

HOW TO SPOT FAKE NEWS

This helpful infographic is based on the poster with the same name created by the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions.



CONSIDER THE SOURCE Click away from the story to investigate the site, its mission and its contact information.



READ BEYOND HEADLINES Headlines can be outrageous in an effort to get clicks. What's the whole story?



CHECK THE AUTHOR Do a quick search on the author. Are they credible? Are they real?



SUPPORTING SOURCES Click on those links. Determine if the information given actually supports the story.



CHECK THE DATE Reposting old news stories doesn't mean they're relevant to current events.



IS IT A JOKE? If it is too outlandish, it might be satire. Research the site and author to be sure.



CHECK YOUR BIASES Consider if your own beliefs could affect your judgement.



ASK THE EXPERTS Ask a librarian or consult a fact checking site.

**MISINFORMATION,
DISINFORMATION,
MALINFORMATION, DEEP FAKES,
FAKE NEWS AND CONSPIRACY
THEORIES.**

**HOW TO
S.I.F.T
THROUGH
THE C.R.A.P**

WAITAKI DISTRICT LIBRARIES

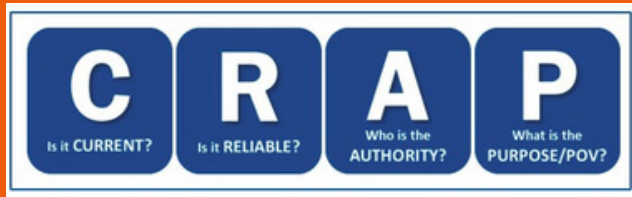
**LEARN HOW
TO BECOME
YOUR OWN
FILTER**



WAITAKI
DISTRICT
Libraries



The SIFT method by Mike Caulfield (digital information literacy expert at Washington State University) provides four quick moves you can do when evaluating an online source.



The CRAP Test is a helpful tool to use when deciding if a source is high-quality and credible. CRAP stands for Currency, Reliability, Authority and Purpose. These are four areas to consider when evaluating any source.



THE CRAP IN SIFT

Always apply CRAP when you get to the "I" in SIFT. Why? CRAP works best at the INVESTIGATIVE stage of SIFT.

STOP!

TAKE A DEEP BREATH AND CONSIDER WHAT YOU ARE LOOKING AT AND HOW YOU'RE FEELING.



- Ask yourself if you are certain the information is true.
- Don't re-post, use, or share until you verify.



INVESTIGATE...

INVESTIGATE THE SOURCE & APPLY THE CRAP TEST:

- Check dates (is it **Current?**) - reposting old news stories doesn't mean they're relevant to current events.
- Is it **Reliable** information? Try looking at a fact checking site for the name, company, organisation, journal article, or publisher.
- Look at the source. Who created the information? Who is the **Author** and what are their credentials? Learn about the expertise, education, and/or the agenda of the author of the information.
- What is their **Purpose** in creating the information?

FIND BETTER COVERAGE...

LOOK FOR OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON THE SAME SUBJECT

Look for information that comes from different sources - books, journal articles, trusted websites, databases and other fact checking sites. The list below provides some key political fact checking sites as well as the more generalised fact-checking site, Snopes.com.

FactCheck.org

A product of the Annenberg Public Policy Center, this site is excellent for checking up on political claims.

Politifact

The Pulitzer Prize-winning Politifact researches the claims of politicians and checks their accuracy.

Snopes.com

One of the oldest debunking sites on the Internet, Snopes.com focuses on urban legends, news stories and memes (and reference their sources).

AllSides

This site provides articles and an assessment of political bias, from the political left to the right.

TRACE CLAIMS,

QUOTES AND MEDIA TO THE ORIGINAL CONTEXT.

THE PRE-BUNKING CODE

If you are preemptively made aware that you might be misled (and you have the tools in which to recognise the ways in which you could be misled), you can develop resilience to conspiratorial messages, hoaxes, fakes, and false information.