

# ROOM TO RISE:

COVERAGE OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES  
AND YOUTH IN CANADIAN MEDIA  
2018-2020



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# FOREWORD

## BY KARYN PUGLIESE



In 2017, JHR sent me to South Sudan as part of a capacity-building project to engage in a culture and knowledge exchange with local journalists. A peace had been declared just days before my arrival, breaking the long and sporadic civil war that had burdened the country since it declared independence in 2011. On my last two days in the country, JHR and other civil organizations invited journalists to a conference focused on peace coverage, and I was asked to present on the media's role in reconciliation.

Someone in my position at the time, then the Executive Director at APTN News, probably should have spent more time thinking about the news and reconciliation. Not only had Dan David, the father of APTN News, been deeply influenced by the remaking of media in South Africa after their Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC), but Canada's own TRC had issued their final report in 2015, and declared "...in the coming years, media outlets and journalists will greatly influence whether or not reconciliation ultimately transforms the relationship between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal peoples."

In that report the TRC had encouraged APTN to continue to show leadership in the industry. It was in South Sudan where I realized business as usual was not enough. Just as news coverage in wartime must shift during

peacetime, pre-reconciliation coverage in Canada will not serve the post-reconciliation era.

The TRC defined reconciliation as acknowledgement of the past, reparations, the learning of Canada's true history, commemoration, and — perhaps more importantly — substantial social, political, and economic change. The media's role, according to the TRC, is to set the stage by better educating and informing the public about the impact of the past on the present, and holding the state accountable for its (in)actions. It advocated for more Indigenous journalists and Indigenous managers in newsrooms, and urged media to be more inclusive of Indigenous perspectives in all coverage.

The wisdom of the TRC could have wider applications beyond coverage of Indigenous peoples. Over the past year, the appalling murder of George Floyd and the rise in prominence of the Black Lives Matter movement have revived conversations about race, diversity, and implicit bias in the news. Those ideas have travelled into Canada and resonated with BIPOC journalists here, who are challenging the status quo.

JHR's past and present monitoring of media coverage of Indigenous peoples is a valuable indicator of what has changed, and what

needs to improve. JHR released its first media monitoring study dealing with coverage of Indigenous peoples and topics, entitled *Buried Voices*, in 2013. It examined media in Ontario between 2010 and 2013. This was the period of Idle No More and water protection. Vigils and marches were held calling for an inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women (MMIW), education reform was front and center of the First Nations political agenda, residential school survivors were testifying before the TRC, and Cindy Blackstock had launched a human rights complaint against the government for discrimination against First Nations children in foster care. The report found Indigenous peoples were vastly underrepresented in the media; seven times less than what would proportionally reflect the population. JHR's work was cited by the TRC in its final report.

JHR released a second *Buried Voices* study, examining the years 2013 to 2016 in Ontario. During those years, Indigenous peoples engaged in the federal election in record numbers and tipped the vote in some ridings, the TRC released its report, an inquiry into MMIW was called, and the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal acknowledged that the federal government discriminated against First Nations children in care. The second report showed little improvement in representation of Indigenous peoples in Ontario media, but did detect a major shift of tone, portraying Indigenous peoples more positively.

This year's report covers a broader geographic range: 292 print and online news sources for the years 2018 to 2020, across much of Canada. During these years, the inquiry on MMIW released its final report, the child

foster care system faced deeper scrutiny, land issues involving Six Nations and Wet'suwet'en led to sympathy protests, Indigenous women lent their voices to the #MeToo movement, George Stanley was tried for the shooting death of Colten Boushie, and, as the Black Lives Matter movement grew in Canada, it embraced Indigenous rights into its cause. This latest study examines a different and broader corpus but finds, once more, Indigenous peoples are under-covered: less than an estimated 2% of stories printed in the media outlets studied had Indigenous peoples or issues as their subjects, and less than an estimated 0.1% of stories had Indigenous youth as their subjects.

JHR's series of media monitoring reports is an important measurement for media to determine representation, balance, and how well newsrooms are meeting the TRC calls to action. In the words of the TRC: "To ensure that the colonial press truly becomes a thing of the past in twenty-first-century Canada, the media must engage in its own acts of reconciliation with Aboriginal peoples."

Karyn, aka Pabàmàdiz, is a Journalists for Human Rights Ambassador and a member of its Indigenous Advisory Committee. She is best known for her work as a Parliament Hill reporter and as the Executive Director of News and Current Affairs at APTN. She joined Ryerson's faculty in the Spring of 2020 while completing a Nieman Fellowship at Harvard University. Karyn is the past president of the Canadian Association of Journalists and currently co-chairs the advocacy committee. She is a board member of Canadian Journalists for Free Expression.

# INTRODUCTION

This report aims to estimate the rates at which Canadian news outlets surveyed in the report cover stories about Indigenous peoples and communities, and within that, the rates at which Indigenous youth are covered.

For each section, general Indigenous coverage and Indigenous youth coverage, a boolean query was conducted using keywords to find mentions of Indigenous people and Indigenous youth respectively on the Nexis Newsdesk media monitoring platform.<sup>1</sup>

We surveyed 292 print and online news sources from across much of Canada between 2018 and 2020. However, news outlets in the territories and east of Ontario are not present on the Nexis Newsdesk platform in sufficient numbers to represent those regions in this study.<sup>2</sup>

While all efforts were made to build a rigorous method of identifying stories about Indigenous issues in particular, it was inevitable that some stories whose subjects were not Indigenous would appear in the search results. For example, an [article](#) about class sizes during the pandemic contained a line about the difficulty of, “finding reliable WiFi in rural areas and in Indigenous communities,” in a list of other challenges. While the story made a passing mention of Indigenous concerns, it was substantively about class sizes in Alberta in general. Stories such as this one, where our search terms occur although the subject of the story is not Indigenous, were deemed false positives.

<sup>1</sup> See page 16 for the exact search parameters.

<sup>2</sup> See page 17 for a description and regional breakdown of the source base

Search results were analyzed in order to estimate the proportion of those results that were false positives. This analysis showed that approximately 60% of the stories that had been flagged as containing our search terms only made a passing mention of them.<sup>3</sup> A sample of 150 stories was taken from the search results for each of the years analyzed, resulting in a 95% confidence level with a margin of error of 7%. An additional sample of 150 stories was taken from the Indigenous youth coverage for each of the years, which yielded similar results to the wider coverage.

Given this analysis, we estimate that less than 2% of stories published in the media outlets studied had Indigenous people or issues as their subjects, and less than 0.1% of stories had Indigenous youth as their subjects.

Previous JHR media monitoring reports, [\*Buried Voices: Media Coverage of Aboriginal Issues in Ontario\*](#) (2013) and [\*Buried Voices: Changing Tones, An Examination of Media Coverage of Indigenous Issues in Ontario\*](#) (2016), were conducted using the Infomart media monitoring platform. Because this study was conducted using a different media monitoring platform, Nexis Newsdesk, a different source base, and different methodology, the search results from the previous studies cannot be directly compared to this study's results.

<sup>3</sup> See page 19 for the methodology used to determine the rate of false positives

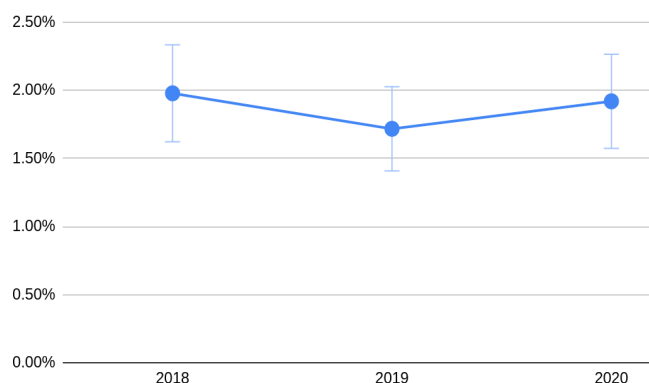




# INDIGENOUS STORIES IN CANADIAN MEDIA 2018-2020

Of 3,958,039 total stories, an estimated 73,989 had Indigenous people or communities as their primary subjects, representing an estimated average of 1.87%. Over the course of the three-year study period, the estimated percentage of Indigenous stories varied, from 1.98% in 2018, to 1.72% in 2019, and 1.92% in 2020. This finding controls for false positives.

