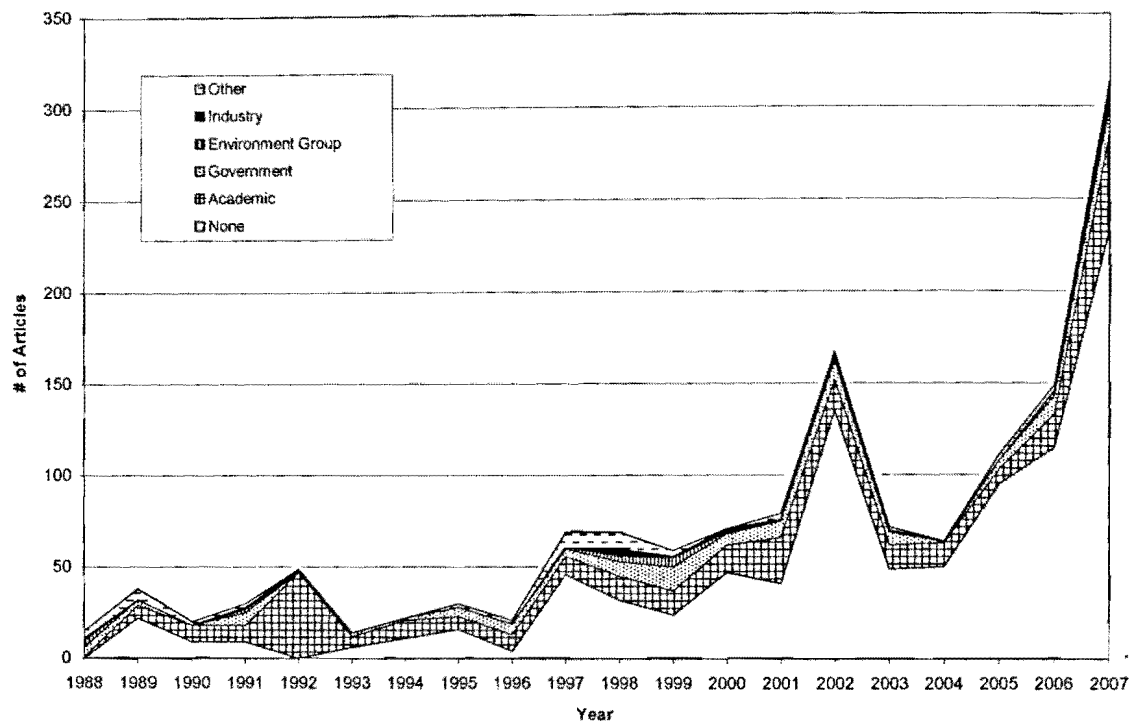


Figure 43: Changes in the Use of Scientific Information in Climate Change Articles from the *Globe and Mail*, 1988-2007

5 Discussion

Overall, the representation of climate change does not differ greatly between the two newspapers, the *Toronto Star* and the *Globe and Mail*. The total number of articles is similar for both newspapers, with the *Globe and Mail* having slightly less than that of the *Toronto Star* and each newspaper containing over 1400 articles. Generally, both newspapers show similar trends in their displays of anthropogenic climate change content with some deviations, which will be discussed further.

The trends from Section 4 are analyzed and discussed in this section. Each coding category is looked at separately, beginning with issue salience.

5.1 Issue Salience

The salience of anthropogenic climate change increases throughout the twenty-year period from which the articles were collected. In the first ten years of the study, the average number of articles during this time is 29.6 for both newspapers, and in the second half, the averages for the *Toronto Star* and the *Globe and Mail* are 108 and 111, respectively, which indicates a three-fold increase in the presence of climate change articles. Since there is such a large increase, it is logical to say that the public awareness of climate change has increased as well.

During this timeframe, there are periodically some distinct swells in the annual number of articles, most of which relates to international agreements and talks that occurred in those years. Another characteristic about the pattern of salience is the cyclical nature of anthropogenic climate change coverage in both of the newspapers, referring back to Figure 1, with both

newspapers following similar patterns. There is a typical rise-and-fall pattern noticed here that has also been observed in past studies (Ungar, 1992; McComas & Shanahan, 1999; Williams, 2001; Liu, Vedlitz & Alston, 2008). There is low salience in the early 1990s, which is consistent with previously-made observations (Ungar, 1992; Williams, 2001; Liu, Vedlitz & Alston 2008). However, the cyclical patterns are more prominent in the latter half of the twenty-year timeframe. In the *Globe and Mail*, salience remains relatively low until the 1997 peak (67 articles), declines slightly in 1998 and 1999 (63 and 56 articles, respectively), rises in the years 2000, 2001 and 2002 (71, 74 and 163 articles, respectively), falls off again in 2003 and 2004 (68 and 63 articles, respectively) and then again rises in 2005 (110 articles), 2006 (146 articles) and 2007 (301 articles). The *Toronto Star* pattern shows a clear decline in salience after 1990, a general increase between 1993 and 2002, with the exceptions of 1996 and 1998. After the 2002 peak (164 articles), there is a similar decline in 2003 and 2004 (55 and 61 articles, respectively), as seen in the *Globe and Mail*, and substantial increases in 2005, 2006 and 2007 (120, 152 and 302 articles, respectively).

Liu, Vedlitz and Alston (2008) found in their study of *Houston Chronicle* articles that in 2005, there was a spike of articles that related climate change and Hurricanes Katrina and Rita that year. This was not the case for either of the Canadian newspapers, likely due to the fact that these storms did not directly affect Canada or the region around Toronto as they would have in the coastal region in the area of Houston.

There is another notable characteristic of the salience of anthropogenic climate change over the twenty years. There are a few noticeable spikes during which greater numbers of climate change articles were published. For the *Toronto Star*, these spikes correspond to the years 1990, 2002 and 2007, as can be seen in Figure 2. Reviews of the articles from each of

these years reveal that they correspond with various climate change-related events. In 1990, there were several articles related to the Second World Climate Change Conference held in Geneva, Switzerland that year, as well as the release of the First Assessment Report on climate change by the IPCC. The surge in articles in 2002 was largely due to coverage of the ratification of the Kyoto Protocol that year. Despite the increase in 2002 climate change articles, there is not a large spike in the *Toronto Star* in the year 1997, when the Kyoto Protocol was signed. The reason for this is unclear. In 2007, the large rise in climate change articles is attributed to a UN climate change conference held in Bali, during which several countries aimed to develop a new international agreement on climate change that would replace the Kyoto Protocol after its expiry in 2012, and also, prior to that, the release of the Fourth Assessment Report by the IPCC. The Second and Third Assessment Reports did not appear to cause major increases in climate change coverage in the years that they were released, 1995 and 2001, respectively. Some other key events in 2007 that received the attention of several articles were the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation conference held in Sydney, Australia in September and the signing of the Sydney Declaration on Climate Change that occurred there, as well as a meeting of the G-8 countries to discuss and negotiate climate change emission reductions in Germany in June of that year. A small increase in articles is observed in 1992, due to coverage of the Earth Summit conference held in Rio de Janeiro, during which a Global Warming Convention was signed by 153 countries in which they agreed to reduce GHG emissions, but with no specific targets.

Although the salience of climate change has increased in newspapers at both the regional and national levels in Canada, the levels of GHGs continue to rise, making the problem of climate change worse, indicating that Canada is not meeting its targets for the Kyoto protocol. In 2007, Canadian GHG emissions totaled approximately 747 megatonnes, which is 4% higher than

2006 levels, 26% above 1990 levels and 33.8% over Canada's Kyoto Protocol target of 558 megatonnes (Environment Canada, 2009a). This fact suggests that despite the increasing salience in the Canadian news media, the political decision makers are failing to take enough action to mitigate climate change. If the government does not show initiatives to reduce GHG emissions, it is difficult to expect individuals who reside in the country to do the same.

5.2 Issue Image

The eventual outcome of anthropogenic climate change is still largely unknown and it is still currently difficult to say exactly how damaging or possibly beneficial its effects will be (Heal and Kriström, 2002). It is likely that the media presentation of the image will affect the way that policies are developed in regards to anthropogenic climate change.

For both newspapers, over the twenty-year time span, the most prevalent image is clearly that climate change is destructive or harmful. The prevalence of these types of articles is likely to promote this destructive image to the public. The public should generally be aware from these articles that climate change is problematic and requires solution strategies in order to rectify this problem.

From Figures 6 and 7, it can be seen that the *Globe and Mail* had more mixed (0.61% for the *Toronto Star* and 1.1% for the *Globe and Mail*), that is destructive and constructive together, and constructive (0.34% for the *Toronto Star* and 0.57% for the *Globe and Mail*). A possible reason for this could be that the two newspapers are catering to different audiences. In 1993, the *Globe and Mail* had a large surge in articles portraying a neutral image. Reviewing the *Globe and Mail* articles from 1993 did not reveal a clear event or cause of this anomaly.

5.3 Issue Scope

The scope of climate change refers to the size of the geographical region or jurisdiction that is impacted by anthropogenic climate change as implied or stated in the article. The scope of climate change that is portrayed may have implications for how the public views the ramifications of climate change and who should be responsible for its solutions.

In both the *Toronto Star* and the *Globe and Mail*, it is observed that the majority of the articles are national and global/international (1215 of 1482 articles from the *Toronto Star* and 1210 of 1411 articles for the *Globe and Mail*). Liu, Vedlitz and Alston (2008) also found that majority of the articles in the *Houston Chronicle* (a regional paper) were also on the national and global/international levels. They assert that while this finding is logical due to the global scale of climate change and its effects, it may reduce action on the part of local and state/provincial authorities if they do not see it as part of their jurisdictional policies.

When comparing the frequency of the scopes presented in the newspapers, it is seen from Figure 10 that the *Toronto Star* published more than double the number of local articles than the *Globe and Mail* (134 compared to 64), which is reasonable since the *Toronto Star* is a regional newspaper and would be expected to focus a certain amount of climate change articles from a local perspective. However, both of these values are still substantially lower than the values for national or global/international articles. The number of articles devoted to state/provincial issues is consistent for both newspapers (156 for the *Toronto Star* and 155 for the *Globe and Mail*); similarly, the multi-state/multi-provincial numbers for both newspapers are comparable (43 for the *Toronto Star* and 54 for the *Globe and Mail*).

Generally, over the course of the twenty-year period, for both of the newspapers, the distribution between national and global/international articles is fairly equal. In 2002, for both

the *Toronto Star* and the *Globe and Mail*, the largest portion of the articles are national-based; a review of the articles from that year reveals that it is likely due to the focus on countries' (mainly Canada's) strategies for implementing the Kyoto Protocol, which was ratified that year. The relative number of articles with a sub-national scope is fairly consistent over the years.

At the national and regional levels, these two Canadian newspapers portray anthropogenic climate change in a similar manner, as a large-scale, national and international/global problem. Since it has been well established that the media have considerable influence over the way that the public and policy makers view various issues, it stands to reason that because the media are representing climate change as one with such a large scope, there is relatively little focus on the part of the public and the government on finding smaller-scale solutions, both mitigation and adaptation, at the regional community or even the individual levels. Cook et al. (1983) and Wanta, Golan and Lee (2004) have clearly demonstrated that the news media are influential in the way that the public views major societal issues and thus, there may be the perception that national and international bodies are the most responsible for climate change solutions. This aspect should be investigated further in future studies.

It is clear that there needs to be more media focus at the regional level, since it has been shown here that majority of the articles in both the regional and national newspapers highlight national and international climate change issues. Every place on earth will not be affected by climate change in the same way. The example of regional effects in the Toronto and Great Lakes region, discussed in Section 2.2, shows how a specific area will be impacted by climate change. Thus, specific solution strategies may need to be developed for regional areas. The public and policy makers often use the media as a source of information (Weingart, Engles & Pansegrau, 2000). McCombs and Shaw (1972) observed the ability of the media to influence public

thinking through salience. If more attention is paid by the media to regional solutions, it would likely prompt the public and decision makers at the regional level to take action. Although climate change effects will very likely be felt at national and global levels, there are also regional adaptations that need to be considered, and thus awareness should be raised at this level. Larger scale effects may be easier to predict than more local impacts, but regional impacts will be felt and should thus be addressed in policy decisions.

5.4 Country of Focus

This category is included to determine how much content in the Canadian news media is centered on Canada and other international areas, especially the United States, since the two are in such close proximity and have many economic and political interactions.

As one might expect from Canadian newspapers, most of the articles have Canadian based content (1025 of 1482 from the *Toronto Star* and 972 of 1411 from the *Globe and Mail*). A fair number of articles (271 from the *Toronto Star* and 252 from the *Globe and Mail*) have ties to the United States, and roughly the same numbers were seen for all other countries combined, which speaks to the importance of Canadian ties to the United States. European Union Countries (105 articles from the *Toronto Star* and 122 articles for the *Globe and Mail*) and other countries (132 articles from the *Toronto Star* and 140 articles from the *Globe and Mail*) occur less than half as much as the United States in both newspapers.

There are several instances where Canada and the United States are working together in international agreements, and therefore, they were both coded in the articles. One example is when Canada entered into the Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate in October of 2007 (the United States had previously entered in 2005), which aims to promote clean technologies and development strategies within its member countries (Asia-Pacific Partnership

on Clean Development & Climate, no date). Such examples express to the public the importance of international agreements as solutions to climate change and the need for countries to work together to find climate change solutions.

5.5 Issue Linkage

Anthropogenic climate change is an issue that can be linked to many social, economic and political issues because of its wide-ranging effects. For example, drought caused by climate change could affect agricultural practices that are used and heat waves could have an effect on public health and energy consumption. For this reason, it is important to examine the links that are portrayed in the Canadian news media, to establish which links are most prevalent.

The strongest linkage for both newspapers that is observed from the content analysis is with international cooperation (425 articles in the *Toronto Star* and 492 articles in the *Globe and Mail*), which is likely due to the coverage of international attempts to mitigate climate change and its associated risks. There was much coverage devoted to climate-related conferences (e.g., the Earth Summit in Rio in 1992) and international agreements (e.g., the Kyoto Protocol signing in 1997). The *Toronto Star* has 67 fewer articles linking climate change and international cooperation, partly due to the discrepancy noted earlier where the *Globe and Mail* saw an increase in articles in 1997 due to the coverage of the Kyoto Protocol, which was only seen to a lesser extent in the *Toronto Star*. Both newspapers also show reasonably strong links to three other categories: energy, transportation and science research and development. In Canada, 80% of GHG emissions can be attributed to energy production from fossil fuels, which consists of 44% from “stationary sources” (e.g., electricity generation, space heating, manufacturing, construction, etc.), 27% from transportation, and an additional 9% from “fugitive sources” (e.g., venting or flaming of gasses from landfills or mines) (Environment Canada, 2009b). Thus, with

such large sources of GHGs, it is logical that the media might focus on energy and transportation as areas in which GHG emissions could be reduced. Links to energy are made somewhat more often in the *Toronto Star* (242 articles) than in the *Globe and Mail* (182 articles). Transportation was coded 173 times in the *Toronto Star* and 170 times in the *Globe and Mail*, and is more or less covered equally by both newspapers. Many articles (166 articles in the *Toronto Star* and 112 articles in the *Globe and Mail*) are linked to science research and development. Zehr (2000) established, after an examination of scientific uncertainty in four major American newspapers, that scientific uncertainty was a prominent theme amongst the articles that were examined and that science was portrayed by the press as being an “authoritative knowledge provider for climate change” (p. 98), which may be used to provide a level of credibility to their stories.

Smaller linkages are seen in both papers for economy, agriculture, land and water management and health. In contrast to this study, Liu, Vedlitz and Alston (2008) found that in the regional newspaper, the *Houston Chronicle*, had a fairly strong linkage to climate change, which is not seen in this study. This may speak to the differences in American and Canadian emphasis on how society will be most impacted by climate change. An example is seen in some 2001 articles, when the Bush administration decided to reject the Kyoto Protocol, citing fears that its implementation could hurt the American economy.

Energy articles make the biggest contribution in the late 1980s and early 1990s (until around 1991), decline around the mid 1990s and then start to appear more often after 1998. This trend is similar for both newspapers. It is also noted that during years when there is coverage of international conferences and treaties, the appearance of energy articles declines slightly, notably 1992 (Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro) and 2002 (ratification of the Kyoto Protocol), which is mostly likely due to increased coverage of such events.

It is quite apparent that international agreements get extensive coverage, particularly in years when there are major international treaties and conferences, e.g., 1992, 2002, 2007, thus they are portrayed as one of the major solution strategies to climate change. For the *Toronto Star*, after 1999 there appears to be an increase in general of articles related to international co-operation; this same trend occurs a few years earlier, 1996 for the *Globe and Mail* articles.

Science research and development also shows a relatively strong linkage to climate change in the articles from both newspapers. From Figure 23, for the *Toronto Star*, science research and development articles appear most from 1988 to 1991 and do not appear frequently again until after 1999. The period after 1999 shows that science research and development articles appear more in the years when media attention to climate change is relatively low (e.g., 2000, 2001, 2003-2006). A similar trend is observed in the *Globe and Mail* articles, from Figure 24, although science research and development articles do not appear to contribute to the overall article total as they do in the *Toronto Star*. A handful of science research and development articles are seen in each year from 1988 to 1996, and then increase each year after 1999, similarly following the pattern of the *Toronto Star*. Science research and development articles also decrease in 2001 and 2007, relative to the years surrounding them. McComas and Shanahan (1999) observed that in periods when climate change media coverage declines, scientific uncertainty is a bigger theme, which may explain why more articles with science-related issues appear when media coverage on climate change is decreased.

In the *Toronto Star*, transportation articles appear fairly consistently throughout the twenty-year period from 1988-2007. There are a couple of years around 1995 and 1996 when there are no transportation-related articles, and a few years, 2000, 2001 and 2003-2006, when transportation articles appear more frequently than in 2002, which could probably be attributed

to increased media attention on the Kyoto Protocol ratification. In the *Globe and Mail*, in 1994, transportation articles account for roughly half of the articles presented. A review of the articles does not suggest any particular reason or event that might have caused such an anomaly. After 1997, the appearance of transportation-related climate change articles noticeably increases, with the exception of 2002, similar to the *Toronto Star*.

It is important for climate change to be linked to societal issues to show the public and policy makers the things that climate change affects and that these linkages may be part of the solutions to this problem. International cooperation, the strongest linkage, is very important because it makes countries aware of the science of climate change and prompts action from these countries. Energy and transportation are also key aspects in climate change solutions, and they are being exposed to the public through the news media as such. Reducing GHG emissions from energy production and transportation is necessary to combat climate change, as seen from Table 1 in Section 2.3, and the public and decision makers need to be informed on these issues to find appropriate solution strategies. As Liu, Vedlitz and Alston (2008) note, relating climate change and science in the news media may have both positive and negative consequences for policies. If climate change is portrayed as an uncertain science it could either prompt more government research and funding to increase knowledge about climate change (Meyer, 2006) or it could possibly cause confusion amongst the public and policy makers about the risks and solutions, which could eventually lead to fewer solutions implemented (Zehr, 2000; Boykoff & Boykoff, 2004).

Despite the strong linkages to international cooperation, energy, transportation and science research and development, there are much fewer articles that connect the public and their individual lives to the topic of climate change. From Figure 17, it is apparent that issues such as

health (e.g., how climate change may cause increased health risks) and education (e.g., how climate change is being incorporated in school curricula), which might more relate to the daily lives of the public than the strongest linkages, are represented much less often than the larger-scale issues (international cooperation, energy, transportation, science research and development). McManus (2000) asserted that a lack of coverage relating directly to individuals may cause disconnect between the public and climate change, which could result in inaction towards mitigation and adaptation strategies on the part of the public. Other issues, such as defense and social order, were also found to be rarely linked to anthropogenic climate change, as seen from Figure 17. Climate change impacts have the potential to affect the way that society behaves as the planet changes. Food shortages brought on by increased occurrences droughts could spark disruptions in social order and adaptations in defense and policing may need adaptation. This type of issue also goes hand-in-hand with health, as food shortages can lead to malnutrition. As these are more personal issues, it might be expected that the newspapers would provide more coverage of these issues to appeal to the public. That is not the case, as seen from the low numbers of articles relating climate change to these issues in Figure 17. The newspapers instead show the societal issues that are often more large-scale in scope: international cooperation, energy, transportation and science research and development, which will likely to do little to inform the public about necessary personal day-to-day climate change mitigation and adaptation solutions (McManus, 2000). Similarly, policy makers will likely tend to focus on larger-scale issues if they are the ones that the public feel are most important (Beder, 2002). While the larger-scale issues are equally important as those that affect the public on a daily basis, Figure 17 shows an imbalance in their portrayal in the Canadian media. A wider variety of societal issues, including smaller-scale issues and strategies to deal with these issues should be

shown because the media is a major player in influencing public opinions and policy decisions, and it may prompt more action on a regional level.

5.6 Issue Participants

There are many groups, both governmental and non-governmental, that have interests in climate change. A variety of both types of groups are found in the articles from the two newspapers used in this study.

5.6.1 Interest Groups

For the *Toronto Star*, environmental (434 articles), scientific-professional (434 articles), and industry (391 articles) groups are fairly equal in prevalence. In the *Globe and Mail*, there is some variation amongst these groups. The numbers for industry groups (431 articles) and environmental groups (418 articles) are fairly similar, but the presence of scientific-professional groups (332 articles) is lower. The *Toronto Star* seemed to place more emphasis on scientific-professional groups, and the *Globe and Mail* portrayed industry groups slightly more than the *Toronto Star* did, which may be due to the different audiences the newspapers are targeting.

While the proportions of each of the environmental, scientific-professional and industry groups remain relatively constant throughout the twenty years (Figures 28 and 29), the other interest groups do not show this same pattern. In both newspapers, other interest groups appear in the latter years of the 1988-2007 timeframe (for the *Toronto Star*, after 1998; for the *Globe and Mail* after 1995). This observation is consistent with findings by Liu, Vedlitz and Alston (2008). The appearance of other types of interest groups in the later years shows that anthropogenic climate change gained interest and importance from more diverse sections of the

public and that more and more interest groups can and should become part of climate change action.

5.6.1 Governmental Actors

Government officials and agencies play a large part in creating and enacting policies. The coding of governmental actors aims to identify the governmental actors that are involved in the climate change issue, and identify the jurisdictions they represent.

Both newspapers primarily show national governmental actors throughout the years 1988-2007. Local and state governments generally appear to a greater extent after 1997, in the case of both newspapers. The presence of local and state governments in the news media is important because it signals to the public that these levels of governments also have a role to play in climate change solution strategies. Since national governmental actors appear more often in the two newspapers the public is still likely to be under the impression that most of the responsibility for climate change solutions lies with national government figures.

Courts do appear, rarely, but more so after 2003 for both papers. This finding suggests that, while it does not yet seem to be a widely used tool, it has become somewhat more popular for climate change lawsuits to be brought against government and corporations to ensure that action is being taken to mitigate this issue.

5.7 Treatment Solutions

Governments generally take action in response to public concerns (Rosenbaum, 1977; Soroka, 2002). Fischer (1991) distinguishes six steps of the policy process during which the media have the potential to influence it, which include the articulation/identification of issues and the implementation of policies. Lambeth (1978) and Fico (1984) further suggest several

functions that the media have in the policy-making process. Alerting the public to problems, informing the public of policy proposals and solutions and contributing to the content of policy are among these roles. Fico's (1984) study suggests that the media actually have a greater ability to influence during functions that involve the transmission of information to the public, and less so for government actions in a legislative setting. Thus, the types of treatment solutions and the parties responsible that are presented in the news media will affect how the public views these issues.

5.7.1 Types of Treatment Solutions

Changes in the presentation of treatment solutions do not vary much over the course of the twenty years of the study timeframe. At both the regional and national levels, the *Toronto Star* and the *Globe and Mail* appear to be interested in conveying information about solutions, as roughly 75% of the articles in both newspapers involved the presentation of some form of climate change solution. The majority of articles in both papers (71% in the *Toronto Star* and 74% in the *Globe and Mail*) focus on mitigation strategies (see Figures 33 and 34). While adaptation strategies are not portrayed to any great extent in either newspaper, it appears that in years where there are major international agreements, namely 1997 (Kyoto Protocol signing) and 2002 (Kyoto Protocol ratification) the number of articles with adaptation strategies seem to drop off in favor of those stories that focus on mitigation strategies, which is often the focus of these types of international accords.

There is a need for the news media to focus on adaptation strategies. The results from this study and Liu, Vedlitz and Alston's 2008 study show a strong tendency for newspapers to represent mainly mitigation in their stories that present climate change solutions. While mitigation is indeed necessary to reduce further anthropogenic climate change in the future, the

atmosphere has been impacted sufficiently to cause some degree of global warming (IPCC, 2007b) that may warrant current and future adaptation strategies to reduce the vulnerability of physical and human environments. Thus, a combination of the two types is necessary and should be reflected in media representations of anthropogenic climate change solution strategies.

5.7.2 Responsible Parties

Trumbo (1996) established that climate change frames in the news media dealing with judgments and solutions are associated with government officials and various interest groups. As such, the extent to which government and non-government parties are responsible for climate change solutions is examined here.

For both newspapers, about half of the articles (51% for the *Toronto Star* and 53% for the *Globe and Mail*) illustrate that government parties are responsible for climate change solutions. Non-government and both government and non-government parties together account for 23% and 24% of the articles in the *Toronto Star* and the *Globe and Mail*, respectively. Government parties are the main responsibility holders for the treatment of climate change solutions as portrayed by the two papers, but non-government parties (industries and individuals) also need to be shown more in order to inform them of what they can do to help combat climate change. It follows from Wanta, Golan and Lee's 2004 study, in which public perceptions were found to be influenced by media portrayal, that the representation of the government as more of a responsible party for climate change could influence the public in perceiving that they are not as accountable for climate change solutions. As McManus's study (2008) indicates, if fewer associations are made about a given issue in the media to the daily lives of citizens, the public may feel disconnected and inaction may result.

The government is shown to be the dominant responsibility holder throughout the entire twenty-year period from which the articles were collected, in both the *Toronto Star* and the *Globe and Mail*. From Figure 40, in the *Globe and Mail*, non-government responsibility is rarely shown before 1997. After 1997, there is a noticeable increase in the appearance of non-government accountability for climate change solutions. The *Toronto Star* articles do not exhibit this same pattern, but show that non-government parties are responsible for climate change solutions fairly consistently from 1988-2007.

5.8 Scientific Information

Scientific information is important in the understanding of the problem of climate change itself and the effects that it has on the earth, as discussed in Sections 2.1 and 2.2.

Scientific information sources that are presented in the *Toronto Star* and the *Globe and Mail* were mainly from academic sources (349 articles and 303 articles, respectively), with government sources used about half as frequently in both newspapers. This finding is consistent with the Liu, Vedlitz and Alston (2008) study that also found that most of the scientific information presented in articles originates from scientific-professional sources. It is possible that academic sources are the most frequently used because they are more abundant than government, industry and environmental expert sources and/or the newspapers deem the scientific information from scientific-professional sources as the most accurate and the most free of bias.

Both newspapers show somewhat similar trends throughout the twenty-year timeframe, but there are a few anomalies to point out. Other information sources appear most in the *Toronto Star* from the years 1988 to 1992. It was observed during coding, that many of the articles from the beginning of the study included scientific information from unspecified sources, a trend

which does not appear as much throughout the latter years of the study, as scientific research regarding anthropogenic climate change increases and progresses. In the *Globe and Mail*, other information sources do not appear as frequently as they do in the *Toronto Star* from 1988 onward, but this is one of the times that they do appear more in the former. There is also a period in 1997 and 1998 in the *Globe and Mail* where other information sources appear more frequently. In 1992, in the *Globe and Mail*, virtually all of the articles contained scientific information and were from academic sources, an incident that does not occur again in any other year. Trumbo (1996) observed that over a ten-year period from 1985-1994, the presence of scientific information sources actually declined. This finding is consistent with the observation here that the amount of scientific information in the *Toronto Star* declines from around 1990-1994. The *Globe and Mail* articles do not exhibit a similar pattern, and the reason for this is not apparent.

