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Kaliszak, Maggie, "Media Content Analysis of Governmental Impact on Terrorist Reporting" (2020). *Undergraduate Theses and Capstone Projects*. 169.
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Media Content Analysis of Governmental Impact on Terrorist Reporting

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Senior Honors Project

**Submitted in partial fulfillment of the graduation requirements
of the Westover Honors College**

Westover Honors College

May, 2020

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Abstract

When terrorism occurs, the government has to respond to it. The media also has the need to respond to terrorism if it is to report the news. Therefore, if both have a connection to terrorism, how do they work together, how do they impact each other, and is the Agenda Setting Theory useful to them? Using three recent attacks, the Boston Marathon Bombing, the Manchester Arena Attack, and the Orlando Nightclub Shooting, this paper analyzes the kind of wording used by the media reporting on terrorism and how the government influences that wording through press releases. The study hypothesizes that charged language in media reports increases after a government press release when the government provides an update or new information on a terrorist attack, while neutral language remains relatively the same or decrease slightly in occurrence. Using four neutral words: bombing or shooting, incident/event, investigation, and attack, as well as four charged words: ‘terror’, Islamist, extremist, and criminal, a content analysis will be done on articles from *CNN*, *Fox News*, *New York Times*, *The Times*, *Le Monde*, and *Irish Independent* published before and after a government press release about each event. When comparing how often each word occurs, the hypothesis was not supported by the data.

Introduction

Terrorism is a form of violence that has been utilized by weaker groups against larger powers in order to make their concerns and arguments heard. Since the attacks on 9/11 at the World Trade Center in New York City and the Pentagon near Washington D.C., terrorism has come under renewed focus. Not only does terrorism hold the attention of the media when it occurs, but after the attacks of 9/11, it was a priority for governments to combat all around the world because the threat terrorism raises in places that are supposed to be safe for citizens. As groups turn to terrorism to achieve their political goals, it is necessary for society to define what constitutes terrorism as opposed to crime or an act of war (Collins 2019). The distinction is important because the label can determine the course of action that a governing force will take. The United States government uses two definitions for terrorism, one for international terrorism and one for domestic. The FBI states that international terrorism is “violent, criminal acts committed by individuals and/or groups who are inspired by, or associated with, designated foreign terrorist organizations or nations” (FBI n.d.) They define domestic terrorism as “violent, criminal acts committed by individuals and/or groups to further ideological goals stemming from domestic influences, such as those of a political, religious, social, racial, or environmental nature” (FBI n.d.). The United Kingdom uses a more generic, full encompassing definition. The Crown Prosecution Service (2017) states that “terrorism is the use or threat of action, both in and outside of the UK, designed to influence any international government organization or to intimidate the public. It must also be for the purpose of advancing a political, religious, racial, or ideological cause.” With an established definition, governments can then label violent events that happen in their states as terrorism or not. Normally, when a violent attack occurs, the media

reports on it right after it happens. This means that as new information comes to light in official investigations, there may be changes in the information known by the public. New information is generally released to the public through government press releases. The media uses the press releases to update its own reporting, therefore transferring some of the vocabulary from the government releases to its own publications. While this explanation uses a violent act as the central example, the communications between the media and government can be used for many subjects. This process of information transfer and the Agenda Setting Theory can be used to show a connection between the government and media. With an emphasis on terrorist attacks, this paper will analyze how the government influences wording used by the media within six news sources in four countries in three cases: the Boston Marathon Bombing, the Manchester Arena Bombing, and the Orlando Nightclub Shooting.

Literature Review

The media and government each have their own agendas as well as influence over the public. This literature review will first establish the connection between terrorism and the media as well as how the government can work with the media. It will then present the Agenda Setting Theory as an analytical framework that can be useful in application to terrorism in the 21st century . The rest of the review addresses scholarly explanations of how the government uses agenda setting to manipulate public support (Martin 2006; Livingston 1992); how agenda setting is used to keep stories in the media (Rideout, Grosse, & Appleton 2008); and how stories differ between different parts of the world.

Terrorism, Media, and Government: The Basic Relationship

Terrorism is an act that cannot be effective without the attention and focus that the media brings to the subject (Farnen 2014). In an interactive system, there are many inputs for terrorism itself as well as feedback from further in the system. While Figure 1 uses many components, only sections two and three as well as the feedback are important for this study (Farnen 2014).

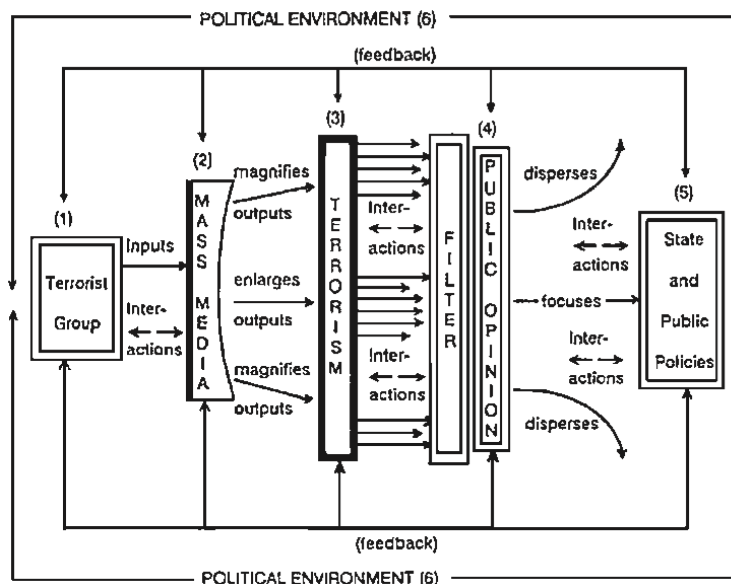


Figure 1: Terrorism and Mass Media: An Interactive System (Farnen 2014).

Figure 1 helps to explain that when an attack is carried out, the terrorist actors play a small role in how the event is perceived overall because the media “magnifies” and “enlarges” the event and can create paranoia. The government also responds and its feedback can change the media’s narrative (Farnen 2014). The government and media are the ones who designate whether the event is categorized as terrorism or some other violent act, and therefore create the perception. These labels can then determine how the response is carried out. The media and government can work in tandem when their agendas match in order to shift public opinion once an event occurs in order to gain support from the public. This phenomenon has been seen in

military use (Martin 2006), campaigning (Livingston 1992), and overall governmental influence (Sikanku 2014), so it is very possible to utilize these ideas in the study of terrorism.

The Issue Attention Cycle

The Issue Attention Cycle precedes the Agenda Setting Theory and looks into the public's attention span. This cycle includes five stages that are used to understand where media and government needs to make an when discussing public issues. These stages include (1) the pre-problem stage, when an issue that is highly undesirable exists, but is not in the public eye. (2) Alarmed discovery and euphoric enthusiasm, when the event or condition comes to the attention of the public and they are alarmed by what is being done. (3) Realizing the cost of a significant process, or the moment when the public realizes that the solution to the problem is costly, but benefits many people most of the time, so the public wants to help with funding the solution. (4) Gradual decline of intense public interest is when the public becomes bored or discouraged by the event and suppresses their thoughts and opinions. This is where focus on the event begins to decline. Finally, (5) the post-problem stage, when the problem is replaced as the center of attention, but more widely known than it was in the first stage if programs or policies were created as a solution. When the Issue Attention Cycle is applied to international terrorism as well as measuring frequency of international terrorism stories, assessing whether a majority or minority was impacted, and determining if the story has exciting qualities, different reactions and responses occur. One the government side, policymakers find simple solutions and then that is followed by the public supporting the simple solution in order to solve the event in the moment. On the media side, there is a failure to provide meaningful coverage of international terrorism since 9/11 because the reporting frequency is not as often (Petersen 2009). As a result of the

Issue Attention Cycle, the media and government use the public's attention to push forward their agendas, especially in the second stage, which leads to the development of the Agenda Setting Theory.

State of Agenda Setting

The Agenda Setting Theory is used to analyze many different subjects that consume the media. Stated simply, the Agenda Setting Theory is the concept that the media determines what the public thinks and worries about by picking which stories to cover and how long each story stays in the news cycle (McCombs & Shaw 1972). The theory now considers the need for orientation (NFO), network agenda setting, and agenda-melding. NFO is the idea that levels of relevance and uncertainty in an individual lead to varying levels of NFO or familiarity with his surroundings. Network agenda setting is when elements of one source's agenda works with the sources of another's. Finally, agenda melding is "the way civic agendas of the media and valued communities are merged with personal views and experience to create a satisfying picture of the world" (McCombs, Shaw, & Weaver 2014). These factors in addition to the original Agenda Setting Theory are useful in determining a connection between the government and media's agendas.

The channels of communication have evolved from just newspapers as a primary source of information. With a larger online presence through online news sources and social media, the top issues in the public eye change often and the larger outlets can filter what the public sees as 'more important' easily. This means that the agenda is changing more rapidly and stories can change within days or hours of government press releases. In order to analyze how the agenda is ever changing, one can apply the agenda setting approach to research.

Agenda Setting acts as an important tool now with the existence of vertical and horizontal media. Vertical news media is the more traditional media that helps people deepen their knowledge and understanding of an issue. Horizontal news media is the specialized and partisan viewpoint, which creates competition between agendas. In order to perceive how these types of media impact public view, their varying agendas need to be tracked. Finally, salience transfer is a reoccurring piece of Agenda Setting. Salience transfer is how well the media transfers issues of importance to the public agenda. This can be determined through changes in the government's agenda or response, seen through government releases, or recurring appearances in news stories (McCombs & Shaw 1972; McCombs, Shaw, & Weaver 2014).

