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Emely Peguero's Case: News Frames and Gender Stereotypes in the Dominican Republic

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Emely Peguero's Case: News Frames and Gender Stereotypes

in the Dominican Republic

by

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Abstract

Gender-based violence is a controversial topic in the Dominican Republic that affects many families, and is a cause of more than 200 women dying every year from it. Journalists have an important influence in the country, making information more noticeable and memorable. Using framing theory, this study analyzed news stories reported by three Dominican newspapers (*El Diario Libre*, *Listin Diario,* and *Grupo Corripio*) to identify news frames and gender stereotypes in Emely Peguero's coverage, who was a pregnant young woman murdered by her boyfriend in the Duarte Province of the Dominican Republic. A quantitative content analysis of (N = 185) news stories covering the murder's date, August 31st, 2017 through the final trial date, November 9th, 2018, was completed. Results show that most of the coverage employed the crime and justice frame that focused on information related to the court hearing, enforcement of the law, the sentence and the punishment of the perpetrator. The violent male stereotype was also visible in (n = 22) stories highlighting the violent act committed by Marlon Martinez. There was also a significant relationship between stories that presented a violent male stereotype and used a victim-blaming news frame.

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in the Dominican Republic

Media coverage serves an important function in any political system as the

principal link between government, companies and organizations and the public,

influencing what people think about and how they think about it (Sill, Metzgar, & Rouse,

2013). According to Bullock and Cubert (2002), journalistic texts can make information

more noticeable, memorable, or meaningful through their placement or by repeating it.

Gender-based violence is a controversial and important topic to study in the Dominican

Republic because more than 200 women die every year from it (Ministerio Público,

2016). Media coverage of gender-based violence can draw attention to a social issue by

framing the story accurately. Media frames also play an important role in how the public

defines the problem, attribute responsibility, and even advocates the solutions.

The United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and The Caribbean

(CEPAL) conducted a study about female homicides in sixteen Latin American countries

and found that the Dominican Republic had one of the highest mariticide indexes of the

region (CEPAL, 2018). Between 2007 and 2017, this index increased 15.7% in the

country, and 58.1% in the Duarte Province (Oficina Nacional de Estadisticas - ONE,

2018), which is the province where Emely Peguero, a pregnant young woman aged 16,

was killed. In 2017, the Oficina Nacional de Estadisticas (National Statistics Office in

English) in the Dominican Republic also reported that 24% of mariticide victims were

between 15 and 24 years old.

Researchers have found that domestic violence is a pervasive public health

problem for women (Richards, Gillespie, & Dwayne, 2014). In Latin America countries,

the term *femicidio* is used to describe the crime against and the disappearance of women by their intimate partner (Rios & Olivera, 2009). However, in English-speaking countries, mariticide is the term that best describes the homicide of women by a male intimate partner (Sharps et al., 2001). The news media plays an important role in mariticide cases, shaping society's perception of social issues and especially, violent crime which affects one gender disproportionally. Media frames can also shape how the public defines normative gender roles and relationships (Kellner, 1995).

Richards, Gillespie, and Dwayne (2014) found that media framing of mariticide stories can have important ramifications, influencing how society perceives the violence, its victims and perpetrators. In addition, Richards et al. (2014) concluded that media representations of mariticide have been largely ignored, hiding the dangers of domestic violence. Garcia-Moreno, Jansen, Ellsberg, and Heise (2006) argue that women are more likely to be a victim of violence by their intimate partner than from any other perpetrator. The authors also found in their research that men are more at risk from strangers rather than from their intimate partner when it comes to domestic violence (Garcia-Moreno, Jansen, Ellsberg, & Heise, 2006). The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence (2005) states that while this type of violence is perpetrated by, and on, both men and women, but frequently the victims are women.

For instance, in the United States of America 85% of all violent crimes experienced by women are cases of intimate partner violence, compared to 3% of violent crimes experienced by men (Susmitha, 2016). The main causes of domestic violence are work-related stresses, financial problems, gambling, the use of alcohol and drugs, and the access to firearms (Susmitha, 2016). In addition, DuPont-Reyes, Fry,

Rickert, and Davidson (2015) found in their research that females who have been

internalized misogynistic perspective are more likely to receive and deliver physical

violence. Heaton and Forste (2008) found that historically male dominance has been

prominent in Latin American families, which resulted in the rise of negative patterns in

the couple's interactions, such as domestic violence and machismo. In the case of the

Dominican Republic, this has resulted in death of more than 200 women per year.

Gender-based violence is on the rise globally, and the media plays an important role in

raising awareness about this issue and forcing policy makers to pay attention. In

addition, Bueno (2013) argued that gender-based violence in the Dominican Republic is

the reflection of the high level of social exclusion and low investment in health and

education.

 Gillespie, Richards, Givens, and Smith (2013) evaluated the role of media frames

in domestic violence and found that journalists describe mariticide as a common event,

normalizing the incident as one of many homicides, preceded by violence instead of

domestic violence. Most media stories blame the victim for staying, provoking, and

permitting the abuse (Berns, 2004), while journalists use cultural identity frames and

racial stereotypes to get wider attention for their stories (Dobson & Knezevic, 2018).

According to Ananias and Vergara (2016), media coverage of stories related to violence

against women usually focuses on the details of the murder, avoiding the details about

consequences and penalties after the crime, which could potentially affect other

aggressors' behavior by increasing their violent intention. Given that the Dominican

Republic has a high rate of domestic violence-related deaths, media coverage is crucial

to gain and keep the public's attention on this important issue. However, no one has

recently investigated how media has framed domestic violence cases in the Dominican Republic.

Background Information About Emely Peguero's Case

Emely Peguero came from a low-income family; she was 16 years old and five months pregnant by the time she was murdered in the Duarte Province of the Dominican Republic (Warren, 2018). On the other hand, Marlon Martinez was Emely's boyfriend for more than five years; he came from a high-income family and was 18 years old when he killed Emely, while his mother, Marlin Martinez, was a public figure with an important position in the government (Warren, 2018).

In August 2017, Marlon went to pick up Emely with the excuse of visiting a doctor, but instead, they went to Marlon´s apartment where he carried out a forced abortion and killed her by hitting her head. After killing her, Marlon took the body out in a bag and tried to hide it under a bridge (Cadena de Noticias CDN, 2017). Two days after the murder, Marlon and his mother organized a press conference, acting like Emely was lost and offered a reward for information on her whereabouts (Warren, 2018). Also, some of Marlon's relatives, friends, and employees were allegedly identified as participating in the murder, making this story the most controversial mariticide case in the country, which has received national and international media coverage (Cadena de Noticias CDN, 2017). Several days after the murder, the police found out the truth, and in November 2018, Marlon was sentenced to 30 years in prison for the murder of Emely Peguero and his mother was sentenced to five years in prison for complicity (Diario Libre, 2018).