Indigenous coverage as a percentage of total coverage  
2018-2020



## Coverage of Indigenous Stories, 2018-2020



- An estimated average of 1.87% of stories were about Indigenous people, communities and topics
- The estimated rate of Indigenous coverage varied slightly between 2018 and 2020
- The overall trend was fairly flat, with a dip in coverage in 2019

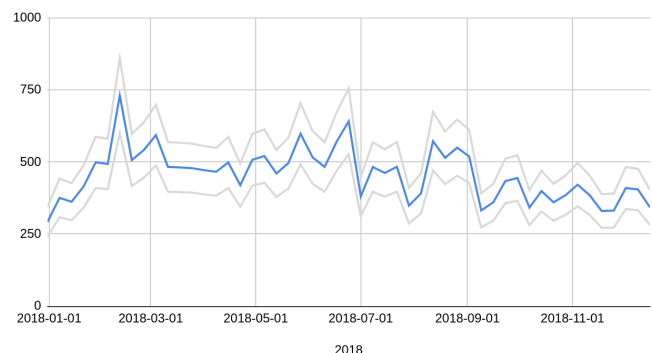
# 2018

In 2018, an estimated 1.98% of stories surveyed were about Indigenous peoples or topics, or approximately 23,551 out of 1,190,554 total stories.

Spikes in coverage mentioning Indigenous people were observed in mid-February, late June, and mid-August.

- **Mid-February:** Gerald Stanley acquitted of killing Colten Boushie, coverage of public and political reaction, including questions about reforms to the justice system, specifically juries
- **Late June:** A confluence of unrelated stories accounts for the spike, including coverage of National Indigenous People's Day, acquittal of Peter Khill in the killing

Indigenous stories in Canadian media, 2018



of Jon Styres, and the protest camp on at the Saskatchewan Legislature

- **Mid-August:** Debates surrounding statues of John A. Macdonald, particularly one in Victoria, B.C. To a lesser extent, some debate around a proposed statutory holiday in memory of residential schools



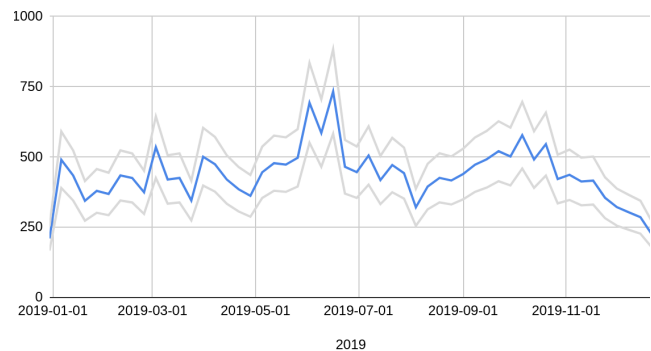
# 2019

In 2019, an estimated 1.72% of stories surveyed were about Indigenous peoples or topics, or approximately 22,813 out of 1,328,300 total stories.

Four spikes in coverage mentioning Indigenous people were observed:

- **Early March:** SNC-Lavalin scandal fallout dealing with Jody Wilson-Raybould and Jane Philpott's changes in titles, and the prime minister's apology for the mistreatment of Inuit with tuberculosis
- **Early June:** Publication of Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls (MMIWG) report, and resulting debate surrounding the use of the word "genocide"

Indigenous stories in Canadian media, 2019



- **Late June 2019:** National Indigenous Peoples' Day, Trans Mountain Pipeline approval, some continuing coverage of aftermath of MMIWG inquiry final report
- **Mid-October:** A confluence of unrelated stories accounts for this spike, among them coverage of the leadership debates and other topics related to the federal election

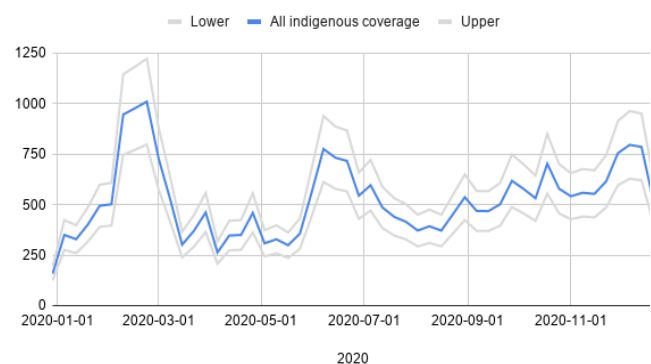
# 2020

In 2020, an estimated 1.92% of stories surveyed were about Indigenous peoples or topics, or approximately 27,624 out of 1,439,185 total stories.

Three spikes in coverage mentioning Indigenous people were observed:

- **February:** Wet'suwet'en anti-pipeline land defense actions, solidarity actions, and protests
- **June:** Deaths of Chantel Moore and Rodney Levi, debates around systemic racism

Indigenous coverage in Canadian media, 2020



- **December:** A confluence of unrelated stories accounts for the spike, including coverage of COVID-19 and the vaccine rollout which included a large proportion of false positive results

# EXPERT ANALYSIS

*DAN DAVID*



The title of this third media monitoring study (2018-20) on Indigenous stories by Journalists for Human Rights could be “plus ça change,” — shorthand for “the more things change, the more they remain the same.”

Even though the scope of this year’s survey is much broader, expanded from Ontario-only to include the western provinces, the results are similar. The news media surveyed, with few exceptions, continues to devote scant attention and resources to Indigenous peoples, stories, and issues. This despite a perception, including my own, that there are more Indigenous journalists working at more news organizations, which are producing more Indigenous stories for their audiences and readerships.

Sadly, more is not necessarily better. And there doesn’t seem to be more anyway.

This year’s JHR report concludes that “less than an estimated 2% of stories printed in the media outlets studied had Indigenous peoples or issues as their subjects, and less than an estimated 0.1% of stories had Indigenous youth as their subjects.” Pitiful is the only word to describe these results.

Read the report. You may disagree, but I felt that the news media becomes concerned when an Indigenous issue begins to affect the sensibilities of their target audiences. It shows up as blips in

the graphs. The trial of a Saskatchewan farmer who killed a young Cree man. Attempts to topple statues of a father of Confederation. Use of the word “genocide” to describe the effects of Canadian policies on Indigenous women, in particular, and Indigenous peoples in general.

These stories are not so much about Indigenous peoples as they are a reflection of Canadian attitudes, lives, and feelings of safety and security. Indigenous peoples are more like props in these stories, bit players to the actors who really matter. It’s more about their freedoms, their identities, their rights, and less about Indigenous aspirations.

A couple of years ago, I wrote an [opinion piece](#) for CBC.ca about the latest temper tantrum between the band council and the mayor of Oka. Yet another threat of yet another “Oka Crisis.” I compared the latest event to playground kids spitting at each other with racial violence a constant possibility. I also compared the news media’s fascination with these squabbles to “picking scabs,” re-opening festering wounds instead of examining the fundamental causes for the tensions.

“Want to get attention? Invoke a threat of violence. Utter two magic words: Oka Crisis. Unfortunately, it also attracts journalists and politicians with only a superficial grasp of the issues, which are steeped in long histories of

systemic discrimination and racism,” it reads. “Complicating matters are local politicians on both sides who twist facts for their own purpose, puffing up their chests and hurling insults, pandering to their own supporters’ worst racial insecurities and hatreds.”

