

Clarifying Data Citation and Sharing Some Practical Information for Journals

(Drawing on Slides by)

George Alter

ICPSR





Data-PASS is a partnership of eight social science data repositories

Data-PASS goals:

- Archive social science data collections at-risk of being lost.
- Catalog and promote access to archived collections in the Data-PASS shared catalog.
- Replicated preservation of archived collections.
- Advocate best practices in digital preservation.

DataPASS Partners

- **Institute for Quantitative Social Science** at Harvard University
- **Howard W. Odum Institute for Research in Social Science** at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill
- **Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR)** at the University of Michigan
- **Electronic and Special Media Records Service Division**, National Archives and Records Administration
- **Roper Center for Public Opinion Research**
- **Social Science Data Archive** at the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA)
- **Qualitative Data Repository** at Syracuse University
- **Cornell Institute for Social and Economic Research (CISER)** at Cornell University

Context

- Science under attack
- Defending the legitimacy of science
- Data access and research transparency (DA-RT)
- Why data citation is important

Science is Under Attack



SHARE



Representative John Culberson (R-TX)

Democrats/U.S. House science committee

Key House Republican says 70% of NSF's research dollars should go to "core" science—not geo or social research

By Jeffrey Mervis | May 14, 2015, 4:30 PM

The congressional noose around research in the social sciences and the geosciences at the National Science Foundation (NSF) got pulled a little tighter today as an influential legislator unveiled a new and controversial budget metric as part of his blueprint for the agency.



Political Science in the Crosshairs

Republicans defund academic studies whose lessons they don't want to learn

BY TIMOTHY NOAH | March 22, 2013

On March 20 the Senate de-funded political science grants from the National Science Foundation “except for research projects that the Director of the National Science Foundation certifies as promoting national security or the economic interests of the United States.” Since political science research, like most scientific research, is seldom undertaken to promote national security or the economic interests of the U.S., it seems doubtful there will be many such exceptions.

And it's not just Political Science

- Threats to the legitimacy of science
 - Fraud and Mistakes
 - Publication bias
 - Political pressures

The collage consists of three main elements:

- The Economist:** A screenshot of the top of the website showing headlines like "Washington's lawyer surplus" and "How to do a nuclear deal with Iran".
- The Wall Street Journal:** A screenshot of an opinion article titled "Scientific Fraud and Politics" by Rachel Marti, dated June 5, 2015. The article discusses a press release from the Union of Concerned Scientists and mentions that the author's work was flagged in the journal.
- Histogram:** A histogram showing the frequency distribution of z-statistics. The x-axis is labeled "z-Statistic" and ranges from 0.16 to 13.66. The y-axis is labeled "Frequency" and ranges from 0 to 90. A vertical red line is drawn at z = 1.96, indicating a threshold for publication. The distribution is right-skewed, with a peak frequency of approximately 80 at a z-statistic of about 1.5.

Alan Gerber and Neil Malhotra, "Do Statistical Reporting Standards Affect What Is Published? Publication Bias in Two Leading Political Science Journals," *Quarterly Journal of Political Science*, 2008, 3: 313–326.

How do we defend the legitimacy of science?

- What distinguishes the voice of science from every other voice on TV, radio, Internet, ...?
- Science has norms and ethics:
 - Transparency
 - Reproducibility
- Who promotes these norms?
 - Professional associations
 - Journals

MEMORANDUM

TO: APSA Council

FROM: Arthur Lupia and Colin Elman

DATE: September 2010

RE: INCREASING DATA ACCESS AND RESEARCH TRANSPARENCY (DA-RT)

1. BACKGROUND/MOTIVATION

Political Science advances through scholars making, critiquing, and defending evidence-based claims. These claims take many forms. Common forms include interpretations, descriptions, descriptive generalizations, and causal inferences.

This memorandum seeks to increase the quantity and credibility of all such claims. Our proposed means for achieving these ends are higher standards and changed expectations in matters of data access and research transparency. These changes will increase the availability

Political Science has been a leader in DA-RT

- 2010 DA-RT memo
- 2012 APSA Ethics Guide revised
- 2014 Journal Editors Transparency Statement

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6. Researchers have an ethical obligation to facilitate the evaluation of their evidence based knowledge claims through data access, production transparency, and analytic transparency so that their work can be tested or replicated.