For both newspapers, environmental sources appear the most often in the late 80s and the late 90s. The late 80s corresponds to a time known as the second “green wave”, in which environmental issues were coming to the forefront in public opinion polls; the first occurred in the late 60s/early 70s (Harrison, 1996). Environmental groups may have been pushing their own research in an effort to bring awareness to environmental issues, such as anthropogenic climate change. It also stands to reason that the number of climate change-related articles began increasing after 1998, meaning that climate change (and possibly other environmental issues) were again of importance to public interests. Holmes (2007) notes the presence of a peak in environmental concern around the year 2000, which is consistent with a third “green wave”. Thus, it could be that environmental groups were using their resources to promote public awareness of anthropogenic climate change in the late 1990s.

5.9 Other Comments

Overall, both newspapers portray climate change in a very similar manner. The coverage is mainly national and international and majority of the solution strategies that are shown are mitigation strategies. This finding suggests that the *Toronto Star*, despite being a regional newspaper, is treating climate change as more of a national issue, which is what might be expected from a national newspaper. The *Toronto Star* and the *Globe and Mail* are shown here to be quite similar in terms of climate change content and it is likely that other issues would be portrayed similarly (i.e., from a national perspective) in both newspapers, despite the differences in scope. Although there is the need for both mitigation and adaptation to be implemented simultaneously (Kane and Shogren, 2000; IPCC, 2007a), it may be expressing to the public and decision makers the importance and dominance of mitigation as a climate change solution, when both are necessary to address this problem. Since it has been established that the media does indeed influence public opinion and policy decision makers (see Section 2.4.1), it would be logical to expect that regional newspapers would address more local and regional issues in order to address impacts and solution strategies that are pertinent to these smaller areas. The results from this study, however, clearly indicate that local climate change coverage is a relatively low priority for the two newspapers studied here, and particularly for the *Toronto Star*.

There is a possibility that journalistic behaviour could affect the way that climate change is presented in the media. Matters such as deadlines and lack of knowledge of the reporters could result in heavy usage of material from international and national wire services, for example, the Associated Press or the Canadian Press, respectively. If this situation is indeed the one that exists, it is likely that a higher level of national coverage would ensue, since these wire services often cover more national and international issues (Associated Press, 2009). While the

Toronto Star is a regional newspaper, it showed more of a national perspective with regard to climate change. It is likely that several of their climate change articles were obtained from various newswire services, which would diminish the number of truly local articles printed in the *Toronto Star*, which is given by the relatively few local articles found in this newspaper from 1988-2007. It might be expected that a regional newspaper would provide a greater amount of regional and local coverage, but it is not the case here. This finding is also consistent with the regional newspaper (the *Houston Chronicle*) examined by Liu, Vedlitz and Alston (2008), where most of the articles were either national or international in scope.

The journalistic norms and pressures that journalists face and which affect media coverage of climate change are highly influential in the communication between science and policy makers (Boykoff, 2008a). Climate change and events surrounding this issue that are covered by the newspaper provide a source of information to policy makers and especially the public. The press has a role in both reporting information and influencing the public. They attempt to report on the facts surrounding this issue, but their reporting can influence how the public views the issue. Boykoff and Boykoff (2004) found that biased reporting often results when journalistic norms are maintained, which could lead to the inaccurate presentation of scientific information and consensus. While policy makers may receive multiple sources of information, the public often relies heavily on the media, so for the many members of the public, the media may lead the debate on climate change and influence perceptions.

There also remains the question of whether the media is leading the debate on climate change or simply following it. It could be argued that it is doing both. The media's general purpose is to report on events that have occurred, so in some sense it should be reporting on the debate and its actors. The various actors that appear in the debate often include the ones

observed in this study, mainly from various national government bodies and almost equally amongst interest groups. On the other hand, the political agenda of a given newspaper, in addition to journalistic norms and behaviours, likely affects the way that the newspaper chooses to portray these climate change events. The events that they choose to portray will shape relations and discussions amongst scientists, decision makers and the public (Boykoff, 2008a).

6 Conclusions

The aim of this study was to determine how parts of the Canadian news media portray anthropogenic climate change over a 20-year period at the national and regional levels, using a content analysis for two Canadian newspapers, the *Toronto Star* (regional) and the *Globe and Mail* (national). The content was analyzed using descriptive statistics to determine how content patterns varied over the time period. Issue salience was measured, as were several other aspects of the climate change problem: the place of origin of the content, its image, prospective solutions and factions responsible for these solutions, the actors involved in this issue (both governmental and non-governmental), and scientific information associated with this issue. The objectives are listed below, along with a discussion of the findings for each objective.

6.1 Review of Objectives

Objective #1: *Determine the prominence (salience) of climate change in Canadian news media by working out the total number of articles and the total word count for each year.*

It was determined that the total number of articles and the total word count each year follow a very similar pattern and show a strong correlation, and thus, either measure could be used to describe salience. Overall, there is increasing coverage of climate change in the two newspapers that were examined in this study. The results also show a cyclical pattern, a rise and fall of salience in the two newspapers, which is consistent with other findings from similar studies (McComas & Shanahan, 1999; Liu, Vedlitz & Alston, 2008). There are also years that have larger numbers of climate change-related articles relative to the surrounding years (1990, 2002, 2007). These years are consistent with certain climate change events that occurred in those

years: the Second World Climate Change Conference and the release of the IPCC First Assessment Report in 1990, the ratification of the Kyoto Protocol in 2002, and the UN Bali climate change conference, the release of the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report, the signing of the Sydney Declaration on Climate Change by the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation in 2007.

Objective #2: *Assess the prominence of Canadian, American and other international content in the articles.*

Articles were coded for the countries that were present in each article. The majority of the articles involved Canada (69% for both newspapers). The second most prominent country was the United States (found in 18% of articles in both newspapers), which is likely due to the close proximity of the two countries and the strong economic ties between the two countries. The European Union countries and other countries occurred much less frequently.

Objective #3: *Examine various attributes regarding climate change as they are presented in the articles: issue image (positive vs. negative), issue scope (local, national, international, etc.), linkage to other issues (e.g., energy, agriculture, health, etc.).*

The climate change articles from both the *Toronto Star* and the *Globe and Mail* were coded for each of the attributes. The results show that climate change is portrayed mainly as a destructive or harmful problem. Positive portrayals and mixed portrayals were less evident. The scope of climate change, as shown in the two Canadian newspapers, is largely on the national and international levels, which is consistent with American findings from Liu, Vedlitz and Alston (2008).

The articles were coded if they were linked to other public issues. The strongest linkages were to international cooperation, energy, transportation and science research and development.

Table 3 provides a summary of the percentages of the articles that pertain to each linkage.

Table 3: Summary of Percentage of Articles in which the Four Strongest Linkages Appear in the *Toronto Star* and the *Globe and Mail*, from 1998-2007

	Articles in <i>Toronto Star</i>	Articles in <i>Globe and Mail</i>
International Cooperation	29%	35%
Energy	16%	13%
Transportation	12%	12%
Science Research & Development	11%	8%

International cooperation showed a strong linkage because of a great deal of coverage of international agreements and conferences. Energy and transportation also receive a lot of attention because they are causes of global warming and many climate change mitigation opportunities lie in these areas. Science research and development is a strong linkage because science is important in understanding the causes and effects of climate change, as well as in finding solutions.

Objective #4: *Outline the types of climate change treatment solutions (mitigation vs. adaptation) that are presented in the articles and the parties that have an invested stake in climate change (e.g., government, industry, environmental groups, etc.).*

Both non-governmental and governmental groups were found to appear frequently in both the *Toronto Star* and the *Globe and Mail*. Non-governmental groups (industry, environmental, and scientific-professional) all appear with similar frequency, which is summarized in Table 4. Other types of non-governmental interest groups (e.g., church groups) are portrayed more frequently after 1998.

Table 4: Summary of Percentage of Articles in which Interest Groups Appear in the *Toronto Star* and the *Globe and Mail*, from 1998-2007

	Articles in <i>Toronto Star</i>	Articles in <i>Globe and Mail</i>
Environmental	29%	30%
Scientific-Professional	29%	24%
Industry	26%	31%
Other	4.3%	3.9%

The governmental actors that are shown most frequently are those at the national level (national leaders, federal agencies, federal legislative bodies). Local and state/provincial governments appear more often after 1997, while courts are presented more often after 2003. These values are given in Table 5.

Table 5: Summary of Percentage of Articles in which Governmental Actors Appear in the *Toronto Star* and the *Globe and Mail*, from 1998-2007

	Articles in <i>Toronto Star</i>	Articles in <i>Globe and Mail</i>
National Leader	38%	42%
National Legislative Body	3.0%	2.5%
Federal Agency	17%	17%
Court	0.54%	0.64%
Local/State/Provincial Government	19%	20%

Mitigation is the dominant type of climate change solution strategy that appears (in 71% of *Toronto Star* articles and 74% of *Globe and Mail* articles), while adaptation and mixed strategies are shown much less frequently (less than 4% in both newspapers). Government parties are responsible in roughly 50% of the articles in both newspapers, while non-government and mixed (government and non-government) parties are shown in approximately a quarter of all articles in both the *Toronto Star* and the *Globe and Mail*.

Objective #5: *Determine the number of articles that contain scientific information and establish the source(s) of that information.*

Approximately 75% of articles contain some form of scientific or expert information. Most of this information comes from scientific-professional sources, while industry, government and environmental sources appear less frequently.

Objective #6: *Compare and contrast how climate change is depicted at both the national and regional levels.*

Overall, climate change is portrayed similarly in the *Toronto Star* and the *Globe and Mail*, with a few minor exceptions. The *Globe and Mail* portrayed climate change as constructive (in 0.57% of articles) and mixed (in 1.1% of articles) slightly more than the *Toronto Star* (0.34% of articles constructive and 0.61% with a mixed view). There are more articles focused on the local level in the regional *Toronto Star* (9% of articles) than in the national *Globe and Mail* (4.5% of articles). In terms of interest groups, the *Globe and Mail* showed more industry groups (431 articles) than the *Toronto Star* (391 articles), and the *Toronto Star* represented more scientific-professional groups (434 articles) than the *Globe and Mail* (332 articles). Even though there are small differences in portrayal, the two newspapers represent climate change more similarly than what might be expected from two newspapers with such differing scopes, suggesting that there may, in fact, not be many differences in general between the two levels of newspapers.

Objective #7: *Discuss how decision makers and the public may be affected by the portrayal in the Canadian news media.*

Climate change was largely portrayed as a large-scale national and international problem. Many of the government leaders that were shown in the articles were national leaders and

government is shown to have the most responsibility for climate change solutions. This finding would suggest to the public that much of the solutions should come from national government figures and bodies and might imply that individuals do not need to assume as much responsibility as the government. A strong linkage to international cooperation speaks to the importance of international agreements as climate change solutions. Strong linkages to energy and transportation inform the public that these issues are the main causes of climate change and also have the greatest potential for mitigation opportunities. The association of climate change and science research and development show the need for scientific research in the understanding of climate change, but scientific uncertainty may lead to debate and inaction. Mitigation strategies are most commonly portrayed in these articles, suggesting that these are the most important solution strategies.

6.2 Contributions to Knowledge

The body of existing literature that deals with climate change and the news media continues to grow. This is an important area of work because the news media are an important avenue for conveying information about climate change science and solution strategies to the public and decision makers.

This study took an existing content analysis framework that was used by Liu, Vedlitz and Alston (2008) in their study of a regional newspaper, the *Houston Chronicle*, and applied it to two newspapers, one at the regional level (the *Toronto Star*) and one at the national level (the *Globe and Mail*). By applying their framework to both the national and regional newspapers, differences and similarities in the portrayal of climate change between the two levels were identified. This study tested the Liu, Alston and Vedlitz (2008) methodology when applied to another regional newspaper and a national newspaper. The previous study was conducted in the

United States, where many studies of the climate change and news media have occurred in the past (e.g., Zehr, 2000; Boykoff & Boykoff, 2004; Antilla, 2005). Other climate change and news media studies have largely come from the United Kingdom (e.g., Carvalho & Burgess, 2005; Boykoff, 2006), New Zealand (e.g., Bell, 1994) and Australia (e.g., McManus, 2000). The application of the framework to Canadian newspapers allowed for the investigation of another country's perspective on climate change.

Anthropogenic climate change is currently an important political issue. This study reviewed and critically analyzed this topic and assessed public perceptions may be influenced by portrayals in the news media. Salience levels of climate change were also investigated.

6.3 Recommendations for Future Studies

While this study provides a great deal of insight into the aspects of anthropogenic climate change that are portrayed in the Canadian news media at the national and regional levels, there are several factors that still remain to be investigated. This study examined a twenty-year period, but the timeframe could be extended to include years to explore climate change prior to 1988 and any subsequent years after 2007 for future studies, as current events involving climate change could influence its salience in the news media. Also, in order to achieve a better picture of anthropogenic climate change representations in the Canadian news media, more newspapers at each level, national and regional, could be used in the content analysis, instead of just the two used here. There are several other regional newspapers across the country and to see if there are regional differences amongst these newspapers would be worthy of investigation. It may also be interesting to determine if there are major differences in the way that anthropogenic climate change is presented in broadsheet newspapers versus in tabloid newspapers. The coding process could be made more detailed, for example to include specific types of mitigation strategies,

which would allow for the examination of how such strategies have evolved since this issue has entered the public domain. The coding elements that were chosen mainly looked at the portrayal of climate change itself. Further coding elements could be included that would address some journalistic behaviours in reporting on climate change. For example, having a code for the origin of the article would provide insight into the numbers of articles that are written by staff writers or simply pulled off of the newswire to fulfill a deadline.

Another approach might be to compare and contrast climate change coverage in multiple countries to see if regional coverage differs in those countries. Within a given country, especially one as big as Canada, it would also be useful to investigate different regional newspapers and perhaps more local newspapers to investigate whether there is in fact a difference between national and regional newspapers. Newspapers from varying types of regions should be studied to observe regional differences in climate change portrayal, for example, rural vs. urban, arctic vs. prairies, as different types of regions have differing interests in terms of climate change impacts and solutions. For example, the arctic is identified by the IPCC (2007b) as a region of particular concern with regard to climate change impacts since accelerated warming has been observed in this region, affecting the ecosystem and human habitat there. Rural farming communities, on the other hand, could experience either increases or decreases in cereal production, depending on the extent of global temperature increases in the future (IPCC, 2007b). A future content analysis could explore various newspapers from the different regions to see if the media climate change coverage there accurately reflect the climate change impacts and solutions strategies particular to those areas. Rather than simply comparing newspapers on the local/regional and national levels, this type of analysis would provide a truly regional look at anthropogenic climate change coverage.

This study only used descriptive statistics in the analysis of the data. However, relationships amongst the various attributes could be examined, which would require further statistical analyses. For example, is there a relationship between the countries presented and the interest groups and/or government parties? Are there relationships amongst the linkages? Are there statistical relationships between the types of solution strategies and the interest groups or responsible parties? Other measures of media salience could also be investigated to give a wider picture of salience, such as article placement or picture accompaniment.

The research presented in this study could very well be complemented by qualitative analysis techniques. Such methods could help determine how many other aspects, such as journalistic norms, reporters' attitudes and beliefs, new scientific information or natural/physical and policy incidents (Liu, Vedlitz & Alston, 2008) shape the depiction of the problem of anthropogenic climate change by the Canadian news media. Also, the use of interviews or public opinion polls about climate change along with the content data could provide some insight into how the Canadian public is actually influenced by the news media with regards to anthropogenic climate change.

6.4 Conclusion

Climate change is an issue of growing concern, and the increasing presence of it in the news media is evidence of this fact. The national and regional newspapers investigated in this study both mainly depict climate change as a large-scale national and international issue, despite the differences in scope. Public perceptions can be influenced by the representations in the news media, and as a large-scale, global problem, anthropogenic climate change is often portrayed in the media as such. Personal impacts and solutions, for example, health issues and region-specific adaptations are rarely shown, and thus, a greater focus on regional and local climate

change solutions and effects is required, since different areas may need region-specific mitigation and adaptation solutions. The news media have been, and will remain, important in communicating information to the public and decision makers about the science of climate change and solution strategies.

Appendix A

Codebook

Content analysis of regional and national newspaper articles in a Canadian context

Unit of Analysis: Each newspaper article will be coded individually.

Article Identification #: Record the 5-digit alphanumeric identifier assigned by the researcher. Identification numbers begin with either a “T” or a “G”, denoting that the article originated in the *Toronto Star* or the *Globe and Mail*, respectively.

Length of Article (Issue Salience): Record the number of words in the full text article, as found at the end of the article.

Issue Image: Indicate if the article portrays climate change as destructive or constructive occurrence, both or neither. Indicators of a destructive portrayal could include environmental disasters, health-related risks, death of humans or animal species, threat to infrastructure, land degradation, increase in severity and frequency of tropical storms, and drought. A constructive article will allude that climate change is not dangerous, but may actually provide benefits to humans and the environment. A mixed article will contain both destructive and constructive views.

CODE: 1=destructive
 2=constructive
 3=mixed
 4=undetermined

Jurisdiction of Focus (multiple checks allowed): Indicate the country to which the article pertains.

CODE: 0=no area indicated
 1=Canada
 2=United States
 3=European Union Country (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom)
 4=Other

Issue Scope (multiple checks allowed): Indicate the regional scope of the article. More than one level may be selected

CODE: 1=local
2=state/provincial
3=multistate/multiprovincial
4=national
5=international/global

Issue Linkage (multiple checks allowed): Indicate whether the issue of global warming in the article is linked to any other societal issues.

CODE: 0=none
1=agriculture
2=defense
3=education
4=energy
5=health
7=international cooperation
8=land and water management
9=macro economy
10=science research and development
11=social order
12=transportation

Issue Participants (multiple checks allowed): Indicate what, if any, interest groups or governmental actors are represented in the article.

Interest Groups:

CODE: 0=none
1=environmental (e.g., NGO)
2=scientific-professional (e.g., IPCC, professors from universities)
3=industry (e.g., corporations, industry groups)
4=other (e.g., consumer rights, home owners' associations)

Governmental Actors:

CODE: 0=none
1=national leader (e.g., president, prime minister, cabinet minister)
2=national legislative body (e.g., House of Commons, Senate, Congress)
3=federal agency (e.g., Environment Canada)
4=court
5=local or state/provincial government

Types of Treatment Solutions: Indicate whether any treatment solutions to global warming are mentioned or described in the article. Mitigation in this context refers to solutions that would combat climate change (i.e., reduce greenhouse gas emissions), while adaptation refers to actions taken by humans that allows them to adjust to the impacts of global warming (IPCC, 2007).

CODE: 0=no solution strategy presented
1=mitigation
2=adaptation
3=mitigation and adaptation

Party Responsible for Treatment Solutions: Indicate the party that is or should be responsible for the treatment solution, according to the article.

CODE: 0=no responsible party identified
1=government
2=non-government (e.g., public or private sector)
3=both government and non-government

Scientific Information Source (multiple checks allowed): Indicate the source of scientific information, if any in the article. Key words to look for to signify the presence of scientific information could include finding, model, professor, researcher, university, laboratory, analysis, assessment, study, evaluation, etc.

CODE: 0=no scientific information presented
1=academic source (e.g., university professors and researchers, science societies, United Nations and other international organizations [e.g., IPCC], other independent research organizations)
2=government source (e.g., government scientific research labs)
3=environmental source (e.g., scientists from environmental advocacy groups, coalitions and organizations)
4=industry sources (e.g., researchers from corporations, companies and business groups)
5=other source (include all other scientific information sources and unidentified information sources)

Appendix B

Coding Sheet – Excel Spreadsheet Layout and Coding Data (divided by year)

ID #	Pub Year	Text Count	Image	Jurisd.	Jurisd.	Jurisd.	Scope	Scope	Scope	Linkage	Linkage	Linkage	Interest Group	Interest Group	Gov't Actor	Gov't Actor	Treatment Sol'n	Responsible Party	Sci Info	Sci Info
G0001	1988	417	1	1	2		4			0			0		2	3	0	0	2	
G0002	1988	2011	1	1	2	4	4	2		4			2		1		0	2	3	
G0003	1988	634	1	1	0		5			1			2		3		0	0	3	
G0004	1988	1200	1	2	4		4			1	10		1	2	0		0	0	3	
G0005	1988	1076	1	2	4	4	4			4			3		0		1	2	4	
G0006	1988	706	1	1	3		5			4	5		0		3		1	1	5	
G0007	1988	405	1	1	0		5			4			1		3		1	3	5	
G0008	1988	476	1	1	0		4	5		8	1		2		3		0	0	1	2
G0009	1988	856	1	1	0		4	5		0			0		1	3	1	1	5	
G0010	1988	448	1	1	0		4	5		0			0		3	1	0	0	2	
G0011	1988	502	1	2	0		5			0			0		1	3	0	1	5	
G0012	1988	1862	1	2	0		5			0			0		3		0	1	3	
G0013	1988	136	1	1	3		1			10			0		3		0	0	2	
G0014	1988	489	1	1	0		1			10			0		3		1	1	2	
T0001	1988	257	1	1			2			0			1		5		1	1	0	
T0002	1988	168	1	0			5			0			0		0		0	0	3	
T0003	1988	408	1	4	4		5			1			1	2	0		0	0	1	
T0003	1988	247	1	1			1	2		0			1		5		2	1	5	
T0004	1988	444	1	1			4	5		0			2		2		0	0	3	
T0005	1988	209	1	2			4			1			0		2		0	0	3	
T0006	1988	283	1	0			5			1	4		1	3	0		1	0	1	
T0007	1988	338	1	2			4			4			3		0		1	2	0	
T0008	1988	425	1	1	2		2	5		4	12		3		0		1	2	0	
T0009	1988	365	1	0			5			0			2		0		1	1	0	
T0010	1988	1700	1	2	3	4	4	5		0			0		3		1	0	3	5
T0011	1988	214	1	2			4			0			0		3		0	0	1	2
T0012	1988	1588	1	1			4			4	10		1	3	1		1	3	0	

T0013	1988	424	1	2			5			10			0		3		0	0	1	2
T0014	1988	462	1	1			5			0			0		0		0	0	1	
T0015	1988	487	3	1			4			9	10		0		3		0	0	1	
T0016	1988	535	1	1			4			0			1		3		1	2	2	
T0017	1988	1145	1	2			4			4			1	3	2		1	3	0	
T0018	1988	358	1	2			4			0			0		2		1	1	5	
T0019	1988	365	1	1			4	5		4			0		1		1	1	0	
T0020	1988	344	1	1			5			1	5		0		3		0	0	2	
T0021	1988	580	1	1	3		5			0			0		1		0	0	5	
T0022	1988	494	3	1			4			1	9		0		3		0	0	2	
T0023	1988	210	1	1			5	1		0			0		1		0	0	1	
T0024	1988	154	1	1			5			0			2		0		0	1	5	
T0025	1988	123	1	0			5			10			0		0		0	0	1	
T0026	1988	334	1	1			3			9			0		3		0	0	2	
T0027	1988	339	1	1			1			3	10		0		0		0	0	0	
T0028	1988	1095	1	1			1			4			0		3		1	3	2	
T0029	1988	746	1	1			2			4			2		0		1	3	1	
T0030	1988	276	1	0			5			10			2		0		0	0	1	

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G0016	1989	619	1	0			5			1			1		0		0	0	1	
G0017	1989	526	1	2			5			10			0		3		0	0	1	
G0018	1989	625	1	0			5			7			0		0		0	0	0	
G0019	1989	521	1	4			5			9			0		0		0	0	0	
G0020	1989	970	1	0			5			4			3		0		1	2	1	
G0021	1989	698	1	0			5			0			0		1		0	0	1	
G0022	1989	712	1	1			5			4			0		0		1	1	0	
G0023	1989	503	1	1			4			0			1		0		1	2	5	
G0024	1989	159	1	1			5			0			0		0		0	0	5	
G0025	1989	404	1	1			4			4			1		1		1	1	0	
G0026	1989	357	1	0			5			7			0		1		1	1	0	
G0027	1989	469	1	1	2	3	5			7			1		1		1	1	0	
G0028	1989	338	1	2	3	4	5			7			0		3		1	1	0	
G0029	1989	190	1	2	3	4	5			7			0		1		1	1	2	5

G0030	1989	683	1	1			1			12			0		5	1	1	3	0
G0031	1989	541	1	1			4			0			0		1	3	1	3	2
G0032	1989	565	1	1			4			4			3		1		1	3	0
G0033	1989	462	1	3			5			7	10		0		0		1	2	1
G0034	1989	403	1	1			4			0			0		1	5	1	1	0
G0035	1989	573	1	5	4		5			0			0		1		1	1	0
G0036	1989	538	1	1			4	5		4			3		1		1	1	5
G0037	1989	781	1	1			4	3		4			0		1	5	1	1	5
G0038	1989	664	1	1			4			4			1	3	1	5	1	1	5
G0039	1989	767	1	4			4			0			1		1		0	0	0
G0040	1989	468	1	1			4			4	7		0		1	5	1	1	0
G0041	1989	326	1	4			5			0			3		0		0	0	0
G0042	1989	1111	1	0			5			9			3		1		0	0	0
G0043	1989	543	1	1			4			0			3		3		0	0	2
G0044	1989	272	1	1			4			12			1	3	0		1	3	0
G0045	1989	203	1	0			5			4			0		0		1	1	0
G0046	1989	419	1	1			4			4			3		1	3	1	1	0
G0047	1989	514	1	3			4			12			0		1	2	0	0	0
G0048	1989	133	1	0			5			0			1		0		0	0	1
G0049	1989	541	1	1	2	4	5			1	4		2		0		1	0	0
G0050	1989	477	1	1			5			7			1		1		1	1	0
G0051	1989	709	3	1			5			7			0		3		1	1	0
G0052	1989	507	4	0			5			12	4		2		0		1	1	1
T0031	1989	418	1	1	0	0	4			1			1	3	0		1	2	0
T0032	1989	763	1	1	0	0	1			0			0		5		0	0	5
T0033	1989	281	1	0	0	0	5			10			2		0		0	0	1
T0034	1989	356	1	1	0	0	4			12			3		1		1	2	5
T0035	1989	371	1	1	0	0	4			4			0		1		1	1	0
T0036	1989	458	1	0	0	0	5			11			0		1		1	1	0
T0037	1989	370	1	1	2	0	5			7			0		1		1	1	5
T0038	1989	144	1	2	4	0	5			7			0		1		0	0	0
T0039	1989	397	1	1	0	0	4			9			3		1		1	3	0
T0040	1989	272	1	0	0	0	5			10			2		0		0	0	1
T0041	1989	227	1	1	0	0	4			0			1		0		1	1	1
T0042	1989	352	1	2	0	0	5			7			0		1		1	1	0

T0043	1989	198	1	1	4	0	5			7			1		1		1	1	0	
T0044	1989	428	1	2	3	4	5			7			1		1		1	1	0	
T0045	1989	336	1	2	0	0	5			7			1		1		1	1	5	
T0046	1989	209	1	1	0	0	1			0			3		0		1	2	0	
T0047	1989	389	1	1	0	0	5			11			0		0		0	0	0	
T0048	1989	206	1	1	0	0	4			4			0		1		1	1	0	
T0049	1989	173	4	4	0	0	5			10			2		0		0	0	1	
T0050	1989	495	1	1	0	0	4			4			0		1		1	2	0	
T0051	1989	202	1	1	0	0	5			7			0		1		1	1	0	
T0052	1989	443	1	1	2	0	5			12			1	3	0		1	2	0	
T0053	1989	650	1	1	0	0	4			0			3	1	3		1	1	0	
T0054	1989	398	1	1	2	4	5			10			2		0		1	1	1	
T0055	1989	144	1	0	0	0	5			0			1		0		1	1	0	
T0056	1989	516	1	1	0	0	2	4		12			0		1	5	0	0	0	
T0057	1989	223	1	1	0	0	4			4			2	3	0		1	1	0	
T0058	1989	217	1	2	0	0	5			10			2		0		0	0	1	
T0059	1989	641	1	4	0	0	5			4			3		0		0	0	5	
T0060	1989	685	1	0	0	0	5			4			1	3	1	3	1	1	0	
T0061	1989	431	1	0	0	0	5			4			3	1	0		0	0	3	
T0062	1989	370	1	2	3	0	5			4			0		1	2	1	1	0	
T0063	1989	354	1	1	0	0	4			4			0		1		1	2	5	
T0064	1989	167	1	2	0	0	4			10			1		0		0	0	0	
T0065	1989	1221	1	1	0	0	4			12	4		1	3	1		1	3	5	
T0066	1989	450	1	1	0	0	2	4		4			1	3	5		1	1	2	3
T0067	1989	704	1	0	0	0	5			10			2		0		0	0	1	
T0068	1989	387	1	1	0	0	2			4			1	2	5		1	1	1	
T0069	1989	539	1	1	0	0	4			4			1		1	5	1	1	0	
T0070	1989	453	1	1	0	0	2	4		4	7		1		1	5	1	1	0	
T0071	1989	818	1	1	0	0	4			4			1	3	1	5	1	1	0	
T0072	1989	304	1	0	0	0	5			0			3		0		0	0	0	
T0073	1989	874	1	4	0	0	4			8			0		5	1	2	1	1	
T0074	1989	327	1	1	0	0	4			0			0		3		0	0	2	
T0075	1989	387	1	1	0	0	4			12			1	3	0		1	1	5	
T0076	1989	412	3	1	0	0	5			1	10		0		3		0	0	2	
T0077	1989	862	1	2	0	0	4			1	4		2		3		0	0	1	