Decade after decade there were few if any changes to the root causes or the words and actions of politicians. Journalists parachuted in for a story that practically wrote itself because they stuck to a well-worn template. All the scribe had to do was record the usual suspects (the head of the band council, the mayor), pick a quote or three, and there was the story. Few journalists did more than shuttle back and forth from band office to mayor’s office, faithfully transcribing words from both sides, relaying them to their audiences. Wash, rinse, repeat.

I use this example because I wear the story like most of my community’s ignored citizens. It may be complicated, but it’s not incomprehensible unless one insists on re-telling the same story over and over. In my experience, this is what takes place with nearly every story about Indigenous peoples, regardless which group (First Nation, Métis, Inuit); whether reserve, settlement or hamlet, a demonstration, march or occupation. A long-standing situation leads to frustration and confrontation, producing predictable actions and promises, followed by a return to complacency.

The story may be about toxic drinking water, contaminated school buildings, grinding poverty, overcrowded and moldy homes — fill in the blanks. The story is little more than poverty porn until it becomes about “long-standing grievances,” a handy replacement for “historical context.”

But these stories are really symptoms that are continually misdiagnosed, overlooked or deliberately ignored by journalists until they generate victims. Then they become a body count.

Canadian journalism uses Indigenous peoples as handy foils. The implication is that Indigenous peoples are the authors of their own ruin. As such, they effectively divert attention from uncomfortable questions about their own society, their own underlying problems that must never be directly addressed because there lies accountability. And no one, certainly not the audience, wants those kinds of stories. But that’s exactly what a news media mirror should do — and isn’t.

I know the usual excuses for the lack of coverage. Cutbacks and layoffs mean fewer people doing more jobs with less time and fewer resources. Journalists don’t have time to phone or send emails to confirm facts, question statements, or get to know the people and their community. Most Indigenous stories aren’t downtown or a quick drive away. Their stories compete for attention with other compelling issues. But the same excuses existed long before the Internet and social media led to slashed budgets and newsroom layoffs.

But Canadians — and Indigenous peoples — deserve better.

Dan David is Bear Clan, and for more than 35 years he’s been a journalist, writer and journalism trainer. He has been the Chair of Diversity at Ryerson’s School of Journalism, a journalism trainer in South Africa, and the head of TV Training at the Institute for Advancement of Journalism in Johannesburg, as well as the director of news at APTN. He may be found writing and bicycling around Kanehsatake Mohawk Territory, near Oka, in southern Quebec.



# COVERAGE OF INDIGENOUS YOUTH 2018-2020

Coverage that centers Indigenous youth and children varied slightly as a percentage of total coverage over the course of the period of study, going from an estimated 0.09% for 2018, to 0.10% for 2019, and 0.08% for 2020, for an approximate total of 0.09% overall.

As a percentage of total Indigenous stories over the course of the period of study, the rates varied more, from an estimated 4.73% of Indigenous stories in 2018 and 5.70% in 2019, to 4.08% in 2020, for an estimated total of 4.79% overall.

The proportion of false positives for the searches run with search terms for the youth

section was similar to that of the overall search. In a randomized sample, approximately 65% of the stories reviewed only contained passing mentions of Indigenous youth or children, while an estimated 35% were indeed coverage of Indigenous youth or centering them in wider issues by which they are disproportionately affected<sup>4</sup>.

## Themes

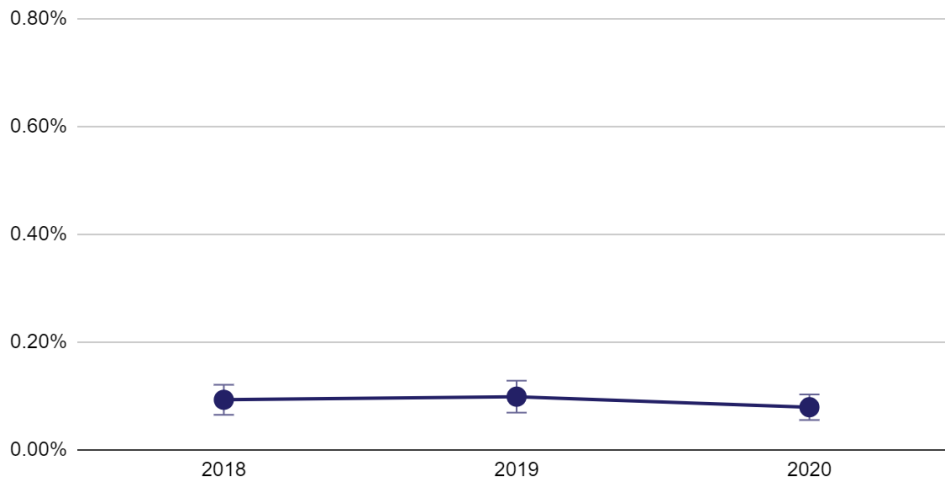
Some important themes in the coverage of Indigenous youth include: the child welfare system, mental health and suicides, youth leadership and participation in protest actions, and current events relating to residential schools and the 60s Scoop.

<sup>4</sup> See page 19 for the methodology used in this analysis



## Indigenous Youth coverage as a percentage of total coverage

2018-2020



- An estimated average of 4.79% of Indigenous stories centred youth, representing 0.09% of overall coverage.

- The overall trend in coverage of Indigenous youth was fairly flat

- The proportion to Indigenous coverage centering youth varied, peaking in 2019, and dropping again in 2020

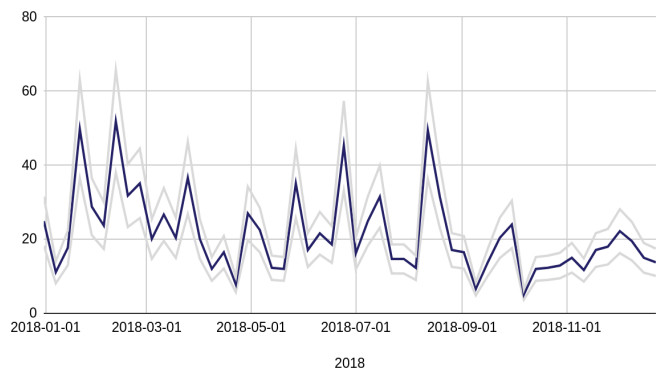
# 2018

In 2018, an estimate of 1,115 stories, or about 0.09% of those surveyed, were about Indigenous youth. This represents an estimated 4.73% of stories about Indigenous people, communities, or topics.

Four spikes in coverage mentioning Indigenous youth were observed:

- **Late January:** Emergency Summit on Indigenous Child Welfare, called by Minister Jane Philpott
- **Mid-February:** Gerald Stanley acquitted of murder of Colten Boushie, subsequent coverage of political and public reactions
- **Late June:** New plan to address Indigenous child welfare services announced in Alberta, Statistics Canada report indicates

Indigenous Youth coverage in Canadian media, 2018



huge proportion of incarcerated youth are Indigenous, camp established outside Saskatchewan legislature to protest state of Indigenous child welfare

- **Mid-August:** Federal government suggests creating a statutory holiday in memory of residential schools, debate over the place and role of statues

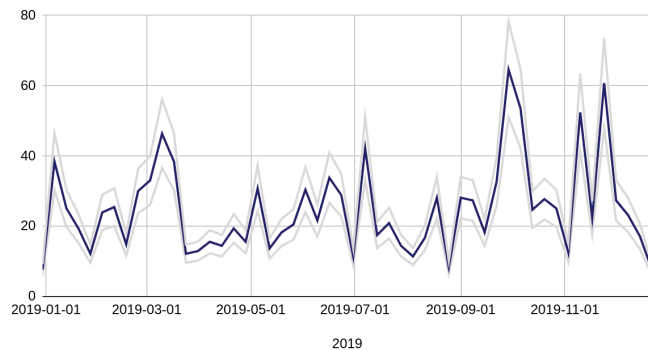
# 2019

In 2019, an estimate of 1,301 stories, or about 0.10 % of those surveyed, mentioned Indigenous youth. This represents an estimated 5.70% of stories about Indigenous people, communities, or topics.

