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Estudios sobre el **Mensaje Periodístico ARTÍCULOS**

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Title of the article in Arial 15 font: with one line or two lines to show the essential idea of the text

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**Abstract.** About 225-250 words will be included here to explain the central theme of the article (and, if considered appropriate, some indication of the context that makes it interesting or timely), the essential objectives of the study, the methodology used and the fundamental research findings. This summary should be no less than 200 words and no more than 275. A single paragraph will be used. Arial font, size 9, single spacing, right and left justified. We repeat the text until we reach 225-250 words here. About 225-250 words will be included here to explain the central theme of the article (and, if considered appropriate, some indication of the context that makes it interesting or timely), the essential objectives of the study, the methodology used and the fundamental research findings. This summary should be no less than 200 words and no more than 275. A single paragraph will be used. Arial font, size 9, single spacing, right and left justified. We repeat the text until we reach 225-250 words here.

**Keywords**. Disinformation, social media, polarization, journalistic ethics, news quality.

[es] Título del artículo con letra Arial 12: con una línea o con dos líneas para dar cuenta de la idea esencial del texto

**Resumen.** Se incluirán aquí unas 250 palabras para explicar el tema central del artículo (y, si se considera oportuno, alguna indicación sobre el contexto que lo convierte en interesante u oportuno), los objetivos esenciales del estudio, la metodología a la que se recurre y los hallazgos fundamentales de la investigación. Este resumen no debe contener menos de 225 palabras ni más de 275. Se utilizará un solo párrafo. Letra Arial, cuerpo 9, interlineado sencillo, justificado a derecha e izquierda. Repetimos el texto hasta lograr aquí 250 palabras. Se incluirán aquí unas 250 palabras para explicar el tema central del artículo (y, si se considera oportuno, alguna indicación sobre el contexto que lo convierte en interesante u oportuno), los objetivos esenciales del estudio, la metodología a la que se recurre y los hallazgos fundamentales de la investigación. Este resumen no debe contener menos de 225 palabras ni más de 275. Se utilizará un solo párrafo. Letra Arial, cuerpo 9, interlineado sencillo, justificado a derecha e izquierda. Repetimos el texto hasta lograr aquí 250 palabras. Se incluirán aquí unas 250 palabras para explicar el tema central del artículo (y, si se considera oportuno, alguna indicación sobre el contexto que lo convierte en interesante u oportuno), los objetivos esenciales del estudio, la metodología a la que se recurre y los hallazgos fundamentales de la investigación. Este resumen no debe contener menos de 225 palabras ni más de 275. Se utilizará un solo párrafo. Letra Arial, cuerpo 9, interlineado sencillo, justificado a derecha e izquierda.

**Palabras clave**. Desinformación, redes sociales, polarización, ética, calidad periodística.

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**1. Introduction [ARIAL 10, NEGRITA, MINÚSCULA. No cambiar el espaciado de los títulos.]**

The 2016 electoral showdown **[ARIAL 9]** between Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton for the presidency of the United States, coupled with the impeachment of Brazilian President Dilma Rousseff, **[SIN SANGRÍA A LA IZQUIERDA EN EL PRIMER PÁRRAFO DE CADA APARTADO O CAPÍTULO]** marked a pivotal moment in the creation and dissemination of fake news and hoaxes. It was also a time when the vulnerability of female politicians in public communication was revealed (Stabile *et al.*, 2019). Analyzing the media coverage of the Trump versus Clinton presidential election campaign, Stabile *et al.* concluded that “among the many concerning implications of the growing prevalence of fake news is the extent to which such stories might exacerbate existing gender disparities by promulgating stereotypes and biases against women in politics that influence the behavior of the electorate” (2019, p. 9). **[EN LOS ARTÍCULOS ESCRITOS EN INGLÉS USAMOS COMILLAS INGLESAS: “(…)”; EN ESPAÑOL RECURRIMOS A LAS COMILLAS LATINAS O ANGULARES: «(…)».]** The Trump-Clinton and Rouseff-Bolsonaro pairings not only highlighted the gender bias in media coverage, especially for women in positions of social or political power but also led to a surge in anti-feminist fake news circulating on social media networks and even infiltrating the mainstream media. Terms like “gender disinformation” (Occeñola, 2018), “digital sexism” (Sobieraj, 2018), or “gendertrolling” (Mantilla, 2013) have been coined to describe online gender-based abuse (Herrero-Diz *et al.*, 2020), posing a potential risk to women’s equality by transmitting a discourse contrary to progress (CAC, 2018). **[CUANDO SE OPTE POR «COPIAR Y PEGAR», CONVIENE RECURRIR A LA OPCIÓN DE «PEGAR SIN FORMATO» PARA NO ROMPER LAS ESPECIFICIDADES DE LA PLANTILLA.]**