T0078	1989	181	1	1	0	0	4			4			0		1		0	0	0	
T0079	1989	303	1	1	0	0	2			0			2		0		2	2	5	
T0080	1989	205	1	0	0	0	5			4			2		0		1	1	5	
T0081	1989	317	1	1	2	0	5			0			2		3		0	0	1	
T0082	1989	308	1	0	0	0	5			4			2		0		3	2	1	
T0083	1989	322	1	2	0	0	4			10			2		2		0	0	5	
T0084	1989	257	1	0	0	0	5			1			1	2	0		0	0	1	
T0085	1989	237	1	0	0	0	5			4			2		0		0	0	0	
T0086	1989	311	1	1	0	0	2			1			3		3		1	3	2	
T0087	1989	257	1	1	0	0	4			12			1		1		1	1	0	
T0088	1989	264	1	0	0	0	5			0			2		0		0	0	1	
T0089	1989	376	1	1	0	0	4			4			1		3		1	1	0	
T0090	1989	378	1	1	0	0	3	4		4			3	1	0		1	3	0	
T0091	1989	370	1	2	0	0	4			0			0		3		1	1	2	
T0092	1989	356	1	3	0	0	5			7			0		1		0	0	0	
T0093	1989	438	1	1	2	0	5			0			2		0		0	1	0	
T0094	1989	587	1	1	0	0	4			0			1		1		1	1	0	
T0095	1989	410	1	1	0	0	1	4	5	7			1		0		0	1	5	
T0096	1989	739	1	1	0	0	5			7			2		1		0	1	5	
T0097	1989	348	1	1	0	0	4	5		0			0		1	3	1	1	0	
T0098	1989	500	1	1	0	0	5			10			2		0		0	0	1	

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G0053	1990	489	1	0			5			1	7		2		1		0	0	1	
G0054	1990	352	1	1	2		5			10			0		1		1	1	5	
G0055	1990	378	1	1	2		5			7			0		1		0	1	0	
G0056	1990	436	1	1	2		5			7			0		2	1	0	1	5	
G0057	1990	657	1	1	2		1			12			1		5		1	3	0	
G0058	1990	91	1	1			4			5			2		0		0	0	1	
G0059	1990	719	1	1	1		4			7			0		1		1	1	0	
G0060	1990	195	1	1	2		5			8			2		0		0	0	1	
G0061	1990	429	4	0	0		5			10			2		0		0	0	1	
G0062	1990	266	1	4	2		5			10			2		0		0	0	1	
G0063	1990	718	1	0			5			10			2		0		0	0	1	

G0064	1990	616	1	1			2			4			1		3	1	1	1	0
G0065	1990	974	1	1			2			4			1	3	3	1	1	1	0
G0066	1990	530	1	1			2			0			1	3	5		1	1	0
G0067	1990	495	1	0			5			4			2		0		1	3	1
G0068	1990	634	1	1	2		5			0			1		1	3	1	1	0
G0069	1990	1403	1	4			5			10			2		0	0	0	0	1
G0070	1990	329	1	1			1			0			0		5	0	1	1	0
G0071	1990	610	1	1			2			4			1	3	5	0	1	1	0
G0072	1990	425	1	2			4			0			2		0	0	0	0	1
T0099	1990	599	4	1			4			4			0		2	1	1	1	0
T0100	1990	208	4	0			5			0			2		0		0	0	1
T0101	1990	630	1	1			4			4	12		3		1	5	1	1	0
T0102	1990	341	1	1			4			4			3		1		1	1	5
T0103	1990	243	1	4			4			0			0		0		0	0	5
T0104	1990	341	1	1			4			0			1		0		1	1	0
T0105	1990	366	1	1			4			10			2		3		0	0	1
T0106	1990	291	1	1			2			4			1		5		1	1	0
T0107	1990	145	1	1			2			4			1		5		1	1	0
T0108	1990	669	1	4			5			5			0		3		0	0	1
T0109	1990	291	1	1			5			0			2		0		0	0	1
T0110	1990	284	1	0			5			7			1		1		1	1	0
T0111	1990	282	1	1			5			7			2	1	1		1	1	5
T0112	1990	538	1	1			4			12			1		3		1	1	0
T0113	1990	521	1	1			4			4			0		1		1	1	5
T0114	1990	356	1	1	2	4	5			7			1		0		1	1	0
T0115	1990	200	1	1			4			12			1		3		1	1	0
T0116	1990	394	1	1			4			4			3		1		1	3	0
T0117	1990	314	1	1	2	4	5			7			2		0		1	1	5
T0118	1990	1093	1	1	2	0	4			0			1		2	1	1	1	0
T0119	1990	185	1	1	2	4	5			0			1		3		1	1	5
T0120	1990	102	1	0			5			1	10		2		0		0	0	1
T0121	1990	233	1	3			5			0			2		0		1	1	0
T0122	1990	126	1	1			4			12			1		0		1	1	0
T0123	1990	200	1	2	4	1	5			7			0		1		1	1	0
T0124	1990	233	4	1			4			0			1		1		1	1	0

T0125	1990	767	1	1			1			0			1		5		1		3	0
T0126	1990	345	1	1			4			0			0		1		1		1	0
T0127	1990	1175	1	1			4			4			1	3	2	1	1		1	1
T0128	1990	189	1	4	1		4			0			0		1		1		1	0
T0129	1990	255	1	1			4			0			1		1		1		1	0
T0130	1990	357	1	1			4			0			0		2	1	1		1	0
T0131	1990	411	1	1			4			0			1	3	0		1		2	0
T0132	1990	333	1	1	3		5			4			1		1		1		1	0
T0133	1990	528	1	1			5			4			3		0		0		0	5
T0134	1990	884	1	0			5			4			2		0		1		2	1
T0135	1990	67	4	3			5			7			2		0		0		0	0
T0136	1990	172	1	0			5			0			1		0		1		1	5
T0137	1990	1075	1	0			5			10			2		0		0		0	1
T0138	1990	208	1	0			5			0			2		0		3		1	0
T0139	1990	911	1	4			5			1	8		2		1		2		3	1
T0140	1990	350	1	1	2		5			7			1		3		0		0	0
T0141	1990	404	1	3			5			4			3		0		1		2	0
T0142	1990	1057	1	2			5			10			2		3		1		2	1
T0143	1990	178	1	0			5			10			2		0		0		0	1
T0144	1990	572	1	1			4			4			3		0		1		2	0
T0145	1990	172	1	1			1			12			1		0		1		1	0
T0146	1990	259	1	1			2			0			3	1	0		1		3	0
T0147	1990	294	1	0			5			0			1	2	0		1		1	1
T0148	1990	284	1	0			5			5	10		2		0		0		0	0
T0149	1990	387	1	1			2			4			3		0		1		2	0
T0150	1990	314	1	4			4			10			2		0		1		2	1
T0151	1990	362	1	1			5			0			1	2	1		1		1	1
T0152	1990	408	1	1			4			0			1		1		1		1	0
T0153	1990	1513	1	1			4			4			1		1	5	1		3	0
T0154	1990	303	2	2			4			1	10		2		0		0		0	1
T0155	1990	381	1	1	2	3	4			0			1		1		1		1	0
T0156	1990	456	1	1	2	3	5			7			1		1		1		1	0
T0157	1990	600	1	1	2		5			0			0		1	2	1		1	0
T0158	1990	597	1	1	2		5			0			0		1		1		1	0
T0159	1990	288	1	1			4			0			0		1	5	1		1	5

T0160	1990	383	1	1			4			10			1	3	5		0	0	2	
T0161	1990	398	1	1			4			5			2		3		0	0	1	2
T0162	1990	492	1	4			4			1			2		1		1	2	1	
T0163	1990	440	1	1			4			12			3		3		1	3	0	
T0164	1990	204	1	1			4			0			2		0		0	1	5	
T0165	1990	214	1	2			4			0			0		1		0	0	5	
T0166	1990	477	1	2	1	3	5			10			0		1		1	1	5	
T0167	1990	184	1	1			4			4			1		1		1	1	0	
T0168	1990	423	1	0			5			0			2		0		0	0	1	
T0169	1990	845	1	1			1			12			0		5		1	1	0	
T0170	1990	97	1	1			4			0			0		1	5	1	1	0	
T0171	1990	501	1	1			3	4		0			1		1	5	1	1	0	
T0172	1990	537	1	1			3	4		0			0		3	5	1	1	0	
T0173	1990	542	1	2			5			10			2		3		0	0	1	2
T0174	1990	348	1	1			4			12			1	2	3		1	3	1	
T0175	1990	280	1	1			4			4			0		1		1	1	5	
T0176	1990	245	1	1			4			0			0		3		0	0	2	
T0177	1990	254	1	0			5			0			4		0		1	0	1	
T0178	1990	518	1	1			2			12			3	1	5		1	1	5	
T0179	1990	429	1	1			2			4			1		5		1	1	5	
T0180	1990	180	1	1			4			0			0		1		0	0	0	
T0181	1990	497	1	1			4	2		0			1		2	5	1	2	0	
T0182	1990	527	1	0			5			10			2		0		0	0	1	
T0183	1990	1273	1	1	3		5			4			2		5		1	2	1	
T0184	1990	404	1	1			4			0			1		3		1	3	5	
T0185	1990	448	1	2			4			0			1		1		1	1	5	
T0186	1990	371	1	0			5			4			1		0		1	3	0	
T0187	1990	485	3	1			3			0			2		0		0	0	1	
T0188	1990	210	1	1			5			12			1	3	0		0	0	0	
T0189	1990	398	1	1	2		5			8			2		0		0	0	1	
T0190	1990	344	1	0			5			0			2		0		0	0	1	5
T0191	1990	367	4	1	3		5			0			2		0		0	0	1	
T0192	1990	297	1	0			5			10			2		0		0	0	1	
T0193	1990	372	1	1			2			0			1		5		1	1	0	

ID #	Pub Year	Text Count	Image	Jurisd.	Jurisd.	Jurisd.	Scope	Scope	Scope	Linkage	Linkage	Linkage	Interest Group	Interest Group	Gov't Actor	Gov't Actor	Treatment Sof'n	Responsible Party	Sci Info	Sci Info
G0073	1991	608	1	1			4			9			0		3		1	1	2	
G0074	1991	1139	1	0			5			10			2		3		0	0	1	2
G0075	1991	1162	1	3			1			8			2		0		2	3	0	
G0076	1991	268	1	1			4			4			1		1		1	1	0	
G0077	1991	435	1	2			5			7			1	2	0		0	1	0	
G0078	1991	451	1	2	3		5			12			3		0		1	1	0	
G0079	1991	330	1	0			5			12			1		0		1	3	3	
G0080	1991	583	1	1			4			0			1	2	0		0	0	3	
G0081	1991	547	3	1			3			1			3		0		0	0	1	
G0082	1991	587	3	1			4			1			2	3	5		0	0	2	5
G0083	1991	648	1	1			4			0			2		0		1	1	0	
G0084	1991	427	1	0			5			0			0		3		0	0	2	
G0085	1991	472	1	4			5			0			2		0		0	0	1	5
G0086	1991	361	1	1			4			5	2		2		0		0	0	2	
G0087	1991	605	1	1	4		5			0			2		3		0	0	2	
G0088	1991	652	1	1			2	4		4			1		3	5	1	1	0	
G0089	1991	603	1	0			5			0			2		3		1	1	1	
G0090	1991	1316	1	1			4			4			3		0		1	2	4	
G0091	1991	632	1	1			4			4			3	1	1	5	1	1	0	
G0092	1991	409	1	0			5			10			2		0		0	0	1	
G0093	1991	1451	1	0			5			0			2	1	0		0	0	1	
G0094	1991	358	1	1			1			4			0		5		1	1	0	
G0095	1991	354	1	1			4			4			1		4	3	0	0	0	
G0096	1991	521	2	4			5			0			2		0		0	0	1	
G0097	1991	129	4	2	4		5			10			2		0		0	0	1	
G0098	1991	739	1	2	3		5			0			2		3		0	0	2	1
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T0196	1991	364	1	0			5			0			2		3		1	0	1	2
T0197	1991	425	1	1			4			4			3		0		1	2	0	
T0198	1991	818	1	1			4			12			3		5		1	1	0	
T0199	1991	461	1	2			5			0			2		3		0	0	1	2
T0200	1991	285	1	1			5			7			2		1		0	1	0	

T0201	1991	430	1	1			4			9			3		3		1	1	0
T0202	1991	306	1	1			1			12			1	3	5		1	3	5
T0203	1991	101	1	1			4			0			1		3		0	0	0
T0204	1991	1125	1	1	4		4			4			3	1	3		0	0	0
T0205	1991	289	1	1			2			0			1		5		0	0	0
T0206	1991	391	1	3	4	2	5			7	1		1	2	0		1	1	0
T0207	1991	190	1	2			4			1			2		3		2	3	0
T0208	1991	311	1	4			5			0			2		3		0	0	2
T0209	1991	944	1	0			5			1			1	4	3		1	0	2
T0210	1991	81	1	0			5			0			2		0		0	0	1
T0211	1991	387	1	1	4		4	5		0			0		3		0	0	2
T0212	1991	281	1	0			5			0			3	2	0		0	0	1
T0213	1991	278	1	0			5			0			2		0		0	0	1
T0214	1991	279	1	4			4			0			0		0		0	0	0
T0215	1991	480	1	1			1			0			0		5		1	1	0
T0216	1991	895	1	0			5			12			0		0		1	2	0
T0217	1991	541	1	1			4			0			2		0		0	0	1
T0218	1991	539	1	3			5			4	1		3		3		1	1	0
T0219	1991	1168	1	1			2			0			3	1	5		1	2	0
T0220	1991	422	1	1			4			4			3		3		1	1	0
T0221	1991	485	1	1			2			12			3		5		1	3	0
T0222	1991	469	1	1			4			9			3		0		0	0	0
T0223	1991	427	1	2			4			12			1	3	0		1	1	0
T0224	1991	533	1	0			5			7			1	2	0		1	1	1
T0225	1991	465	1	2			4			4			2		2		1	1	1
T0226	1991	331	1	1			1			0			0		5		1	1	5
T0227	1991	328	1	1			4			7			0		2	3	1	1	0
T0228	1991	789	1	1			4			4			3		5		1	3	0
T0229	1991	381	1	1			4			4			3		1		1	1	0
T0230	1991	92	4	0			5			0			2	1	0		0	0	1
T0231	1991	306	1	1	2		4			0			2		0		0	0	1
T0232	1991	657	1	1			4			9			2		0		1	1	0
T0233	1991	157	1	0			5			0			0		0		1	0	5
T0234	1991	1102	1	1			2			4			1	3	5		1	3	0
T0235	1991	394	1	1	3		5			0			0		3		0	0	2

T0236	1991	122	1	2		4			10	1		2		3		0		0	1
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ID #	Pub Year	Text Count	Image	Jurisd.	Jurisd.	Jurisd.	Scope	Scope	Scope	Linkage	Linkage	Linkage	Interest Group	Interest Group	Gov't Actor	Gov't Actor	Treatment Sol'n	Responsible Party	Sci Info	Sci Info
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G0100	1992	391	1	1			4			12			1		3		1	3	1	
G0101	1992	67	1	1			4			0			0		3		0	0	1	
G0102	1992	899	1	1			3	4		0			1		1	5	1	1	1	
G0103	1992	698	1	1			4			9			1		3	5	1	1	1	
G0104	1992	93	1	0			5			0			0		3		0	0	1	
G0105	1992	122	2	4			4			9	1		0		3		0	0	1	
G0106	1992	119	4	1			4			0			0		3		0	0	1	1
G0107	1992	113	1	4			4			0			2		0		0	0	1	
G0108	1992	888	1	1			4			2	10		2		3		0	0	1	
G0109	1992	578	1	1	1		4			7			2	1	3		1	3	1	
G0110	1992	977	1	1	2		5			7			1	2	1		1	1	1	
G0111	1992	332	4	0			5			7			2		0		0	0	1	
G0112	1992	716	1	2			5			7			2		1		1	1	1	
G0113	1992	682	1	1			2			0			1		5		1	1	1	
G0114	1992	731	1	1	2	3	5			0			1		3		1	1	1	
G0115	1992	647	1	2			5			7			2		1		1	1	1	
G0116	1992	1056	1	2			5			7			2		1		1	1	1	
G0117	1992	700	1	0			5			0			2		0		0	0	1	5
G0118	1992	371	1	2			5			7			1		0		1	1	1	
G0119	1992	1010	1	0			5			0			2		3		0	0	1	
G0120	1992	162	1	2	3	4	5			0			0		0		0	0	1	
G0121	1992	812	1	4			4			0			2	1	1		0	0	1	
G0122	1992	1187	1	1	2		5			7			2		1		1	1	1	
G0123	1992	901	1	4	2		5			7			1	2	1		1	1	1	
G0124	1992	1351	1	0			5			7			3	1	1		1	1	1	
G0125	1992	362	1	0			5			1			2		3		2	2	1	
G0126	1992	518	1	4			5			7			2		1		1	1	1	

G0127	1992	781	1	1	2		5		7		1	1	1	1	1	
G0128	1992	486	1	2			4		9		2	0	1	1	1	
G0129	1992	930	1	4			4		0		3	1	1	3	1	
G0130	1992	74	1	0			5		0		2	0	0	0	1	
G0131	1992	787	1	1			4		0		3	1	0	0	1	
G0132	1992	872	1	0			5		10		2	3	0	1	2	4
G0133	1992	487	1	0			5		7		2	1	1	1	1	
G0134	1992	504	1	2			5		7		2	1	1	1	1	
G0135	1992	190	1	1			2		4		0	5	1	1	1	
G0136	1992	547	1	1			4		0		1	1	5	1	1	
G0137	1992	467	1	1			4		0		1	1	5	1	1	
G0138	1992	505	1	2			4		0		2	1	3	1	1	
G0139	1992	82	1	0			5		0		1	0	0	0	1	
G0140	1992	146	1	0			5		0		2	3	1	1	1	
G0141	1992	420	1	1	2		5		0		4	1	3	1	1	
G0142	1992	763	1	1			4		10		1	2	1	0	0	
G0143	1992	468	1	1	2		5		0		3	0	0	0	1	
G0144	1992	105	1	3	0	0	5		4		2	0	1	0	1	
T0237	1992	389	1	1			4		12		1	3	5	1	1	0
T0238	1992	452	1	4			4		0		1	0	0	0	3	
T0239	1992	416	1	0			5		0		2	0	0	0	1	
T0240	1992	455	1	4			4		4		3	0	1	2	0	
T0241	1992	252	1	0			5		5		2	0	0	0	1	
T0242	1992	297	1	0			5		1		2	1	0	0	1	
T0243	1992	346	4	1			4		0		0	3	0	0	2	
T0244	1992	1232	1	1			5		12		3	0	1	2	0	
T0245	1992	371	1	0			5		0		0	3	0	0	2	
T0246	1992	242	1	0			5		0		0	3	0	0	2	
T0247	1992	180	1	2			4		12		1	3	0	1	2	0
T0248	1992	578	1	1	2	4	5		7		2	1	1	1	0	
T0249	1992	564	1	0			5		7		1	2	0	1	1	0
T0250	1992	392	1	2			5		7		0	0	1	1	0	
T0251	1992	319	1	1	3		5		7		0	1	1	1	0	

T0252	1992	545	1	1			5		7		1	1	1	1	0
T0253	1992	340	1	3			5		7		0	1	1	1	0
T0254	1992	239	1	0			5		7		0	0	1	1	0
T0255	1992	550	1	2			5		7		0	3	0	0	0
T0256	1992	405	1	2	3	4	5		7		0	1	1	1	0
T0257	1992	143	1	4			4		12		0	3	1	1	0
T0258	1992	345	1	4	2	1	5		7		0	1	1	1	5
T0259	1992	760	1	1			5		7		2	1	1	1	0
T0260	1992	326	1	1	2		5		7		0	1	1	1	0
T0261	1992	624	1	1			4		0		3	5	1	2	2
T0262	1992	214	1	2			4		7		0	1	1	1	0
T0263	1992	304	1	4			4		0		3	0	1	2	4
T0264	1992	209	1	3			5		0		2	0	0	0	1
T0265	1992	268	1	3			5		7		0	1	1	1	0
T0266	1992	427	1	3	4		5		4		3	5	1	3	0
T0267	1992	634	1	4			4		4		1	3	5	1	2
T0268	1992	399	1	0			5		1		2	3	2	0	2
T0269	1992	507	1	1	2		5		7		0	1	1	1	0
T0270	1992	333	1	2			4		9		0	1	1	1	0
T0271	1992	299	4	1			3		0		2	0	0	0	2
T0272	1992	655	1	0			5		7		1	1	1	1	5
T0273	1992	265	1	0			5		0		2	0	0	0	1
T0274	1992	100	1	1			4		0		0	1	1	1	0
T0275	1992	398	1	1			4		0		0	1	0	0	2
T0276	1992	379	1	1			4		0		3	0	1	1	5
T0277	1992	594	1	1			4		0		3	0	1	2	0
T0278	1992	827	1	1	2		5		4		2	3	0	1	0
T0279	1992	599	1	1			2		12		3	5	1	1	0
T0280	1992	253	1	2			5		0		2	0	1	1	0
T0281	1992	199	1	0			5		0		2	0	0	0	1
T0282	1992	237	1	0			5		0		2	0	1	1	5
T0283	1992	352	1	1			4		0		1	2	1	1	5
T0284	1992	496	1	1			5		7		1	1	1	1	0

T0285	1992	674	1	0			5			7			2		0		1	1	0	
T0286	1992	755	1	1	4		5			0			2		0		0	0	1	
T0287	1992	502	1	1			4			10			1	0	1		1	1	5	

ID #	Pub Year	Text Count	Image	Jurisd.	Jurisd.	Jurisd.	Scope	Scope	Scope	Linkage	Linkage	Linkage	Interest Group	Interest Group	Gov't Actor	Gov't Actor	Treatment Sol'n	Responsible Party	Sci Info	Sci Info
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G0146	1993	394	1	1	4		5			0			2		0		2	2	1	
G0147	1993	63	1	1			4			0			0		1		1	1	0	
G0148	1993	1275	4	1			4			10			2		0		0	0	1	
G0149	1993	193	1	1			4			0			1		0		1	1	0	
G0150	1993	126	4	2			5			0			2		0		0	0	1	
G0151	1993	391	1	0			5			0			2		0		2	0	1	
G0152	1993	641	4	0			5			10			0		3		0	0	2	
G0153	1993	174	1	2			4			7			0		1		1	1	0	
G0154	1993	259	3	0			5			5	1		2		0		0	0	1	
G0155	1993	533	1	4			1			0			2		0		0	0	1	
G0156	1993	785	1	1	2		5			0			3		0		1	3	0	
G0157	1993	74	1	1			1	5		0			0		5		1	1	0	
G0158	1993	594	4	1			1			12	9		1		0		1	1	0	
T0288	1993	179	1	0			5			0			2		0		0	0	1	
T0289	1993	487	1	1	2		5			0			3	1	3		1	3	4	
T0290	1993	277	1	0			5			7			2		0		1	1	0	
T0291	1993	1449	1	0			5			0			2		0		2	0	1	
T0292	1993	181	1	1			4			8			2		0		0	0	1	
T0293	1993	251	1	1	2		5			8			2	1	3		0	0	1	
T0294	1993	268	1	0			5			0			2		0		0	0	1	
T0295	1993	275	1	0			5			0			2		0		0	0	1	
T0296	1993	576	1	1			4			0			2		0		0	0	0	
T0297	1993	287	1	2			4			0			0		1		1	1	0	
T0298	1993	1015	1	0			5			12			3		0		1	2	4	
T0299	1993	638	1	2	4		5			4			3		1		1	1	0	
T0300	1993	1028	1	1	2		5			7			1		1		1	1	0	
T0301	1993	440	1	1	2	3	1	5		0			2		5		1	1	0	
T0302	1993	965	1	1	2		5			2			0		0		0	0	0	
T0303	1993	385	1	0			5			0			2		0		0	0	1	

ID #	Pub Year	Text Count	Image	Jurisd.	Jurisd.	Jurisd.	Scope	Scope	Scope	Linkage	Linkage	Linkage	Interest Group	Interest Group	Gov't Actor	Gov't Actor	Treatment Sol'n	Responsible Party	Sci Info	Sci Info
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G0160	1994	162	1	1			3	4		0			0		1	5	1	1	0	
G0161	1994	879	1	1			4			0			1		5	1	1	3	0	
G0162	1994	1105	1	1	2		5			12	4		2	3	3	0	1	2	0	
G0163	1994	474	1	1			4			9			0		3	0	1	1	0	
G0164	1994	310	1	1			4			12	4		0		1	3	1	1	0	
G0165	1994	279	1	3			5			5			1	2	0		1	1	1	
G0166	1994	71	1	4			5			0			2		0		0	0	1	
G0167	1994	498	1	1	2		5			0			2		0		0	0	1	
G0168	1994	664	1	2	1		5			10			2		0		1	2	1	
G0169	1994	768	1	0			5			4			3		0		1	2	0	
G0170	1994	175	1	2			5			0			2		0		0	0	1	
G0171	1994	113	1	3			5			0			2		0		0	0	1	
G0172	1994	144	1	1	2		5			10			0		3		0	0	2	
G0173	1994	854	1	1	4		1	2		0			3	1	5	3	1	1	0	
G0174	1994	286	1	1	4		2			0			3		5		1	1	0	
G0175	1994	986	1	1			4			0			3		0		0	0	0	
G0176	1994	879	1	2			5			10			2		2	3	0	0	1	
G0177	1994	553	1	1			4			0			2		0		1	1	0	
G0178	1994	449	1	1			4			0			2		0		0	0	1	
G0179	1994	313	1	0			5			0			2		0		0	0	1	
G0180	1994	551	4	1	2	4	5			10			2		0		0	0	1	
T0304	1994	233	1	1			4			12	4		0		3	1	1	1	0	
T0305	1994	160	1	1			4			0			0		5		1	1	0	
T0306	1994	359	1	1			4			12			0		1		1	1	0	
T0307	1994	221	1	0			5			12			1	3	0		1	2	5	
T0308	1994	106	1	0			5			0			3		0		1	2	0	
T0309	1994	219	1	1			4			4			0		1		1	1	0	
T0310	1994	743	1	0			5			0			2		0		0	0	1	
T0311	1994	273	1	1			4			0			0		3		0	0	0	
T0312	1994	240	1	1			2			0			0		5		1	1	0	
T0313	1994	2206	1	1	4		2			0			2	1	5		1	1	0	
T0314	1994	375	1	1	4		2			0			2	1	5		1	1	0	

T0315	1994	471	1	1	4		2			0			2	3	5		1	1	0	
T0316	1994	471	1	1	4		2			0			2	3	5		1	1	0	
T0317	1994	356	1	1	4		2			0			3		5		1	1	0	
T0318	1994	150	1	2			4			12			0		3		1	3	0	
T0319	1994	1585	1	2	4		5			12			3		3		1	2	0	
T0320	1994	350	1	1			4			0			2		0		0	0	1	
T0321	1994	430	1	1	4		5			7			0		1		1	1	0	
T0322	1994	410	1	1			4			0			3		1	5	1	1	0	
T0323	1994	491	1	0			5			0			2		0		0	0	1	
T0324	1994	1033	1	2	1		5			12			2	3	0		1	2	1	4
T0325	1994	207	1	2			5			4			0		3		1	3	0	