Four spikes in coverage mentioning Indigenous youth were observed:

- **Mid-March:** Snotty Nosed Rez Kids nominated for a Juno Award, compensation announced for Indian Day School survivors
- **Late September:** Orange Shirt Day, and to a lesser extent, the federal government appealing a Canadian Human Rights Tribunal ruling concerning compensation for the failures of the child welfare system
- **Mid-November:** False positive, coverage of aftermath of meeting between federal NDP leader Jagmeet Singh and Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, in which Singh brought up Canadian Human Rights Tribunal (CHRT) ruling
- **Late November:** Federal government seeks to delay CHRT ordered compensation for failures of the child welfare system

Indigenous Youth coverage in Canadian media, 2019



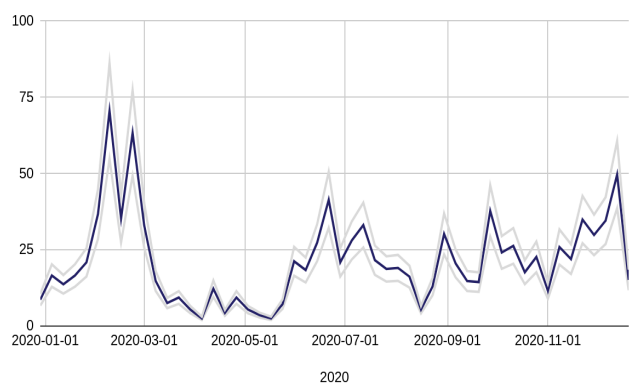
# 2020

In 2020, an estimate of 1,128 stories, or about 0.08% of those surveyed, mentioned Indigenous youth. This represents an estimated 4.47% of stories about Indigenous people, communities, or topics.

Two spikes in coverage mentioning Indigenous youth were observed:

- **February:** Wet'suwet'en anti-pipeline protest and solidarity actions, including youth occupation of BC legislature; early February includes suicide of a youth in care that drew national attention
- **Mid-December:** Backlash stemming from Conservative leader Erin O'Toole's comments regarding residential schools

Indigenous Youth coverage in Canadian media, 2020



# EXPERT ANALYSIS

## RILEY YESNO



**I**t is increasingly well-known that Indigenous youth are the fastest-growing population in Canada<sup>5</sup>.

They are demographically significant, but if you have been paying attention, you would know they are equally socially and politically significant. Indigenous youth have profound impacts in their communities all across the country. As Journalists for Human Rights' latest data shows, this profound impact is not reflected in our media. Indeed, though Indigenous youth are some of the most prominent forces on the frontlines of social justice movements, are actively reshaping reconciliation politics in Canada, and are speaking out daily about injustices happening to themselves and their communities, the Canadian media surveyed here has decided that their lives and stories fit into less than 0.1% of all included stories. This statistic does not even consider the quality of that coverage, which is another issue entirely. There is no way that 0.1% or less can properly represent all we have to say. It is unjust and a loss for all that we are made to fit into these margins.

Excluding Indigenous youth not only makes Canadian journalism less rich, but it is also violent. Indigenous youth consistently deal with crises in the child welfare system, police and correctional services, and other systems of power that need journalistic intervention

<sup>5</sup> <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/89-659-x/89-659-x2018001-eng.htm>

to foster accountability. How can Canadians mobilize to fight injustices they aren't informed of? How do we understand the scope of an issue that takes up virtually no space in the average news feed? How are Indigenous youth supposed to know that the struggles they face are taken seriously? Indeed, in many ways, minimal coverage exacerbates harm Indigenous youth endure.

Yes, it is an important matter of justice that journalists better cover harms happening to Indigenous youth, but I also want to emphasize that there is much more than tragedy that we should be hearing about. Taking a closer look at the causes of intermittent spikes in coverage that JHR identified, I notice a pattern: Each year, it is only after a tragedy like a youth suicide, government failure to compensate child welfare survivors, or a murder that sparks protest, that media dedicate increased focus to Indigenous youth. Indigenous youth are not simply tragic subjects, they are vibrant voices with points of view on all types of subjects.

There are a few outlets that cover these holistic stories well that I do not wish to overlook. For example, CBC's Indigenous bureau consistently reports on important stories of all kinds, many of which focus on youth. This said, a few small teams like CBC Indigenous cannot alone account for the number of diverse, news-worthy, narratives Indigenous youth have to offer— no matter how mighty

the team. The habit mainstream media has of almost exclusively engaging with reactive ‘issue’ reporting of Indigenous stories, rather than proactive, holistic, journalism is another failure Canadian media must address.

How to address these failures is another challenge. It is valuable that more and more Indigenous journalists are entering the industry, especially young journalists. They ensure that increased, culturally-relevant, writing takes place; but as we reflect on the coverage of Indigenous stories from the data in this report, it is not enough to make coverage of Indigenous voices as meaningful as it can and should be. That is a monumental gap we are expecting Indigenous journalists to bridge by themselves. Editors should know there is an engagement and demand for Indigenous stories, and support the supply for that demand accordingly. Readers should demand that under-served demographics, like Indigenous youth, have their stories told, and told well.

It is everyone’s responsibility to ensure that the fastest growing population has the journalistic space to flourish. We need the will, and large-scale changes in both publicly and privately-owned media outlets to ensure that in JHR’s next report, the type of analysis I’ve provided here, is no longer needed. I remain hopeful that it is possible.

**“Excluding Indigenous youth not only makes Canadian journalism less rich, but it is also violent. Indigenous youth consistently deal with crises in the child welfare system, police and correctional services, and other systems of power that need journalistic intervention to foster accountability. How can Canadians mobilize to fight injustices they aren’t informed of? How do we understand the scope of an issue that takes up virtually no space in the average news feed?”**

Riley Yesno (she/her) is a queer Anishinaabe writer, researcher, and public speaker from Eabametoong First Nation. She has extensive experience working with young people across Canada and beyond. Her current Ph.D. research explores the power of Indigenous youth in shaping political landscapes, and she actively writes about Indigenous youth, especially queer youth, in her journalistic work.



# EXPERT ANALYSIS

## *ANNA MCKENZIE*



**I**ndigenous children and youth in so-called Canada are grossly overrepresented in both the child welfare and justice systems. Subsequently, there are connections between the child welfare system, incarceration, and youth experiencing homelessness.

In what seems to be a never-ending cycle of removal and displacement, the media coverage on the experiences of Indigenous children and youth has been nothing short of abysmal. The stories that surface in the media are often disempowering and perpetuate the intergenerational cycle initiated by colonization. The latest report by Journalists for Human Rights on the coverage of Indigenous youth in the media shows that there is a lack of representation. Of the stories that have surfaced, the focus has more often than not been on the violent and harmful events experienced by Indigenous children and youth, such as suicide, Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women, Girls, and Trans and Two Spirit kin (MMIWGT2S), residential schools, and the 60's Scoop, to name a few.

After reading countless headlines that have paralyzed my spirit, my work as a child welfare reporter with IndigiNews began by reaching out to community to ask how they wanted to be represented in the media. What I heard is that there

**“One Indigenous youth told me that it's hard not to internalize headlines. In my work as a reporter I am often retraumatized, so in my own practice, relying on a community of reporters who practice trauma-informed journalism is integral to covering the breadth of stories and events impacting Indigenous children and youth.**

needs to be an increase in trauma-informed journalism, more relationship building and accountability, and stories that uplift Indigenous youth.

One Indigenous youth told me that it's hard not to internalize headlines. In my work as a reporter I am often retraumatized, so in my own practice, relying on a community of reporters who practice trauma-informed

journalism is integral to covering the breadth of stories and events impacting Indigenous children and youth. There needs to be more careful attention paid to the language and framing of stories about Indigenous children and youth. We are more than victims of an oppressive system that challenges our very existence.

