NACDA and NACDA-OAR:
Secondary Data Resources and an Open Aging Repository

AGEN Conference, March 2021

NACDA Director Dr. James W McNally
NACDA Data Project Manager Kathryn Lavender
Plan for Today

• Value of Secondary Data
• About NACDA
• How to Find Data
• How to Download Data
• NACDA Colectica Portal – Another Way to Discover Data
• Sharing Data Using NACDA and NACDA-OAR
• Other Resources

We will share these slides on our [website announcements page](http://nacda-aging.org).
Types of Data

Primary

Data you or people you collaborate with directly design, collect and administer to address a specific topic of interest.

Secondary

Data collected and processed without your direct control but used by you to address a specific research interest or project. Secondary data can also be data you or people you collaborate with directly design, collected but used for research that is independent from its original intent.
Why Use Secondary Data?

**Efficiency**-The collection of primary data, both qualitative and quantitative is time consuming and expensive. Good secondary data should come in a format that facilitates research.

**Variety**-The quantity of secondary data has growth tremendously. Many if not most research questions can be explored with some existing data set.

**Theory Testing**-Secondary data allows for the controlled testing of research framework and theories in a manner that allows for replication and validation of results.

**Generalizability**-Because the best secondary data takes advantage of sampling distributions it allows for results to be generalized to a broader population than many qualitative studies. It allows for the testing of small study results on a broader population.
NACDA Program on Aging

The NACDA data archive has spent the past 40 years identifying, gathering and organizing data on aging and the aging life course so we can share these resources with the research community.

NACDA is part of ICPSR.
Where do I get Data?

Secondary data is increasingly available from a dizzying array of suppliers.

The internet has greatly facilitated the spread of these resources and allowed them to be offered for little and increasingly no cost:

**Federal Resources:** Federal websites such as Census, NCHS, CMS, and NIH offer access to vast storehouses of data.

**University Resource:** Most universities maintain private collections of research data from various sources. Many faculty and funded research centers offer their research data as a public good (i.e. HRS at Michigan, Family Life Studies at Rand).

**Data Archives:** Organizations that specialize in the preservation, enhancement and distribution of research data.

The National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging is one such organization...
About NACDA
Data on Aging

Began as a research concept in 1978/79 by the Administration on Aging

Funded in 1984 by the National Institute on Aging

90's

28 public use datasets first offered on the internet in 1992

Now over 13,000 datasets are available!

Deposit - Share - Preserve
Download - Analyze - Cite

Thousands of Free Datasets

Accessible Anytime

nacda-aging.org
Who Are NACDA’s Users?

- **Students** looking for a thesis topic
- **Instructors** looking for research material to using classroom teaching
- **Researchers** looking for new opportunities
- **Non-Academic professionals** (journalists, etc.)
- **Member Institution Affiliates** (Data Librarians, Funders, etc.)
Data Available From NACDA

• Biomeasures
• Cognitive abilities
• Social behaviors
• Relationships
• Physical health
Search for Data

- By Variable
- By Series
- By Publication
- By P.I.
- By Study
- By Terms Across All
- By Access Level

Browse NACDA Data:
- New/Updated within the last 90 days
- Funded by the National Institute on Aging
- All Series Data
- All Restricted-Use Data
- All studies in the variables database

Statistics:
1,549 studies
1,031,509 variables
23,435 publications

How to Search Effectively
- Search by keyword: dementia, "retirement planning" or by entering a research question: how many people are caregivers?
- Use quotes for phrase searches; use the minus sign to remove items from results: leisure activities -"sporting events"
- A Boolean "and" is inferred for multiple search terms.
- Stemming is automatic; do not use an asterisk.
- Search is not case-sensitive.

Search Specific Variables
The Social Science Variables Database enables users to search for variables across datasets, compare results, and download data.

