

ARCOM Doctoral Workshop: Beyond Surveys and Interviews

Provocation 5: Where and how can secondary data be exploited

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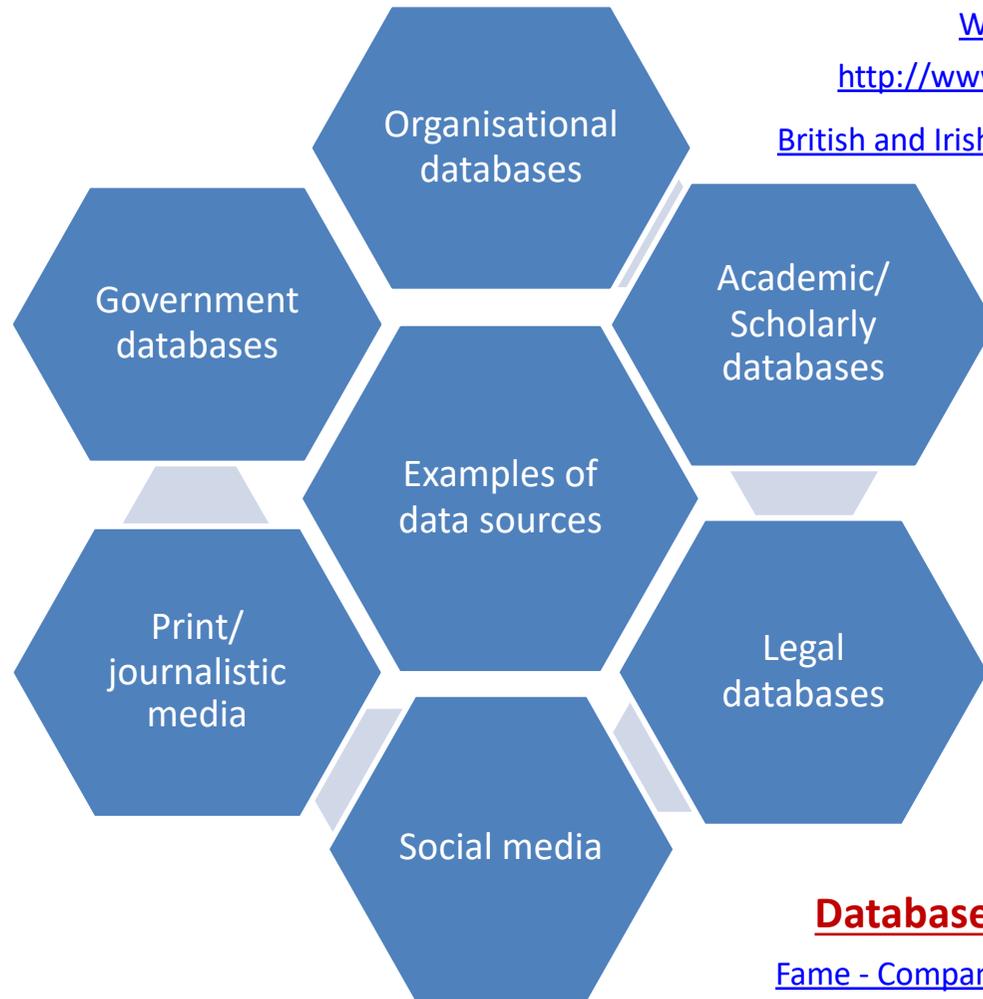
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○ ○ Secondary research

Use of any pre-existing data that came into existence for a different purpose other than it's use in a present research

Sources of Secondary Data



Legal databases

[LexisNexis](#)

[Westlaw](#)

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/>

[British and Irish Legal Information Institute](#)

Academic databases

[Scopus](#)

[JSTOR](#)

[CORE](#)

[ProQuest](#)

[Web of Science](#)

[Google Scholar](#)

[EBSCO Information Services](#)

[UK Data Achieve](#)

Government databases

[UK Data Service](#)

data.gov.uk

[Office for National Statistics](#)

Databases of international agencies

[Digital Elevation Model over Europe \(EU-DEM\)](#)

[The GRDC - Global Runoff Database - BfG](#)

[GEMStat – The global water quality database](#)

[Eurostat](#)

Databases of organisations

[Fame - Company data for the UK & Ireland](#)

[DEM - Global elevation data - OpenMapTiles](#)

[Database - Ecoinvent](#)

[Google Dataset Search](#)

Published scholarly
articles

Systematic literature reviews (SLRs)
Scoping reviews
State-of-the-art reviews
Bibliometric and scientometric reviews
Meta-analysis research
Literature based discovery