The story of Emely Peguero has spread around the world making this case viral through different social media platforms including Twitter, Instagram, and Facebook. The hashtag "we are all Emely" was trending on Twitter, catching the attention of public figures including Danilo Medina, the current president of the country, Cardi B, a famous Dominican rapper, Starling Marte, a baseball player, and other Dominican celebrities (Warren, 2018).

This study analyzes news frames and gender stereotypes salient in the media coverage of the Emely Peguero's case, using a quantitative approach. A content analysis was conducted to identify patterns in the coverage, including news frames, length and placement of stories, gender stereotypes, and visuals of the printed stories published by the Dominican newspapers *El Listin Diario, El Diario Libre,* and *Grupo Corripio*, taking as a starting point the murder's date (August 31st, 2017) until the date of the final trial (November 9th, 2018).

Theoretical Perspective

Framing theory was originally proposed by Erving Goffman around the 1960s, arguing that social experience is structured by frames, where they give a picture (the event) and the perspective from which it is viewed (the frame; Treviño, 2003). Goffman (1974) explains that primary frameworks can change in their degree of organization, but at the same time, all of them allow their users to identify, locate, and perceive many occurrences defined in their terms. The author argues that primary frames contain distinctive matters, including "fortuitousness," which represent an event considered incidentally and "muffing" when a person seems to have control of an event, but

suddenly that person loses control because of world transformation and social

frameworks.

Building on Goffman's work, other authors expanded the concept of framing and

applied it to media content. According to De Vreese (2005), media framing is defined as

one of the influential processes that can shape public opinion by describing events in

specific ways, which involve a communication platform presenting and defining an issue

across several components: the communication, the text, the receiver, and the culture.

In addition, De Vreese (2005) explains how these components play an important role in

the framing process, which includes three stages: the first stage in the framing process

is frame-building, referring to how internal factors, such as journalists and news

organizations, and also external factors influence the structural qualities of news

frames. The second stage is the frame-setting, which explains the interaction between

media frames and individuals' prior knowledge and predispositions. For the third and

last stage, the author explains the consequences of framing in two main levels: on the

individual level, media frames affect individuals' attitudes about an event based on

exposure to certain frames and on the societal level, media frames contribute to

shaping social processes, such as decision-making and political socialization (De

Vreese, 2005).

Previous studies employing the framing theory have offered insights into how

news and media frames affect public opinion in two different categories, depending on

the content of the frame: the issue-specific frames which are pertinent only to specific

topics or issues, and generic news frames which refer to transcendental frames that can

be identified in different topics, times, and cultural contexts (De Vreese, 2005). Qin

(2015) argues that certain framing devices are salient, while others are visible in broadcast media, explaining that it is not only necessary to take into consideration highlighted issues or aspects in a news story, but also the ones that journalists do not mention considering the title of the news, images, information order, and vocabulary. My study examines both the salient and latent content visible in the coverage of Emely Peguero's case.

Entman (2010) found that media coverage contains highly slanted news, substantial lacunae of media framing and political power in the context of the 2008 United States presidential election campaigns. Parry-Giles (2014) found that media frames and stereotyping affected female candidates and their strategies in the context of political campaigns. Adams (2016) concluded that female candidates received a lower amount of coverage and more attention to their appearance than for their role as a political candidate in the context of the 2008 United States presidential election campaigns. Moreover, Terkildsen and Schnell (1997) found that print media uses feminism frames and economic rights frames to report on women´s political movements or interest groups who wish to mobilize broad electoral support.

Media frames can also be influenced by where the story is published. Qin (2015) examined news articles about Edward Snowden, the former employee of the National Security Agency, and found that news articles published in social media framed Snowden positively while the frames used in traditional media framed him as a traitor. Moreover, Holody and Daniel (2017) found that, in the context of 2012 Colorado shooting, articles published by national newspapers were more focused on the attacker than in providing a fuller picture of the victims, personal details, or their families,

concluding that media frames used by local newspapers differed from the ones used by the national newspapers. This study focuses on stories published in newspapers to see if the printed version impacts framing of the story.

Boydstun, Gross, Resnik, and Smith (2013) found 14 categories of media frames in crime stories: economic frames, resources, morality frames, fairness and equality, constitutionality and jurisprudence, policy prescription, crime and justice, security and defense, health and safety, quality of life, cultural identity, public opinion, political frames and finally, external regulation and reputation frames. According to the authors, the crime and justice frames include stories about enforcement and interpretation of laws by individuals and law enforcement, sentences, and punishment (Boydstun, Gross, Resnik, & Smith, 2013). Gillespie et al. (2013) also identified six frames in their investigation about media frames in domestic violence cases in North Carolina. First, a commonplace frame referring to articles that normalized events and did not define the mariticide as domestic violence. Second, an isolated frame which portrayed the crime as unexpected, without discussing the history of abuse between the perpetrator and the victim. Followed by a frame that blamed the criminal justice system without describing the crime as domestic violence. The authors also identified a victim-blaming frame, a breakdown experience frame, and finally, a frame focused on a dilemma in the lives of the victims (Gillespie et al., 2013). In addition, Hernandez (2018) analyzed media framing of domestic violence coverage in Hong Kong, China, and found three general frames: the first and the dominant frame in the coverage was the factual or police frame, where the media presented the story focusing on the police and other authorities, while narrating the issue like any other crime. The second frame was the cultural frame, which

predisposed the audience, shaping their attitude toward this type of violence. Finally,

the third frame was the international frame, which is more inclusive of domestic violence

advocates and victims' relatives as sources.

 After analyzing newspapers' coverage of domestic violence fatalities in

Washington State in 1998, Bullock and Cubert (2002) concluded that much of the media

coverage framed the victim and/or perpetrators using the police frame, indicating that

the issue is a legal situation that is already under control, instead of domestic violence,

needing intervention as a family situation. In addition, the authors found that

newspapers tend to dehumanize the crime by omitting important information about the

victim and/or the perpetrator, and by emphasizing that police are taking care of the

situation. Thus, the framing theory is appropriate for this project because the goals of

this study are to understand how media framed the case of Emely Peguero, particularly

the gender stereotypes used in the coverage, and to identify if there are any differences

based on the news organization's editorial agenda and news frames. Since most of the

studies of media frames have been focused on the western media, this project

contributes to scholarship on media frames by exploring if news frames that are visible

in the English-speaking countries are also the same in the Latin American countries. I

used the commonplace frame, the isolated frame and the victim-blaming frame

identified by Gillespie et al. (2013), and the crime and justice frame identified by

Boydstun et al. (2013), in order to operationalize my framing analysis.

Domestic Violence

 Mariticide is the extreme form of family violence and means the killing of one's

legal or intimate partner (Xhemali, Ismaili, Shaqiti, & Vyshka, 2015). Domestic violence

is a global issue reaching across national boundaries, as well as socio-economic,

cultural, racial, and class distinctions, which is not only widely dispersed geographically,

but the incidents are also extensive, making it a typical and accepted behavior

(Susmitha, 2016). According to Drijber, Reijnders, and Ceelen (2012), gender-based

violence and domestic violence represent an abusive behavior by one or both partners

in a close relationship such as marriage, dating, friends, family, or roommates. In

addition, domestic violence has been identified as a public health problem globally,

since it can lead to an increased risk of poor health and depressive symptoms (Drijber,

Reijnders, & Ceelen, 2012).

