



WHAT'S HIDING UNDER THE CASSOCK?

A cross-national comparative frame analysis of Church child sex abuse news in Clarín, la Repubblica, and The Guardian



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Bachelor's Thesis
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Abstract

On January 6, 2002 *The Boston Globe* published an article titled “Church Allowed Abuse by Priest for Years” which consisted of an extensive investigation conducted by the Globe Spotlight Team wherein it accused former priest John Geoghan of sexually abusing more than 130 children since the mid-1990s. Although the article by *The Boston Globe* was not the first to investigate the issue of Church child sex abuses, it certainly spurred the interest of international investigative journalists to cover stories related to Church child sex abuses. Given the seriousness of the issue, the scarcity of research in the field of Church sex abuse scandals in relation to media coverage trends, and the lack of a cross-national news framing comparison concerning Church-related stories, the goal of this thesis is to provide a news frame analysis that compares centre-left national daily newspapers from Argentina (*Clarín*), Italy (*la Repubblica*), and the United Kingdom (*The Guardian*). The researcher combines qualitative and quantitative methods, but the main method used to answer the research questions is of quantitative nature. Given the lack of any other cross-national and issue-specific studies, the researcher qualitatively developed a unique codebook in order to analyse the news items. The time-frame used in the study is of 12 months, and the sample selected ($N=117$) consists of the entire population of news items that covered Church child sex abuses found across the three publications. The results show that the most commonly used frames to report the issue of Catholic child sex abuses are the “inappropriate Church’s actions” frame (74.4%) and the “appropriate Church’s actions” frame (70.1%), followed by the “caring Pope” frame (39.3%) and the “uniform Papal strategies” frame (36.8%). Whereas the most commonly adopted frames to portray the survivors of Church sex abuses are the “young and defenceless victim” frame (94.8%) and the “supportive and determined victim” frame (72.7%). Only 23.1% of the articles, mostly by *Clarín*, use the “lying victim” frame. Chi-Square analyses demonstrated that there are some significant differences between the three publications in terms of frequency of frame usage: *The Guardian* adopts significantly more often the “inappropriate Church’s actions” and the “supportive and determined victim” frames than *Clarín* and *la Repubblica*, whereas the Argentinian and the Italian newspapers adopt significantly more often the “uniform Papal strategies” and the “caring Pope” frames. Furthermore, *Clarín* adopts significantly more often the “appropriate Church’s

actions” frame in comparison to the other two publications. Potential causal interpretations of the results are provided based on the concepts of national cultural values and news values.

Keywords: Catholic Church; child sex abuses; national cultural values; news framing; news values.

Acknowledgments

It was a long and sometimes difficult process, but I am finally holding in my hands my Bachelor thesis. The following pages are not only the result of a research to which I dedicated many busy days and sleepless nights, but they are also my very last written assignment as an IBCoM student at the Erasmus University of Rotterdam. The past three years have been very important to me both as a student and as a person, and I believe some acknowledgements are due to all those people who have helped me achieve all this.

To my thesis supervisor, Dr. Ahmed Al-Rawi, whose encouragement and useful feedback allowed me to write this thesis – a thesis that I am proud to have written.

To my parents, Giuseppe Romaniello and Stefania Palma, for consenting me to pursue an academic career in a foreign country. I can only thank you for trusting me and, for once, allowing me to take the “less travelled road”.

To my brother, Vittorio Romaniello, for being different from me in many ways and for involuntarily teaching me a lot about who I am and who I want to be.

To Sara Borri, Elisa De Siena, and Francesca Paoelli, for never being surprised of my achievements, and for always being supportive of my decisions. Regardless of the geographical distance, you have proven me that true friendships last forever.

To Osman Akin, Tung Tung Chan, Saul Del Compare, Soraya Sital, and Alessia Vavassori, for being the best substitute of a family I could have wished for. Every time I will listen to The Rembrants’ “I’ll Be There For You” I will think of all the times you have been there for me.

Finally, I want to thank Prof. Emanuela Felli, my high-school Literature professor, for teaching me how not to fear the use of full stops. Thank you.

Rotterdam, June 12, 2014

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Federica Romaniello". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a long, sweeping tail on the final letter.

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Chapter 1: Introduction

Contrary to what is often stated by the Church, it is safe to say that child sex abuses have characterised the Catholic Church for centuries and they are not only likely to occur in North America, but more generally in most of the Western world (Isely, 1997; Dale & Alpert, 2007). Substantial evidence proves that already in early medieval times, in the 11th century, the Church had to deal with several cases of abuses of Benedictine monks on young boys (Isely, 1997). These trends continued over the centuries and even in the early 20th century the Church was accused of child sex abuses (Isely, 1997). Until the first half of the 20th century the Church strongly condemned those members of the clergy who were accused of having sexually abused minors (Steinfels, 2002). However, in the second half of the century the Vatican did no longer focus its attention on the fight against Church child sex abuses, but prioritized the promotion of more orthodox Catholic behaviours such as abstinence and the condemnation of homosexuality (Steinfels, 2002). In many cases the religious authorities were well informed and aware of the gravity of the priests' criminal paedophile behaviours, but did not intervene (Isely, 1997; Steinfels, 2002; Dale & Alpert, 2007). Massive cover-up stories and sealed records concerning Church sex abuse cases characterised the second half of the 20th century and are still frequent in the contemporary setting (Steinfels, 2002; Dale & Alpert, 2007).

On January 6, 2002 *The Boston Globe* published an article titled “Church Allowed Abuse by Priest for Years” (The Boston Globe, 2002) which consisted of an extensive investigation conducted by the Globe Spotlight Team wherein it accused former priest John Geoghan of sexually abusing more than 130 children since the mid-1990s (The Boston Globe, 2002). The Globe Spotlight Team unveiled the Church's elaborate damage-control system that for decades protected the image and position of the Church over the welfare of young victims of sex abuses by members of the clergy (Goldner, 2004; Dale & Alpert, 2007; Mancini & Shields, 2013). Although the article published by *The Boston Globe* was certainly not the first in the history of news reports of Church sex abuse cases, it stimulated both the interest of international investigative journalists and the victims' wish to share similar occurrences. Soon after the publication of the article by *The Boston Globe*, several other stories of child sex abuses were made public not only in the United States but in many other Western countries (The Boston

Globe, 2004; Goldner, 2004). As the victims started to share their traumatic experiences, *The New York Times* covered the scandals for weeks, featuring related articles on the front pages for forty-one consecutive days (Mancini & Shields, 2013) and the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops (USCCB) met in Dallas, Texas, in order to address the issue of child sex abuses (John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 2004).

In 2004, the same year of the public release of *The Boston Globe's* online resource centre containing extensive information of various cases of child sex abuse allegations (The Boston Globe, 2004; Mancini & Shields, 2013), the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops published a study, known as the "John Jay Report", aimed at clarifying the nature and scope of sexual abuses by catholic priests in the US between 1950 and 2002 (John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 2004). The study addressed dioceses, priests against whom allegations had been made, and the typology of sexual abuses described in the allegations (John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 2004). The results of the investigation demonstrated that in most of the cases the child sex abuse scandals were based on truth, and that the problem was more consistent from what emerged from civil law arrests. All researchers involved in the study acknowledged that those priests who were arrested by the American civil law were only a small part (about 3%) of all sexual offenders and that the problem affected 95% of the dioceses (Isely, 1997; John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 2004). Furthermore, the report evidenced strong trends in terms of typical victim profile and typology of sexual offences, posing particular focus on post-pubescent males who suffered anal penetration by priests (Steinfels, 2002; John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 2004). Although the "John Jay Report" (2004) provided the very first assessment of the extension of the issue of clergy child sex abuses, it did not go beyond the boundaries of the United States, and did not result into any direct solution to the problem. Similarly, during the 1990s and mid-2000s, child sex abuse scandals that involved members of the clergy were generally portrayed by the Church as recent cases limited to the American society (Wirenius, 2011) even if they were reported in several countries (Gilligan, 2012).

Over the past few decades, the Roman Catholic Church was not proactive in engaging with the victims' complaints, and it mainly posed the religious organization as a distant and often evasive observer (Dunne, 2004). Church representatives generally respond to the allegations in evasive ways, blaming corrupted societies, abusing of Catholic power, forgiving the predators upon the premise of moral perfection of God's

servants, and rationalising sexuality and celibacy of priests (Dulle, 2004; Dale & Alpert, 2007; Formicola, 2011). Together with the frame used by the Church to protect priests who sexually abused minors, which is defined by Goldner (2004) as the “abuser/perpetrator” frame, the contemporary media scene tends to report the facts also from the perspective of the ones who were sexually abused (“victim/survivor” frame) or from the point of view of third parties somehow close to either the victim or the abuser (“bystander” frame) (Goldner, 2004). The “abuse/perpetrator” frame (Goldner, 2004) is used by the Church to elevate priests to a higher and innocent category (Dale & Alpert, 2007), but the contrasting efforts of investigative reporters to reveal cases of priests sexually preying on minors led to an increased public awareness of the faults of the Church and a thirst for justice (Isely, 1997; Steinfels, 2002; Formicola, 2011).

1.1 Research questions

Given the lack of empirical studies that investigate the relationship between news media outlets and the Catholic child sex abuse scandals from a cross-national framing perspective, this research will be based on the concepts of (a) national cultural values, (b) news values, and (c) news frames. This thesis will investigate how frames were used in portraying Church child sex abuse scandals and the victims in three newspapers: *Clarín*, *la Repubblica* and *The Guardian*. The three publications are all daily centre-left politically oriented print newspapers that do not deal exclusively with financial or sport news in Argentina, Italy and the UK. Specifically, this thesis will take under examination the following research questions:

RQ1: How do *Clarín*, *la Repubblica* and *The Guardian* frame the issue of Catholic child sex abuses?

RQ2: How do *Clarín*, *la Repubblica* and *The Guardian* differ when framing the survivors of Catholic child sex abuses?

1.2 Scientific and social relevance

Church child sex abuses are a serious societal problem which is unfortunately often considered a taboo and it is still subject to public judgment and misconception (Cheit, Shavit, & Reiss-Davis, 2010; Easton, 2013). Studies demonstrated that adult men who were sexually abused as children went through long and painful psychological healing processes and they usually delayed reporting for long periods of time (Rossetti, 1995; Ackerman & Khan, 2011; Easton, 2013). Easton’s research (2013) highlighted the

complexity of the disclosure phenomenon, which is generally delayed because of the victim's fear of societal marginalisation and shame. Moreover, in countries where the Roman Catholic religion is predominant among members of the civil society, such as in Ireland, it is difficult for both traditional media outlets and for the population to attack the clergy (O'Reilly, 2003). Until today, little research has been done to understand the relationship between media and Church or between media coverage and Church sex abuse scandals (Cheit, Shavit, & Reiss-Davis, 2010; Donnelly & Inglis, 2010).

A study conducted in the US by Dills and Hernández-Julián (2010) found that recent media trends in reporting child sex abuse cases have negatively affected public's perception of the institution and determined a decrease in enrolment in Catholic schools by over 7%. Mancini and Shields (2013) retain that the pronounced coverage of child sex abuse stories is expected to shape distinctly negative views of the Church since the information transmitted to the audience deals with exceptionally negative occurrences.

Although Entman (1993) stated that the use of news frames does not guarantee audiences' shaping of views, more recent studies revealed that, in line with both Dills and Hernández-Julián's findings (2010) and Mancini and Shields' expectations (2013), there is some truth in believing that news framing has effects on members of the public, with differing results (Wanta & Hu, 1993; McLeod & Detenber, 1999; Scheufele, 1999; Beaudoin & Thorson, 2001; Stout & Buddenbaum, 2003; Waisbord, 2004; Wanta, Golan, & Lee, 2004; Weaver, 2007; Schuck & de Vreese, 2009; Kim & Cameron, 2011). Hypothetically, the use of frames in favour of the victims over time could result in a more victim-friendly societal perception of the crimes, which could cause an eventual reduction of the delay in reporting the crimes to legal authorities. This could be particularly useful to legal authorities, that are often unable to ascertain the extent of the problem due to non-disclosure or delays in reporting (Ackerman & Khan, 2011).

It is because of the seriousness of the issue (Cheit, Shavit, & Reiss-Davis, 2010; Easton, 2013), the lack of research on Church sex abuses in relation to media coverage trends (Cheit, Shavit, & Reiss-Davis, 2010; Donnelly & Inglis, 2010), and the difficulties legal authorities face to ascertain the extent of the problem (O'Reilly, 2003; Ackerman & Khan, 2011), that this study has both scientific and societal relevance. This thesis aims to provide more understanding of this important subject by conducting a cross-national comparative news analysis of three national daily newspapers. Furthermore, this study attempts to shed light on the relationship between the Church

and the media, and the use of frames used in news articles concerning child sex abuse scandals.

Chapter 2: Theoretical Framework

As this research aims to understand the differences in framing of Catholic child sex abuse cases between *Clarín*, *la Repubblica*, and *The Guardian*, it is necessary to provide details about each country in terms of cultural values, as they are believed to be useful indicators of the causes of the use of different journalistic perspectives in dealing with the child sex abuse cases. This section also analyses the concepts of news values and news framing – the first being seen as a combination of factors, including national cultural values, and the latter being the main focus of this thesis.

2.1 National cultural values

Schwartz (1999) defines values as cultural conceptions adopted by the societal actors to conduct actions and evaluate events. Therefore, the author suggests that values represent the implicit or explicit abstract ideas people share to determine what the society considers “desirable” (Schwartz, 1999). In a study that included forty-nine countries, Schwartz (1999) discovered that, although national boundaries do not always correspond to the boundaries of cultural values, it is possible to notice that there is substantial sharing of cultural values on the national territories of many countries examined. This indicates that especially in the case of countries that have existed for some time, there are internal forces that make individuals more inclined to have shared sets of cultural values (Schwartz, 1999). Schwartz’s study (1999) was primarily based on what can probably be defined as the most frequently used scholar researches in the field of national cultural values: Hofstede’s cultural dimensions.

Hofstede’s cultural dimensions resulted to be particularly useful when conducting cross-cultural studies of various nature (Kirkman, Lowe, & Gibson, 2006). Inglehart (2006) used Hofstede’s dimensions to create two key dimensions useful to assess cross-cultural variations across the countries included in recent World Values Surveys: the traditional/secular-rational, and the survival/self-expression dimension. According to Inglehart (2006), Italy and Argentina can be considered as “traditional” countries, where there is still much importance posed on religion and general deference to authority. By contrast, a country like the UK is considered “secular-rational”, indicating that British people do not rely on religion as heavily as in the traditional countries (Inglehart, 2006). Moreover, in a study that compared Anglo-American and

Germanic countries, Hanusch (2009) provided a cultural interpretation able to justify journalistic practices in the aforementioned areas and concluded that values systems affect the way news are reported, especially when considering the country's "uncertainty avoidance", described by Hofstede as extent to which people feel threatened when dealing with ambiguous or unknown situations (The Hofstede Centre, n.d.). In fact, it was proved that countries where uncertainty avoidance is high, tend to limit journalistic freedom intended as the journalists' independent choice on how to cover an issue (Hanusch, 2009). Hence, it could be assumed that, being the UK a country with low uncertainty avoidance, in contrast to Italy and Argentina, where uncertainty avoidance is very high (The Hofstede Centre, n.d.), the British newspapers tend to be more inclined to cover news in a positivist, rational, and empirical way, as opposed to the Argentinian and Italian newspapers, which contain more partisan press and journalists tend to be subject to several organisational and political regulations.

2.1.1 Religiosity and journalism

As it was previously discussed, although it is necessary to consider that no country will ever present a homogenous situation among its inhabitants (Schwartz, 1999), it is still possible to assume that some general national principles affect the way news are reported (McChesney, 2001; Hanusch, 2009). There are reasons to believe that religion, among other national cultural values, has the potential to affect the way news are reported. Deuze (2005) showed that although the journalists' self-perception of their profession is generally in favour of neutrality, objectivity, and thus credibility, it is evident that sociocultural and socioeconomic factors can influence the journalists' operate. In the specific case of British reporters, the results showed that, due to sociocultural and economic reasons, news tended to contain more references to the multicultural attitude of the country than other international media did (Deuze, 2005). Similarly, Ravi (2005) studied how national cultural values influenced the reporting of the Iraq War in the US, UK, India, and Pakistan, and demonstrated that the newspapers practices are deeply rooted in societal and cultural nation-specific norms.

Especially in the case of some European cultures, such as the Italian, religious institutions seem to have been able to mobilise various sectors of the social life, from politics to the media (Gill, 2004). Roman Catholics have often been associated with authoritarian and traditional forms of government, whereas Protestants have generally supported more democratic and liberal perspectives (Gill, 2004). Comparably, the

Argentinian political, cultural, and economic situation is clearly related to the Catholic religious orientation of the country. Patterson (2004) investigated the case of Argentinian politics and economy, and it was shown that the typical Catholic culture is still predominant in the country, showing how similar to Spain and Italy is the country in terms of religious beliefs and their influence (Inglehart, 2000). An investigation conducted in 1999 aimed at exploring the ways Catholic and Evangelical journalists in the US dealt with their religious beliefs when reporting the news, and it produced interesting results (Schmalzbauer, 1999). The in-depth interviews demonstrated that American journalists tended to deal with their religious beliefs in three different ways: privatising and selectively compartmentalising, using multivocal bridging languages, and adopting the rhetoric of objectivity and journalistic detachment (Schmalzbauer, 1999). Similarly to those who decided to privatise and selectively compartmentalise their creed and refused to address their religion when at work and eliminated religious references from their news reports, those who adopted a rhetoric approach accepted and justified their choice to separate religion and journalism (Schmalzbauer, 1999). However, the most frequently adopted approach was to use a multivocal bridging language, meaning that religious journalists tend to translate religious beliefs into journalistic jargon and in the way they present the issues they cover (Schmalzbauer, 1999). Furthermore, Underwood and Stamm (2001) demonstrated that northern American journalists' religion tends to influence the topics they are more inclined to cover, pointing out that the majority of religious and investigative reporters is religious and considers their creed as an important part of their lives. The findings of Underwood and Stamm's (2001) questionnaire also showed that, like in the investigation conducted by Schmalzbauer (1999), only a minor part of journalists who are religious tend to completely put aside their beliefs when writing the articles, indicating that cultural beliefs are likely to influence the way news are covered. Although almost all of the academic studies concerning religiosity and its influences on journalists seem to focus on the northern American region, it is still possible to hypothesise that the above-presented results are generalizable to the rest of the Western world.

2.2 News values

Although it is undeniable that national characteristics and cultural traits can influence the way news are presented, it is also important to consider that there are many other factors that influence the editorial media field. The neoliberal transformation of the

media communication that occurred in the last decades lead to the general attack of media owners on the professional autonomy of journalists (McChesney, 2001), hinting that the reporters may suffer from political or organisational pressures. Comparable findings emerged from Reese's (2001) investigation of journalistic media performance in a cross-national comparative perspective, indicating that the reporters' job are often affected by not only individual or nation-level values, but also by routines and organisational values. Every day news editors all over the world are presented with an endless number of events and their role is to select what becomes news and what remains a fact (Schultz, 2007; Grunewald, Pizarro, & Chermak, 2009; Zandberg, Meyers, & Neiger, 2012). Journalists have to select, shape and present the news to the audience, and in doing so they need to rely on a set of criteria used to judge the newsworthiness of the events known as "news values" (Kennamer, 1988; Westersthål & Johansson, 1994; Nossek, 2004; Shoemaker & Cohen, 2006; Harcup, 2009; Fogarty, 2011).

Westersthål and Johansson (1994) stated that news values are based on a relatively stable ground such as basic human psychological traits and the structure of society. Therefore, the statement proposed by the authors suggests that although some news values can be generalised at a relatively broad level, others are limited to a specific society. This could explain why over the past decades researchers have produced different lists of possible news values. Kennamer (1988) stressed the importance of temporal, spatial or sensory proximity and the emotional interests of the audience when discussing possible criteria to judge the newsworthiness of an issue. Similarly, Shoemaker and Cohen (2006) recognised "deviance" and "social significance" as the main basic news values. Westersthål and Johansson (1994) broadened Kennamer's two key values and identified "importance", "proximity", and "drama" as the main basic news values. In an analysis conducted in Danish newsrooms, Schultz (2007) was able to identify five news criteria that seemed to be widely applicable across the country's newsrooms: "timeliness", "relevance", "identification", "conflict", and "sensation". Even if the various lists of news values proposed over the decades consist of different items, it can still be concluded that both the entertaining factor (defined as "drama", "sensation", or "deviance") and the proximity (also defined as "identification") of the audience to the events seem to be always mentioned among the major news values.

