

Media and Climate Change Observatory (MECCO)



University of Colorado Boulder

ISSUE 13, JANUARY 2018

January media attention to climate change and global warming was up 8% throughout the world from the previous month of December 2017. Increases were detected in Asia (up 15%), Africa (up 43%) Europe (up 7%), Oceania (up 11%), and North America (up 9%), while holding relatively steady in the Middle East. The Media and Climate Change Observatory (MeCCO) detected a decrease in coverage in Central/South America (down 14%). However, the global numbers were down about 5% from counts a year ago (January 2017). The high levels of coverage in January 2017 were largely attributed to the discussions of possible climate change and global warming policy stances after the inauguration of United States (US) President Donald J. Trump. At the country level, coverage went up from the previous month in Australia (+25%), India (+16%), Spain (+7%), the United Kingdom (UK) (+8%), and the United States (+13%), while it went down in Canada (-5%), Germany (-28%), and New Zealand (-13%).

Figure 1 shows these ebbs and flows in media coverage at the global scale – organized into seven geographical regions around the world – from January 2004 through January 2018.

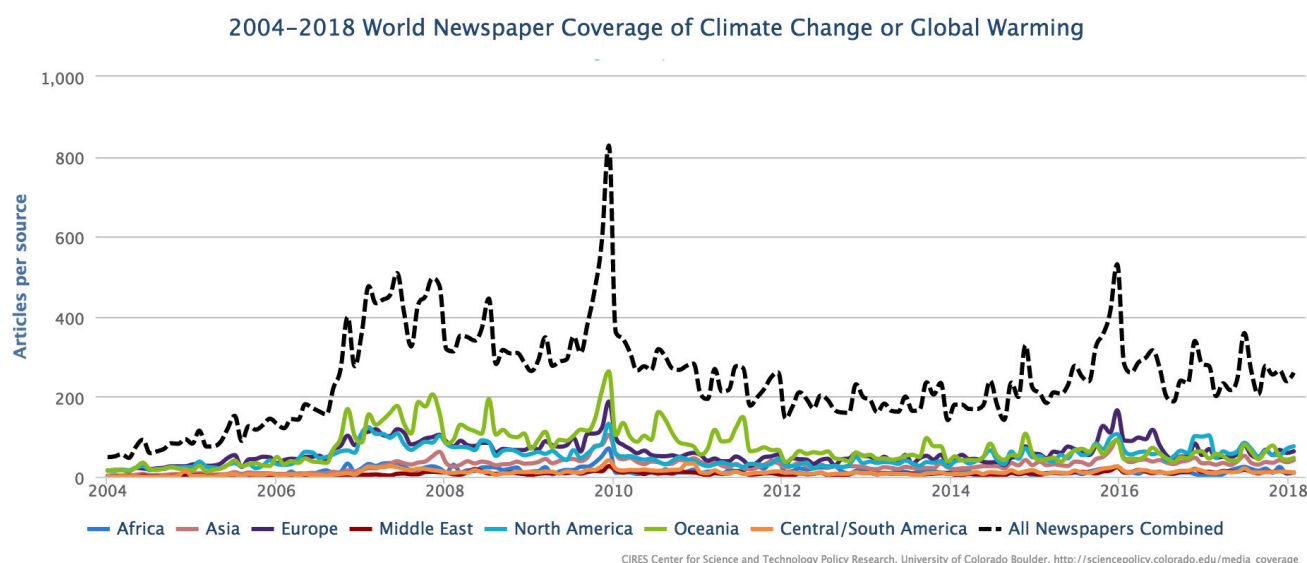


Figure 1: Newspaper media coverage of climate change or global warming in sixty-two sources across thirty-five countries in seven different regions around the world, from January 2004 through January 2018.

This month MeCCO expanded coverage to sixty-two newspaper sources across thirty-five countries, adding sources in Latin America. We have strengthened our Spanish-language searches for articles with the presence of terms "cambio climático" or "calentamiento global", while we expanded our searches now to Portuguese through searches for the terms "mudanças climáticas" or "aquecimento global". Figure 2 shows Latin American newspaper coverage from January 2005 through January 2018.

