



What is a document?

 "Researchers are expected to read, understand and critically analyze the writings of others, whether fellow researchers, practitioners or policymakers." P 167 90000

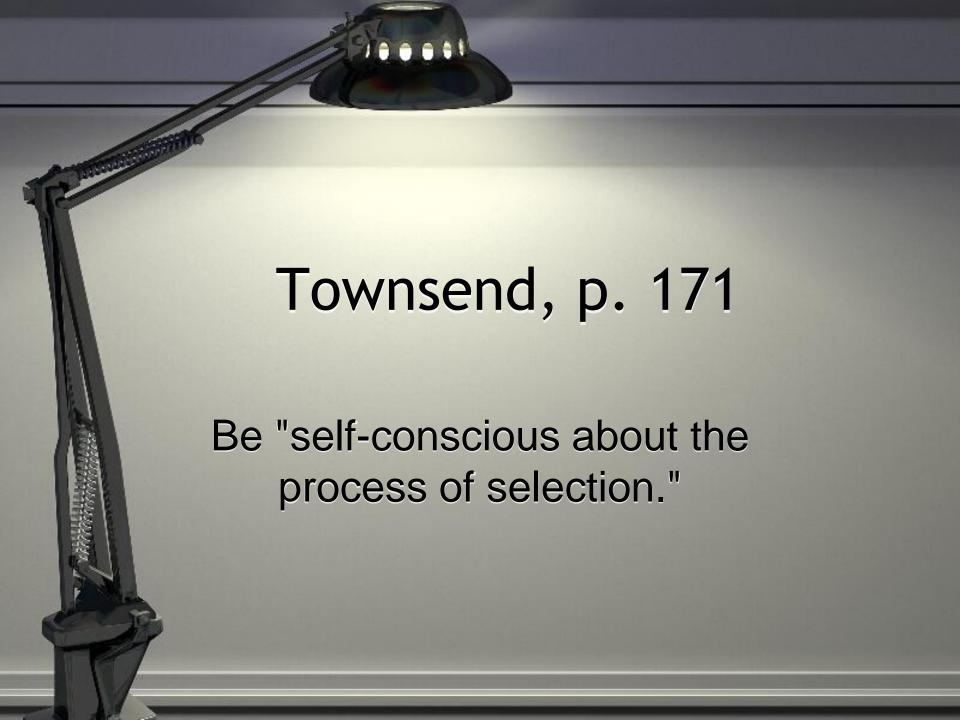
Documents might:

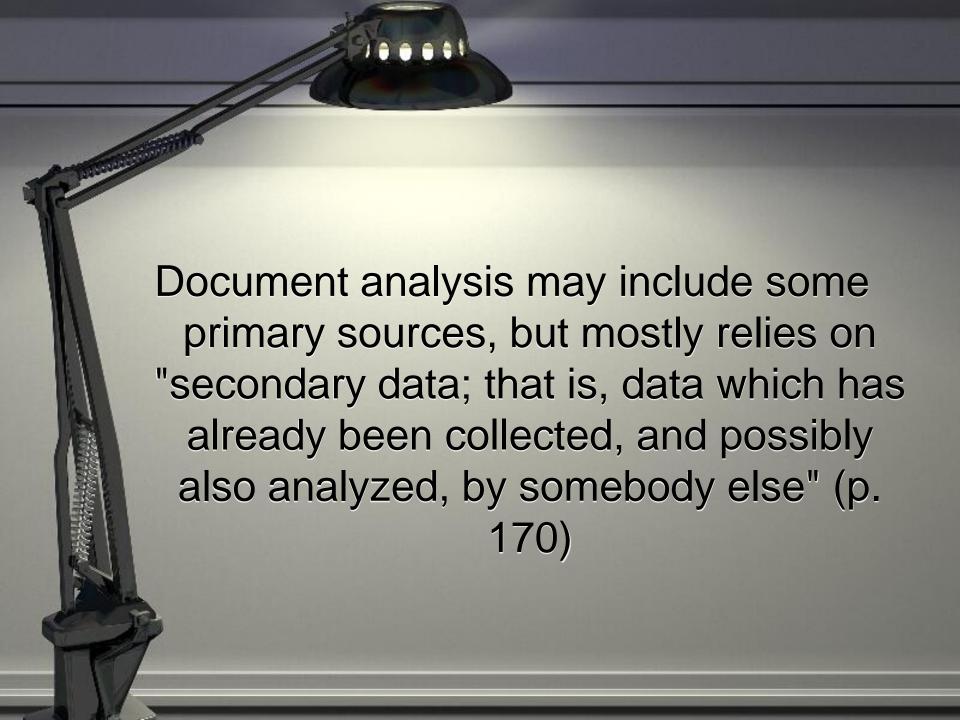
- Be library-based
- Be computer-based
- Be work-based
- Have a policy focus
- Have an historical orientation
- Refer to pps. 167-8