Most Downloaded
1. Midlife in the United States (MIDUS 1), 1995-1996
4. Midlife in the United States (MIDUS)

Difference between a dataset and a study?
A dataset is a building block of a data collection or study. It is a file containing cases or observations, and the data collected for each case are presented in a grid format.
A study is a detailed investigation and
### Search Results

Showing 1 - 50 of 6,411 results.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dataset</th>
<th>Studies</th>
<th>Data-related Publications</th>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>NACDA Website</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DS1</td>
<td>836</td>
<td>1,711</td>
<td>6,411</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Var. Name</th>
<th>Label/Question Text</th>
<th>Var. Type</th>
<th>Dataset</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EURO1</td>
<td>depression</td>
<td>numeric</td>
<td>DS1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WRODRSR</td>
<td>DEPRESSED</td>
<td>numeric</td>
<td>DS2 - Wave 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEPRESIV</td>
<td>Depression scale- Depressive Syndrome</td>
<td>numeric</td>
<td>DS7 - Mobile Assessment Team-NewmatoV5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XDEPRES</td>
<td>Depression scale- Depressive Syndrome</td>
<td>numeric</td>
<td>DS17 - Longitudinal Follow_Up-Malting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YDEPRES</td>
<td>Depression scale- Depressive Syndrome</td>
<td>numeric</td>
<td>DS17 - Longitudinal Follow_Up-Malting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sort by:** Relevance

**Select...**

- [ ] EURO1
- [ ] WRODRSR
- [ ] DEPRESIV
- [ ] XDEPRES
- [ ] YDEPRES
Variable View

**WB008R8: DEPRESSED**

**Question:** G1, G2, G3, G4 The following sentences describe how people sometimes feel about their lives. DURING THE PAST FEW WEEKS, did you ever feel: Depressed or very unhappy?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Label</th>
<th>Unweighted Frequency</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Not checked</td>
<td>1245</td>
<td>69.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Checked</td>
<td>499</td>
<td>27.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Response not codable</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Missing Values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>54</th>
<th>3.0%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based upon 1746 valid cases out of 1800 total cases.

**Summary Statistics**

- mode: 0.00
- median: 0.00
- minimum: 0.00
- maximum: 9.00
- mean: 0.30
- standard deviation: 0.54

**Variable Type:** numeric
The Costa Rican Longevity and Healthy Aging Study (CRELES) is a set of nationally representative longitudinal surveys of health and life course experiences of older Costa Ricans. CRELES was conducted by the University of Costa Rica’s Centro Centroamericano de Población and Instituto de Investigaciones en Salud, in collaboration with the University of California at Berkeley.

Baseline CRELES household interviews were conducted primarily in 2005, with 2-year follow-up interviews in 2007 and 2009. The sample was drawn from Costa Rican residents in the 2000 population census who were born in 1945 or before, with an over-sample of the oldest-old (ages 65 and over). The main study objective was to determine the length and quality of life, and its contributing factors in the elderly of Costa Rica.

The series includes data on a broad range of topics including self-reported physical health, psychological health, living conditions, health behaviors, health care utilization, social support, and socioeconomic status. The data also include measured (biomarkers) and observed health indicators as well as mortality information provided by surviving family members.

The sampling weights specific for each wave (variables "ponde_r2" and "ponde_r3") must be used when computing population estimates for 2007 with wave 2 or 2009 with wave 3 data. In prospective longitudinal analyses, however, it is advisable to use the sampling weights provided for the baseline or wave 1 survey. The sampling weights are available in the tracking data file named "TrackCRELES".

Each data set can be linked with the identifier variable CASEID.

ICPSR maintains the CRELES Pre-1945 data, the CRELES 1945-1955 Retirement Cohort (RC) can be accessed by visiting the CRELES project website.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Label/Question Text</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Dataset</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SC22</td>
<td>Depression</td>
<td>numeric</td>
<td>DS11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Taken from: CRELES-2: Costa Rican Longevity and Healthy Aging Study - Wave 2, 2006-2008 (Costa Rica Estudio de Longevidad y Envejecimiento Saludable, Ronda 2).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC22</td>
<td>Depression</td>
<td>numeric</td>
<td>DS11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Taken from: CRELES-3: Costa Rican Longevity and Healthy Aging Study - Wave 3, 2009 (Costa Rica Estudio de Longevidad y Envejecimiento Saludable, Ronda 3).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC22A</td>
<td>Time of Depression</td>
<td>numeric</td>
<td>DS11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Taken from: CRELES-2: Costa Rican Longevity and Healthy Aging Study - Wave 2, 2006-2008 (Costa Rica Estudio de Longevidad y Envejecimiento Saludable, Ronda 2).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Study results are the default search view across NACDA and ICPSR.
Study Pages