The potentially harmful manipulation of information **[SANGRÍA DE 1,27 CM. A LA IZQUIERDA EN LA PRIMERA LÍNEA DEL SEGUNDO PÁRRAFO Y DE LOS SIGUIENTES EN CADA CAPÍTULO]** affecting women has exposed anti-feminist stances in each wave of feminism. Although not a new phenomenon, when distorted information circulates in cyberspace (Bonet-Martí, 2020; Delgado-Ontivero & Sánchez-Sicilia, 2023; Shiva & Khaezmi, 2019; Vieira-Junior & Pelúcio, 2020), **[EN INGLÉS, USAREMOS “&”, AUNQUE EN ESPAÑOL UTILICEMOS SIEMPRE “Y”]** it acquires unique significance. Not only can such content go viral, but there is also a shortage of counterarguments refuting false narratives (CAC, 2018).

This article studies three fact-checking platforms prominent in Ibero-America: Maldita, Chequeado, and Newtral, each of which has a specific section or subsection dedicated to verifying gender disinformation. While fact-checking platforms have gradually integrated content related to equality, gender-based violence, and the feminist movement, few have dedicated sections exclusively verifying it. Out of the 34 platforms signatories of the Code of Principles of the International Fact-Checking Network (IFCN), only seven have a specific section for this purpose despite many engaging in fact checks or publishing explanatory articles on these themes. Existing research has focused primarily on verifying fake news concerning women and feminism (Herrero-Diz *et al.*, 2020; López-Martín & Córdoba-Cabús, 2021; Malquín-Robles & Gamir-Ríos, 2023; Mottola, 2023; Pérez-Bernal, 2022). **[CUANDO SE CITEN VARIAS OBRAS DE AUTORES DISTINTOS, SE COLOCARÁN POR ORDEN ALFABÉTICO DE AUTORES]** However, with limited exploration of anti-feminist attacks and the responses provided by fact-checking platforms, we draw upon these previous approaches and highlight the primary verification characteristics of these platforms. **[DOS CUESTIONES FORMALES DE ESCRITURA:]** La raya que usamos para introducir un inciso se representa «con un trazo horizontal (─) de mayor longitud que el correspondiente al guion (-)». En los textos en inglés, el símbolo del porcentaje (%) puede escribirse pegado a la cifra a la que se refiere (no separado de ella con un espacio fino, como debemos hacer en español según la RAE).

**2. State of the art [ARIAL 10, NEGRITA, MINÚSCULA. No cambiar el espaciado de los títulos]**

Since the mid-2010s, **[SIN SANGRÍA A LA IZQUIERDA]** a distinctive fourth wave of feminism has emerged, marked by a departure from previous postfeminist positions that perceived certain feminist goals as accomplished (Shiva & Khaezmi, 2019). This wave, particularly relevant in the communication sphere, has “utilized the internet and social media platforms to draw attention to what they believed is rampant sexism still experienced by women from all walks of life” (Ibid. 2019, p. 130). This feminism is characterized by indistinct boundaries with previous waves, technological mobilization, globalization-driven interconnectedness, and rapid, multi-vocal response to sexual violence (Parry *et al*., 2018).

The fourth wave’s embrace of technology **[SANGRÍA DE 1,27 CM. A LA IZQUIERDA AL INICIO DEL SEGUNDO PÁRRAFO Y DE LOS SIGUIENTES]** is exemplified on social media, often referred to as “hashtag feminism” by authors like Dixon (2014), highlighting one of the primary mechanisms of digital activism. Following the globally-recognized #MeToo, created by activist Tanara Burke (Shiva & Khaezmi, 2019), many other hashtag slogans have circulated on social media. Some of these, such as #Slutwalk, #TimesUp, #viajosola, #YesAllWomen, #Niunamenos, or #unvioladorentucamino, have served as rallying cries for activist initiatives such as performances or protests and currently serve as a kind of archive for research. Despite the nascent nature of the subject, a relevant body of research has emerged on these hashtags, especially in connection with purely digital productions like memes (Brantner *et al.*, 2020; García-González & Bailey Guedes, 2020; Lawrence & Ringrose, 2018; Phillips & Milner, 2017; Piñeiro-Otero & Martínez-Rolán, 2016; Rentschler & Thrift; 2015; Swee, 2019). **[CUANDO SE CITEN VARIAS OBRAS DE AUTORES DISTINTOS, SE COLOCARÁN POR ORDEN ALFABÉTICO DE AUTORES]**

