

# THE C.R.I.S.P. SCAN



These techniques and tools enable you to identify disinformation, fake news and false claims. Ensure the information you consume is accurate, healthy and C.R.I.S.P.

## C: CONSIDER THE SOURCE



Who has published or authored the information? Do they follow standards for accuracy and fact-checking? Do they have a history of sharing false information? Investigate the author/publisher using tools like Wikipedia.

## R: READ BEYOND THE PAGE



Accurate information is usually covered by multiple sources. Look for secondary sources that either support or disprove the original post. Conduct a search using a fact-checking site or tool like Snopes.org.

## I: INVESTIGATE THE CLUES



Information may be distorted by exaggeration, taken out of context or altered. Use online search tools, like TinEye, to find the original source of images, videos, quotes, claims and statistics.

## S: SCAN FOR BIAS



We are all subject to cognitive bias. We are less likely to identify disinformation if it aligns with our existing beliefs for example. It is important to be aware of our own biases and look for bias in the author or source.

## P: PROCEED WITH CAUTION



Disinformation is often created to elicit an emotional response from the viewer. If a post, statement, or claim causes you to feel angry, sad or justified, for example, pause and reflect before reacting.