6.1 Data access: Researchers making evidence-based knowledge claims should reference the data they used to make those claims. If these are data they themselves generated or collected, researchers should provide access to those data or explain why they cannot.

6.2 Production transparency: Researchers providing access to data they themselves generated or collected, should offer a full account of the procedures used to collect or generate the data.

6.3 Analytic Transparency: Researchers making evidence-based knowledge claims should provide a full account of how they draw their analytic conclusions from the data, i.e., clearly explicate the links connecting data to conclusions.

Political Science has been a leader in DA-RT

- 2010 DA-RT memo
- 2012 APSA Ethics Guide revised
- 2014 Journal Editors Transparency Statement
 - 27 journals



DATA ACCESS & RESEARCH TRANSPARENCY

HOME | POLICIES | RESOURCES | EVENTS | SISTER ORGS | ABOUT

The Journal Editors' Transparency Statement (JETS)

For information on the petition, scroll to the bottom of the page. For those not familiar with JETS, here is the Journal Editors Transparency Statement (JETS) in its entirety:

Data Access and Research Transparency (DA-RT): A Joint Statement by Political Science Journal Editors

In this joint statement, leading journals commit to greater data access and research transparency, and to implementing policies requiring authors to make as accessible as possible the empirical foundation and logic of inquiry of evidence-based research. Please visit dartstatement.org for more information

Transparency requires making visible both the empirical foundation and the logic of inquiry of research. We agree that by January 15, 2016 we will:

- Require authors to ensure that cited data are available at the time of publication through a trusted digital repository. Journals may specify which trusted digital repository shall be used (for example if they have

Political Science is not alone

COPDESS Statement of Common Scientific Method / SCIENCE & EXPLORATION

Statement of
Common Scientific Method

Coalition of

Earth and space

advancing science

and responding

energy and natural

The need for

Earth and space

studies, and

manuscripts and

European Union, Australia

Open access
availability
If you publish in P

by John Timmer - Feb

Yesterday, the open access sharing requirement for the largest scientific journal available to other researchers request for it. From a statement that guarantees the moment the paper

That includes things suggests three ways (counts) is numerical researchers can connect on its servers. If it's institutional server

PLoS accepts that some researchers exceptional. The va

And the new rules be put aside for we the case). By shifting data they'd like, a

The screenshot shows the Science journal website interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'Science' logo, 'AAAS.ORG', 'FEEDBACK', 'HELP', 'LIBRARIANS', and a search bar. Below that, there are tabs for 'NEWS', 'SCIENCE JOURNALS', 'CAREERS', 'MULTIMEDIA', and 'COLLECTIONS'. The main content area displays an article from June 26, 2015, titled 'Promoting an open research culture' by B. A. Nosek et al. The article is categorized under 'POLICY FORUM' and 'SCIENTIFIC STANDARDS'. The abstract discusses the importance of transparency, openness, and reproducibility in science. On the left side of the article, there are sections for 'Article Views' (with options for Summary, Full Text, Full Text (PDF), Figures Only, and Supplementary Materials) and 'Article Tools' (with options for Leave a comment, Save to My Folders, Download Citation, Alert Me When Article is Cited, Post to CiteULike, Article Usage Statistics, E-mail This Page, Rights & Permissions, Commercial Reprints and E-Prints, and View PubMed Citation). At the bottom, there is a 'Related Content' section.

The logo for The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE is shown, featuring a circular emblem with the text 'THE NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE' and the years '1827' and '1828'. To the right of the logo, the journal's name is written in a serif font. Below the logo and name is a navigation bar with links for 'HOME', 'ARTICLES & MULTIMEDIA', 'ISSUES', 'SPECIALTIES & TOPICS', 'FOR AUTHORS', and 'CME'.



Perspective

Strengthening Research through Data Sharing

Elizabeth Warren, J.D.
N Engl J Med 2016; 375:401-403 | August 4, 2016 | DOI: 10.1056/NEJmp1607282

Comments open through August 10, 2016

Share:

Article	References	Citing Articles (3)	Comments (16)	Metrics
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Data sharing has incredible potential to strengthen academic research, the practice of medicine, and the integrity of the clinical trial system. Some benefits are obvious: when researchers have access to complete data, they can answer new questions, explore different lines of analysis, and more efficiently conduct large-scale analyses across trials. Other advantages, such as providing a guardrail against conflicts of interest in a clinical trial system in which external sponsorship of research is common and necessary, are less visible yet just as critical.