Flake and Forste (2006) concluded in their investigation of domestic violence in

Latin American countries that women who cohabit or live with their partner without being

married are more likely to experience violence-related issues. According to the authors,

even though Latin American countries do not have a high rate of alcohol consumption

compared to other countries, alcoholism is more prevalent in those countries. As a

consequence, the authors found that partner alcohol use has the strongest effect on the

likelihood of experiencing violence in Latin American countries (Flake & Forste, 2006)

supporting the findings of Hindin, Kishor, and Ansara (2009), who concluded that

alcohol consumption is a contributing factor in aggression and domestic violence.

In their investigation about intimate partner violence among couples in 10 Latin

American countries, including the Dominican Republic, Hindin et al. (2009) found the

most common characteristics of women who have experienced sexual or physical

violence in Latin America countries include young age, education level, working status,

and younger age at marriage. Specifically in the Dominican Republic, women who get

married at a young age, or do not work, are more likely to report gender-based violence.

In addition, the authors found that women who live in the richest households are less

likely to experience violence than the ones living in poorer homes (Hindin, Kishor, &

Ansara, 2009).

      Howard (2007) found that the Dominican Republic society has seen an increase

in the cases of violence against the illegal Haitian immigrants to assert social power,

manage territorial control, and manipulate and discriminate against immigrants. Martin

(2015) observed participants in Guachupita, Capotillo, San Carlos, and Villa Juana,

which are marginalized neighborhoods in the Dominican Republic, and found that the

vague police presence and lack of regulations have become the essential causes of

violence and crime in the country. In addition, examining other causes of gender-based

violence in the Dominican Republic, Kishor and Johnson (2006) conducted a data

analysis from the Department of Homeland Security in Haiti and the Dominican

Republic, and found that poor women are more likely to be affected by spousal

violence, but this problem is not limited to women living at the crossroads of poverty.

      Bullock (2007) argues that the news media portray violence against women as

isolated incidents instead of describing this issue as a wider social problem, which

promotes stereotypes and myths against gender-based violence. According to Easteal,

Holland, and Judd (2015), media reporting of violence against women is usually

misleading and simplistic, reinforcing dominant social values about gender. Cantera and

Blanch (2010) found two categories of stereotypes in Latin America countries in the

context of understanding and preventing gender violence: gender stereotypes

(breadwinner male and peaceful female), and gender violence stereotypes (violent male

and caregiver female). Fenton (1998) argues that female stereotypes depend on their race or nationality explaining that white women have been characterized as delicate, light, soft, good girls and peaceful women, while black women have historically been characterized as hard-working domestics, immoral, and less deserving of protection from abuse or sexual exploitation. In addition, the author describes different gender stereotypes associated with domestic violence stories including that the victim is masochistic, that she is also a participant of the abuse, and either the victim likes or deserves the abuse (Fenton, 1998). In the case of Emely Peguero, it is important to analyze how her gender and relationship were represented by the media.

 Identifying media frames in a domestic violence story, Richards et al. (2014) concluded that titles of mariticide news present cases as ambiguous homicides, instead of domestic violence and that journalists rarely reveal the attackers' mental health. In addition, Easteal et al. (2015) concluded that media coverage in domestic violence cases tends to be reliant on clichéd characters, using several framing techniques to distance the issue from their social causes. Since gender-based violence and criminal cases have become a default content on all media platforms, other researchers have identified that depending on the issue or crime, journalists used different rhetorical strategies to impact the percentage of space devoted to different themes in the total media coverage (Morin, 2016).

Berns and Schweingruber (2007) analyzed public attitudes in domestic violence stories and found that media organizations used advocacy and entertainment news frames in order to capture the audience's attention. Even though existing researchers have examined media frames in different crime stories including gender-based violence,

there are not previous examinations of media frames and gender stereotypes in

domestic violence cases in the Dominican Republic.

The present study contributes to the literature on the representation of gender-

based violence in the newspapers of the Dominican Republic, by analyzing media

frames in Emely Peguero's case. Since Emely Peguero was a young pregnant woman

murdered by her boyfriend, this story represented a controversial case in the country.

The following research questions guided the study:

Central Research Question:

How did the newspapers frame Emely Peguero´s case in the Dominican

Republic?

Sub-Questions:

RQ1: How many stories used the commonplace frame, the isolated frame, the

victim-blaming frame, and the crime and justice frame in their coverage of Emely

Peguero's story?

RQ2: How many stories used the following stereotypes: submissive female,

caregiver female, the victim likes or deserves the abuse, breadwinner male and

violent male?

RQ3: What images were used in the stories of Emely Peguero?

RQ4: Was there a relationship between reporter's gender and media coverage?

Methodology

This study employed a quantitative content analysis to answer the posed

research questions about media frames and gender stereotypes in Emely Peguero's

case. According to Taylor (2005), the advantages of quantitative approaches include the

emphasis on objectivity, because instruments such as tests and scales are objective and reliable, and can be tested for validity since quantitative studies are designed around the use of known measures which reliability and validity have been established (Taylor, 2005). Krippendorff (2004) defines content analysis as a research technique that allows for development of a coding system that can be tested for reliability and is replicable. In addition, content analysis is defined as an analysis of the manifest and latent content of a body of communicated material such as newspapers, books, or films through classification, tabulation, and evaluation of its key symbols and themes in order to ascertain its meaning and probable effect (Krippendorff, 2004).

According to Krippendorff (2004), the first newspaper analysis was published in 1893 and showed how New York's newspapers had dropped their coverage of literature, science, and religion in favor of sports, gossip, and scandals. Even though the scholarship of mass communication has a fairly new beginning in early–20th–century by political scientists concerned with effects of propaganda and other persuasive messages, researchers have often recognized content analysis as an essential step in understanding mass communication effects (Riff, Lacy, & Fico, 2014).

Devereux (2007) explains that framing researchers identify the type of frames that they believe are being promoted by using the full range of content and discourse analysis techniques. For some people, framing analysis is just another word for discourse analysis, however, for others, framing analysis is achieved through systematic and quantitative content analysis (Devereux, 2007). Irrespective of the approach they use, researchers start by immersing themselves in the media coverage and looking at the materials to identify a particular set of frames (Devereux, 2007).

Under the consideration of framing theory, researchers are able to conduct quantitative content analysis by measuring clusters of messages, also known as frames, to see how these are then incorporated into their audiences' schemata (Entman, 1993), and allow scholars and researchers to find patterns and evaluate news media and its use of framing (Cissel, 2012). Quantitative content analysis involves drawing representative samples from the content, training a coder to measure differences in content, and establishing the reliability of coders in applying the rules outlined in the codebook (Berelson, 1952). Then, the collected data is analyzed to describe typical patterns or characteristics in order to identify important relationships among the content (Berelson, 1952).