2.3 News framing

National cultural values, religiosity, and news values clearly explain why journalists around the world often have to adopt specific perspectives or linguistic devices when reporting the events. The narrative structure used by journalists to present only one aspects of an object or event in order to create a social construct is known as “news framing” (Entman, 1993; Wanta & Hu, 1993; Parisi, 1998; McLeod & Detenber, 1999; Benford & Snow, 2000; Schuck & de Vreese, 2006; Entman, 2007). Framing is often also used interchangeably with the term “second level agenda setting”, which refers to the deep and thoughtful processing of information in media content responsible for telling people what to think about a given issue (Scheufele, 1999; Wanta, Golan, & Lee, 2004; Weaver, 2007). Both Entman (1993) and de Vreese (2005) tried to understand how editors and reporters frame the events. According to Entman (1993), news are framed through the presence or strategic absence of certain keywords, images, phrases or sources. De Vreese (2005) stated that news framing is a process that involves a communication source presenting and defining an issue; the said issue is presented to the audience after a process of production and application of content and media perspective, resulting in having consequences both at an individual and societal level (de Vreese, 2005).

Over the last few decades, framing analysis has been the main subject of several researches covering a wide variety of topics (Weaver, 2007). Beckett (1996) investigated the typologies of frames used in presenting child sex abuse scandals in the United States. In her research, she noticed that the issue received different kinds of framing from the 1980s until the mid-1990s. Until 1984 child sex abuse stories were presented using a “collective denial frame”, which from 1985 until 1990 culminated into a “false accusation frame” (Beckett, 1996). The 1990s saw a radical shift in the presentation and framing of the child sex abuse stories, and news stories became more focussed on telling the stories of people who were sexually abused as children, leaving the scene to the “survivor’s speak frame” (Beckett, 1996). This shift in framing the issue in the 1990s could also be explained in broader terms when considering the 1990s as a turning point for the development and establishment of a new journalistic practice known as civic journalism. By openly abandoning the journalistic detachment typical of the past decades, civic journalists focus on the community’s interests and wellbeing, willingly mirroring only part of the reality (Parisi, 1998). Beckett’s research (1996) is one of the many scholarly examples of how academics often try to analyse media

coverage by developing a list of frames applicable to either a specific issue or a general one. Others examples, for instance, can be found in Levin, Schneider and Gaeth's study (1998), which focused on valence frames, defined by Schuck and de Vreese (2006) as those frames that evaluate a political or social situation in either positive or negative terms. According to the authors there are "risky choice frames", described as a set of opinions with different risk levels, "attribute frames", described as the evaluation of the attributes of objects or events, and "goal frames", described as the presentation of the implied goals of a specific behaviour (Levin, Schneider, & Gaeth, 1998). When considering the field of news frames applied to collective actions that should be taken in a given situation, Benford and Snow (2000) identified four frames: the "boundary frame", the "adversarial frame", the "prognostic frame", and the "motivational frame".

2.3.1 Framing victims and attribution of responsibility

When studying how frames were used to describe battered women, Dunn (2005) found empirical evidence of the importance of vocabulary choices in addressing the women who suffered from abuses. In the specific case of battered women, evidence showed that framing them as *victims* implied a sense of innocence, passivity and powerlessness, whereas framing them as *survivors* emphasised their strength and portrayed them as less passive than when they were framed as victims (Dunn, 2005). A study conducted by Westervelt and Cook (2010) showed that some classes or actors are easy targets for victimisation. Framing innocent people as victims as well as problematizing an issue by giving a face to the news story, resulted in drawing significant attention to the damage suffered by the victims (Westervelt & Cook, 2010).

Journalistic choices of whether to frame an individual or a group of actors as victims is of crucial importance when reporting societal issues like obesity or poverty (Kim & Willis, 2007; Kim, Carvalho, & Davis, 2010). Both health and economic problems are often framed as episodic events, adopting storytelling and an entertaining reporting style (Kim & Willis, 2007; Kim, Carvalho, & Davis, 2010). However, the major difference in framing health issues and poverty matters in the media landscape of the United States lies in framing responsibility rather than the victims themselves. Studies demonstrated that news framing of obesity responsibility generally emphasises the individuals' personal responsibilities (Kim & Willis, 2007), whereas in the case of poverty news stories, mentions of societal causes and solutions significantly outnumbered the references to personal responsibilities (Kim, Carvalho, & Davis,

2010). The differences in framing the attribution of responsibility for these two equally important and wide-spread issues show that external factors are often responsible for framing choices operated by the journalists. Other than professional routines and individual characteristics, journalists are generally subject to pressures from the organisation they work for, as well as from interest groups such as the government, political parties, or religious organisations (Kim, Carvalho, & Davis, 2010).

Chapter 3: Methodology

This study aims at identifying the different frames used by *Clarín*, *la Repubblica*, and *The Guardian* in dealing with the Church child sex abuse cases and the differences or similarities in portraying the victims of the abuses. Comparative content analysis of news articles was considered to be the most appropriate and feasible way to answer the research questions. In fact, as suggested by Lindolf and Taylor (2011), document analysis holds several advantages for the researcher: informational richness, easy availability, non-reactivity and truth value.

The presented thesis can be considered as a study which combines both quantitative and qualitative methods of analysis (Akhavan-Majid & Ramaprasad, 1998). However, it is important to specify that a qualitative assessment of the content of news articles was used to develop a codebook through an inductive procedure and to provide possible causal explanations for the results, whereas quantitative content analysis was mostly used to conduct the main research. Therefore, quantitative content analysis can be considered as the main methodology used in this study. Quantitative content analysis was considered to be the most appropriate methodology for this study since it allows researchers to “systematically identify, categorise, and count the objective elements of communication and provide audiences with a summary of the data” (Rourke & Anderson, 2004, p. 15). This highlights the strength in adopting this kind of procedure, as it leaves little or no room for counter interpretation and the systematic technique helps to limit the subjective involvement of the coders and it adds depth and dimension to the study (Scharrer, 2002; Rourke & Anderson, 2004; Van Gorp, 2010). The appropriateness of quantitatively analysing news articles can also be deduced by the validity of several other cross-national media studies in the field of news framing (e.g.: Dimitrova, Kaid, Williams, & Trammel, 2005; Crawley, 2007; Dimitrova & Connolly-Ahern, 2007).

3.1 Newspapers Selection

Articles from *Clarín* (Argentina), *la Repubblica* (Italy), and *The Guardian* (United Kingdom) were chosen for analysis based on four criteria, three of which were also used by Dimitrova et al. (2005) in their quantitative content research: (1) political affiliation, (2) national reputation, (3) audience reach, and (4) online availability. All three

publications are daily print newspapers that do not deal exclusively with financial or sports news and have online archives. *Clarín*, *la Repubblica*, and *The Guardian* are known for being politically affiliated with centre-left ideologies, and data demonstrate that the daily circulation of the publications is the highest among centre-left daily newspapers in the respective countries (Bantimaroudis & Ban, 2001; Sweney, 2013; Telam.com.ar, 2013; ODG.mi.it, 2014). News articles were believed to be a suitable key focus of the analysis because they provide “one of the most efficient ways to study a mass medium” (Crawley, 2007, p. 323).

The selection of Argentina, Italy, and the United Kingdom as focus countries was dictated by the scientific curiosity to compare countries that have different media systems, national languages, religious beliefs (being the majority of Argentinian and Italian people Roman Catholic, while the majority of British people Protestants), and different geographical and/or emotive proximity to the Vatican. The selection and comparison of vastly different regions was believed to be a valuable way to explore variation and similarities between countries and protect the research on news framing of Church child sex abuses from false generalisations (Hallin & Mancini, 2004; Dimitrova & Connolly-Ahern, 2007).

3.2 Sample

The units of analysis included in this thesis are news articles published by *Clarín*, *la Repubblica* and *The Guardian* between March 13, 2013 and March 13, 2014. This specific time-frame of 12 months was chosen in order not to have different news frames in terms of Church perception as an institution that could be due to the February 2013 resignation of former Pope Joseph Ratzinger (Benedictus XVI) and the subsequent election of Pope José Mario Bergoglio (Franciscus I). The election of Pope Francis I happened on March 13, 2013, which justifies the decision to include only articles from March 13, 2013 onwards.

The articles were retrieved through the newspaper-specific search engine using, as suggested in Crawley’s research (2007), a specific set of key-phrases. For each publication, six different time-specific online searches were used to retrieve articles concerning the child sex abuses. The following search inputs were used to retrieve the articles: (a) “sex abuses Church”, (b) “sex abuses Pope”, (c) “sex abuses clergy”, (d) “Church sex scandals”, (e) “Church paedophilia”, and (f) “Church abused children”. Depending on the publication, the search terms were entered in either English, Italian,

or Spanish. The searches produced a wide series of results, but only those articles considered to be “directly relevant” to the studied issue were selected. The “direct relevance” of the issue of the articles was partially based on the selection process operated by Swenson (2010) in her research on news media frames of the Darfur crisis: depending on whether the headlines directly addressed the child sex abuse issue, the articles were considered to be “directly relevant” or not. Duplicates were excluded from the final sample. The final sample consisted of 117 articles ($N= 117$), specifically *Clarín* ($N= 35$), *la Repubblica* ($N= 34$), and *The Guardian* ($N= 48$) (see Appendix A).

3.3 Codebook

Given the lack of previous studies in the field of news framing of child sex abuses, it was considered necessary to develop a codebook through an empirical inductive approach in order to ensure that the method remains objective, as suggested by Tankard (2003), Tian and Stewart (2005) and Van Gorp (2010). In order to develop a codebook suitable to study news framing of Church child sex abuses, an inductive open coding approach was used. Out of the total sample ($N= 117$), twelve articles (4 from *Clarín*, 3 from *la Repubblica*, and 5 from *The Guardian*) were openly coded to develop a codebook. The selection of the articles was based, as in Sharrer (2002) and Barnett’s (2005) newspaper coverage and framing researchers, on random systematic probability (Sirkin, 2006).

After in-depth reading of all the twelve selected articles, the raw data were classified into greater categories to determine the presence of eventual patterns – such as the presence of certain terms, the focus on specific sections of the stories, or the use of specific linguistic strategies – in reporting content and styles. This process is identified by Matthes and Koring (2008) as “manual holistic approach”, and it allows the identification of frequent, dominant, or significant themes (Thomas, 2006). Van Gorp’s (2010) directives on how to reduce subjectivity in inductive frame analysis were used to construct and compile a frame matrix in which the rows contained the frame packages, and the columns the framing and reasoning devices (see Appendix B). The development of the codebook was the result of a four-step process. Firstly, the source material was selected and part of it was considered for inductive coding. Secondly, the texts were analysed without the use of a predefined coding instrument and the elements were compared in order to identify empirical indicators that contribute to the readers’ interpretation (Van Gorp, 2010). Thirdly, the codes were arranged according to axes of

meaning, which helped the identification of patterns used in the news reports. Finally, the coding matrix was compiled indicating first framing devices and then elaborating the eventual applicable reasoning devices, and the frame packages were named in accordance to the main framing categories identified in the matrix. The application of the manual holistic coding approach (Matthes & Koring, 2008) to twelve articles permitted the creation of a codebook Semetko and Valkenburg (2000) and Van Gorp (2010) assert that a suitable way to collect data concerning the presence and strength of frames is to develop a series of yes or no questions. Similarly, the codebook that was developed for this specific investigation consists of a series of polar questions derived from the interpretation of the inductively coded frame matrix. The codebook was developed partially based on the models used by Semetko and Valkenburg (2000), Brunken (2006), Sicakkan and Tønnevd (2008), Brekken and Aaldberg (2010) and Perko, Turcanu, Geenen, Mamani and Rooy (2011) (see Appendix C). Although the previously cited studies were taken into consideration when developing the codebook, the application of the five general frames used in the studies was not believed to be suitable for the investigation of child sex abuse framing in international newspapers. Instead, in order to be able to confer to the present research more scientific value, seven original issue-specific frames were developed independently from other news framing studies.

3.4 Variables and operationalization

To analyse how the various frames operate in *Clarín*, *la Repubblica* and *The Guardian*, the entire sample ($N= 117$) was coded using the codebook (see Appendix C). The articles were coded adopting both descriptive categorical or ordinal variables, and conceptual variables. Like in Matthes' (2009) research, the descriptive categorical or ordinal variables considered in this study included (1) the source of the article, (2) the coding reference (see Appendix A), (3) the date of publication, and (4) the word count. Furthermore, this research also included some other descriptive variables, namely the (5) victim's references. The inductive approach to the study and coding of twelve articles allowed the identification of seven frames, namely the "young and defenceless victim", the "supportive and determined victim", the "lying victim", the "caring Pope", the "uniform Papal strategies", the "appropriate Church actions", and the "inappropriate Church actions".

3.5 Framing measures

In order to determine the presence of the seven frames that emerged from the inductive analysis of twelve news articles, I developed a series of 21 questions, three for each of the frame identified. The coders had to answer “yes” (1) or “no” (0) to each of the 21 questions. Each set of three questions was meant to determine the extent to which a frame could be applied to a certain article (see Appendix C). This method was considered to be valid and reliable because it had already been successfully used in various academic studies, specifically in Semetko and Valkenburg’s (2000) media framing analysis of European politics, de Vreese, Peter, and Semetko’s (2001) cross-national news framing analysis of the launch of the Euro, and Lee, Maslog, and Kim’s (2006) comparative framing analysis of news coverage of Asian conflicts and the Iraq War.

3.6 Inter-coder reliability

In this study, only one coder coded all 117 articles. In order to assess the codebook, a second coder coded twelve random articles, slightly more than the recommended 10% of news stories suggested by de Vreese, Peter and Semetko (2001) to evaluate the validity of the codebook. The second coder had excellent command of academic English language and was trained on how to use the codebook. The two coders conducted the coding independently from one another to ensure validity and reliability. Each question of the codebook was tested for agreement among the two coders using Cohen’s Kappa (κ), which is a measure that is often adopted to determine the levels of agreement between coders (Berry & Mielke, 1988; Blackman & Koval, 2000; Lombard, Snyder-Duch, & Bracken, 2002). The strength of the level of agreement between the two coders was determined by the various degrees of Cohen’s Kappa (see Appendix D), where, according to Fleiss (1981) and Blackman and Koval (2000), measures included between .20 and .40 indicate a fair agreement. All variables resulted to be higher than .40, specifically, the lowest result was $\kappa = .54$, meaning that all variables scored at least a moderate level of agreement between the two coders (Fleiss, 1981; Blackman & Koval, 2000). The average value of Cohen’s Kappa was $\kappa = .84$, implying an almost perfect agreement between the two coders (Blackman & Koval, 2000) and verifying the validity and reliability of the codebook.

3.7 Data analysis

Each article ($N= 117$) was read and subsequently deductively coded using the aforementioned designed codebook (see Appendix C). The data were manually computed into IBM-SPSS Version 21; the software was then used to analyse the data and all tests were conducted adopting .05 as the level of significance (Sirkin, 2006). IBM-SPSS was used to analyse the only ordinal value included in this research which was the word count of the news article. Given the ordinal character of the variable “wordcount”, it was believed appropriate to calculate the mode, median, mean, and standard deviation of the values (Doodson, 1917; Groeneveld & Meeden, 1977). Furthermore, being the variable “source” a nominal variable with three categories of answers, the comparisons for statistically significant differences in terms of word count between the publications were calculated adopting one-way ANOVA test (Gelman, 2005; Solari, Liseo, & Sun, 2008). After conducting the one-way ANOVA test, the values that were considered to be statistically significant at $p < 0.05$ were analysed with the Tukey HSD post-hoc test to find possible significant different means among the three groups (Basler & Smawley, 1968; Williams, 1974).

The three newspapers were always considered as the independent variable (IV) in this research, whereas all other values were considered to be the dependent variables (DV). Being all the DV (with the exception of “wordcount”) binomial, it was not possible to conduct ANOVA tests to determine possible significant differences between the three newspapers. Therefore, Chi-Square tests were believed to be the most suitable analysis to conduct to determine the significance of the statistical differences (Steiger, Shapiro, & Browne, 1985; Zhou & Moy, 2007; An & Gower, 2009). Moreover, three more nominal variables were created: “sCLA_RE” (where 1= *Clarín*, 2= *la Repubblica*, and the articles by *The Guardian* were coded as missing values), “sCLA_GUA” (where 1= *Clarín*, 3= *The Guardian*, and the articles by *la Repubblica* were coded as missing values), and “sRE_GUA” (where 2= *la Repubblica*, 3= *The Guardian*, and the articles by *Clarín* were coded as missing values). This permitted to conduct three further Chi-Square tests for all the combination of significant variables to determine among which of IV it was noticeable a statistically significant difference with regard to the chosen DV (Muijs, 2004; An & Gower, 2009). Cramér’s V was calculated only for those Chi-Square tests that proved to be statistically significant (Muijs, 2004; An & Gower, 2009).

Chapter 4: Results

The research conducted on the online databases of *Clarín*, *la Repubblica* and *The Guardian* allowed the retrieval of more than one hundred news articles ($N= 117$) concerning Church child sex abuses (see Appendix E1). *Clarín* published 35 articles on the topic ($N= 35, 29.9\%$), *la Repubblica* published 34 articles ($N= 34, 29.1\%$), and the remaining 48 articles were published by *The Guardian* ($N= 48, 41.0\%$). Being the word count an ordinal variable, it was possible to calculate the mode, median, mean, and standard deviation (Doodson, 1917; Groeneveld & Meeden, 1977). The average length of all news items is 601.4 words ($SD= 263.1$), but the newspaper-specific means varied (see Appendix E2). The articles published by *Clarín* had a mean length of 488.7 words ($SD= 208.5$), those on *la Repubblica* were on average 544.9 words long ($SD= 247.3$), and the ones on *The Guardian* 723.6 words long ($SD= 263.6$). In order to compare the different mean values of the word count between newspapers, it was necessary to conduct a one-way ANOVA analysis (Gelman, 2005; Solari, Liseo, & Sun, 2008). After conducting a one-way ANOVA test at $p < 0.05$ (see Appendix E3), it was shown that the differences in length of the news articles differed significantly across the three newspapers, $F(2,114)= 10.71, p= 0.000$. Tukey HSD post-hoc comparisons of the three publications (see Appendix E4) were used to determine among which of the three newspapers it could be found a statistically significant difference (Basler & Smawley, 1968; Williams, 1974). The results demonstrated that the articles by *The Guardian* were significantly longer than the ones published by both *Clarín* ($M= 488.7, SD= 208.5, p= 0.000$), and *la Repubblica* ($M= 544.9, SD= 247.3, p= 0.004$), indicating that *The Guardian* did not only publish more news items concerning Church child sex abuses, but it also dedicated more extensive coverage. Furthermore, the analysis of the sample ($N= 117$) demonstrated that 86.3% ($N= 101$) of the articles included some sort of victim references (see Appendix E5), being them either mere mentions of the word “victim” or more case-specific references. A Chi-Square test (see Appendix E6) was conducted to determine whether the differences in referencing to victims in *Clarín*, *la Repubblica* and *The Guardian* were statistically significant (Steiger, Shapiro, & Browne, 1985; Zhou & Moy, 2007; An & Gower, 2009), but no evidence of a significant statistical difference was found at $p < 0.05, \chi^2 (2, N= 117)= .10, p= 0.952$.

4.1 The “young and defenceless victim” frame

Each of the three questions that constituted the “young and defenceless victim” frame was analysed calculating both frequencies and statistical correlations between the results and the independent variable (Haberman, 1977). Overall, 106 news articles referenced to the young age of the victims of Church sex abuses (90.6%), but only 27 mentioned the passivity with which the victims experienced or dealt with the abuses (23.1%), and 40 included statements that highlighted the victims’ need to receive moral or psychological support (34.2%). 31 (88.6%) of the articles published by *Clarín* portrayed the victims of Church sex abuses as individuals of a young age, in contrast to 33 (97.1%) of those published by *la Repubblica* and 42 (87.5%) by *The Guardian* (see Appendix E7). The results of the Chi-Square test indicated the lack of a significant difference between the publications at $p < 0.05$, $\chi^2(2, N= 117)= 2.38$, $p= 0.305$ (see Appendix E8).

The victims’ passivity in experiencing and dealing with the abuses was mentioned in 4 articles by *Clarín* (11.4%), 10 by *la Repubblica* (29.4%), and 13 by *The Guardian* (27.1%) (see Appendix E9). A Chi-Square test proved the absence of any significant statistical difference between the three newspapers at $p < 0.05$, $\chi^2(2, N= 117)= 3.88$, $p= 0.144$ (see Appendix E10).