This includes stories that empower Indigenous young people and uplift their wisdom, strength, beauty and resiliency. Language and terminology matter. A best practices manual on reporting in the child welfare space speaks to the ways that reporters can do better. Entitled *Best Practices: child welfare journalism* and authored by former youth in care Dylan Cohen, the manual calls on reporters to:

- 1) Bring nuance: do your homework and avoid trauma porn
- 2) Be a human first, a journalist second
- 3) Be open to unconventional reporting practices
- 4) Choose the right source, involve their support system
- 5) Follow-up

There has been a long history of extractive practices and misuse of our stories in ways that don't give back anything. Sharing stories is a sacred practice, one that involves understanding, time, and relationship building. There has also been a long history of erasure, which is evident from the 0.1% figure that included the stories and words of Indigenous youth. This is unacceptable and we need to do better.

Anna McKenzie is a citizen of the Opaskwayak Cree Nation with Scots Métis roots in so-called Saskatchewan. An uninvited guest on the unceded territory of the Snuneymuxw First Nation, Anna is currently working as a child welfare reporter with IndigiNews. Anna has worked as a youth outreach worker and program manager for Indigenous youth in care. She is an empowered mother of three Indigenous children, and plans to attend law school in the fall at the University of Victoria.

# METHODOLOGY

## SEARCH PARAMETERS

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Timespan	3 years; 2018-2020
Scope	National
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 292 sources</li> <li>• Online and Print</li> <li>• English language</li> <li>• Manually verified source list</li> <li>• Nexis Newsdesk licensed</li> </ul>
Keywords for overall Indigenous coverage	"Indigenous" OR "Aboriginal" OR "First Nation" OR "First Nations" OR "Metis" OR "Inuit"
Keywords for Indigenous youth coverage	"Indigenous youth" OR "First Nation youth" OR "First Nations youth" OR "Metis youth" OR "Inuit youth" OR "Aboriginal youth" OR "Aboriginal children" OR "Indigenous children" OR "First Nations children" OR "Metis children" OR "Inuit children" OR "Indigenous child" OR "Aboriginal child" OR "First Nations child" OR "First Nation child" OR "Metis child" OR "Inuit child"

# DATABASE COMPOSITION

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This report aims to estimate the rates at which the Canadian news outlets surveyed in the report cover stories about Indigenous people, communities or topics, and within that, the rates at which Indigenous youth are covered.

## **Nexis Newsdesk**

The previous iterations of this study were conducted using the Infomart media monitoring platform, which is no longer available. This study was conducted using the Nexis Newsdesk media monitoring platform.

For the purposes of this study, only English-language Nexis Newsdesk licensed news sources in Canada were surveyed. This is a limited subset of print and online news sources in Canada. Using this controlled database ensures consistency and comparability throughout the study.

Additionally, the list was manually verified to exclude sources that are not public facing, such as wire services, as well as trades and academic journals. Where different editions, eg: print and online editions, of the same publication were available, both were included as separate sources.

A total of 292 sources were surveyed in this report. This includes nine national news sources, New Brunswick (6), Ontario (82), Manitoba (16), Saskatchewan (13), Alberta (77), and British Columbia (82).

Stories published by the CBC under the licensed designation are counted only as national in the Nexis Newsdesk system, regardless of where in the country they were produced and published.

The total numbers in this study therefore represent the stories published by the 292 publications included in the source database, and do not reflect the total number of stories published by all publications in Canada over the study period, which would be a significantly higher number.

Please see page 20 for a complete list of sources included in the study.

## **Exclusion of Eastern and Northern Regions**

There are no Nexis Newsdesk licensed news sources for Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nunavut or the Northwest Territories. These regions were by necessity not represented in this report.

The database includes the print and online editions of only two English-language newspapers in Quebec (The Montreal Gazette and The Sherbrooke Record) and three iterations of one Yukon newspaper (The Yukon News). These sources were included in the study but should not be considered representative of media in Quebec and the Yukon.



While CBC does have a northern division and regional offices throughout eastern Canada, it is not possible to measure how many stories those contributed to the national total in this study.

### **Additional Challenges in the North**

The media landscape in the territories of Nunavut, the Northwest Territories, and the Yukon is radically different from that of the rest of Canada. Likewise (and relatedly), Indigenous populations are dramatically higher in these regions (about 23% in the Yukon, 5% in the Northwest Territories, and 86% in Nunavut, according to the 2016 Census). Also, there are important differences between the three territories in terms of language and media coverage. The search parameters used to identify stories with Indigenous subjects would be ineffective in these regions.

While in the provinces media generally identify Indigenous people, communities and organizations explicitly, northern media often rely on implicit or assumed identification (eg: using Indigenous names and other terminology) or more specific identification (eg: specific nations or communities.) As such, broad terms like those used in this study would fail to capture a significant number of Indigenous stories.

Further, while this study appropriately looks at the levels of representation of Indigenous stories and people in mainstream media, the North faces very different challenges when it comes to reporting and coverage. To accurately gauge the representation of Indigenous peoples in northern media, a study would need to be tailored to the unique landscape and population of the region.

# FALSE POSITIVES

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To determine the rate of false positives, a randomly generated sample of stories was manually assessed to determine whether each story's subject related to Indigenous people or topics.

For the wider search, a story is counted in our study if the main character is identifiable as an Indigenous person or a group primarily consisting of Indigenous people. If the story is principally about a person or a group who is not Indigenous, but their relationship with Indigenous people is a main subject, then it is also counted. However, if the main character is non-Indigenous and their relationship to Indigenous people is only one aspect of the story, then it is not counted. Stories about provincial and federal governments and their interactions with Indigenous peoples, communities, and topics were also counted.

Similarly for the youth component, a story is counted in our study if the main character is identifiable as a young Indigenous person or a group primarily consisting of young Indigenous people. If the story is principally about a person or a group who is not Indigenous, but their relationship with Indigenous youth is a main subject, then it is also counted. However, if the main character is non-Indigenous and their relationship to Indigenous people is only one aspect of the story, then it is not counted. If the 60s scoop or residential schools are a principal subject of the article, it is counted, though the characters involved are no longer youth themselves.

A false positive was defined as a story about a non-Indigenous topic, eg: a federal budget announcement, in which the search terms were used only in passing. This category also included stories in which a part of the coverage dealt with Indigenous peoples or topics, but not as a focus of the story.

The sample size was set at 150 for each set of search results, resulting in a 95% confidence level with a margin of error of 7%

This analysis was conducted once for each year of the study, for each set of search terms.

The estimated rates of false positives for Indigenous coverage in general are 55% for 2018, 61% for 2019, and 62% for 2020. Over the three-year study period, we estimate a false positive rate of 59%.

The same process was repeated for the section dealing with Indigenous youth specifically, which revealed a slightly higher rate of false positives. In the 2018 sample, the estimated rate was 70%, for 2019 it was 62%, and for 2020 it was 64%. This resulted in an overall false positive rate of 65% for the entire study period.