Uses of Agenda Setting in Media and Government

The Agenda Setting Theory can be useful in examining how the media impacts the government's agenda and, additionally, how the government tries to use this theory in order to control the instances of agenda setting that hold the public's attention. For example, when US troops are deployed for military efforts, the public is either behind or against the decision. Strategic uses of agenda setting can help these efforts gain the support they need to be successful (Martin 2006). However, the use of agenda setting for advancement in other political agendas also have the possibility of failing (Livingston 1992). In the former example, deployments in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Grenada, Haiti, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Panama, and Somalia all received different general reactions, but the government learned that the presentation of the deployments influenced whether or not the deployments received public support. By primarily looking at the presentation of deployments in terms of aid for political change, U.S. interference in order to promote democracy, or humanitarian relief, Martin (2006) determined which created

a more supportive public by using the numbers and types of stories presented in the media in addition to US approval polling results of the military operations.

Analysis found that when aid is presented as helping with political change, it is seen more favorably by the public. However, these parameters of strategy are not always as effective when used by the government as seen when it was used by the Reagan administration in the early 1980s when they attempted to remove North-South relations from the international agenda because it was not the U.S. offering aid (Livingston 1992). Through analysis of problem definitions, policy alternatives, and global salience, Reagan's attempts at removing North-South relations failed because the U.S. did not have a strong enough influence over the global agenda to influence media coverage beyond the U.S. In both cases, however, the media was important in spreading the government agenda. While in the first case, the media was influential enough for the U.S. public, it was not influential enough in the second example on a global stage.

Further examples of agenda setting exist when the government has a hand in multiple news sources, but not all of them (Sikanku 2014; Marsden 2013). In a case study of Ghana with a focus on the repetition of certain stories on the front page across four newspapers, some state-owned and others not, the influence of state-ran sources on the others was tested. By looking at time lags, media type, nature of the issue, institutional factors, date, publication, topic, and titles, it was concluded that the state-run sources had an impact on the other print and online news sources, therefore impacting the overall agenda of the country. The government would put out its story through the government approved news channels and then the story would also be printed in the private stories. This form of agenda setting is also seen in places where the government controls the media, yet the population still has access to information from around the world. This study is important to this paper because it shows that information, on any subject, put out by the

state can have an influence on other reports. The time lags mentioned in Sikanku's can also be transferred to the research in this paper because time allows for new information to be released by the government in an investigation which could potentially change a narrative of an event or attack. This can be helpful to define the spaces of time defined between articles used after a terrorist attack and the government press release.

The Middle East is another place where government has a majority control over news sources, but its population still has access to information from around the world through the internet. This makes it more difficult to keep out the Western perspective. Marsden (2013) looked at media sources in the Middle East compared to the Western perspective. By looking at Western media sources versus Arab English sources, the author looked at the use of the terms 'war on terror' and 'al-Qaeda.' By looking at these variables, Marsden concluded that Arab media interprets the Arab-Western conflict through a lens that places America as a party that tries to assert power and influence on the global stage. Through the use, frequency, and repetition of wording, the Arab media is able to use the same data that is available to those in Western media, but can construct a vantage point that paints Americans as an enemy, which furthers the agendas of the governments in the Arab countries. This method of reporting allows for the Arab media to frame the response of the United States as negative and not good for the Arab world.

How words are used is extremely important in framing events themselves. In the news, there is the use of neutral and charged language (Picard & Adams 1988). Government and media each tend to use at least one of these over the other. In the case of terrorism, neutral language is used to describe the act of violence itself and is used more often by the media to create a picture of the event. Charged language often contains "judgements about the acts or perpetrators." This language is used more often by the government (Picard & Adams 1988).

Another topic of interest is how different events enter the public's attention and how they stay around for more than one news cycle. According to Rideout, Grosse, and Appleton (2008), terrorism specifically is covered more often in the media when the public is more aware through individual threat perception. By looking at levels of global threat perception, news media use, global knowledge, and global experience for different types of threats, the study found that the media is a source of global threat perceptions, but the knowledge of an individual and the type of threat can also add to the threat perception. This is pertinent to the presentation of terrorism, which is a phenomenon that is covered by media and perceived by the public, versus terrorism, which is the attack itself (Farnen 2014). However, the presentation of terrorism cannot occur until the government securitizes the event. Securitizing an event means that there is "an accepted classification of certain and not other phenomena, persons, or entities, as existential threats requiring emergency measures" (Collins 2019). Once an act of terrorism is securitized, it becomes framed as a security issue instead of a political issue. Therefore, once the act of terrorism occurs, the threat perception can be altered through the securitization of the event and the presentation of the Terrorism itself.

Overall, the Agenda Setting Theory is useful because it can help to explain how the government and media influence each other in reporting as seen in the studies completed by Martin (2006), Sikanku (2014), and Livingston (1992). Consequently, the influence between the two sources is an expected result of this study. Additionally, since agenda setting has been used for many different issues, it can easily be applied to the topic of terrorism. Primarily from the studies explored, variables such as frequency and repetition of words as well as the types of words used by the government and media will be useful when choosing and analyzing specific words for a content analysis (Marsden 2013; Picard & Adams 1988). Additionally, Marsden

(2013) showed the importance of finding sources in a language that the researcher can understand and ran into this difficulty when finding Arab sources. For that reason, this study selected cases that took place in English speaking countries and chose news sources that were in English and French, two languages that the researcher of this paper understands. These news sources will also provide perspectives from places such as the U.S., France, UK, and Ireland, which will expand the perspective beyond the borders of one country.

Hypothesis

H_1 = charged language in media reports increases after a government press release when the government provides an update or new information on a terrorist attack, while neutral language remains relatively the same or decrease slightly in occurrence.

Methods

This study will utilize a content analysis in order to evaluate the newspaper and online news publications related to the Boston Marathon Bombing (4/15/13), the Manchester Arena Attack (5/22/17), and the Orlando Nightclub Shooting (6/12/16). A content analysis is a “research technique for the objective, systematic, and quantitative description of the content of communication” (Berelson 1952). Within this section, there will be an explanation of neutral and charged descriptors as well as how these words are used by the media and government. Finally, each news source used will be named as well as an explanation about why the sources were chosen.

Dependent Variables:

The dependent variable for this study is the intensity of language in the articles. Intensity will be measured by looking at the appearance of specific words in two different categories. This study has selected eight words to look for in each case – four of one category and four of another. The four words expected to be present before the introduction of the independent variable are “bombing,” “investigation,” “incident/event,” and “attack.” In the Orlando case described below, the word “shooting” is substituted for “bombing” because this event was not a bombing and therefore, the word would not appear in the news articles or the government statements. These words are expected to show up more before because they fall in the neutral language category. They show that the event itself is an act of violence and leave an opening for more specific description when more information is released. As neutral language, these words are used more often by the media in order to depict an event (Picard & Adams 1988). Since it is common for the media to use neutral language, it is more likely that the occurrence of these words will remain relatively the same.

The four words expected to be seen more often after the introduction of the government statement are “terror,” “Islamist,” “extremist,” and “criminal.” “Terror” is placed in quotation marks because that word was searched specifically in order to account for multiple variations such as “terrorist,” “terrorism,” “terror” itself, etc. These words are categorized as charged language, which is used more by the government to be more “judgmental and inflammatory” (Picard & Adams 1988). In order to relay information provided by the government, these words would appear in media publications more often once the government makes a statement about the event.

Independent Variables:

The independent variable in this study is the government wording when a press release is made from a government source. This looks specifically at the introduction of government wording, which is expected to use more charged language (Picard & Adams 1988). This variable is introduced from one to three days after the event because it must occur with enough time after the event for news sources to publish articles and segments before and after the information from the government is released. This study uses federal or executive level press releases in order to keep the aspects of each case similar. F.B.I. press releases are used for the United States cases and a press release from the Prime Minister is used for the United Kingdom case. While it would have been ideal to use an MI5, the closest security equivalent to the F.B.I. in the UK, press release, there were none available, so a press release from the Prime Minister would have to do. The government statements are used to frame a narrative around the event from the government perspective.

Cases:

This study used publications from the online news sites of CNN, Fox, *The New York Times*, *The Times (London)*, *Le Monde*, and *The Irish Independent*. For each event reviewed, there were 36 articles total with six from each online news source. The news outlets were chosen because they provide a good spread of the political left/right spectrum as well as more “neutral” or non-ideological sources. *The New York Times* and Fox can be seen as outlets that may have influences tied to different American political opinions, while CNN is more neutral. These inferences were made based on a study done by Edward Herman and Noam Chomsky (2002). They referenced a site called AllSides that rates news source bias. This study used the most up to

date publication of AllSides (2018). This site placed *The New York Times* more to the left, Fox more to the right, and CNN as more neutral based on their online news articles in comparison with many other U.S. news outlets. The placements are all based on a comparison of political opinions between U.S. news sources. *The Times (London)* was selected as a news source that is located in the country where the Manchester Arena Attack occurred. *Le Monde* and *The Irish Independent* do not have any connection to either states where the events in this study took place. They were selected in order to show an outside perspective besides the United States and United Kingdom. This is important to show how outside sources report on events and see whether they react differently from the state where the events took place. The six articles for each news source are split in half so that three were published before the government press release and the other three after in order to look for any changes in the wording used before and after a government press release (See Appendices I, II, and III). All six occur within 72 hours of either the event itself or the government press release. Using a word search function, the number of times each of the eight words occurred in each article was found. These numbers were then compiled as a number and then percentage with number of occurrences over word count of the article.

Data Set and Cases

This study focused on the percentage of occurrence for each word in order to account for the difference in word count between the articles. This way, occurrences could be compared on a level basis because word count is controlled. For each case, the total word count is found for all 18 articles, either before or after the press release, and the percentage is calculated from there. In all of the tables in the section, the set-up is the same. Each numerical cell in the table shows how

many times each word occurred in all of the articles combined with the first two columns being the articles published before a government press release and the last two columns being the articles published after the government press release. The middle column is the number of times that the words appeared within the government press release itself.