When dealing with the victims’ healing process, 12 (34.3%) of the articles by *Clarín*, 9 (26.5%) by *la Repubblica*, and 19 (39.6%) by *The Guardian* included statements that remarked the victims’ need to receive moral or psychological support (see Appendix E11). Again, a Chi-Square test showed the lack of any statistical significance between the groups means at $p < 0.05$, $\chi^2(2, N= 117)= 1.52$, $p= 0.467$ (see Appendix E12).

4.2 The “supportive and determined victim” frame

Even though no statistical significance was found between the three newspapers in terms of victim references or presence of the “young and defenceless victim” frame, some significant differences were found when analysing the “supportive and determined victim” frame. Results showed that 80 articles (68.4%) included references to the actors that serve the legal interests of the victims, 53 articles (45.3%) incorporated direct quotes of the victims or of their legal representatives, and only 14 ones (12.0%) portrayed the victims as willing to help other (potential) preys.

In terms of references to legal actors that serve the interests of the victims, *Clarín* and *la Repubblica* resulted to have a comparably similar number of mentions, respectively 18 (51.4%) in the Argentinian newspaper and 21 (61.8%) in the Italian publication (see Appendix E13). In contrast to such results, *The Guardian* included references to the legal representatives of the victims in 41 articles (85.4%). The difference of means resulted to be statistically significant by a Chi-Square test conducted at $p < 0.05$ (see Appendix E14), $\chi^2(2, N= 117)= 11.78, p= 0.003$. In order to determine whether and how the distribution of the dependent variables differed significantly from one publication to another, three new variables were created (namely “sCLA_RE” – used to compare *Clarín* and *la Repubblica*, “sCLA_GUA” – used to compare *Clarín* and *The Guardian*, and “sRE_GUA” – used to compare *la Repubblica* and *The Guardian*) and Chi-Square tests were conducted at $p < 0.05$ level (Muijs, 2004; An & Gower, 2009). The results showed that there was a statistically significant difference between *Clarín* and *The Guardian* (see Appendix E50), $\chi^2(1, N= 117)= 11.38, p= 0.001$, Cramér’s $V= .37$, as well as between *The Guardian* and *la Repubblica* (see Appendix E51), $\chi^2(1, N= 117)= 6.04, p= 0.014$, Cramér’s $V= .27$, meaning that the British publication published significantly more articles that included references to legal actors that serve the interests of the victims. No statistical significance was found between *Clarín* and *la Repubblica* (see Appendix E49), $\chi^2(1, N= 117)= .75, p= 0.378$.

Similarly to the data of the question that deals with the references to the victims’ legal representatives, the mean of inclusion of one or more quotes of either the victims or their legal representatives tended to be extremely similar in *Clarín* and *la Repubblica* (see Appendix E15). *Clarín* only included quotes of the victims or their representatives in 11 articles (31.4%), and so did *la Repubblica* (32.4%). Instead, 31 (64.6%) of the articles published by *The Guardian* ($N= 48$) incorporated direct quotes of the victims or their representatives. This great numerical different in inclusion of direct quotes between publication was tested in a Chi-Square analysis at $p < 0.05$ (see Appendix E16) and it resulted to be statistically significant, $\chi^2(2, N= 117)= 12.22, p= 0.002$. The Chi-Square tests conducted at $p < 0.05$ on the three newly computed variables permitted to determine that some statistically significant differences were present between *Clarín* and *The Guardian* (see Appendix E53), $\chi^2(1, N= 117)= 8.90, p= 0.003$, Cramér’s $V= .33$, and between *la Repubblica* and *The Guardian* (see Appendix E54), $\chi^2(1, N= 117)= 8.28, p= 0.004$, Cramér’s $V= .32$, indicating the significantly higher presence of this

sub-frame in the British articles. No statistical significance was found between *Clarín* and *la Repubblica* (see Appendix E52), $\chi^2(1, N= 117)= .01, p= 0.934$.

As it was already mentioned, only 14 articles (12.0%) out of the entire sample ($N= 117$) included references to the victims' aspiration to help other potential victims (see Appendix E17). Namely, 1 article (2.9%) from *Clarín*, 5 (14.7%) from *la Repubblica*, and 8 (16.7%) from *The Guardian*. A Chi-Square test conducted at $p < 0.05$ (see Appendix E18) indicated no significant statistical difference between the three newspapers, $\chi^2(2, N= 117)= 4.01, p= 0.135$.

4.3 The “lying victim” frame

The “lying victim” frame resulted to be the least frequently adopted one in all three newspapers. Out of the entire sample ($N=117$), only 12 articles (10.3%) expressed doubt about the authenticity of the victims' claims, 17 (14.5%) included references to the priests' or their attorneys' outrage for being accused of child sex abuses, and only 9 (7.7%) referenced to the principle of infallibility of the Church and its representatives. 7 articles by *Clarín* (20.0%) and 5 by *la Repubblica* (14.7%) subtly or explicitly expressed doubt about the authenticity of the claims made by victims of child sex abuse, but none (0.0%) of the articles by *The Guardian* included any doubtful statements (see Appendix E19). A Chi-Square analysis showed that the difference between publications was significant at $p < 0.05$ (see Appendix E20), $\chi^2(2, N= 117)= 9.83, p= 0.007$. The Chi-Square tests conducted at $p < 0.05$ on the three newly computed variables permitted to determine the presence of statistically significant differences between *Clarín* and *The Guardian* (see Appendix E56), $\chi^2(1, N= 117)= 10.48, p= 0.001$, Cramér's $V= .36$, and *la Repubblica* and *The Guardian* (see Appendix E57), $\chi^2(1, N= 117)= 7.52, p= 0.006$, Cramér's $V= .30$. This implies that the discussed journalistic approach resulted to be significantly less adopted by *The Guardian* than by the other two newspapers. No statistical significance was found between the Argentinian newspaper and the Italian one (see Appendix E55), $\chi^2(1, N= 117)= .34, p= 0.562$.

Some differences in terms of references to the priests' or their attorneys' outrage for being accused of sexual abuses were also found among the three publications, where *Clarín* published 8 articles (22.9%) referencing to the outrage of the guilty actors, *la Repubblica* published 5 (14.7%), and *The Guardian* 4 (8.3%) (see Appendix E21). The differences were analysed in a Chi-Square test, but they resulted to be insignificant at $p < 0.05$ level (see Appendix E22), $\chi^2(2, N= 117)= 3.44, p= 0.179$.

Furthermore, 6 articles published by *Clarín* (17.1%), 1 by *la Repubblica* (2.9%), and 2 by *The Guardian* (4.2%) included references to the principle of infallibility of the Church and its representatives (see Appendix E23). A Chi-Square analysis showed the differences to be statistically significant at $p < 0.05$ level (see Appendix E24), $\chi^2(2, N=117) = 6.32, p = 0.042$. The Chi-Square tests conducted at $p < 0.05$ on the three newly computed variables were used again to determine the statistically significant differences between the three publications; the results evidenced that *Clarín* tended to publish significantly more articles which referenced to the principle of infallibility than both *la Repubblica* (see Appendix E58), $\chi^2(1, N=117) = 3.82, p = 0.051$, Cramér's $V = .24$, and *The Guardian* (see Appendix E59), $\chi^2(1, N=117) = 3.19, p = 0.048$, Cramér's $V = .22$. No statistical significance was found between *The Guardian* and *la Repubblica* (see Appendix E60), $\chi^2(1, N=117) = .85, p = 0.771$.

4.4 The “caring Pope” frame

In order to analyse the presence or absence of the “caring Pope” frame, the three sub-questions of the frame were analysed independently. Chi-Square tests were used to determine possible significant statistical differences and relations.

Out of the total sample ($N = 117$), 24 news articles (20.5%) included one or more Pope's direct quotes that addressed the issue of child sex abuses. *Clarín* published 12 articles that incorporated Pope Francis' quotes regarding child sex abuses cases (34.2%), *la Repubblica* published 9 (26.5%), and *The Guardian* only published 3 (6.3%) (see Appendix E25). A Chi-Square test (see Appendix E26) determined that the differences were statistically significant at $p < 0.05$, $\chi^2(2, N=117) = 10.80, p = 0.005$, and the newspaper-to-newspaper specific differences were calculated with Chi-Square tests of the newly coded variables identified some statistically significant differences between *Clarín* and *The Guardian* (see Appendix E62), $\chi^2(1, N=117) = 10.74, p = 0.001$, Cramér's $V = .36$, and *la Repubblica* and *The Guardian* (see Appendix E63), $\chi^2(1, N=117) = 6.51, p = 0.011$, Cramér's $V = .28$. This indicates that *Clarín* and *la Repubblica* published significantly more articles that incorporated Papal quotes regarding child sex abuses cases in comparison to *The Guardian*. No statistical significance was found between *Clarín* and *la Repubblica* (see Appendix E61), $\chi^2(1, N=117) = .50, p = 0.481$.

Moreover, 45 news articles (38.5%) included references to the Pope's actions to prevent or solve Church child sex abuses. *Clarín* published 22 articles (62.9%) that involved references to the Pope's actions to deal with the child sex abuse issue, *la*

Repubblica published 16 (47.15%), and *The Guardian* ($N= 48$) published 7 (14.6%) (see Appendix E27). The results of the Chi-Square test (see Appendix E28) indicated a statistically significant difference between publications at $p < 0.05$, $\chi^2(2, N= 117)= 21.43$, $p= 0.000$. The Chi-Square tests conducted at $p < 0.05$ for the newly coded variables allowed to conclude that, once again, both *Clarín* and *la Repubblica* published significantly more articles with the discussed sub-frame than *The Guardian*. Namely, Chi-Square scores equal to $\chi^2(1, N= 117)= 20.75$, $p= 0.000$, Cramér's $V= .50$ between the Argentinian and the British newspaper (see Appendix E65), and $\chi^2(1, N= 117)= 10.40$, $p= 0.001$, Cramér's $V= .36$ between the Italian and the British newspapers (see Appendix E66). No statistical significance was found between *Clarín* and *la Repubblica* (see Appendix E64), $\chi^2(1, N= 117)= 1.74$, $p= 0.187$.

Only fifteen articles (12.8%) out of the total sample ($N= 117$) contained mentions of the Pope's concern for the victims. *Clarín* published 10 articles (28.6%) that included references to the Pope's concern for the victims of child sex abuse, *la Repubblica* published 4 (11.8%), and *The Guardian* only 1 (2.1%) (see Appendix E29). A Chi-Square test (see Appendix E30) indicated the presence of a significant difference between publications at $p < 0.05$, $\chi^2(2, N= 117)= 12.75$, $p= 0.002$. The Chi-Square tests conducted at $p < 0.05$ for the newly coded variables were useful to determine further statistical significances among publications, but no statistical significance was found between *la Repubblica* and *The Guardian* (see Appendix E69), $\chi^2(1, N= 117)= 3.26$, $p= 0.071$. However, just like for the previous two questions, the presence of a statistically significant difference was found between *Clarín* and *The Guardian* (see Appendix E68), $\chi^2(1, N= 117)= 12.35$, $p= 0.000$, Cramér's $V= .39$. No statistically significant difference was found between *Clarín* and *la Repubblica* (see Appendix E67), $\chi^2(1, N= 117)= 3.01$, $p= 0.083$.

4.5 The “uniform Papal strategies” frame

The “uniform Papal strategies” frame consisted of three elements: the presence of explicit references to the former Pope (Benedictus XVI), the presence of references to the former Pope's operate concerning child sex abuse matters, and the presence of references to the current Pope's willingness to follow the strategies of Benedictus XVI in dealing with child sex abuse cases.

Out of the total sample ($N= 117$), 43 news articles (36.8%) included one or more explicit references to the former Pope. *Clarín* published 21 articles (60.0%) that

explicitly mentioned the former Pope, *la Repubblica* published 17 (50.0%), and *The Guardian* only 5 (10.4%) (see Appendix E31). A Chi-Square analysis at $p < 0.05$ (see Appendix E32) was used to test for differences among the three newspapers, and the results showed significant statistical differences among the publications, $\chi^2(2, N= 117)= 25.03, p= 0.000$. The Chi-Square tests for the newly coded variables demonstrated that *Clarín* published significantly more articles that mentioned former Pope Benedictus XVI than *The Guardian* (see Appendix E71), $\chi^2(1, N= 117)= 23.13, p= 0.000$, Cramér's $V= .53$, and the same can be applied to the difference between *la Repubblica* and *The Guardian* (see Appendix E72), $\chi^2(1, N= 117)= 15.89, p= 0.000$, Cramér's $V= .44$. The comparison between *Clarín* and *la Repubblica* resulted to be statistically insignificant at $p < 0.05$ (see Appendix E70), $\chi^2(1, N= 117)= .70, p= 0.404$.

Overall, 34 news articles (29.1%) from the entire sample ($N= 117$) contained references to the operate of the former Pope, Benedictus XVI, concerning the cases of Church child sex abuses. Again, the three newspapers presented some differences: *Clarín* published 18 articles (51.4%) that mentioned the former Pope's operate, *la Repubblica* published 14 (41.2%), and *The Guardian* published 2 (4.2%) (see Appendix E33). A Chi-Square test at $p < 0.05$ (see Appendix E34) was used to test for differences among the three newspapers, and the results showed significant statistical differences among the publications, $\chi^2(2, N= 117)= 25.35, p= 0.000$. The Chi-Square tests conducted for the three newly coded variables demonstrated that *Clarín* published significantly more articles that mentioned former Pope's operate in terms of responses to child sex abuses than *The Guardian* (see Appendix E74), $\chi^2(1, N= 117)= 24.72, p= 0.000$, Cramér's $V= .55$, and the same can be applied to the difference between *la Repubblica* and *The Guardian* (see Appendix E75), $\chi^2(1, N= 117)= 17.36, p= 0.000$, Cramér's $V= .46$. The comparison between *Clarín* and *la Repubblica* resulted to be statistically insignificant at $p < 0.05$ (see Appendix E73), $\chi^2(1, N= 117)= .73, p= 0.393$

Finally, some other differences between publications were also noticeable when analysing the presence of mentions to Pope Franciscus' will to follow the line of action of the former pontiff in dealing with child sex abuses (see Appendix E35): 22 news items (18.8%) out of the entire sample ($N= 117$) were coded positively, but *Clarín* and *la Repubblica* resulted to have published more news articles that included the considered frame sub-item than *The Guardian*. Specifically, *Clarín* published 13 articles (37.1%) that explicitly mentioned the Pope's will to follow the directives of the former Pope, *la Repubblica* published 8 (23.5%), and *The Guardian* only 1 (2.1%). The

Chi-Square analysis conducted at $p < 0.05$ showed significant statistical differences among the publications $\chi^2(2, N= 117)= 17.00, p= 0.000$. The Chi-Square tests of the three sub-groups demonstrated that *Clarín* published significantly more articles that mentioned the current Pope's decision to follow the strategies adopted by the former Pope in dealing with child sex abuse cases than *The Guardian* (see Appendix E77), $\chi^2(1, N= 117)= 17.74, p= 0.000$, Cramér's $V= .46$, and the same can be applied to the difference between *la Repubblica* and *The Guardian* (see Appendix E78), $\chi^2(1, N= 117)= 9.37, p= 0.002$, Cramér's $V= .34$. Also in this case, the comparison between *Clarín* and *la Repubblica* resulted to be statistically insignificant at $p < 0.05$ (see Appendix E76), $\chi^2(1, N= 117)= 1.51, p= 0.219$.

4.6 The “appropriate Church’s actions” frame

Similarly to the analyses conducted to understand the relationship between the three news publications taken into account and the other five frames, also when analysing the two news frames that concerned the Church's actions, the three sub-questions of each frame were analysed independently. Chi-Square analyses were used to determine possible significant statistical differences. The “appropriate Church's actions” frame consisted of three sub-questions and it was calculated determining the absence or presence of frame-specific elements in the news articles: the references to the Church's efficiency in emotionally supporting or economically compensating the victims of Church sex abuse, the Church's transparency in dealing with child sex abuse cases, and the Church's willingness to strengthen anti-paedophile norms within the clergy.

32 articles (27.4%) of the total sample ($N= 117$) included mentions of the Church's efficiency in appropriately responding to the sex abuse cases. *Clarín* published 10 articles (28.6%) that references to the Church's efficiency, *la Repubblica* published 5 (14.7%), and *The Guardian* 17 (35.4%) (see Appendix E37). A Chi-Square test proved the absence of any significant statistical difference in terms of references to the Church's efficiency to support or compensate the victims between the three newspapers at $p < 0.05, \chi^2(2, N= 117)= 4.33, p= 0.115$ (see Appendix E40).

Comparable frequencies were found when calculating the references to the Church's transparency. 28 articles (23.9%) out of the total sample ($N= 117$) mentioned the Church's readiness to share information with victims and authorities as well as to publicly respond to the allegations. *Clarín* published 8 articles (22.9%) that referenced to the Church's transparency, *la Repubblica* published 8 (23.5%) as well, and *The*

Guardian 12 (25.0%) (see Appendix E39). Like what resulted from the Chi-Square test conducted for the first sub-question, a Chi-Square analysis (see Appendix E40) proved the absence of any significant statistical difference in terms of references to the Church's transparency in dealing with Church child sex abuse cases among the three publications at $p < 0.05$, $\chi^2(2, N= 117) = .06, p = 0.973$.

When analysing the references to the Church's willingness to strengthen anti-paedophile norms within the clergy were present in 57 news articles (48.7%) out of the entire sample ($N = 117$). *Clarín* published 25 articles (71.4%) that referenced to the Church's plans concerning the enhancement of anti-paedophile behaviours, *la Repubblica* published 13 (38.2%) and *The Guardian* 19 (39.6%) (see Appendix E41). A Chi-Square test (see Appendix E42) indicated the presence of a significant difference between publications at $p < 0.05$, $\chi^2(2, N= 117) = 10.32, p = 0.006$. Chi-Square tests of the newly coded variables identified some statistically significant differences between *Clarín* and *la Repubblica* (see Appendix E79), $\chi^2(1, N= 117) = 7.68, p = 0.006$, Cramér's $V = .33$, and *Clarín* and *The Guardian* (see Appendix E80), $\chi^2(1, N= 117) = 8.24, p = 0.004$, Cramér's $V = .32$. This indicates that *Clarín* published significantly more articles that adopted the sub-frame discussed above in comparison to *la Repubblica* and *The Guardian*. No statistical significance was found between *The Guardian* and *la Repubblica* (see Appendix E81), $\chi^2(1, N= 117) = .02, p = 0.902$.

4.7 The “inappropriate Church's actions” frame

Contrary to the “appropriate Church's actions” frame, the “inappropriate Church's actions” was determined by the absence or presence of frame-specific elements that tended to portray the Church's operate in terms of responses to child sex abuse cases more negatively than positively. The presence of the frame was calculated analysing the results of three frame-specific sub-questions that dealt with the victims' or their legal representatives' dissatisfactions with the measures taken by the Church in dealing with the abuse cases, the Church's unwillingness to disclose documents concerning the sex abuse cases, or the Church's inability to report or defrock priests or other members accused of abusing minors.

Out of the entire sample ($N = 117$), 55 articles (47.0%) referenced to the victims' dissatisfaction with the measures taken by the religious institution in dealing with the child sex abuses: *Clarín* published 10 articles (28.6%), *la Repubblica* published 14 (41.2%) and *The Guardian* published 31 (64.6%) (see Appendix E43). A Chi-Square

test (see Appendix E44) indicated the presence of a significant difference between publications at $p < 0.05$, $\chi^2(2, N= 117)= 11.19, p= 0.004$. The differences were further investigated with the Chi-Square tests conducted at $p < 0.05$ for the three newly coded variables. The analyses permitted to notice the statistically significant differences in detail, and to determine that *The Guardian* published significantly more articles that presented the victims' dissatisfaction with the measures taken by the religious institution in dealing with the child sex abuses than both *Clarín* (see Appendix E83), $\chi^2(1, N= 117)= 10.50, p= 0.001$, Cramér's $V= .36$, and *la Repubblica* (see Appendix E84), $\chi^2(1, N= 117)= 4.40, p= 0.036$, Cramér's $V= .23$. No statistically significant differences were found when comparing *la Repubblica* and *Clarín*, $\chi^2(1, N= 117)= 1.21, p= 0.272$ (see Appendix E82).

48 news articles ($N= 117, 41.0\%$) also included mentions of the Church's unwillingness to cooperate with legal investigations by refusing to disclose materials concerning the Church child sex abuse cases. All frequencies were medium or low, ranging from 12 articles (34.3%) published by *Clarín* and 12 by *la Repubblica*, to 24 (50.0%) published by *The Guardian* (see Appendix E45). After conducting a Chi-Square test at $p < 0.05$ (see Appendix E46), it was evident that the differences among publications were not statistically significant, $\chi^2(2, N= 117)= 2.72, p= 0.257$.