# COMPLETE SOURCE LIST

#	News source (links where available)	Type	Reach	Region
1	<a href="#">CBC</a>	Online	2.5M	NTL
2	<a href="#">The Nat'l Post's Fin'l Post &amp; FP Investing</a>	Print		NTL
3	<a href="#">Southam's The National Post's Financial Post &amp; FP Investing</a>	Print	102k	NTL
4	<a href="#">The National Post</a>	Print	102k	NTL
5	<a href="#">National Post (f/k/a The Financial Post) (Canada)</a>	Print	102k	NTL
6	<a href="#">Globe and Mail</a>	Online	897k	NTL
7	<a href="#">The Globe and Mail (Canada)</a>	Print	323k	NTL
8	Windspeaker	Print	5k	NTL
9	The Conversation - Canada	Online	1.7M	NTL
10	<a href="#">Southam's Calgary Sun</a>	Print	24.5k	AB
11	<a href="#">Southam's Edmonton Sun</a>	Print	36.6k	AB
12	<a href="#">Southam's Airdrie Echo</a>	Print	15.6k	AB
13	<a href="#">Southam's Bow Valley Craig &amp; Canyon</a>	Print		AB
14	<a href="#">Southam's Camrose Canadian</a>	Print	15.3k	AB
15	<a href="#">Southam's Cochrane Times</a>	Print	974	AB
16	<a href="#">Southam's Cochrane Times-Post</a>	Print	974	AB
17	<a href="#">Southam's Cold Lake Sun</a>	Print	6.8k	AB
18	<a href="#">Southam's Daily Herald-Tribune (Grand Prairie)</a>	Print		AB
19	<a href="#">Southam's Edmonton Examiner</a>	Print	140k	AB
20	<a href="#">Southam's Devon Dispatch News</a>	Print	5.9k	AB
21	<a href="#">Southam's Drayto Valley Western Review</a>	Print		AB
22	<a href="#">Southam's Edson Leader</a>	Print	4.3k	AB
23	<a href="#">Southam's Fairview Post</a>	Print	1k	AB
24	<a href="#">Southam's Fort Saskatchewan Record</a>	Print	9.1k	AB
25	<a href="#">Southam's Fort McMurray Today</a>	Print	20.4k	AB
26	<a href="#">Southam's Hannah Herald</a>	Print	900	AB
27	<a href="#">Southam's High River Times</a>	Print	6.3k	AB
28	<a href="#">Southam's Hinton Parklander</a>	Print	3.7k	AB

29	<a href="#">Southam's Lacombe Globe</a>	Print	8.6k	AB
30	<a href="#">Southam's Leduc Representative</a>	Print	14.1k	AB
31	<a href="#">Southam's Mayerthorpe Freelancer</a>	Print	518	AB
32	<a href="#">Southam's Nanton News</a>	Print	699	AB
33	<a href="#">Southam's Beaumont News</a>	Print	7.8k	AB
34	<a href="#">Southam's Peace Country Sun</a>	Print	9.3k	AB
35	<a href="#">Southam's Peace River Record Gazette</a>	Print	504	AB
36	<a href="#">Southam's Pincher Creek Echo</a>	Print	265	AB
37	<a href="#">Southam's Sherwood Park News</a>	Print	26.3k	AB
38	<a href="#">Southam's Spruce Grove Examiner</a>	Print	13k	AB
39	<a href="#">Southam's Stony Plain Reporter</a>	Print	10.8k	AB
40	<a href="#">Southam's Strathmore Standard</a>	Print	11.2k	AB
41	<a href="#">Southam's Vermillion Standard</a>	Print	3.1k	AB
42	<a href="#">Southam's Vulcan Advocate</a>	Print	520	AB
43	<a href="#">Southam's Wetaskiwin Times Advertiser</a>	Print	8.6k	AB
44	<a href="#">Southam's Whitecourt Star</a>	Print	562	AB
45	<a href="#">Bow Island Commentator</a>	Print		AB
46	<a href="#">Coaldale Sunny South News</a>	Print		AB
47	<a href="#">Taber Times</a>	Print		AB
48	<a href="#">The Vauxhall Advance</a>	Print		AB
49	<a href="#">Prairie Post West</a>	Print		AB
50	<a href="#">Bashaw Star</a>	Print	145	AB
51	<a href="#">Castor Advance</a>	Print	310	AB
52	<a href="#">Eckville Echo</a>	Print		AB
53	<a href="#">Lacombe Express</a>	Print	3.7k	AB
54	<a href="#">Pipestone Flyer</a>	Print	11.2k	AB
55	<a href="#">Ponoka News</a>	Print	5.6k	AB
56	<a href="#">Red Deer Express</a>	Print	24.9k	AB
57	<a href="#">Stettler Independent</a>	Print	1.1k	AB
58	<a href="#">Sylvan Lake News</a>	Print	5.3k	AB
59	<a href="#">Medicine Hat News</a>	Print		AB
60	<a href="#">The Lethbridge Herald</a>	Print	15.7k	AB
61	<a href="#">The Lethbridge Herald Duplicate (235902)</a>	Print		AB
62	<a href="#">Medicine Hat News</a>	Print	10.9k	AB
63	<a href="#">Southam's The Vauxhall Advance (12 hour delay)</a>	Print	436	AB
64	<a href="#">Southam's Bow Island Commentator (12 hour delay)</a>	Print	5.9k	AB
65	<a href="#">Southam's Lethbridge Sun Times (12 hour delay)</a>	Print	34k	AB

66	<a href="#">Southam's Prairie Post (12 hour delay)</a>	Print	14.1k	AB
67	<a href="#">Southam's Coaldale Sunny South News (12 hour delay)</a>	Print	3.8k	AB
68	<a href="#">Southam's Taber Times (12 hour delay)</a>	Print	1.9k	AB
69	<a href="#">Southam's Prairie Post West (12 hour delay)</a>	Print	18k	AB
70	<a href="#">Southam's Bow Valley Crag &amp; Canyon</a>	Print	8k	AB
71	<a href="#">Southam's Daily Herald-Tribune (Grande Prairie)</a>	Print	28.2k	AB
72	<a href="#">Southam's Drayton Valley Western Review</a>	Print	733	AB
73	<a href="#">Southam's Hanna Herald</a>	Print	336	AB
74	<a href="#">Southam's Calgary Herald</a>	Print	73.2k	AB
75	<a href="#">Southam's Couier (Alberta)</a>	Print		AB
76	<a href="#">Southam's Edmonton Journal</a>	Print	91.8k	AB
77	<a href="#">Prairie Post</a>	Print		AB
78	<a href="#">Southam's Lethbridge Sun Times (Same day)</a>	Print		AB
79	<a href="#">Southam's Spruce Grove Examiner 12-hour</a>	Print		AB
80	<a href="#">Southam's Edmonton Sun (Same day)</a>	Print		AB
81	<a href="#">Southam's Calgary Sun (Same day)</a>	Print		AB
82	<a href="#">Southam's Stony Plain Reporter (Same day)</a>	Print		AB
83	<a href="#">Southam's Whitecourt Star (Same day)</a>	Print		AB
84	<a href="#">Southam's Vermilion Standard (Same day)</a>	Print		AB
85	<a href="#">Red Deer Advocate</a>	Print	19.6k	AB
86	<a href="#">Rimbey Review</a>	Print	4.9k	AB
87	<a href="#">Victoria Times Colonist</a>	Print		BC
88	<a href="#">Southam's Times Colonist (Victoria)</a>	Print	40k	BC
89	<a href="#">The Asian Pacific Post</a>	Online	485	BC
90	<a href="#">Barriere Star Journal (N. Thompson)</a>	Print	1.5k	BC
91	<a href="#">Vancouver Province</a>	Print		BC
92	<a href="#">Southam's Vancouver Province</a>	Print	75.8k	BC
93	<a href="#">Abbotsford News</a>	Print	33.5k	BC
94	<a href="#">Agassiz-Harrison Observer</a>	Print	2.8k	BC
95	<a href="#">Williams Lake Tribune Advisor</a>	Print	8.7k	BC
96	<a href="#">Quesnel Cariboo Observer</a>	Print	1.5k	BC
97	<a href="#">Aldergrove Star</a>	Print	6.4k	BC
98	<a href="#">Coast Mountain News (Williams Lake)</a>	Print	228	BC



