

Do you challenge bad research and its negative impacts?

Dig in the right place!



There are two types of **information sources**. Primary sources include original data (research results or articles, first-hand accounts, diaries, autobiographies, original works, photographs, maps, archive documents etc). Secondary sources interpret primary sources and include journal articles, books, encyclopaedias, biographies, documentaries, etc.



It is important to check the origin and the reliability of information sources. Nowadays you can reach an endless amount of online documentation and resources, but quantity does not equate to quality and you must be very careful when assessing and select it according to the following criteria:



Check the scholarly approach and tone of the paper. Its main purpose should be to inform, not to persuade.



Check the accuracy, completeness and potential bias of the information. Compare the content to other sources.



Check whether the paper has taken the status quo and prior, existing evidence into account. Look at paper's own references and compare them with other sources.



Check the expertise of authors and the publishing organisations. Review the authors' education, experience and standing in the scientific community.



Check whether the paper is up-to-date, specifically if there are more recent findings and/or whether the cited paper states an original argument. If not, the original (older) source is more valuable than secondary ones.

Why should I care?

Striving for quality sources of information makes your research work trusted and recognised.

For more information:
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