On the other hand, qualitative content analysis involves direct textual environment collecting additional material beyond the text (Mayring, 2004). In addition, in qualitative content analysis, categories are not predefined allowing frames to emerge as the researcher becomes immersed in the data (Perkins, 2005). However, qualitative approaches "have been criticized for being unsystematic in their uses of texts and impressionistic in their interpretations" (Krippendorff, 2004, p. 87).

Content analysis is an unobtrusive technique that allows social researchers to avoid reactive situations that may distort the data; it can handle the unstructured matter as data, and is context sensitive which allows researchers to process as data texts that are significant to others (Krippendorff, 2004). Some other strengths of content analysis are the abilities to use retrospective data in order to track changes over time, and lower costs compared to other types of research (Kondracki, Wellman, & Amundson, 2002). Some of the limitations of content analysis include the inability to assess causality, limits

to the inferences drawn, and the sometimes labor-intensive coding activity (Kondracki et al., 2002).

The quantitative content analysis carried out as part of this study involved newspaper articles published in Spanish in the Dominican Republic. I collected, read, and coded the articles, and my interpretation of their content was enhanced by the fact that I am a Dominican woman and a native Spanish speaker. I believe this study of media frames and gender stereotypes in a mariticide case contribute to future gender studies in the country, analyzing particular media interests and their influence in the public opinion.

Data Collection

In order to have a general understanding of media frames and gender stereotypes in the Dominican Republic, I analyzed all printed version stories about Emely Peguero and Marlon Martinez published by the three Dominican newspapers with the highest readership and largest circulation (*El Listin Diario*, *El Diario Libre*, *and Grupo Corripio),* spanning from the murder's date, August 31st, 2017 through the final trial date, November 9th, 2018. In the selection of the stories for analysis, I included every article that provided detailed information about Emely Peguero's case. The stories analyzed were in Spanish (see Appendix A and B).

I used the newspaper's online platform to find the printed version of the stories searching for "Emely Peguero" and "Marlon Martinez" to collect all stories published within the time frame. A total of 185 stories were found by *El Listin Diario (n = 68)*, *El Diario Libre (n = 68)*, and *Grupo Corripio (n = 49).* They were cataloged using the

software Microsoft Excel to facilitate me taking notes and inserting clippings from the
web.

Codebook

To analyze the stories, I created a codebook for content analysis that included
different categories to identify media frames and gender stereotypes in the stories
focusing on Emely Peguero's case. This codebook was designed using an initial open-
ended coding of the dataset. The codebook included general information about the story
such as the story source, reporter's name, reporter's gender, and visual elements. For
the media frames, I included the commonplace frame, the isolated frame and the victim-
blaming frame identified by Gillespie et al. (2013), and the crime and justice frame
identified by Boydstun et al. (2013). The stereotypes included in the codebook were
submissive female, caregiver female, the victim likes or deserves the abuse,
breadwinner male, and violent male, based on previous studies (Cantera & Blanch,
2010; see Appendix C).

Reliability

To ensure the validity of the codebook used, a voluntary coder and I analyzed
20% of the data set to check for inter-coder reliability. Since all the stories are in
Spanish, I translated the codebook and I trained a Spanish-speaking coder who coded
several sample news until the coder understood the correct procedures. Once we
finished analyzing the 20% of the news, our agreement ranged from 0.84 to 1.0 based
on Scott's Pi reliability test. Given the reliability scores, the codebook used for this study
is considered reliable.

Data Analysis

After passing the reliability test, I coded the remaining stories, translated all the answers to English, and ran the data through SPSS Statistical Analysis program to process the information and analyze significant relationships. I used descriptive statistics and the Chi-Square test to check for significant relationships between variables. The Chi-Square test is a significant statistic and a non-parametric tool designed to analyze group differences allowing the researcher to understand the results and thus to derive more detailed information (McHugh, 2013).

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Results

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A total of 185 stories were coded and analyzed within the time frame of August 31st, 2017 through November 9th, 2018. The stories analyzed were from 37% (n = 68) by *El Listin Diario*, 37% (n = 68) by *El Diario Libre*, and 26% (n = 49) by *Grupo Corripio.* Over 64% (n = 119) stories were written by a male reporter and only 3% (n = 5) stories were labeled as a domestic homicide.

Research questions 1 and 2 dealt with the number of stories that used media frames and gender stereotypes in their coverage of Emely Peguero's case. The results show that over 57% (n = 105) stories included crime and justice frame, 16% (n = 30) contained commonplace frame, 13% (n = 23) included victim-blaming frame, and finally, 8% (n = 15) included isolated frame. Moreover, the stories coded showed that only 12% (n = 22) included violent male stereotype. However, the vast majority of articles did not include gender stereotypes: only 7% (n = 13) included submissive female and caregiver female stereotypes, and 3% (n = 6) contained breadwinner male stereotype. Research question 3 had to do with the images used in Emely Peguero's story. In the case of the

visuals, 52% (n = 97) included photos of the perpetrator and only 15% (n = 27) included photos of the victim.

Relationships

Research question 4 had to do with the influence of the reporter's gender in the coverage of Emely Peguero's case. Chi-square test of independence was run on the combined data set and found a significant relationship between reporter's gender and crime and justice frame, $\chi^2$2 (1, N = 185) = 10.89, p < .01 (see Table 1). Frequency tests showed a slightly higher percentage of male reporters who included crime and justice frame in their stories (n = 57, 92%) compared to female reporters (n = 4, 6%). There was also a significant relationship between reporter's gender and violent male stereotype, $\chi^2$2 (1, N = 185) = 6.33, p < .01. However, no significant relationship was found between reporter's gender and commonplace frame, $\chi^2$2 (1, N = 185) = 1.78, p > .05, and victim blaming frame, $\chi^2$2 (1, N = 185) = 3.99, p > .01. While no significant relationship was found, frequency tests showed a slightly higher percentage of stories by female byline to include the commonplace frame (n = 6, 25%) and victim-blaming frame (n = 5, 21%).

Table 1

Relationship Between Media Frames and Reporter's Gender

Reporter's gender	%			
	Crime and justice frame	Commonplace frame	Isolated frame	Victim-blaming frame
Male	92	71	70	60
Female	6	25	10	33
Both	2	4	20	7

Chi-square test of independence showed a significant relationship between story source and crime and justice frame which frames the story including information related to the court hearing, $\chi^2 2$ (1, N = 185) = 9.27, p < .01 (see Table 2). The frequency of stories that included crime and justice frame were higher in *Diario Libre* (n = 37, 48%), compared to *Listin Diario* (n = 27, 35%), and *Grupo Corripio* (n = 13, 17%). However, no significant relationship was found between story source and commonplace frame, $\chi^2 2$ (1, N = 185) = 3.34, p > .05. The frequency of stories which included commonplace frame was higher in *Listin Diario* (n = 13, 46%), compared to *Grupo Corripio* (n = 9, 32%), and *Diario Libre* (n = 6, 21%).