Study pages = where you can explore a single study and download the materials.
The Study Page begins with the “At a Glance” tab. In this area, you can read the summary and other study-level information.
### Study Pages – Variables Tab


**Version Date:** Nov 5, 2020

**Principal Investigator(s):**
- Lisa Berkman, Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health

https://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR36633.v3

**Version V3** (see more versions)

#### Variables Tab

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Label/Question Text</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Dataset</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>W1CD001</td>
<td>Wave 1 Past week felt depressed</td>
<td>numeric</td>
<td>DS1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W2CD006</td>
<td>Wave 2 Past week felt depressed</td>
<td>numeric</td>
<td>DS1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W1_C_D_CESD</td>
<td>Wave 1 Depression score (based on CESD-8 scale)</td>
<td>numeric</td>
<td>DS1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes**

- The public-use data files in this collection are available for access by the general public. Access does not require affiliation with an ICPSR member institution.

*948 Downloads 78 Data-related Publications*

*past three years*
To look at the files that are available, select the “Data & Documentation” tab. Files are listed by dataset.

You can **preview** and **download** documentation before downloading the data.

- **DS1 Health and Aging in Africa: A Longitudinal Study of an INDEPTH Community in South Africa [HAALSI]: Agincourt, South Africa, 2015-2019**
  - Size: 292 MB
  - Preview
  - Download

Notes:
- The public-use data files in this collection are available for access by the general public. Access does not require affiliation with an ICPSR member institution.
Health and Aging in Africa: A Longitudinal Study of an INDEPTH Community in South Africa [HAALSI]: Agincourt, South Africa, 20
(ICPSR 36633)

Version Date: Nov 5, 2020  Cite this study | Share this page

Principal Investigator(s): Lisa Berkman, Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health

https://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR36633.v3

Version V3 (see more versions)

Download
**Principal Investigator(s):**
Lisa Berkman, Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health

[https://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR36633.v3](https://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR36633.v3)

**Version V3** ([see more versions](https://nacda-aging.org/data-download))

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Preview</th>
<th>Download</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Notes**
- The public-use data is provided for access by the research community.
You Need to Register to Download

- It’s **free**
- Very little info is needed
- We **do not** spam you or sell your data
Download Data - Steps

• Select the files you want
• Agree to the terms of use
• Make sure you are logged in to your MyData Account
• Check your downloads folder
Why Does It Come in a Zipped Package?

- Internal Infrastructure
- We need to support both single and multi-dataset studies
- Metadata reasons
This is where you can discover how the data for any study is being used in the research community.
Have You Used NACDA or ICPSR Data? Submit Your Citation

Email us at icpsr-nacda@umich.edu or use our ICPSR citation submission form that provides the citation directly to our bibliography team. Your publication will be linked to the data you used and become part of our bibliography database!
How to Know the Data are Restricted


Version Date: Mar 9, 2018

Principal Investigator(s):
Carol Ryff, University of Wisconsin-Madison; David Almeida, Pennsylvania State University; John Averian, Harvard University; Deborah S. Carr, University of Wisconsin-Madison; Paul D. Cleary, Yale University; Christopher Cox, University of Wisconsin-Madison; Richard Davidson, University of Wisconsin-Madison; Robert F. Krueger, University of Minnesota; Marjorie E. Lachman, Brandeis University; Nadine F. Martin, University of Wisconsin-Madison; Daniel K. McCoole, Purdue University; Teresa Seeman, University of California-Los Angeles; Martha Mallick Silver, University of Wisconsin-Madison; Burton H. Singer, Princeton University; Richard P. Sloane, Princeton University; Patricia A. Tun, Brandeis University; Maxine Weinstein, Georgetown University; David Williams, Harvard University