Boston Marathon Bombing Background:

The Boston Marathon Bombing took place on April 15, 2013 around 2:50 pm when two bombs exploded near the finish line of the marathon. A total of three people were killed while another 264 people were injured. The confirmed bombers were brothers Tamerlan Tsarnaev and Dzhokhar Tsarnaev. The elder brother, Tamerlan, was killed by police in an encounter, while Dzhokhar was on the run and not caught until April 19, 2013. Three other people were arrested and accused of helping the younger Tsarnaev after the bombing on May 1, 2013. A fourth man was killed in a police altercation after being questioned (CNN Library 2019).

In a FBI press release on April 18, 2013, Special Agent Richard DesLauriers provided an update on the progress of the bombing investigation. He listed a multitude of agencies working on the case within the Joint Terrorism Task Force. The creation and title of this task force determined that the bombings were an act of terrorism. He announced that the FBI was searching for two suspects. DesLauries provided photographs to the media in order to enlist the help of the public in catching the suspects. Additionally, he encouraged people who were witnesses of the events to contact the FBI with any potential information they may have. Finally, DesLauriers warned the public that the suspects are dangerous and most likely armed, so any information should be given to the FBI and the public should not approach the suspects (See Appendix IV).

Table 1. Boston Marathon Bombing Data:

All News Sources Combined

Words	Before Press Release			After Press Release	
	Total Word Occurrence	Percent Occurrence of Word Count	Word Count Occurrence in Press Release	Total Word Occurrence	Percent Occurrence of Word Count
Bombing	24	0.140%	6	48	0.227%
Incident/Event	31	0.181%	0	12	0.057%
Investigation	19	0.111%	2	20	0.095%
Attack	67	0.391%	0	37	0.175%
Terror	50	0.292%	2	46	0.218%
Islamist	5	0.029%	0	12	0.057%
Extremist	2	0.012%	0	5	0.024%
Criminal	1	0.006%	0	2	0.009%

(For Raw Data Tables, see Appendix V)

 - Goes Up  - Goes Down

Manchester Arena Bombing Background:

Around 10:30 pm on May 22, 2017, a bomb went off inside of the Manchester Arena at the end of an Ariana Grande concert. 22 people died and another 59 people were injured. The bomb was set off by Salman Abedie, who was a suicide bomber and also died in the explosion (Greater Manchester Police 2017). Additionally, another man was arrested for connections to the attack. The event was controversial because ISIS claimed responsibility for the attack, but there is no evidence to back up that claim. Without evidence, there is the possibility that Abedie was acting as a lone wolf (Smith, Macguire, Cumming, & Johnson 2017).

The English Prime Minister, Theresa May, made a statement on May 23, 2017 for the English Parliament a few days after the Manchester Arena Attack. The Prime Minister came right out and immediately categorized the event as a terrorist attack. She also discussed that law

enforcement was still in the process of creating a whole picture of the attack. Additionally, PM May stated that the use of terrorism was cowardly, but still at large. She warned the public to be on the lookout and aware of their surroundings (See Appendix VI).

Table 2. Manchester Arena Bombing Data:

All News Sources Combined

Words	Before Press Release		After Press Release		
	Total Word Occurrence	Percent Occurrence of Word Count	Word Count Occurrence in Press Release	Total Word Occurrence	Percent Occurrence of Word Count
Bombing	9	0.071%	0	15	0.085%
Incident/Event	38	0.299%	2	29	0.164%
Investigation	6	0.047%	3	142	0.801%
Attack	86	0.677%	15	101	0.570%
Terror	46	0.362%	11	30	0.169%
Islamist	4	0.031%	0	5	0.028%
Extremist	1	0.008%	0	1	0.006%
Criminal	0	0.000%	0	0	0.000%

(For Raw Data Tables, see Appendix VII)

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 - Goes Down

Orlando Nightclub Shooting Background:

On Sunday, June 12, 2016, around 1:58 am, people in Pulse, a gay nightclub in Orlando, heard shots for the first time. Around 100 police officers arrived on scene as the shooter engaged in a shootout with other officers. Around 2:06 am, the shooter went into a restroom and held clubgoers, who were hiding in there, hostage. While still in the restroom, the shooter made three calls to 911 and during one of them, he pledged his allegiance to ISIS. It was not until 5:53 am

that the police reported that the shooter was dead and the ordeal ends. 49 people died in the shooting and more than 53 were injured and sent to local hospitals (Stapleton & Ellis 2016).

In an FBI press release on June 13, 2016, FBI Director James Comey disclosed that the investigation on the Orlando Nightclub Shooting was still ongoing, but that there were indications of radicalization in the shooter. He particularly focused on the criminal and life history of the shooter without saying his name. Comey additionally stated that the shooter had connections to the Islamic State (ISIL), but the FBI was not completely sure that his actions were meant to support that specific terrorist organization. Comey briefly explained that the shooter called 911 and spoke with a dispatcher about his intentions, which is what led the FBI the potential of radicalization in the shooter. Comey finished with his condolences for the families and advised Americans to be aware of their surroundings as law enforcement did its job (See Appendix VIII).

Table 3. Orlando Nightclub Shooting Data:

All News Sources Combined

Words	Before Press Release		Word Count Occurrence in Press Release	After Press Release	
	Total Word Occurrence	Percent Occurrence of Word Count		Total Word Occurrence	Percent Occurrence of Word Count
Bombing	89	0.594%	1	56	0.325%
Incident/Event	18	0.120%	0	12	0.070%
Investigation	19	0.127%	12	19	0.110%
Attack	83	0.554%	5	71	0.412%
Terror	60	0.400%	8	69	0.401%
Islamist	13	0.087%	3	5	0.029%
Extremist	6	0.040%	0	17	0.099%
Criminal	2	0.013%	0	4	0.023%

(For Raw Data Tables, see Appendix IX)

 - Goes Up

 - Goes Down

Analysis

Boston Marathon Bombing Analysis:

The analysis of the Boston Marathon data in Table 1 shows several things. First, the word “bombing” increased in occurrence after the government press release was introduced into the timeline. While the neutral language is predicted to stay the same or decrease after a government press release, it is not expected to increase. These other three neutral words, “incident/event,” “investigation,” and “attack,” all decreased in occurrence. Then, for the charged words, three did what was expected of them, they increased in occurrence. Those words were “Islamist,” “extremist,” and “criminal.” The only word that decreased in occurrence was “terror.” Even though three of the charged words did what was expected, they were never used in the press release, so it cannot definitively be said that the increase is due to a usage in a government press release. Finally, this case does not support the hypothesis because even though some expected trends are seen, not all of them can be attributed to the introduction of the government press release.

Manchester Arena Attack Analysis:

The Manchester Arena case also does not support the hypothesis as seen in Table 2. In the neutral words, only half the words, “incident/event” and “attack,” showed the expected trend where they decreased in occurrence. The other two words, “bombing” and “investigation,” both increased in occurrence. Even though the two words increased in occurrence, the word “bombing” did not appear in the press release, so that increase cannot be caused by the independent variable of the press release. For the charged words, three did not show the expected

movement to occur more often. Those words were “terror,” “Islamist,” and “extremist.” Additionally, the word “terror” was the only one to occur in the government press release. “Islamist” and “extremist,” were not used in the press release, so if they had increased, it could not be attributed to the introduction of the independent variable. The word “criminal” did not show up in any articles or the government press release, so it cannot be used in this case to measure change.

Orlando Nightclub Shooting Analysis:

The Orlando Nightclub case originally looked as if it would support the hypothesis with the neutral words as seen in Table 3. “Bombing,” “incident/event,” “investigation,” and “attack” all decreased in occurrence before the independent variable was introduced. However, the charged words did not support the hypothesis. While the words “terror,” “extremist,” and “criminal” increased in occurrence, the word “Islamist” did not. Additionally, only the word “terror” was used in the government press release, while the other two that increased were not. This means that the introduction of the independent variable is not what caused the words to show up more.

Overall, in all of the cases, the hypothesis is not supported. While it was expected to see a decrease or no movement at all in neutral words and an increase in charged words, the trend was not seen throughout the entire study. Additionally, more often not, the charged words that increased in occurrence were not used in the independent variable of the government press release. This means that the press release did not cause for the words to increase in occurrence.

Conclusion

By analyzing specific words in articles published before and after government press releases, the research shows that government language does not always influence the articles published after a press release. Not enough words display the predicted trend to support the hypothesis. The findings add to the research in the field of Agenda Setting because the research suggests that the government does not have a lot of influence over how the media reports. The government has power in deciding when to release certain information, but the media holds the attention of the public and has more control over what the public sees on a daily basis. The media and government will have their own agendas and they do not always cross, but there can be instances when agendas do crossover, even if these terrorist attacks are not prime examples. If this study is done in the future, it may be beneficial to look at more than just federal and executive level press releases, such as from the local law enforcement level or the state/regional level because each level releases information to the press and at different times, so this can impact where the news sources draw their information from the authority agencies. Additionally, similar to the use of multiple articles for each online news source, it could be beneficial to look at multiple press releases for each case.