Table 2

Relationship Between Crime and Justice Frame and Story Source

Crime and justice frame	Story source		
	Diario Libre	Grupo Corripio	Listin Diario
Count	37	13	27
%	48.1	16.9	35.1

Chi-square test of independence was run on the combined data set and found that stories that contained crime and justice frame which includes information related to the court hearing were more likely to integrate photos of the perpetrator than photos of the victim, $\chi^2 1$ (1, N = 185) = 19.08, p < .001. There was also a significant relationship between commonplace frame which frames the story as being just one other mariticide in the country and perpetrator's visuals, $\chi^2 1$ (1, N = 185) = 15.81, p < .001. Stories that included victim-blaming frames and blamed the victim for being a pregnant teenager

were also more likely to include photos of the perpetrator, χ^2 1 (1, N = 185) = 14.90, $p <$

.001 than stories that included isolated frames (see Table 3).

Table 3

Relationship Between Media Frames and Visuals of the Perpetrator

Visuals of the perpetrator	Frame		
	Crime and justice	Commonplace	Victim-blaming
Count	55	5	2
%	71.4	17.9	10.5

A significant relationship was found between violent male stereotype and victim

blaming frames which blamed the victim for being a pregnant teenager, χ^2 1 (1, N = 185)

= 7.83, $p <$ .01. However, the results revealed that there was no significant relationship

between violent male stereotype and commonplace frame, χ^2 1 (1, N = 185) = 1.12, $p >$

.05. There was also no significant relationship between violent male stereotype and

crime and justice frame, χ^2 1 (1, N = 185) = 2.11, $p >$ .05.

Discussion

The present study examined news frames and gender stereotypes salient in the

media coverage of a mariticide case in the Dominican Republic. Conducting a

quantitative content analysis allowed for observation and analysis of how reporters

cover the case producing several significant findings for future studies. Results show

that most of the stories about Emely Peguero included crime and justice frame (n = 105)

and violent male stereotype (n = 22). There was a significant relationship between the

reporter's gender and crime and justice frame and violent male stereotype. A significant

relationship was also found between crime and justice frame, story source, and visuals of the perpetrator.

Previous studies on media frames in English speaking countries have found that the most common frames used in mariticide cases are the commonplace frame, isolated incident frame, criminal justice system frame, and the victim-blaming frame (Richards et al., 2014). Berns (2004) also found that most media stories used the victim-blaming frame which blames the victim for staying, provoking, and permitting the abuse. However, Hernandez (2018) found that the most dominant frame of domestic violence coverage is the factual or police frame where the media presents the story focusing on the police and other authorities. In addition, Boydstun et al. (2013) found the crime and justice frames include stories about enforcement and interpretation of laws by individuals and law enforcement, sentences and punishment.

While this study used different variables and different methods than previous studies, the results are more in line with the study done by Boydstun et al. (2013). The content analysis found that Dominican's newspapers are more likely to include crime and justice frame in the mariticide coverage. A significant relationship was found between the reporter's gender and crime and justice frame supporting that male reporters are more likely to use this frame. Moreover, the results show that the Dominican's newspaper *El Diario Libre* was more likely to use the crime and justice frame compared to *Listin Diario* and *Grupo Corripio. Diario Libre* is a free daily Dominican newspaper that has the largest circulation in the country and in San Francisco de Marcoris where Emely was murdered (Santos, 2006). Since this city was

the most affected by Emely's murder, *Diario Libre* generated a higher number of stories focused in the court hearing, the sentence and the punishment of the perpetrator.

According to Qin (2015), certain framing devices are salient in broadcast media so it is necessary to take into consideration the title of the news, images, and vocabulary. The present study found that most of the stories included photos of the perpetrator and only a few of them included photos of the victim. This research also confirms previous studies that found that titles of mariticide news present cases as ambiguous homicides, instead of labeling the story as a domestic violence case (Richards et al., 2014).

Cantera and Blanc (2010) explained that the two categories of stereotypes that are more common in Latin American countries in the context of understanding and preventing gender violence, are gender stereotypes and gender violence stereotypes. However, the present study illustrates that when important public figures are involved in the case, the media will generally support the victim's family in their coverage instead of using women stereotypes or victim blaming frames. For this reason, results show that the vast majority of articles about Emely Peguero did not include any gender stereotype.

Emely Peguero's case has had a significant impact in the Dominican Republic, in terms of new policies and social matters. After the final sentence, the Dominican society, represented by important public figures, is requesting a Criminal Justice Reform Advocate to increase the maximum prison sentence which at the moment is 30 years (Pérez, 2018). In addition, since abortion is illegal in the Dominican Republic in all circumstances, poor and rural communities risk their health and lives to have clandestine abortions suffering serious health complications (Roth, 2018). After Emely's

murder, human rights treaty bodies and other authorities have convoked many pacific

protests for the decriminalization of abortion in three circumstances: when the life of a

pregnant woman is in danger, when the pregnancy resulted from rape or when the fetus

will not survive outside the womb (Roth, 2018).

Since most of the studies of media frames have been focused on the western

media, this study contributes to scholarship by testing western media frames in the

Dominican Republic, and the stereotypes about gender-based violence are also

universal. In addition, the present study found a significant relationship between

reporter's gender and media frames and gender stereotypes.

Limitations and Future Research

While this study offered a perspective on media frames and gender stereotypes

in the Dominican Republic which has not been looked at by prior researches, it does

have limitations. The Emely Peguero case was a controversial story in the country that

was shared by important public figures including Danilo Medina, the current president of

the country. As the president, when sharing information on social media, public figures

will receive more attention from the media than the public, which may have limited the

media coverage. Moreover, only three newspapers were analyzed in the present study,

leaving an insufficient number of diverse for data analysis.

Despite this study's limitations, the results provide some interesting insights into

media frames and gender stereotypes in the country that can be built upon by future

researchers. A future study focusing on more than one domestic violence or mariticide

case would help elaborate on which media frames and gender stereotypes are visible in

the Dominican Republic. Further researches should include a broader sample in terms

of the time range, stories, or news sources, in order to obtain an appropriate sample for

broader generalization. Further research could examine how TV news covered Emely

Peguero's case and how the social media reacted to this case. Thus, textual analysis

may reveal interesting gender stereotypes insight when analyzing gender-based

violence cases.