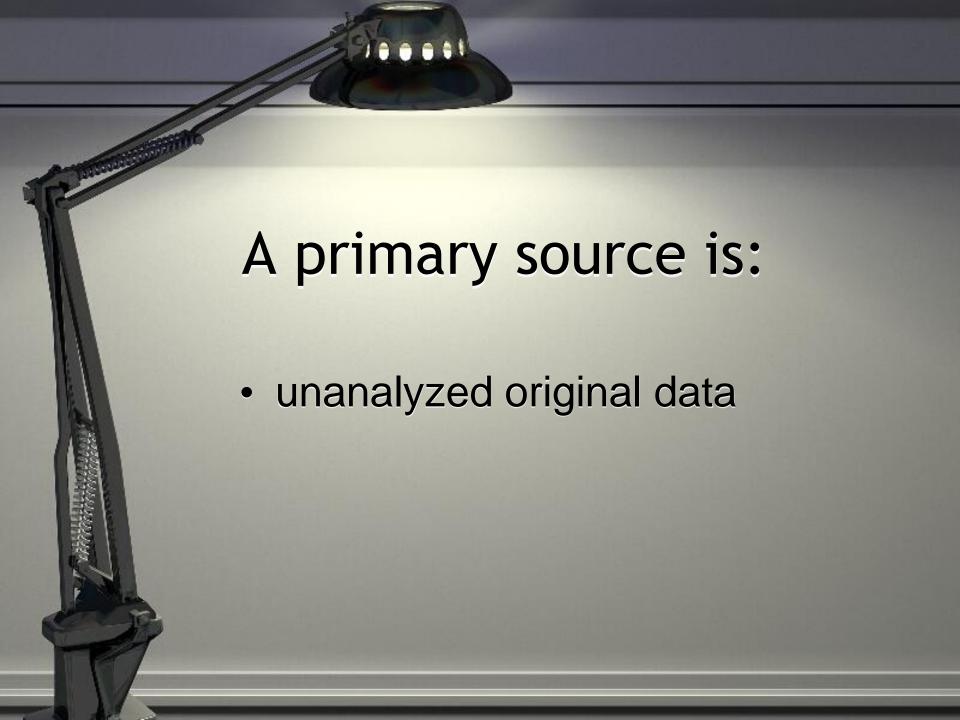


Documentary sources for research include:

- Government surveys and censuses
- Legislative documents
- Public records
- Archives (historical records)
- Media documents
- Personal documents (diaries, wills, web pages, etc.)
- Comparative information about international organizations



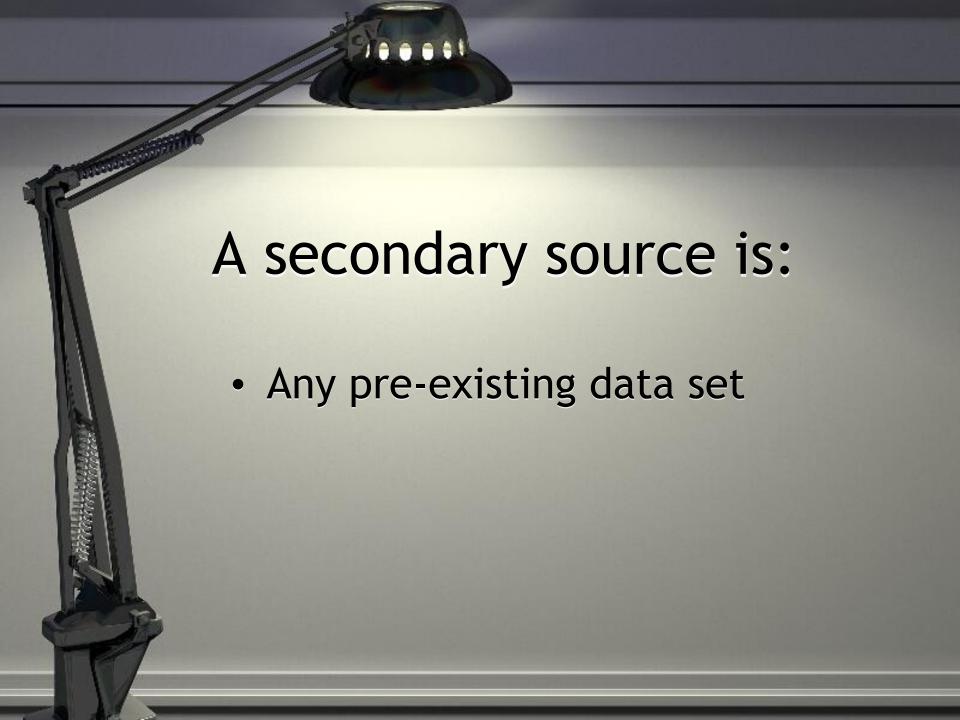






This is important because:

- Collecting primary data is difficult, timeconsuming, and expensive
- One can never have enough data
- The data you want may already exist
- It may complement your primary data
- It may confirm, modify, or contradict your findings
- Research is not conducted in isolation
- More data is collected than is used



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Questions about secondary sources

- Conditions of its production
- Whether variables, variable indicators or other definitions, changed in statistical data
- See "Analyzing Documents"



Article Assessment

- Provides information for a research topic
- Develops understanding of ideas and issues
- Documents take on greater significance when viewed in relationship to one another

Document Analysis

- Extracts what is important to the topic
- Groups together findings
- Grouped information is the focus of the topic