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00&pddocid=urn%3AcontentItem%3A5NM7-VH11-DXY4-X1Y9-00000-

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Appendices

Appendix I

Boston Marathon Bombing Sources

News Source	Article Title	Date
<i>Fox News</i>	At Least 2 Dead, Dozens Injured After Two Bombs Explode at Boston Marathon	16-Apr-13
<i>Fox News</i>	Dr. Manny: Medical Personnel on Site in Boston Saved Countless Lives	15-Apr-16
<i>Fox News</i>	Death Toll at 3 in Boston Marathon Bombing Seen by White House As Terrorism	16-Apr-13
<i>Fox News</i>	Police Hunt Two Persons of Interest in Boston Marathon Bombing, Authorities Say	18-Apr-13
<i>Fox News</i>	Boston on Lockdown, as Police Hunt Remaining Boston Marathon Bombing Suspect	19-Apr-13
<i>Fox News</i>	Police Going Door-to-door in Hunt for Second Marathon Bomb Suspect	19-Apr-13
<i>The Times</i>	Two Bombings Bring Carnage to the Boston Marathon; 6 Runners and Race Spectators are Killed and Badly Hurt; Obama Promises...	16-Apr-13
<i>The Times</i>	Bombs Bring Carnage to End of Boston Marathon; Runners and Spectators Killed and Badly Hurt; Death and Devastation Close to the Finish Line	16-Apr-13
<i>The Times</i>	This was No Tragedy but a Terrorist Attack: Critics Accuse Low-Key Obama	17-Apr-13
<i>The Times</i>	The US Mustn't Fan the Flames of Conspiracy; Bombs, Explosions, Poison Letters...Americans Live in Fear because They Worry the...	19-Apr-13
<i>The Times</i>	Help us Catch the Men in Baseball Caps, Urges FBI	19-Apr-13
<i>The Times</i>	Brothers Seemed to be Living American Dream	20-Apr-13
<i>New York Times</i>	Blast at Boston Marathon Kill 3 and Injure 100	16-Apr-13
<i>New York Times</i>	Officials Urge Tight Security for London Marathon After Boston Bombs	17-Apr-13
<i>New York Times</i>	Boston Bombs were Loaded to Main, Officials Say	17-Apr-13
<i>New York Times</i>	Suspicious in Boston Attack turn to Man seen in Videos	18-Apr-13

<i>New York Times</i>	The FBI Criticizes the News Media After Several Mistaken Reports of an Arrest	18-Apr-13
<i>New York Times</i>	2nd Bombing Suspect is Captured, Wounded, After a Frenzied Manhunt Paralyzes Boston	20-Apr-13
<i>Irish Independent</i>	Three Dead in Boston Marathon as Irish Tell of Escape	16-Apr-13
<i>Irish Independent</i>	Breaking: Multiple Fatalities at Boston Marathon Explosion	15-Apr-13
<i>Irish Independent</i>	Police: Only Two Bombs Found in Boston Marathon Attack	16-Apr-13
<i>Irish Independent</i>	Obama: 'This is Personal,' as FBI Zeroes in on Pair of Bombing Suspects	18-Apr-13
<i>Irish Independent</i>	Manhunt: Police Continuing the Search for Missing Suspect	19-Apr-13
<i>Irish Independent</i>	Relief as Boston's Nightmare Finally Over	20-Apr-13
<i>Le Monde</i>	Attentat de Boston: Aucune Piste n'est Privilégiée	15-Apr-13
<i>Le Monde</i>	Attentat de Boston: Deux Bombes, Trois Morts, Plus de 170 Blessés	16-Apr-13
<i>Le Monde</i>	Attentat de Boston: "Pourvu qu'il ne soit pas Musulman	16-Apr-13
<i>Le Monde</i>	Attentats de Boston: Un Suspect Identifié mais pas d'Arrestation	18-Apr-13
<i>Le Monde</i>	Attentats de Boston: le Second Suspect Arrêté	19-Apr-13
<i>Le Monde</i>	Boston: Satisfecit et Spéculation dans la Presse Américaine	20-Apr-13
<i>CNN</i>	FBI to Take Lead in Investigating Boston Marathon Bombings	16-Apr-13
<i>CNN</i>	Terror at Boston Marathon: 3 dead, 144 Wounded as Witnesses Describe Horror	16-Apr-13
<i>CNN</i>	Boy, 8, One of 3 Killed in Bombings at Boston Marathon; Scores Wounded	16-Apr-13
<i>CNN</i>	FBI: Help Us ID Boston Bomb Suspects	18-Apr-13
<i>CNN</i>	CAPTURED! Boston Police Announce Marathon Bombing Suspect in Custody	19-Apr-13
<i>CNN</i>	Older Brother in Boston Bombings Grew Increasingly Religious, Analysis Shows	20-Apr-19

Appendix II

Manchester Arena Attack Sources

News Source	Article Title	Date
<i>CNN</i>	22 Dead After Blast at Ariana Grande Concert in Manchester	22-May-17
<i>CNN</i>	Manchester: No Stranger to Adversity	23-May-17
<i>CNN</i>	What Happened in Manchester	23-May-17
<i>CNN</i>	UK Raises Threat Level to 'Critical'	23-May-17
<i>CNN</i>	Manchester Bomber Probably had ISIS Training, US Official Says	25-May-17
<i>CNN</i>	Manchester Attack: Police Move in on Arena Bomber's 'Network'	24-May-17
<i>Fox News</i>	Ariana Grande Concert Attack: At Least 19 Killed, 59 Hurt in 'Terrorist Incident'	22-May-17
<i>Fox News</i>	Ariana Grande Concert Explosion: 22 Dead, 59 Injured in 'Terrorist Incident'	22-May-17
<i>Fox News</i>	Ariana Grande Concert Blast: Manchester Arena was Packed with Her Young Friends	22-May-17
<i>Fox News</i>	Manchester Terror Attack Ignites Fears Ahead of Summer Event Season	23-May-17
<i>Fox News</i>	Manchester Bombing Signals New ISIS Strategy of Targeting Children	24-May-17
<i>Fox News</i>	Manchester Bomber Salmen Abedi's Father and Brother's Arrested, Linked to ISIS, Al Qaeda	24-May-17
<i>New York Times</i>	Explosion, Panic, and Death at Ariana Grande Concert in England	22-May-17
<i>New York Times</i>	Manchester Arena Explosion: What We Know and Don't Know	22-May-17
<i>New York Times</i>	In Manchester, a Loud Bang, Silence, Then Screaming and Blood.	22-May-17
<i>New York Times</i>	Terror Alert in Britain is Raised to Maximum as	23-May-17

	ISIS Claims Manchester Attack	
<i>New York Times</i>	Hunt for Manchester Bombing Accomplices Extends to Libya	24-May-17
<i>New York Times</i>	Fatal Concert Blast is Called Terror	23-May-17
<i>The Times</i>	Several Die in Blast at Manchester Concert; 'People were Running and Shouting Bomb, Bomb'	23-May-17
<i>The Times</i>	Bomb Designed to Kill and Main Indiscriminately; This was No Lone Wolf Attack - He Had Help	24-May-17
<i>The Times</i>	Libya Terror Link to Manchester Attack	24-May-17
<i>The Times</i>	MI5 was Warned that Bomber was Dangerous	25-May-17
<i>Le Monde</i>	Ce que l'On Sait de l'Attentat de Manchester	23-May-17
<i>Le Monde</i>	Manchester Endeillée par le Terrorisme	23-May-17
<i>Le Monde</i>	La Jeunesse Britannique Touchée de Plein Fouet	23-May-17
<i>Le Monde</i>	Attentat de Manchester: Une Tragédie Européenne	24-May-17
<i>Le Monde</i>	Un Acte Terrorist Visant Explicitement les Femmes	24-May-17
<i>Le Monde</i>	Huis Suspects Arrêtés dans le Cadre de l'Enquête sur l'Attentat de Manchester	24-May-17
<i>Irish Independent</i>	Here's What We Know about the 'Barbaric' Manchester Arena Attack so far	23-May-17
<i>Irish Independent</i>	Manchester Arena Bombing: Here's What We Know So Far	23-May-17
<i>Irish Independent</i>	Manchester Suicide Bombing Attack Aftermath: Countries Worldwide Consider Tightening Security Ahead of Major Events	23-May-17
<i>Irish Independent</i>	Security Sources Believe They Know Identity of Man Behind Manchester Arena Attack - Theresa Man	23-May-17
<i>Irish Independent</i>	Manchester Bomber Salman Abedi Phoned Mother to Say Forgive Me Hours Before Attack	25-May-17
<i>Irish Independent</i>	Paul Williams: Ireland's National Security is Not Fit for Purpose to Protect Against Possible Attack by Islamist Terrorists	24-May-17

Appendix III

Orlando Nightclub Shooting Sources

News Source	Article Title	Date
<i>CNN</i>	Suspect in Mass Shooting at Florida Gay Club is Dead Police Say	12-Jun-16
<i>CNN</i>	Was Orlando Shooting Terror or Homophobia? Yes	12-Jun-16
<i>CNN</i>	Orlando Shooting Sparks Gun Control, Language Debates	12-Jun-16
<i>CNN</i>	Omar Mateen: Angry, Violent 'Bigot' who Pledged Allegiance to ISIS	13-Jun-16
<i>CNN</i>	Omar Mateen Pledged Allegiance to ISIS, Official Says	15-Jun-16
<i>CNN</i>	Omar Mateen Scouted Disney Complex, Pulse, Official Says	14-Jun-16
<i>Fox News</i>	Florida Authorities say Multiple People have been Shot at Orlando Nightclub	12-Jun-16
<i>Fox News</i>	49 Killed in Shooting at Florida Nightclub in Possible Act of Islamic Terror	12-Jun-16
<i>Fox News</i>	Orlando Terrorist's Chilling Facebook Posts from Inside Club Revealed	12-Jun-16
<i>Fox News</i>	Orlando Gunman made Multiple Visits to Nightclub He Attacked, Reports say	14-Jun-16
<i>Fox News</i>	Disney World Confronts Terrorism in Orlando	15-Jun-16
<i>Fox News</i>	Orlando Gunman Tied to Radical Imam Released from Prison Last Year, say Law Enforcement Sources	15-Jun-16
<i>New York Times</i>	FBI Studied Shooter Years Before Attack	12-Jun-16
<i>New York Times</i>	The Scope of the Orlando Canage	12-Jun-16
<i>New York Times</i>	Orlando Shooting: What We Know and Don't Know	12-Jun-16
<i>New York Times</i>	Orlando Gunman Used Assault Rifle with Military Roots	13-Jun-16
<i>New York Times</i>	Twice Scrutinized by F.B.I., Orlando Killed Exposes Gaps in Fighting ISIS-Inspired Acts	14-Jun-16
<i>New York Times</i>	Praising ISIS, Gunman Attacks Gay Nightclub, Leaving 50 Dead in Worst Shooting on U.S. Shooting	13-Jun-16
<i>The Times</i>	He Swore Allegiance to ISIS then Shot 50 Dead; FBI Suspect Commits Worst US Mass Shooting. Swat Team Ends Terror at Gay Nightclub	13-Jun-16
<i>The Times</i>	50 Dead in 'Act of Terror' as Florida Becomes Deadliest in US History	12-Jun-16
<i>The Times</i>	Mass Casualties After Shooting at Florida Nightclub	12-Jun-16