I appreciate that there are many policy, privacy, and practical issues that need to be addressed in order to make data sharing practical and useful for the research community, but the stakes are too high to step back in the face of that challenge.

One policy proposal that I am particularly enthusiastic about is making data sharing a condition of publication in major medical journals. In a recent letter to the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE), I applauded the committee's work in developing a framework for data sharing.¹ The ICMJE's proposal would require that, as a condition of having their research manuscripts considered for publication, authors share the deidentified patient data on which their results are based. This requirement would be a significant step forward in improving the

The Transparency and Openness Promotion Guidelines

TOP

[Summary Table](#)[Become a Signatory](#)[Implementing the Guidelines](#)[List of Signatories](#)

Transparency, open sharing, and reproducibility are core values of science, but not always part of daily practice. Journals, funders, and scholarly societies can increase the transparency and reproducibility of research by adopting the TOP Guidelines.

Published in [Science in 2015](#), TOP includes eight modular standards, each with three levels of increasing stringency. Journals select which of the eight transparency standards they wish to adopt for their journal, and select a level of implementation for each standard. These features provide flexibility for adoption depending on disciplinary variation, but simultaneously establish community standards.

Read the complete TOP Guidelines [PDF](#) or [wiki](#)

Implementing TOP

[Follow these steps](#) to implementing the TOP Guidelines, or read how [Science](#) and [Ecology Letters](#) will be implementing the TOP Guidelines.

- Science: [Taking up TOP](#)
- Ecology Letters: [Ecology Letters, and Transparency and Openness Promotion \(TOP\) guidelines](#)

Become a signatory

716 Journals and 62 organizations have already become [signatories](#) of the TOP Guidelines.

Guidelines for Transparency and Openness Promotion in Journal Policies and Practices

Citation Standards	Article is not published until providing appropriate citation for data and materials following journal's author guidelines.
Data Transparency	Data must be posted to a trusted repository, and reported analyses will be reproduced independently prior to publication.
Analytic Methods (Code) Transparency	Code must be posted to a trusted repository, and reported analyses will be reproduced independently prior to publication.
Research Materials Transparency	Materials must be posted to a trusted repository, and reported analyses will be reproduced independently prior to publication.
Design and Analysis Transparency	Journal requires and enforces adherence to design transparency standards for review and publication
Preregistration of studies	Journal requires preregistration of studies and provides link and badge in article to meeting requirements.
Preregistration of analysis plans	Journal requires preregistration of studies with analysis plans and provides link and badge in article to meeting requirements.
Replication	Journal uses Registered Reports as a submission option for replication studies with peer review prior to observing the study outcomes.

TOP Guidelines are a template for journal policies.

The TOP Guidelines

1. Citation Standards

Summary: Citation of articles is routine and well-formulated. Similar standards can be applied to citation of data, code, and materials to recognize and credit these as original intellectual contributions. Level 1 recommends citation standards, Level 2 requires adherence to citation standards, and Level 3 requires and enforces adherence to citation standards.

Level 1

All data, program code and other methods should be appropriately cited. Such materials should be recognized as original intellectual contributions and afforded recognition through citation.

- a. All data sets and program code used in a publication should be cited in the text and listed in the reference section.
- b. References for data sets and program code should include a persistent identifier, such as a Digital Object Identifier (DOI). Persistent identifiers ensure future access to unique published digital objects, such as a text or data set. Persistent identifiers are assigned to data sets by digital archives, such as institutional repositories and partners in the Data Preservation Alliance for the Social Sciences (Data-PASS).
- c. Data set citation example:
 - i. Campbell, Angus, and Robert L. Kahn. American National Election Study, 1948. ICPSR07218-v3. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 1999.
<http://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR07218.v3>