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G0181	1995	1155	1	1			4			0			3		1	5	1	1	5	
G0182	1995	901	1	1			2	4		0			2	1	1	5	1	3	0	
G0183	1995	230	1	1			4			4			1		0		1	1	0	
G0184	1995	1061	1	1			4			0			3		1		1	1	0	
G0185	1995	195	1	1			4			0			3		3		0	0	2	
G0186	1995	710	1	1			4			12			0		1	5	1	3	0	
G0187	1995	1129	1	1			4			0			2	3	3	1	1	3	0	
G0188	1995	637	1	1			4			4			3		0		1	2	0	
G0189	1995	881	1	0			5			0			2		3		0	0	1	
G0190	1995	798	1	0			5			7			2		0		1	1	1	
G0191	1995	965	1	2	3		5			4			3	1	3	5	1	1	5	
G0192	1995	701	1	1			5			10			2		0		0	0	1	
G0193	1995	1794	3	1			4			1			2		3		0	0	1	
G0194	1995	715	1	0			5			0			2		3		0	0	1	
G0195	1995	654	1	1			4			0			0		1		1	1	0	
G0196	1995	642	1	1			4			0			1	4	3		0	0	2	
G0197	1995	1366	1	1			5			10			2		3		0	0	1	2
G0198	1995	458	1	1			4			0			1		1		0	0	0	
G0199	1995	200	1	1			4			0			0		1	3	0	0	0	
G0200	1995	1079	1	0			5			0			2	3	3		0	0	2	
G0201	1995	391	1	1	3		5			7			1		1		1	1	0	
G0202	1995	455	1	0			5			7			0		0		1	1	0	

G0203	1995	454	1	1			5			7			0		1		1		1	0
G0204	1995	401	1	0			5			7			1	3	0		1		1	0
G0205	1995	294	1	4			4			1			4		3		0		0	2
G0206	1995	551	1	4			5			7			1	2	1		1		1	1
G0207	1995	618	1	1			3	4		0			0		1	5	1		3	0
G0208	1995	746	1	1			3			0			0		1	5	1		3	0
G0209	1995	1130	1	1			4			0			1		1		1		3	0
T0326	1995	326	1	1			2			0			0		5		1		1	0
T0327	1995	340	1	1			5			5			2		4		0		0	0
T0328	1995	422	1	2			4			10			2		5		1		1	0
T0329	1995	316	1	0			5			0			2		0		0		0	1
T0330	1995	419	1	1			4			0			1	3	3		1		2	2
T0331	1995	108	1	0			5			0			2		0		0		0	1
T0332	1995	402	1	2			5			0			0		3		0		0	2
T0333	1995	1220	1	0			5			0			1		3		0		0	2
T0334	1995	594	4	0			5			0			0		3		0		0	2
T0335	1995	361	1	0			5			0			2	1	0		0		0	1
T0336	1995	332	1	1			1			10			0		5		1		2	0
T0337	1995	333	1	1			5			10			2		0		0		0	1
T0338	1995	418	1	1			4			0			0		1		0		0	0
T0339	1995	351	1	1			5			0			1	2	1		0		0	0
T0340	1995	384	1	1	2	3	5			7			0		1		1		1	0
T0341	1995	338	1	1	2	3	5			7			1		1		1		1	0
T0342	1995	369	1	1			1			0			0		5	1	0		0	0
T0343	1995	273	4	2			4			0			2		0		0		0	1
T0344	1995	213	1	4			4			1			4		3		0		0	2
T0345	1995	222	1	0			5			0			3		0		0		0	0
T0346	1995	452	1	4			5			0			2		0		0		0	1
T0347	1995	132	1	0			5			0			0		3		0		0	2
T0348	1995	1403	1	0			5			7			1	2	3		1		1	1
T0349	1995	473	1	1			4			7			0		1	5	1		1	0
T0350	1995	463	1	0			5			0			2		1		0		0	1
T0351	1995	430	1	1			4			7			1		1		1		1	0
T0352	1995	1228	1	1			4			0			2	3	3		2		3	2

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G0210	1996	399	1	1			3			0			0		5		0	0	0	
G0211	1996	416	1	1			4			0			1		5	1	1	3	5	
G0212	1996	621	1	0			5			0			2		0		0	0	1	
G0213	1996	711	1	1			4			0			1		1	3	1	1	5	2
G0214	1996	171	1	1			4			0			2		0		0	0	1	
G0215	1996	1311	1	1	2		5			0			0		3		0	0	2	
G0216	1996	2372	1	0			5			0			3	1	3		1	1	1	
G0217	1996	142	1	2	3		5			7			2	3	0		1	1	0	
G0218	1996	422	1	2	3		5			7			3	2	1		1	1	0	
G0219	1996	383	1	1			5			5			2	1	1		0	0	1	
G0220	1996	482	1	0			5			5			2		0		0	0	1	
G0221	1996	110	1	1			4			0			2		0		0	0	1	
G0222	1996	439	1	0			5			10			2		0		0	0	1	
G0223	1996	731	1	1			4			0			2		0		0	0	1	
G0224	1996	827	1	0			5			0			2		3		0	0	2	1
G0225	1996	476	1	0			5			0			0		3		0	0	2	
G0226	1996	733	1	0			5			0			1		3		0	0	2	
G0227	1996	129	1	4			4			0			2		0		0	0	0	
G0228	1996	484	1	0			5			0			2		3		0	0	2	
T0353	1996	369	1	1			4			7			0		1		1	1	0	
T0354	1996	1195	1	1			1	4		7			1	2	3	5	1	1	1	
T0355	1996	241	1	0			5			0			2		0		0	0	1	
T0356	1996	541	1	1			1			10			1	2	0		0	0	1	
T0357	1996	683	1	2			4			0			0		1		1	2	0	
T0358	1996	183	1	1			4			0			2		0		0	0	1	
T0359	1996	468	1	0			5			0			3	2	0		1	1	1	
T0360	1996	435	1	0			5			5			2		0		0	0	1	
T0361	1996	340	1	1			5			5			2		5		2	1	1	
T0362	1996	377	1	0			5			0			2		1		1	2	0	
T0363	1996	432	1	1			4			0			0		3		0	0	2	
T0364	1996	370	1	1			4			0			3		1		1	3	0	
T0365	1996	910	1	0			5			0			2		0		2	1	1	

T0366	1996	383	1	0			5			0			2		0		0	0	1	
T0367	1996	640	1	0			5			0			2		0		0	0	1	
T0368	1996	788	1	0			5			5			2		0		0	0	5	
T0369	1996	1130	1	1			2			4			3	2	5		1	1	1	
T0370	1996	378	1	2	3		5			0			1		0		0	0	0	

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G0229	1997	719	1	0			5			12	4		3		1	3	1	3	0	
G0230	1997	588	1	1			4			4			1		1	5	1	1	0	
G0231	1997	801	1	2			5			7			0		1		1	1	0	
G0232	1997	1310	1	1			4			0			2	3	0		1	1	1	
G0233	1997	1393	1	1			4	5		7			1		1	5	1	1	0	
G0234	1997	1197	1	1			4	5		7			1		1	5	1	1	0	
G0235	1997	985	1	1	2	4	5			7			1		1	5	1	1	0	
G0236	1997	747	1	1			4			7	9		3		5		1	1	0	
G0237	1997	702	1	1			1			0			1	3	5		1	2	0	
G0238	1997	976	1	4	3	2	5			7			0		1		1	1	5	
G0239	1997	1145	1	2	4	3	5			7			0		1	2	1	1	0	
G0240	1997	1215	1	2	1	3	5			7			1		1		1	1	0	
G0241	1997	1042	1	2			5			7			2	1	1		1	1	0	
G0242	1997	435	1	1			4			0			0		5		1	1	0	
G0243	1997	967	1	0			5			7			1		1		1	1	0	
G0244	1997	498	1	1			4			0			0		0		1	2	0	
G0245	1997	279	1	1	3		5			7			0		1		1	1	0	
G0246	1997	1020	1	1			4			0			3	1	1		1	3	0	
G0247	1997	980	1	1			3			0			2	3	5		1	3	0	
G0248	1997	387	1	2	4		5			7			0		2	1	1	1	0	
G0249	1997	728	1	4			4			0			1		0		1	1	0	
G0250	1997	474	1	2			5			7			0		1	2	1	1	0	
G0251	1997	767	1	0			5			0			2		0		0	0	1	
G0252	1997	982	1	1			3	4		0			1		1	5	1	1	1	
G0253	1997	831	1	1			4			0			3	1	0		1	3	0	
G0254	1997	1083	1	3			5			0			3		1		1	1	0	
G0255	1997	351	1	1			3	4		7			0		1	5	1	1	0	

G0256	1997	1280	1	2	4		5			7			1		1	2	1	1	0	
G0257	1997	1719	1	1	2	3	5			7			3		1	2	1	1	5	
G0258	1997	930	1	0			5			0			2		0		0	0	1	
G0259	1997	553	1	1			5	4		7			0		1	5	1	1	0	
G0260	1997	608	1	1			4			4			0		1		1	1	5	
G0261	1997	178	1	1	4		5			7			0		1		1	1	0	
G0262	1997	504	1	1			4			1	5	7	1		1		1	1	2	
G0263	1997	135	1	1			1			0			2		0		1	1	0	
G0264	1997	631	1	4			5			10			2		0		0	0	1	
G0265	1997	507	1	1			4			0			0		1	5	1	1	0	
G0266	1997	897	1	1			3	4		0			1		1	5	1	1	0	
G0267	1997	726	1	1			4			7			1		1	5	1	1	0	
G0268	1997	701	1	1			2			7			1	3	5		1	3	0	
G0269	1997	985	1	0			5			0			4		0		1	1	0	
G0270	1997	470	1	1			3			0			1		3		0	0	1	
G0271	1997	792	1	1			3	4		7			1		1	5	1	1	0	
G0272	1997	535	1	0			5			5			2		0		3	3	1	
G0273	1997	1161	1	1			4			0			1	4	2	1	1	1	5	
G0274	1997	324	1	0			5			0			2		0		0	0	5	
G0275	1997	635	1	1			2			0			2		1	5	1	1	0	
G0276	1997	953	1	1	3	4	5			7			1	3	1		1	1	0	
G0277	1997	438	1	1			4			0			0		3	1	1	1	0	
G0278	1997	863	1	1	3		5			7			1	2	1		1	1	0	
G0279	1997	791	1	1			4			5			1		1	2	1	1	5	
G0280	1997	541	1	1	2		4			0			0		1	2	1	1	0	
G0281	1997	1003	1	1	2		4			0			1	3	1	5	1	1	0	
G0282	1997	1145	1	1	2	3	5			7			1	3	1	5	1	1	0	
G0283	1997	983	1	1	2	3	4			0			1		3	1	1	1	5	
G0284	1997	934	1	1	3	2	5			7			1	3	1		1	1	0	
G0285	1997	853	1	2			4			7			1		1		1	1	3	
G0286	1997	1004	1	0			5			0			2		0		0	0	1	
G0287	1997	927	1	1			2			12			1		5		1	1	0	
G0288	1997	986	1	0			5			0			3	1	1		1	3	5	
G0289	1997	144	1	1			4			0			0		3		1	1	2	
G0290	1997	230	1	1			4			4	7		3		1		1	1	0	

G0291	1997	494	1	4	2	1	4	5		7		2	1	1	1	
G0292	1997	622	1	2	3		5		7		0	1	1	1	0	
G0293	1997	406	1	0			5		7		4	0	1	1	0	
G0294	1997	341	2	0			5		0		2	0	0	0	1	
G0295	1997	518	1	1			2		0		1	5	1	1	0	
G0296	1997	569	1	0			5		0		1	3	0	0	2	
G0297	1997	1090	1	2			5		0		0	3	0	0	2	
T0371	1997	878	1	1			1		0		1	1	0	0	0	
T0372	1997	417	1	4			5		0		0	1	1	1	0	
T0373	1997	543	1	1			4		0		3	1	1	3	1	0
T0374	1997	227	1	4			4		10		0	3	0	0	2	
T0375	1997	489	1	1			4		10		2	3	0	0	1	
T0376	1997	869	1	1			2		4	7	0	5	1	1	0	
T0377	1997	806	1	1			2		4		1	3	5	1	1	0
T0378	1997	410	1	0			5		7		2	0	1	1	1	
T0379	1997	205	1	0			5		0		0	3	0	0	2	
T0380	1997	208	1	4			5		12		3	0	1	2	0	
T0381	1997	234	1	1			5		0		0	3	1	1	2	
T0382	1997	481	1	0			5		7		1	0	1	1	0	
T0383	1997	506	1	2			4		7		1	1	1	1	0	
T0384	1997	256	1	1			2		0		0	5	1	1	0	
T0385	1997	631	1	1			5		7		1	1	1	1	0	
T0386	1997	605	1	1	2	3	5		7		0	1	1	1	0	
T0387	1997	1016	1	4	2		5		7		0	1	1	1	0	
T0388	1997	1436	1	0			5		7		1	1	2	1	1	3
T0389	1997	311	1	1			4		7		1	1	1	1	0	
T0390	1997	441	1	1			5		7		0	1	1	1	0	
T0391	1997	683	1	1			1		12		0	5	1	3	0	
T0392	1997	251	1	1	2		5		8	5	0	3	0	0	2	
T0393	1997	393	1	1			1		0		0	5	1	1	0	
T0394	1997	165	1	1			4		0		0	1	0	0	2	
T0395	1997	252	1	1			4		0		3	2	0	0	0	
T0396	1997	292	1	0			5		0		2	3	0	0	1	2
T0397	1997	443	1	1			5		4		3	1	0	1	4	
T0398	1997	319	1	0			5		0		2	0	0	0	1	

T0399	1997	208	1	0			5			0			1		0		0	0	3	
T0400	1997	510	1	1			4			12			3		0		1	2	4	
T0401	1997	320	1	1			1			0			3	1	0		1	2	0	
T0402	1997	363	1	0			5			5			2		0		0	0	1	
T0403	1997	722	1	2			1			4			3		0		1	2	0	

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G0299	1998	255	1	4			4			0			2		0		0	0	1	
G0300	1998	274	1	2			4			0			0		3		0	0	2	
G0301	1998	270	1	1			4			0			0		3		0	0	2	
G0302	1998	405	1	1			4			5			2		3		0	0	0	2
G0303	1998	127	1	2			4			1			2		0		1	2	1	
G0304	1998	637	4	1			4			0			0		3		0	0	2	
G0305	1998	416	1	0			5			0			1	3	0		0	0	3	4
G0306	1998	576	1	1			2			4			3	1	3		1	1	0	
G0307	1998	540	1	2	4		5			7			0		1		1	1	2	
G0308	1998	529	1	0			5			7			0		1		1	1	5	
G0309	1998	770	1	1	2	4	5			7			3		1		1	1	5	
G0310	1998	191	1	1			4			7			3		1		1	1	0	
G0311	1998	868	1	2			5			7			3		1		1	1	0	
G0312	1998	265	1	0			5			7			0		1		1	1	0	
G0313	1998	1276	1	0			5			0			1		3		3	0	2	
G0314	1998	95	1	0			5			0			2		0		0	0	5	
G0315	1998	631	1	3	2		5			7			1		1		1	1	5	
G0316	1998	80	1	0			5			5			1		0		0	0	3	
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G0319	1998	516	1	2	4	3	5			7			1		1		1	1	5	
G0320	1998	476	1	2	4		5			7			0		1		1	1	5	
G0321	1998	403	1	2	4		5			7			0		1		1	1	5	
G0322	1998	126	1	0			5			0			2		0		1	1	1	
G0323	1998	165	1	1			3	4		0			0		1	5	1	1	0	
G0324	1998	394	1	1			4			7			1		5		1	1	0	

G0325	1998	115	1	0			5		5			1	0		0	0	3
G0326	1998	744	1	1			1		0			2	0		0	0	1
G0327	1998	104	1	1			4		0			1	0		1	2	0
G0328	1998	117	1	0			5		0			3	0		1	2	0
G0329	1998	1153	1	1			4		0			1	2	0	0	0	1
G0330	1998	1432	1	0			5		4			3	0		1	2	4
G0331	1998	370	1	0			5		0			2	3		0	0	1
G0332	1998	915	1	0			5		5			2	3		0	0	1
G0333	1998	597	1	1			1		12			1	5		1	1	0
G0334	1998	829	1	1			1		4			3	5		1	1	0
G0335	1998	130	1	2			4		0			0	1		0	0	0
G0336	1998	523	1	1			4		4	7		3	1	5	1	1	0
G0337	1998	397	1	1			4		12			1	1		1	1	0
G0338	1998	260	1	1			4		0			1		1	1	1	5
G0339	1998	599	1	2	4		4		9			0	1		1	1	0
G0340	1998	633	1	1			1		4			3	0		1	2	4
G0341	1998	343	1	0			5		0			4	0		1	1	0
G0342	1998	83	1	1			4		0			0	0		1	3	0
G0343	1998	687	1	4			1		0			3	2	0	0	0	1
G0344	1998	836	1	1			3		12			3	5	1	1	3	0
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G0346	1998	821	1	1			4		7			1	2	1	5	1	0
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G0349	1998	754	1	2			4		4			3	2	3		0	0
G0350	1998	938	1	1			2		4			3		1	5	1	0
G0351	1998	1332	1	1			4		0			3		0		1	2
G0352	1998	405	1	1			4		7			1		1		1	0
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G0355	1998	521	1	1			4		7			4	1	0		1	0
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G0357	1998	121	1	1			3		0			1		0		1	2
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G0359	1998	648	1	1			4		0			2		3		0	0

G0360	1998	488	1	0			5			0			2		3		0	0	1	2
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T0408	1998	550	1	1			4			12			0		1		1	1	0	
T0409	1998	250	1	1			4			5			1		1		1	1	3	
T0410	1998	397	1	1	4		5			7			0		1		1	1	0	
T0411	1998	156	1	1			4			0			1		0		1	2	0	
T0412	1998	1260	1	1			4			7	4		3	1	5		1	2	0	
T0413	1998	935	1	1	4		5			7	12		1		3		1	2	0	
T0414	1998	358	1	1			1			12			0		5		1	1	0	
T0415	1998	389	1	1			4			0			1		1		1	1	0	
T0416	1998	655	1	1			2			5			1	2	5	3	0	1	0	
T0417	1998	649	1	1			4			0			4		0		1	1	0	
T0418	1998	346	1	2			5			8	1		0		3		2	0	2	
T0419	1998	638	1	1			2			4			3		0		1	2	0	
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ID #	Pub Year	Text Count	Image	Jurisd.	Jurisd.	Jurisd.	Scope	Scope	Scope	Linkage	Linkage	Linkage	Interest Group	Interest Group	Gov't Actor	Gov't Actor	Treatment Sol'n	Responsible Party	Sci Info	Sci Info
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G0363	1999	228	1	0			5			0			0		3		0	0	2	
G0364	1999	639	1	1			4			7			1	3	1		1	1	0	
G0365	1999	1503	1	1	2		5			0			2		3		1	3	2	1
G0366	1999	1071	1	1			4			9	7		1		1		1	1	2	
G0367	1999	82	1	1			2			0			3		5		1	2	0	
G0368	1999	268	1	3			4			8			0		1		2	1	0	
G0369	1999	162	1	0			5			0			1		3		0	0	2	
G0370	1999	128	1	0			5			7			0		1		1	1	0	
G0371	1999	488	1	1	3		5			7	4		1		1	3	1	1	0	
G0372	1999	347	1	1			4			12	7		1		0		1	1	3	
G0373	1999	746	1	1			1			12	7		3		5		1	1	0	
G0374	1999	674	1	1			4			1			0		3	1	0	0	2	

G0375	1999	179	1	0			5		7		1		0		1	1	3
G0376	1999	75	1	1			2		12		0		5		1	1	0
G0377	1999	814	1	1			4		12	7	3	1	1	5	1	2	0
G0378	1999	365	1	0			4		7		1	3	1		1	3	4
G0379	1999	717	1	1			4		12	7	4	1	1		1	1	0
G0380	1999	411	1	1			2	4	10		0		1	5	0	0	0
G0381	1999	229	1	0			5		0		2		0		0	0	1
G0382	1999	173	1	4			5		0		1		0		0	0	3
G0383	1999	417	1	0			5		0		1	2	0		1	0	1
G0384	1999	279	1	0			5		5		2	1	0		0	0	1
G0385	1999	287	1	0			5		10		2		0		0	0	1
G0386	1999	89	1	1	2	4	5		10		2		0		0	0	0
G0387	1999	421	1	1			1		4		3	1	5		1	1	0
G0388	1999	220	1	0			5		1		2		0		0	0	1
G0389	1999	528	1	0			5		5		4		0		0	0	5
G0390	1999	330	1	0			5				4		0		0	0	5
G0391	1999	571	1	0			5		7		3		1	2	1	1	0
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G0393	1999	589	1	1			4		7		1		1		1	1	0
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G0396	1999	717	1	0			5		0		1	2	3		0	0	1
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G0398	1999	93	1	2	3		5		7		2		0		1	1	0
G0399	1999	636	1	1			4		12	7	4	2	1		1	1	0
G0400	1999	107	1	1			4		2		0		3		0	0	0
G0401	1999	258	1	0			5		0		2		0		0	0	1
G0402	1999	796	1	1			4		0		3		3		0	0	2
G0403	1999	1608	1	1	2		5		12		3		0		1	2	0
G0404	1999	247	1	2			4		7		1		2	3	1	1	0
G0405	1999	168	1	1			1		12		0		5		1	1	0
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G0407	1999	270	1	0			5		10		2		3		0	0	1
G0408	1999	234	1	0			5		7		0		1		1	1	5
G0409	1999	144	1	1			5		7		0		1		1	1	0

G0410	1999	105	1	4			5			0			0		3		0	0	2	
G0411	1999	156	4	3			5			10			2		0		0	0	1	
G0412	1999	298	1	1			4			7			1	4	0		1	1	0	
G0413	1999	382	1	3			4			0			0		3		0	0	2	
G0414	1999	439	1	0			5			10			0		3		0	0	2	
G0415	1999	628	1	4			4	5		0			1		0		0	0	3	
G0416	1999	1101	1	1			4			10			1		3		0	0	2	

ID #	Pub Year	Text Count	Image	Jurisd.	Jurisd.	Jurisd.	Scope	Scope	Scope	Linkage	Linkage	Linkage	Interest Group	Interest Group	Gov't Actor	Gov't Actor	Treatment Sol'n	Responsible Party	Sci Info	Sci Info
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G0418	2000	778	1	1			4			4			1	3	1		1	1	0	
G0419	2000	511	1	1			4			7			1		1		1	1	0	
G0420	2000	553	1	1			4			2			0		3		0	0	0	
G0421	2000	89	1	1			4			7			0		1		1	1	0	
G0422	2000	312	1	1	2	4	5			7			0		1		1	1	0	
G0423	2000	228	1	2	3		5			7			0		1		1	1	0	
G0424	2000	259	1	1			5			7			2	1	1		1	1	0	
G0425	2000	81	1	1			2			12			3		0		1	2	0	
G0426	2000	634	1	1	2		5			7			2	1	1		1	1	0	
G0427	2000	690	1	1	2	3	5			7			1		0		1	1	0	
G0428	2000	598	1	1			5			7			1		1		1	1	0	
G0429	2000	3463	1	1	3		5			7			0		1	5	1	3	0	
G0430	2000	1036	1	1			1			7			1		3		1	1	2	
G0431	2000	569	1	1	4		5			7			2		0		1	1	1	
G0432	2000	386	1	1	2	3	5			7			2	1	0		1	1	1	
G0433	2000	466	1	1	3		5			0			3		5		1	2	0	
G0434	2000	871	1	2	1		5			0			3	1	0		1	2	0	
G0435	2000	384	1	0			5			0			2		0		0	0	1	
G0436	2000	311	1	1			2			0			1		5	1	1	1	0	
G0437	2000	409	1	1			4			0			0		5	1	1	1	0	
G0438	2000	517	1	3			5			7			3	4	0		1	3	0	
G0439	2000	458	1	1			2	4		0			1		5	1	1	1	0	
G0440	2000	870	1	1			4			0			3	1	1	5	1	3	0	
G0441	2000	457	1	1			4			0			3		1		1	1	0	

G0442	2000	332	1	0			5		10		2		0		1	2	1	
G0443	2000	384	1	1			4		7		1	3	1		1	1	1	
G0444	2000	565	1	1			4		4		3	1	0		1	2	0	
G0445	2000	125	1	3			5		12		0		1		1	2	0	
G0446	2000	71	1	0			5		0		2		0		0	0	1	
G0447	2000	387	1	0			5		5		2		0		0	0	1	
G0448	2000	194	1	1			4		0		1		3		1	1	0	
G0449	2000	1018	1	1			4		10		2	1	0		0	0	1	
G0450	2000	591	1	1			2		4		1	3	0		1	2	0	
G0451	2000	553	1	0			5		7		2	1	3		0	0	1	
G0452	2000	665	1	1			4		9		3	1	3		1	1	0	
G0453	2000	537	1	1	2		5		0		3		5		0	0	0	
G0454	2000	414	1	1			1		12		1	2	5		1	1	0	
G0455	2000	165	1	1	3		5		0		3		0		1	2	0	
G0456	2000	360	1	0			5		4		3		0		0	0	0	
G0457	2000	775	1	1			4		8	10	2		0		0	0	1	
G0458	2000	159	1	0			5		10		2		0		0	0	1	
G0459	2000	105	1	1			1		0		0		1		1	3	0	
G0460	2000	124	1	1			1		0		3		0		1	2	0	
G0461	2000	483	1	1	2		5		0		0		3		0	0	2	
G0462	2000	72	1	4			5		0		2		0		0	0	1	
G0463	2000	1503	1	1			4		12		3		0		1	2	4	
G0464	2000	660	1	1			4		7		3	1	0		1	1	0	
G0465	2000	259	1	1			4		0		3		0		1	2	0	
G0466	2000	439	1	1			4		7		3		0		1	1	0	
G0467	2000	406	1	0			5		0		4	3	0		1	2	0	
G0468	2000	152	1	0			5		10		2		0		1	2	1	
G0469	2000	538	1	1			4		0		1		0		1	3	0	
G0470	2000	519	1	1			4		10		0		1	5	1	3	0	
G0471	2000	194	1	1	2	3	5		7		0		1		1	1	0	
G0472	2000	427	1	1			2		4		3		0		1	2	0	
G0473	2000	563	1	1			4		0		1		1	5	1	1	0	
G0474	2000	623	1	1			4		7		1		1	5	1	1	0	
G0475	2000	1284	1	1			4		7		1		3		0	0	2	
G0476	2000	1081	1	1			4		7		1	3	0		1	3	3	