<i>The Times</i>	Dozens Died within Minutes it Takes to Apply for Weapon, Orlando Shooting	14-Jun-16
<i>The Times</i>	Cool, Calm, Murderer was Fuelled by Hatred	14-Jun-16
<i>The Times</i>	Massacre Straight from ISIS Plabook	14-Jun-16
<i>Le Monde</i>	Une Fusillade dans une Boîte de Nuit Gay de Floride Fait une Vingtaine de Morts	12-Jun-16
<i>Le Monde</i>	Qui est Omar Mateen, l'Auteur de l'Attentat d'Orlando	12-Jun-16
<i>Le Monde</i>	Fusillade, Homophobie, Terrorisme: Après La Tuerie d'Orlando, l'Importance des Mots	13-Jun-16
<i>Le Monde</i>	Après la Fusillade d'Orlando. "Il Faut Résister à la Haine"	13-Jun-16
<i>Le Monde</i>	Tuerie d'Orlando: L'Obsession Homophobe de l'Etat Islamique	13-Jun-16
<i>Le Monde</i>	Orlando: Le Tireur Était un Client Régulier du Pulse	14-Jun-16
<i>Irish Independent</i>	European Gay Venues Warned to 'Redouble' Security after 50 Killed in America's Worst-ever Mass Shooting	13-Jun-16
<i>Irish Independent</i>	50 Killed in Gay Nightclub in Worst Mass Shooting in U.S. History	12-Jun-16
<i>Irish Independent</i>	Orlando Mass Shooter Called 911 to Pledge Allegiance to IS	12-Jun-16
<i>Irish Independent</i>	Revealed: 'I did the Shootings' - Orlando Gunman Described Nightclub Massacre to 911 Operation in 'Chilling, Calm, and Deliberate Manner'	20-Jun-16
<i>Irish Independent</i>	Orlando Gay Nightclub Massacre: Killer's Second Wife Tells FBI She Tried to Talk Gunman Out of Attack	15-Jun-16
<i>Irish Independent</i>	Orlando Gunman Homegrown Extremist	13-Jun-16

Appendix IV

Richard DesLauriers – FBI Press Release – Boston Marathon Bombings

Remarks of Special Agent in Charge Richard DesLauriers at Press Conference on Bombing Investigation

FBI Boston April 18, 2013

Good afternoon. My name is Richard DesLauriers. I am the special agent in charge of the Boston Division of the FBI.

Since Monday's bombings, the FBI and our law enforcement partners have been working around the clock and are fully committed to investigating this matter to bring those responsible for justice.

Our collective law enforcement team has pursued thousands leads and tips. As I said two days ago, we are working methodically and with a sense of urgency to identify those responsible for the bombings. Within the last day or so, through that careful process, we initially developed a single person of interest. Not knowing if the individual was acting alone or in concert with others, we obviously worked with extreme purpose to make that determination. The entire force of the federal government, the FBI in Boston and around the world, as well as our partners in the Boston Police, ATF, Massachusetts State Police, and the more than 30 agencies of the Joint Terrorism Task Force, have set about to ensure that all responsible for the bombings will be brought to justice.

More importantly, it was done to ensure the future safety of the city, the commonwealth and the country. Indeed, through that process, the FBI developed a second suspect.

Today, we are enlisting the public's help to identify the two suspects.

After a very detailed analysis of photo, video, and other evidence, we are releasing photos of the two suspects. They are identified as Suspect 1 and Suspect 2. They appear to be associated.

Suspect 1 is wearing a black hat

Suspect 2 is wearing a white hat.

Suspect 2 set down a back pack at the site of the second explosion just in front of the Forum Restaurant.

We strongly encourage those who were at the Forum Restaurant who have not contacted us yet to do so.

As you can see from one of the images, Suspects 1 and 2 appear to be walking together through the marathon crowd on Boylston Street in the direction of the finish line. That image was captured as they walked on Boylston in the vicinity of its intersection with Gloucester Street.



[View and download higher resolution images](#)

As you can see, the quality of the photos is quite good, but we will continue to work on developing additional images to improve their identification.

Further, on FBI.gov, we have videos of the suspects. The photos and videos are posted for the public and media to use, review and publicize.

For clarity, these images should be the only ones—the only ones—that the public should view to assist us. Other photos should not be deemed credible and unnecessarily divert the public's attention in the wrong direction and create undue work for vital law enforcement resources.

For more than 100 years, the FBI has relied on the public to be its eyes and ears. With the media's help, in an instant, these images will be delivered directly into the hands of millions around the world. We know the public will play a critical role in identifying and locating them.

Somebody out there knows these individuals as friends, neighbors, co-workers, or family members of the suspects. Though it may be difficult, the nation is counting on those with information to come forward.

No bit of information, no matter how small or seemingly inconsequential, is too small. Each piece moves us forward towards justice.

It is extremely important to contact us with any information regarding the identities of Suspect 1 and Suspect 2 and their locations.

We considered them to be armed and extremely dangerous. No one should approach them. No one should attempt to apprehend them except law enforcement. Let me reiterate that caution. Do not take any action on your own. If you see these men, contact law enforcement. If you know anything about the bombings or the men pictured here, please call the telephone listed on the photo arrays—that's 1-800 CALL FBI. Again that's 1-800 225-5324. All calls will be kept confidential.

We also have established a website for tips that directly relate to the bombing—bostonmarthontips.fbi.gov. Again, that website is bostonmarthontips.fbi.gov.

The photos can be viewed on our website: FBI.gov.

The images from Monday are indelible and the horror of that day will remain with us forever. This further underscores our obligation to investigate this crime judiciously in order to bring those responsible to justice. The victims and the survivors deserve that much.

As to Monday's victims, the FBI is committed to ensuring that victims receive the rights they are entitled to and the assistance they need to cope with crime. Treating victims with respect and providing them with assistance benefits victims and helps us build better cases. Our resources include an Office for Victim Assistance at FBI Headquarters and victim specialists nationwide. These highly trained professionals can assist victims and coordinate with other agencies to provide victims with the support, information, and resources necessary to effectively meet their needs. Our victim specialist team continues to work around the clock to bring assistance to the victims of this heinous act.

Identifying and locating those responsible is now our priority. No other details of the investigation will be released at this time because this is our focus now.

Review these photographs and contact us at 1-800-CALL-FBI or bostonmarathontips.fbi.gov immediately.

Thank you.

Appendix V

Boston Marathon Bombing Data Tables

Word Totals Before a Press Release

	CNN	Fox News	<i>New York Times</i>	The Times	Le Monde	Irish Independent
Bombing	11	6	1	3	0	3
Incident/Event	3	1	12	5	7	3
Investigation	6	2	8	0	1	2
Attack	12	3	16	3	22	11
Terror	7	8	12	3	11	9
Islamist	0	0	0	0	5	0
Extremist	0	0	1	0	1	0
Criminal	0	0	1	0	0	0

Total Word Count Before

News Source	Article 1	Article 2	Article 3	Sum
<i>CNN</i>	798	1,097	1,182	3077
<i>Fox News</i>	595	410	1,296	2301
<i>New York Times</i>	1,577	1,665	961	4203
<i>The Times</i>	841	784	404	2029
<i>Le Monde</i>	1,127	1,340	488	2955
<i>Irish Independent</i>	867	819	893	2579
Total Sum				17144

Occurrence of Each Word in Each Article Before Press Release

CNN % Occurrence Per Word				The Times % Occurrence Per Word			
	Article 1	Article 2	Article 3		Article 1	Article 2	Article 3
Bombing	0.760%	0.182%	0.254%	Bombing	0.119%	0.000%	0.495%
Incident/Event	0.127%	0.091%	0.085%	Incident/Event	0.119%	0.255%	0.495%
Investigation	0.380%	0.091%	0.169%	Investigation	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
Attack	0.380%	0.547%	0.254%	Attack	0.119%	0.000%	0.495%
Terror	0.127%	0.273%	0.254%	Terror	0.119%	0.000%	0.495%
Islamist	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	Islamist	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
Extremist	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	Extremist	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%