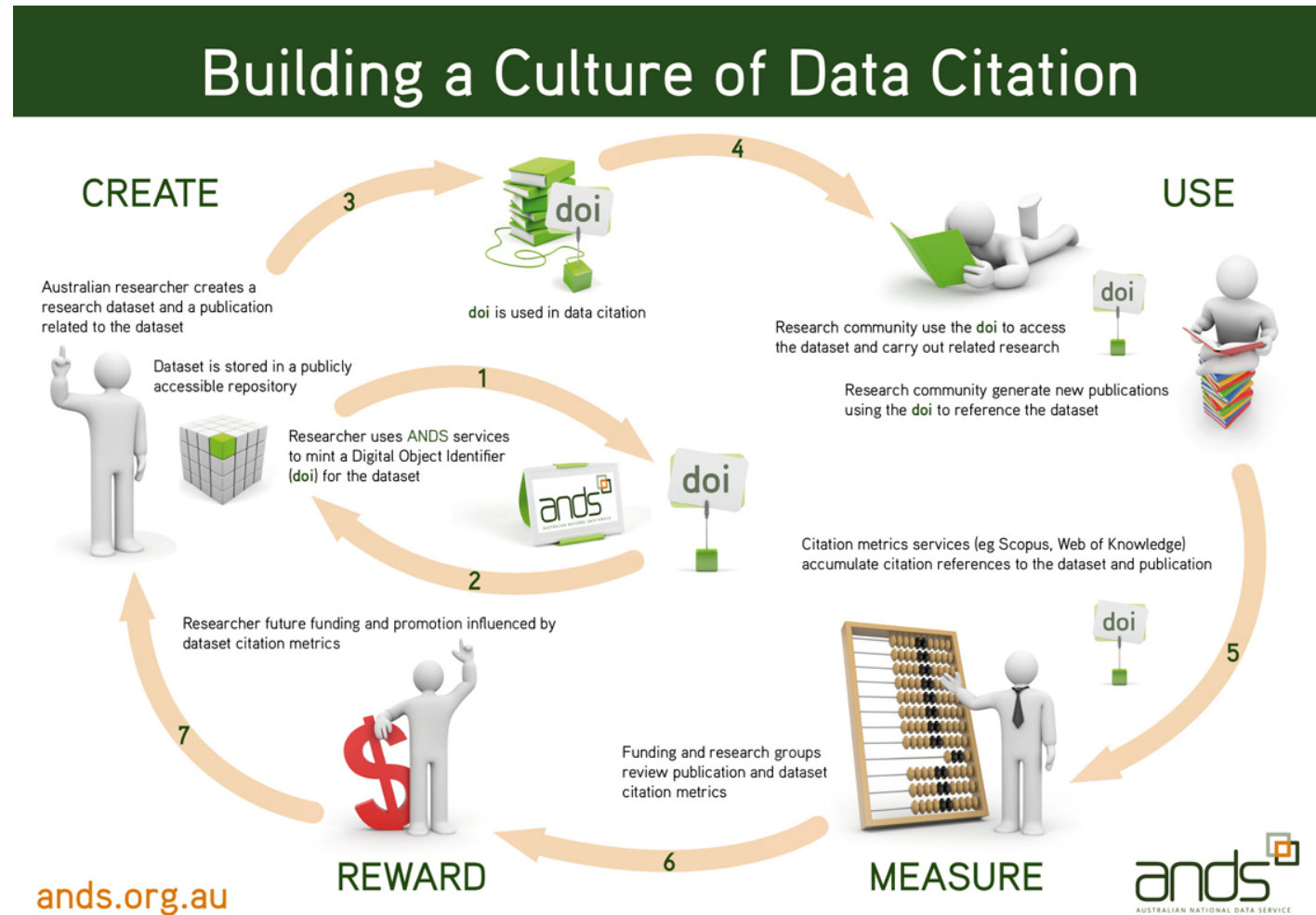
Level 2

*Same text as Level 1 with additions in **bold** (full text [here](#)):*

All data, program code and other methods **must** be appropriately cited. Such materials **are** recognized