Series:
- Midlife in the United States (MIDUS) Series

https://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR22840.v5

Version V5 (see more versions)

Access Restricted Data

Project Description

Summary

As a refinement to MIDLIFE IN THE UNITED STATES (MIDUS II), 2004-2006 (ICPSR 4652), a sample of African Americans from Milwaukee was included to examine health issues in minority populations. Areas of the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, were stratified according to the proportion of the population that were African American. Those areas with high concentrations were sampled at higher rates than areas with lower concentrations. Area probability sampling methods were used along with population counts from the 2000 United States Census to identify potential respondents. Field interviewers screened households to determine if they contained any African American adults. There was additional screening to achieve an appropriate age/gender distribution in a manner similar to what was done for the original MIDUS sample [NATIONAL SURVEY OF MIDLIFE DEVELOPMENT IN THE UNITED STATES (MIDUS), 1995-1996 [ICPSR 2766]]. Milwaukee respondents were interviewed in their homes using a Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) protocol and afterwards asked to complete a Self-Administered Questionnaire (SAQ). All measures paralleled those used in the larger MIDUS I and II samples. After successful completion of the Project 1 survey, some participants were eligible to participate in other MIDUS projects (2

Notes

- The public-use data files in this collection are available for access by the general public. Access does not require affiliation with an ICPSR member institution.
- One or more files in this data collection have special restrictions. Restricted data files are not available for direct download from the website; click on the Restricted Data button to learn more.
Accessing Restricted Data

1. Download the agreement
2. Read it
3. Complete required fields and protocols
4. Print
5. Sign it
6. Scan it
7. Email it to NACDA

We also have a short video on our site about the process.
Colectica Portal

- The NACDA-ICPSR Portal facilitates efficient comparisons of longitudinal data (on aging)
- The Portal is based on the DDI metadata standard and is powered by Colectica software.
- Search across all datasets in the Portal, by variable name, label, question text, or topic/concept
- Download custom variable subsets and documentation
Your login credentials for the portal are not the same as your MyData login credentials (unless you make them that way).
## National Social Life, Health, and Aging Project (NSHAP)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Wave 1</th>
<th>Wave 2 &amp; Partner Data Collection</th>
<th>Wave 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Social Life, Health, and Aging Project (NSHAP): Wave 1, [United States], July 2005-March 2006</td>
<td>SONS</td>
<td>DAUGHTER</td>
<td>NUMCHLD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Social Life, Health, and Aging Project (NSHAP): Wave 2 and Partner Data Collection, [United States], 2010-2011</td>
<td>SONS</td>
<td>DAUGHTER</td>
<td>NGRNDCLD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Social Life, Health, and Aging Project (NSHAP): Wave 3, [United States], 2015-2016</td>
<td>SONS</td>
<td>DAUGHTER</td>
<td>NGRNDCLD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Variables
- **no. of living sons (SONS)**
- **no. of living daughters (DAUGHTER)**
- **no. of living children (NUMCHLD)**
- **no. of living grandchildren (NGRNDCLD)**
- **no. children given birth to or fathered (CHILD)**
- **how many children were intended? (CHILD_INT)**
- **no. biologically-related grandchildren (GRCHILD)**
- **age at first pregnancy or fathered child (AGE_FRSTCHLD)**
Search

Item types: All
Query: depressed
Results 1 to 20 of 125 (0.07 seconds)

Frequency felt depressed

FLTDEP

cesd: felt depressed

I felt depressed. [HAND CARD FF] (Now let’s talk about thoughts and feelings you may have had during the past week. I will read a series of statements. Tell me how often during this time, occasionally, or most of the time? Don’t take too long over your replies; your immediate reaction to each item will probably be more accurate than a long thought out response."


