

How do you know you're getting accurate or credible information?

Use the **SIFT Method** to help you find reliable sources.

Stop: do you know the source you've found and do you trust it? If you don't know the source don't read it or share it until you find out more. How did you come across this information? If it showed up in your social media feed proceed with caution.

Investigate further: this doesn't have to be exhaustive, a simple Google search can often be enough to find out who is providing this information. What is their background, what are their biases?

Find Trusted Coverage: If you question a claim the article makes look for other trusted sources to see if it's supported or if there is consensus.

Trace it back: look for the original source of the information. Was this claim accurately presented? What was the original context?

(University of Oregon Libraries, 2020)

Domain names can be a good clue in evaluating if a website is a source of trusted or official information. Look for endings like .gov; or .edu. In Canada government websites end with: .gov.ca. In Ontario: gov.on.ca. Official Toronto information can be found at <http://www.toronto.ca>

Look to these sources for information on Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19)

GBC: Covid-19: <https://www.georgebrown.ca/covid-19/>

Toronto Public Health: <https://www.toronto.ca/community-people/health-wellness-care/>

Ontario Ministry of Health: <http://www.health.gov.on.ca/en/>

Health Canada: <http://www.health.gov.on.ca/en/>

Canadian Medical Association: <https://www.cma.ca/>

WHO: World Health Organization: <https://www.who.int/>

Reference

University of Oregon Libraries (2020). *The SIFT Method. Fake News and Information Literacy.*
<http://researchguides.uoregon.edu/c.php?g=612324&p=7297194>