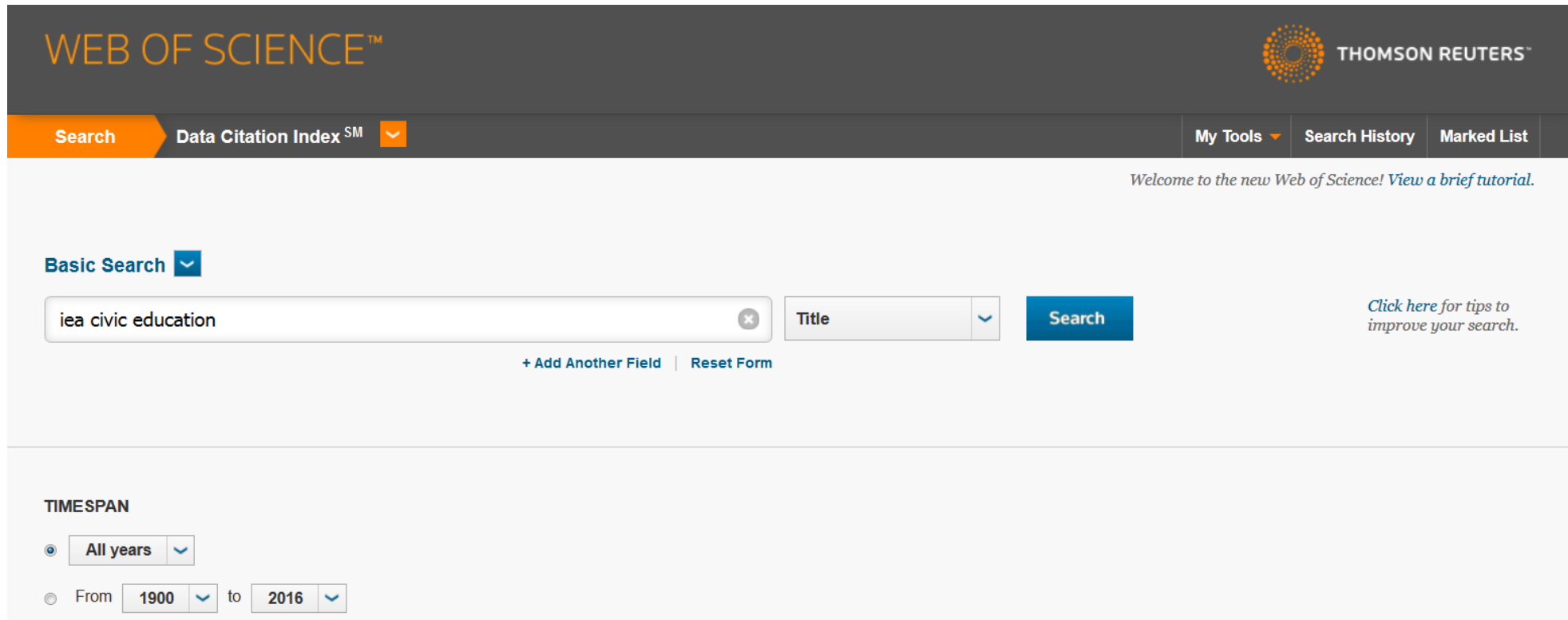
Why focus on data citation?

- Citation has been essential to scholarship for centuries
 - Data producers deserve recognition
- Data citation encourages data sharing



Why focus on data citation?

- Links between publications and data expand the visibility of both
 - Citation counts (and impact factors) are the currency of scholarship today
 - An example: Web of Science Data Citation Index



The screenshot shows the Web of Science Data Citation Index search interface. At the top, the "WEB OF SCIENCE™" logo is on the left, and the Thomson Reuters logo is on the right. Below the logo, there is a navigation bar with "Search" highlighted in orange, followed by "Data Citation IndexSM" with a dropdown arrow. To the right of this are links for "My Tools", "Search History", and "Marked List". A welcome message reads: "Welcome to the new Web of Science! View a brief tutorial." Below this is a "Basic Search" section with a dropdown arrow. The search input field contains the text "iea civic education" and has a clear button (x). To the right of the input field is a "Title" dropdown menu and a blue "Search" button. A link below the search button says "Click here for tips to improve your search." Below the search section is a "TIMESPAN" section with a radio button selected for "All years" and a dropdown arrow. Below that, there is a radio button for "From" followed by two dropdown menus for the years "1900" and "2016", and a "to" label.