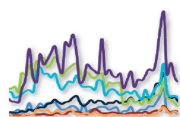


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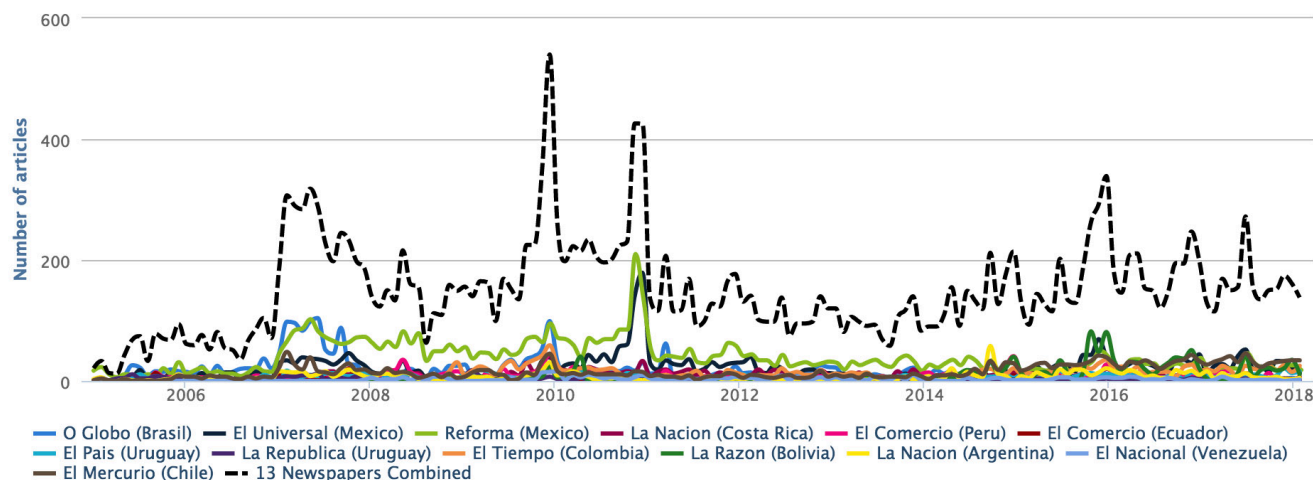
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2005–2018 Latin American Newspaper Coverage of Climate Change or Global Warming

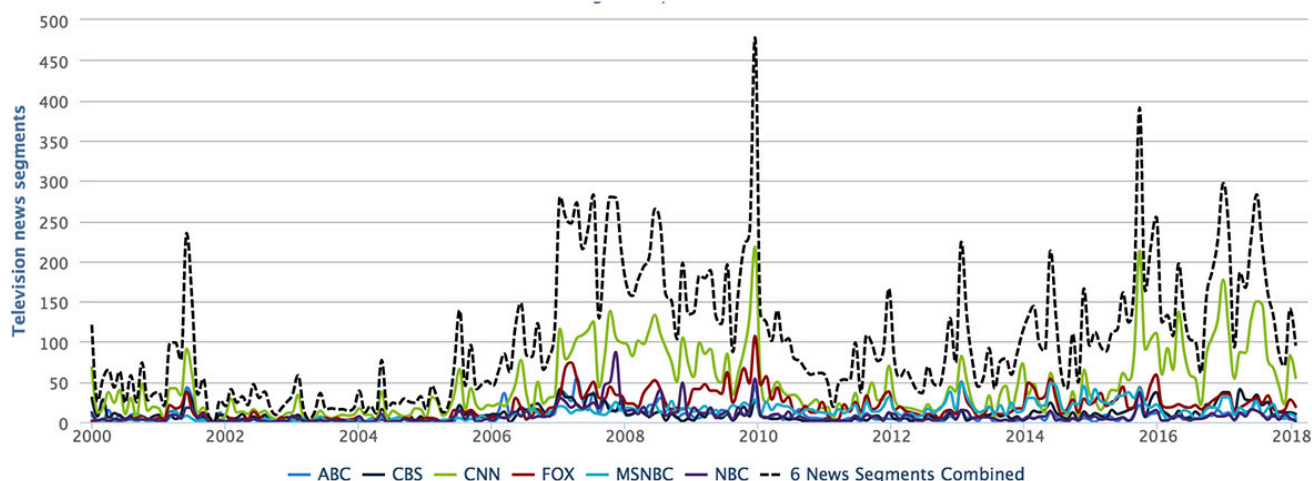


CIRES Center for Science and Technology Policy Research, University of Colorado Boulder, http://sciencepolicy.colorado.edu/media_coverage

Figure 2: Newspaper media coverage of climate change or global warming in thirteen Latin American sources eleven countries, from January 2005 through January 2018. The sources are El Universal (México), Reforma (México), La Nación (Costa Rica), El Comercio (Perú), El Comercio (Ecuador), El País (Uruguay), La República (Uruguay), El Tiempo (Colombia), La Razón (Bolivia) O'Globo (Brasil), La Nación (Argentina), El Nacional (Venezuela), and El Mercurio (Chile).

Also new to MeCCO is monitoring of climate change or global warming in US television coverage from January 2000 through January 2018. We now monitor ABC, CBS, CNN, Fox News Network, MSNBC, and NBC.