CON_FLTDEP

cesd: felt depressed

Conceptual Variable Group: NSHAP Conceptual Variables and Groups / Conceptual Variable Group: NSHAP CG44 - Depression, Anxiety, and Stress (IPQ)

FLTDEP

cesd: felt depressed

During the past week I felt depressed. (Now let’s talk about thoughts and feelings you may have had during the past week. I will read a series of statements. Tell me how often during this time, occasionally, or most of the time? Don’t take too long over your replies; your immediate reaction to each item will probably be more accurate than a long thought out response.)
# Colectica Portal – Variable Details

## Conceptual Variable

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Label</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CON_EDUC</td>
<td>education recode (4 categories)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of valid</th>
<th>% of total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### National Social Life, Health, and Aging Project (NSHAP)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dataset</th>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Valid</th>
<th>Invalid</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>First Quartile</th>
<th>Median</th>
<th>Third Quartile</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>StdDev</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Social Life, Health, and Aging Project (NSHAP): Wave 1 [United States], July 2005-March 2006</td>
<td>EDUC</td>
<td>3,005</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Social Life, Health, and Aging Project (NSHAP): Wave 2 and Partner Data Collection, [United States], 2010-2011 - DS1: Core Data</td>
<td>EDUC</td>
<td>3,196</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>4</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Social Life, Health, and Aging Project (NSHAP): Wave 3, [United States], 2015-2016 - DS1: Core Data</td>
<td>EDUC</td>
<td>4,377</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emotional state</td>
<td>R1 SP</td>
<td>R2 SP</td>
<td>R3 SP</td>
<td>R4 SP</td>
<td>R5 SP</td>
<td>R6 SP</td>
<td>R7 SP</td>
<td>R8 SP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
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<td>-------</td>
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<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency felt depressed</td>
<td>FLTDEP</td>
<td>FLTDEP</td>
<td>FLTDEP</td>
<td>h1depressan2</td>
<td>h2depressan2</td>
<td>h3depressan2</td>
<td>h4depressan2</td>
<td>h5depressan2</td>
<td>h6depressan2</td>
<td>h7depressan2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency felt happy</td>
<td>HAPPY</td>
<td>HAPPY</td>
<td>HAPPY</td>
<td>wb1offelche1</td>
<td>wb2offelche1</td>
<td>wb3offelche1</td>
<td>wb4offelche1</td>
<td>wb5offelche1</td>
<td>wb6offelche1</td>
<td>wb7offelche1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency enjoyed life</td>
<td>ENLIFE</td>
<td>ENLIFE</td>
<td>ENLIFE</td>
<td>wb1offelche3</td>
<td>wb2offelche3</td>
<td>wb3offelche3</td>
<td>wb4offelche3</td>
<td>wb5offelche3</td>
<td>wb6offelche3</td>
<td>wb7offelche3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency felt bored/restless</td>
<td>RESTLES</td>
<td>RESTLES</td>
<td>RESTLES</td>
<td>wb1offelche2</td>
<td>wb2offelche2</td>
<td>wb3offelche2</td>
<td>wb4offelche2</td>
<td>wb5offelche2</td>
<td>wb6offelche2</td>
<td>wb7offelche2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency felt lack of control</td>
<td>UNCTRL</td>
<td>UNCTRL</td>
<td>UNCTRL</td>
<td>wb1agrwstml1</td>
<td>wb2agrwstml1</td>
<td>wb3agrwstml1</td>
<td>wb4agrwstml1</td>
<td>wb5agrwstml1</td>
<td>wb6agrwstml1</td>
<td>wb7agrwstml1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency felt confident</td>
<td>CONFIDNT</td>
<td>CONFIDNT</td>
<td>CONFIDNT</td>
<td>wb1truestme2</td>
<td>wb2truestme2</td>
<td>wb3truestme2</td>
<td>wb4truestme2</td>
<td>wb5truestme2</td>
<td>wb6truestme2</td>
<td>wb7truestme2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency felt nervous</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>h1depressan3</td>
<td>h2depressan3</td>
<td>h3depressan3</td>
<td>h4depressan3</td>
<td>h5depressan3</td>
<td>h6depressan3</td>
<td>h7depressan3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Colectica Portal – Basket

Basket

This is your active basket.

