

Linking scholarly literature and research data: An example from the social sciences



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What is the ICPSR Bibliography of Data-related Literature?

This tool is a searchable database that contains over 70,000 citations of known published and unpublished works resulting from analyses of data held at ICPSR. The collection represents over 50 years of scholarship in the quantitative social sciences.

Who finds it useful?

- **Students** search the collection of literature about their research topic to discover datasets to use
- Instructors teach students to learn about the data via the literature
- Researchers can examine existing findings before reusing data
- Reporters and policy makers look for processed statistics to explain the data findings
- Principal investigators and funders track how data are used after deposit at ICPSR

The Bibliography makes it possible to:

- Identify much of the research that uses a given ICPSR dataset
- Understand, evaluate, and build upon others' findings
- Look at the usage patterns of data resources
- Investigate the life cycle of data and the types of analyses undertaken
- Learn more about methodological issues, some of which are covered solely in the published literature
- Understand the limitations as well as the research potential of the data, by seeing the data in use and reading the observations and findings of other researchers
- Avoid accidentally duplicating analyses that have already been done
- Identify cross-disciplinary implications and uses of the data

www.icpsr.umich.edu/ICPSR/citations

A searchable database that contains

over 70,000 citations

of known published and unpublished works

Why does citing data make good sense?

Citing datasets used in published research is just as important as citing journal articles, books, and other sources.

Just mentioning the title of a study or describing the sample in the text of your article is not enough for a reader to know the exact data you used. A formal citation resides in the reference section of a publication, and it provides enough information for the reader to identify, retrieve, and access it.

By citing your use of a dataset, you are supporting the reproducibility of your research and attributing credit to those who provided the data — including data you created! Citations also allow for tracking reuse and measuring data's impact.

. ▼ START SHARING DATA ▼ MEMBERSHIP ▼ SUMMER PROGRAM ▼ TEACHING & LEARNING ▼ DATA MANAGEI

contemporary, comprehensive epidemiological data regarding the distributions, correlates and risk factors of

the CPES was to collect data about the prevalence of mental disorders, impairments associated with these

mental disorders among the general population with special emphasis on minority groups. The primary objective of

disorders, and their treatment patterns from representative samples of majority and minority adult populations in

ICPSR

and expanding social

NATA SEARCH/COMPARE VARIABLES DATA-RELATED PUBLICATIONS RESOURCES FOR STUDENTS HELP

Series: National Comorbidity Survey (NCS) Series

ICPSR

Find & Analyze Data

Read the related

literature provided with

each data collection

What should you include in a data citation?

- Author: Name(s) of each individual or organizational entity responsible for the creation of the dataset.
- Date of Publication: Year the dataset was published or disseminated.
- Title: Complete title of the dataset, including the edition or version number, if applicable.
- **Publisher and/or Distributor**: Organizational entity that makes the dataset available by archiving, producing, publishing, and/or distributing the dataset.

Search Results

Studies Variables Publications (14)

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2017 Rosenstrom, Tom, Jokela, Markus . Reconsidering the definition of Major

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inability to form and maintain close relationships due to a medical

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3. Dimning, Adam, Seplaki, Christopher L., Conwell, Yeates . The association of an

Disorders. 208, 467-474.

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FEWER OR ADDITIONAL ELEMENTS MAY

BE REQUESTED BY AUTHOR GUIDELINES

OR STYLE MANUALS. BE SURE TO

INCLUDE AS MANY ELEMENTS AS

NEEDED TO IDENTIFY PRECISELY THE

DATASET YOU HAVE USED.

major depressive disorder

Kristen M. Kelly ♣ , ■, Briana Mezuk

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jad.2016.10.04

age and higher socioeconomic status.

Volume 208, 15 January 2017, Pages 467-474

Predictors of remission from generalized anxiety disorder and

Shared predictors of greater likelihood of remission from MDD and GAD were older

Childhood adversity, family history of anxious or depressive symptomology, and

Comorbid GAD was associated with lower likelihood of remission from MDD, but

childhood onset were negatively associated with remission from MDD.

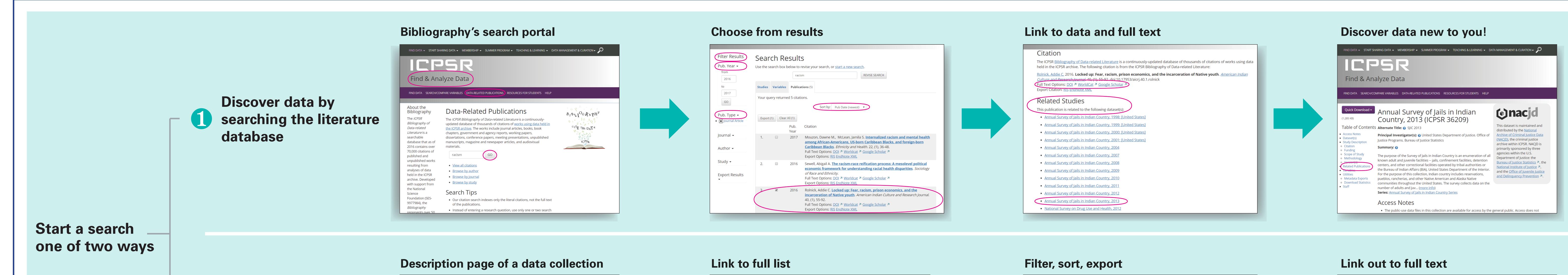
comorbid MDD did not impact likelihood of remission from GAD.

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How to use the ICPSR Bibliography of Data-related Literature to find social science datasets and access published analyses based on them:



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Research annual conference. New Orleans, LA.

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List all 15232 variables in this study

Variables

Proportional Among Racial and Ethnic Groups of Americans?. Society for Social Work and