Finally, the presence of references to the Church's failure to defrock or legally report the individuals accused of Church child sex abuses was present in 77 news items (65.8%) out of the whole sample ($N= 117$), with values ranging from medium-low like in the case of *Clarín*, that presented the issue in 16 articles (45.7%), to medium-high like in the case of *la Repubblica*, that presented the issue in 22 articles (64.6%) and *The Guardian* that published 39 articles (81.3%) that included references to the analysed issue (see Appendix E47). A Chi-Square test (see Appendix E48) indicated a significance difference at $p < 0.05$ level, $\chi^2(2, N= 117)= 11.39, p= 0.003$. The differences were further investigated with the Chi-Square tests conducted at $p < 0.05$ for the three newly coded variables. The analyses permitted to notice the statistically significant differences in detail, and to determine that *The Guardian* published significantly more articles that mentioned the Church's failure to defrock or legally report the individuals accused of child sex abuses than *Clarín* (see Appendix E86), $\chi^2(1, N= 117)= 11.43, p= 0.001$, Cramér's $V= .37$. No statistically significant differences were found when comparing *la Repubblica* and *Clarín*, $\chi^2(1, N= 117)= 2.51, p= 0.113$

(see Appendix E85). and *la Repubblica* and *The Guardian* (see Appendix E87), $\chi^2(1, N= 117)= 2.86, p= 0.091$.

Chapter 5: Discussion and Conclusion

News framing analysis is currently one of the main areas of media research (Weaver, 2007), as it was shown that the use of certain frames in news reports can trigger audiences' responses (Stout & Buddenbaum, 2003; Kim & Willis, 2007; Kim & Cameron, 2011). This study aimed at providing a cross-national comparison of news framing used to report child sex abuse cases. Specifically, this thesis was set to answer the two following research questions: (RQ1) How do *Clarín*, *la Repubblica* and *The Guardian* frame the issue of Catholic child sex abuses?, and (RQ2) How do *Clarín*, *la Repubblica* and *The Guardian* differ when framing the survivors of Catholic child sex abuses?

In reference to the first research question, the results show that the most frequently used frames to report the issue of Catholic child sex abuses were the “inappropriate Church’s actions” frame ($N= 87$; 74.4%) (see Appendix E94) and the “appropriate Church’s actions” frame ($N= 82$; 70.1%) (see Appendix E93), followed by the “caring Pope” frame ($N= 46$; 39.3%) (see Appendix E91) and the “uniform Papal strategies” frame ($N= 43$; 36.8%) (see Appendix E92). The “inappropriate Church’s actions” frame was more frequently used by *The Guardian* rather than by the other two newspapers, whereas *Clarín* tended to use the “appropriate Church’s actions” frame more frequently than both *The Guardian* and *la Repubblica*. This difference in preferred frames used to present the Church’s actions is easily relatable to the national religious values of the three countries taken into examination in this thesis. The Pew Research Center (2014) collected data that prove that Argentina has very low religious diversity and high religiosity, Italy has moderate-high religious diversity and high religiosity, and the UK have moderate-low religious diversity and more people who are not affiliated to any cult than the other two countries. In accordance with the statements proposed by Gill (2004), Patterson (2004), and Inglehart (2006), it is possible to believe that the predominance of Roman Catholic ideologies among journalists and audiences in Argentina and Italy led *Clarín* and *la Repubblica* to publish significantly less articles that openly criticised the Church’s actions than *The Guardian*, as studies revealed that the biases and prejudices of media owners and reporters are generally reflected in the media outputs (Bjornstrom, Kaufman, Peterson, & Slater, 2010). Moreover, consistent with Hanusch’s (2009) research, it is possible to assume that *The Guardian* adopted the

“inappropriate Church’s actions” frame more often than *Clarín* and *la Repubblica* also because of the low uncertainty avoidance typical of the country (The Hofstede Centre, n.d.), meaning that due to the societal generally positive attitude towards unknown situations, the British reporters have clear end goals on what to report, but also freedom on how to do so. Therefore, it is evident that the reporters of *The Guardian* have greater liberty to include their own critical assessments of the events or criticism towards important societal organisations and figures (e.g. the Catholic Church) in comparison to their colleagues at *Clarín* or *la Repubblica*.

The Argentinian newspaper and the Italian one also used more frequently the “uniform Papal strategies” and the “caring Pope” frames than *The Guardian*. Similarly to the case of the previously discussed frames, it is possible to assume a correlation between national sets of values and beliefs, and the adoption of these two media frames which in *Clarín* and *la Repubblica* emphasise the current Pope’s caring attitude towards the survivors of sex abuses and his willingness to continue his predecessor’s fight against sex abuse perpetrators. Data reported by the Pew Research Centre (2014) identified Roman Catholicism to be the most professed religion in both Argentina and Italy, indicating that 85.2% of the Argentinian population and 83.3% of the Italian population are Roman Catholics. Being the Pope the most important representative figure for the Roman Catholic religious profession, it is understandable how Argentinian and Italian people might feel a sense of community, solidarity, and identification when referring to him. Hence, it is understandable the journalistic decision to incorporate more news that presented the Church child sex abuse cases also from the Pope’s perspective. Hollander (2010) presented various examples of news that often covered stories of what can be defined as “celebrities”, who are often venerated by the general population. Examples included the numerous articles concerning Michaels Jackson’s death or Paris Hilton’s sex-tape scandal in the United States, and Princess Diana’s death in the UK, and are representative of how celebrity cult is closely connected to culture, and can affect how news are reported (Hollander, 2010). However, it is also possible that the reporting choices operated by *Clarín* and *la Repubblica* can have been due to the news value of “proximity”, identified by Kennamer (1988) and Westersthål and Johansson (1994) as the temporal, spatial or sensory closeness of the audience to the event or actors involved in the news. In a study of northern American news concerning southern American protests occurring in Mexico, Argentina, and Paraguay, Herkenrath and Knoll (2011) showed that the kind of events, their location,

and the economic and political “proximity” of the region or the actors involved in the news was determinant in the kind of coverage the events received in foreign countries. Considering the nationality of the current Pope (Argentinian), and his physical permanence in Vatican city, it is immediately clear the relationship between the news value of “proximity” and the Argentine and Italian journalistic choices to include more Vatican-centered references in comparison to the British newspapers.

In reference to the second research question, the results show that the most frequently used frames to portray the survivors of Catholic child sex abuses were the “young and defenceless victim” frame ($N= 111$; 94.8%) (see Appendix E88), and the “supportive and determined victim” frame ($N= 85$; 72.7%) (see Appendix E89). A very few articles ($N= 27$; 23.1%) (see Appendix E90) adopted the “lying victim” frame, showing the general framing of the survivors as rightful victims. In general, all three newspapers emphasised the powerlessness of the victims and their innocence adopting the “young and defenceless victim” frame. However, the “supportive and determined victim” frame was significantly more common in the articles published by *The Guardian* than in those published by the other two newspapers.

One of the main news values identified by many researchers is “drama”, “deviance”, or “sensation”. The results of this thesis demonstrated that all three newspapers equally adopted the “young and defenceless victim” frame, portraying the survivors of Church sex abuses as powerless victims. As demonstrated by Westervelt and Cook (2010), the victimisation of certain categories of actors involved in the news can lead to significant audiences responses; in line with that, the high frequency of all three newspapers to use the “young and defenceless victim” frame highlights the deviance and importance of the issue, and triggers the readers’ sympathy for the victims. Bjornstrom et al. (2010) investigated the “newsworthiness” of news actors, and it resulted that all those categories of actors that can lead the stories to be frames as “human-interest” news tend to be framed more commonly as “victims” than other groups. When researching news reports concerning Cyclone Nargis and the WenChuan Earthquake, Gribble (2013) found that, due to their vulnerability, infants and children were often the most frequently portrayed portion of individuals in the news to generate a response in the audiences. Similarly, Chermak (1998) also demonstrated that generally, when covering crime stories, the reporters tend to portray as victims mainly white young people, reconfirming the possibility that “young and defenceless victim” frame tended to be so widely adopted so to increase the interest of the readers. These

findings also provide a solid explanation of why the “lying victim” frame was very rarely adopted in almost all three newspapers taken under examination in this thesis.

When framing the survivors as “supportive and determined victim”, *The Guardian* resulted to adopt said frame significantly more often than *Clarín*. The reasons for the British newspapers’ choices are clearly in line with the news value of “drama”, but they are also related to the “social significance” of the issue: by portraying the victims as lawfully empowered individuals, *The Guardian* relies on the constructs of both “political significance” and “cultural significance” proposed by Shoemaker and Cohen (2006). Reasons for this journalistic choice can be due to the societal and religious situation of the country in which the media operate. In fact, Mejia, Cheyne and Dorfman (2012) demonstrated that from 2007 to 2009 Western newspapers tended to present child sex abuse scandals using “episodic” frames rather than “thematic” ones, because “audiences who see episodic stories are more likely to suggest the solution lies with individuals, whereas consumers of thematic stories are more likely to view business, the government, or other institutions as also accountable” (Mejia, Cheyne, & Dorfman, 2012, p. 471). Considering that the three elements that constituted the “supportive and determined victim” frame included the presence of references to actors that served the legal interests of the victims, of their direct quotes, and of the victims’ will to help other potential victims of abuses, it seems like the “supportive and determined victim” provided a more “thematic” presentation of the events rather than the “young and defenceless victim” frame. With this theory in mind, it is understandable that a newspaper like *The Guardian*, published in the UK, a country known for its liberal views on public critique of institutions and rather loose ties with the religious organisations (Gill, 2004; Inglehart, 2006), tended to present the news in a “thematic” way, so to stimulate the consumers to retain the Church accountable for the child sex abuses.

Additionally, it is important to mention that *The Guardian* ($N= 48$) published more articles than both *Clarín* ($N= 35$) and *la Repubblica* ($N= 34$), and that the mean length of the articles published by the British newspaper ($M= 723.6$, $SD= 263.6$) was significantly greater than that the Argentinian ($M= 488.7$, $SD= 208.5$, $p= 0.000$) and the Italian ($M= 544.9$, $SD= 247.3$, $p= 0.004$) publications. However, it was not possible to make inferential statements concerning the differences in length based on neither news values or the national characteristics in which the media operate. Therefore, it is

possible to hypothesise that the significant differences in length of the articles can be explained in terms of newspaper-specific organisational decisions.

5.1 Conclusion

Church child sex abuses have been happening for centuries, however, it was only in the middle of the 20th century that the Catholic Church changed its approach in dealing with the issue, and instead of publicly condemning the priests accused of molesting minors, the religious organisation tended to create an intricate net of cover-up stories that allowed crime perpetrators to continue their wrongful actions (Isely, 1997; Steinfels, 2002; Dale & Alpert, 2007). In recent years, many news media decided to uncover several cases of Church child sex abuses, and given the differences of the cases and the countries where news stories were published, it is possible to believe that different newspapers framed the issue of child sex abuses differently. News framing analysis is currently one of the main areas of media research (Weaver, 2007), as it was shown that the use of certain frames in news reports can trigger audiences' responses (Stout & Buddenbaum, 2003; Kim & Willis, 2007; Kim & Cameron, 2011). This study aimed at providing a cross-national comparison of news framing used to report child sex abuse cases. Specifically, this thesis was set to answer the two following research questions: (RQ1) How do *Clarín*, *la Repubblica* and *The Guardian* frame the issue of Catholic child sex abuses?, and (RQ2) How do *Clarín*, *la Repubblica* and *The Guardian* differ when framing the survivors of Catholic child sex abuses?

Findings showed that 74.4% ($N= 87$) of the analysed articles adopted the “inappropriate Church’s actions” frame, and 70.1% ($N= 82$) the “appropriate Church’s actions” frame, making these two the most frequently adopted frames used to deal with the issue of Catholic child sex abuses. The “inappropriate Church’s actions” frame was most frequently adopted by *The Guardian*, whereas the “appropriate Church’s actions” frame was most frequently adopted by *Clarín*. Some other commonly used frames were the “caring Pope” frame ($N= 46$; 39.3%) and the “uniform Papal strategies” frame ($N= 43$; 36.8%), and these were most commonly adopted by *Clarín* and *la Repubblica*, and almost never used by *The Guardian*. When framing the survivors of Church sex abuses, 94.8% of the analysed articles ($N=111$) adopted the “young and defenceless victim” frame, and 72.7% ($N= 85$) adopted the “supportive and determined victim” frame. Although no differences were found between the three newspapers when adopting the “young and defenceless victim” frame, results showed that the “supportive and

determined victim” frame was more common in the articles published by *The Guardian* than in those by *Clarín* and *la Repubblica*. The least adopted frame of all was the “lying victim” frame.

5.2 Study limitations

It is important to mention a few limitations of this study. Firstly, the sampling technique adopted in this investigation seems to have limited the size of the sample ($N= 117$). Due to the researcher’s time limitations, it was necessary to set a time-frame of twelve months, but for future studies it would be advisable to broaden the time-frame in order to include a larger sample of articles and have a better understanding of news framing of child sex abuses.

Another limitation of this research lies in the choice of the newspapers. Although the three publications have great similarities in terms of audience reach, online availability, and political orientation, they represent only part of the many newspapers that circulate in the respective countries. Therefore, it would be advisable to include more publications from each country in future comparative studies in order to be able to generalise the conclusions.

Finally, the novelty of this research and its ambition not to use any generic news frames to analyse the articles can also be seen as a limitation. Further research will need to be conducted in order to see if the instrument used to code the articles is generalizable to a wider sample. Regardless of its limitations, this thesis is believed to have provided an understanding of the issue of news framing, with particular focus on the Church sex abuse scandals, and it also permitted to draw preliminary statements about the differences among three newspapers from Argentina, the UK, and Italy.

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Appendix A

Newspapers Articles Coded

Appendix A1: *Clarín* articles

<i>Coding Reference</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Title</i>
CLA_001	15.03.2013	Afirman que Francisco cuestionó la presencia de un cardenal acusado de encubrir a pedófilos
CLA_002	15.03.2013	Las víctimas de abusos sexuales le piden acción a Francisco
CLA_003	05.04.2013	Francisco confirmó tolerancia cero contra los abusos sexuales
CLA_004	06.04.2013	El Papa llamó a una acción “decidida” contra la pedofilia en la Iglesia
CLA_005	05.05.2013	Francisco llamó a combatir los abusos contra chicos
CLA_006	06.05.2013	El Papa denunció por primera vez los abusos sexuales contra menores
CLA_007	16.05.2013	Duro castigo del Papa a un cardenal escocés acusado de abusos
CLA_008	29.05.2013	Un cardenal australiano pide perdón por los abusos sexuales que la Iglesia ocultó
CLA_009	05.06.2013	Francisco profundiza la “tolerancia cero” con los curas abusadores de menores
CLA_010	11.07.2013	El Papa refuerza sanciones contra los abusos de menores y los crímenes financieros
CLA_011	12.07.2013	El Papa endurece las penas por pedofilia y corrupción
CLA_012	12.07.2013	Una orden religiosa de EE.UU. reconoce que encubrió abusos sexuales
CLA_013	05.09.2013	El Papa echó al nuncio en República Dominicana por abuso sexual de niños
CLA_014	19.09.2013	Un obispo salió a defender al padre Grassi
CLA_015	24.09.2013	El hermano del cura Grassi salió a defenderlo: "Lo

		<u>acusar de cosas que no se demuestran"</u>
CLA_016	24.09.2013	<u>Trasladaron al padre Grassi al penal de Campana</u>
CLA_017	25.09.2013	<u>La Iglesia duda acerca de la culpabilidad del cura Grassi</u>
CLA_018	27.09.2013	<u>El papa Francisco ordenó la destitución de un obispo peruano por acusaciones de pedofilia</u>
CLA_019	28.09.2013	<u>Una intrincada red de poder para sostener a Grassi</u>
CLA_020	01.10.2013	<u>Caso Grassi: el Papa tiene la última palabra</u>
CLA_021	23.10.2013	<u>Polémica con un obispo polaco por sus dichos sobre pedofilia</u>
CLA_022	24.10.2013	<u>Polémica postura de un arzobispo</u>
CLA_023	12.11.2013	<u>Casos de pedofilia en la Iglesia</u>
CLA_024	22.11.2013	<u>Vuelven a investigar a un cura acusado de abuso</u>
CLA_025	05.12.2013	<u>Francisco crea una comisión especial para luchar contra los abusos a menores</u>
CLA_026	06.12.2013	<u>Histórica ofensiva de Francisco contra la pedofilia en la Iglesia</u>
CLA_027	16.01.2014	<u>La ONU pide a la Iglesia mayor transparencia y castigos justos en los casos de abusos de menores</u>
CLA_028	16.01.2014	<u>El Vaticano reconoce que en el clero hay responsables de abusos de niños</u>
CLA_029	17.01.2014	<u>El Vaticano admite ante la ONU que hay curas pedófilos</u>
CLA_030	19.01.2014	<u>Benedicto XVI expulsó a casi 400 curas en 2 años por abusar de niños</u>
CLA_031	05.02.2014	<u>Duro informe de la ONU contra el Vaticano: le exige que entregue a los curas pedófilos</u>
CLA_032	06.02.2014	<u>La ONU exige al Vaticano que entregue a los curas pedófilos</u>
CLA_033	07.02.2014	<u>Pedofilia: los Legionarios piden perdón</u>
CLA_034	13.02.2014	<u>Francisco comenzó el castigo contra los curas pedófilos</u>
CLA_035	05.03.2014	<u>El Papa, sobre los abusos sexuales: "Nadie hizo</u>

[más que la Iglesia y es la única atacada”](#)

Appendix A2: la Repubblica articles

<i>Coding Reference</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Title</i>
REP_001	19.03.2013	<u>Il vescovo di Savona: Chiedo perdono alle vittime di abusi</u>
REP_002	23.03.2013	<u>Abusi su 4 ragazzini, manette al catechista</u>
REP_003	05.04.2013	<u>Papa Francesco: "Su lotta alla pedofilia, assoluta continuità con Ratzinger"</u>
REP_004	15.04.2013	<u>Abusi sessuali all'oratorio, sacerdote arrestato</u>
REP_005	05.05.2013	<u>Papa Francesco: "Prego per i bambini vittime di abusi"</u>
REP_006	06.05.2013	<u>Il Papa: basta abusi, difendiamo i bambini</u>
REP_007	15.05.2013	<u>Papa mette in punizione il cardinale O'Brien, dovrà abbandonare la Scozia e andare in ritiro</u>
REP_008	16.05.2013	<u>Pedofilia, il Papa punisce il cardinale O'Brien</u>
REP_009	17.05.2013	<u>Quello scappellotto al cardinale O'Brien</u>
REP_010	02.07.2013	<u>Pedofilia, fondi della chiesa cattolica Usa trasferiti per sottrarli alle richieste di risarcimento</u>
REP_011	03.07.2013	<u>Pedofilia, nuove ombre sul cardinale Dolan Occultò 57 milioni per non risarcire le vittime</u>
REP_012	11.07.2013	<u>Papa Francesco abolisce l'ergastolo, ma pene più dure per reati verso minori</u>
REP_013	12.07.2013	<u>Il Papa: via l'ergastolo, la tortura è reato così il codice vaticano scavalca l'Italia</u>
REP_014	25.07.2013	<u>Se l'ipocrisia eretta a sistema tradisce lo spirito evangelico</u>
REP_015	25.07.2013	<u>La difesa del sacerdote arrestato Sono solo, ero in cerca di affetto</u>
REP_016	17.09.2013	<u>Australia, lo scandalo pedofilia che scuote Chiesa e Ong: vittime oltre 4.000 bambini</u>
REP_017	25.09.2013	<u>Due anni al prete antipedofilia aveva insidiato un</u>