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Appendix A: News Stories

Story ID	Story Source: Diario Libre = 1 Corripio = 2 Listin Diario = 3	Link
1	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=31_08_2017&tpuid=661#page/8
2	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=01_09_2017&tpuid=661#page/5
3	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=01_09_2017&tpuid=661#page/8
4	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=02_09_2017&tpuid=661#page/5
5	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=02_09_2017&tpuid=661#page/5
6	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=02_09_2017&tpuid=661#page/6
7	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=02_09_2017&tpuid=661#page/28
8	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=04_09_2017&tpuid=661#page/4
9	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=04_09_2017&tpuid=661#page/6
10	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=04_09_2017&tpuid=661#page/28
11	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=05_09_2017&tpuid=661#page/3
12	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=05_09_2017&tpuid=661#page/9
13	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=15_09_2017&tpuid=661#page/44
14	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=19_09_2017&tpuid=661#page/8
15	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=21_11_2017&tpuid=661#page/8
16	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=22_11_2017&tpuid=661#page/12
17	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=29_11_2017&tpuid=661#page/8
18	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=02_12_2017&tpuid=661#page/4
19	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=05_12_2017&tpuid=661#page/10
20	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=07_12_2017&tpuid=661#page/12
21	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=16_12_2017&tpuid=661#page/12
22	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=18_12_2017&tpuid=661#page/12
23	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=03_02_2018&tpuid=661#page/4
24	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=20_02_2018&tpuid=661#page/10
25	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=26_02_2018&tpuid=661#page/10
26	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=27_02_2018&tpuid=661#page/14
27	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=07_03_2018&tpuid=661#page/4
28	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=15_03_2018&tpuid=661#page/8
29	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=20_03_2018&tpuid=661#page/8
30	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=23_03_2018&tpuid=661#page/10
31	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=27_03_2018&tpuid=661#page/10
32	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=21_04_2018&tpuid=661#page/4
33	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=26_04_2018&tpuid=661#page/8
34	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=27_04_2018&tpuid=661#page/10

Story ID	Story Source: Diario Libre = 1 Corripio = 2 Listin Diario = 3	Link
35	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=18_05_2018&tpuid=661#page/18
36	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=19_05_2018&tpuid=661#page/10
37	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=26_05_2018&tpuid=661#page/12
38	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=04_06_2018&tpuid=661#page/8
39	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=05_06_2018&tpuid=661#page/10
40	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=11_06_2018&tpuid=661#page/12
41	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=12_06_2018&tpuid=661#page/8
42	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=15_06_2018&tpuid=661#page/10
43	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=16_06_2018&tpuid=661#page/4
44	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=20_06_2018&tpuid=661#page/11
45	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=24_07_2018&tpuid=661#page/14
46	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=25_07_2018&tpuid=661#page/8
47	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=31_07_2018&tpuid=661#page/8
48	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=15_08_2018&tpuid=661#page/8
49	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=16_08_2018&tpuid=661#page/9
50	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=21_08_2018&tpuid=661#page/8
51	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=30_08_2018&tpuid=661#page/6
52	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=08_09_2018&tpuid=661#page/7
53	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=15_09_2018&tpuid=661#page/6
54	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=27_09_2018&tpuid=661#page/10
55	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=05_10_2018&tpuid=661#page/4
56	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=08_10_2018&tpuid=661#page/8
57	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=13_10_2018&tpuid=661#page/8
58	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=18_10_2018&tpuid=661#page/6
59	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=20_10_2018&tpuid=661#page/7
60	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=24_10_2018&tpuid=661#page/10
61	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=30_10_2018&tpuid=661#page/20
62	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=31_10_2018&tpuid=661#page/12
63	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=01_11_2018&tpuid=661#page/8
64	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=06_11_2018&tpuid=661#page/14
65	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=07_11_2018&tpuid=661#page/8
66	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=08_11_2018&tpuid=661#page/8
67	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=08_11_2018&tpuid=661#page/8
68	1	http://epaper.diariolibre.com/epaper/viewer.html?publication=diariolibre&date=09_11_2018&tpuid=661#page/14
69	2	http://eldia.com.do/edicion-impresa-914/
70	2	http://eldia.com.do/edicion-impresa-915/
71	2	http://eldia.com.do/edicion-impresa-916/

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72	2	http://eldia.com.do/edicion-impresa-917/
73	2	http://eldia.com.do/edicion-impresa-918/
74	2	http://eldia.com.do/edicion-impresa-919/
75	2	http://eldia.com.do/edicion-impresa-920/
76	2	http://eldia.com.do/edicion-impresa-921/
77	2	https://eldia.com.do/edicion-impresa-973/
78	2	https://eldia.com.do/edicion-impresa-992/
79	2	https://eldia.com.do/edicion-impresa-1047/
80	2	https://eldia.com.do/edicion-impresa-1121/
81	2	https://eldia.com.do/edicion-impresa-1171/
82	2	https://eldia.com.do/edicion-impresa-1215/
83	2	https://eldia.com.do/edicion-impresa-1220/
84	2	http://hoy.com.do/edicion-impresa-hoy-jueves-31-de-agosto-del-2017/
85	2	http://hoy.com.do/edicion-impresa-hoy-jueves-31-de-agosto-del-2017/
86	2	http://hoy.com.do/edicion-impresa-hoy-viernes-01-de-septiembre-del-2017/
87	2	http://hoy.com.do/edicion-impresa-hoy-sabado-02-de-septiembre-del-2017/
88	2	http://hoy.com.do/edicion-impresa-hoy-sabado-02-de-septiembre-del-2017/
89	2	http://hoy.com.do/edicion-impresa-hoy-lunes-04-de-septiembre-2017/
90	2	http://hoy.com.do/edicion-impresa-hoy-lunes-04-de-septiembre-2017/
91	2	http://hoy.com.do/edicion-impresa-hoy-lunes-04-de-septiembre-2017/
92	2	http://hoy.com.do/edicion-impresa-hoy-martes-05-de-septiembre-del-2017/
93	2	http://hoy.com.do/edicion-impresa-hoy-martes-05-de-septiembre-del-2017/
94	2	http://hoy.com.do/edicion-impresa-hoy-martes-05-de-septiembre-del-2017/
95	2	http://hoy.com.do/edicion-impresa-hoy-miercoles-22-de-noviembre-2017/
96	2	http://hoy.com.do/edicion-impresa-hoy-miercoles-29-de-noviembre-del-2016/
97	2	http://hoy.com.do/edicion-impresa-hoy-martes-20-de-febrero-del-2018/
98	2	http://hoy.com.do/edicion-impresa-hoy-martes-27-de-febrero-del-2018/
99	2	http://hoy.com.do/edicion-impresa-hoy-martes-27-de-marzo-del-2018/
100	2	http://hoy.com.do/edicion-impresa-hoy-martes-05-de-junio-del-2018/
101	2	http://hoy.com.do/edicion-impresa-hoy-martes-12-de-junio-del-2018/
102	2	http://hoy.com.do/edicion-impresa-hoy-sabado-16-de-junio-2018/
103	2	http://hoy.com.do/edicion-impresa-hoy-miercoles-20-de-junio-del-2018/
104	2	http://hoy.com.do/edicion-impresa-hoy-martes-21-de-agosto-del-2018/
105	2	http://hoy.com.do/edicion-impresa-hoy-jueves-30-de-agosto-del-2018/
106	2	http://hoy.com.do/edicion-impresa-hoy-sabado-15-de-septiembre-del-2018/
107	2	http://hoy.com.do/edicion-impresa-hoy-jueves-27-de-septiembre-del-2018/
108	2	http://hoy.com.do/edicion-impresa-hoy-sabado-13-de-octubre-del-2018/