99	<a href="#">Clearwater Times (N. Thompson)</a>	Print	600	BC
100	<a href="#">Chilliwack Progress</a>	Print	28.1k	BC
101	<a href="#">100 Mile House Free Press</a>	Print	5.2k	BC
102	<a href="#">Vanderhoof Omineca Express</a>	Print	763	BC
103	<a href="#">The Northern View (Prince Rupert)</a>	Print	4.9k	BC
104	<a href="#">Cloverdale Reporter</a>	Print	16k	BC
105	<a href="#">Terrace Standard</a>	Print	8.5k	BC
106	<a href="#">Langley Advance</a>	Print	28.7k	BC
107	<a href="#">Smithers Interior News</a>	Print	2.2k	BC
108	<a href="#">Kitimat Northern Sentinel</a>	Print	508	BC
109	<a href="#">Langley Times</a>	Print	28.7k	BC
110	<a href="#">Houston Today</a>	Print	602	BC
111	<a href="#">Haida Gwaii Observer</a>	Print	296	BC
112	<a href="#">Maple Ridge News</a>	Print	30.3k	BC
113	<a href="#">Caledonia Courier (Fort St. James)</a>	Print	405	BC
114	<a href="#">Burns Lake Lakes District News</a>	Print	1.1k	BC
115	<a href="#">Mission City Record</a>	Print	10.9k	BC
116	<a href="#">Peace Arch News</a>	Print	37.2k	BC
117	<a href="#">Alberni Valley News</a>	Print	9.4k	BC
118	<a href="#">Hope Standard</a>	Print	1.8k	BC
119	<a href="#">Kelowna Capital News</a>	Print	42.5k	BC
120	<a href="#">Campbell River Mirror</a>	Print	17.1k	BC
121	<a href="#">Keremeos Review (Okanagan Falls)</a>	Print	1.3k	BC
122	<a href="#">Comox Valley Record</a>	Print	23k	BC
123	<a href="#">Victoria News</a>	Print	25.1k	BC
124	<a href="#">Kimberley Daily Bulletin (Cranbrook)</a>	Print	827	BC
125	<a href="#">Lake Country Calendar (Winfield)</a>	Print	4.2k	BC
126	<a href="#">Nelson Star</a>	Print	8.9k	BC
127	<a href="#">Penticton Western News</a>	Print	15.2k	BC
128	<a href="#">Arrow Lakes News (Nakusp)</a>	Print	403	BC
129	<a href="#">Revelstoke Times Review</a>	Print	1.1k	BC
130	<a href="#">Rossland News</a>	Print	1.2k	BC
131	<a href="#">Ashcroft Cache Creek Journal</a>	Print	615	BC
132	<a href="#">Salmon Arm Observer</a>	Print	1.8k	BC
133	<a href="#">Similkameen Spotlight (Princeton)</a>	Print	983	BC
134	<a href="#">Boundary Creek Times (Greenwood)</a>	Print	348	BC
135	<a href="#">Summerland Review</a>	Print	1.8k	BC
136	<a href="#">The Free Press (Ferne)</a>	Print	6k	BC
137	<a href="#">Trail Daily Times</a>	Print	2.4k	BC
138	<a href="#">Castlegar News</a>	Print	6.6k	BC
139	<a href="#">Vernon Morning Star</a>	Print	27.3k	BC

140	<a href="#">Cranbrook Daily Townsman</a>	Print	1.5k	BC
141	<a href="#">Creston Valley Advance</a>	Print	2.2k	BC
142	<a href="#">Eagle Valley News (Sicamous)</a>	Print	325	BC
143	<a href="#">Cowichan Citizen</a>	Print	21.2k	BC
144	<a href="#">Goldstream News Gazette</a>	Print	17.8k	BC
145	<a href="#">Golden Star</a>	Print	1.4k	BC
146	<a href="#">Grand Forks Gazette</a>	Print	2.1k	BC
147	<a href="#">Chemainus Valley Courier</a>	Print	3.7k	BC
148	<a href="#">North Delta Reporter</a>	Print	12.8k	BC
149	<a href="#">Surrey Now Leader</a>	Print	54.3k	BC
150	<a href="#">Vancouver Island Free Daily</a>	Print	8k	BC
151	<a href="#">Ladysmith Chronical</a>	Print	4.2k	BC
152	<a href="#">Lake Cowichan Gazette</a>	Print	381	BC
153	<a href="#">North Island Gazette</a>	Print	1k	BC
154	<a href="#">Peninsula News Review</a>	Print	14.5k	BC
155	<a href="#">Saanich News</a>	Print	30.7k	BC
156	<a href="#">Sooke News Mirror</a>	Print	5.8k	BC
157	<a href="#">Tofino-Ucluelet Westerly News</a>	Print	794	BC
158	<a href="#">Nanaimo News Bulletin</a>	Print	31.5k	BC
159	<a href="#">The Asian Pacific Post (Vancouver, British Columbia)</a>	Print		BC
160	<a href="#">Southam's Nanaimo Daily News (British Columbia)</a>	Print		BC
161	<a href="#">North Shore News</a>	Print		BC
162	<a href="#">Southam's North Shore News (British Columbia)</a>	Print		BC
163	<a href="#">Southam's Prince George Citizen (British Columbia)</a>	Print	5.7k	BC
164	<a href="#">Prince George Citizen</a>	Print		BC
165	<a href="#">The Vancouver Sun</a>	Print	99.1k	BC
166	<a href="#">Southam's The Vancouver Sun</a>	Print	99.1k	BC
167	<a href="#">The Peak: Simon Fraser</a>	Print	3k	BC
168	<a href="#">Shuswap Market News (Salmon Arm, British Columbia)</a>	Online		BC
169	<a href="#">Southam's Central Plains Herald-Leader</a>	Print		MB
170	<a href="#">Southam's Interlake Spectator</a>	Print		MB
171	<a href="#">Southam's The (Portage La Prairie) Daily Graphic</a>	Print	9.5k	MB
172	<a href="#">Southam's The Morden Times</a>	Print		MB
173	<a href="#">Southam's The Red River Valley Echo</a>	Print		MB
174	<a href="#">Southam's The River Valley Echo</a>	Print		MB
175	<a href="#">Southam's The Stonewall Argus</a>	Print	6.6k	MB

176	<a href="#">Southam's The Stonewall Argus (Same Day)</a>	Print		MB
177	<a href="#">Southam's The Valley Leader</a>	Print		MB
178	<a href="#">Southam's The Valley Leader (12 Hour Delay)</a>	Print		MB
179	<a href="#">Southam's Winkler Times</a>	Print		MB
180	<a href="#">Southam's Winkler Times (Same Day)</a>	Print		MB
181	<a href="#">Southam's Winnipeg Sun</a>	Print	40k	MB
182	<a href="#">Southam's Winnipeg Sun (WINSUE)</a>	Print		MB
183	<a href="#">The Brandon Sun (Manitoba)</a>	Print		MB
184	<a href="#">Winnipeg Free Press</a>	Print	101k	MB
185	<a href="#">Southam's The Daily Gleaner (New Brunswick)</a>	Print	16.5k	NB
186	<a href="#">Southam's The Telegraph-Journal (New Brunswick)</a>	Print	234k	NB
187	<a href="#">Southam's The Times &amp; Transcript (New Brunswick)</a>	Print	33k	NB
188	<a href="#">Telegraph Journal</a>	Print		NB
189	<a href="#">The Daily Gleaner</a>	Print		NB
190	<a href="#">The Times &amp; Transcript</a>	Print		NB
191	<a href="#">MetroNews.ca</a>	Print		ON
192	<a href="#">Ottawa Citizen</a>	Print	73.4k	ON
193	<a href="#">Ottawa Citizen</a>	Print	73.4k	ON
194	<a href="#">Southam's Belleville Intelligencer</a>	Print	6.3k	ON
195	<a href="#">Southam's Brantford Expositor</a>	Print	47.5k	ON
196	<a href="#">Southam's Brockville Recorder &amp; Times</a>	Print	5.1k	ON
197	<a href="#">Southam's Chatham Daily News</a>	Print	4.9k	ON
198	<a href="#">Southam's Clinton News-Record</a>	Print	1k	ON
199	<a href="#">Southam's Cornwall Standard Freeholder</a>	Print	7.7k	ON
200	<a href="#">Southam's Daily Miner &amp; News (Kenora)</a>	Print	1.2k	ON
201	<a href="#">Southam's Delhi News-Record</a>	Print	506	ON
202	<a href="#">Southam's Espanola Mid-North Monitor</a>	Print	793	ON
203	<a href="#">Southam's Grey-Bruce This Week</a>	Print	29.8k	ON
204	<a href="#">Southam's Hanove Post</a>	Print	15.6k	ON
205	<a href="#">Southam's Hanover Post</a>	Print	15.7k	ON
206	<a href="#">Southam's Huron Expositor</a>	Print	1.1k	ON
207	<a href="#">Southam's Kincardine News</a>	Print	3.3k	ON
208	<a href="#">Southam's Kingston Whig-Standard</a>	Print	21.9k	ON