Anti-feminist movements **[Aquí comienza el tercer párrafo. Y después se colocarán los siguientes, siempre utilizando el formato empleado hasta ahora para interlineado, cuerpo y sangría. Como se ha visto, la expresión «*et al.*» irá siempre en cursiva. Las citas de más de 40 palabras se escriben aparte del texto, con sangría, sin comillas y sin cursiva. se muestra a continuación un ejemplo:]** have gained substantial momentum in recent years, operating in a coordinated manner and shaping “a digital culture of their own that holds a significant niche in the hegemony of the internet” (Martínez-Rolán & Piñeiro-Otero, 2023, p. 184) thanks to aggressive communication strategies and tactics focused on virality. Delgado-Ontivero and Sánchez-Sicilia describe anti-feminist activity on social media as

a combination of humor and political animosity and collaborates in reinforcing the agonistic definition of politics (“friend/foe”), fostering a sense of “us” versus “them” (the “enemy”) through ridicule, attack and insult, or fear often based on inaccurate or misleading information shared through memes. (2023, pp.187-188) **[EL PUNTO, SEGÚN APA, DEBE IR ANTES DEL PARÉNTESIS]**

**3. Objectives and methodology [ARIAL 10, NEGRITA, MINÚSCULA. Mantener espaciado de títulos.]**

This study aims to analyze **[SIN SANGRÍA A LA IZQUIERDA]** the verification processes of gender-related disinformation by three Spanish-language fact checkers: the Spanish platform Maldita.es and Newtral, and the Argentinean outlet Chequeado, all of which adhere to the code of principles of the International Fact Checking Network (IFCN). These three organizations were chosen for analysis because each features a specific section or subsection dedicated to this topic while other outlets do not have it —making it difficult to trace these topics and their coverage. Maldita.es, for instance, covers content related to feminism and the LGBTQ community in an exclusive section named “Maldito Feminismo” [Dammed Feminism]), while Newtral addresses these topics in its “Igualdad” [Equality] section. Chequeado, while lacking a dedicated section, publishes them under the tag “Equidad” [Equity].

Six research **[SANGRÍA DE 1,27 CM. A LA IZQUIERDA AL INICIO DEL SEGUNDO PÁRRAFO Y DE LOS SIGUIENTES]** questions guided the study:

RQ1. How frequently and in what volume do fact-checking platforms publish pieces on gender and LGTBI rights?

RQ2. What are the characteristics of the texts regarding the section in which they are published, their typology, and the inclusion or absence of a journalist byline?

RQ3. Which topics are most frequently repeated?

RQ4. Where does fact checking on gender topics originate?

RQ5. What are the defining features and working methodologies?

RQ6. How does audience engagement occur, and through which channels does this occur?

RQ7. What is the future of gender-related content within fact checking?

**4. Results**

Based on content analysis and semi-structured interviews, the research results are presented below, structured around the six research questions outlined in the previous section (RQ1-RQ7).

**4.1. Characteristics of the articles (RQ1, RQ2 y RQ3)**

Between March 2022 and March 2023, “Maldita Feminismo” published 97 pieces, categorized under two subsections: “Bulos” [Hoaxes] (71 pieces) and “Artículos” [Articles] (26 pieces). This translates into an average of 7.5 works per month, roughly two pieces (1.86) per week (Table 1). Notably, there were two periods of peak production, both in the months of March, with 12 verifications in March 2022, and 19 in March 2023. The topics that received the most attention included false information about the LGTBQ movement (26 pieces), denunciation of trolls or false identities (11 pieces), content related to official sources (11 pieces), and gender-based violence (12 pieces). Additionally, there were pieces on false public investments (9), “trans” identities (9), and the “Only Yes is Yes” legislation (8). Parity-related topics accounted for 7 texts, while 4 addressed themes related to abortion. The pieces were organized into two subsections: “Artículos,” which were extensive and clarifying in tone (26 texts), and “Bulos”, consisting of 71 verification pieces. None of these pieces was signed in the “Bulos” subsection.

The analysis revealed that from the 97 pieces analyzed, 72 were verifications ─the 71 pieces in “Bulos” plus one “Artículos”. Thus, complemented by 15 explanatory texts, also known as explainers, Maldita’s work verifying false information is exemplary. Additionally, 8 news pieces were identified as informative texts without significant didactic content —one of a historical nature, another analyzing an opinion piece from TikTok, and two difficult to classify. This slight deviation from the established sections suggests a potential trend toward content diversification, with up to 10 pieces not fitting precisely into the predefined categories.