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110	2	http://hoy.com.do/edicion-impresa-hoy-sabado-20-de-octubre/
111	2	http://hoy.com.do/edicion-impresa-hoy-miercoles-31-de-octubre-del-2018/
112	2	http://hoy.com.do/edicion-impresa-hoy-jueves-01-de-noviembre-del-2018/
113	2	http://hoy.com.do/edicion-impresa-hoy-martes-06-de-noviembre-del-2018/
114	2	http://hoy.com.do/edicion-impresa-hoy-miercoles-07-de-noviembre-del-2018/
115	2	http://hoy.com.do/edicion-impresa-hoy-jueves-08-de-noviembre-del-2018/
116	2	http://hoy.com.do/edicion-impresa-hoy-viernes-09-de-noviembre-del-2018/
117	2	http://hoy.com.do/edicion-impresa-hoy-viernes-09-de-noviembre-del-2018/
118	3	http://edition.pagesuite-professional.co.uk/launch.aspx?eid=f3b6db17-5a32-45bc-a8e5-ad70b7334199&pnum=14&from=search&terms=emely%20peguero&searchPage=1
119	3	http://edition.pagesuite-professional.co.uk//launch.aspx?eid=8ab7f176-a8e2-4721-9485-c0bd4dd5aad8
120	3	http://edition.pagesuite-professional.co.uk//launch.aspx?eid=c804cdf6-ebca-4ebd-85ae-f074528cfc2b
121	3	http://edition.pagesuite-professional.co.uk//launch.aspx?eid=c804cdf6-ebca-4ebd-85ae-f074528cfc2b
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125	3	http://edition.pagesuite-professional.co.uk//launch.aspx?eid=2d3cf135-f7c5-47fe-bf0d-1dc86e792fb3
126	3	http://edition.pagesuite-professional.co.uk//launch.aspx?eid=2d3cf135-f7c5-47fe-bf0d-1dc86e792fb3
127	3	http://edition.pagesuite-professional.co.uk//launch.aspx?eid=2d3cf135-f7c5-47fe-bf0d-1dc86e792fb3
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129	3	http://edition.pagesuite-professional.co.uk//launch.aspx?eid=652330fd-c8ed-4928-bef7-f3e1e6bcd5ab
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132	3	http://edition.pagesuite-professional.co.uk//launch.aspx?eid=1088b4a4-2fe3-4d39-b082-8ff7381c5463
133	3	http://edition.pagesuite-professional.co.uk/launch.aspx?eid=74f5a3f1-81a1-491c-b772-708c9e34f724&pnum=10&from=search&terms=Emely%20peguero&searchPage=3
134	3	http://edition.pagesuite-professional.co.uk/launch.aspx?eid=ae7eb3a5-0a42-4f34-a80e-72ff7948c7b4
135	3	http://edition.pagesuite-professional.co.uk/launch.aspx?eid=299d3155-6c35-4a00-b327-33954e035bcb&pnum=6&from=search&terms=Emely%20peguero&searchPage=3
136	3	http://edition.pagesuite-professional.co.uk/launch.aspx?eid=9f6cafa9-bae0-4b1f-aa5e-e1e0e128d1cd&pnum=8&from=search&terms=Emely%20peguero&searchPage=3
137	3	http://edition.pagesuite-professional.co.uk/launch.aspx?eid=384b68cd-52f8-43b6-88f1-1cac0a3b4a81&pnum=9&from=search&terms=Emely%20peguero&searchPage=3
138	3	http://edition.pagesuite-professional.co.uk/launch.aspx?eid=b5c532f4-a543-47f8-b0f2-abd69914df2d&pnum=8&from=search&terms=Emely%20peguero&searchPage=3
139	3	http://edition.pagesuite-professional.co.uk/launch.aspx?eid=19fb42ef-9661-4d47-8fc9-6705e361b809&pnum=6&from=search&terms=Emely%20peguero&searchPage=2
140	3	http://edition.pagesuite-professional.co.uk/launch.aspx?eid=19fb42ef-9661-4d47-8fc9-6705e361b809&pnum=14&from=search&terms=Emely%20peguero&searchPage=2

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142	3	http://edition.pagesuite-professional.co.uk/launch.aspx?eid=c78e1055-5c28-447e-b855-090c51cee59a&pnum=4&from=search&terms=Emely%20Peguero&searchPage=2
143	3	http://edition.pagesuite-professional.co.uk/launch.aspx?eid=1e3b4eca-f084-427d-b2df-568e3ac76fd5&pnum=6&from=search&terms=Emely%20Peguero&searchPage=2
144	3	http://edition.pagesuite-professional.co.uk/launch.aspx?eid=e32e99bd-e309-42c3-ac7e-44ceab237dcf&pnum=4&from=search&terms=Emely%20Peguero&searchPage=2
145	3	http://edition.pagesuite-professional.co.uk/launch.aspx?eid=31ba4d7a-9555-4017-8c75-2d7eb72801ca&pnum=4&from=search&terms=Emely%20Peguero&searchPage=2
146	3	http://edition.pagesuite-professional.co.uk/launch.aspx?eid=eb401cf4-547c-45c8-8d98-7f85f740ec39&pnum=2&from=search&terms=Emely%20Peguero&searchPage=5
147	3	http://edition.pagesuite-professional.co.uk/launch.aspx?eid=9b4c3824-61ab-4ee6-ad1e-8e846cc0a356&pnum=10&from=search&terms=Emely%20Peguero&searchPage=5
148	3	http://edition.pagesuite-professional.co.uk/launch.aspx?eid=c762498b-fc3d-4651-89af-8b7e71a30b2c&pnum=4&from=search&terms=Emely%20Peguero&searchPage=4
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164	3	http://edition.pagesuite-professional.co.uk/launch.aspx?eid=517fdb72-395a-4c30-be4f-374c7beb18ab&pnum=14&from=search&terms=Emely%20Peguero&searchPage=1
165	3	http://edition.pagesuite-professional.co.uk/launch.aspx?eid=aac0ed8f-b20c-46e4-b5e5-9554132f0fbb&pnum=4&from=search&terms=Emely%20Peguero&searchPage=1

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168	3	http://edition.pagesuite-professional.co.uk/launch.aspx?eid=1003f267-9984-45ec-b7c8-119c45e26b0d&pnum=9&from=search&terms=Emely%20Peguero&searchPage=4
169	3	http://edition.pagesuite-professional.co.uk/launch.aspx?eid=c9926d2f-e2ec-46e2-870e-0825bb7d5131&pnum=4&from=search&terms=Emely%20Peguero&searchPage=4
170	3	http://edition.pagesuite-professional.co.uk/launch.aspx?eid=ea5c6e08-4050-4cd3-824b-ce48a5cc4e61&pnum=19&from=search&terms=Emely%20Peguero&searchPage=3
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Appendix B: Printed Version of the Stories

<u>Commonplace frame</u>: In this story the reporter indicates that this homicide was another in a long list of homicides in the country, mentioning three other cases that also happened during the same time period.

