Using Data from
Secondary Sources
and Existing Statistics

"In existing statistics research, a researcher locates previously collected information, often in the form of government reports or previously conducted surveys, then reorganizes or combines the information in new ways to address a research question. Locating sources can be time consuming, so a researcher needs to consider carefully the meaning of what he or she finds.

"Frequently, a researcher does not know whether the information of interest is available when he or she begins a study. Sometimes, the existing quantitative information consists of stored surveys or other data that a researcher reexamines using various statistical techniques. Existing statistics research can be used for exploratory, descriptive or explanatory purposes, but it is most frequently used for descriptive research."

-Neuman, p. 21

Existing Statistics are a useful source of quantitative data for statistical analysis

Existing Statistics allow a researcher to remain objective, since she never contacts the subjects of the study; however, she is also limited to using data in its existing format

Existing Statistics are widely used in the social sciences

Appropriate Research Questions for Existing Statistics

Existing Statistics Research is appropriate for research questions that:

- Involve large data sets from diverse sources, e.g. cross-national research
- Require longitudinal data, particularly from the past
- · Involve well-developed concepts

Using existing statistics requires a researcher to locate indicators that match theoretical constructs of interest. The researcher must carefully create an argument that links the indicators to the constructs.

Sources for Existing Statistics

U.S. Census Bureau

Decennial Census

Current Population Survey

General Social Survey (Univ. of Chicago)

Statistical Abstract of the United States

United Nations Statistical Yearbook

Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (Univ. of MI)

Issues Using Existing Statistics

- (1) Finding appropriate data for a given research question, or using data that are inappropriate
- (2) Overemphasis on empirical data at the expense of theory or understanding
- (3) The "fallacy of misplaced concreteness," or the tendency to quote very precise statistics in order to give the impression of scientific rigor

Validity and Reliability

Validity Problems:

- (1) Definitions
- (2) Proxy variables
- (3) Poor data collection

Reliability Problems:

- (1) Changing definitions/data collection techniques over time
- (2) Difference in data collection in different governments/agencies