209	<a href="#">Southam's Lake of the Woods Enterprise</a>	Print	7.9k	ON
210	<a href="#">Southam's Lakeshore Advance</a>	Print	908	ON
211	<a href="#">Southam's London Free Press</a>	Print	47.6k	ON
212	<a href="#">Southam's London Free Press - LFPRES</a>	Print		ON
213	<a href="#">Southam's Lucknow Sentinel</a>	Print		ON
214	<a href="#">Southam's Mitchell Advocate</a>	Print	1.8k	ON
215	<a href="#">Southam's Napanee Guide</a>	Print	15.4k	ON
216	<a href="#">Southam's Niagara Falls Review</a>	Print	14.1k	ON
217	<a href="#">Southam's North Bay Nugget</a>	Print	3.3k	ON
218	<a href="#">Southam's Northern Daily News (Kirkland Lake)</a>	Print	7.7k	ON
219	<a href="#">Southam's Ontario Farmer</a>	Print	19.5k	ON
220	<a href="#">Southam's Ottawa Sun</a>	Print	16.3k	ON
221	<a href="#">Southam's Owen Sound Sun Times</a>	Print	6.8k	ON
222	<a href="#">Southam's Oxford Review</a>	Print	32.6k	ON
223	<a href="#">Southam's Pelham News</a>	Print		ON
224	<a href="#">Southam's Picton County Weekly News</a>	Print	11.1k	ON
225	<a href="#">Southam's Picton County Weekly News (same day)</a>	Print		ON
226	<a href="#">Southam's Sarnia Observer</a>	Print	5.6k	ON
227	<a href="#">Southam's Sault Star</a>	Print	4.2k	ON
228	<a href="#">Southam's Sault Ste. Marie This Week</a>	Print	25.3k	ON
229	<a href="#">Southam's Shoreline Beacon</a>	Print	4.4k	ON
230	<a href="#">Southam's Shoreline Beacon (Same Day)</a>	Print		ON
231	<a href="#">Southam's Simcoe Reformer</a>	Print	2.8k	ON
232	<a href="#">Southam's St. Catherine's Stand</a>	Print	17.8k	ON
233	<a href="#">Southam's St. Catherine's Stand - PUBID embarg</a>	Print		ON
234	<a href="#">Southam's Stirling Community Press</a>	Print	47k	ON
235	<a href="#">Southam's Stirling Community Press (Same day)</a>	Print		ON
236	<a href="#">Southam's Stratford Beacon Herald</a>	Print	3.1k	ON
237	<a href="#">Southam's Stratford Beacon Herald (Same Day)</a>	Print		ON
238	<a href="#">Southam's Strathroy Age Dispatch</a>	Print	14.7k	ON
239	<a href="#">Southam's Sudbury Star</a>	Print	5.5k	ON
240	<a href="#">Southam's The (Pembroke) Daily Observer</a>	Print		ON
241	<a href="#">Southam's The Gananoque Reporter</a>	Print	6.5k	ON

242	<a href="#">Southam's The Goderich Signal Star</a>	Print	3.1k	ON
243	<a href="#">Southam's The Paris Star</a>	Print	4.9k	ON
244	<a href="#">Southam's The Peterborough Examiner</a>	Print	12.4k	ON
245	<a href="#">Southam's Thunder Bay Chronicle (12 hour delay)</a>	Print	17.2k	ON
246	<a href="#">Southam's Tillsonburg News</a>	Print	41.2k	ON
247	<a href="#">Southam's Tillsonburg News (Same day)</a>	Print		ON
248	<a href="#">Southam's Times-Journal (St. Thomas)</a>	Print	2.1k	ON
249	<a href="#">Southam's Times-Journal (St. Thomas) (Same day)</a>	Print		ON
250	<a href="#">Southam's Timmins Daily Press</a>	Print	3.2k	ON
251	<a href="#">Southam's Timmins Times</a>	Print	16.8k	ON
252	<a href="#">Southam's Timmins Times (Same day)</a>	Print		ON
253	<a href="#">Southam's Toronto Sun</a>	Print	114k	ON
254	<a href="#">Southam's Trento Trentoian</a>	Print	15.2k	ON
255	<a href="#">Southam's Trenton Trentonian</a>	Print		ON
256	<a href="#">Southam's Wallaceburg Courier Press</a>	Print	8.8k	ON
257	<a href="#">Southam's Welland Tribune</a>	Print		ON
258	<a href="#">Southam's West Elgin Chronicle</a>	Print	6.3k	ON
259	<a href="#">Southam's Wiarton Echo</a>	Print	1.1k	ON
260	<a href="#">Southam's Wiarton Echo (Same day)</a>	Print		ON
261	<a href="#">Southam's Windsor Star</a>	Print	39.2k	ON
262	<a href="#">Southam's Woodstock Sentinel Review</a>	Print	2.2k	ON
263	<a href="#">Southam's Woodstock Sentinel Review 12 Hour Delay</a>	Print		ON
264	<a href="#">StarMetro (Canada)</a>	Print		ON
265	<a href="#">The Guelph Mercury</a>	Print	34.5k	ON
266	<a href="#">The Hamilton Spectator (Ontario, Canada)</a>	Print	47.3k	ON
267	<a href="#">The Star</a>	Print	107k	ON
268	<a href="#">The Toronto Star</a>	Print	107k	ON
269	<a href="#">Thunder Bay Chronicle</a>	Print		ON
270	<a href="#">Toronto Star - Metroland Newspapers</a>	Print	107k	ON
271	<a href="#">Waterloo Region Record</a>	Print	30.6k	ON
272	<a href="#">Windsor Star</a>	Print	49.3k	ON
273	<a href="#">Montreal Gazette</a>	Print	53.1k	QC
274	<a href="#">Sherbrooke Record</a>	Print		QC
275	<a href="#">Southam's Sherbrooke Record (Quebec)</a>	Print	5k	QC
276	<a href="#">Southam's The Gazette (Montreal)</a>	Print	53.1k	QC
277	<a href="#">Southam's Yukon News (Yukon)</a>	Print	4.1k	YK



278	<a href="#">Southam's Yukon News (Yukon) EMABRGO 12Hr</a>	Print		YK
279	<a href="#">Yukon News</a>	Print	4.1k	YK
280	Maple Creek & Southwest Advance Times	Print		SK
281	Maple Creek News	Print		SK
282	Regina Leader Post	Print	34k	SK
283	Saskatoon Star Phoenix	Print	30.2k	SK
284	Southam's Maple Creek & Southwest Advance Times (12 hour delay)	Print	1.5k	SK
285	Southam's Maple Creek News (12 hour delay)	Print	1.5k	SK
286	Southam's Melfort Journal	Print	21.4k	SK
287	Southam's Nipawin Journal	Print	21.4k	SK
288	Southam's Northeast Sun	Print		SK
289	Southam's Star Phoenix-Saskatoon	Print	38.8k	SK
290	Southam's The Leader Post (Regina)	Print	34k	SK
291	Southam's The Shaunavon Standard (12 hour delay)	Print	1.2k	SK
292	The Shaunavon Standard	Print		SK