<u>Isolated frame:</u> In this article, the reporter describes the perpetrator as a normal young man, without a criminal history or past charges of domestic violence indicating that, before the murder, Marlon Martinez was responsible about Emely's pregnancy.

<u>Victim blaming frame:</u> In this story, the reporter blames the victim for being a pregnant teenager. The tittle indicates that pregnancy in adolescents are hitting over our head explaining that this problem is affecting the Dominican society.

Emely Peguero, a la izquierda, aparece en esta imagen en un evento social.

Los embarazos en adolescentes dan en plena cara

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Santo Domingo

Al día siguiente del asesinato de Emely Peguero, la señora Marlin Martínez ordenó a una empleada que le entregara 100 mil pesos a un individuo, identificado como "Bolí", con residencia en Moca, un hecho que el Ministerio Público asegura fue el pago para ejecutar el trabajo de traslado del cuerpo desde donde lo había arrojado su hijo, Marlon Martínez.

Según el acta depositada ayer por los fiscales ante el Juzgado de esta ciudad, para pedir medida de coerción contra la demandada, la empleada acudió jueves 24 de agosto a un banco situado en una plaza comercial de este municipio, retiró el dinero y, por orden de su jefa, se lo entregó a Bolí, del que las autoridades aún no han informado sobre si ha sido detenido.

Precisamente fue en la provincia Espaillat, a la cual pertenece el municipio de Moca, donde fue dejado el cuerpo de la adolescente. La jueza Yude Ika Buret Marcano, del Juzgado de Asención Permanente de

la provincia Duarte, le impuso anoche tres meses de prisión preventiva, que deberá cumplir en la cárcel Rafney-Mujeres, de Santiago, a la madre de Marlon, luego de que el caso fue declarado complejo por la gran cantidad de personas involucradas.

Encubrimiento

El coordinador de la comisión designada por la Procuraduría para este caso, Bolívar Sánchez, reveló que después que Marlon asesinó a la adolescente, la mañana del miércoles 23 de agosto, arrojó su cuerpo desde el puente Colón, de esta ciudad.

Luego, narró Sánchez, el joven corrió a su madre lo que había ocurrido y ella le brindó su apoyo, procedieron luego a planificar la desaparición del cuerpo.

Según Sánchez, un abogado de Marlin inició negociar con el Ministerio Público la entrega del cadáver a cambio de que fuera excluido del caso. Al ver que la propuesta no fue aceptada, la mujer ordenó mutilar el cuerpo de lugar, por tercera vez.

Crime and justice frame: This article focuses on the enforcement of the law, the sentence and the punishment of the perpetrator. As mentioned in the tittle, Marlon Martinez was sentenced to 30 years in prison for the murder of Emely Peguero.

Violent Male Stereotype: This gender stereotype indicates that men should use violence when necessary. In this story the reporter indicates that Marlon tortured and kidnapped Emely because he did not agree with the pregnancy.

Breadwinner Male Stereotype: In this story the reporter indicates that Marlon wanted to have the baby and provide financial support, arguing that he was an excellent student and boyfriend before the murder.

Caregiver Female Stereotype: In this story the reporter indicates that Emely was a good daughter and excellent student, who wanted to study at a law school to help innocent people.

Submissive Female Stereotype: This article indicates that Emely Peguero was afraid for the pregnancy and for telling her father about it.

Defensas de Marlon y Marlin apelan al aborto para una condena menor

La continuación del juicio de fondo será el jueves 4 de octubre

Wander Santana

SAN FRANCISCO DE MACO-RÍS. Marlon Martínez testificó ayer ante los jueces del Segundo Tribunal Colegiado de esa jurisdicción que la muerte de su novia Emely Peguero se trató de un aborto que resultó en un homicidio involuntario, pero que su madre, Marlin Martínez, no tiene nada que ver en lo que hizo.

Durante su declaración, Marlon pidió perdón a los familiares de la víctima y relató que tanto él como Emely tenían miedo de la reacción del padre de la menor cuando se enterara del embarazo.

El imputado habló ayer en la primera audiencia de juicio de fondo en que los fiscales leyeron la acusación en su contra y además le solicitan una pena de 30 años y 20 años por complicidad para su madre. Luego de la lectura de la acusa-

Marlon y su madre Marlin Martínez en el tribunal.

"Lo de Emely fue un aborto. Mi mamá es totalmente inocente y a través del caso se van a dar cuenta"

Marlon Martínez
Imputado

ción, el Ministerio Público presentó las pruebas documentales con las que busca la condena contra los imputados.

Entre la documentación presentada está el acta de levantamiento del cadáver de Emely Peguero, su acta de nacimiento, certificación de evidencias provisionales, el informe del Consejo Directivo del Cen-

tro Médico Nacional, actas de registros de los vehículos donde fue trasladado el cuerpo de Emely, entre otros elementos.

Después de presentadas las pruebas documentales, el Tribunal recesó para el 4 de octubre la continuación del juicio de fondo para la presentación de las pruebas periciales y los testimonios.

Los hechos
Emely desapareció el 19 de agosto, en Cenoví, provincia Duarte y su cuerpo fue localizado la noche del 31 de agosto. Estaba dentro de una maleta a orillas de la carretera La Guama, Cayetano Germosén, provincia Espaillat.

Los familiares de Emely dijeron que no descansarán hasta que se haga justicia por el horrendo crimen cometido con la adolescente. El hecho consternó a toda la sociedad. ●

Appendix C: Codebook

The following questions and answers were part of the coding book. I included the

possible answers after each question, including the corresponding number for coding

purposes.

Category:

- Story Source

    1. Diario Libre

    2. Grupo Corripio

    3. Listin Diario

- Date story was published

- Reporter's name

- Reporter's Gender

    1. Male

    2. Female

    3. Male and Female

Commonplace Frame

- Did the reporter indicate that this mariticide was another in a long list of

    homicides in the country or include sources or information for victims regarding

    local resources?

    No (0)   Yes (1)

Isolated Frame

- Did the articles describe that the couple had seemed to be happy to friends, indicating that there was no evidence of previous domestic violence, describing the perpetrator as a normal young man?

  No (0)   Yes (1)

Victim Blaming Frame

- Did the articles blame the victim for being a pregnant teenager or for not doing enough to avoid domestic violence, describing specific ways in which the victim failed to protect herself?

  No (0)   Yes (1)

Crime and Justice Frame

- Did the articles include information related to the court hearing or focus on the enforcement of the law, the sentence and the punishment of the perpetrator?

  No (0)   Yes (1)

Stereotypes

- Submissive female

  No (0)   Yes (1)

- Caregiver female

  No (0)   Yes (1)

- The victim likes or deserves the abuse

  No (0)   Yes (1)

- Breadwinner male

  No (0)   Yes (1)

- Violent male

  No (0)   Yes (1)

Visual Elements:

- Victim

  No (0)   Yes (1)

- Perpetrator

  No (0)   Yes (1)

- Place of Crime

  No (0)   Yes (1)

Title of the article:

- Labeled domestic homicide

  No (0)   Yes (1)

- Implied domestic homicide

  No (0)   Yes (1)