Table 1. Summary of the analysis results of the articles published by Maldita.es. **[Arial 7. CENTRADO, CON PUNTO AL FINAL]**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **No. articles** | 97 |
| **Frequency** | 1-2 per week (1.9) |
| **Topics** | Trolling (11); gender-based violence (12); false information about the LGBTQ community (26), public resources (9); official sources (11), transgender (9), abortion/ health (4), “only yes is yes” law (8), gender parity (7). |
| **Section** | Maldito Feminismo”: “Bulos” (71), “Artículos” (26) |
| **Typology** | Explainers (15), verifications (72), others (10, of which 8 were news) |
| **Journalist byline** | None |

Source: Own production. **[Arial 7. CENTRADO, CON PUNTO AL FINAL]**

With regard to the case under study here, the Balearic Islands have become a way station in the migratory routes from the Global South. Onofre Rullan Salamanca, Professor of Regional Geography at the University of the Balearic Islands and expert in territorial policies and their impacts (Ives Miró *et al*., 2023; Rullán, 2010), explains that those who reach the Spanish coast in makeshift and unsafe vessels are “the poorest”, who are expelled from their countries of origin and forced to relocate to the large urban centres of European cities. If the data provided by the National Statistics Institute (INE) ─based on figures obtained from the Municipal Register─ are considered, it can be seen that the settlement of people from the African continent in the Balearic Islands is very small in comparison with that of people from Europe or Latin America.

Figure 3. External migration in the Balearic Islands. **[Arial 7. CENTRADO, CON PUNTO AL FINAL]**

*Source: Author´s formulation based on INE[[1]](#footnote-1) data.* **[ARIAL 7, CENTRADO]**

However, the route commonly known as the Algerian route (which also includes the arrival of migrants to the coasts of Almeria, Murcia and Valencia) is, after the Canary Islands route, the second most significant in terms of the number of arrivals of unauthorised migrant people by sea to the Spanish coast. According to figures from the Ministry of the Interior, in 2022, a total of 15,682 people arrived in the Canary Islands, and 12,955 on the mainland and the Balearic Islands.

**4.2. Single source institutional information**

Information related to the arrival of migrants in the Balearic Islands is centralised through the Government Delegation. According to the head of the Maritime Rescue Service in the Balearic Islands, when the Civil Guard detects through SIVE the Integrated System of Exterior Vigilance (SIVE) that a migrant boat has been located, they request information from the Maritime Rescue service “in order to transfer them to the port of Palma” and the Maritime Rescue service decides “what resources to mobilise”. Sometimes instead, if the Maritime Rescue Service receives a report of an unsafe, makeshift migrant vessel from “a fishing boat, a merchant ship or another vessel that has found it”, it is this body which mobilises the resources for the rescue and informs the Civil Guard of the operation.

Here in the Balearic Islands, information (given) to the media is channelled through the Government Delegation. Initially, when immigration began to take place, the transmission mechanism was not very clear, but it has become clearer (...) The journalists, as they already know this, call the Government Delegation directly. (Herrero-Diz *et al.,* 2020, p. 197)

The CGT (General Confederation of Labour) union, the majority trade union in the Maritime Rescue service, explains that the creation of a single command has had an effect on the dissemination of information to the media, as before 2018 the Maritime Rescue service (SASEMAR) “was the only public and official body that, almost instantaneously, gave information on rescues”, according to its spokesperson.

So that communication, which was very positive, has ended. If a boat leaves and arrives with so many people, the relatives are somehow left with... well, (previously) they have the information that their living beings, their loved ones have reached land, right?

Suddenly SASEMAR, under directives, we understand, **[LA CITA SANGRADA CON MÁS DE UN PÁRRAFO LLEVA SANGRÍA ADICIONAL A LA IZQUIERDA EN LA PRIMERA LÍNEA DEL SEGUNDO PÁRRAFO Y DE LOS SIGUIENTES]**from the Ministry of the Interior, decides to stop providing information about migrants. Zero. And well, the towing of a sailing boat or the towing of a fishing boat they do (report), but (nothing) about migrants. We... well, anyway, apart from that, a guideline (regarding this) was sent, an internal note to the fleet. CGT Maritime Rescue spokesperson.