G0477	2000	391	1	1			5		7			3		0		1	2	0	
G0478	2000	507	4	0			5		10			2		0		0	0	1	
G0479	2000	626	1	1			1		12			1		5		1	2	0	
G0480	2000	1822	1	1			4		4			3	1	0		1	2	4	
G0481	2000	439	1	1			2		0			1		3		0	0	2	
G0482	2000	728	1	1			4		4			3	1	0		1	2	0	
G0483	2000	638	1	1			4		7			0		1		1	1	0	
G0484	2000	712	1	1			4		7			3	1	0		1	1	0	
G0485	2000	81	1	1			2		12			1		0		0	0	2	
G0486	2000	232	4	1			4		0			0		3		0	0	2	
G0487	2000	454	4	1			5		10			2		0		0	0	1	
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T0462	2000	1006	1	1	2	3	5		7	12		3	2	3		1	1	1	
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T0465	2000	363	1	1			4		2			0		3		0	0	5	
T0466	2000	421	1	1	2	3	5		7			0		0		1	1	0	
T0467	2000	623	1	0			5		10			2		0		0	0	1	
T0468	2000	992	1	1			4		12			3		3		1	2	0	
T0469	2000	687	1	0			5		7			1	3	1		1	1	5	1
T0470	2000	816	1	1	2	3	5		7			1		1		1	1	0	
T0471	2000	625	1	1			5		7			1		1		1	1	0	
T0472	2000	787	1	1			5		7			1		1		1	1	0	
T0473	2000	778	1	2	1	3	5		7			1		1		1	1	0	
T0474	2000	663	1	1	3		5		7			1		1		1	1	0	
T0475	2000	724	1	1	2	4	5		7			1		1	2	1	1	0	
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T0477	2000	299	1	1			4		0			1	2	0		1	1	3	
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T0479	2000	467	1	0			5		0			2		0		0	0	1	
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T0481	2000	1095	1	0			5		7			2		1		1	1	1	
T0482	2000	580	1	1			2		7			1		5		1	1	0	
T0483	2000	397	1	0			5		0			2		0		0	0	1	
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T0485	2000	514	1	1			2			0			0		5	1	1	1	0
T0486	2000	168	1	1			4			0			1		1		1	1	0
T0487	2000	506	1	1			4			0			1		5	1	1	1	0
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T0489	2000	654	1	1			2			0			1		1	5	1	1	0
T0490	2000	374	1	1			4			7			1	3	0		1	1	0
T0491	2000	671	1	1			4			0			0		5	1	1	1	0
T0492	2000	777	1	0			5			10			2		0		1	2	1
T0493	2000	167	1	1			4			0			0		1		1	1	0
T0494	2000	785	1	0			5			10			2		0		1	1	1
T0495	2000	493	1	1			4			12			3		1		1	1	0
T0496	2000	439	1	1			2			4			4	1	5		0	0	0
T0497	2000	411	1	1			3			0			1		5		1	1	0
T0498	2000	267	1	0			5			0			2		3		0	0	1
T0499	2000	493	4	1			4			10			2		3		0	0	0
T0500	2000	453	1	0			5			10			2		3		0	0	1
T0501	2000	781	1	0			5			10			2		0		0	0	1
T0502	2000	730	1	0			4			0			4	1	0		1	1	0
T0503	2000	501	1	1			2			10			2	1	0		1	1	1
T0504	2000	564	1	0			5			0			4		0		0	2	0
T0505	2000	2761	1	1			4			7	12		3	1	1		1	2	0
T0506	2000	278	1	0			5			10			0		3		1	0	2
T0507	2000	542	1	1			4			0			2		3		0	0	2
T0508	2000	610	1		1		1			12			0		5		1	1	0
T0509	2000	339	1	1			1			0			1			5	1	1	0
T0510	2000	223	1	0			5			10			2		3		0	0	1
T0511	2000	622	1	1			1			4			1	3	5		1	1	0
T0512	2000	592	1	1			2			10			2		0		0	0	1
T0513	2000	554	4	2			4			9			1	4	0		1	1	0
T0514	2000	1640	1	1			4			12			3	4	0		2	2	0
T0515	2000	744	1	1			4			0			2		0		0	0	1
T0516	2000	630	2	1			4			0			3		0		0	0	0
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T0518	2000	1204	2	1			1			0			2	4	3		0	0	1
T0519	2000	487	1	1			2			12			0		1		1	1	0

T0520	2000	175	1	1			1			4			0		5		1	1	0
T0521	2000	1110	2	1			1			0			3		3		0	0	2
T0522	2000	623	1	1			3			10			2		0		0	0	1
T0523	2000	452	1	1			1			4			1	3	5		1	1	0
T0524	2000	297	4	0			5			10			2		0		0	0	1
T0525	2000	279	1	1			4			12			1		0		1	2	3
T0526	2000	705	1	1			4			12			3		3		0	0	2
T0527	2000	331	1	2			5			7			3	4	0		0	0	5
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T0529	2000	284	1	1			4			0			0		3		0	0	2
T0530	2000	364	1	4			5			0			1		3		0	0	2
T0531	2000	528	1	1			4			0			1		1		1	1	0
T0532	2000	776	1	1			4			12			3		3	1	1	1	0
T0533	2000	372	1	1			2			4			3	1	0		1	2	0
T0534	2000	194	1	0			5			0			3		0		0	0	0
T0535	2000	624	1	1			2			0			3		5		1	1	0
T0536	2000	612	1	1			1			12	7		1		5		1	1	0
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ID #	Pub Year	Text Count	Image	Jurisd.	Jurisd.	Jurisd.	Scope	Scope	Scope	Linkage	Linkage	Linkage	Interest Group	Interest Group	Gov't Actor	Gov't Actor	Treatment Sol'n	Responsible Party	Sci Info	Sci Info
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G0490	2001	795	1	0			5			7			2	1	3		1	1	1	2
G0491	2001	75	1	1	4		5			4			1		0		0	0	0	
G0492	2001	197	1	1			4			7			0		1		1	1	0	
G0493	2001	178	1	1			4			4			3		0		1	2	0	
G0494	2001	350	1	0			5			7			2		1		1	1	1	
G0495	2001	344	1	0			5			7			1		0		1	1	0	
G0496	2001	87	1	1			4			0			3		1		1	1	0	
G0497	2001	414	1	2			2			10			2		0		0	0	1	
G0498	2001	326	1	1	3		5			7			2	1	0		1	1	1	
G0499	2001	1566	1	2	3	4	5			5			2	1	0		0	0	1	
G0500	2001	61	1	1			4			7			0		1		1	1	0	
G0501	2001	635	1	1			2			7			1		0		1	3	0	

G0502	2001	507	1	1	2		5			0		0	1	5	1	1	5	
G0503	2001	475	1	0			5			0		1	1		1	1	0	
G0504	2001	569	1	0			5			0		2	3		0	0	2	1
G0505	2001	338	1	0			5			0		2	0		0	0	1	
G0506	2001	743	1	1			4		10		2	1	3		0	0	2	
G0507	2001	507	1	1	2		5		0		0	5			1	1	0	
G0508	2001	602	1	1	2		5		4		2	1	3		1	2	1	
G0509	2001	705	1	1			2	4	7		2	3	5		1	1	0	
G0510	2001	685	1	1			4		0		4	3			0	0	2	
G0511	2001	566	1	1			4		0		2	3			0	0	2	1
G0512	2001	384	1	2			4		12		3	2	1		1	1	1	
G0513	2001	1115	1	3	1		1	4	7	4	3		0		1	2	0	
G0514	2001	556	1	1			3		0		2		0		0	0	1	
G0515	2001	995	1	1	2		5		7		1	3	1		1	1	0	
G0516	2001	774	1	1	3	4	5		7		0		1		1	1	0	
G0517	2001	437	1	1			5		7		0		1		1	1	0	
G0518	2001	683	1	1			4		7		1		5	1	1	1	0	
G0519	2001	660	1	0			5		10		2	4	3		1	0	1	
G0520	2001	672	1	1	2	3	5		7		1		1		1	1	0	
G0521	2001	123	1	3			4		5		2		0		0	0	1	
G0522	2001	648	1	1	2	3	5		7		1		1		1	1	0	
G0523	2001	733	1	1	2	3	5		7		1		1	3	1	1	0	
G0524	2001	689	3	0			5		7		2	4		1	0	0	5	1
G0525	2001	573	1	1	2	3	5		7		0		1		1	1	0	
G0526	2001	704	3	1			4		1		2		0		0	0	1	
G0527	2001	863	1	1			4		7		1	4	1		1	1	0	
G0528	2001	61	1	1			4		0		0		0		1	0	0	
G0529	2001	493	1	3			5		10		2		0		0	0	1	
G0530	2001	453	1	1			1		4			1	5		1	1	0	
G0531	2001	68	1	1			4		0		1		0		0	0	0	
G0532	2001	542	1	1			1		5		0		5		2	1	0	
G0533	2001	735	1	1	2		5		7		1		1		1	1	0	
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G0535	2001	494	1	1			1		4		0		5		1	2	0	
G0536	2001	561	1	1			4		7		2	1	1		1	1	1	

G0537	2001	452	1	1			4		7		1	1	1	1	0
G0538	2001	252	1	1			4		5		2	0	2	2	0
G0539	2001	491	1	1			4		7		1	1	1	1	0
G0540	2001	716	1	1			2		4		1	3	1	1	3
G0541	2001	80	1	2			5		7		0	1	1	1	0
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G0545	2001	648	1	2	1	3	5		7		1	1	1	1	0
G0546	2001	551	1	1	2		5		7		1	1	3	1	2
G0547	2001	65	1	1	4		5		7		0	0	1	1	0
G0548	2001	1147	1	1	2		5		7		1	2	1	1	1
G0549	2001	66	1	1			2		0		0	5	1	1	0
G0550	2001	588	1	1			4		12		3	0	1	1	0
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G0552	2001	521	1	0			5		10		2	3	0	0	1
G0553	2001	65	1	0			5		12	4	2	0	1	0	0
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G0557	2001	461	1	0			5		7		2	1	1	1	1
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T0539	2001	1106	1	1			4		7		1	1	5	1	0
T0540	2001	1613	1	1	2		4		4		3	1	5	1	0
T0541	2001	441	1	3			1		0		1	1	2	1	5
T0542	2001	626	1	0			5		12		3	0	1	2	0
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T0544	2001	796	1	1			4		12		3	3	1	2	0
T0545	2001	374	1	1			1		8		2	3	0	0	2
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T0547	2001	191	1	1			4		7		0	3	1	1	0

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T0550	2001	486	1	0			5		10			2	0		1	0	1
T0551	2001	528	1	0			5		10			2	1		1	1	1
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T0554	2001	392	1	1	2		5		8			0		3	0	0	1
T0555	2001	525	1	1			2		0			0		3	0	0	1
T0556	2001	669	1	1			4		10			2		3	2	1	1
T0557	2001	447	1	1			4		10			2		0	0	0	1
T0558	2001	602	1	1	2		5		7			1		5	3	1	0
T0559	2001	696	1	1			4		0			0		1		1	0
T0560	2001	470	1	0			5		0			2		0		0	1
T0561	2001	454	1	1			4		7			0		1	5	1	0
T0562	2001	437	1	3			1		0			3		1		1	0
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T0564	2001	1018	1	1			4		1	10		2		0		1	1
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T0569	2001	485	1	1	4		5		7			1		1		1	0
T0570	2001	637	1	1	2	3	5		7			0		1		1	0
T0571	2001	1291	1	1	2		2	5	7			1	3	5		1	0
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T0573	2001	285	1	1	4	8	5		7	1		0		1		1	0
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T0575	2001	456	1	2	1		5		7			0		1		1	0
T0576	2001	353	1	1	2		5		7			0		1		1	0
T0577	2001	378	1	1			1		12			3		5		1	0
T0578	2001	293	1	1			4		7			0		1		1	0
T0579	2001	509	1	1	2		4		7			1		1		1	0
T0580	2001	676	1	4	2	3	5		7			0		1		1	0
T0581	2001	526	1	0			5		10			0		3		0	2
T0582	2001	443	1	0			5		10			2		0		0	1

T0583	2001	64	1	1			2			0			1		0		0	1	0
T0584	2001	674	1	1			2			4			1	3	0		1	2	0
T0585	2001	1018	1	1			1			12			1		3	5	1	2	0
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T0587	2001	781	1	2			5			7			0		1		1	1	0
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T0591	2001	465	1	1			1			4			1		5		1	3	0
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T0597	2001	345	1	2			4			12			3	1	0		1	2	0
T0598	2001	543	1	1			4			0			3		0		1	2	0
T0599	2001	216	1	1			4			7			0		1		1	1	0
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T0604	2001	1820	1	1			4			0			2	3	5	3	1	2	1
T0605	2001	2165	1	1			4			0			2		3		3	2	1
T0606	2001	1572	4	1			4			10			2	1	3		0	0	1
T0607	2001	3382	1	1			4			10			2		0		0	0	1
T0608	2001	2030	1	0			5			7			2		3		1	1	1
T0609	2001	174	1	2			4			0			4		1		1	1	0
T0610	2001	389	1	1	2	3	5			7			1		1		1	1	0
T0611	2001	716	1	3			4			4			3	1	0		1	2	0
T0612	2001	1044	1	2			4	1		0			2		3		0	0	1
T0613	2001	663	1	1	2		5			7			1		1		1	1	0
T0614	2001	454	1	1			4			12			3		0		1	1	0
T0615	2001	466	1	1			2			4			3		0		1	2	0
T0616	2001	358	4	0			5			10			2		3		0	0	1
T0617	2001	460	1	0			5			0			2	1	0		1	1	1

T0618	2001	347	1	1			2			0			1		5	3	1	1	0
T0619	2001	525	1	1			4			10			2		0		0	0	1
T0620	2001	527	1	1			2			4			1		5	1	1	1	0
T0621	2001	732	1	0			5			0			2		0		0	0	1
T0622	2001	239	1	1			2			0			0		3		1	1	2
T0623	2001	981	1	0			5			0			2		3		0	0	1
T0624	2001	795	1	1			4			0			3		0		1	2	0
T0625	2001	939	1	1			4			12			3		0		1	3	0
T0626	2001	434	1	0			5			0			3	2	0		1	1	0
T0627	2001	392	1	1			2			12			1		5		1	1	0
T0628	2001	507	1	0			5			0			2		0		0	0	1

ID #	Pub Year	Text Count	Image	Jurisd.	Jurisd.	Jurisd.	Scope	Scope	Scope	Linkage	Linkage	Linkage	Interest Group	Interest Group	Gov't Actor	Gov't Actor	Treatment Sol'n	Responsible Party	Sci Info	Sci Info
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G0564	2002	468	1	1			4			0			4		0		1	2	0	
G0565	2002	666	1	1			4			7			3		1		1	1	0	
G0566	2002	235	1	1	4		5			7			0		1		1	1	0	
G0567	2002	369	1	1			4			7			1	3	1	2	1	1	0	
G0568	2002	471	1	2			4			12			3	1	3		1	1	0	
G0569	2002	902	1	1			4			7			3		1	2	1	1	0	
G0570	2002	649	1	1			4			7			3		1	2	1	1	0	
G0571	2002	655	1	1			4			7			0		1	2	1	3	0	
G0572	2002	448	1	0			5			10			2		0		0	0	1	
G0573	2002	610	1	1			3			0			0		3		0	0	5	2
G0574	2002	601	1	0			5			10			3	2	0		1	2	1	
G0575	2002	611	1	1			4			7			0		1		1	1	0	
G0576	2002	563	1	1			4			7			0		1	5	1	1	0	
G0577	2002	732	1	1			4			7			3		0		1	3	0	
G0578	2002	637	1	2			4			12			3		0		1	2	0	
G0579	2002	534	1	0			5			10			0		3		0	0	2	
G0580	2002	595	1	1			4			7			3		1	5	1	1	0	
G0581	2002	513	1	1			4	3		7			0		1	5	1	1	0	
G0582	2002	552	1	1			4	3		7			0		1	5	1	1	0	

G0583	2002	689	1	1			4	3		7			0		1	5		1		1	0
G0584	2002	437	1	1			4			7			4		1			1		1	0
G0585	2002	806	1	1			4			7			3		0			1		1	0
G0586	2002	826	1	1			4			7			1	3	1	5		1		1	0
G0587	2002	354	4	2			4			10			3	2	0			1		2	0
G0588	2002	697	1	1			4			7			0		1	5		1		1	0
G0589	2002	64	4	1			4			7			0		1			0		0	0
G0590	2002	887	1	1			4			7			0		1	5		1		1	0
G0591	2002	422	1	1			2			7			0		5			1		1	0
G0592	2002	677	1	1			4	2		7			0		1	5		1		1	0
G0593	2002	571	1	1			4			7			0		1	5		1		1	0
G0594	2002	544	1	1			4	3		7			0		1	5		1		1	0
G0595	2002	582	1	1			4			7			2		1	5		1		1	1
G0596	2002	430	1	1			4			7			3	2	1	2		1		1	0
G0597	2002	642	1	1			4			7			0		1	5		1		1	0
G0598	2002	650	1	1			4			7	12		1		3			0		0	2
G0599	2002	602	1	1			3			7			1		5			1		1	0
G0600	2002	552	1	1			3			7			1	4	5	1		1		1	0
G0601	2002	770	1	1			4			7			4		5			1		1	0
G0602	2002	652	1	1			5			10			2		0			1		3	1
G0603	2002	562	1	1			4			7			0		1	5		1		1	0
G0604	2002	838	1	1			3	4		7			0		1	5		1		1	0
G0605	2002	339	1	1			4			12			3		0			1		2	0
G0606	2002	913	1	1			4			4	7		3		0			1		2	0
G0607	2002	652	1	1			3	4		7			0		1	5		1		1	0
G0608	2002	834	1	1			2			4			1		0			1		2	0
G0609	2002	759	1	1			4			7			0		1			1		2	0
G0610	2002	611	1	1			3	4		7			0		1	5		1		1	0
G0611	2002	616	1	1			4			7			0		0			1		2	0
G0612	2002	378	1	1			1			5			1	2	3			2		0	2
G0613	2002	672	1	1			3	4		0	7		0		1	5		1		1	0
G0614	2002	735	1	1			3	4		7			0		1	5		1		1	0
G0615	2002	793	1	1			3	4		7			0		1	5		1		1	0
G0616	2002	612	1	1			4			7			3		1			1		1	0
G0617	2002	385	1	1			4			0			1	3	0			1		2	0

G0618	2002	596	1	1			4			12			3		1		1	3	0
G0619	2002	551	1	1			3	4		7			1		1	5	1	1	0
G0620	2002	492	1	1			4			9	7		3		0		1	1	0
G0621	2002	457	1	1			4			7			0		1	5	1	1	0
G0622	2002	533	1	1			4			7			0		1		1	1	0
G0623	2002	709	1	1			2	4		7			4		0		1	1	0
G0624	2002	396	1	1			4			7			0		1		1	1	0
G0625	2002	785	1	1			4	2		7			3		1	5	1	3	0
G0626	2002	536	1	1			4			7			0		1	5	1	1	0
G0627	2002	362	1	1			4			7	9		3		1	5	1	1	0
G0628	2002	414	1	1			2			7			3		1	5	1	1	0
G0629	2002	417	1	1			2			7			0			5	1	1	0
G0630	2002	616	1	1			4			7			3		1		1	1	0
G0631	2002	505	1	1			4			7			1		1	5	1	1	0
G0632	2002	561	1	1			4			7	4		0		1		1	3	0
G0633	2002	374	1	1			4			7	9		3		1		1	1	0
G0634	2002	665	1	1			4			10			0		3		0	0	2
G0635	2002	756	1	1			4			7			3		1	5	1	3	0
G0636	2002	440	1	1			2	4		7			0		1	5	1	1	0
G0637	2002	498	1	1			4			7			0		1		1	1	0
G0638	2002	641	1	1			4			7			3		2	1	1	1	0
G0639	2002	676	1	1			4			7			3		1		1	1	0
G0640	2002	506	1	1			2	4		7	9		0		1	5	1	1	0
G0641	2002	609	1	1			4			7	9		3		0		1	1	0
G0642	2002	486	1	1			4			7			0		1		1	1	0
G0643	2002	567	1	2			4			7	4		3		0		1	3	0
G0644	2002	660	1	1			2	4		7			0		1	5	1	1	0
G0645	2002	604	1	1			4			7				1	1	5	1	1	5
G0646	2002	491	1	0			5			7			2		1		1	1	0
G0647	2002	481	1	1			4			7			0		1	5	1	1	0
G0648	2002	472	1	1			4			7			0		1		1	1	0
G0649	2002	593	1	1			4			7			4	1	1		1	1	0
G0650	2002	584	1	0			5			7	4		1	1	0		1	1	0
G0651	2002	420	1	1			4			7			0		1		1	1	0
G0652	2002	666	1	1			4			7			4		3	1	1	1	0

G0653	2002	684	1	1	2		5		0		2		1	0	0	1
G0654	2002	556	1	1			4		8		0	3	0	0	2	
G0655	2002	699	1	0			5		7		2	0	0	0	1	
G0656	2002	73	1	0			5		0		2	0	0	0	1	
G0657	2002	423	1	1			4		7		0	1	1	1	0	
G0658	2002	479	1	1	2		5		10		2	0	0	0	1	
G0659	2002	96	1	1			2		0		3	0	1	1	0	
G0660	2002	1172	1	1			4		4		3	3	1	3	0	
G0661	2002	843	1	1			2		7		1	3	5	1	3	0
G0662	2002	592	1	1			3		7		0	5	1	1	0	
G0663	2002	507	1	2			4		0		2	1	3	0	2	
G0664	2002	427	1	1			2		7		4	1	5	1	1	0
G0665	2002	434	1	1			2		7		0	5	1	1	0	
G0666	2002	621	1	1			2		7		0	5	1	1	1	0
G0667	2002	594	1	1			3		12		3	5	1	1	1	0
G0668	2002	561	1	1			4		7		0	1	5	1	1	0
G0669	2002	593	1	1			2	4	7		1	5	1	1	1	0
G0670	2002	1690	2	1			4		1		4	2	3	0	0	1
G0671	2002	431	1	1			4		7	9	0	1	5	1	1	0
G0672	2002	583	1	1			4		7		1	1	1	1	1	0
G0673	2002	456	1	1			4		0		1	0	0	0	3	
G0674	2002	630	1	1			4		0		0	0	1	1	0	
G0675	2002	510	1	1	3		5		7		1	1	1	1	1	0
G0676	2002	585	1	1			4		7		0	1	1	1	1	0
G0677	2002	806	1	1			4		7		0	1	1	1	1	0
G0678	2002	905	1	1			1		4		3	5	1	2	0	
G0679	2002	89	1	1			4		12		0	3	0	0	0	0
G0680	2002	513	1	1			4		7		0	5	1	1	1	0
G0681	2002	686	1	1			4		7	9	0	0	1	1	1	0
G0682	2002	542	1	1			3	4	7		1	1	5	1	1	0
G0683	2002	60	1	1			4		1		0	1	2	1	0	
G0684	2002	544	1	1			4		0		0	1	1	1	1	0
G0685	2002	631	1	1			2		4	1	3	0	1	2	0	
G0686	2002	647	1	1	3		5		7		0	1	1	1	1	0
G0687	2002	637	1	1			5		7		0	1	1	1	1	0

G0688	2002	476	1	1			4			7			3		1		1	1	0
G0689	2002	579	1	1			4			7	9		0		1		1	1	0
G0690	2002	1028	1	1			4			4			3		0		1	2	0
G0691	2002	513	1	1			4			7	9		1		1		1	1	0
G0692	2002	529	1	1			1			4			3		5		1	1	0
G0693	2002	468	1	1			4			7			4		0		1	1	0
G0694	2002	839	1	0			5			10			2		0		0	0	1
G0695	2002	686	1	0			5			0			0		3		0	0	2
G0696	2002	2512	1	1			4			7			3	1	0		1	1	0
G0697	2002	361	1	1			4	5		7	9		4		0		1	1	0
G0698	2002	870	1	1			4			4			3	1	0		1	2	0
G0699	2002	367	1	0			5			8			2		0		1	0	1
G0700	2002	483	1	1			5			7			1		1		1	1	0
G0701	2002	318	1	1			4			7			0		1		1	1	0
G0702	2002	528	1	4			4			0			0		1		1	1	0
G0703	2002	469	1	1	2		5			7	9		1	3	1		1	1	0
G0704	2002	666	1	1			4			7	9		3		1		1	1	0
G0705	2002	257	1	1			4			7	9		3		1		1	1	0
G0706	2002	553	1	1			4			7	9		3		1		1	1	0
G0707	2002	193	1	1			4			7			0		1		1	1	0
G0708	2002	484	1	1			3			7			0		5		1	1	0
G0709	2002	235	1	1			3	4		7			0		1	5	1	1	0
G0710	2002	567	1	1			3	4		7			0		1	3	1	1	0
G0711	2002	597	1	1			4			7			0		1		1	1	0
G0712	2002	611	1	1	2		3	4		7			1		5	1	1	1	0
G0713	2002	672	1	1			2	4		7			0		1	5	1	1	0
G0714	2002	559	1	1			4			7			1	3	1		1	1	0
G0715	2002	928	1	2	3	1	5			7			1	0	1		1	1	0
G0716	2002	545	1	1			2			4			1	3	1		1	1	0
G0717	2002	708	1	1			1			0			0		5		1	1	0
G0718	2002	94	1	1			4			0			2	1	0		0	0	1
G0719	2002	456	1	1			4			7			1		1		1	1	3
G0720	2002	575	1	1			4			7			0		1		1	1	0
G0721	2002	284	1	0			5			10			2		3		0	0	1
G0722	2002	579	1	0			5			10			2		0		0	0	1

G0723	2002	411	1	1			4			7	9		0		1		1	1	0
G0724	2002	646	1	0			5			10			2		0		0	0	1
T0629	2002	1060	1	1			5			7			2		0		1	1	1
T0630	2002	649	1	1			4			7	12		3		0		1	2	0
T0631	2002	575	1	1			4			10			0		3		0	0	2
T0632	2002	2250	1	1			1			4			3	1	3		1	2	0
T0633	2002	532	1	0			5			10			2		0		0	0	1
T0634	2002	291	1	1			1			4			3		0		1	2	0
T0635	2002	1122	1	1			1	2		4				3	5		1	3	0
T0636	2002	514	1	1			1			0			0		3		0	0	2
T0637	2002	725	1	1			4			7			0		1	5	1	1	0
T0638	2002	327	1	2			4			0			4	3	0		1	2	0
T0639	2002	163	1	1			4			7			0		2	1	1	1	1
T0640	2002	507	1	1			4			4			4		0		1	2	0
T0641	2002	542	1	1			4			7			3		5	1	1	1	0
T0642	2002	1196	1	1			5			7			3	1	1	1	0	0	0
T0643	2002	816	1	1			4			7			0		1	2	1	1	0
T0644	2002	815	1	1			4			7			3		1	2	1	1	0
T0645	2002	1179	1	1			4			7			0		1		1	1	0
T0646	2002	193	1	1			4			7			0		1	5	1	1	0
T0647	2002	445	1	1	2		4			7			0		3	1	1	1	0
T0648	2002	665	1	1			4			7			4		1		1	1	0
T0649	2002	824	1	1			2			4			1	3	3		1	3	0
T0650	2002	728	1	1			2	4		7			0		1	5	1	1	0
T0651	2002	1065	1	1			4			7			3		1		1	3	0
T0652	2002	517	1	1			4			7			0		1		1	1	0
T0653	2002	1126	4	0			5			10			2		0		1	0	1
T0654	2002	737	1	1			4			4	7		3		3		1	2	0
T0655	2002	694	1	1			4			7			1	3	1		1	1	0
T0656	2002	1591	1	1			4			4			3		0		1	2	0
T0657	2002	652	1	1			5			7			0		1	5	1	1	0
T0658	2002	591	1	1			3	4		7			0		1	5	1	1	0
T0659	2002	385	1	1			1	5		7			0		1	5	1	1	0
T0660	2002	201	1	1			4			7			0		2	5	1	1	0
T0661	2002	405	1	1			4			7			0		1		1	1	0

T0662	2002	744	1	1			3	4		7		3		1		1	1	0
T0663	2002	652	1	1			4		0		0		1		1	2	0	
T0664	2002	324	1	1			2		0		0		5		1	1	0	
T0665	2002	821	1	1			4	3	7		0		1	5	1	1	0	
T0666	2002	340	1	1			2		7		0		5		1	1	0	
T0667	2002	877	1	1			4		7		0		1	5	1	1	0	
T0668	2002	449	1	1			2		5		2		5	3	1	1	2	
T0669	2002	915	1	1			4		7		0		1	2	1	1	0	
T0670	2002	199	1	1			2		7	3	0		0		1	2	0	
T0671	2002	253	1	1			4		7		0		1	5	1	1	0	
T0672	2002	385	1	1			4		7		0		1		1	1	0	
T0673	2002	374	1	1	2		5		7		2	1	1		1	1	0	
T0674	2002	333	1	1			3		10		0		1	3	1	1	2	
T0675	2002	250	1	1			4		7		4		1		1	1	0	
T0676	2002	561	1	1			4		7		3		5		1	1	0	
T0677	2002	477	1	1			4		7		0		1	5	1	1	0	
T0678	2002	2614	1	0			5		7	9	4	2	5	1	1	1	1	
T0679	2002	356	1	1	2		5		7		3		5	1	1	1	0	
T0680	2002	454	1	1			4		7		4		1	5	1	1	0	
T0681	2002	563	1	1			2		7		0		1	5	1	1	0	
T0682	2002	353	1	1			2	4		7		0	1	5	1	1	0	
T0683	2002	1680	1	0			5		5		2		0		0	0	1	
T0684	2002	622	1	1			4		7	4		0	1		1	1	0	
T0685	2002	570	1	1			3	4		7		0	1	5	1	1	0	
T0686	2002	386	1	1			4		7		0		1		1	1	0	
T0687	2002	571	1	1			4	3	7		0		1		1	1	0	
T0688	2002	153	1	1	2		5		7		1		1		1	1	0	
T0689	2002	506	1	1			3	4	7		0		1	5	1	1	0	
T0690	2002	324	1	1			4	2	7		0		1	5	1	1	0	
T0691	2002	546	1	1			4		7		0		1		1	3	0	
T0692	2002	363	1	1			1		5		1		3		0	0	2	
T0693	2002	1221	1	1			4	3	7		0		1	5	1	1	0	
T0694	2002	729	1	1			4	3	7		0		1	5	1	1	0	
T0695	2002	598	1	1			2		7		1		5		1	1	0	
T0696	2002	421	1	1			4		7		0		1	5	1	1	0	