		<u>dodicenne</u>
REP_018	01.10.2013	<u>Wojtyla e Roncalli santi il 27 aprile stretta del Papa sui preti pedofili</u>
REP_019	29.11.2013	<u>Catanzaro, parroco accusato di abusi su minori. E' fuggito all'improvviso tre anni fa</u>
REP_020	02.12.2013	<u>Preti pedofili, il Papa: "Compassione e preghiera per le vittime di abusi"</u>
REP_021	05.12.2013	<u>Vaticano, Papa Francesco crea commissione anti-pedofilia</u>
REP_022	06.12.2013	<u>Papa Francesco: Via alla commissione anti-pedofilia</u>
REP_023	27.12.2013	<u>Pedofilia: corte Usa annulla la condanna a monsignor Lynn</u>
REP_024	11.01.2014	<u>Indagine su vescovo presunto pedofilo. Vaticano a Polonia: non estradiamo nostri cittadini</u>
REP_025	15.01.2014	<u>Bassetti e le domande delle vittime di don Cantini</u>
REP_026	15.01.2014	<u>"Io, violentata a 13 anni, così ho trovato il coraggio di denunciare quel prete"</u>
REP_027	17.01.2014	<u>Molestie su minori, in due anni 400 preti ridotti a stato laicale da Benedetto XVI</u>
REP_028	17.01.2014	<u>Abusi, l'Onu interroga il Vaticano: "Più impegno con i preti pedofili"</u>
REP_029	21.01.2014	<u>Preti pedofili, l'arcidiocesi di Chicago pubblica dossier</u>
REP_030	05.02.2014	<u>Preti pedofili, Onu contro Vaticano: "Ha permesso abusi". Parolin: "Risposta dopo approfondimento"</u>
REP_031	06.02.2014	<u>Cei: "I vescovi ora sono a fianco delle vittime ma non chiedeteci di difendere l'aborto"</u>
REP_032	06.02.2014	<u>Alex Gibney: "Pedofilia, troppi anni di silenzi e coperture, ma con Papa Francesco tutto cambierà"</u>
REP_033	07.02.2014	<u>Pedofilia, il Vaticano insiste: "Nel rapporto Onu limiti gravi"</u>

REP_034	12.02.2014	La scure di Bergoglio sul prete pedofilo "Via dalla Chiesa, verdetto senza appello"
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Appendix A3: *The Guardian* articles

<i>Coding Reference</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Title</i>
TGU_001	13.03.2013	Child abuse cases covered up by papal elector are settled in \$10m deal
TGU_002	05.04.2013	Pope orders Vatican officials to tackle child sex abuse scandals
TGU_003	09.05.2013	Church of England facing new child abuse allegations
TGU_004	01.07.2013	Milwaukee archdiocese to make public Catholic priest sex abuse files
TGU_005	01.07.2013	NSW church child abuse inquiry approaches heart of the matter
TGU_006	07.07.2013	Church's sexual abuse victims reject synod apology amid calls for inquiry
TGU_007	09.07.2013	Vatican to be pressed for confidential records on clerical child sex abuse
TGU_008	21.07.2013	Pope Francis's judgment in question after priest named in gay sex scandal
TGU_009	24.07.2013	Catholic priest tells inquiry how he encouraged paedophile clergy to resign
TGU_010	28.07.2013	New sex abuse crisis in Scottish Catholic church
TGU_011	01.08.2013	Los Angeles Catholic church files show decades of sexual abuse
TGU_012	04.08.2013	Bishop of Aberdeen apologises over alleged abuse at schools by monks
TGU_013	17.08.2013	Archbishop of York orders review of dead clergy files in child abuse inquiry
TGU_014	23.08.2013	Scottish cardinal blocked inquiry into sexual abuse year before resigning

TGU_015	28.08.2013	<u>'Independent' church body for abuse inquiry controlled by bishops</u>
TGU_016	24.09.2013	<u>Child abuse destroyed Catholicism's moral authority. Pope Francis will restore it</u>
TGU_017	30.09.2013	<u>Pope Francis to meet cardinals for historic talks on church reforms</u>
TGU_018	03.10.2013	<u>Catholic church admits grave faults in dealing with Australian abuse victims</u>
TGU_019	04.10.2013	<u>Catholic church attempted to conceal sexual abuse evidence</u>
TGU_020	14.11.2013	<u>Catholic church welcomes child abuse report but defends its patch</u>
TGU_021	18.11.2013	<u>Church 'denied controlling orphanage where children were abused'</u>
TGU_022	25.11.2013	<u>Priest quit clergy before taking stand at abuse royal commission</u>
TGU_023	25.11.2013	<u>More than half of Scottish church abuse allegations sex-related, audit finds</u>
TGU_024	04.12.2013	<u>Vatican refuses to give UN panel full details of clerical sex abuse cases</u>
TGU_025	05.12.2013	<u>Pope Francis approves expert panel to fight clerical sex abuse</u>
TGU_026	09.12.2013	<u>Child abuse victims walk out of hearing after lawyer quotes Bible</u>
TGU_027	09.12.2013	<u>Child abuse victim: 'The church had to silence and control people like me'</u>
TGU_028	10.12.2013	<u>'Difficult' for church to take blame for abuse, commission told</u>
TGU_029	10.12.2013	<u>Church response to sex abuse lacked national coordination</u>
TGU_030	11.12.2013	<u>Priest allegedly told abuse victim: 'look for someone your own age'</u>
TGU_031	11.12.2013	<u>Catholic archbishop says senior clergy were 'like</u>

		<u>rabbits caught in a headlight'</u>
TGU_032	13.12.2013	<u>Church knew of Lismore parish abuse allegations in 1985, inquiry hears</u>
TGU_033	16.12.2013	<u>Church does not check a transferring priest's reputation, abuse inquiry told</u>
TGU_034	19.12.2013	<u>Vatican's representative seeks immunity over sex abuse inquiry</u>
TGU_035	15.01.2014	<u>Catholic church will hand over sex abuse documents on Chicago priests</u>
TGU_036	16.01.2014	<u>UN panel grills Catholic hierarchy on handling of child sex abuse by priests</u>
TGU_037	17.01.2014	<u>Pope Benedict XVI defrocked nearly 400 priests for child abuse</u>
TGU_038	21.01.2014	<u>Chicago Catholic archdiocese releases documents detailing cover-up of abuse</u>
TGU_039	21.01.2014	<u>Catholic papers on Chicago child sexual abuse to be released</u>
TGU_040	31.01.2014	<u>Montana diocese to file bankruptcy protection amid sex abuse lawsuits</u>
TGU_041	05.02.2014	<u>UN denounces Vatican over child abuse and demands immediate action</u>
TGU_042	05.02.2014	<u>Vatican envoy rejects UN panel's critical verdict on clerical abuse scandal</u>
TGU_043	23.02.2014	<u>Pope Francis urges new cardinals to avoid Vatican intrigue and gossip</u>
TGU_044	24.02.2014	<u>Former priest, 85, admits multiple sex offences after 20 years on the run</u>
TGU_045	01.03.2014	<u>Cardinal Keith O'Brien's accusers take fight for justice to the pope</u>
TGU_046	10.03.2014	<u>George Pell believes abuse victims should be able to sue Catholic church</u>
TGU_047	10.03.2014	<u>Church under George Pell accused of showing no concern for abuse victim</u>

TGU_048 11.03.2014 [Survivor of child sex abuse says he felt 'beset' by church's legal response](#)

Appendix B

Open Coding Sheet

Appendix B1: Open coding table

<i>Frame</i>	<i>Sources</i> (coding reference)	<i>Excerpts</i>	<i>Framing</i> <i>Devices</i>	<i>Reasoning</i> <i>Devices</i>
Young and defenceless victim	CLA_005	“[...] especialmente los niños, que son uno de los grupos más vulnerables, [...]”	Lexical choice of a direct quote; Depiction of children as a vulnerable group	Appeals to the principles of caring for and helping the ones who have less power; Roots in Roman Catholic biblical principles
	CLA_025	“Se implementará trabajo pastoral orientado a contener a las victimas y a sus familiares, asistencia espiritual y servicio de salud mental.”	Depiction of abused children (and their families) as a group of individuals in need of help	Appeals to the principles of caring for and helping the ones who are weaker; Roots in Roman Catholic biblical principles
	CLA_035	“Los casos de abusos son tremendos porque dejan heridas profundisimas.”	Lexical choice of a direct quote; Depiction of abused individuals as	Appeals to the principles of caring for and helping the ones who are in need; Roots in Roman

		scarred for life	Catholic biblical principles
REP_005	“[...] specialmente i bambini, che sono tra le categorie più vulnerabili, [...]”.	Lexical choice of a direct quote; Depiction of children as a vulnerable group	Appeals to the principles of caring for and helping the ones who have less power; Roots in Roman Catholic biblical principles
REP_015	“Hanno negato tutto, per paura, anche per vergogna.”	Depiction of abused children as scared and powerless individuals	Appeals to the principle that children should not have to be scared and should not be subject to abuses; Roots in Italian constitutional natural rights
REP_015	“Il ragazzo, [...], non ha mai raccontato nulla ai genitori.”	Depiction of abused children as scared	Appeals to the principle that children should not have to be scared and should not be subject to abuses; Roots in Italian constitutional natural rights

	REP_025	“[...] oltre che di aver costretto vari giovani al sacerdozio, [...]”	Depiction of abused children as powerless and forced into sacerdotal life	Appeals to the principle that children should not have to be scared and should not be subject to abuses; Roots in Italian constitutional primary rights
Supportive and determined victim	REP_025	“Non possiamo dimenticare [...] come gran parte dei giovani inviati da don Cantinin in seminario siano arrivati proprio negli anni in cui era rettore Bassetti, e come i ‘suoi ragazzi’ venissero poi inviati quasi quotidianamente a Cantini per un sostegno spirituale.”	Sarcastic lexical choices to contrast and express disgust for Church choices; Contrast between expected Church behaviours and sex abuses in the clergy; Depiction of victims as a unified group	Appeals to moral questioning of Church choices in dealing with priests
	TGU_025	“Snap, the main US victims’ group, dismissed	Inclusion of a victims’ group as an actor;	Appeals to ethical and juridical justice;

	the initiative and said the only thing that would protect children was if the church punished negligent bishops and ordered them to name molesters.”	Depiction of victims as a unified group; Depiction of victims as striving for justice	Roots in human rights
TGU_035	“[...] victims’ attorneys who have for years fought to hold the Catholic church accountable for its handling of such claims.”	Inclusion of the victims’ attorneys as actors; Depiction of victims as a unified group; Depiction of victims as striving for justice	Appeals to ethical and moral justice; Roots in juridical rights
TGU_035	“[...] victims and their lawyers said publicizing the documents is crucial to shedding light on how the archdiocese handled accusations against priests – [...] – and to	Inclusion of the victims’ attorneys as actors; Depiction of victims as a unified group; Depiction of victims as striving for justice	Appeals to ethical and moral justice; Roots in community ideals and juridical rights

		help victims and the Catholic church heal and move forward.”		
	TGU_035	“[...] it’s going to empower me again... and hopefully it will help others to come forward and get help [...]”	Lexical choice of a quote; Depicts victim as supportive for other abused people and hopeful	Appeals to personal empowerment; Appeals to moral justice; Roots in community ideals
	TGU_045	“If even Francis won’t talk to victims of abuse because the abuser is a cardinal, then that will be disappointing – and very telling.”	Lexical choice of a direct quote; Depicts victim as willing to various official routes to achieve justice	Appeals to personal empowerment; Roots in community ideals; Roots in Roman Catholic hierarchical ideals
Lying victim	CLA_015	“[...] al sacerdote lo acusan de cosas que no se demuestran.”	Lexical choice of a direct quote; Victims of abuse depicted as lying group	Appeals to Roman Catholic principle of infallibility of priests
	CLA_015	“[...] aseguró que el sacerdote es victima de una injusticia tremenda.”	Victims of abuse depicted as lying group	Appeals to Roman Catholic principle of infallibility of priests

	CLA_015	“Los hechos [...] no son comprobables, son todas palabras y dichos.”	Lexical choice of a direct quote; Victims of abuse depicted as lying group; Use of idiomatic phrase	Appeals to Roman Catholic principle of infallibility of priests
	REP_015	“[...] ha ammesso solo uno dei cinque rapporti sessuali con ragazzini minorenni che gli vengono contestati [...]”	Most of the victims of abuse depicted as lying group by priest; Lexical choice of the word “ragazzini” (lit. “kids” slightly depreciative)	Appeals to Roman Catholic principle of infallibility of priests
Caring Pope	CLA_005	“Francisco llamó a combatir los abusos contra chicos”	Lexical choice of addressing the Pope by its first papal chosen name; Lexical choice of the world “combater” (lit. “to fight”, strong verb)	Appeals to emotional connection and support of the figure of the Pope; Roots in Roman Catholic ideal that the Pope is the terrene father of the Catholic community

CLA_005	<p>“Francisco ya había instado a luchar con determinación contra los curas pedófilos [...]”</p>	<p>Lexical choice of addressing the Pope by its first papal chosen name; Lexical choice of the world “luchar” (lit. “to wrestle”, strong verb)</p>	<p>Appeals to emotional connection and support of the figure of the Pope; Roots in Roman Catholic ideal that the Pope is the terrene father of the Catholic community</p>
CLA_025	<p>“Francisco crea una comisión especial para luchar contra los abusos a menores”</p>	<p>Lexical choice of addressing the Pope by its first papal chosen name; Lexical choice of the world “luchar” (lit. “to wrestle”, strong verb) ; Depicts the Pope as the only one actor involved in the creation of the special commission against clerical paedophilia</p>	<p>Appeals to emotional connection and support of the figure of the Pope; Roots in Roman Catholic ideal that the Pope is the terrene father of the Catholic community</p>
REP_005	<p>“Papa Francesco:</p>	<p>Lexical choice</p>	<p>Appeals to</p>

	Prego per i bambini vittime di abusi”	of addressing the Pope by its first papal chosen name; Lexical choice of a direct quote; Depicts the Pope as focussing his prayers principally towards the protection of sexually abused children	emotional connection and support of the figure of the Pope; Roots in Roman Catholic ideal that the Pope is the terrene father of the Catholic community
REP_005	“Un’occasione [...] per rivolgere il mio pensiero a quanti hanno sofferto e soffrono a causa degli abusi.”	Lexical choice of a direct quote; Depicts the Pope as focussing his prayers principally towards the protection of sexually abused children	Appeals to emotional connection and support of the figure of the Pope; Roots in Roman Catholic ideal that the Pope is the terrene father of the Catholic community
TGU_025	“Pope Francis approves expert panel to fight	Lexical choice of addressing the Pope by its	Appeals to ethical and juridical justice

	clerical sex abuse”	first papal chosen name; Lexical choice of the verb “to fight” (strong verb); Depiction of the Pope as the one in charge of approving important decision in child sex abuse prevention	
TGU_025	“Pope wants commission to provide advice on protecting children from sexually abusive priests and helping existing victims”	Lexical choice of the verb “to want” (strong verb); Depiction of the Pope as interested in tackling the issue of child sex abuse and helping existing victims	Appeals to emotional connection and support of the figure of the Pope; Roots in Roman Catholic ideal that the Pope is the terrene father of the Catholic community
TGU_025	“[...] the holy father is concerned about that [...]”	Lexical choice of “the holy father”; Depiction of	Appeals to emotional connection and support of the

			the Pope as concerned about the issue	figure of the Pope; Roots in Roman Catholic ideal that the Pope is the terrene father of the Catholic community
Uniform Papal strategies	CLA_005	“[...] confirmó la linea de rigor adoptada por su predecesor Benedicto XVI [...]”	Lexical choice of mentioning the name of the past Pope (Benedicto XVI); Depicts the Pope’s actions against clerical child sex abuses as in line with the ones of his predecessor	Appeals to moral and spiritual continuity with other religious figure
	CLA_025	“La decisión es de continuar el trabajo iniciado por Benedicto XVI [...]”	Lexical choice of mentioning the name of the past Pope (Benedicto XVI); Depicts the Pope’s actions against clerical child	Appeals to moral and spiritual continuity with other religious figure

		sex abuses as in line with the ones of his predecessor	
CLA_035	“[...] Benedicto XVI ha sido muy valiente y ha abierto un camino.”	Lexical choice of mentioning the name of the past Pope (Benedicto XVI); Lexical choice of including a direct quote; Depicts the Pope’s actions against clerical child sex abuses as in line with the ones of his predecessor; Depicts the Pope as satisfied with his predecessor’s approach	Appeals to moral and spiritual continuity with other religious figure
TGU_015	“[...] prepare documents and legal submissions for the royal commission and review the	Lexical choice of “existing abuse protocols”; Depicts child sex abuse	Appeals to juridical continuity in dealing with the CSA issue

		church’s existing abuse protocols.”	commission as working on some bases granted by the former Pope	
Appropriate Church actions	CLA_025	“Habrá protocolos para la seguridad, códigos de conducta profesional, pruebas de idoneidad para el ministerio sacerdotal, seguimiento y control de los antecedentes penales, así como una evaluación para determinar si hay situaciones que requieran una asistencia psiquiátrica.”	Use of lines of reasoning and causal connections; Depiction of CSA reforms as very suitable to tackle the issue and of great proportions; Depiction of the Church as willing to help the victims in need of support	Appeals to moral justice; Roots in Roman Catholic ideals of fraternal help; Suggests that the reforms will solve the issue and help the victims
	CLA_025	“Hará hincapié en la ayuda y protección a víctimas de pedofilia por parte del clérigos.”	Depiction of CSA reforms as very suitable to tackle the issue; Depiction of	Appeals to moral justice; Roots in Roman Catholic ideals of fraternal help; Suggests that the reforms will

		the Church as willing to help the victims in need of support	solve the issue and help the victims
CLA_035	“[...] Nadie hizo más que la Iglesia y es la única atacada”	Lexical choice of including a direct quote; Depicts the Church as very active in tackling the CSA issue; Depicts the Church as the only one actor accused of child sex abuse scandals	Appeals to moral justice; Roots in Roman Catholic ideals of fraternal help; Suggests that the reforms will solve the issue and help the victims
CLA_035	“La Iglesia Católica es quizás la única institución pública que se ha movido con transparencia y responsabilidad. Nadie ha hecho más. [...]”	Lexical choice of including a direct quote; Depicts the Church as very active in tackling the CSA issue; Depicts the Church as the only one actor accused of child sex abuse scandals	Appeals to moral justice; Roots in Roman Catholic ideals of fraternal help; Suggests that the reforms will solve the issue and help the victims

REP_005	<p>“A loro il pontefice ha ricordato che non è “al di fuori”, ma “nella Chiesa” che le prime comunità cristiane trovarono la forza di superare le difficoltà [...]”</p>	<p>Lexical choice referencing to the Pope; Lexical choice of including parts of a direct quote; References to lines of reasoning and causal connections; Depicts the Church as the one organisation that offers moral support in times of need</p>	<p>Appeals to moral justice; Roots in Roman Catholic ideals of fraternal help; Roots in Roman Catholic ideals of Church superiority</p>
REP_005	<p>“[...] la presenza delle Confraternite è stata spesso strumento di aiuto, di speranza e di fiducia [...]”</p>	<p>References to lines of reasoning and causal connections; Depicts the Church as the one organisation that offers moral support in times of need</p>	<p>Roots in Roman Catholic ideals of fraternal help; Roots in Roman Catholic ideals of Church superiority</p>

	TGU_005	“[...] the church has paid compensation to the victims of eight others, and four are currently facing abuse or concealment charges.”	Quantification of how many cases were (partially) solved; Depicts the Church as ready to deal with the guilty priests	Appeals to moral and juridical justice; Roots in Roman Catholic ideals of final justice
	TGU_025	“George said all of the incidents were reported to civil authorities and resulted in settlements with victims.”	Quantification of how many cases were (partially) solved; Depicts the Church as ready to deal with the guilty priests	Appeals to moral and juridical justice; Roots in Roman Catholic ideals of final justice
Inappropriate Church actions	REP_015	“[...] I pm hanno chiesto anche se all'interno della chiesa qualcuno sapeva. “Si conoscevano i miei trascorsi e mi dicevano che era meglio che mi trasferissi”. Ma la Curia non ha mai preso	Lexical choice of including a direct quote; Lines of reasoning and causal connections; Inclusion of juridical figures as actors; Depiction of	Appeals to lack of moral and juridical justice; Results in several child sex abuses

	alcun provvedimento nei confronti del sacerdote.”	the Church as wrongful and responsible for allowing the priest to perpetrate in abusing children	
REP_025	“Quale discernimento, ci chiediamo, è stato effettivamente esercitato sulla loro formazione, visto il ‘metodo formativo’ usato dall’ex priore, in seguito messo sotto accusa dalla stessa magistratura che indagò sugli abusi sessuali?”	Lexical choices of the inclusion of sarcasm to criticise the operate of the Church; Inclusion of juridical figures as actors; Depiction of the Church as wrongful and responsible for allowing the priest to perpetrate in abusing children	Appeals to lack of moral and juridical justice; Results in several child sex abuses; Affects the perception of the Church’s operate, now seen as wrongful
TGU_005	“[...] Chief Inspector Peter Fox [...] claiming he had evidence that the	Inclusion of juridical figures as actors; Depiction of	Affects the perception of the Church’s operate, now seen as wrongful