Criminal	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	Criminal	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
Fox News % Occurrence Per Word				Le Monde % Occurrence Per Word			
	Article 1	Article 2	Article 3		Article 1	Article 2	Article 3
Bombing	0.000%	0.244%	0.386%	Bombing	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
Incident/Event	0.000%	0.000%	0.077%	Incident/Event	0.266%	0.299%	0.000%
Investigation	0.000%	0.000%	0.154%	Investigation	0.089%	0.000%	0.000%
Attack	0.168%	0.000%	0.154%	Attack	0.799%	0.672%	0.820%
Terror	0.168%	0.000%	0.540%	Terror	0.355%	0.373%	0.410%
Islamist	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	Islamist	0.089%	0.149%	0.410%
Extremist	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	Extremist	0.089%	0.000%	0.000%
Criminal	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	Criminal	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
New York Times % Occurrence Per Word				Irish Independent % Occurrence Per Word			
	Article 1	Article 2	Article 3		Article 1	Article 2	Article 3
Bombing	0.000%	0.000%	0.104%	Bombing	0.000%	0.122%	0.224%
Incident/Event	0.127%	0.000%	1.041%	Incident/Event	0.346%	0.000%	0.000%
Investigation	0.380%	0.120%	0.000%	Investigation	0.000%	0.122%	0.112%
Attack	0.380%	0.360%	0.416%	Attack	0.346%	0.244%	0.672%
Terror	0.254%	0.240%	0.416%	Terror	0.346%	0.366%	0.336%
Islamist	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	Islamist	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
Extremist	0.000%	0.060%	0.000%	Extremist	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
Criminal	0.063%	0.000%	0.000%	Criminal	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%

Word Totals After a Press Release

	CNN	Fox News	New York Times	The Times	Le Monde	Irish Independent
Bombing	10	12	9	3	0	14
Incident/Event	2	1	1	2	2	4
Investigation	7	1	5	0	3	4
Attack	7	10	3	3	9	5
Terror	13	6	2	9	9	7
Islamist	6	0	0	1	5	0
Extremist	0	0	3	1	1	0
Criminal	0	0	1	0	0	1

Total Word Count After

News Source	Article 1	Article 2	Article 3	Sum
<i>CNN</i>	1,309	1,702	1,688	4,699
<i>Fox News</i>	1,322	812	833	2,967
<i>New York Times</i>	1,771	612	2,063	4,446
<i>The Times</i>	1,067	799	1,121	2,987
<i>Le Monde</i>	823	833	880	2,536
<i>Irish Independent</i>	594	1,720	1,188	3,502
			Total Sum	21,137

% Occurrence of Each Word in Each Article After a Press Release

CNN % Occurrence Per Word				The Times % Occurrence Per Word			
	Article 1	Article 2	Article 3		Article 1	Article 2	Article 3
Bombing	0.306%	0.353%	0.000%	Bombing	0.094%	0.000%	0.178%
Incident/Event	0.076%	0.059%	0.000%	Incident/Event	0.187%	0.000%	0.000%
Investigation	0.382%	0.118%	0.000%	Investigation	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
Attack	0.306%	0.059%	0.118%	Attack	0.281%	0.000%	0.000%
Terror	0.229%	0.118%	0.474%	Terror	0.375%	0.375%	0.178%
Islamist	0.000%	0.000%	0.355%	Islamist	0.000%	0.000%	0.089%
Extremist	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	Extremist	0.094%	0.000%	0.000%

Criminal	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	Criminal	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
Fox News % Occurrence Per Word				Le Monde % Occurrence Per Word			
	Article 1	Article 2	Article 3		Article 1	Article 2	Article 3
Bombing	0.227%	0.739%	0.360%	Bombing	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
Incident/Event	0.000%	0.000%	0.120%	Incident/Event	0.000%	0.000%	0.227%
Investigation	0.076%	0.000%	0.000%	Investigation	0.365%	0.000%	0.000%
Attack	0.605%	0.123%	0.120%	Attack	0.365%	0.240%	0.455%
Terror	0.227%	0.246%	0.120%	Terror	0.486%	0.360%	0.227%
Islamist	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	Islamist	0.122%	0.000%	0.455%
Extremist	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	Extremist	0.000%	0.000%	0.114%
Criminal	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	Criminal	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
New York Times % Occurrence Per Word				Irish Independent % Occurrence Per Word			
	Article 1	Article 2	Article 3		Article 1	Article 2	Article 3
Bombing	0.226%	0.163%	0.194%	Bombing	0.337%	0.233%	0.673%
Incident/Event	0.000%	0.000%	0.048%	Incident/Event	0.000%	0.116%	0.168%
Investigation	0.169%	0.327%	0.000%	Investigation	0.000%	0.174%	0.084%
Attack	0.000%	0.000%	0.145%	Attack	0.505%	0.058%	0.084%
Terror	0.000%	0.000%	0.097%	Terror	0.168%	0.116%	0.337%
Islamist	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	Islamist	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
Extremist	0.000%	0.000%	0.145%	Extremist	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
Criminal	0.000%	0.000%	0.048%	Criminal	0.000%	0.000%	0.084%

Appendix VI

Theresa May Press Release

I have just chaired a meeting of the government's emergency committee COBR, where we discussed the details of – and the response to – the appalling events in Manchester last night.

Our thoughts and prayers are with the victims, and the families and friends of all those affected.

It is now beyond doubt that the people of Manchester, and of this country, have fallen victim to a callous terrorist attack – an attack that targeted some of the youngest people in our society with cold calculation.

This was among the worst terrorist incidents we have ever experienced in the United Kingdom. And although it is not the first time Manchester has suffered in this way, it is the worst attack the city has experienced, and the worst ever to hit the north of England.

The police and security services are working at speed to establish the complete picture, but I want to tell you what I can at this stage.

At 10:33pm last night, the police were called to reports of an explosion at Manchester Arena, in Manchester city centre, near Victoria train station.

We now know that a single terrorist detonated his improvised explosive device near one of the exits of the venue, deliberately choosing the time and place to cause maximum carnage and to kill and injure indiscriminately. The explosion coincided with the conclusion of a pop concert, which was attended by many young families and groups of children.

All acts of terrorism are cowardly attacks on innocent people, but this attack stands out for its appalling, sickening cowardice – deliberately targeting innocent, defenceless children and young people who should have been enjoying one of the most memorable nights of their lives.

As things stand, I can tell you that in addition to the attacker, 22 people have died and 59 people have been injured. Those who were injured are being treated in 8 different hospitals across Greater Manchester. Many are being treated for life-threatening conditions. And we know that among those killed and injured were many children and young people.

We struggle to comprehend the warped and twisted mind that sees a room packed with young children not as a scene to cherish, but as an opportunity for carnage.

But we can continue to resolve to thwart such attacks in future, to take on and defeat the ideology that often fuels this violence, and if there turn out to be others responsible for this attack, to seek them out and bring them to justice.

The police and security services believe that the attack was carried out by one man, but they now need to know whether he was acting alone or as part of a wider group. It will take some time to establish these facts, and the investigation will continue. The police and security services will be given all the resources they need to complete that task.

The police and security services believe they know the identity of the perpetrator, but at this stage of their investigations we cannot confirm his name.

The police and emergency services have - as always - acted with great courage and on behalf of the country I want to express our gratitude to them. They acted in accordance with the plans they have in place and the exercises they conduct to test those plans, and they performed with the utmost professionalism.

Four hundred police officers were involved in the operation through the night, and many paramedics, doctors and nurses have worked valiantly – amid traumatic and terrible scenes – to save lives and care for the wounded.

Significant resources have been deployed to the police investigation and there continue to be visible patrols around Manchester, which include the deployment of armed officers.

For people who live and work in Manchester, there remains a large cordon in place around Manchester Arena and Victoria Station, which will be in place for some time. The station is closed and will remain closed while a detailed forensic search is underway.

We know that many friends and relatives of people caught up in the attack are still trying to find out what has happened to their children, brothers and sisters, parents, and loved ones.

So please think of those people who are experiencing unimaginable worry, and if you have any information at all relating to the attack, please contact Greater Manchester Police.

The threat level remains at severe. That means that a terrorist attack remains highly likely. But the independent Joint Terrorism Analysis Centre, which sets the threat level on the basis of the intelligence available to them, will continue to assess this throughout today and in the days ahead.

Later today, I will travel to Manchester to meet the Chief Constable of Greater Manchester Police, Ian Hopkins, the Mayor of Greater Manchester, Andy Burnham, and members of the emergency services who have come to Manchester's aid in its moment of need.

And – as I announced last night – the general election campaign has been suspended. I will chair another meeting of COBR later today.

At terrible moments like these it is customary for leaders, politicians and others to condemn the perpetrators and declare that the terrorists will not win. But the fact that we have been here before, and the fact that we need to say this again, does not make it any less true.

For as so often, while we experienced the worst of humanity in Manchester last night, we also saw the best.

The cowardice of the attacker met the bravery of the emergency services and the people of Manchester. The attempt to divide us met countless acts of kindness that brought people closer together.

And in the days ahead, those must be the things we remember.

The images we hold in our minds should not be those of senseless slaughter, but of the ordinary men and women who put concerns about their own safety to one side and rushed to help.

Of the men and women of the emergency services who worked tirelessly to bring comfort, to help and to save lives.

Of the messages of solidarity and hope of all those who opened their homes to the victims.

For they are the images that embody the spirit of Manchester and the spirit of Britain – a spirit that, through years of conflict and terrorism, has never been broken. And will never be broken.

There will be difficult days ahead. We offer our thoughts and prayers to the family and friends of those affected. We offer our full support to the authorities, the emergency and the security services as they go about their work.

And we all – every single one of us – stand with the people of Manchester at this terrible time.

And today, let us remember those who died and let us celebrate those who helped, safe in the knowledge that the terrorists will never win – and our values, our country and our way of life will always prevail.

