

Table 3: Level of attention to climate change (percentage of the respective newspapers' coverage that refers to climate change)

	Media attention levels				Relevance of climate change and policies				
	1997-2000	2001-2005	2006-2009	Overall	CRI	DVF 2030	CI	EKEI	Net fuel exports
<i>Australia</i>	0.34%	0.52%	3.61%	1.42%	54,5	1	0,58	0,07	2,45%
<i>Canada</i>	0.36%	0.59%	1.90%	0.92%	100,67	1	0,51	0,07	3,92%
<i>France</i>	0.17%	0.47%	1.20%	0.60%	42,67	0	0,22	0,48	-1,92%
<i>Germany</i>	0.14%	0.23%	0.90%	0.41%	48,5	0	0,34	0,62	-2,35%
<i>Ireland</i>	0.27%	0.51%	1.82%	0.84%	122,17	0	0,32	0,24	-3,42%
<i>Netherlands</i>	0.25%	0.33%	0.94%	0.49%	74,33	0	0,35	0,23	-1,55%
<i>New Zealand</i>	0.22%	0.43%	1.57%	0.72%	80,17	0	0,31	0,27	-2,22%
<i>Russia</i>	0.13%	0.39%	0.54%	0.36%	37,5	2	1,13	0,59	17,00%
<i>Spain</i>	0.17%	0.23%	0.80%	0.39%	43,67	2	0,29	0,30	-2,56%
<i>United Kingdom</i>	0.41%	0.73%	1.91%	0.99%	68,67	0	0,28	0,47	0,54%
<i>USA</i>	0.31%	0.42%	1.37%	0.67%	48,83	2	0,48	0,11	-1,61%
<i>Algeria</i>	n.a.	0.15%	0.42%	0.34%	90,5	3			
<i>Brazil</i>	0.13%	0.21%	0.91%	0.41%	91,17	1			
<i>Brunei</i>	0.10%	0.07%	0.92%	0.35%	160,33	1			
<i>China</i>	0.17%	0.27%	1.36%	0.55%	39,83	2			
<i>India</i>	0.20%	0.12%	0.58%	0.28%	55,17	4			
<i>Indonesia</i>	0.17%	0.30%	2.76%	1.02%	38,33	2			
<i>Israel</i>	0.11%	0.15%	0.72%	0.31%	101,5	1			
<i>Jordan</i>	n.a.	0.11%	0.96%	0.65%	129,83	2			
<i>Malaysia</i>	0.11%	0.15%	0.65%	0.29%	85	1			
<i>Mexico</i>	0.11%	0.15%	0.74%	0.32%	58,17	1			
<i>Namibia</i>	n.a.	0.20%	0.93%	0.52%	81,5	4			
<i>Papua-NG</i>	n.a.	0.19%	1.25%	0.71%	54,67	4			
<i>Singapore</i>	0.12%	0.17%	1.27%	0.49%	166,83	1			
<i>South Africa</i>	n.a.	0.22%	0.73%	0.49%	82,67	3			
<i>Thailand</i>	0.16%	0.28%	1.91%	0.78%	60,17	2			
<i>Yemen</i>	n.a.	0.26%	1.41%	0.89%	62,33	4			
<i>Average (all countries)</i>	0.20%	0.29%	1.26%	0.60%					
<i>Average CRI ≤ 59.7</i>	0.19%	0.30%	1.37%	0.61%					
<i>Average DARA Vuln. Factor 2030 ≥ 2</i>	0.19%	0.24%	1.15%	0.59%					
<i>Average Annex B</i>	0.25%	0.44%	1.51%	0.71%					
<i>Average non-Annex B</i>	0.14%	0.19%	1.09%	0.53%					
<i>Average non-Annex B CRI ≤ 59.7</i>	0.16%	0.21%	1.34%	0.58%					
<i>Average non-Annex B DARA VF 2030 ≥ 2</i>	0.17%	0.21%	1.23%	0.62%					

Attention levels are reported as means of monthly values. Due to missing data for the years 1996 and 2010 for several countries, these numbers were only calculated for the years 1997 through 2009. Compare Table 2 for details on data availability.

Annex B countries are highlighted in italics; this category includes the United States (although this country did not ratify the Kyoto Protocol). The Climate Risk Index (CRI) indicates the extent of relative and absolute personal injury and property damage due to extreme weather events in the years 1991-2010 (Harmeling, 2011). The lower the value of the CRI, the more weather-related damages a country experienced. Countries with a value equal to or lower than 59.7 were classified as especially affected because this value is half a standard deviation smaller than the average. The DARA Vulnerability Factor (DVF) 2030 is based on estimations concerning the impact of climate change on social and ecological systems, including damage to the economy, death toll, and species loss (DARA and Climate Vulnerable Forum, 2012). It varies between low (0) and acute (4). Carbon intensity of the economy (CI): CO₂ emissions in kg per 2005 PPP \$ of GDP, average values for the years 1996-2008 (World Bank, 2012). The Environmental Kuznets Emission Indicator (EKEI) evaluates the carbon intensity in relation to that of other countries with the same level of economic development. Values close to 0 indicate a strong carbon dependency, whereas countries with values above 0.8 are rated as the best low-carbon performers (Baettig et al., 2008). Net fuel exports: Exports minus imports of fuels (SITC section 3) in percent of GDP; average values for the years 1996-2008 (World Bank, 2012).