	Catholic church covers up abuse and hinders police investigations.”	the Church as wrongful and responsible for allowing the priests to perpetrate in abusing children	
TGU_005	“[...] that reveal a group of senior clergy allegedly attempted to conceal the crimes of one of Australia’s worst paedophile priests, [...]”	Depiction of the Church as wrongful and responsible for allowing the priests to perpetrate in abusing children	Appeals to lack of moral and juridical justice; Results in several child sex abuses; Affects the perception of the Church’s operate, now seen as wrongful
TGU_005	“An Irishman who arrived in Australia in 1949, McAlinden preyed on pre-pubescent girls. For decades he was moved from parish to parish in Australia and overseas, [...]”	Inclusion of a specific priest’s name and focus on him as one of the actors; Depiction of the Church as wrongful and responsible for allowing the priests to perpetrate in abusing children	Appeals to lack of moral and juridical justice; Results in several child sex abuses; Affects the perception of the Church’s operate, now seen as wrongful

TGU_005	“[...] the church possessed evidence of McAlinden’s abuse as far back as 1976 and undocumented evidence going back to the mid 1950s, but it was not until 1999 that any complaint was conveyed to NSW police.”	Inclusion of a specific priest’s name and focus on him as one of the actors; Depiction of the Church as wrongful and responsible for allowing the priests to perpetrate in abusing children	Appeals to lack of moral and juridical justice; Results in several child sex abuses; Affects the perception of the Church’s operate, now seen as wrongful
TGU_005	“That complaint was taken to the police by the victim, not by the church.”	Depiction of the Church as unwilling to collaborate with police forces; Depiction of the Church as wrongful and responsible for allowing the priests to perpetrate in abusing children	Appeals to lack of moral and juridical justice; Affects the perception of the Church’s operate, now seen as wrongful
TGU_005	“[...] and the defrocking process was	Depiction of the Church as wrongful and	Appeals to lack of moral and juridical justice;

	never completed.”	responsible for allowing the priests to perpetrate in abusing children	Affects the perception of the Church’s operate, now seen as wrongful
TGU_005	“[...] outlining his suspicious that a Catholic clerical paedophile ring was operating in the Hunter Valley and urging a full-scale investigation.”	Includes lines of reasoning and causal connections; Depicts the Church as wrongful and responsible for the hiding of clerical paedophilia actions	Appeals to lack of moral and juridical justice; Affects the perception of the Church’s operate, now seen as wrongful
TGU_015	“Council set up to deal with the sexual abuse royal commission is tightly supervised by a group of senior Catholics, documents show.”	Includes lines of reasoning and causal connections; Depicts the Church as the responsible for the hiding of many clerical paedophile cases	Appeals to lack of moral and juridical justice; Affects the perception of the Church’s operate, now seen as wrongful and secretive
TGU_015	“Independent church body for abuse inquiry	Includes lines of reasoning and causal	Appeals to lack of moral and juridical justice;

	controlled by bishops”	connections; Depicts the Church as the responsible for the hiding of many clerical paedophilia cases	Affects the perception of the Church’s operate, now seen as wrongful and secretive
TGU_015	“[...] is not the predominantly lay-run organisation it has been represented as, [...]”	Includes lines of reasoning and causal connections; Depicts the Church as the responsible for the hiding of many clerical paedophilia cases	Appeals to lack of moral and juridical justice; Affects the perception of the Church’s operate, now seen as wrongful and secretive
TGU_015	“[...] the council is tightly controlled by a separate 11-member “supervisory group” made up of bishops and heads of religious orders.”	Includes lines of reasoning and causal connections; Depicts the Church as the responsible for the hiding of many clerical paedophilia cases	Appeals to lack of moral and juridical justice; Affects the perception of the Church’s operate, now seen as wrongful and secretive

TGU_015	“[...] to investigate allegations that senior Catholic officials covered up the crimes of a priest of the Maitland-Newcastle diocese [...]”	Includes lines of reasoning and causal connections; Depicts the Church as wrongful and responsible for the hiding of clerical paedophilia actions; Highlights the need of external intervention in the issue	Appeals to lack of moral and juridical justice; Affects the perception of the Church’s operate, now seen as wrongful and secretive
TGU_025	“[...] the church has not done enough to sanction bishops who are found to have somehow protected or failed to report to police abusive priests in their diocese.”	Includes lines of reasoning and causal connections; Depicts the Church as wrongful and responsible for the hiding of clerical paedophilia actions	Appeals to lack of moral and juridical justice; Affects the perception of the Church’s operate, now seen as wrongful and secretive
TGU_025	“[...] the Vatican was criticised in some quarters for refusing to	Includes the United Nations as actors in the	Appeals to lack of moral and juridical justice; Affects the

	provide the United Nations’ committee on the rights of the child with all the information it had requested on clerical sex abuse cases and their subsequent investigation.”	article; Depicts the Church as secretive and responsible for the perpetration of child sex abuses in the clergy; Highlights the need for external intervention	perception of the Church’s operate, now seen as wrongful and secretive; Roots in international codes/regulations
TGU_025	“[...] the Holy See said it was not its “practice... to disclose information” on specific cases unless requested to do so by another country as part of legal proceedings.”	Depicts the Church as secretive and responsible for the perpetration of child sex abuses in the clergy	Appeals to lack of moral and juridical justice; Affects the perception of the Church’s operate, now seen as wrongful and secretive
TGU_035	“The attorneys plan to publish allegations of crimes concealed and priests assigned to positions that	Inclusion of victims’ attorneys as actors; Depicts the Church as secretive and	Appeals to lack of moral and juridical justice; Affects the perception of the Church’s operate, now

	allowed them to continue molesting children.”	responsible for the perpetration of child sex abuses in the clergy	seen as wrongful and secretive
TGU_035	“[...] showed how the church shielded priests and failed to report child sex abuse to authorities.”	Demonstrates lack of collaboration between Church and juridical forces; Depicts the Church as secretive and responsible for the perpetration of child sex abuses in the clergy	Affects the perception of the Church’s operate, now seen as wrongful and secretive
TGU_035	“[...] neither Cardinal Francis George nor archdiocese attorneys were available for comment Tuesday.”	Includes a Cardinal and his attorney as actors; Depicts the members of the clergy (and their attorneys) as unwilling to communicate	Affects the perception of the Church’s operate, now seen as wrongful and secretive

		with the victims or the public opinion	
TGU_045	“Priests say investigation into allegations of sexual abuse is being blocked by ‘formidable church machine’”	Depicts Church mechanisms as secretive and hard to investigate; Use of figure of speech to emphasise the difficulty to penetrate any Church’s documentation	Affects the perception of the Church’s operate, now seen as wrongful and secretive
TGU_045	“They [church officials] have passed the buck, misrepresented the truth, engaged in cover-up and, [...], shamelessly procrastinated and hidden behind a veneer of diplomacy and charm.”	Depicts Church mechanisms as secretive and hard to investigate; Depicts the Church as unwilling to cooperate with official juridical forces; Highlights the privileged position Church	Appeals to lack of moral and juridical justice; Affects the perception of the Church’s operate, now seen as wrongful and secretive

		officials have	
		even in	
		diplomatic	
		setting	
TGU_045	“Denial is deep [...]. They are so lacking in compassion. [...]”	Depicts the Church as secretive and wrongful;	Appeals to lack of moral and juridical justice; Affects the perception of the Church’s
		Depicts the Church as lacking in compassion	operate, now seen as wrongful and secretive
TGU_045	“[...] a sign of both his inability to confront his actions and the church’s inability to deal with him.”	Depicts the Church as secretive and wrongful;	Appeals to lack of moral and juridical justice; Affects the perception of the Church’s
		Depicts the single priest as unwilling to admit his actions;	operate, now seen as wrongful and secretive
		Depicts the Church as careless for the victims	

Note that this open coding sheet was created partially based on the following academic works:

Van Gorp, B. (2005). Where is the frame? Victims and intruders in the Belgian press coverage of the asylum issue. *European Journal of Communication*, 20(4), 484-507. doi: 10.1177/0267323105058253.

Van Gorp, B.; Vercruyse, T.; Centrum voor Mediacultuur en Communicatietechnologie;
& Leuven, K. (2011, May). Framing and re-framing: A different way of
communicating about Alzheimer's disease. *King Baudoin Foundation*.

Appendix C

Codebook

1. Source

Indicate if the article was published in *Clarín*, *la Repubblica*, or *The Guardian*.

Clarín = 1, *la Repubblica* = 2, or *The Guardian* = 3.

2. Coding Reference

Indicate the coding reference assigned to the article. Consult Appendix A for the complete coding reference sheet.

3. Date

Note down the date of publication of the article. Use the format dd.mm.yyyy.

4. Word Count

Note down the length of the article. Include the title, eventual subtitle. Exclude the author's details and eventual copyright notes.

5. Victim References

Indicate whether the article includes one or more references to the victims of Church child.

Yes = 1, No = 0.

Note: a "victim" can be considered as the person (or group of people) directly affected by the abuse.

Frames

Please answer "yes" or "no" to the following questions.

Yes = 1, No = 0.

6. Young and defenceless victim

- a. Does the article include one or more references to the young age of the victims? *Note: the use of words such as "children" or "kids" can be considered as a reference to the young age of the victims.*

- b. Does the article include one or more references to the passivity with which the victims experience or deal with the abuses?
- c. Does the article include one or more references to the victims' need to receive moral and/or psychological support?

7. Supportive and determined victim

- a. Does the article include one or more references to actors that serve the legal interests of the victims (e.g. attorneys)?
- b. Does the article include one or more quotes of victims or of their legal representatives?
- c. Does the article include one or more references to the victims' will to help other (potential) victims?

8. Lying victim

- a. Does the article express doubt about the authenticity of the victims' claims?
- b. Does the article include one or more references to the priests' or their attorneys' outrage for being accused of child sex abuses?
- c. Does the article include one or more references to the principle of infallibility of the Church and its representatives? *Note: a Church representative can be identified as someone who has an active role in the organisation. Examples include the Pope, priests, deacons, and catechists.*

9. Caring Pope

- a. Does the article include a direct quote of the Pope addressing the issue of child sex abuses?
- b. Does the article include one or more references to the Pope's actions to prevent or solve Church child sex abuses?
- c. Does the article include one or more references to the Pope's concern for the victims of Church child sex abuses?

10. Uniform Papal strategies

- a. Does the article include one or more explicit references to the former Pope, Benedictus XVI (Joseph Ratzinger)?
- b. Does the article include one or more references to the former Pope's operate concerning Church child sex abuses?
- c. Does the article include one or more references to the Pope's will to follow the line of the former Pope in dealing with Church child sex abuses?

11. Appropriate Church actions

- a. Does the article include one or more references to the Church's efficiency in emotionally supporting and/or economically compensating the victims of Church sex abuse?
- b. Does the article include one or more references to the Church's transparency in dealing with Church child sex abuse cases? *Note: "transparency" can be considered as willingness and/or readiness to share data, information, or public statements, and to report priests' to the authorities.*
- c. Does the article include one or more references to the Church's willingness to strengthen anti-paedophile norms in the clergy?

12. Inappropriate Church actions

- a. Does the article include one or more references to the victims' or their legal representatives' dissatisfaction with the measures taken by the Church to deal with the issue of sex abuses?
- b. Does the article include one or more references to the Church's unwillingness to disclose materials concerning sex abuses?
- c. Does the article include one or more references to the Church's failure to defrock or report to authorities priests accused of sex abuses?

Note that part of this codebook is based on the following academic papers:

Brekken, T.; & Aalberg, T. (2010). *Media systems and the character of news. A cross-national content analysis. Project description, coding guide, code sheet and codebook* (ISS Report No. 75). Retrieved from

http://www.svt.ntnu.no/iss/toril.aalberg/YFF/code%20book%20content%20analysis_print.pdf.

- Brunken, B. L. (2006, August). Hurricane Katrina: A content analysis of media framing, attribute agenda setting, and tone of government response [Masters thesis]. Retrieved from http://etd.lsu.edu/docs/available/etd-07102006-130303/unrestricted/Brunken_thesis.pdf.
- Perko, T.; Turcanu, C.; Geenen, D.; Mamani, N.; & van Rooy, L. (2011). *Media content analysis of the Fukushima accident in two Belgian newspapers* (Open Report of the Belgian Nuclear Research Centre, BLG-1084). Retrieved from http://publications.sckcen.be/dspace/bitstream/10038/7502/1/blg_mediaanalysisfukushimabelgianmedia.pdf.
- Semetko, H. A.; & Valkenburg, P. M. (2000). Framing European politics: A content analysis of press and television news. *Journal of Communication*, 50(2), 93-109. doi: 10.1111/j.1460-2466.2000.tb02843.x.
- Sicakkan, H. G.; & Tønnevold, C. M. (2008). Media codebook II and coding sheet II for print and broadcast media. Variables V16-V22 [Research note]. Retrieved from http://eurospheres.org/files/2010/09/Eurosphere_Research_Note_28_Sicakkan_Tonnevold.pdf.

Appendix D

Inter-coder Reliabilities

Appendix D1: Inter-coder reliability

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Cohen's Kappa</i>
Victim References	1
Young Defenceless Victim: question 1	1
Young Defenceless Victim: question 2	1
Young Defenceless Victim: question 3	1
Supportive Determined Victim: question 1	.67
Supportive Determined Victim: question 2	1
Supportive Determined Victim: question 3	.62
Lying Victim: question 1	.54
Lying Victim: question 2	.54
Lying Victim: question 3	1
Caring Pope: question 1	1
Caring Pope: question 2	1
Caring Pope: question 3	.54
Uniform Papal Strategies: question 1	1
Uniform Papal Strategies: question 2	1
Uniform Papal Strategies: question 3	1
Appropriate Church Action: question 1	1
Appropriate Church Action: question 2	.62
Appropriate Church Action: question 3	.67
Inappropriate Church Action: question 1	.68
Inappropriate Church Action: question 2	.68
Inappropriate Church Action: question 3	1
Average	.84

Appendix E
Relevant SPSS Analyses and Outputs

Appendix E1: Frequency Table of sources

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Valid Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Clarìn	35	29,9	29,9	29,9
la Repubblica	34	29,1	29,1	59,0
The Guardian	48	41,0	41,0	100,0
Total	117	100,0	100,0	

Appendix E2: Frequency Table of word count

<i>N</i>	<i>Valid</i>	117
	<i>Missing</i>	0
Mean		601,410
Median		549,000
Mode		277,000
Std. Deviation		263,126

Appendix E3: One-way ANOVA test [sources*word count]

	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Deviation</i>	<i>Std. Error</i>	<i>95% Confidence Interval for Mean</i>		<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>
					<i>Lower Bound</i>	<i>Upper Bound</i>		
Clarìn	35	488,685	208,532	35,248	417,052	560,319	102,00	880,00
la Repubblica	34	544,941	247,265	42,405	458,666	631,216	204,00	1153,00
The Guardian	48	723,604	263,581	38,044	647,068	800,140	333,00	1309,00
Total	117	601,410	263,126	24,326	553,229	649,591	102,00	1309,00

ANOVA

	<i>Sum of Squares</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Mean Square</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Sig.</i>
Between Groups	1269861,403	2	634930,702	10,705	,000
Within Groups	6761478,904	114	59311,218		
Total	8031340,308	116			

Appendix E4: Tukey HSD test [sources*word count]

Multiple Comparisons

Tukey HSD

<i>(I) Source</i>	<i>(J) Source</i>	<i>Mean Difference (I-J)</i>	<i>Std. Error</i>	<i>Sig.</i>	<i>95% Confidence Interval</i>	
					<i>Lower Bound</i>	<i>Upper Bound</i>
Clarìn	La	-56,25546	58,64345	,604	-195,5169	83,0060
	Repubblica					
	The Guardian	-234,91845*	54,13184	,000	-363,4662	-106,3707
La Repubblica	Clarìn	56,25546	58,64345	,604	-83,0060	195,5169
	The Guardian	-178,66299*	54,59027	,004	-308,2993	-49,0266
The Guardian	Clarìn	234,91845*	54,13184	,000	106,3707	363,4662
	La Repubblica	178,66299*	54,59027	,004	49,0266	308,2993

*. *The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.*

Appendix E5: Cross-tabulation and frequencies [source*VictimReferences]

		<i>Victim References</i>		<i>Total</i>
		<i>no</i>	<i>yes</i>	
Clarìn	Count	5	30	35
	% within Source	14,3%	85,7%	100,0%
La Repubblica	Count	5	29	34
	% within Source	14,7%	85,3%	100,0%
The Guardian	Count	6	42	48
	% within Source	12,5%	87,5%	100,0%

	Count	16	101	117
Total	% within Source	13,7%	86,3%	100,0%

Appendix E6: Chi Square test for Victim References [source*VictimReferences]

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)</i>
Pearson Chi-Square	,098	2	,952
Likelihood Ratio	,098	2	,952
Linear-by-Linear Association	,062	1	,803
N of Valid Cases	117		

Appendix E7: Cross-tabulation and frequencies of Young Defenceless Victim Q1 [source*YoungDefencelessVictim1]

		<i>YDV Q1</i>		<i>Total</i>
		<i>no</i>	<i>yes</i>	
	Count	4	31	35
Clarín	% within Source	11,4%	88,6%	100,0%
	% within YDV Q1	36,4%	29,2%	29,9%
La Repubblica	Count	1	33	34
	% within Source	2,9%	97,1%	100,0%
The Guardian	% within YDV Q1	9,1%	31,1%	29,1%
	Count	6	42	48
	% within Source	12,5%	87,5%	100,0%
	% within YDV Q1	54,5%	39,6%	41,0%
	Count	11	106	117
Total	% within Source	9,4%	90,6%	100,0%
	% within YDV Q1	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Appendix E8: Chi-Square test for Young Defenceless Victim Q1 [source*YoungDefencelessVictim1]

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)</i>
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Pearson Chi-Square	2,376	2	,305
Likelihood Ratio	2,876	2	,237
Linear-by-Linear Association	,086	1	,769
N of Valid Cases	117		

Appendix E9: Cross-tabulation and frequencies of Young Defenceless Victim Q2
[source*YoungDefencelessVictim2]

		<i>YDV Q2</i>		<i>Total</i>
		<i>no</i>	<i>yes</i>	
	Count	31	4	35
Clarín	% within Source	88,6%	11,4%	100,0%
	% within YDV Q2	34,4%	14,8%	29,9%
	Count	24	10	34
La Repubblica	% within Source	70,6%	29,4%	100,0%
	% within YDV Q2	26,7%	37,0%	29,1%
	Count	35	13	48
The Guardian	% within Source	72,9%	27,1%	100,0%
	% within YDV Q2	38,9%	48,1%	41,0%
	Count	90	27	117
Total	% within Source	76,9%	23,1%	100,0%
	% within YDV Q2	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Appendix E10: Chi-Square test for Young Defenceless Victim Q2
[source*YoungDefencelessVictim2]

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)</i>
Pearson Chi-Square	3,878	2	,144
Likelihood Ratio	4,264	2	,119
Linear-by-Linear Association	2,465	1	,116
N of Valid Cases	117		

Appendix E11: Cross-tabulation and frequencies of Young Defenceless Victim Q3
[source*YoungDefencelessVictim3]

		<i>YDV Q3</i>		<i>Total</i>
		<i>no</i>	<i>yes</i>	
	Count	23	12	35
Clarìn	% within Source	65,7%	34,3%	100,0%
	% within YDV Q3	29,9%	30,0%	29,9%
	Count	25	9	34
La Repubblica	% within Source	73,5%	26,5%	100,0%
	% within YDV Q3	32,5%	22,5%	29,1%
	Count	29	19	48
The Guardian	% within Source	60,4%	39,6%	100,0%
	% within YDV Q3	37,7%	47,5%	41,0%
	Count	77	40	117
Total	% within Source	65,8%	34,2%	100,0%
	% within YDV Q3	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Appendix E12: Chi-Square test for Young Defenceless Victim Q3
[source*YoungDefencelessVictim3]

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)</i>
Pearson Chi-Square	1,521	2	,467
Likelihood Ratio	1,546	2	,462
Linear-by-Linear Association	,353	1	,552
N of Valid Cases	117		

a. 0 cells (0,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 11,62.