Search [Return to Search Results](#)

Search [Return to Search Results](#)

My Tools [Search History](#) [Marked List](#)

[Save to EndNote online](#) [Add to Marked List](#)

Citing Articles: 7 Sort by: Citation Date -- newest to oldest

Page 1 of 1

IEA Civic Education Study, 1999: Civic Knowledge and Attitudes in 23 European Countries, 2 Latin American Countries, and 2 Hong Kong

From Repository: [Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research](#)
Group Author(s): [Humboldt University of Berlin](#); [University of Maryland-College Park](#)

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research
DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR21661>
Viewed Date: 06 Jan 2016
Published: 2008

Abstract

The IEA Civic Education Study (known as CIVED) is an international assessment of the civic knowledge and attitudes of young people in 23 European countries, 2 Latin American countries, and 2 Hong Kong. Data were collected in 1999 under the auspices of the International Association for Civic Education (IACE) headquartered in Amsterdam. Begun in 1958, IEA is a consortium of educational and social scientists from 23 countries. The International Steering Committee (University of Maryland, College Park) and an international network of national steering committees (Humboldt University of Berlin) coordinated the data collection. The study's National Research Coordinators developed a more qualitative set of case studies in 24 countries and the second phase a test of the theory that civic education goals are carried into practice, especially the role of the formal community. Publications from the study have addressed each of these theories and approaches and have been used by specialists, comparative scholars, political scientists, and psychologists. The following countries were included: Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, England, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, and the United States. Nationally-representative samples ranged from 2,076 students tested in Belgium (French-speaking region) to 10,000 students in the United States. The study measured civic knowledge and attitudes by a total civic knowledge scale composed of two subscales: civic content and civic skills. Civic content refers to the interpretative skills needed to understand a political cartoon or an election leaflet. In addition, survey items measured students' civic attitudes such as immigrants' or women's rights, trust in governmental institutions, and participation in civic life. Students also answered questions pertaining to their background characteristics, their civic education, and their classroom. Item responses gathered from approximately 95,000 students in total and 22 countries are included on the file. Questionnaires also solicited background information on the students' civic education and their civic attitudes.

For: IEA Civic Education Study, 1999: Civic Knowledge and Engagement Among 14-Year-Olds in 23 European Co...[More](#)

Times Cited Counts
7 in All Databases
7 in Web of Science Core Collection
0 in BIOSIS Citation Index
0 in Chinese Science Citation Database
0 data sets in Data Citation Index
7 publication in Data Citation Index
0 in Russian Science Citation Index
0 in SciELO Citation Index
[View Additional Times Cited Counts](#)

Refine Results

Web of Science Categories

- POLITICAL SCIENCE (4)
- PSYCHOLOGY SOCIAL (2)
- PSYCHOLOGY DEVELOPMENTAL (2)
- WOMEN S STUDIES (1)
- SOCIAL ISSUES (1)

[more options / values...](#)

[Refine](#)

Document Types

- ARTICLE (7)

- [Select Page](#) [Save to EndNote online](#) [Add to Marked List](#)
1. [The stability of political attitudes and behaviors across adolescence and early adulthood: A comparison of survey data on adolescents and young adults in eight countries](#)

By: Hooghe, Marc; Wilkenfeld, Britt
JOURNAL OF YOUTH AND ADOLESCENCE Volume: 37 Issue: 2 Pages: 155-167 Published: FEB 2008

[MGet It](#) [Full Text from Publisher](#) [View Abstract](#)

Times Cited: 36 (from Web of Science Core Collection)
[Usage Count](#)
 2. [How Adolescents in 27 Countries Understand, Support, and Practice Human Rights](#)

By: Torney-Purta, Judith; Wilkenfeld, Britt; Barber, Carolyn
JOURNAL OF SOCIAL ISSUES Volume: 64 Issue: 4 Pages: 857-880 Published: 2008

[MGet It](#) [Full Text from Publisher](#) [View Abstract](#)

Times Cited: 27 (from Web of Science Core Collection)
[Usage Count](#)
 3. [Latino adolescents' civic development in the United States: Research results from the IEA Civic Education Study](#)

By: Torney-Purta, Judith; Barber, Carolyn H.; Wilkenfeld, Britt
JOURNAL OF YOUTH AND ADOLESCENCE Volume: 36 Issue: 2 Pages: 111-125 Published: FEB 2007

[MGet It](#) [Full Text from Publisher](#) [View Abstract](#)