Appendix VII

Manchester Arena Attack Data Tables

Total Word Occurrence Before a Press Release

	CNN	Fox News	New York Times	The Times	Le Monde	Irish Independent
Bombing	3	2	2	0	0	2
Incident/Event	15	5	2	2	1	13
Investigation	1	1	1	0	1	2

Attack	20	11	10	1	25	19
Terror	8	10	11	1	7	9
Islamist	0	0	0	0	3	1
Extremist	0	0	1	0	0	0
Criminal	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total Word Count Before

News Source	Article 1	Article 2	Article 3	Sum
<i>CNN</i>	1,025	649	817	2,491
<i>Fox News</i>	801	574	437	1,812
<i>New York Times</i>	1,229	393	1,260	2,882
<i>The Times</i>	605			605
<i>Le Monde</i>	1,269	1,319	776	3,364
<i>Irish Independent</i>	385	610	554	1,549
			Total Sum	12,703

% Occurrence of Each Word in Each Article Before a Press Release

CNN % Occurrence Per Word				The Times % Occurrence Per Word			
	Article 1	Article 2	Article 3		Article 1	Article 2	Article 3
Bombing	0.098%	0.000%	0.245%	Bombing	0.000%		
Incident/Event	0.878%	0.616%	0.245%	Incident/Event	0.331%		
Investigation	0.098%	0.000%	0.000%	Investigation	0.000%		
Attack	0.976%	0.308%	0.979%	Attack	0.165%		
Terror	0.390%	0.308%	0.245%	Terror	0.165%		

Islamist	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	Islamist	0.000%		
Extremist	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	Extremist	0.000%		
Criminal	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	Criminal	0.000%		
Fox News % Occurrence Per Word				Le Monde % Occurrence Per Word			
	Article 1	Article 2	Article 3		Article 1	Article 2	Article 3
Bombing	0.125%	0.000%	0.229%	Bombing	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
Incident/Event	0.375%	0.348%	0.000%	Incident/Event	0.077%	0.000%	0.000%
Investigation	0.125%	0.000%	0.000%	Investigation	0.000%	0.076%	0.000%
Attack	0.624%	0.348%	0.915%	Attack	1.312%	0.455%	0.258%
Terror	0.749%	0.348%	0.458%	Terror	0.231%	0.152%	0.258%
Islamist	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	Islamist	0.154%	0.000%	0.129%
Extremist	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	Extremist	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
Criminal	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	Criminal	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
New York Times % Occurrence Per Word				Irish Independent % Occurrence Per Word			
	Article 1	Article 2	Article 3		Article 1	Article 2	Article 3
Bombing	0.081%	0.000%	0.079%	Bombing	0.000%	0.164%	0.181%
Incident/Event	0.081%	0.254%	0.000%	Incident/Event	0.779%	0.820%	0.903%
Investigation	0.081%	0.000%	0.000%	Investigation	0.260%	0.164%	0.000%
Attack	0.325%	1.272%	0.079%	Attack	2.338%	1.148%	0.542%
Terror	0.488%	0.763%	0.159%	Terror	0.519%	0.820%	0.361%
Islamist	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	Islamist	0.000%	0.164%	0.000%
Extremist	0.081%	0.000%	0.000%	Extremist	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
Criminal	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	Criminal	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%

Word Total Occurrence After a Press Release

	CNN	Fox News	New York Times	The Times	Le Monde	Irish Independent
Bombing	9	4	6	3	0	0
Incident/Event	0	6	2	0	1	6
Investigation	5	0	8	0	5	11
Attack	43	13	23	18	17	28
Terror	17	12	18	21	14	19
Islamist	5	1	7	6	8	3

Extremist	0	1	3	0	0	1
Criminal	0	0	0	0	1	0

Total Word Count After

News Source	Article 1	Article 2	Article 3	Sum
<i>CNN</i>	870	1,073	1,047	2,990
<i>Fox News</i>	1,011	833	866	2,710
<i>New York Times</i>	1,279	1,492	1,263	4,034
<i>The Times</i>	792	1,100	704	2,596
<i>Le Monde</i>	566	677	1,389	2,632
<i>Irish Independent</i>	632	909	1,227	2,768
			Total Sum	17,730

% Occurrence of Each Word in Each Article After a Press Release

CNN % Occurrence Per Word				The Times % Occurrence Per Word			
	Article 1	Article 2	Article 3		Article 1	Article 2	Article 3
Bombing	0.345%	0.186%	0.382%	Bombing	0.126%	0.091%	0.142%
Incident/Event	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	Incident/Event	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
Investigation	0.000%	0.373%	0.096%	Investigation	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
Attack	1.839%	1.118%	1.433%	Attack	0.631%	0.909%	0.426%

Terror	0.805%	0.373%	0.573%	Terror	0.758%	0.909%	0.710%
Islamist	0.345%	0.000%	0.191%	Islamist	0.758%	0.000%	0.000%
Extremist	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	Extremist	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
Criminal	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	Criminal	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
Fox News % Occurrence Per Word				Le Monde % Occurrence Per Word			
	Article 1	Article 2	Article 3		Article 1	Article 2	Article 3
Bombing	0.000%	0.240%	0.231%	Bombing	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
Incident/Event	0.396%	0.240%	0.000%	Incident/Event	0.000%	0.000%	0.072%
Investigation	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	Investigation	0.000%	0.148%	0.288%
Attack	0.593%	0.240%	0.577%	Attack	0.353%	0.886%	0.648%
Terror	0.396%	0.600%	0.346%	Terror	0.530%	1.034%	0.288%
Islamist	0.000%	0.120%	0.000%	Islamist	0.883%	0.148%	0.144%
Extremist	0.000%	0.000%	0.115%	Extremist	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
Criminal	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	Criminal	0.000%	0.148%	0.000%
New York Times % Occurrence Per Word				Irish Independent % Occurrence Per Word			
	Article 1	Article 2	Article 3		Article 1	Article 2	Article 3
Bombing	0.313%	0.067%	0.079%	Bombing	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
Incident/Event	0.078%	0.000%	0.079%	Incident/Event	0.316%	0.110%	0.244%
Investigation	0.313%	0.201%	0.079%	Investigation	0.158%	0.880%	0.163%
Attack	1.016%	0.402%	0.317%	Attack	1.741%	0.880%	0.733%
Terror	0.625%	0.268%	0.475%	Terror	0.949%	0.550%	0.652%
Islamist	0.391%	0.134%	0.000%	Islamist	0.000%	0.000%	0.244%
Extremist	0.000%	0.134%	0.079%	Extremist	0.000%	0.110%	0.000%
Criminal	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	Criminal	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%

Appendix VIII

James B. Comey – FBI Press Release – Orlando Night Club Shooting

Update on Orlando Terrorism Investigation

Remarks as delivered.

Thank you, Sally. I want to echo what the Deputy Attorney General said just now. Our hearts are broken and ache for the people who were lost in Orlando, those wounded, and their families. We are so sorry for your loss and your suffering.

I also want to say a word of thanks and express admiration for the work of local law enforcement in Orlando. They showed professionalism and extraordinary bravery that saved lives. We are very lucky that such good people choose lives of service in law enforcement.

Last, I want say a word of thanks to the people who rendered care that saved lives at the scene. The docs, the EMTs, the nurses, the victim specialist, and the ordinary citizens who stopped to help family and friends. You showed the best part of humanity in the midst of terrible loss.

As you know, this is a federal terrorism investigation led by the FBI, with the assistance, as we always do, of our state, local, and federal partners. The reason for that is there are strong indications of radicalization by this killer, and a potential inspiration by foreign terrorist organizations.

We are spending a tremendous amount of time, as you would imagine, trying to understand every moment of this killer's path to that terrible night in Orlando, to understand his motives, and to understand the details of his life. You will notice that I am not using the killer's name, and I will try not to do that. Part of what motivates sick people to do this kind of thing is some twisted notion of fame or glory, and I don't want to be part of that for the sake of the victims and their families, and so that other twisted minds don't think that this is a path to fame and recognition.

What I want to do is give you a sense of what we know so far. Then, tell you as much as I can about our past contact with the killer. We are going through the killer's life, as I said, especially his electronics, to understand as much as we can about his path and whether there was anyone else involved, either in directing him or in assisting him. So far, we see no indication that this was a plot directed from outside the United States, and we see no indication that he was part of any kind of network.

It is also not entirely clear at this point just what terrorist group he aspired to support; although, he made clear his affinity, at the time of the attack, for ISIL, and generally, leading up to the attack, for radical Islamist groups. He made 911 calls from the club, during the attack, at about 2:30 in the morning, Sunday morning. There were three different calls. He called and he hung up. He called again and spoke briefly with the dispatcher, and then he hung up, and then the dispatcher called him back again and they spoke briefly. There were three total calls.

During the calls he said he was doing this for the leader of ISIL, who he named and pledged loyalty to, but he also appeared to claim solidarity with the perpetrators of the Boston Marathon bombing, and solidarity with a Florida man who died as a suicide bomber in Syria for al Nusra Front, a group in conflict with Islamic State. The bombers at the Boston Marathon and the suicide bomber from Florida were not inspired by ISIL, which adds a little bit to the confusion about his motives.

Of course, we're working to understand what role anti-gay bigotry may have played in motivating this attack, an attack that occurred during the very month when we recognize and celebrate our LGTB brothers and sisters.

Again, it's early. We're working hard to understand the killer, and his motives, and his sources of inspiration, but we are highly confident that this killer was radicalized, and at least, in some part, through the Internet.

That's what we've been doing. Now, let me tell you what I can about the FBI's prior contact with the killer. We first became aware of him in May of 2013. He was working as a contract security guard at a local court house. He made some statements that were inflammatory and contradictory that concerned his coworkers about terrorism. First, he claimed family connections to al Qaeda. He also said that he was a member of Hezbollah, which is a Shia terrorist organization that is bitter enemy of the so called Islamic State, ISIL. He said he hoped that law enforcement would raid his apartment and assault his wife and child so that he could martyr himself.

When this was reported to us, the FBI's Miami office opened a preliminary investigation, and over the next 10 months we attempted to determine whether he was possibly a terrorist. Something we do in hundreds and hundreds of cases all across the country.