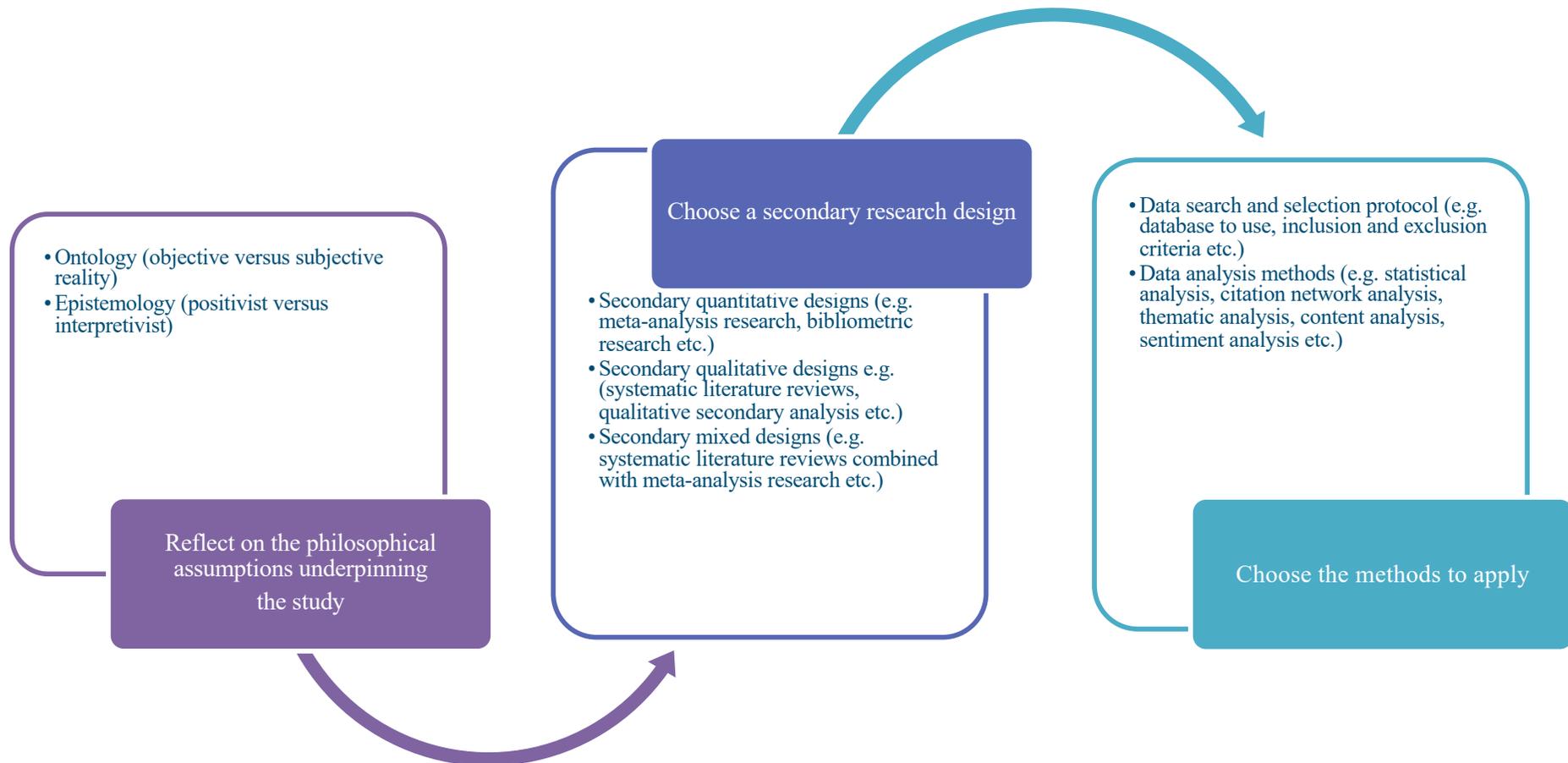
Raw archived data from
previous research

Qualitative secondary analysis (QSA)
Secondary quantitative analysis

Other pre-existing
datasets

Webometric analysis
Social network analysis
Doctrinal legal research
Etc.

Designing Secondary Research



“It will be foolish not to at least explore the possibilities [of using secondary data], whether as part of a research project or as the whole project before committing to further data collection” – (Tight, 2019, pp. 14)





SECONDARY RESEARCH METHODS IN THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

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