T0697	2002	787	1	1			2			0			1	3	0		1	1	0	
T0698	2002	564	1	1			4	3		7			1	3	1	5	1	1	0	
T0699	2002	642	1	1			4			7	9		3		1		1	1	0	
T0700	2002	2132	1	0			5			12			3		0		1	2	0	
T0701	2002	565	1	1			4			7			1		1		1	1	0	
T0702	2002	704	1	1			4			7			0		1		1	1	0	
T0703	2002	276	1	1			4			7			1		1		1	1	0	
T0704	2002	751	1	1			4			7	12		4		1		1	1	0	
T0705	2002	2065	1	1			4			7	12	4	1	3	0		1	2	0	
T0706	2002	178	1	1	2		5			7			0		1	5	1	1	0	
T0707	2002	419	1	0			5			0			2	3	0		0	0	1	2
T0708	2002	578	1	1			4			7			3	1	1		1	1	0	
T0709	2002	697	1	2			5			12			3		0		1	2	0	
T0710	2002	653	1	1			4			7	5	9	2	3	1	5	1	1	1	
T0711	2002	710	1	1			4			7			0		1		1	1	0	
T0712	2002	353	1	1			4			7			3		1	5	1	1	0	
T0713	2002	540	1	1			4			7			1		1		1	3	0	
T0714	2002	1272	1	1			4			0			2		3		0	0	2	1
T0715	2002	582	1	1			4			7	9		0		1	5	1	1	0	
T0716	2002	697	1	0			5			7			2		1	3	1	1	2	1
T0717	2002	696	1	1			2			7	9		0		5		1	1	0	
T0718	2002	983	1	1			4	3		7			3		1	5	1	1	0	
T0719	2002	1143	1	1			4			4			2		3		0	0	2	1
T0720	2002	665	1	1	2		5			0			2		0		0	0	1	
T0721	2002	901	1	1			4			4	7		3		1		1	3	0	
T0722	2002	317	1	1			2			7			3		1	5	1	1	0	
T0723	2002	409	1	1			4			7	4		0		1		1	1	0	
T0724	2002	604	1	1			4			7			2		1		1	1	5	
T0725	2002	466	1	1			2	4		7			0		1	5	1	1	0	
T0726	2002	1095	1	1			3	4		7			0		1	5	1	1	0	
T0727	2002	355	1	1			4			7	12	4	1		0		1	2	0	
T0728	2002	833	1	1			4	2		7			0		1	5	1	1	0	
T0729	2002	626	1	2	3		5			7			1	3	1	1	1	1	0	
T0730	2002	786	1	1			4	5		7			2		1		1	1	0	
T0731	2002	382	1	1			4			7			0		1		1	1	0	

T0732	2002	310	1	1	2		5		7		0		1		1	1	0
T0733	2002	423	1	1			4		7		0		1		1	1	0
T0734	2002	580	1	1			1		12		0		5		1	2	0
T0735	2002	799	1	2			2		12		3		5		1	3	0
T0736	2002	1132	1	0			5		10		2		3		1	2	2
T0737	2002	729	1	1			4		7		0		1		1	1	0
T0738	2002	402	1	0			5		10		0		3		0	0	2
T0739	2002	791	1	1			3		7		0		5	1	1	1	0
T0740	2002	2771	1	1			4		10		2	3	3	1	2	1	0
T0741	2002	1166	1	0			5		0		3		0		1	2	0
T0742	2002	444	1	1	2		3		10		2		0		0	0	1
T0743	2002	567	1	1			4		4		3		0		1	3	0
T0744	2002	494	1	1			4		10		2		0		0	0	1
T0745	2002	445	1	1			2		12		0		5		1	1	0
T0746	2002	1743	1	1			4		12	4	1		0		1	2	3
T0747	2002	438	1	1			4		10		2		3		0	0	0
T0748	2002	301	1	4			4		0		0		1		1	1	0
T0749	2002	1125	1	1			1		4		1		3		1	2	0
T0750	2002	476	1	1			4		4		3	1	0		1	2	0
T0751	2002	353	1	1			4		7		4		0		1	1	5
T0752	2002	665	1	0			5		4		0		3		1	3	2
T0753	2002	2586	1	1			4		0		1	3	5		1	3	0
T0754	2002	326	1	1			5		7		0		5		1	1	5
T0755	2002	865	1	0			5		0		2		3		0	0	1
T0756	2002	358	1	3	2	1	5		7		0		1		1	1	0
T0757	2002	891	1	0			5		0		2		0		1	1	1
T0758	2002	462	1	1			4		7		0		1	5	1	1	0
T0759	2002	445	1	1	2		5		7		1		1		1	1	0
T0760	2002	530	1	1			4		7		0		1	5	1	1	0
T0761	2002	1165	1	0			5		0		2		0		0	0	1
T0762	2002	293	1	1			4		7		0		0		1	1	0
T0763	2002	774	1	1			4		7		1		1		1	1	0
T0764	2002	537	1	1			4		7		1		5	1	1	1	0
T0765	2002	599	1	1	3		5		7		0		1		1	1	0
T0766	2002	511	1	1			4		7	9	1		1	1	1	0	0

T0767	2002	374	1	1	3		5			7			0		1		1	1	0
T0768	2002	416	1	1	2	3	5			7			0		1	3	1	1	0
T0769	2002	253	1	1			5			7			1		1		1	1	0
T0770	2002	1081	1	1			2			10			3	2	0		0	0	1
T0771	2002	424	1	1			2			7			1		5	1	1	1	0
T0772	2002	466	1	0			4			7			0		1		1	1	0
T0773	2002	1401	1	1			5			10			2	3	3		0	0	1
T0774	2002	702	1	4			5			0			4	1	1		1	1	1
T0775	2002	325	1	0			5			10			2		0		0	0	1
T0776	2002	510	1	1			5			10			2		3		0	0	1
T0777	2002	311	1	2			4			12			1		2	3	1	1	0
T0778	2002	286	1	1	2		5			7			1		1	2	1	1	0
T0779	2002	624	1	1			4			7	9		1	3	1		1	1	0
T0780	2002	401	1	1			3	4		7			0		1	5	1	1	0
T0781	2002	408	1	1			4			12			1		0		1	2	0
T0782	2002	645	1	1			3	4		0	7		0		1	5	1	1	0
T0783	2002	552	1	1			4			5			1		5	1	1	1	2
T0784	2002	469	1	1			3	4		0	7	9	0		1	5	1	1	0
T0785	2002	333	1	1	2		5			0			2		0		0	0	1
T0786	2002	853	1	1			3	4		7			0		1	5	1	1	0
T0787	2002	386	1	1	2		5			7			1		1		1	1	0
T0788	2002	470	1	1			1			4			0		5		1	1	0
T0789	2002	136	1	1	2		5			7			0		1		1	1	0
T0790	2002	1052	1	1	2	4	5			10			2	3	0		1	1	5
T0791	2002	876	1	1	2		5			8			2		0		0	0	1
T0792	2002	397	1	0			5			9			3		0		0	0	1

ID #	Pub Year	Text Count	Image	Jurisd.	Jurisd.	Jurisd.	Scope	Scope	Scope	Linkage	Linkage	Linkage	Interest Group	Interest Group	Gov't Actor	Gov't Actor	Treatment So'n	Responsible Party	Sci Info	Sci Info
G0725	2003	905	1	1			4			0			0		3		0	0	2	
G0726	2003	765	1	0			5			0			2		3		0	0	1	2
G0727	2003	630	1	0			4			10			2		0		0	0	1	
G0728	2003	440	1	1			4			4			1	3	0		1	2	0	
G0729	2003	307	1	1	2		5			0			4		0		0	0	0	
G0730	2003	527	1	1	3		5			0			2	1	0		0	0	1	3

G0731	2003	560	1	1			4			7			0		1		1	1	0
G0732	2003	660	1	4			4			7			1	2	1		1	1	1
G0733	2003	1028	1	1	4	3	5			7			3		1		1	1	0
G0734	2003	635	1	1	4		5			7			3		1		1	1	0
G0735	2003	796	1	1			2			4			1		0		1	2	0
G0736	2003	768	1	1			4			10			4		3	1	0	0	0
G0737	2003	118	1	1			4			0			3		0		1	3	0
G0738	2003	486	1	0			5			10			0		3		0	0	2
G0739	2003	371	1	1	4		5			7			1	4	3		1	1	0
G0740	2003	611	1	1			1			0			1		5		1	1	0
G0741	2003	57	1	4			4			7			0		1		1	1	0
G0742	2003	697	1	4			5			7			1		1		1	1	0
G0743	2003	497	1	1	4		5			7			1		1		1	1	0
G0744	2003	427	1	1	4		5			7			0		1		1	1	0
G0745	2003	614	1	0			5			10			2		0		0	0	1
G0746	2003	402	1	0			5			0			0		3		0	0	2
G0747	2003	577	1	1			2			4			1		1		0	0	0
G0748	2003	2008	1	0			5			5			2	1	3		1	3	2
G0749	2003	548	1	1			2			4			1		0		1	2	0
G0750	2003	496	1	1			4			12			0		1		1	1	0
G0751	2003	553	1	1			4			0			1		1		1	3	0
G0752	2003	241	1	1			4			4			1		1		1	3	0
G0753	2003	379	1	1			4			0			1	3	1		1	1	0
G0754	2003	341	1	1	2		5			7			0		1		1	1	0
G0755	2003	229	1	1			1			9			3		1		1	1	0
G0756	2003	352	1	0			5			12			2		0		1	2	1
G0757	2003	508	1	1			4			4			3	1	1		1	3	0
G0758	2003	89	1	4			4			1			3		0		1	2	0
G0759	2003	795	1	1			2			7			3		5		1	1	0
G0760	2003	170	1	1			4			12			1		3		1	3	0
G0761	2003	570	1	1			4			4			1		0		1	3	0
G0762	2003	512	1	1			4			12			3		3		1	3	0
G0763	2003	325	2	0			5			10			2		0		0	0	1
G0764	2003	624	1	1	2		5			5			2		0		0	0	1
G0765	2003	988	1	1			4			12			1	3	2		1	1	0

G0766	2003	523	1	3			5			0			3		0		1	1	0
G0767	2003	614	1	1	2		4			0			3		3		1	1	2
G0768	2003	57	1	1			2			4			0		5	3	1	1	0
G0769	2003	529	1	1			4			12			3		0		1	3	0
G0770	2003	430	1	1	2		5			8			2	1	0		0	0	1
G0771	2003	440	1	1			4			10			2		0		0	0	1
G0772	2003	1005	1	1			4			4			3	2	0		1	2	0
G0773	2003	1654	1	1			4			4	10		1	2	5		1	1	0
G0774	2003	502	1	0			5			8			2		0		0	0	0
G0775	2003	538	1	4			4			7			2		1		1	1	5
G0776	2003	554	1	1			4			12			3		1		1	1	0
G0777	2003	601	1	1			4			7			1		1		1	1	0
G0778	2003	666	1	3			4			8			0		3		2	1	0
G0779	2003	510	1	1			4			12			3		0		1	3	0
G0780	2003	626	1	1			4			12	7		3		1		1	1	0
G0781	2003	546	1	1			4			12	7		3		1		1	1	0
G0782	2003	801	1	1			4			12			3		1		1	3	0
G0783	2003	85	4	1			2			10			2		0		0	0	1
G0784	2003	539	1	1			4			7	4		3		0		1	3	0
G0785	2003	523	1	1			4			7			3		1		1	1	0
G0786	2003	470	1	1			4			10			4		3		0	0	2
G0787	2003	706	1	1			4			4	7		3		1	5	1	3	0
G0788	2003	472	1	1			4			7			3	1	1		1	3	0
G0789	2003	513	1	1			4			7			3	1	1	5	1	1	0
G0790	2003	1193	1	1			4			4			3	1	0		1	2	0
G0791	2003	744	1	1			4			0			3	1	1		1	3	0
G0792	2003	343	3	1			5			10			2		0		0	0	1
T0793	2003	530	1	0			5			10			0		3		0	0	2
T0794	2003	680	1	1	2		5			0			2		3		0	0	1
T0795	2003	457	1	0			5			10			2		3		0	0	2
T0796	2003	238	1	1			4			0			0		1		0	1	0
T0797	2003	494	1	1			4			7			0		1	5	1	1	0
T0798	2003	467	1	0			5			4			2	3	0		1	1	0
T0799	2003	419	1	1			4			7			3		1		1	1	0
T0800	2003	837	1	1			4			0			2		0		0	0	1

T0801	2003	1212	1	1			4			12			3		0		1	2	0	
T0802	2003	608	1	1			4			7			3		0		1	3	0	
T0803	2003	1425	1	0			5			10			2		0		0	0	1	
T0804	2003	562	1	1			2			12			3		1	5	1	1	0	
T0805	2003	1440	1	1			1			4			1			5	1	2	0	
T0806	2003	517	1	1	2		5			7			1		1		1	1	0	
T0807	2003	236	1	1			4			12			3		0		1	2	0	
T0808	2003	496	1	1			5			10			2		3		0	0	1	2
T0809	2003	214	1	1			1			4			3		0		1	2	0	
T0810	2003	526	1	1			4			4			3		0		1	2	0	
T0811	2003	807	1	1			4			4			0		0		1	2	0	
T0812	2003	949	1	1			1			4			3	1	0		1	2	0	
T0813	2003	314	1	3	4		5			10			2		0		0	0	1	
T0814	2003	339	1	1			4			4	7		1		5	3	1	3	0	
T0815	2003	828	1	1			4			7			1	3	1		1	1	0	
T0816	2003	553	1	1			4			7			0		0		1	3	0	
T0817	2003	598	1	1			4			7	4		1		1		1	3	0	
T0818	2003	531	1	3			4			4			3		1		1	1	0	
T0819	2003	938	1	1			4			12			0		3		1	1	0	
T0820	2003	465	1	1			4			12			3		3		1	3	0	
T0821	2003	622	1	1			4			7			1		2	3	1	1	0	
T0822	2003	393	1	1			1			0			0		5	3	1	1	0	
T0823	2003	634	1	1			1			4			1	3	0		1	2	0	
T0824	2003	738	1	0			5			10			2		0		1	2	1	
T0825	2003	1056	1	0			5			12			2		1		1	3	1	
T0826	2003	875	1	0			5			10			2		3		0	0	1	
T0827	2003	441	1	1			4			7			0		1		1	1	0	
T0828	2003	1963	1	0			5			12	4		2	3	3		1	3	0	
T0829	2003	159	1	1			4			7			1		3		1	1	0	
T0830	2003	1068	1	1			4			2			0		3		0	0	2	
T0831	2003	928	1	0			5			10			2		0		0	0	1	
T0832	2003	565	1	1			1			0			2	1	0		1	1	1	
T0833	2003	275	1	1			2			12			0		1		1	1	0	
T0834	2003	800	1	1			2			4			1		5		1	2	0	
T0835	2003	425	1	0			5			8			2		0		0	0	1	

T0836	2003	503	4	0			5			10			2		0		0	0	1	
T0837	2003	399	1	1			4			7			1		1		1	1	0	
T0838	2003	693	1	1			4			12			0		1		1	1	0	
T0839	2003	565	1	1			4			12			0		3	1	1	1	0	
T0840	2003	324	1	1			2			10			2		0		0	0	1	
T0841	2003	776	1	1			2			12			0		5		1	1	0	
T0842	2003	1000	1	1			4			7			3		0		1	2	0	
T0843	2003	1775	1	1			4			12	7		3		1	3	1	3	2	
T0844	2003	544	1	4			4			1			1	2	0		0	0	1	
T0845	2003	253	1	0			4			7			4		0		1	1	0	
T0846	2003	223	1	1			4			4	7		0		1		1	1	0	
T0847	2003	751	1	0			5			10			2		0		0	0	1	

ID #	Pub Year	Text Count	Image	Jurisd.	Jurisd.	Jurisd.	Scope	Scope	Scope	Linkage	Linkage	Linkage	Interest Group	Interest Group	Gov't Actor	Gov't Actor	Treatment Sol'n	Responsible Party	Sci Info	Sci Info
G0793	2004	371	1	1			1			4			3		3		1	2	0	
G0794	2004	195	1	3			5			7			0		3		1	1	0	
G0795	2004	622	1	4	2		4			4			0		3		1	1	0	
G0796	2004	406	1	0			5			12			3		0		1	2	0	
G0797	2004	493	1	0			5			0			2	3	1		1	0	1	
G0798	2004	79	1	1	2		5			0			4		4		0	0	0	
G0799	2004	0	1	0			5			12			3		0		1	2	0	
G0800	2004	622	1	1	2		5			10			2		3		0	0	2	1
G0801	2004	658	1	1			2			12			3		5		1	1	0	
G0802	2004	369	1	0			5			7			4		1		1	1	0	
G0803	2004	601	1	1			4			7			0		1	2	1	1	0	
G0804	2004	569	1	0			5			10			2		0		0	0	1	
G0805	2004	43	1	2			5			7			0		0		1	1	0	
G0806	2004	542	1	1	2	3	5			7			4	2	0		1	1	0	
G0807	2004	969	3	1			5			2			2		3		0	0	1	
G0808	2004	105	1	4			4			7			0		1		1	1	0	
G0809	2004	91	1	0			5			0			1		0		0	0	1	
G0810	2004	572	1	1			4			0			4	2	0		0	0	1	
G0811	2004	497	1	0			5			4			3		0		1	3	0	
G0812	2004	553	1	2			4			0			1	3	0		1	2	0	

G0813	2004	108	1	3			5		0		0		3		1	1	0
G0814	2004	75	1	4			4		7		0		1		1	1	0
G0815	2004	569	1	0			5		10		2		0		0	0	1
G0816	2004	483	1	2			4		12		3	1	3		1	2	0
G0817	2004	775	1	1	4		5		0		3		5		1	1	0
G0818	2004	554	1	1			3		4		0		5		1	1	0
G0819	2004	647	1	4	3	1	5		7		2		1		1	1	0
G0820	2004	558	1	4	2		5		7		3	1	1	2	1	1	0
G0821	2004	329	1	1			4		7		0		1		1	1	0
G0822	2004	366	1	2			2		12		3		5		1	1	0
G0823	2004	2381	1	2			5		12		3		0		1	3	0
G0824	2004	321	1	2	1		5		7		0		3		1	1	0
G0825	2004	535	1	0			5		12		3		0		1	3	0
G0826	2004	661	1	2			4		4		3		0		1	2	0
G0827	2004	345	1	2			4		7		1		1		1	1	0
G0828	2004	1063	1	1	4		5		7		3		2		1	3	0
G0829	2004	145	1	1			2		0		2		0		2	1	1
G0830	2004	1191	1	1			4		4		3	1	5		1	2	0
G0831	2004	398	1	1			2		4		3	1	5		1	1	0
G0832	2004	413	1	1			4		0		3		0		1	2	0
G0833	2004	546	1	0			5		10		2		0		0	0	1
G0834	2004	544	4	0			5		10		2		0		0	0	1
G0835	2004	404	1	0			5		7		3		0		1	3	0
G0836	2004	104	1	1			3	4	10		0		5		0	0	0
G0837	2004	773	1	2			4		5		2		0		0	0	1
G0838	2004	101	1	1			2		1	10		2	3	0	1	2	0
G0839	2004	324	1	1			4		1	10		2	3		0	0	0
G0840	2004	344	1	4			5		12		3		0		1	2	0
G0841	2004	423	1	1			4		4		1		1	3	1	3	0
G0842	2004	629	1	1			4		0		0		1		1	1	0
G0843	2004	861	1	1			4		12		3		1		1	3	0
G0844	2004	438	1	1			4	2	0		1		5		1	1	0
G0845	2004	1205	1	1			5		12		3	1	1	3	1	1	0
G0846	2004	529	1	1			4		12		3		1		1	3	0
G0847	2004	220	1	4			4		7		0		1		1	1	0

G0848	2004	816	1	0			5		0		2		0		0		0	1
G0849	2004	629	1	2			4		0		1	3	0	1	1		3	0
G0850	2004	80	1	1			4		12		1		0		1		1	0
G0851	2004	447	1	1			4	2	7		3		0	5	1		1	0
G0852	2004	631	1	1			4		7		1		1		1		1	0
G0853	2004	446	1	1			2		4		3	1	5		1		1	0
G0854	2004	602	1	1			4		0		3		1		1		1	0
G0855	2004	268	1	0			5		10		2		0		1		1	1
T0848	2004	374	1	3	4	2	5		7		0		1		1		1	0
T0849	2004	605	3	2			5		10		2		0		0		0	1
T0850	2004	364	1	2			5		7		2		1		1		1	1
T0851	2004	634	1	1			4		0		2		0		0		0	1
T0852	2004	1474	1	1			4		4		3	1	5		1		3	0
T0853	2004	1182	4	1			5		10		2		0		0		0	1
T0854	2004	1755	1	1			4		4		3		3		1		0	0
T0855	2004	402	1	1	2	4	5		7		4		1		3		1	0
T0856	2004	348	1	4	0		4		0		1	2	0		1		1	0
T0857	2004	549	1	1	2		5		7		4	2	1	3	1		1	0
T0858	2004	178	1	0	0		5		0		4		0		0		0	5
T0859	2004	551	1	1	2		5		4		2	3	0		1		2	1
T0860	2004	581	1	1	0		2		12		3		5		1		1	0
T0861	2004	1732	1	4	1		5		7		1		1	3	1		1	5
T0862	2004	1061	1	3	0		5		0		3		0		2		2	0
T0863	2004	741	1	4	1		5		7		1		2	1	1		1	0
T0864	2004	1038	1	1	4		5		7		3		0		1		2	0
T0865	2004	830	1	1			4		10		2		0		0		0	1
T0866	2004	376	1	4	1	2	5		7		0		2	1	1		1	0
T0867	2004	290	1	1			3		4		0		5		1		1	0
T0868	2004	952	1	3			4		4		3	1	0		1		2	0
T0869	2004	903	1	1			4		4		0		0		1		2	0
T0870	2004	789	1	1	2		5		10		2		0		1		1	1
T0871	2004	1079	1	0			5		10		2		3		0		0	1
T0872	2004	605	1	1			1		4		3		0		1		2	0
T0873	2004	791	1	3			5		0		1		0		1		1	3
T0874	2004	382	1	1			4		10		2		1		0		0	1

T0875	2004	295	1	2			2			10			1		5		1	1	0	
T0876	2004	397	1	1			4			12			3		3		1	2	2	
T0877	2004	699	1	0			5			0			2		3		0	0	2	1
T0878	2004	102	1	3			4			0			0		0		0	0	1	
T0879	2004	398	1	4			4			0			1	2	0		1	1	1	3
T0880	2004	593	1	1			2			4			3	1	5		1	1	0	
T0881	2004	421	1	0			5			1			2		0		0	0	1	
T0882	2004	494	1	1			4			10			2		3		0	0	0	
T0883	2004	262	1	0			5			0			2		0		3	0	2	
T0884	2004	498	1	0			5			0			2		0		0	0	1	
T0885	2004	1195	1	1			4			7			1		1		1	1	0	
T0886	2004	624	1	1			4			7			0		1		1	1	0	
T0887	2004	1005	1	1			4			7			1		1		1	1	0	
T0888	2004	1848	1	1			4			4			3		1	5	1	3	0	
T0889	2004	518	1	1			4			10	12		2	3	0		1	2	0	
T0890	2004	1140	1	0			5			10			2		0		0	0	1	
T0891	2004	1284	1	1			3			4	8		4	1	5	1	1	1	0	
T0892	2004	1629	1	0			5			10			2		0		0	0	1	
T0893	2004	668	1	1			2			0			3		5		1	1	0	
T0894	2004	2001	1	1			4			0			2		3		0	0	1	2
T0895	2004	888	1	1			4			10			2		0		0	0	0	
T0896	2004	1612	1	1			4			8	1		0		3		0	0	2	
T0897	2004	564	1	1			4			7			1		3		1	1	0	
T0898	2004	268	1	1			4			0			0		1		1	1	0	
T0899	2004	1940	1	1			4			12			3		3		1	2	0	
T0900	2004	425	1	0			5			10	5		2		0		0	0	1	
T0901	2004	432	1	1			2			4			3		0		1	3	0	
T0902	2004	1162	1	1			5			10			2		0		0	0	1	
T0903	2004	702	1	1			4			0			1		1		1	1	0	
T0904	2004	1479	1	1			4			0			2		3		2	1	1	
T0905	2004	629	1	0			5			10			2		0		0	0	1	
T0906	2004	688	1	2			4			12			3		0		1	2	0	
T0907	2004	751	1	1	4		5			10			2		0		0	0	1	
T0908	2004	721	1	0			5			10			2		0		0	0	1	

ID #	Pub Year	Text Count	Image	Jurisd.	Jurisd.	Jurisd.	Scope	Scope	Scope	Linkage	Linkage	Linkage	Interest Group	Interest Group	Gov't Actor	Gov't Actor	Treatment Sol'n	Responsible Party	Sci Info	Sci Info
G0856	2005	861	1	1			4			12			3		0		1	2	0	
G0857	2005	825	1	1			4			0			0		3		0	0	2	
G0858	2005	548	1	1			4			2			2		3	1	2	1	0	
G0859	2005	248	1	3			5			12			3		0		1	2	0	
G0860	2005	1021	1	2	1		5			7			1		1		1	1	5	
G0861	2005	84	1	2			5			7			0		0		1	0	0	
G0862	2005	761	1	1	2		5			7			0		1		1	1	0	
G0863	2005	566	1	1			5			7			1		1		1	1	0	
G0864	2005	382	1	1			5			7			3	4	0		1	3	0	
G0865	2005	639	1	2	4		5			7			3		0		1	1	0	
G0866	2005	808	1	2			5			7			3		5	3	1	1	0	
G0867	2005	844	1	1			1			4			3		0		1	2	0	
G0868	2005	734	1	3			5			10			2		3		0	0	2	1
G0869	2005	86	1	2			5			7			1		0		1	1	0	
G0870	2005	443	1	0			5			4			3		0		1	2	0	
G0871	2005	678	1	1			4			7			1		1		1	1	0	
G0872	2005	903	1	1	2	3	5			7			1		1		1	1	0	
G0873	2005	882	1	1	2	0	5			7			0		1		1	1	0	
G0874	2005	504	1	1			3			7	4		1		5		1	1	0	
G0875	2005	317	1	1			2			7			0		1	5	1	1	0	
G0876	2005	672	1	1			3			0			2		3	5	2	1	1	
G0877	2005	457	1	1	2		5			7			1		1		1	1	0	
G0878	2005	377	1	1			2			7			1		5		1	1	0	
G0879	2005	491	1	4			4			12			3		0		1	2	0	
G0880	2005	396	1	1			2			0			0		5		2	2	5	
G0881	2005	450	1	1			4			12			3	1	0		1	1	0	
G0882	2005	519	1	1			1			4			3		3		1	2	0	
G0883	2005	544	1	1			2			4			3		5		1	1	0	
G0884	2005	595	1	1	2		5			7			1		1		1	1	0	
G0885	2005	533	1	1			4			0			3	1	0		1	3	0	
G0886	2005	601	1	1			1			2			2		5		2	1	0	
G0887	2005	733	1	0			5			0			3		0		2	2	0	
G0888	2005	119	1	1			2			12			0		5		1	1	0	
G0889	2005	222	1	1			3			0			1		0		1	1	0	
G0890	2005	587	1	1			4			4			3		0		1	2	0	
G0891	2005	608	1	1			5			10			2	4	3	1	0	0	1	