Our investigation involved introducing confidential sources to him, recording conversations with him, following him, reviewing transactional records from his communications, and searching all government holdings for any possible connections, any possible derogatory information. We then interviewed him twice. He admitted making the statements that his co-workers reported, but explained that he did it in anger because he thought his co-workers were discriminating against him and teasing him because he was Muslim.

After 10 months of investigation, we closed the preliminary investigation. Two months later, in July of 2014, the killer's name surfaced again in an indirect way. Our Miami office was investigating the Florida man who had blown himself up for the Nusra Front in Syria. Again, the Nusra Front being a group in conflict with ISIL. We learned from the investigation that the killer knew him casually from attending the same mosque in that area of Florida. Our investigation turned up no ties of any consequence between the two of them.

In the course of that investigation, one witness told us, when asked, "Do you know anybody else who might be radicalizing," that he had once been concerned about the killer because the killer had mentioned al-Awlaki videos. The witness had concluded that he later got married, and had a child, and got a job as a security guard, and so he was no longer concerned about him.

Our investigation again turned and interviewed the killer to find out whether he had any significant contacts with the suicide bomber from Nusra, determined that he did not, and then the inquiry continued focusing on the suicide bomber with no further focus on the Orlando killer.

We will continue to look forward in this investigation, and backward. We will leave no stone unturned, and we will work all day and all night to understand the path to that terrible night.

We're also going to look hard at our own work to see whether there is something we should have done differently. So far, the honest answer is: I don't think so. I don't see anything in reviewing our work that our agents should have done differently, but we'll look at in an open and honest way, and be transparent about it. Our work is very challenging. We are looking for needles in a nationwide haystack, but we are also called up to figure out which pieces of hay might someday become needles. That is hard work. If we can find a way to do that better, we will.

We will also do our best to be transparent about what we find going forward, consistent with our need to do an investigation in a good way, but we will tell you as much as we possibly can.

Let me close by saying something I have said before. We know that his killing is upsetting to all Americans. We hope that our fellow Americans will not let fear become disabling because that is what these savages want. We hope that instead, you will challenge this sense of anxiety into something more positive, which is an awareness of your surroundings, and the seeking of opportunities to help your fellow Americans as we saw with the tremendous lines of people giving blood in Orlando.

If you channel that anxiety into awareness, you can live your life and allow those of us who are paid to investigate and to stop terrorist to do that work while you live the full life that this great country offers you. If you see something, tell us so we can look at it. In every single one of our cases, as we look back, somebody always sees something that they should of told us and they didn't.

Our request to you is please don't let them make you work into a state of anxiety that is disabling. Find ways to channel that into a healthy awareness of your surroundings, and live your lives.

We will keep you posted on what we learn from doing our work. Thank you very much.

Appendix IX

Orlando Nightclub Shooting Data Tables

Total Word Occurrence Before a Press Release

Words	CNN	Fox News	New York Times	The Times	Le Monde	Irish Independent
Shooting	14	19	6	18	6	26

Incident/Event	4	3	1	3	1	6
Investigation	0	5	5	3	4	2
Attack	14	10	13	25	5	16
Terror	10	6	7	16	4	17
Islamist	0	1	2	5	3	2
Extremist	1	0	2	1	0	2
Criminal	1	1	0	0	0	0

Total Word Count After

News Source	Article 1	Article 2	Article 3	Sum
<i>CNN</i>	1,348	1,314	708	3,370
<i>Fox News</i>	528	545	1,096	2,169
<i>New York Times</i>	732	1,784	1,566	4,082
<i>The Times</i>	773	1,344	472	2,589
<i>Le Monde</i>	1,189	579	853	2,621
<i>Irish Independent</i>	856	737	803	2,396
			Total Sum	17,227

% Occurrence of Each Word in Each Article Before a Press Release

CNN % Occurrence Per Word				The Times % Occurrence Per Word			
	Article 1	Article 2	Article 3		Article 1	Article 2	Article 3
Bombing	1.351%	0.224%	0.795%	Bombing	0.498%	0.900%	1.158%
Incident/Event	0.386%	0.000%	0.318%	Incident/Event	0.000%	0.180%	0.386%
Investigation	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	Investigation	0.100%	0.180%	0.000%
Attack	0.000%	1.120%	0.636%	Attack	0.797%	1.260%	1.158%

Terror	0.000%	0.336%	1.113%	Terror	0.697%	0.810%	0.000%
Islamist	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	Islamist	0.498%	0.000%	0.000%
Extremist	0.000%	0.000%	0.159%	Extremist	0.100%	0.000%	0.000%
Criminal	0.000%	0.000%	0.159%	Criminal	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
Fox News % Occurrence Per Word				Le Monde % Occurrence Per Word			
	Article 1	Article 2	Article 3		Article 1	Article 2	Article 3
Bombing	1.266%	0.708%	0.729%	Bombing	0.664%	0.117%	0.144%
Incident/Event	0.422%	0.079%	0.104%	Incident/Event	0.221%	0.000%	0.000%
Investigation	0.422%	0.314%	0.000%	Investigation	0.221%	0.000%	0.431%
Attack	0.000%	0.786%	0.000%	Attack	0.000%	0.117%	0.431%
Terror	0.000%	0.472%	0.000%	Terror	0.442%	0.000%	0.287%
Islamist	0.000%	0.000%	0.104%	Islamist	0.000%	0.117%	0.144%
Extremist	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	Extremist	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
Criminal	0.000%	0.079%	0.000%	Criminal	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
New York Times % Occurrence Per Word				Irish Independent % Occurrence Per Word			
	Article 1	Article 2	Article 3		Article 1	Article 2	Article 3
Bombing	0.585%	0.131%	0.159%	Bombing	1.143%	0.964%	0.814%
Incident/Event	0.000%	0.000%	0.080%	Incident/Event	0.000%	0.207%	0.407%
Investigation	0.000%	0.000%	0.398%	Investigation	0.190%	0.000%	0.136%
Attack	0.390%	0.916%	0.318%	Attack	0.190%	0.482%	1.085%
Terror	0.000%	0.131%	0.477%	Terror	0.952%	0.413%	0.814%
Islamist	0.000%	0.000%	0.159%	Islamist	0.190%	0.069%	0.000%
Extremist	0.000%	0.262%	0.000%	Extremist	0.190%	0.069%	0.000%
Criminal	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	Criminal	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%

Total Word Occurrence After a Press Release

Words	CN N	Fox News	New York Times	The Times	Le Monde	Irish Independent
Shooting	7	10	17	7	7	8
Incident/Event	2	2	3	0	1	4
Investigation	1	1	6	2	5	4
Attack	12	4	20	8	14	13

Terror	10	1	21	9	22	6
Islamist	0	1	1	1	0	2
Extremist	5	0	1	3	1	7
Criminal	0	0	1	1	2	0

Total Word Count After

News Source	Article 1	Article 2	Article 3	Sum
<i>CNN</i>	1,348	1,314	708	3,370
<i>Fox News</i>	528	545	1,096	2,169
<i>New York Times</i>	732	1,784	1,566	4,082
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<i>Le Monde</i>	1,189	579	853	2,621
<i>Irish Independent</i>	856	737	803	2,396
			Total Sum	17,227

% Occurrence of Each Word in Each Article After a Press Release

CNN % Occurrence Per Word				The Times % Occurrence Per Word			
	Article 1	Article 2	Article 3		Article 1	Article 2	Article 3
Bombing	0.074%	0.152%	0.565%	Bombing	0.517%	0.223%	0.000%
Incident/Event	0.074%	0.000%	0.141%	Incident/Event	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
Investigation	0.074%	0.000%	0.000%	Investigation	0.129%	0.074%	0.000%

Attack	0.519%	0.381%	0.000%	Attack	0.129%	0.149%	1.059%
Terror	0.297%	0.304%	0.282%	Terror	0.517%	0.223%	0.424%
Islamist	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	Islamist	0.000%	0.074%	0.000%
Extremist	0.074%	0.076%	0.424%	Extremist	0.000%	0.223%	0.000%
Criminal	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	Criminal	0.129%	0.000%	0.000%
Fox News % Occurrence Per Word				Le Monde % Occurrence Per Word			
	Article 1	Article 2	Article 3		Article 1	Article 2	Article 3
Bombing	0.379%	0.183%	0.639%	Bombing	0.505%	0.173%	0.000%
Incident/Event	0.189%	0.000%	0.091%	Incident/Event	0.084%	0.000%	0.000%
Investigation	0.189%	0.000%	0.000%	Investigation	0.084%	0.173%	0.352%
Attack	0.000%	0.734%	0.000%	Attack	1.093%	0.000%	0.117%
Terror	0.000%	0.183%	0.000%	Terror	1.514%	0.000%	0.469%
Islamist	0.000%	0.000%	0.091%	Islamist	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
Extremist	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	Extremist	0.000%	0.000%	0.117%
Criminal	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	Criminal	0.168%	0.000%	0.000%
New York Times % Occurrence Per Word				Irish Independent % Occurrence Per Word			
	Article 1	Article 2	Article 3		Article 1	Article 2	Article 3
Bombing	0.956%	0.112%	0.511%	Bombing	0.584%	0.271%	0.125%
Incident/Event	0.000%	0.112%	0.064%	Incident/Event	0.117%	0.271%	0.125%
Investigation	0.137%	0.280%	0.000%	Investigation	0.234%	0.136%	0.125%
Attack	1.093%	0.280%	0.447%	Attack	0.117%	0.814%	0.747%
Terror	0.410%	0.561%	0.511%	Terror	0.234%	0.136%	0.374%
Islamist	0.000%	0.000%	0.064%	Islamist	0.117%	0.000%	0.125%
Extremist	0.137%	0.000%	0.000%	Extremist	0.350%	0.000%	0.498%
Criminal	0.000%	0.056%	0.000%	Criminal	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%