NSHAP Variables (4)

Download Data ▼ Download Metadata ▼

- COHABOTM  ever married (to anyone else)?
  National Social Life, Health, and Aging Project (NSHAP)
  National Social Life, Health, and Aging Project (NSHAP): Wave 1, United States
  July 2002 – March 2006
  National Social Life, Health, and Aging Project (NSHAP): Wave 1, United States
  July 2005 – March 2006 – DS1: Core Data

- NGRNDCLD  no. of living grandchildren
  National Social Life, Health, and Aging Project (NSHAP)
  National Social Life, Health, and Aging Project (NSHAP): Wave 2 and Partner Data Collection, United States
  2010-2011
  National Social Life, Health, and Aging Project (NSHAP): Wave 2 and Partner Data Collection, United States
  2010-2011 – DS1: Core Data

Variables (8)

Download Metadata ▼

- qctribfalck
  R1 HC21 TROUBLE FALLING BCK ASLEEP

- qctribfalck
  R7 HC21 TROUBLE FALLING BCK ASLEEP

- qctribfalck
  R2 HC21 TROUBLE FALLING BCK ASLEEP

- qctribfalck
  R6 HC21 TROUBLE FALLING BCK ASLEEP

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  R8 HC21 TROUBLE FALLING BCK ASLEEP

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  R4 HC21 TROUBLE FALLING BCK ASLEEP

- qctribfalck
  R5 HC21 TROUBLE FALLING BCK ASLEEP

- qctribfalck
  R3 HC21 TROUBLE FALLING BCK ASLEEP
Share Data Using NACDA

Deposit Data - NACDA welcomes and encourages deposits of digital data on aging.

Deposits are made using a secure form to describe the data collection and upload content. Users must have or create a MyData account, Facebook, or Google account to sign in to the deposit form.

NACDA has two options for sharing your data!

NACDA offers curation services as staff obtain, process, preserve, and disseminate electronic data to researchers for secondary analysis in aging research. After a data collection is deposited with NACDA, the data and documentation will be reviewed, enhanced, and made available in several widely used formats, including ASCII, tab-delimited (for use with Excel), SAS, SPSS, and Stata. Documentation is provided as PDF.

The NACDA-Open Aging Repository (NACDA-OAR) offers free self-publishing options for gerontological researchers to share their research projects. Data collections published in NACDA-OAR are immediately distributed as-is for research use in the same condition and format submitted by the depositor.

Deposit to NACDA

Deposit to NACDA-OAR

Tips for Preparing Data for Deposit at NACDA

Providing a Complete Deposit

The main idea is to provide complete data, documentation, and metadata (study level and variable level) so that your data can be easily reused and replicated. Preparing your data will help reduce the time it takes to fully curate it, increase secondary usage, ensure consistency in use across statistical packages, and ultimately stand the test of time against changes in technology and software. How do you ensure your materials are "complete"? What should your deposit include? Review our Data Sharing Best Practices for NIA Funded Research.

Need help assessing how to prepare your materials or address data confidentiality? Please contact us.

Review our Depositor Agreement (based on best practices) for more details.

For deposits that involve physical materials, please email deposit@icpsr.umich.edu.

What Happens After Depositing

Data Sharing Best Practices
Sharing Data Using NACDA – 2 Options

Curated NACDA Deposits - Prepare to provide:
• Title
• PI
• Description
• Data Files
• Codebook
• Questionnaire
• Merging and Weighting Syntax
• Methodology Info
• User Guide

Self-Published NACDA-OAR Deposits - Prepare to provide:
• Title
• PI
• Description
• Data Files (request permission for replication data)
• Codebook
• Questionnaire
• Replication Syntax
• Methodology Info
• User Guide
NACDA (Curated) Data Sharing

• The NACDA team reviews the materials to assess quality and priority
• We reach out to depositors about any questions we have to ensure the materials are complete
• Then we send the materials to the Curation Team, where a Data Curator uses the data and documentation to build a study description, enhance, convert, and quality-check the data, approve the data collection for distribution on the ICPSR website, and archive the data for long-term preservation
• The curation process timeframe varies based on our priorities and resources, as well as the condition of the materials
• The National Institute on Aging (NIA) funds our project; therefore NIA funded research is prioritized.
About the NACDA - Open Aging Repository

The NACDA - Open Aging Repository (NACDA-OAR) from the National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging (NACDA) offers free self-publishing options for gerontological researchers to share their research projects. Data collections published in the NACDA-OAR are immediately distributed as-is for immediate research use. NACDA-OAR services are primarily meant to be a resource for NIA-funded projects, although all aging-related data may use the service.