Times Cited: 45 (from Web of Science Core Collection)
[Usage Count](#)
 4. [Sticking together - Classroom diversity and civic education](#)

By: Campbell, David E.
AMERICAN POLITICS RESEARCH Volume: 35 Issue: 1 Pages: 57-78 Published: JAN 2007

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Times Cited: 29 (from Web of Science Core Collection)
[Usage Count](#)
 5. [See Jane run: Women politicians as role models for adolescents](#)

By: Campbell, DE; Wolbrecht, C
JOURNAL OF POLITICS Volume: 68 Issue: 2 Pages: 233-247 Published: MAY 2006

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Times Cited: 69 (from Web of Science Core Collection)
[Usage Count](#)
 6. [Adolescents' political socialization in changing contexts: An international study in the spirit of nevvitt sanford](#)

By: Torney-Purta, J
POLITICAL PSYCHOLOGY Volume: 25 Issue: 3 Pages: 465-478 Published: JUN 2004

[MGet It](#) [Full Text from Publisher](#) [View Abstract](#)

Times Cited: 24 (from Web of Science Core Collection)
[Usage Count](#)

Linking publications to data is difficult

- Data citation has been haphazard at best

Excerpt from DataPASS
letter to APSA
leadership, August 25,
2010

3 articles
4 ways of citing data

It is easy to illustrate this problem. A quick look at 3 articles published in volume 104 of the *American Political Science Review* showed no consistency in the way publicly-available data are cited. One article (Singer) used two data sources, but provided a citation in the **references section** for only one with no unique identifier or Web address. The other data source was mentioned in both the **figures/tables** and the **footnotes** with a Web address. A second article (Hansford and Gomez) cited data within the text, with an online source named. Other data in the article were cited in the footnotes, giving an online module as the source. Neither data source appeared in the references list. The third article (Layman, Carsey, Green, Herrera, and Cooperman) named the data sources in the **text**, footnotes, and figures/tables, with no information about the data's location (beyond a reference to another article describing the data). None of the data sources appeared in the references list.

Linking publications and data should be easy...

ICPSR Find & Analyze Data

Find Data Search/Compare Variables Find Publications Resources for Students Get Help

Quick Download ▾
(28 datasets; 726,109 KB)

Table of Contents

- Access Notes
- Dataset(s)
- Study Description
- Citation
- Funding
- Scope of Study
- Methodology
- Version(s)
- Related Publications

IEA Civic Education Study, 1999: Civic Knowledge and Engagement Among 14-Year-Olds in 23 European Countries, 2 Latin American Countries, Hong Kong, Australia, and the United States (ICPSR 21661)

Principal Investigator(s): Humboldt University of Berlin; University of Maryland-College Park

Summary:

The IEA Civic Education Study (known as CIVED) is an international assessment of the civic knowledge and skills of 14-year-olds (8th and 9th graders) in 28 countries. Data were collected in 1999 under the auspices of the International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement (IEA). This study is maintained and distributed by [Civic Learning, Engagement, and Action Data Sharing \(CivicLEADS\)](#). CivicLEADS provides infrastructure for researchers to share and access high-quality datasets to study civic education, civic action, and the relationships between the two.

Citation

Humboldt University of Berlin, and University of Maryland-College Park. IEA Civic Education Study, 1999: Civic Knowledge and Engagement Among 14-Year-Olds in 23 European Countries, 2 Latin American Countries, Hong Kong, Australia, and the United States. ICPSR21661-v2. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2016-04-01. <http://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR21661.v2>

Persistent URL: <http://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR21661.v2>

• [EndNote XML](#) (EndNote X4.0.1 or higher)

Persistent Identifiers can be linked by machines

The image shows two overlapping web interfaces. On the left is the ICPSR (Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research) website, and on the right is the Web of Science interface. Both display information for the same dataset: 'IEA Civic Education Study, 1999: Civic Knowledge and Engagement Among 14-Year-Olds in 23 European Countries, 2 Latin American Countries, Hong Kong, Australia, and the United States'. The ICPSR interface on the left includes a 'Table of Contents' sidebar with items like 'Access Notes', 'Dataset(s)', 'Study Description', 'Citation', 'Funding', 'Scope of Study', 'Methodology', 'Version(s)', and 'Related Publications'. The 'Study Description' section is highlighted with a red circle. Below it, the 'Citation' section shows the 'Persistent URL: <http://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR21661.v2>', which is also circled in red. The Web of Science interface on the right shows the same title and author information. The 'DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR21661>' is circled in red. Below the DOI, it shows 'Viewed Date: 06 Jan 2016' and 'Published: 2008'. The top navigation bar of Web of Science includes 'Search' and 'Return to Search Results' buttons.

