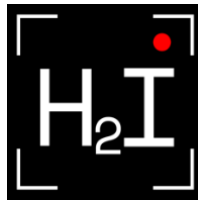# How 2 INFORM

H2I is #How2INFORM

H₂I

**Use INFORM
to deconstruct online content**

INFORM

I—Investigate & Identify
Investigate the source.
Identify the writer/author, website, & intended audience.

N—Narrative & Tone
Consider the narrator's message and tone.
Does it make sense & seem believable? Is it written to inform, entertain, or persuade?

F—Fact or Fiction
Find & verify facts. Do you have doubts about the claim?
Are there grammatical errors and lots of punctuation???!!!

O—Opinion & Context
Recognize opinion & bias.
Could the message/meme be viewed as offensive?

R—Reliable & Credible
Confirm source (writer/author, website) is trustworthy.
Verify name/organization, logo, & "About" info of their website.
Confirm site is not "satirical" or "fantasy" news.
Are claims believable? Are they supported by other credible sources?

M—Misleading or Manipulative
Determine if the info is misleading or manipulative. Label it an example of **misinformation**, **malinformation**, or **disinformation**. Is it related to a conspiracy theory?

Helpful tip:
For balanced news:
https://www.allsides.com/unbiased-balanced-news

Helpful tips: Information may appear in many places online, but that doesn't mean you can automatically believe it. Trusted sources fact-check reported information & can support their findings. Remain skeptical until you confirm news is true, especially before spreading it online.
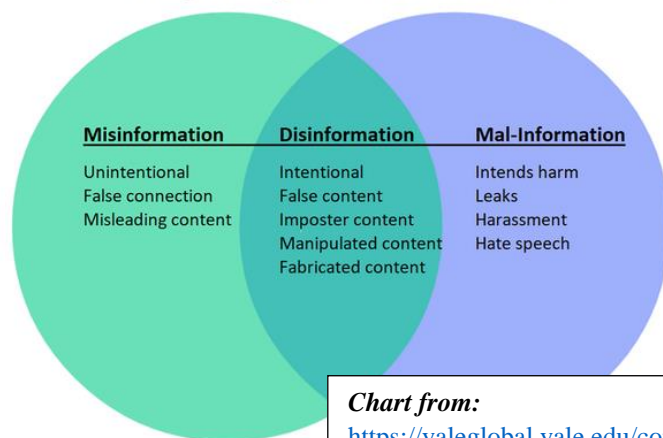
Helpful tip: To check media bias, refer to the Media-Bias Chart 7.0 Static Version: https://www.adfontesmedia.com/static-mbc/
For the interactive version of the Media-Bias Chart and more, register at: https://www.adfontesmedia.com/interactive-media-bias-chart/)

Categorizing Falsehoods in News

Misinformation
Unintentional
False connection
Misleading content

Disinformation
Intentional
False content
Imposter content
Manipulated content
Fabricated content

Mal-Information
Intends harm
Leaks
Harassment
Hate speech

Chart from:
https://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/fake-media-outlets-india-topics-eu-disinfolab\