Table. Comparative Characteristics of Ufology and UFO Identification

Data sources	Primarily eyewitness reports, unstructured data	Instrumental data, sensors, video, radar systems
Methodology	Inductive approach, generalization from cases	Deductive-hypothetical method, hypothesis testing
Analysis of phenomena	“Anomaly factors” without prior identification	Analysis through measured parameters (speed, trajectory, spectrum)
Reliability criteria	Absent or weakly defined	Clear criteria for verification and refutation
Approach to hypotheses	Non-falsifiable claims allowed	Only testable hypotheses used
Data type	Fragmented, often contradictory	Standardized and structured
Role of technology	Limited	Central (AI, automated analysis, databases)
Coordination level	Low, fragmented research	Global networks and collaboration
Scientific status	Partially pseudoscientific or marginal	Potentially scientific interdisciplinary field
Practical application	Limited	Defense, science, technology, public safety