ICPSR Find & Analyze Data

Find Data Search/Compare Variables Find Publications Resources for Students Get

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(28 datasets; 726,109 KB)

Table of Contents

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IEA Civic Education Study, 1999: Civic Knowledge and Engagement Among 14-Year-Olds in 23 European Countries, 2 Latin American Countries, Hong Kong, Australia, and the United States (ICPSR 21661.v2)

Principal Investigator(s): Humboldt University of Berlin; University of Maryland-College Park

Summary:

The IEA Civic Education Study (known as CIVED) is an international assessment of civic knowledge and engagement among 14-year-old students in 28 countries. Data were collected in 1999 under the auspices of the International Civic and Citizenship Education Study (ICCES), which is part of the International Achievement (IEA) headquartered in Amsterdam. Begun in 1958, IEA is now the largest international assessment program in the world, with more than 50 countries. The IEA's International Steering Committee (University of Maryland-College Park) is the lead organization.

Series: [IEA Civic Education Study Series](#)

Study Description

Citation

Humboldt University of Berlin, and University of Maryland-College Park. IEA Civic Education Study, 1999: Civic Knowledge and Engagement Among 14-Year-Olds in 23 European Countries, 2 Latin American Countries, Hong Kong, Australia, and the United States. ICPSR21661.v2. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2010-04-01. <http://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR21661.v2>

Persistent URL: <http://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR21661.v2>

Export Citation:

- [RIS](#) (generic format for RefWorks, EndNote, etc.)
- [EndNote XML](#) (EndNote X4.0.1 or higher)

WEB OF SCIENCE™

Search Return to Search Results

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IEA Civic Education Study, 1999: Civic Knowledge and Engagement Among 14-Year-Olds in 23 European Countries, 2 Latin American Countries, Hong Kong, Australia, and the United States

From Repository: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research

Group Author(s): Humboldt University of Berlin; University of Maryland-College Park

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR21661>

Viewed Date: 06 Jan 2016

Published: 2008

If all publications put persistent identifiers in their citations, we could use Google to link data and publications.

Google

Scholar 4 results (0.02 sec)

Articles [Tip: Search for English results only.](#) You can specify your search language in [Scholar Settings](#).

Case law

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Since 2016

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[PDF] [Забезпечення правил благоустрою територій міст та інших населених пунктів екологічною міліцією \(на прикладі м. Дніпропетровська\)](#)
ЄМ Щербина - Науковий вісник ДДУВС, 2010 - [nbuv.gov.ua](#)
... 17. Lehman R., Torney-Purta J. IEA Civic Education Study: Civic Knowledge and Engagement Among 14-Year-Olds in 23 European Countries, 2 Latin American Countries, Hong Kong, Australia, and the United States // <http://dx.doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR21661>. 18. ...
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... 17. Lehman R., Torney-Purta J. IEA Civic Education Study: Civic Knowledge and Engagement Among 14-Year-Olds in 23 European Countries, 2 Latin American Countries, Hong Kong, Australia, and the United States // <http://dx.doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR21661>. 18. ...
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[PDF] [The IEA Studies in Civic Education: Their History from the Late 1960s to 2005](#)
J Torney-Purta, J Schwille - V Papanastasius, C., et al.(ur). IEA, 1958 - [academia.edu](#)
... These efforts culminated in the acceptance of the data for systematic dissemination by the ICPSR at the University of Michigan (<http://dx.doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR21661>).
108 JUDITH TORNEY-PURTA & JOHN SCHWILLE 04. ...
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Sessions today

- Data Citation – Sebastian
- Data Management – Tom and Bill
- Journal Workflow – Tom and Gustavo
- Journal Policies – Colin

Outcomes

We want to convince you that

- Data citation is important
- Data citation is easy for authors and for editors
- Persistent identifiers are an essential part of citations
- Depositing data in a DataPASS repository is a simple process
- Help is available