# 5. Discussion y conclusions

The study shows that the governance and securitisation of migration is having an impact on the production of journalistic information, as journalists' access to civilian sources is reduced. On the one hand, there has been a limitation in the communicative activity of the members of the Maritime Rescue Service; and on the other, migrants, in addition to being subject to the physical and psychological effects of travelling along migratory routes, spend most of their time in police custody, as the results of this case study indicate. Thus, this research joins a trend which indicates the need to identify biases in news production (Gemi *et al*, 2013; Hoxha & Hanitzsch, 2017; Solves & Arcos Urrutia, 2020; Ruiz Aranguren & Cantalapiedra; 2018; Preston, 2008; Carlson & Lewis, 2015; Calderón *et al.*, 2023) and offers a contextualisation of the Spanish case within the framework of critical border studies, stressing the importance of the role of institutional communication offices as precursors to the performativity of borders, that is, of their symbolic production.

Secondly, in this way this current empirical research indicates that the dichotomy in the representation of migrants as either a threat or as victims ─a view traditionally seen in academic studies (Eberl *et al*., 2018; Gemi *et al*., 2013)─ and their marginal presence as sources of information (Arévalo *et al*..., 2019) is being affected by the very procedural practices associated with migration governance and by the structure and compartmentalisation of the dissemination of official information. This information is fundamentally twofold: on the one hand it consists of the release of criminal information regarding the arrests of migrants accused of piloting boats, and, on the other, purely numerical information on the amount of people who manage to reach Spanish ports. According to the fieldwork, this compartmentalisation has repercussions on the journalistic distribution of content, as the media often establish two perspectives in their production of information based on the type of sources to which they have access: on one side there is the securitarian perspective, associated with the arrivals of migrant people in their makeshift, unsafe vessels, and on the other, a more socially-oriented perspective in the case of those people who enter the system of social care in the autonomous community of the Balearic Islands (...).

**6. Funding and Support [NO COMPLETAR ESTE APARTADO]**

This study was funded and supported by (...).

**8. Authors' contribution [ES NECESARIO COMPLETAR ESTE APARTADO SIEMPRE QUE HAYA MÁS DE UN AUTOR O AUTORA]**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Conceptualization** | Ideas; formulation or evolution of overarching research goals and aims. | Authors 1, 2 y 3 |
| **Data curacition** | Management activities to annotate (produce metadata), scrub data and maintain research data (including software code, where it is necessary for interpreting the data itself) for initial use and later re-use. | Authors 1 y 2 |
| **Formal analysis** | Application of statistical, mathematical, computational, or other formal techniques to analyse or synthesize study data. | Authors 1 y 3 |
| **Funding acquisition** | Acquisition of the financial support for the project leading to this publication. | Authors 1 y 2 |
| **Investigation** | Conducting a research and investigation process, specifically performing the experiments, or data/evidence collection. | Authors 1, 2, 3 |
| **Methodology** | Development or design of methodology; creation of models. | Autor 1 |
| **Project administration** | Management and coordination responsibility for the research activity planning and execution. | (…) |
| **Resources** | Provision of study materials, reagents, materials, patients, laboratory samples, animals, instrumentation, computing resources, or other analysis tools. | (…) |
| **Software** | Programming, software development; designing computer programs; implementation of the computer code and supporting algorithms; testing of existing code components. | (…) |
| **Supervision** | Oversight and leadership responsibility for the research activity planning and execution, including mentorship external to the core team. | (…) |
| **Validation** | Verification, whether as a part of the activity or separate, of the overall replication/reproducibility of results/experiments and other research outputs. | (…) |
| **Visualization** | Preparation, creation and/or presentation of the published work, specifically visualization/data presentation. | (…) |
| **Writing / original draft** | Preparation, creation and/or presentation of the published work, specifically writing the initial draft (including substantive translation). | (…) |
| **Writing / review & editing** | Preparation, creation and/or presentation of the published work by those from the original research group, specifically critical review, commentary or revision – including pre- or post-publication stages. | (…) |

# 9. References [ES MUY IMPORTANTE REVISAR BIEN ESTE APARTADO. EN CASO DE DUDA, VÉASE https://biblioguias.ucm.es/estilo-apa-septima O LAS BIBLIOGRAFÍAS DE LOS ÚLTIMOS NÚMEROS.]

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Para citas relacionadas con la inteligencia artificial, véase <https://biblioguias.ucm.es/estilo-apa-septima/citar_inteligencia_artificial>.

1. This institution counts residence for over twelve months and does not discriminate between forms of access (land, sea or air) to the country. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)