Appendix E13: Cross-tabulation and frequencies of Supportive Determined Victim Q1
[source*SupportiveDeterminedVictim1]

		<i>SDV Q1</i>		<i>Total</i>
		<i>no</i>	<i>yes</i>	
	Count	17	18	35
Clarìn	% within Source	48,6%	51,4%	100,0%
	% within SDV Q1	45,9%	22,5%	29,9%

	Count	13	21	34
La Repubblica	% within Source	38,2%	61,8%	100,0%
	% within SDV Q1	35,1%	26,3%	29,1%
	Count	7	41	48
The Guardian	% within Source	14,6%	85,4%	100,0%
	% within SDV Q1	18,9%	51,3%	41,0%
Total	Count	37	80	117
	% within Source	31,6%	68,4%	100,0%
	% within SDV Q1	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Appendix E14: Chi-Square test for Supportive Determined Victim Q1 [source*SupportiveDeterminedVictim1]

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)</i>
Pearson Chi-Square	11,782	2	,003
Likelihood Ratio	12,411	2	,002
Linear-by-Linear Association	11,195	1	,001
N of Valid Cases	117		

Appendix E15: Cross-tabulation and frequencies of Supportive Determined Victim Q2 [source*SupportiveDeterminedVictim2]

		<i>SDV Q2</i>		<i>Total</i>
		<i>no</i>	<i>yes</i>	
	Count	24	11	35
Clarìn	% within Source	68,6%	31,4%	100,0%
	% within SDV Q2	37,5%	20,8%	29,9%
	Count	23	11	34
La Repubblica	% within Source	67,6%	32,4%	100,0%
	% within SDV Q2	35,9%	20,8%	29,1%
	Count	17	31	48
The Guardian	% within Source	35,4%	64,6%	100,0%
	% within SDV Q2	26,6%	58,5%	41,0%
Total	Count	64	53	117

% within Source	54,7%	45,3%	100,0%
% within SDV Q2	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Appendix E16: Chi-Square test for Supportive Determined Victim Q2 [source*SupportiveDeterminedVictim2]

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)</i>
Pearson Chi-Square	12,221	2	,002
Likelihood Ratio	12,382	2	,002
Linear-by-Linear Association	9,769	1	,002
N of Valid Cases	117		

Appendix E17: Cross-tabulation and frequencies of Supportive Determined Victim Q3 [source*SupportiveDeterminedVictim3]

		<i>SDV Q3</i>		<i>Total</i>
		<i>no</i>	<i>yes</i>	
	Count	34	1	35
Clarìn	% within Source	97,1%	2,9%	100,0%
	% within SDV Q3	33,0%	7,1%	29,9%
	Count	29	5	34
La Repubblica	% within Source	85,3%	14,7%	100,0%
	% within SDV Q3	28,2%	35,7%	29,1%
	Count	40	8	48
The Guardian	% within Source	83,3%	16,7%	100,0%
	% within SDV Q3	38,8%	57,1%	41,0%
Total	Count	103	14	117
	% within Source	88,0%	12,0%	100,0%
	% within SDV Q3	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Appendix E18: Chi-Square test for Supportive Determined Victim Q3 [source*SupportiveDeterminedVictim3]

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)</i>
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Pearson Chi-Square	4,006	2	,135
Likelihood Ratio	4,970	2	,083
Linear-by-Linear Association	3,421	1	,064
N of Valid Cases	117		

Appendix E19: Cross-tabulation and frequencies of Lying Victim Q1
[source*LyingVictim1]

		<i>LV Q1</i>		<i>Total</i>
		<i>no</i>	<i>yes</i>	
	Count	28	7	35
Clarìn	% within Source	80,0%	20,0%	100,0%
	% within LV Q1	26,7%	58,3%	29,9%
	Count	29	5	34
La Repubblica	% within Source	85,3%	14,7%	100,0%
	% within LV Q1	27,6%	41,7%	29,1%
	Count	48	0	48
The Guardian	% within Source	100,0%	0,0%	100,0%
	% within LV Q1	45,7%	0,0%	41,0%
	Count	105	12	117
Total	% within Source	89,7%	10,3%	100,0%
	% within LV Q1	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Appendix E20: Chi-Square test for Lying Victim Q1 [source*LyingVictim1]

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)</i>
Pearson Chi-Square	9,827 ^a	2	,007
Likelihood Ratio	13,956	2	,001
Linear-by-Linear Association	9,172	1	,002
N of Valid Cases	117		

Appendix E21: Cross-tabulation and frequencies of Lying Victim Q2
[source*LyingVictim2]

			<i>LV Q2</i>		<i>Total</i>
			<i>no</i>	<i>yes</i>	
		Count	27	8	35
	Clarìn	% within Source	77,1%	22,9%	100,0%
		% within LV Q2	27,0%	47,1%	29,9%
		Count	29	5	34
Source	La Repubblica	% within Source	85,3%	14,7%	100,0%
		% within LV Q2	29,0%	29,4%	29,1%
		Count	44	4	48
	The Guardian	% within Source	91,7%	8,3%	100,0%
		% within LV Q2	44,0%	23,5%	41,0%
		Count	100	17	117
Total		% within Source	85,5%	14,5%	100,0%
		% within LV Q2	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Appendix E22: Chi-Square test for Lying Victim Q2 [source*LyingVictim2]

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)</i>
Pearson Chi-Square	3,439	2	,179
Likelihood Ratio	3,426	2	,180
Linear-by-Linear Association	3,395	1	,065
N of Valid Cases	117		

Appendix E23: Cross-tabulation and frequencies of Lying Victim Q3 [source*LyingVictim3]

			<i>LV Q3</i>		<i>Total</i>
			<i>no</i>	<i>yes</i>	
		Count	29	6	35
	Clarìn	% within Source	82,9%	17,1%	100,0%
		% within LV Q3	26,9%	66,7%	29,9%
		Count	33	1	34
	La Repubblica	% within Source	97,1%	2,9%	100,0%
		% within LV Q3	30,6%	11,1%	29,1%

	Count	46	2	48
The Guardian	% within Source	95,8%	4,2%	100,0%
	% within LV Q3	42,6%	22,2%	41,0%
Count		108	9	117
Total	% within Source	92,3%	7,7%	100,0%
	% within LV Q3	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Appendix E24: Chi-Square test for Lying Victim Q3 [source*LyingVictim3]

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)</i>
Pearson Chi-Square	6,324	2	,042
Likelihood Ratio	5,738	2	,057
Linear-by-Linear Association	4,280	1	,039
N of Valid Cases	117		

Appendix E25: Cross-tabulation and frequencies of Caring Pope Q1 [source*CaringPope1]

		<i>CP Q1</i>		<i>Total</i>
		<i>no</i>	<i>yes</i>	
	Count	23	12	35
Clarìn	% within Source	65,7%	34,3%	100,0%
	% within CP Q1	24,7%	50,0%	29,9%
	Count	25	9	34
La Repubblica	% within Source	73,5%	26,5%	100,0%
	% within CP Q1	26,9%	37,5%	29,1%
	Count	45	3	48
The Guardian	% within Source	93,8%	6,3%	100,0%
	% within CP Q1	48,4%	12,5%	41,0%
Count		93	24	117
Total	% within Source	79,5%	20,5%	100,0%
	% within CP Q1	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Appendix E26: Chi-Square test for Caring Pope Q1 [source*CaringPope1]

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)</i>
Pearson Chi-Square	10,801	2	,005
Likelihood Ratio	11,992	2	,002
Linear-by-Linear Association	10,148	1	,001
N of Valid Cases	117		

Appendix E27: Cross-tabulation and frequencies of Caring Pope Q2 [source*CaringPope2]

		<i>CP Q2</i>		<i>Total</i>
		<i>no</i>	<i>yes</i>	
	Count	13	22	35
	% within Source	37,1%	62,9%	100,0%
	% within CP Q2	18,1%	48,9%	29,9%
Source	Clarìn			
	Count	18	16	34
	% within Source	52,9%	47,1%	100,0%
	% within CP Q2	25,0%	35,6%	29,1%
Source	La Repubblica			
	Count	41	7	48
	% within Source	85,4%	14,6%	100,0%
	% within CP Q2	56,9%	15,6%	41,0%
	Count	72	45	117
Total	% within Source	61,5%	38,5%	100,0%
	% within CP Q2	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Appendix E28: Chi-Square test for Caring Pope Q2 [source*CaringPope2]

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)</i>
Pearson Chi-Square	21,425 ^a	2	,000
Likelihood Ratio	22,833	2	,000
Linear-by-Linear Association	20,545	1	,000
N of Valid Cases	117		

Appendix E29: Cross-tabulation and frequencies of Caring Pope Q3
[source*CaringPope3]

		<i>CP Q3</i>		<i>Total</i>
		<i>no</i>	<i>yes</i>	
	Count	25	10	35
Clarìn	% within Source	71,4%	28,6%	100,0%
	% within CP Q3	24,5%	66,7%	29,9%
	Count	30	4	34
La Repubblica	% within Source	88,2%	11,8%	100,0%
	% within CP Q3	29,4%	26,7%	29,1%
	Count	47	1	48
The Guardian	% within Source	97,9%	2,1%	100,0%
	% within CP Q3	46,1%	6,7%	41,0%
	Count	102	15	117
Total	% within Source	87,2%	12,8%	100,0%
	% within CP Q3	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Appendix E30: Chi-Square test for Caring Pope Q3 [source*CaringPope3]

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)</i>
Pearson Chi-Square	12,754	2	,002
Likelihood Ratio	13,382	2	,001
Linear-by-Linear Association	12,375	1	,000
N of Valid Cases	117		

Appendix E31: Cross-tabulation and frequencies of Uniform Papal Strategies Q1
[source*UniformPapalStrategies1]

		<i>UPS Q1</i>		<i>Total</i>
		<i>no</i>	<i>yes</i>	
	Count	14	21	35
Clarìn	% within Source	40,0%	60,0%	100,0%
	% within UPS Q1	18,9%	48,8%	29,9%
	Count	17	17	34

	% within Source	50,0%	50,0%	100,0%
	% within UPS Q1	23,0%	39,5%	29,1%
	Count	43	5	48
The Guardian	% within Source	89,6%	10,4%	100,0%
	% within UPS Q1	58,1%	11,6%	41,0%
Count		74	43	117
Total	% within Source	63,2%	36,8%	100,0%
	% within UPS Q1	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Appendix E32: Chi-Square test for Uniform Papal Strategies Q1
[source*UniformPapalStrategies1]

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)</i>
Pearson Chi-Square	25,027	2	,000
Likelihood Ratio	27,561	2	,000
Linear-by-Linear Association	22,578	1	,000
N of Valid Cases	117		

Appendix E33: Cross-tabulation and frequencies of Uniform Papal Strategies Q2
[source*UniformPapalStrategies2]

		<i>UPS Q2</i>		<i>Total</i>
		<i>no</i>	<i>yes</i>	
	Count	17	18	35
Clarìn	% within Source	48,6%	51,4%	100,0%
	% within UPS Q2	20,5%	52,9%	29,9%
	Count	20	14	34
La Repubblica	% within Source	58,8%	41,2%	100,0%
	% within UPS Q2	24,1%	41,2%	29,1%
	Count	46	2	48
The Guardian	% within Source	95,8%	4,2%	100,0%
	% within UPS Q2	55,4%	5,9%	41,0%
Count		83	34	117
Total	% within Source	70,9%	29,1%	100,0%

% within UPS Q2 100,0% 100,0% 100,0%

Appendix E34: Chi-Square test for Uniform Papal Strategies Q2
[source*UniformPapalStrategies2]

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)</i>
Pearson Chi-Square	25,345 ^a	2	,000
Likelihood Ratio	29,840	2	,000
Linear-by-Linear Association	23,067	1	,000
N of Valid Cases	117		

Appendix E35: Cross-tabulation and frequencies of Uniform Papal Strategies Q3
[source*UniformPapalStrategies3]

		<i>UPS Q3</i>		<i>Total</i>
		<i>no</i>	<i>yes</i>	
	Count	22	13	35
Clarìn	% within Source	62,9%	37,1%	100,0%
	% within UPS Q3	23,2%	59,1%	29,9%
	Count	26	8	34
La Repubblica	% within Source	76,5%	23,5%	100,0%
	% within UPS Q3	27,4%	36,4%	29,1%
	Count	47	1	48
The Guardian	% within Source	97,9%	2,1%	100,0%
	% within UPS Q3	49,5%	4,5%	41,0%
	Count	95	22	117
Total	% within Source	81,2%	18,8%	100,0%
	% within UPS Q3	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Appendix E36: Chi-Square test for Uniform Papal Strategies Q3
[source*UniformPapalStrategies3]

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)</i>
Pearson Chi-Square	16,997	2	,000

Likelihood Ratio	20,105	2	,000
Linear-by-Linear Association	16,613	1	,000
N of Valid Cases	117		

Appendix E37: Cross-tabulation and frequencies of Appropriate Church's Actions Q1 [source*AppropriateChurchActions1]

		<i>ACA Q1</i>		<i>Total</i>
		<i>no</i>	<i>yes</i>	
	Count	25	10	35
Clarìn	% within Source	71,4%	28,6%	100,0%
	% within ACA Q1	29,4%	31,3%	29,9%
	Count	29	5	34
La Repubblica	% within Source	85,3%	14,7%	100,0%
	% within ACA Q1	34,1%	15,6%	29,1%
	Count	31	17	48
The Guardian	% within Source	64,6%	35,4%	100,0%
	% within ACA Q1	36,5%	53,1%	41,0%
	Count	85	32	117
Total	% within Source	72,6%	27,4%	100,0%
	% within ACA	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
	Q1			

Appendix E38: Chi-Square test for Appropriate Church's Actions Q1 [source*AppropriateChurchActions1]

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)</i>
Pearson Chi-Square	4,334	2	,115
Likelihood Ratio	4,618	2	,099
Linear-by-Linear Association	,726	1	,394
N of Valid Cases	117		

Appendix E39: Cross-tabulation and frequencies of Appropriate Church's Actions Q2 [source*AppropriateChurchActions2]

		<i>ACA Q2</i>		<i>Total</i>
		<i>no</i>	<i>yes</i>	
	Count	27	8	35
Clarìn	% within Source	77,1%	22,9%	100,0%
	% within ACA Q2	30,3%	28,6%	29,9%
	Count	26	8	34
La Repubblica	% within Source	76,5%	23,5%	100,0%
	% within ACA Q2	29,2%	28,6%	29,1%
	Count	36	12	48
The Guardian	% within Source	75,0%	25,0%	100,0%
	% within ACA Q2	40,4%	42,9%	41,0%
	Count	89	28	117
Total	% within Source	76,1%	23,9%	100,0%
	% within ACA Q2	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Appendix E40: Chi-Square test for Appropriate Church’s Actions Q2
 [source*AppropriateChurchActions2]

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)</i>
Pearson Chi-Square	,055	2	,973
Likelihood Ratio	,055	2	,973
Linear-by-Linear Association	,053	1	,818
N of Valid Cases	117		

Appendix E41: Cross-tabulation and frequencies of Appropriate Church’s Actions Q3
 [source*AppropriateChurchActions3]

		<i>ACA Q3</i>		<i>Total</i>
		<i>no</i>	<i>yes</i>	
	Count	10	25	35
Clarìn	% within Source	28,6%	71,4%	100,0%
	% within ACA Q3	16,7%	43,9%	29,9%
	Count	21	13	34

	% within Source	61,8%	38,2%	100,0%
	% within ACA Q3	35,0%	22,8%	29,1%
	Count	29	19	48
The Guardian	% within Source	60,4%	39,6%	100,0%
	% within ACA Q3	48,3%	33,3%	41,0%
Count		60	57	117
Total	% within Source	51,3%	48,7%	100,0%
	% within ACA	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
	Q3			

Appendix E42: Chi-Square test for Appropriate Church's Actions Q3 [source*AppropriateChurchActions3]

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)</i>
Pearson Chi-Square	10,324	2	,006
Likelihood Ratio	10,563	2	,005
Linear-by-Linear Association	7,402	1	,007
N of Valid Cases	117		

Appendix E43: Cross-tabulation and frequencies of Inappropriate Church's Actions Q1 [source*InappropriateChurchActions1]

		<i>ICA Q1</i>		<i>Total</i>
		<i>no</i>	<i>yes</i>	
	Count	25	10	35
Clarìn	% within Source	71,4%	28,6%	100,0%
	% within ICA Q1	40,3%	18,2%	29,9%
	Count	20	14	34
La Repubblica	% within Source	58,8%	41,2%	100,0%
	% within ICA Q1	32,3%	25,5%	29,1%
	Count	17	31	48
The Guardian	% within Source	35,4%	64,6%	100,0%
	% within ICA Q1	27,4%	56,4%	41,0%
Total	Count	62	55	117

% within Source	53,0%	47,0%	100,0%
% within ICA Q1	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Appendix E44: Chi-Square test for Inappropriate Church’s Actions Q1 [source*InappropriateChurchActions1]

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)</i>
Pearson Chi-Square	11,192	2	,004
Likelihood Ratio	11,430	2	,003
Linear-by-Linear Association	10,818	1	,001
N of Valid Cases	117		

Appendix E45: Cross-tabulation and frequencies of Inappropriate Church’s Actions Q2 [source*InappropriateChurchActions2]

		<i>ICA Q2</i>		<i>Total</i>
		<i>no</i>	<i>yes</i>	
	Count	23	12	35
Clarìn	% within Source	65,7%	34,3%	100,0%
	% within ICA Q2	33,3%	25,0%	29,9%
	Count	22	12	34
La Repubblica	% within Source	64,7%	35,3%	100,0%
	% within ICA Q2	31,9%	25,0%	29,1%
	Count	24	24	48
The Guardian	% within Source	50,0%	50,0%	100,0%
	% within ICA Q2	34,8%	50,0%	41,0%
	Count	69	48	117
Total	% within Source	59,0%	41,0%	100,0%
	% within ICA Q2	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Appendix E46: Chi-Square test for Inappropriate Church’s Actions Q2 [source*InappropriateChurchActions2]

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)</i>
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Pearson Chi-Square	2,717	2	,257
Likelihood Ratio	2,712	2	,258
Linear-by-Linear Association	2,233	1	,135
N of Valid Cases	117		

Appendix E47: Cross-tabulation and frequencies of Inappropriate Church's Actions Q3 [source*InappropriateChurchActions3]

		<i>ICA Q3</i>		<i>Total</i>
		<i>no</i>	<i>yes</i>	
	Count	19	16	35
Clarín	% within Source	54,3%	45,7%	100,0%
	% within ICA Q3	47,5%	20,8%	29,9%
	Count	12	22	34
La Repubblica	% within Source	35,3%	64,7%	100,0%
	% within ICA Q3	30,0%	28,6%	29,1%
	Count	9	39	48
The Guardian	% within Source	18,8%	81,3%	100,0%
	% within ICA Q3	22,5%	50,6%	41,0%
	Count	40	77	117
Total	% within Source	34,2%	65,8%	100,0%
	% within ICA Q3	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Appendix E48: Chi-Square test for Inappropriate Church's Actions Q3 [source*InappropriateChurchActions3]

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)</i>
Pearson Chi-Square	11,386	2	,003
Likelihood Ratio	11,553	2	,003
Linear-by-Linear Association	11,273	1	,001
N of Valid Cases	117		

Appendix E49: Chi-Square test for SDV1 [Clarín vs la Repubblica]

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig.</i> <i>(2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig.</i> <i>(2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig.</i> <i>(1-sided)</i>
Pearson Chi-Square	,750	1	,387		
Continuity Correction	,388	1	,533		
Likelihood Ratio	,751	1	,386		
Fisher's Exact Test				,469	,267
Linear-by-Linear Association	,739	1	,390		
N of Valid Cases	69				

Appendix E50: Chi-Square test for SDV1 [Clarín vs The Guardian]

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig.</i> <i>(2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig.</i> <i>(2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig.</i> <i>(1-sided)</i>
Pearson Chi-Square	11,376	1	,001		
Continuity Correction	9,782	1	,002		
Likelihood Ratio	11,460	1	,001		
Fisher's Exact Test				,001	,001
Linear-by-Linear Association	11,239	1	,001		
N of Valid Cases	83				

		<i>Value</i>	<i>Approx. Sig.</i>
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	,370	,001
	Cramer's V	,370	,001
N of Valid Cases		83	

Appendix E51: Chi-Square test for SDV1 [la Repubblica vs The Guardian]

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig.</i> <i>(2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig.</i> <i>(2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig.</i> <i>(1-sided)</i>
Pearson Chi-Square	6,037	1	,014		
Continuity Correction	4,823	1	,028		
Likelihood Ratio	5,994	1	,014		
Fisher's Exact Test				,019	,014

Linear-by-Linear Association	5,964	1	,015
N of Valid Cases	82		

		<i>Value</i>	<i>Approx. Sig.</i>
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	,271	,014
	Cramer's V	,271	,014
N of Valid Cases		82	

Appendix E52: Chi-Square test for SDV2 [Clarín vs la Repubblica]

