

Fact-Checking Sources November 2, 2021

This resource list was compiled by the Misinformation About Elections taskforce of the League of Women Voters of Champaign County.

[Factcheck.org](#)

Through [Factcheck.org](#), the Annenberg Public Policy Center at Penn confirms the facts behind claims made by political candidates. A non-partisan, non-profit project, it monitors the factual accuracy of messages from major U.S. political players in their debates, speeches, interviews, advertisements and press releases.

[Open Secrets](#)

The **Center for Responsive Politics (CRP)** is a [non-profit, nonpartisan](#) research group based in [Washington, D.C.](#), that tracks the effects of money and [lobbying](#) on elections and public policy.^[6] It maintains a public online database of its information.

[PolitiFact](#)

An American [nonprofit project](#) operated by the [Poynter Institute](#) in [St. Petersburg, Florida](#), with offices there and in [Washington, D.C.](#) It began in 2007 as a project of the [Tampa Bay Times](#) (then the *St. Petersburg Times*), with reporters and editors from the [newspaper](#) and its affiliated news media partners reporting on the accuracy of statements made by elected officials, candidates, their staffs, lobbyists, interest groups and others involved in [U.S. politics](#).^[1] Its journalists evaluate original statements and publish their findings on the PolitiFact.com website, where each statement receives a "Truth-O-Meter" rating. The ratings range from "True" for statements the journalists deem as accurate to "Pants on Fire" (from the taunt "Liar, liar, pants on fire") for claims the journalists deem as false or ludicrous.

[PunditFact](#) is an embedded site that was also created by the *Times'* editors. It is devoted to [fact-checking](#) claims made by [political pundits](#).^[2] Both PolitiFact and PunditFact were funded primarily by the *Tampa Bay Times* and ad revenues generated on the website until 2018, and the *Times* continues to sell ads for the site now that it is part of [Poynter Institute for Media Studies](#), a non-profit organization that also owns the newspaper. PolitiFact increasingly relies on [grants](#) from several nonpartisan organizations, and in 2017 launched a membership campaign and began accepting donations from readers.

[ProPublica](#), legally **Pro Publica, Inc.**, is a [nonprofit organization](#) based in [New York City](#). It is a [newsroom](#) that aims to produce [investigative journalism](#) in the public interest.^[2] In 2010, it became the first online news source to win a [Pulitzer Prize](#), for a piece^[3] written by one of its journalists^{[4][5]} and published in [The New York Times Magazine](#)^[6] as well as on ProPublica.org.^[7] ProPublica states that its investigations are conducted by its staff of full-time investigative reporters, and the resulting stories are distributed to news partners for publication or broadcast. In some cases, reporters from both ProPublica and its partners work together on a story. ProPublica has partnered with more than 90 different news organizations, and it has won five Pulitzer Prizes.

[Snopes](#), formerly known as the **Urban Legends Reference Pages**, is a [fact-checking](#) website.^[2] It has been described as a "well-regarded reference for sorting out myths and rumors" on the Internet.^{[3][4]} It has also been seen as a source for validating and [debunking urban legends](#) and similar stories in [American popular culture](#).