NACDA-OAR self-publications should include all data, annotated program code, command files, and documentation that are needed to replicate research findings. For general instructions for publishing data, see the NACDA-OAR Deposit Instructions. For best practice in preparing data for sharing, please refer to ICPSR's Guide to Social Science Data Preparation and Archiving.

NACDA's Role

NACDA does not alter datasets deposited in NACDA-OAR in any way. Data are distributed in the same condition and format submitted by the depositor.

NACDA-OAR is one of many services provided by the NACDA Program on Aging to archive and promote gerontological research, aging health and a better understanding of the life course. Please contact NACDA at icpsr-nacda@umich.edu with any questions you might have about your data and archiving options.

NACDA staff may review data deposited and published to the NACDA - Open Aging Repository at random. If any issues are found during these random reviews, NACDA will contact depositors to remediate the concerns. In the event any data contain direct identifiers or pose a risk to respondent anonymity, NACDA reserves the right to make the data unavailable.

Confidentiality and Copyright

Researchers publishing data in NACDA-OAR are entirely responsible for ensuring the confidentiality of their research subjects. Self-publishers are also required to affirm that they have the right to publish this material. NACDA-OAR requires written permission for distribution of data, but copyright remains with the author.
Why Self Publish with NACDA-OAR?

• You control the content
• Version control
• Quick availability and DOI
• Discoverable through ICPSR and NACDA site searches
• Great for code sharing and replication data
COVID-19 Resources

- COVID-19 Data Resources and Research: Measures of its Impact in the United States Webinar recording
- Best Practices for Measuring the Social, Behavioral, and Economic Impact of Epidemics
NACDA Newsletter

Quarterly email updates about new data resources, webinars, and more!
User Support

Contact User Support at ICPSR-help@umich.edu

OR contact us at NACDA directly by emailing icpsr-nacda@umich.edu
Where else can you find data?

- Center for Social Research and Data Archives
- Gateway to Global Aging Data
- The Institute of Gerontology of The University of Tokyo
- Health and Retirement Survey
- Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR)
- World Health Organization
Stay Connected

Website - nacda-aging.org

Twitter - @NACDA_Aging

Facebook - NACDA Program on Aging - @NACDA.Aging.Program

LinkedIn - linkedin.com/company/nacda-aging

Email - icpsr-nacda@umich.edu
Recap

• Consider your research interest and approach
  • Using secondary data is cost-effective and convenient

• **NACDA = Data on Aging**
  • Search for data and access all relevant materials
  • Downloading is free and easy
  • Discover how data are being used
  • Share data with the research community, either curated or self-published
  • Stay informed with our newsletter and announcements

• **NACDA Colectica Portal**
  • Also free
  • Great for reviewing longitudinal data
  • Custom data extracts and codebooks
Thank You!!

Look for these slides on the NACDA announcements page!

About NACDA

The National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging (NACDA), located within ICPSR, is funded by the National Institute on Aging. NACDA’s mission is to advance research on aging by helping researchers to profit from the under-exploited potential of a broad range of datasets.

NACDA acquires and preserves data relevant to gerontological research, processing as needed to promote effective research use, disseminates them to researchers, and facilitates their use. By preserving and making available the largest library of electronic data on aging in the United States, NACDA offers opportunities for secondary analysis on major issues of scientific and policy relevance.

The NACDA staff represents a team of professional researchers, archivists and technicians who work together to obtain, process, distribute, and promote data relevant to aging research.