2000–2018 US Television Coverage of Climate Change or Global Warming



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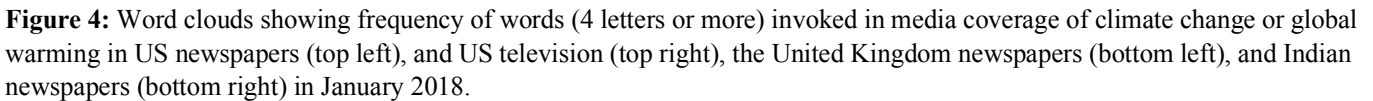


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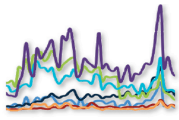
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These stories were examples of attention paid primarily to *political* content of coverage during the month. In this space, China continued in its path to take up a leadership position on decarbonization in the void left by the United States. Journalist Hiroko Tabuchi of *the New York Times* reported that China continued to cut its greenhouse gas emissions by banning the ongoing production of over 500 car models – from both foreign and domestic companies – that don’t meet new Chinese fuel economy





standards.² Also, preceding the World Economic Forum (WEF) in Davos, where climate change was a much discussed topic by all world leaders besides US President Donald Trump, the WEF Global Risks Report – a survey of 1,000 international business, government, education and service leaders – was released. Reporter Kim Hjelmgaard from *the USA Today* wrote “Mother Nature topped the most significant risks facing the world for a second year in a row...that includes natural disasters and extreme weather events that human-caused climate change may be abetting”.³

Across the globe in January there were a range of stories that intersected with the *cultural* arena. For example, at the end of January the Doomsday Clock was advanced closer to midnight due primarily to concerns of climate change and nuclear war. Journalist Doyle Rice from *the USA Today* quoted Rachel Bronson, president of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, who said “Because of the extraordinary danger of the current moment, [we] move the minute hand of the Doomsday Clock thirty seconds closer to catastrophe. This is the closest the Clock has ever been to Doomsday, and as close as it was in 1953 at the height of the Cold War”.⁴

Intersecting *political* and *cultural* dimensions, coal was anthropomorphized and championed throughout the month in media accounts, mainly focused on actions in the US Trump Administration. While market forces (e.g. competition with natural gas and renewables) work against coal, numerous media reports mentioned coal mine closings. For example, the *Associated Press* reported on 400 jobs lost at a Pennsylvania coal mine closing announcement in early January.⁵ Yet as part of the FERC rebuff of a pro-coal policy put forward in mid-January (mentioned in the *Washington Post* editorial above), journalist Joanna Walters from *the Guardian* wrote that the decision was “a blow to the president’s high-profile mission to revive the struggling US coal industry”.⁶ The end the month, Kenneth Vogel and Rachel Shorey in *The New York Times* outlined shadowy carbon-based industry donations to the Trump Administration that may help explain these against-the-grain pro-coal stances.⁷ Nonetheless, in the US State of the Union address by the President on January 30, Trump championed “beautiful and clean coal” in energy priorities going forward in 2018, despite some factual challenges mentioned by the editorial team in *the Australian*.⁸

² <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/01/02/climate/china-cars-pollution.html>

³ <https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/world/2018/01/17/risk-nuclear-weapons-extreme-weather-top-risks-2018-report/1035252001/>

⁴ <https://www.usatoday.com/story/tech/science/2018/01/25/doomsday-clock-ticks-closer-midnight/1064911001/>

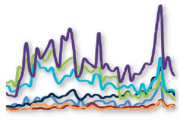
⁵ <https://www.usnews.com/news/best-states/west-virginia/articles/2018-01-03/pennsylvania-coal-mine-to-close-laying-off-nearly-400>

⁶ <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2018/jan/08/donald-trump-coal-industry-plan-rejected-rick-perry>

⁷ <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/01/24/us/politics/pro-trump-fundraising-trump-hotel.html>

⁸ <https://www.theaustralian.com.au/news/world/us-politics/donald-trump-looks-to-hit-reset-in-first-state-of-the-union-address/news-story/1a0f1fc9995c13bfeb560ae867caa5b>





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In January, coverage relating primarily to *ecological* and *meteorological* issues garnered attention. There were a number of stories about extreme weather events around the world. For example, a ‘bomb cyclone’ in the Northeast began the month⁹. Also, James Queally, Melissa Etehad, and Brittney Mejia reported in *the Los Angeles Times* on how the southern California mudslides related to preceding wildfires and flood events across the state.¹⁰

Media accounts also focused on primarily *scientific* dimensions of climate change and global warming. The most media attention in the month focused on the temperature records set in 2017. For example, journalist Damian Carrington at *the Guardian* was one of many reporters and outlets that covered news that 2017 was the warmest year on record without an El Niño, and the third warmest year after 2016 and 2015.¹¹

Onward we go into 2018.

- *report prepared by Max Boykoff, Jennifer Katzung and Ami Nacu-Schmidt*

⁹ <http://thehill.com/policy/energy-environment/370313-trump-admin-uses-bomb-cyclone-to-push-coal-energy>

¹⁰ <http://www.latimes.com/local/lanow/la-me-ln-montecito-storm-mudflow-20180110-htmlstory.html>

¹¹ <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2018/jan/18/2017-was-the-hottest-year-on-record-without-el-nino-boost>



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