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig. (2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig. (1-sided)</i>
Pearson Chi-Square	,007	1	,934		
Continuity Correction	,000	1	1,000		
Likelihood Ratio	,007	1	,934		
Fisher's Exact Test				1,000	,570
Linear-by-Linear Association	,007	1	,935		
N of Valid Cases	69				

Appendix E53: Chi-Square test for SDV2 [Clarín vs The Guardian]

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig. (2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig. (1-sided)</i>
Pearson Chi-Square	8,901	1	,003		
Continuity Correction	7,624	1	,006		
Likelihood Ratio	9,077	1	,003		
Fisher's Exact Test				,004	,003
Linear-by-Linear Association	8,794	1	,003		
N of Valid Cases	83				

		<i>Value</i>	<i>Approx. Sig.</i>
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	,327	,003

	Cramer's V	,327	,003
N of Valid Cases		83	

Appendix E54: Chi-Square test for SDV2 [*la Repubblica* vs *The Guardian*]

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig.</i> <i>(2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig.</i> <i>(2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig.</i> <i>(1-sided)</i>
Pearson Chi-Square	8,275	1	,004		
Continuity Correction	7,035	1	,008		
Likelihood Ratio	8,422	1	,004		
Fisher's Exact Test				,007	,004
Linear-by-Linear Association	8,174	1	,004		
N of Valid Cases	82				

		<i>Value</i>	<i>Approx. Sig.</i>
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	,318	,004
	Cramer's V	,318	,004
N of Valid Cases		82	

Appendix E55: Chi-Square test for LV1 [*Clarín* vs *la Repubblica*]

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig.</i> <i>(2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig.</i> <i>(2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig.</i> <i>(1-sided)</i>
Pearson Chi-Square	,336	1	,562		
Continuity Correction	,069	1	,793		
Likelihood Ratio	,338	1	,561		
Fisher's Exact Test				,752	,397
Linear-by-Linear Association	,332	1	,565		
N of Valid Cases	69				

Appendix E56: Chi-Square test for LV1 [*Clarín* vs *The Guardian*]

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig.</i> <i>(2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig.</i> <i>(2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig.</i> <i>(1-sided)</i>
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Pearson Chi-Square	10,484	1	,001		
Continuity Correction	8,054	1	,005		
Likelihood Ratio	12,985	1	,000		
Fisher's Exact Test				,002	,002
Linear-by-Linear Association	10,358	1	,001		
N of Valid Cases	83				

		<i>Value</i>	<i>Approx. Sig.</i>
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-,355	,001
	Cramer's V	,355	,001
N of Valid Cases		83	

Appendix E57: Chi-Square test for LV1 [*la Repubblica* vs *The Guardian*]

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig. (2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig. (1-sided)</i>
Pearson Chi-Square	7,517	1	,006		
Continuity Correction	5,168	1	,023		
Likelihood Ratio	9,267	1	,002		
Fisher's Exact Test				,010	,010
Linear-by-Linear Association	7,426	1	,006		
N of Valid Cases	82				

		<i>Value</i>	<i>Approx. Sig.</i>
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-,303	,006
	Cramer's V	,303	,006
N of Valid Cases		82	

Appendix E58: Chi-Square test for LV3 [*Clarín* vs *la Repubblica*]

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig. (2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig. (1-sided)</i>
Pearson Chi-Square	3,816 ^a	1	,051		

Continuity Correction ^b	2,417	1	,120		
Likelihood Ratio	4,206	1	,040		
Fisher's Exact Test				,106	,057
Linear-by-Linear Association	3,761	1	,052		
N of Valid Cases	69				

		<i>Value</i>	<i>Approx. Sig.</i>
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-,235	,051
	Cramer's V	,235	,051
N of Valid Cases		69	

Appendix E59: Chi-Square test for LV3 [Clarín vs The Guardian]

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig. (2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig. (1-sided)</i>
Pearson Chi-Square	3,913	1	,048		
Continuity Correction	2,565	1	,109		
Likelihood Ratio	3,935	1	,047		
Fisher's Exact Test				,065	,055
Linear-by-Linear Association	3,866	1	,049		
N of Valid Cases	83				

		<i>Value</i>	<i>Approx. Sig.</i>
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-,217	,048
	Cramer's V	,217	,048
N of Valid Cases		83	

Appendix E60: Chi-Square test for LV3 [la Repubblica vs The Guardian]

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig. (2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig. (1-sided)</i>
Pearson Chi-Square	,085	1	,771		

Continuity Correction	,000	1	1,000		
Likelihood Ratio	,087	1	,768		
Fisher's Exact Test				1,000	,628
Linear-by-Linear Association	,084	1	,772		
N of Valid Cases	82				

Appendix E61: Chi-Square test for CP1 [Clarín vs la Repubblica]

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig. (2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig. (1-sided)</i>
Pearson Chi-Square	,498	1	,481		
Continuity Correction	,197	1	,657		
Likelihood Ratio	,499	1	,480		
Fisher's Exact Test				,603	,329
Linear-by-Linear Association	,490	1	,484		
N of Valid Cases	69				

Appendix E62: Chi-Square test for CP1 [Clarín vs The Guardian]

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig. (2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig. (1-sided)</i>
Pearson Chi-Square	10,745 ^a	1	,001		
Continuity Correction ^b	8,935	1	,003		
Likelihood Ratio	10,985	1	,001		
Fisher's Exact Test				,001	,001
Linear-by-Linear Association	10,616	1	,001		
N of Valid Cases	83				

		<i>Value</i>	<i>Approx. Sig.</i>
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-,360	,001
	Cramer's V	,360	,001

N of Valid Cases 83

Appendix E63: Chi-Square test for CP1 [la Repubblica vs The Guardian]

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig. (2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig. (1-sided)</i>
Pearson Chi-Square	6,514	1	,011		
Continuity Correction	4,996	1	,025		
Likelihood Ratio	6,532	1	,011		
Fisher's Exact Test				,023	,013
Linear-by-Linear Association	6,434	1	,011		
N of Valid Cases	82				

		<i>Value</i>	<i>Approx. Sig.</i>
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-,282	,011
	Cramer's V	,282	,011
N of Valid Cases		82	

Appendix E64: Chi-Square test for CP2 [Clarín vs la Repubblica]

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig. (2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig. (1-sided)</i>
Pearson Chi-Square	1,740	1	,187		
Continuity Correction	1,160	1	,282		
Likelihood Ratio	1,747	1	,186		
Fisher's Exact Test				,230	,141
Linear-by-Linear Association	1,714	1	,190		
N of Valid Cases	69				

Appendix E65: Chi-Square test for CP2 [Clarín vs The Guardian]

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig. (2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig. (1-sided)</i>
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Pearson Chi-Square	20,750	1	,000		
Continuity Correction	18,681	1	,000		
Likelihood Ratio	21,355	1	,000		
Fisher's Exact Test				,000	,000
Linear-by-Linear Association	20,500	1	,000		
N of Valid Cases	83				

		<i>Value</i>	<i>Approx. Sig.</i>
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-,500	,000
	Cramer's V	,500	,000
N of Valid Cases		83	

Appendix E66: Chi-Square test for CP2 [la Repubblica vs The Guardian]

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig.</i> <i>(2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig.</i> <i>(2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig.</i> <i>(1-sided)</i>
Pearson Chi-Square	10,401	1	,001		
Continuity Correction	8,854	1	,003		
Likelihood Ratio	10,424	1	,001		
Fisher's Exact Test				,002	,001
Linear-by-Linear Association	10,274	1	,001		
N of Valid Cases	82				

		<i>Value</i>	<i>Approx. Sig.</i>
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-,356	,001
	Cramer's V	,356	,001
N of Valid Cases		82	

Appendix E67: Chi-Square test for CP3 [Clarín vs la Repubblica]

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig.</i> <i>(2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig.</i> <i>(2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig.</i> <i>(1-sided)</i>
Pearson Chi-Square	3,012	1	,083		

Continuity Correction	2,063	1	,151		
Likelihood Ratio	3,097	1	,078		
Fisher's Exact Test				,133	,075
Linear-by-Linear Association	2,968	1	,085		
N of Valid Cases	69				

Appendix E68: Chi-Square test for CP3 [Clarín vs The Guardian]

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig. (2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig. (1-sided)</i>
Pearson Chi-Square	12,353	1	,000		
Continuity Correction	10,156	1	,001		
Likelihood Ratio	13,334	1	,000		
Fisher's Exact Test				,001	,001
Linear-by-Linear Association	12,204	1	,000		
N of Valid Cases	83				

		<i>Value</i>	<i>Approx. Sig.</i>
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-,386	,000
	Cramer's V	,386	,000
N of Valid Cases		83	

Appendix E69: Chi-Square test for CP3 [la Repubblica vs The Guardian]

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig. (2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig. (1-sided)</i>
Pearson Chi-Square	3,258	1	,071		
Continuity Correction	1,787	1	,181		
Likelihood Ratio	3,310	1	,069		
Fisher's Exact Test				,155	,092
Linear-by-Linear Association	3,218	1	,073		
N of Valid Cases	82				

Appendix E70: Chi-Square test for UPS1 [Clarín vs la Repubblica]

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig.</i> <i>(2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig.</i> <i>(2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig.</i> <i>(1-sided)</i>
Pearson Chi-Square	,697	1	,404		
Continuity Correction	,351	1	,553		
Likelihood Ratio	,698	1	,403		
Fisher's Exact Test				,472	,277
Linear-by-Linear Association	,687	1	,407		
N of Valid Cases	69				

Appendix E71:: Chi-Square test for UPS1 [Clarín vs The Guardian]

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig.</i> <i>(2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig.</i> <i>(2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig.</i> <i>(1-sided)</i>
Pearson Chi-Square	23,132	1	,000		
Continuity Correction	20,884	1	,000		
Likelihood Ratio	24,010	1	,000		
Fisher's Exact Test				,000	,000
Linear-by-Linear Association	22,853	1	,000		
N of Valid Cases	83				

		<i>Value</i>	<i>Approx. Sig.</i>
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-,528	,000
	Cramer's V	,528	,000
N of Valid Cases		83	

Appendix E72: Chi-Square test for UPS1 [la Repubblica vs The Guardian]

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig.</i> <i>(2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig.</i> <i>(2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig.</i> <i>(1-sided)</i>
Pearson Chi-Square	15,885	1	,000		
Continuity Correction	13,933	1	,000		

Likelihood Ratio	16,163	1	,000		
Fisher's Exact Test				,000	,000
Linear-by-Linear Association	15,691	1	,000		
N of Valid Cases	82				

		<i>Value</i>	<i>Approx. Sig.</i>
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-,440	,000
	Cramer's V	,440	,000
N of Valid Cases		82	

Appendix E73: Chi-Square test for UPS2 [Clarín vs la Repubblica]

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig. (2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig. (1-sided)</i>
Pearson Chi-Square	,729	1	,393		
Continuity Correction	,375	1	,540		
Likelihood Ratio	,730	1	,393		
Fisher's Exact Test				,472	,270
Linear-by-Linear Association	,718	1	,397		
N of Valid Cases	69				

Appendix E74: Chi-Square test for UPS2 [Clarín vs The Guardian]

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig. (2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig. (1-sided)</i>
Pearson Chi-Square	24,719	1	,000		
Continuity Correction	22,203	1	,000		
Likelihood Ratio	26,544	1	,000		
Fisher's Exact Test				,000	,000
Linear-by-Linear Association	24,422	1	,000		
N of Valid Cases	83				

		<i>Value</i>	<i>Approx. Sig.</i>
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-,546	,000
	Cramer's V	,546	,000
N of Valid Cases		83	

Appendix E75: Chi-Square test for UPS2 [*la Repubblica* vs *The Guardian*]

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig.</i> (2-sided)	<i>Exact Sig.</i> (2-sided)	<i>Exact Sig.</i> (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	17,358	1	,000		
Continuity Correction	15,082	1	,000		
Likelihood Ratio	18,247	1	,000		
Fisher's Exact Test				,000	,000
Linear-by-Linear Association	17,146	1	,000		
N of Valid Cases		82			

		<i>Value</i>	<i>Approx. Sig.</i>
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-,460	,000
	Cramer's V	,460	,000
N of Valid Cases		82	

Appendix E76: Chi-Square test for UPS3 [*Clarín* vs *la Repubblica*]

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig.</i> (2-sided)	<i>Exact Sig.</i> (2-sided)	<i>Exact Sig.</i> (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1,510	1	,219		
Continuity Correction	,935	1	,334		
Likelihood Ratio	1,521	1	,217		
Fisher's Exact Test				,297	,167
Linear-by-Linear Association	1,488	1	,223		
N of Valid Cases		69			

Appendix E77: Chi-Square test for UPS3 [*Clarín* vs *The Guardian*]

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig.</i> <i>(2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig.</i> <i>(2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig.</i> <i>(1-sided)</i>
Pearson Chi-Square	17,743	1	,000		
Continuity Correction	15,331	1	,000		
Likelihood Ratio	19,426	1	,000		
Fisher's Exact Test				,000	,000
Linear-by-Linear Association	17,529	1	,000		
N of Valid Cases	83				

		<i>Value</i>	<i>Approx. Sig.</i>
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-,462	,000
	Cramer's V	,462	,000
N of Valid Cases		83	

Appendix E78: Chi-Square test for UPS3 [*la Repubblica* vs *The Guardian*]

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig.</i> <i>(2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig.</i> <i>(2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig.</i> <i>(1-sided)</i>
Pearson Chi-Square	9,368	1	,002		
Continuity Correction	7,302	1	,007		
Likelihood Ratio	9,923	1	,002		
Fisher's Exact Test				,003	,003
Linear-by-Linear Association	9,254	1	,002		
N of Valid Cases	82				

		<i>Value</i>	<i>Approx. Sig.</i>
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-,338	,002
	Cramer's V	,338	,002
N of Valid Cases		82	

Appendix E79: Chi-Square test for ACA3 [*Clarín* vs *la Repubblica*]

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig.</i> <i>(2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig.</i> <i>(2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig.</i> <i>(1-sided)</i>
Pearson Chi-Square	7,680	1	,006		
Continuity Correction	6,397	1	,011		
Likelihood Ratio	7,830	1	,005		
Fisher's Exact Test				,008	,005
Linear-by-Linear Association	7,569	1	,006		
N of Valid Cases	69				

		<i>Value</i>	<i>Approx. Sig.</i>
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-,334	,006
	Cramer's V	,334	,006
N of Valid Cases		69	

Appendix E80: Chi-Square test for ACA3 [Clarín vs The Guardian]

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig.</i> <i>(2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig.</i> <i>(2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig.</i> <i>(1-sided)</i>
Pearson Chi-Square	8,241	1	,004		
Continuity Correction	7,012	1	,008		
Likelihood Ratio	8,439	1	,004		
Fisher's Exact Test				,007	,004
Linear-by-Linear Association	8,141	1	,004		
N of Valid Cases	83				

		<i>Value</i>	<i>Approx. Sig.</i>
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-,315	,004
	Cramer's V	,315	,004
N of Valid Cases		83	

Appendix E81: Chi-Square test for ACA3 [la Repubblica vs The Guardian]

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig. (2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig. (1-sided)</i>
Pearson Chi-Square	,015	1	,902		
Continuity Correction	,000	1	1,000		
Likelihood Ratio	,015	1	,902		
Fisher's Exact Test				1,000	,543
Linear-by-Linear Association	,015	1	,902		
N of Valid Cases	82				

Appendix E82: Chi-Square test for ICA1 [Clarín vs la Repubblica]

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig. (2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig. (1-sided)</i>
Pearson Chi-Square	1,208	1	,272		
Continuity Correction	,716	1	,397		
Likelihood Ratio	1,212	1	,271		
Fisher's Exact Test				,318	,199
Linear-by-Linear Association	1,190	1	,275		
N of Valid Cases	69				

Appendix E83: Chi-Square test for ICA1 [Clarín vs The Guardian]

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig. (2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig. (1-sided)</i>
Pearson Chi-Square	10,501	1	,001		
Continuity Correction	9,110	1	,003		
Likelihood Ratio	10,773	1	,001		
Fisher's Exact Test				,002	,001
Linear-by-Linear Association	10,375	1	,001		
N of Valid Cases	83				

	<i>Value</i>	<i>Approx. Sig.</i>

Nominal by Nominal	Phi	,356	,001
	Cramer's V	,356	,001
N of Valid Cases		83	

Appendix E84: Chi-Square test for ICA1 [*la Repubblica* vs *The Guardian*]

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig.</i> <i>(2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig.</i> <i>(2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig.</i> <i>(1-sided)</i>
Pearson Chi-Square	4,404	1	,036		
Continuity Correction	3,509	1	,061		
Likelihood Ratio	4,426	1	,035		
Fisher's Exact Test				,044	,030
Linear-by-Linear Association	4,350	1	,037		
N of Valid Cases		82			

		<i>Value</i>	<i>Approx. Sig.</i>
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	,232	,036
	Cramer's V	,232	,036
N of Valid Cases		82	

Appendix E85: Chi-Square test for ICA3 [*Clarín* vs *la Repubblica*]

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig.</i> <i>(2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig.</i> <i>(2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig.</i> <i>(1-sided)</i>
Pearson Chi-Square	2,514	1	,113		
Continuity Correction	1,805	1	,179		
Likelihood Ratio	2,531	1	,112		
Fisher's Exact Test				,148	,089
Linear-by-Linear Association	2,478	1	,115		
N of Valid Cases		69			

Appendix E86: Chi-Square test for ICA3 [*Clarín* vs *The Guardian*]

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig. (2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig. (1-sided)</i>
Pearson Chi-Square	11,434	1	,001		
Continuity Correction	9,900	1	,002		
Likelihood Ratio	11,527	1	,001		
Fisher's Exact Test				,001	,001
Linear-by-Linear Association	11,296	1	,001		
N of Valid Cases	83				

		<i>Value</i>	<i>Approx. Sig.</i>
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	,371	,001
	Cramer's V	,371	,001
N of Valid Cases		83	

Appendix E87: Chi-Square test for ICA3 [*la Repubblica* vs *The Guardian*]

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig. (2-sided)</i>	<i>Exact Sig. (1-sided)</i>
Pearson Chi-Square	2,859	1	,091		
Continuity Correction	2,057	1	,152		
Likelihood Ratio	2,829	1	,093		
Fisher's Exact Test				,124	,076
Linear-by-Linear Association	2,825	1	,093		
N of Valid Cases	82				

Appendix E88: Overall frequencies “young and defenceless victim” frame

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Valid Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
no mentions	6	5,1	5,1	5,1
1 mention	59	50,4	50,4	55,6
2 mentions	42	35,9	35,9	91,5
3 mentions	10	8,5	8,5	100,0

Total	117	100,0	100,0
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Appendix E89: Overall frequencies “supportive and determined victim” frame

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Valid Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
no mentions	32	27,4	27,4	27,4
1 mention	32	27,4	27,4	54,7
2 mentions	44	37,6	37,6	92,3
3 mentions	9	7,7	7,7	100,0
Total	117	100,0	100,0	

Appendix E90: Overall frequencies “lying victim” frame

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Valid Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
no mentions	90	76,9	76,9	76,9
1 mention	18	15,4	15,4	92,3
2 mentions	7	6,0	6,0	98,3
3 mentions	2	1,7	1,7	100,0
Total	117	100,0	100,0	

Appendix E91: Overall frequencies “caring Pope” frame

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Valid Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
no mentions	71	60,7	60,7	60,7
1 mention	19	16,2	16,2	76,9
2 mentions	16	13,7	13,7	90,6
3 mentions	11	9,4	9,4	100,0
Total	117	100,0	100,0	

Appendix E92: Overall frequencies “uniform Papal strategies” frame

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Valid Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
no mentions	74	63,2	63,2	63,2

1 mention	7	6,0	6,0	69,2
2 mentions	16	13,7	13,7	82,9
3 mentions	20	17,1	17,1	100,0
Total	117	100,0	100,0	

Appendix E93: Overall frequencies “appropriate Church’s actions” frame

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Valid Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
no mentions	35	29,9	29,9	29,9
1 mention	49	41,9	41,9	71,8
2 mentions	31	26,5	26,5	98,3
3 mentions	2	1,7	1,7	100,0
Total	117	100,0	100,0	

Appendix E94: Overall frequencies “inappropriate Church’s actions” frame

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Valid Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
no mentions	30	25,6	25,6	25,6
1 mention	20	17,1	17,1	42,7
2 mentions	41	35,0	35,0	77,8
3 mentions	26	22,2	22,2	100,0
Total	117	100,0	100,0	