G0892	2005	97	1	4			4		7		0		0		1	1	0
G0893	2005	127	1	3			4		4		0		1		1	1	0
G0894	2005	137	1	4			4		0		0		1		0	0	2
G0895	2005	580	1	1	4		5		0	7	1		1	3	1	1	0
G0896	2005	1085	1	1			2		12		3		0		1	3	0
G0897	2005	492	2	1			1		0		3		0		2	2	0
G0898	2005	579	1	1			4		0		1		1		1	3	0
G0899	2005	813	1	3			5		12		1		1		1	3	0
G0900	2005	609	1	1			4		12	7	1		1		1	1	0
G0901	2005	80	4	1			4		2		0		1		2	1	0
G0902	2005	681	1	0			5		10		2		0		0	0	1
G0903	2005	535	1	2	4	1	5		7		1		1		1	1	0
G0904	2005	991	1	1			4		0		4		3		1	2	0
G0905	2005	322	1	1	3	4	5		10		0		3		0	0	2
G0906	2005	535	1	1			4		12		3		1		1	3	0
G0907	2005	675	1	1	9	9	2		4		3		0		1	2	0
G0908	2005	335	1	2			4		0		0		1	2	1	3	0
G0909	2005	278	1	1			4		7		3		0		1	3	0
G0910	2005	505	1	1	4		5		5		2		0		2	1	1
G0911	2005	108	1	1			2		4		2		5		1	1	0
G0912	2005	77	1	1			3		12		0		5		2	1	0
G0913	2005	695	1	2			4		4		3	4	0		1	3	0
G0914	2005	355	1	2			4		0		3	4	0		1	2	0
G0915	2005	335	1	3			5		0		1	2	0		0	0	1
G0916	2005	822	1	2			4		4		3	1	0		1	2	0
G0917	2005	554	1	0			5		0		3	1	3		1	2	0
G0918	2005	190	1	2			5		12		3		0		1	2	0
G0919	2005	94	1	1			2		4		3		0		1	2	0
G0920	2005	512	1	4			4		0		1		3		1	1	0
G0921	2005	507	1	1			3		0		4		0		0	0	0
G0922	2005	528	1	1			2		4		0		5		1	3	0
G0923	2005	447	1	1			4		1		0		1		1	3	0
G0924	2005	780	1	1			4		7		1		1		1	1	0
G0925	2005	534	1	1			4		7		4		1		1	1	0
G0926	2005	647	1	1			4		0		1		1		1	3	0
G0927	2005	311	1	1			4		12		3		1		1	3	0
G0928	2005	683	1	1			4		7		3		1		1	1	0

G0929	2005	345	1	1		4		7		1		3		1	1	0
G0930	2005	696	1	1		4		0		3		1		1	1	0
G0931	2005	519	1	1		4		7		3		0		1	1	0
G0932	2005	808	1	1		4		7		1	3	1		1	1	0
G0933	2005	903	1	1		4		7		0		1	3	1	1	0
G0934	2005	152	1	1		4		12		0		1		1	3	0
G0935	2005	716	1	1		4		12		3		1		1	3	0
G0936	2005	62	1	2		5		0		2		0		0	0	1
G0937	2005	811	1	1		4		7		1		1		1	1	0
G0938	2005	697	1	3		5		7		0		1		1	1	0
G0939	2005	680	1	0	3	5		7		1		1		1	1	0
G0940	2005	400	1	1		4		7		0		1		1	1	0
G0941	2005	602	1	1		4		9	7	0		1	3	1	1	0
G0942	2005	600	1	2		4		0		3		0		1	2	5
G0943	2005	1111	1	1		4		12	7	3		1		1	3	0
G0944	2005	103	1	1		3		4	7	3		0		1	2	0
G0945	2005	701	1	1		4		7		1		1		1	1	0
G0946	2005	691	1	1		4		0		1		1		1	1	0
G0947	2005	352	1	1		4		0		3		0		1	2	0
G0948	2005	757	1	1		4		7		0		1	2	1	1	0
G0949	2005	608	1	1		4		7		0		1		1	1	0
G0950	2005	212	1	1	4	4		7		0		2		1	1	0
G0951	2005	406	1	1		4		7		3		1		1	3	0
G0952	2005	539	1	1		4		7		1		1	2	1	1	0
G0953	2005	718	1	1		4	2	7		3		5		1	3	0
G0954	2005	584	1	1		4		12		3		1		1	3	0
G0955	2005	98	1	1		4		0		0		3		0	0	2
G0956	2005	418	1	1		4		12	7	3	1	0		1	3	0
G0957	2005	653	1	1		4		12	7	3	1	1		1	3	0
G0958	2005	551	1	1	4	5		7		3	1	0		1	1	0
G0959	2005	743	1	1		4		7		0		1	3	1	1	0
G0960	2005	115	1	0		5		0		2		0		0	0	1
G0961	2005	699	1	1	2	4		12	7	3	1	1	5	1	3	0
G0962	2005	509	1	1		4		7	9	0		1	3	1	1	0
G0963	2005	601	1	1		4		7		0		1	3	1	1	0
G0964	2005	878	1	1		4		7		1		1		1	1	0
G0965	2005	451	1	3		5		0		4		0		1	2	0

T0909	2005	928	1	1	4		5		10		2		0		0	0	1	
T0910	2005	1470	1	0			5		0		2		0		0	0	1	
T0911	2005	212	1	0			5		12		3	1	0		1	2	0	
T0912	2005	1000	1	1			4		12		3		0		1	3	0	
T0913	2005	379	1	2			4		0		1	2	4	3	1	1	1	
T0914	2005	205	1	3			5		4		0		0		1	1	0	
T0915	2005	1187	1	1			4		7		1		1		1	1	5	
T0916	2005	576	1	2	1		5		7		1		1		1	1	0	
T0917	2005	407	1	1	2		5		7		0		1		1	1	0	
T0918	2005	1271	1	0			5		5		2		0		2	1	1	
T0919	2005	260	1	1			4		5	10	2		0		0	0	1	5
T0920	2005	453	1	2			5		7		2		0		1	1	0	
T0921	2005	725	1	1	2		5		7		0		1		1	1	0	
T0922	2005	484	1	1			4		7		3		0		1	3	0	
T0923	2005	479	1	2	1		5		7		1		1		1	1	0	
T0924	2005	927	1	0			5		0		2	1	3		0	0	4	2
T0925	2005	616	1	1	4	2	5		0		0		1		1	1	0	
T0926	2005	279	1	0			5		0		1	3	1		1	1	0	
T0927	2005	1828	1	1	3		5		4		3		1		1	1	5	
T0928	2005	1180	1	1			2		0		1	2	0		0	0	1	
T0929	2005	671	1	1	2	3	5		7		1		1		1	1	0	
T0930	2005	797	1	0			5		10		0		3		0	0	0	2
T0931	2005	677	1	0	2		5		7		1		1		1	1	0	
T0932	2005	664	1	2			5		7	10	1		1	5	1	1	0	
T0933	2005	650	1	1			4		10		2		1		1	1	1	
T0934	2005	805	1	0			5		7		2		1		1	1	0	
T0935	2005	738	1	1			4		0		2		0		0	0	1	
T0936	2005	1711	1	0			5		7	4	1		1	3	1	1	5	
T0937	2005	711	1	1	2		5		7		0		0	1	1	1	0	
T0938	2005	600	1	3			5		4		3	1	1		1	1	0	
T0939	2005	571	1	1			1		0		0		3	2	1	0	2	
T0940	2005	233	1	1			4		12	9	0		3		1	1	0	
T0941	2005	604	1	1			1		4		3		0		1	2	0	
T0942	2005	523	1	1	2		5		0		0		1		1	1	0	
T0943	2005	964	1	1			1		12		3		3		1	1	0	
T0944	2005	594	1	1			1		0		1	3	1		1	3	0	
T0945	2005	465	1	1			4		4		0		1		1	1	0	

T0946	2005	473	1	1	3	2	5			7			1	3	1		1	1	0	
T0947	2005	776	1	1	2		5			0			3		3		1	3	0	
T0948	2005	687	1	1			4			0			4		1	5	3	1	5	
T0949	2005	1423	1	1			2			4			3		0		1	2	0	
T0950	2005	702	1	1			2			4			3		0		1	2	0	
T0951	2005	900	1	1			2			4			3		0		1	2	0	
T0952	2005	834	1	1			5			7			0		1		1	1	0	
T0953	2005	464	1	1			4			7			2		0		1	1	5	1
T0954	2005	481	1	1			4			12			0		1		1	1	0	
T0955	2005	759	1	0			5			10			2		0		0	0	1	
T0956	2005	345	1	0			5			10			2		1		0	0	1	
T0957	2005	708	1	2	4		5			0			2		0		2	1	5	
T0958	2005	476	1	0			5			10			2		0		1	2	0	
T0959	2005	928	1	1			4			10			2		0		1	1	1	
T0960	2005	673	1	3			5			0			1		0		0	0	0	
T0961	2005	786	1	2			5			10	1		2		0		1	2	1	
T0962	2005	997	1	0			5			10			2		0		0	0	1	
T0963	2005	576	1	1			1			7			0		5		1	1	0	
T0964	2005	2689	1	0			5			10			2		3		1	1	1	
T0965	2005	1406	1	0			5			4			3	1	0		1	2	0	
T0966	2005	979	1	1			1			4			3		0		1	2	0	
T0967	2005	391	1	0			5			10			1		3		0	0	2	
T0968	2005	470	1	2	3		5			7			0		1		1	1	0	
T0969	2005	562	1	1	2		5			7			0		1		1	1	0	
T0970	2005	319	1	2			5			7			0		1		1	1	0	
T0971	2005	1383	1	1			1			4			1		0		1	2	5	
T0972	2005	291	1	4			4			0			4		0		0	0	0	
T0973	2005	1264	1	4			4			4			1	2	1	3	1	1	0	
T0974	2005	2146	1	1			4			0			2	1	0		1	1	5	1
T0975	2005	599	1	1			2	1		0			0		5		1	1	0	
T0976	2005	694	1	1			4			0			4		1		0	0	0	
T0977	2005	990	1	1			4			12			3		5		1	3	0	
T0978	2005	760	1	0			5			4			3	2	0		1	2	1	
T0979	2005	619	1	1			4	1		12			0		1	5	1	1	0	
T0980	2005	400	1	1			4	1		12			0		1	5	1	1	0	
T0981	2005	321	1	1			4			9			2		0		1	1	1	
T0982	2005	1085	1	1			4			4			2	3	5	3	1	1	1	2

T0983	2005	410	1	1			1		12			2		5		1	1	0
T0984	2005	799	1	1	2		5		1	4	12	4	2	0		1	2	1
T0985	2005	171	1	0			5		10			0		3		0	0	2
T0986	2005	1292	1	1			2		4			3		0		1	2	0
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T0999	2005	562	1	1			4		12			3		1		1	3	0
T1000	2005	828	1	1			1		4			0		5		1	1	0
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T1011	2005	350	1	1			5		7			0		1		1	1	0
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T1019	2005	461	2	0			5			0			2		0		0	0	1	
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T1025	2005	278	1	1			5			0			0		0		2	1	2	
T1026	2005	292	1	1			4			7			1		3		1	1	0	
T1027	2005	430	1	1			4			7			0		1		1	1	0	
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ID #	Pub Year	Text Count	Image	Jurisd.	Jurisd.	Jurisd.	Scope	Scope	Scope	Linkage	Linkage	Linkage	Interest Group	Interest Group	Gov't Actor	Gov't Actor	Treatment Sol'n	Responsible Party	Sci Info	Sci Info
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G0973	2006	78	1	0			5						2		3		0	0	1	2
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G0983	2006	644	1	1			4						0		1		1	1	0	
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G0985	2006	105	1	3	2	4	5						1		0		1	1	0	
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G0987	2006	393	1	0			5						3		0		1	1	0	
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G0993	2006	70	1	0			5					2		0		0		0	1
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G1001	2006	620	1	0			5					3		0		0		1	5
G1002	2006	155	1	2			4					3		0		1		3	0
G1003	2006	835	1	1	2		5					0		1		3		1	0
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G1044	2006	663	1	1			5				0		3		2		1	2
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G1052	2006	101	1	3			4				3		0		1		2	0
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G1055	2006	567	1	1			2				3		0		1		2	0
G1056	2006	528	1	1			4				1		0		1		1	0
G1057	2006	127	1	0			5				3		0		1		2	0
G1058	2006	726	1	1			4				3	1	0		1		2	0
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G1066	2006	633	1	2	1		5					3	1	0		1	2	0
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G1069	2006	799	1	1			2					3	1	5		1	1	0
G1070	2006	602	1	1	2		5					1		3		2	1	1
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G1072	2006	826	1	1			4					0		1		1	1	0
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G1074	2006	100	1	1			5					0		1		1	1	0
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G1076	2006	293	1	1			4					1		5	1	1	1	0
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G1078	2006	581	1	1			4					0		1	5	1	3	0
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G1081	2006	652	1	1			2	4				3	1	1	5	1	1	0
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G1092	2006	616	1	1			5					1		1		1	1	0
G1093	2006	823	1	1	2	4	5					1	3	1		1	1	0
G1094	2006	710	1	1			4					3		0		1	2	0
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G1100	2006	746	1	0			5					2		0		0	0	1

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G1103	2006	702	1	1			4					0		1		0	0	0
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G1105	2006	108	1	1			4					0		1		1	1	0
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G1107	2006	604	1	4			5					2		0		0	0	1
G1108	2006	785	1	0			5					2		0		0	0	1
G1109	2006	579	1	0			5					1	3	0		1	2	0
G1110	2006	641	1	1			4					2	1	0		1	3	1
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T1029	2006	665	1	1			1					0		5		1	1	0
T1030	2006	666	1	0			5		10			2		0		0	0	1
T1031	2006	353	1	2			4					1		3		2	1	0
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T1033	2006	340	1	3	1	2	5		12			1	3	1		1	3	0
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T1035	2006	581	1	1			4		7			0		1		0	0	0
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T1038	2006	671	1	1			4					1	3	1		1	3	0
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T1040	2006	394	1	2			4		4			1	2	0		1	2	0
T1041	2006	749	1	1	2	4	5					2		3		2	1	1
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T1060	2006	624	1	1			4			7		1		1		1	1	0	
T1061	2006	217	1	3			1			12		0		5		1	1	0	
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T1066	2006	599	1	1			4					0		1		1	1	0	
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T1072	2006	689	1	1			4					1		1		1	1	0	
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T1075	2006	626	1	3	2	4	5			9	7	4	1	1		1	1	0	
T1076	2006	428	1	2	1		2	4				3	1	4	5	1	1	0	
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T1087	2006	466	1	1			4					1		1		1	1	0	
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T1090	2006	770	1	1			2	4		12		0		1	5	1	1	0	
T1091	2006	1128	1	1			2	4		12		3	1	5	1	1	1	0	

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T1093	2006	634	1	1			4	2		12		3		5	1	1	1	0	
T1094	2006	388	1	1			4					3		0		3	2	0	
T1095	2006	657	1	1			2					0		5		2	1	0	
T1096	2006	1138	1	1			4			12		1	3	1	5	1	3	0	
T1097	2006	248	1	1			4			7		4		1		1	1	0	
T1098	2006	310	1	1			4			7		3		0		1	3	0	
T1099	2006	721	1	1			4					1		1		1	1	0	
T1100	2006	639	1	1			4					0			1	1	1	0	
T1101	2006	326	1	1			4					1		1		1	3	0	
T1102	2006	1005	1	1			4					1		1		1	1	0	
T1103	2006	649	1	1			1	4				3		1	5	1	1	0	
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T1105	2006	375	1	0			5			10		0		3		0	0	1	1
T1106	2006	632	1	1			1			1		3		0		1	2	0	
T1107	2006	4569	1	1			5			2		2		5		2	1	5	1
T1108	2006	263	1	1			4					0		3		0	0	2	
T1109	2006	702	1	1			4					1		1		1	1	0	
T1110	2006	1713	1	1			4			4		3	2	0		1	2	0	
T1111	2006	620	1	1			4					1		1	5	2	1	0	
T1112	2006	1040	1	1			5					2		3		1	0	0	
T1113	2006	725	1	1			4			4		3		0		1	2	0	
T1114	2006	986	1	1			4			10	7	2	3	1		1	3	1	
T1115	2006	829	1	2			4			12		3		3	5	1	2	0	
T1116	2006	728	1	1			4			7		1		1		1	1	0	
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T1118	2006	607	1	2	3		5			7		0		1	5	1	1	0	
T1119	2006	1826	1	1			4					2	3	3		2	1	2	
T1120	2006	710	1	0			5					2	3	3		0	0	1	2
T1121	2006	687	1	1			2					2		0		1	1	1	
T1122	2006	333	1	1			3					0		2		2	1	2	
T1123	2006	1286	1	1			4			4		3	1	5		1	2	4	
T1124	2006	704	1	1			4					0		0		2	1	0	
T1125	2006	527	1	1			4			4		0		0		1	2	0	
T1126	2006	266	1	1			2			8		2		0		2	0	0	
T1127	2006	439	1	2			4					2		0		0	0	1	
T1128	2006	544	1	2	1		4	2		10		2		0		0	0	1	

T1129	2006	1065	1	2			3		12		3		0		1	2	0
T1130	2006	634	1	1			4				4		0		0	0	
T1131	2006	438	1	1			4		12		3	1	0		1	3	0
T1132	2006	385	1	1	4		5		7		1		1		1	1	0
T1133	2006	1091	1	1	2		4				2		3		0	0	1 2
T1134	2006	660	1	1			2		4		1		1		1	1	0
T1135	2006	724	1	0			5		10		2		0		0	0	1
T1136	2006	646	1	1			4				2		1		1	1	0
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T1140	2006	481	1	2			4				3		0		1	2	0
T1141	2006	649	1	1	2		5		10		2		0		0	0	1
T1142	2006	749	1	1			4		7		3		1		1	3	0
T1143	2006	365	1	1			5		7		1	2	1		1	1	0
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T1145	2006	736	1	1			5		7		2		1	3	1	1	2 1
T1146	2006	391	1	1			4				0		1	5	1	1	0
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T1148	2006	262	1	0			5				2		0		1	1	0
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T1150	2006	979	1	1			3		12		3	2	0		2	0	1
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T1156	2006	2388	1	1			4		4		3	1	5		1	3	0
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T1158	2006	669	1	1			4				1		1		1	1	0
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T1162	2006	341	1	0			5		10		2	1	0		0	0	1 3
T1163	2006	1627	1	1	2		5				0		5		1	1	0
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T1166	2006	524	1	0			5					2		0		0		0	1
T1167	2006	581	1	2			5		10			2		0		0		0	1
T1168	2006	891	1	0			5		8			2		0		3		0	1
T1169	2006	2493	1	1	2		4		4			3		1	5	1		3	0
T1170	2006	762	1	0			5					0		3		1		3	2
T1171	2006	643	1	4			5					2		3		0		0	2
T1172	2006	248	1	1			4		4			1	3	0		0		0	0
T1173	2006	2852	1	1			2		4			3	1	5		1		3	0
T1174	2006	969	1	1			4		7	12		3	1	0		1		2	4
T1175	2006	852	3	1			4	1				2		3		0		0	1
T1176	2006	308	1	0			5					2		0		1		1	1
T1177	2006	729	1	1			4		7			1		1		1		1	0
T1178	2006	649	1	1			2		12			3		5		1		3	0
T1179	2006	1213	1	1			4					0		1		1		1	0
T1180	2006	496	1	0			5		10			2		0		0		0	1

ID #	Pub Year	Text Count	Image	Jurisd.	Jurisd.	Jurisd.	Scope	Scope	Scope	Linkage	Linkage	Linkage	Interest Group	Interest Group	Gov't Actor	Gov't Actor	Treatment Sol'n	Responsible Party	Sci Info	Sci Info
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G1119	2007	361	1	2			4			12			0		1	2	1		1	0
G1120	2007	663	1	1			4			7			3	1	0		1		3	0
G1121	2007	1035	1	1	2	3	5			7			0		1		1		1	0
G1122	2007	550	1	1	2	3	5			7			0		1		1		1	0
G1123	2007	710	1	1			5			7			4		0		0		0	0
G1124	2007	242	1	0			2			12			0		5		1		1	0
G1125	2007	481	1	0			5			10			2		0		1		2	1
G1126	2007	851	1	1	2	4	5			7			1		1		1		1	0
G1127	2007	572	1	1			4			0	7		0		1		1		1	0
G1128	2007	801	1	0			5			12	4			1	0		1		2	0
G1129	2007	122	1	2			4			10			3		3		1		3	0

G1130	2007	132	1	1			4			0		3	0		1	3	0
G1131	2007	769	1	1	4		4			7		2	1	5	1	1	0
G1132	2007	105	1	1			4			7		0	1	5	1	1	0
G1133	2007	638	1	2	4		5			7		1	1		1	1	0
G1134	2007	433	1	4			5			1	10	2	0		1	2	1
G1135	2007	783	1	1			5			7		1	1		1	1	0
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G1137	2007	869	1	1	2	4	5			7		1	1	3	1	1	0
G1138	2007	472	1	4	1		5			7		2	1	0	1	1	0
G1139	2007	309	1	1			2			4			3	0	1	1	0
G1140	2007	243	1	4			5			7		0	1		1	1	0
G1141	2007	118	1	1			4			12		0	1		1	1	0
G1142	2007	188	1	1			1			4		0	5		1	1	0
G1143	2007	733	1	1			4			4		3	0		1	2	0
G1144	2007	672	1	1			2	4		7		0	5	1	1	1	0
G1145	2007	242	1	1			2	4		7		0	5	1	1	1	0
G1146	2007	578	1	1	2		5			4		3	2	0	1	3	0
G1147	2007	342	1	1			5			7		0	5	1	1	1	0
G1148	2007	336	1	1			4			0		1	0		2	1	0
G1149	2007	600	1	1			4			0		1	3	1	1	1	0
G1150	2007	561	1	1	4		5			0		0	1		1	1	0
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G1152	2007	129	1	0			5			0		4	0		3	1	5
G1153	2007	655	1	1			5			7		0	1		1	1	0
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G1155	2007	566	1	1			2			0		1	5		1	1	0
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G1157	2007	391	1	1			2			0		1	5		1	1	0
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G1166	2007	608	1	0			5		0		3	0		1	0	0	
G1167	2007	405	1	1			4		0		0	3		1	1	0	
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G1169	2007	522	1	1	2		5		7		2	1	1	5	1	1	0
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G1172	2007	353	1	1			2		0		2	5		1	1	0	
G1173	2007	644	1	1			4		0		3	5		1	1	0	
G1174	2007	696	1	0			5		10		2	0		0	0	1	
G1175	2007	561	1	1			4		7		1	1		1	1	0	
G1176	2007	1628	1	0			5		10		2	3		2	2	1	2
G1177	2007	373	1	0			5		10		2	0		0	0	1	
G1178	2007	160	1	0			5		0		2	0		0	0	1	
G1179	2007	576	3	1			4		4		2	3	0	0	0	1	
G1180	2007	502	1	0		5	2		12		0	5		1	1	0	
G1181	2007	503	1	1			2		0		2	5		2	1	1	2
G1182	2007	2109	1	0			5		12		3	0		1	2	0	
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G1186	2007	656	1	1			4		1		3	2		0	0	0	1
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G1188	2007	620	1	1			2		12		0	5		1	1	0	
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G1191	2007	317	1	1			2		4		3	1	5	1	1	4	
G1192	2007	397	1	1	2	4	5		7		0	1		1	1	0	
G1193	2007	562	1	1			1		12		0	5		1	1	0	
G1194	2007	596	1	1			4		7		0	1		1	1	0	
G1195	2007	708	1	1	2	4	5		7		1	1		1	1	0	
G1196	2007	564	1	1			4		0		1	1		1	1	0	
G1197	2007	449	1	1			4		7		1	2	4	1	1	1	0
G1198	2007	609	1	1			2		7	4	3	5		1	3	0	
G1199	2007	446	1	3			5		12		3	1	0	1	3	0	

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G1202	2007	394	1	0			5		1		2		0		1	2	1
G1203	2007	559	1	0			5		4		3		0		1	1	0
G1204	2007	226	1	1	2	4	5		7		0		1		1	1	0
G1205	2007	628	1	1	2	4	5		10		2		3		0	0	2
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G1207	2007	591	1	1			4		7		0		1		1	1	0
G1208	2007	77	1	0			5		7		0		1		1	1	0
G1209	2007	604	1	1			2		4		3		5		1	1	0
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G1212	2007	91	1	1			4		7		0		0		1	1	0
G1213	2007	676	1	1			4		12	7	1		1		0	0	0
G1214	2007	599	1	1			2		4		0		5		1	1	0
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G1216	2007	103	1	3			4		0		3		0		1	3	0
G1217	2007	572	1	1			3		0		0		5		1	1	0
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G1219	2007	210	1	1			3		0		0		3		0	0	2
G1220	2007	749	1	0			4		4		3			1	1	1	0
G1221	2007	558	1	3			4		4		3		0		1	2	0
G1222	2007	385	1	1			4		0		2		3		1	2	0
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G1227	2007	1032	1	1			2		4		3	2	0		1	3	0
G1228	2007	866	1	0	4		5		0		4	3	1		0	0	0
G1229	2007	600	1	0			5		4		1	2	0		1	2	1
G1230	2007	274	1	4			5		0		0		0		0	0	5
G1231	2007	670	1	1			4		10		2		0		0	0	1
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G1237	2007	743	1	2			1			4	7		0		5		1	10	0
G1238	2007	1028	1	1			2			0			2		3		0	0	1
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G1243	2007	911	1	1	2	3	5			7			1		1		1	1	0
G1244	2007	524	1	1	2		5			4			2	1	3		1	1	0
G1245	2007	645	1	1			4			0			3		0		1	2	0
G1246	2007	90	1	3			5			0			3		1		1	1	0
G1247	2007	289	1	1			2			0			4		0		2	2	0
G1248	2007	812	1	1	4	3	5			7			0		1		1	1	0
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G1251	2007	145	1	1			5			0			2		0		2	1	1
G1252	2007	538	1	4			5			7			0		3		1	1	0
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G1260	2007	634	1	1			4			0			1		1	4	1	1	2
G1261	2007	923	1	1			4			12			3	1	0		1	2	0
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G1271	2007	349	1	1			4			0			1	2	0		0	0	3	1
G1272	2007	448	1	2			5			7			0		1		1	1	5	
G1273	2007	492	1	3	4		5			12			3		0		1	2	0	
G1274	2007	610	1	1			4			7			4	2	0		1	1	0	
G1275	2007	532	1	1			2			4			3	1	0		1	2	0	
G1276	2007	37	1	1			4			12			0		0		1	3	0	
G1277	2007	469	1	1			2			12			3		3		1	3	0	
G1278	2007	284	1	1			2			0			3		0		1	2	0	
G1279	2007	1543	1	0			5			12			3	1	0		1	2	0	
G1280	2007	531	1	4			4			12			3		0		1	3	0	
G1281	2007	525	1	1			4			0			2		0		2	1	1	
G1282	2007	167	1	1			1			0			2	2	5		1	1	0	
G1283	2007	141	1	2			2			12			3		0		1	1	0	
G1284	2007	461	1	4			5			0			2		0		3	1	1	
G1285	2007	95	1	0			5			0			2	1	0		1	0	1	
G1286	2007	592	1	1	2		5			4			3		0		1	2	0	
G1287	2007	720	1	0			5			0			2		0		1	1	1	
G1288	2007	549	1	1			2			12			0		5		1	1	0	
G1289	2007	619	1	1			3			0			0		5		1	1	0	
G1290	2007	824	1	1			4			0			2	3		3	0	0	1	
G1291	2007	533	1	0			5			0			3	2	0		1	3	0	
G1292	2007	1158	1	1			4			7			3	1	1		1	1	0	
G1293	2007	704	1	1			4			0			3	1	1		1	1	0	
G1294	2007	872	1	1			4			4			1		1		1	1	0	
G1295	2007	512	1	3			5			4			3		0		1	2	0	
G1296	2007	70	1	1	2		5			7			0		5		1	1	0	
G1297	2007	490	1	1			4			0			3		1		1	3	0	
G1298	2007	436	1	1			4			12			3		3		1	1	0	
G1299	2007	1825	1	1			4			12	10		3	2	1	3	1	3	4	
G1300	2007	550	1	1			4			7			0		1		1	1	0	
G1301	2007	439	1	1			2			0	4		3	1	5		1	3	0	
G1302	2007	710	1	1			4			7			3		1		1	1	0	
G1303	2007	195	1	1			2			4			0		5		1	1	0	
G1304	2007	709	1	2			4			12			2	3	1		1	3	1	

G1305	2007	293	1	1			4			7			0		1		1	1	0
G1306	2007	295	1	1			2			0			1		5		1	1	0
G1307	2007	861	1	1			4			0			3		1	5	1	3	0
G1308	2007	628	1	1			4			4			3		0		1	2	0
G1309	2007	111	1	1	2		5			0			0		2	5	2	1	0
G1310	2007	719	1	2			4			0			3	1	1		1	1	0
G1311	2007	491	1	2			4			12			3		3	4	1	1	0
G1312	2007	861	3	1	2		5			5			2	3	0		0	0	1
G1313	2007	289	1	1	2		5			10			2		3		0	0	2
G1314	2007	373	1	1			4			0			1	2	1		1	1	1
G1315	2007	693	1	2	4		5			0			2		1		1	1	1
G1316	2007	554	3	1			5			0			2		0		2	2	0
G1317	2007	579	1	1	2		4			0			3	1	1		1	1	0
G1318	2007	572	1	2	1		5			12			1	3	4	3	1	1	0
G1319	2007	436	1	1			5			7			2		0		0	0	1
G1320	2007	450	1	1			4			4			3		3		1	1	0
G1321	2007	50	1	1			2			12			0		5		1	1	0
G1322	2007	459	1	1			1			4			3	1	0		1	2	0
G1323	2007	511	1	1	2		5			0			2		0		2	1	1
G1324	2007	697	1	1			2			12			3		5		1	3	0
G1325	2007	72	1	1			1			12			0		5		1	1	0
G1326	2007	115	1	1	2		5			0			3		0		1	2	0
G1327	2007	991	1	1			1			12			1	3	5		1	3	0
G1328	2007	728	1	1			1			12			3	1	1		1	2	0
G1329	2007	651	1	1			4			0			0		1		1	3	0
G1330	2007	662	1	1	3		1			0			1		5		1	1	0
G1331	2007	369	1	1			2			4			0		5		1	1	0
G1332	2007	665	1	1			2			12			3		5		1	1	0
G1333	2007	122	1	3			4			0			0		3		1	3	0
G1334	2007	488	1	1			4			7			1		1	2	1	1	0
G1335	2007	115	1	1	2		5			0			0		5		1	1	0
G1336	2007	764	1	1			2	4		12			3		0		1	3	0
G1337	2007	1002	1	1			4			12			3	1	0		1	1	0
G1338	2007	1204	1	1	2		5			4			3	2	5		1	3	1
G1339	2007	843	1	1			4			7			1	3	1		1	1	0

G1340	2007	604	1	1	2		5		7		0		5		1	1	0
G1341	2007	587	1	1			3		0		1		3		0	0	2
G1342	2007	751	1	1			2		0		3	1	5		2	3	0
G1343	2007	185	1	1			4		0		3		0		1	2	0
G1344	2007	592	1	1			3		4		3		5		1	1	0
G1345	2007	596	1	1			2	4	4		2	1	1	5	1	3	0
G1346	2007	621	1	1			4		4		3		0		1	3	0
G1347	2007	435	1	1			4	2	4		1		1	5	1	1	0
G1348	2007	745	1	1			4		9		3		1		1	1	0
G1349	2007	673	1	1			4	2	12		0		1	5	1	1	0
G1350	2007	520	1	0			5		7	10	0		3		1	1	2
G1351	2007	1137	1	0			5		4		3		0		1	2	4
G1352	2007	673	1	1			4	2	0		0		1	5	1	1	0
G1353	2007	764	1	1			4		7		1	3	1		1	1	0
G1354	2007	625	1	1			4		0		3		1		1	1	0
G1355	2007	1240	1	1			4		0		1		1		1	1	0
G1356	2007	708	1	1			4		0		3		0		1	3	0
G1357	2007	2010	1	0			5		1		2	3	0		2	3	1
G1358	2007	541	1	1			4		7		3		1	2	1	1	0
G1359	2007	66	1	4			4		4		0		1		1	1	0
G1360	2007	1119	1	1			4		0		1		1		1	1	0
G1361	2007	678	1	1			2		0		1		5		1	1	0
G1362	2007	81	1	0			5		10		2		0		0	0	1
G1363	2007	1135	1	1			4		7		0		1		1	1	0
G1364	2007	530	1	1			2		4		0		5		1	1	0
G1365	2007	773	1	1			1		0		1		5		1	1	0
G1366	2007	314	1	1			2		4		3		5		1	1	0
G1367	2007	483	1	1			2		4		3	1	5		1	1	0
G1368	2007	846	1	1			2	4	7		0		1	5	1	1	0
G1369	2007	1853	1	1			4		0		3	2	3		1	3	1
G1370	2007	709	1	1	2	4	5		7			2	0		1	1	0
G1371	2007	708	1	1			4		7		2		1		1	1	0
G1372	2007	371	1	1			4		0		2		0		1	1	0
G1373	2007	1042	1	1			4		12		3	1	0		1	2	0
G1374	2007	116	1	1			4		0		3		1		1	3	0

G1375	2007	506	1	1			2			0			0		5		1	1	0
G1376	2007	266	1	1			4			7			0		1	2	1	1	0
G1377	2007	308	1	2			4			0			2	3	4		1	2	0
G1378	2007	712	1	1			4			0			3		0		2	2	0
G1379	2007	794	1	1			4			0			2	1	1		1	1	1
G1380	2007	812	1	1			4			4			0		0		1	2	0
G1381	2007	817	1	1			4			7			1		1		1	1	0
G1382	2007	570	3	1			4			9			2	3	0		1	3	1
G1383	2007	1005	1	1	3		5			7			3	2	1		1	1	1
G1384	2007	547	1	1			4			7			0		1		1	1	0
G1385	2007	941	1	0			5			0			2	1	0		1	1	1
G1386	2007	793	1	1			4			7			1		1		1	1	0
G1387	2007	97	1	1			4			12			0		3		1	1	0
G1388	2007	1060	1	1	4		5			4			3		0		1	2	0
G1389	2007	2095	1	1			4			7			1		1		1	1	0
G1390	2007	1138	1	1			4			7			4		0		1	1	0
G1391	2007	845	1	1	3		5			7			0		1		1	1	0
G1392	2007	984	1	3			5			12			3		0		1	2	0
G1393	2007	441	1	1			5			4			1		1		1	1	0
G1394	2007	748	1	2			4			12	4		3	1	1		1	1	0
G1395	2007	304	1	0			5			0			2		3		0	0	1
G1396	2007	629	1	1			4			4			1		1		1	3	0
G1397	2007	457	1	1			4			4	10		1		1		1	1	0
G1398	2007	703	1	1			4			0			3	1	1		1	1	0
G1399	2007	543	1	2	4		5			7			0		1		1	1	0
G1400	2007	318	1	1			4			0			2	3	0		0	0	1
G1401	2007	833	1	2			4			0			1	3	2		1	1	0
G1402	2007	739	1	1			4			0			0		1		1	1	0
G1403	2007	647	2	1	4		5			12			0		1	5	2	1	0
G1404	2007	548	1	2			2	4		12			0		1	5	1	1	0
G1405	2007	935	1	4			5			0			4		0		1	3	0
G1406	2007	845	1	1			4			7			0		1		1	1	0
G1407	2007	630	1	1			4			0			1		1		1	1	0
G1408	2007	480	1	1	2		2			0			2	1	5		0	0	1
G1409	2007	1225	1	1			4			0			1		1		1	1	0

G1410	2007	979	1	1		2		0		1		5		1		1	0
G1411	2007	830	1	1		4		0		3		0		1		3	0
G1412	2007	667	1	1	2	5		7		1		5	1	1		1	0
T1181	2007	431	1	1		2		4		1		0		1		3	0
T1182	2007	136	1	0		5		0		3		0		0		0	0
T1183	2007	659	1	1		4		0		0		3		0		0	2
T1184	2007	611	1	1		4		7		2	4	1		1		1	0
T1185	2007	843	1	1		4		4		3	2	0		1		2	1
T1186	2007	946	1	1		4		9		3		1		1		1	0
T1187	2007	119	1	3		4		12		3		1		1		1	0
T1188	2007	248	1	2		1		4		3		1	2	1		3	0
T1189	2007	942	1	2		4		0		1		1		1		1	0
T1190	2007	903	1	1	2	5		2		4	2	3		2		1	0
T1191	2007	779	1	1		1		4	7	1		1		1		3	0
T1192	2007	538	1	1	2	4	5	7		0		1		1		1	0
T1193	2007	169	1	2	0		2	12		3		5	4	1		1	0
T1194	2007	538	1	1	0		4	7		0		1		1		1	0
T1195	2007	859	1	1	4		5	7		1		0		1		1	0
T1196	2007	332	1	0			5	0		1		1		1		1	3
T1197	2007	136	1	1	2		2	12		1		5		1		1	0
T1198	2007	980	1	1	2	4	5	7		0		2	1	1		1	0
T1199	2007	386	1	4			5	10		2		3		1		2	1 2
T1200	2007	736	1	1			2	12	10	2	3	0		1		3	1
T1201	2007	410	1	1			4	7		4	1	1		1		1	0
T1202	2007	75	1	2			4	7		0		0		1		1	0
T1203	2007	292	1	1	2		5	0		1	4	0		1		2	0
T1204	2007	90	1	1			4	4		0		0		1		2	0
T1205	2007	420	1	1			2	4		4	3	0		1		2	0
T1206	2007	406	1	2			5	7		2		0		1		0	1
T1207	2007	216	1	1			1	8		0		5		2		1	0
T1208	2007	370	1	0			5	7		0		0		1		1	0
T1209	2007	607	1	0			5	7		1		1		1		1	0
T1210	2007	338	1	1	2		5	7		0		1		1		1	0
T1211	2007	172	1	0			5	7		2		0		1		1	1
T1212	2007	958	1	1	2		5	7		1			1	1		1	0

T1213	2007	1995	1	1	2		5		0		2		0		0		0	1
T1214	2007	1147	1	2			2		12		3		0		1		2	0
T1215	2007	329	1	1			4		0		0		1		1		1	0
T1216	2007	394	1	1			4		4		3	2	0		1		1	0
T1217	2007	734	1	2			2		4		1	3	0		1		2	0
T1218	2007	570	1	1			4		7		3		1		1		3	0
T1219	2007	536	1	1			5		7		2		1		1		1	0
T1220	2007	444	1	1			4		12		1	3	1	3	1		1	0
T1221	2007	245	1	4			4		7		0		1		1		1	0
T1222	2007	709	1	1	4		5		7		0		1		1		1	0
T1223	2007	1635	1	1			5		10		2		5	3	2		1	1
T1224	2007	622	1	1	3		5		7		0		1		1		1	0
T1225	2007	186	1	4			4		7		0		1		1		1	0
T1226	2007	676	1	1	4		5		7		0		1		1		1	0
T1227	2007	225	1	1			2		12		3		5		1		3	0
T1228	2007	2034	1	1			4		10		2		0		0		0	1
T1229	2007	503	1	1			3		10		2		0		0		0	1
T1230	2007	291	1	4			4		12	4	0		0		1		1	0
T1231	2007	617	1	1	2	4	5		7		2	1	1		1		1	1
T1232	2007	1658	1	3	1	4	5		4		2		0		2		1	1
T1233	2007	1920	1	1			4		10		2		0		0		0	1
T1234	2007	1791	1	1	2		5		10		2		3		3		0	1
T1235	2007	308	1	0			5		7		2		1		1		1	1
T1236	2007	623	1	1			1		4		1	3	5		1		1	0
T1237	2007	672	1	3			5		0		3		0		1		2	0
T1238	2007	562	1	1	2	4	5		4		1	3	0		1		2	0
T1239	2007	345	1	4			5		7		3		0		1		1	0
T1240	2007	347	1	1			1		0		0		5		2		1	0
T1241	2007	1119	1	1	2		5		8		2		3	2	1		0	1
T1242	2007	370	1	1			4		0		0		3		1		1	0
T1243	2007	1013	1	0			5		12		3		0		1		2	0
T1244	2007	668	1	0			5		0		2		1		1		1	1
T1245	2007	295	1	1			4		4		3		0		1		2	0
T1246	2007	391	1	1	2	4	5		7		0		1		1		1	0
T1247	2007	368	1	1			1		0		1		5		1		1	0

T1248	2007	1005	1	1			2		0		1	2	0		2	2	5	
T1249	2007	676	1	2			4		0		1	2	1		1	1	0	
T1250	2007	981	1	0			5		0		1	2	0		0	0	1	
T1251	2007	500	1	1	2		5		10		2		0		0	0	1	
T1252	2007	1173	1	1			1		0		2		0		0	0	5	
T1253	2007	294	1	0			5		10	5	2		0		0	0	1	
T1254	2007	489	1	2			4		8		2		1	3	0	0	2	
T1255	2007	464	1	3			5		9		2		0		1	1	1	
T1256	2007	595	1	1			1		4		2	4	0		1	2	0	
T1257	2007	622	1	0			5		4		0		0		1	2	2	3
T1258	2007	444	1	0			5		12		3		0		1	2	0	
T1259	2007	417	1	1			2		4		0		5		1	1	0	
T1260	2007	362	1	1			4		0		3		0		1	1	0	
T1261	2007	565	1	2			4		7		1	4	1		1	1	0	
T1262	2007	745	1	1	2	3	5		7		1		1		1	1	0	
T1263	2007	645	1	0			5		1		2		0		0	0	1	
T1264	2007	955	1	0			5		0		2	3	0		2	3	1	
T1265	2007	691	1	1	2	4	5		7		1		1		1	1	0	
T1266	2007	516	1	0			5		7		1		1		1	1	0	
T1267	2007	315	1	4			4		4	7	3		0		0	0	0	
T1268	2007	543	1	1			4		7		1		1		1	1	0	
T1269	2007	424	1	1			4		7		1		4	1	1	1	0	
T1270	2007	464	1	1			5		7		1		1		1	1	0	
T1271	2007	392	1	1	2	4	5		2		0		3	1	2	1	2	
T1272	2007	511	1	1			2		4		0		5		1	1	0	
T1273	2007	445	1	1			1		4		3		0		1	2	0	
T1274	2007	680	1	4	1		5		7		1		1		1	1	0	
T1275	2007	533	1	1	4		5		7		1		1		1	1	0	
T1276	2007	805	1	1	2	4	5		7		1		1		1	1	0	
T1277	2007	121	1	1			2		0		3		0		1	2	0	
T1278	2007	724	1	1	2	4	5	4	7		1		1		1	1	0	
T1279	2007	891	1	1			4		5		2		3		0	0	2	1
T1280	2007	454	1	1	3		5		7		1		1		1	1	0	
T1281	2007	613	1	1			4		0		4		1		1	1	0	
T1282	2007	517	1	1	4		5		7			1	1		1	1	0	

T1283	2007	296	1	1			2		12		0		5		1	1	0	
T1284	2007	430	1	1			4		7		0		1		1	1	0	
T1285	2007	765	1	0			5		12		3	1	0		1	2	0	
T1286	2007	485	1	1			2		0		4		5		1	1	0	
T1287	2007	606	1	1			3		0		0		5		1	1	0	
T1288	2007	358	1	0			5		10		2		3		0	0	2	1
T1289	2007	133	1	2	4		5		0		4		0		1	2	0	
T1290	2007	455	1	1			3		12		0		5		1	1	0	
T1291	2007	339	1	2	4		5		0		2		0		0	0	1	
T1292	2007	714	1	1			3		0		0		5		1	1	0	
T1293	2007	387	1	2			4		4		3	2	0		1	2	1	
T1294	2007	392	1	2	1		5		7		0		1		1	1	0	
T1295	2007	132	1	2			4		0		3		0		1	2	0	
T1296	2007	275	1	1			4		10		2		0		2	2	5	
T1297	2007	990	1	0			5		0		3	2	0		1	2	4	
T1298	2007	2023	1	2			4		8		2		0		2	0	1	
T1299	2007	978	1	1			1		4		0		3	5	1	3	0	
T1300	2007	498	1	1			2		5		0		5		3	1	0	
T1301	2007	186	1	1			4		0		0		3		0	0	2	
T1302	2007	602	1	1			1		4		3		0		1	2	0	
T1303	2007	642	1	1			1		0		0		5		2	2	0	
T1304	2007	455	1	1			1		0		0		5		1	1	0	
T1305	2007	599	1	1			1		4		0		5		1	1	0	
T1306	2007	583	1	0			5		0		2		3		0	0	1	2
T1307	2007	324	1	1			2		4		1		5		1	1	0	
T1308	2007	524	1	1			4		10		2		0		0	0	0	
T1309	2007	495	1	1			4		0		1		1		1	1	0	
T1310	2007	344	1	3	4		5		12		3		1		1	1	0	
T1311	2007	127	1	3			4		4		0		3		0	0	0	
T1312	2007	734	1	4			4		7		1	2	0		1	1	1	
T1313	2007	537	1	1			7		0		0		1		1	1	0	
T1314	2007	652	1	1			4		10		2		0		0	0	1	
T1315	2007	214	1	1			4		12		3		0		1	2	0	
T1316	2007	497	1	1			4		0		3			1	2	0	0	
T1317	2007	820	1	1			4		0		3	2	0		1	2	1	

T1318	2007	615	1	1			4			0			2		0		1		2	1
T1319	2007	388	1	1			3			4			3		0		1		3	0
T1320	2007	379	1	1			4			0			1		1		1		1	0
T1321	2007	252	1	4			2			11			1	2	0		0		0	5
T1322	2007	473	1	1			4			0			0		1		1		1	0
T1323	2007	810	1	1			4			4			3		0		1		2	0
T1324	2007	397	1	1			2			4			0		5		1		3	0
T1325	2007	449	1	1			1			0			2		5		0		0	1
T1326	2007	679	1	1			2			12			3		5		1		3	0
T1327	2007	469	1	1			2			0			1		5		1		1	0
T1328	2007	803	1	1			1			12			1		5		1		1	0
T1329	2007	398	1	1			2	1		0			0		5		1		1	0
T1330	2007	469	1	1	2		5			8			1		3		0		0	2
T1331	2007	116	1	3			5			12			3		1		1		3	0
T1332	2007	733	1	1			5			12			1	3	0		1		2	0
T1333	2007	811	1	1	2	3	5			7			4		1		1		1	0
T1334	2007	479	1	2	1		5			0			1	3	5		1		2	0
T1335	2007	693	1	1	2	4	5			7			0		1		1		1	0
T1336	2007	604	1	1			4			0			3	1	0		1		1	0
T1337	2007	275	1	0			5			12			3		0		1		2	0
T1338	2007	319	1	4			4			7			0		1		1		1	0
T1339	2007	403	1	1	2	4	5			7			1		1		1		1	0
T1340	2007	584	1	4			4			0			1	2	1		1		1	0
T1341	2007	728	1	1	3	2	5			7			0		1		1		1	0
T1342	2007	700	1	1	2	4	5			7			0		1		1		1	0
T1343	2007	853	1	3			4			4			1	3	1		1		1	0
T1344	2007	531	1	1	2	4	5			7			0		1		1		1	0
T1345	2007	545	1	1	2	4	5			7			1		1		1		1	0
T1346	2007	170	1	1			4			0			4		0		1		3	0
T1347	2007	672	1	2			4	2		7	12		1		5	1	1		1	0
T1348	2007	390	1	1			1			4			3		0		1		2	0
T1349	2007	265	1	1			2			4			0		5	1	1		1	0
T1350	2007	402	1	1			4			12			3		0		1		2	0
T1351	2007	492	1	1			4			7			1		1		1		1	0
T1352	2007	157	1	4	1	3	5			7	8	5	4		0		2		1	0

T1353	2007	581	1	1	2		5		7		0	5	1	1	0
T1354	2007	385	3	4			4		0		0	1	2	2	0
T1355	2007	1171	1	1	2	3	5		7		1	1	1	1	0
T1356	2007	476	1	1			4		7		0	1	1	1	0
T1357	2007	187	1	1	3		5		7		0	0	1	1	0
T1358	2007	930	1	1			1		12		2	3	5	1	3
T1359	2007	441	1	1			1		12		0	5	1	1	0
T1360	2007	1137	1	1			1		12		3	2	1	5	1
T1361	2007	479	1	0			5		10		2	0	0	0	1
T1362	2007	494	1	0			1	5	0		0	1	5	1	1
T1363	2007	221	1	2			1		12		3	2	1	2	0
T1364	2007	712	1	1			1		4		3	5	1	2	0
T1365	2007	780	1	1			1	5	4		0	5	1	3	0
T1366	2007	289	1	2	3	1	1		12		0	5	1	1	0
T1367	2007	404	1	2			4		4		4	1	2	1	3
T1368	2007	577	1	1			1	5	0		2	5	1	1	1
T1369	2007	329	1	0			5		0		2	0	0	0	1
T1370	2007	1366	1	1			4		4		3	1	0	1	2
T1371	2007	540	1	1			1	5	0		0	5	1	3	0
T1372	2007	912	1	1			2		4	12	3	1	5	1	3
T1373	2007	345	1	0			5		4		1	2	2	1	1
T1374	2007	715	1	1			5		12		3	1	1	1	0
T1375	2007	1281	1	1			4		7		1	3	1	1	3
T1376	2007	751	1	1			3		0		0	5	1	1	0
T1377	2007	729	1	1			5		7		2	1	1	3	1
T1378	2007	650	1	3			4		12		0	1	1	1	0
T1379	2007	360	1	0			5		7		4	0	1	3	0
T1380	2007	528	1	0			5		10		2	3	0	0	0
T1381	2007	737	1	1			3		0		0	5	1	1	1
T1382	2007	285	1	1			3		4		0	5	1	1	0
T1383	2007	678	1	1			1		4		0	5	1	1	0
T1384	2007	983	1	1	2		4		0		1	4	1	3	0
T1385	2007	528	1	1			2		7		1	5	1	1	1
T1386	2007	865	1	1			4		7		1	3	1	1	1
T1387	2007	446	1	1			4		0		3	1	1	1	3

T1388	2007	157	1	1			4			0			0		0		1	1	0
T1389	2007	630	1	1			4			7			0			1	1	1	0
T1390	2007	169	1	1			5			7			0			1	1	1	0
T1391	2007	796	1	1			4			0			1		1		1	1	0
T1392	2007	810	1	1			4			7			1	4	3	1	1	1	0
T1393	2007	192	1	2			1			12			0		5		1	1	0
T1394	2007	708	1	1			4			12			3		3		1	3	0
T1395	2007	887	1	1			1			4			3		0		1	2	0
T1396	2007	897	1	1	2		5			12			3	2	0		1	3	1
T1397	2007	592	1	1			4			7			1	2	3		1	3	0
T1398	2007	645	1	1			4			7	9		2	3	1	5	1	1	0
T1399	2007	852	1	1			2			4			3	1	5		1	3	0
T1400	2007	419	1	1			2			4			3		5		1	1	0
T1401	2007	650	1	4			4			7			0		1		1	1	0
T1402	2007	318	1	1			2			0			0		5		1	1	0
T1403	2007	224	1	1			4			0			2		1		2	3	0
T1404	2007	1029	1	2			4			12			3		0		1	3	0
T1405	2007	678	1	1			5			0			2	1	1		2	1	1
T1406	2007	790	1	1			4			7			1		3	1	1	1	0
T1407	2007	405	1	4	2	3	5			7			0		1		1	1	0
T1408	2007	729	1	1	2		5			0			2		0		2	1	1
T1409	2007	855	1	1	2		5			7			1		1	5	1	1	0
T1410	2007	829	1	1			4			0			1		1		1	1	0
T1411	2007	310	1	1			2			4			1		5		0	0	0
T1412	2007	93	1	1	2		5			4			3		0		1	2	0
T1413	2007	543	1	1			1			0			0		5		1	1	0
T1414	2007	175	1	1	2		5			0			2		0		0	0	1
T1415	2007	839	1	1			1			0			1		5		1	1	0
T1416	2007	360	1	1			4			7			0		1		1	1	0
T1417	2007	764	1	1			1			0			1		5		1	1	0
T1418	2007	567	1	1			4			7			1		1		1	1	0
T1419	2007	454	1	3			5			12	7		3		0		1	3	0
T1420	2007	451	1	0			5			0			1		0		0	0	3
T1421	2007	658	1	1			4			12	4		1		1		1	1	0
T1422	2007	564	1	1			4			7			1	3	1		1	1	0

T1423	2007	763	1	1			4		0		1	3	1		1	1	0
T1424	2007	245	1	2			4		4		3		2		1	1	0
T1425	2007	598	1	1			1		4		0		0		1	2	0
T1426	2007	399	1	1			2		4		3	1	0		1	1	0
T1427	2007	626	1	1			4	2	12		0		1	5	1	1	0
T1428	2007	435	1	3			4		7		1		1		1	1	0
T1429	2007	418	1	1			3		0		3		0		1	1	0
T1430	2007	579	1	1			2		0		1	2	5		1	1	1
T1431	2007	601	1	1			4	2	4		3		5		1	1	0
T1432	2007	423	1	0			5		5	8	2		0		0	0	1
T1433	2007	408	1	1			4		7		1		1		1	1	0
T1434	2007	391	1	3			5		7		1	3	1		1	1	0
T1435	2007	366	1	1			4	2	0		1		1	5	1	1	0
T1436	2007	426	1	3			5		7		3		1		1	1	0
T1437	2007	239	1	1			4		0		3		1		1	3	0
T1438	2007	341	1	1			2	4	0		0		1	5	1	1	0
T1439	2007	94	1	4			4		4		0		3		1	1	0
T1440	2007	381	1	1	2		4		12		3		0		1	3	0
T1441	2007	880	1	1			4	1	12		3		1	5	1	1	0
T1442	2007	466	1	1			4		0		1	4	0		2	0	0
T1443	2007	522	1	1			4	2	0		3		2		1	1	0
T1444	2007	503	1	1	2	3	5		11	7	2		1		1	1	0
T1445	2007	610	1	1	2		4		7		0		5		1	1	0
T1446	2007	680	1	1			1		4		1		5		1	3	0
T1447	2007	385	1	1			4		7		0		1		1	1	0
T1448	2007	710	1	4	2		4		4		3		5	1	1	1	0
T1449	2007	276	1	1			4		7		1	3	2		1	3	0
T1450	2007	706	1	1			4		7		1		1		1	1	0
T1451	2007	667	1	1			4		7		3		1		1	3	0
T1452	2007	1397	1	1	2		5		4		1	3	3		1	3	0
T1453	2007	342	1	1			2		4	9	1		5		1	1	0
T1454	2007	181	1	1			4		7		0		1	2	1	1	0
T1455	2007	853	1	1			4		7		0		1	2	1	1	0
T1456	2007	710	1	1			4		7		1		2		1	1	0
T1457	2007	243	1	1	2		2	5	7	12	0		5		1	1	0

T1458	2007	599	1	1			2			3			2		5		0	0	0	
T1459	2007	1468	1	1			4			4			3	2	3		1	2	2	1
T1460	2007	587	1	1			4			7			0		1		1	1	0	
T1461	2007	161	1	3			5			12			3			1	1	1	0	
T1462	2007	400	1	1			4			7			0		1	2	1	1	0	
T1463	2007	1466	1	1			4			7			1	2	1		1	1	5	1
T1464	2007	394	1	2			4			10			3	2	0		0	0	1	
T1465	2007	583	1	1			4			7	9			1		1	1	1	0	
T1466	2007	471	1	0			5			0			2		0		0	0	1	
T1467	2007	461	1	1			2			4			1	3	3		0	0	0	
T1468	2007	89	1	3			5			0			3		0		1	1	0	
T1469	2007	322	1	0			5			0			2		0		1	1	1	
T1470	2007	700	1	1			1			12			0		5		1	1	0	
T1471	2007	396	1	1			1			4			3		0		1	2	0	
T1472	2007	208	1	3			4			12			0		1		1	3	0	
T1473	2007	786	1	1			4			4			3		1	5	1	3	0	
T1474	2007	214	1	0			5			10			2		0		0	0	1	
T1475	2007	776	1	0			5			0			2		0		0	0	1	
T1476	2007	99	1	3	4		5			7			0		1		1	1	0	
T1477	2007	614	1	1			4			7			1		1		1	1	0	
T1478	2007	652	1	1	3		4			7	4		0		1		1	1	5	
T1479	2007	358	1	1			4			7			1		1		1	1	0	
T1480	2007	1179	1	1			4			0			4		1		1	1	0	
T1481	2007	382	1	1			2			0			0		5		0	0	2	
T1482	2007	922	1	1			4			0			0		3		0	0	2	

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