

Appendix A: Additional Information about the Bibliometric Analysis of Published NLSY Research

Section 1: Descriptive Statistics of the Curated Bibliometric Dataset

Exhibit A-1 presents descriptive information about the curated dataset.

Exhibit A-1: Overview of the Bibliometric Dataset, 1979-2022

Description		Results
Main Information about Data		
Sources (Journals, Books, etc)		717
Documents		3829
Average years since publication		13.6
Average references per document		42.33
Average references per year per document		2.67
Total references		102,255
Document Types		
Article		3,642
Article; proceedings paper		164
Note		23
Document Contents		
WoS & Scopus Database-Supplied Keywords		4,748
Author-Supplied Keywords		4,144
Authors		
Authors*		4,564
Author Appearances*		8,412
Authors of single-authored documents		797
Authors of multi-authored documents		3,767
Authors Collaboration		
Single-authored documents		1,242
Documents per Author**		0.839
Authors per Document**		1.19
Co-Authors per Document**		2.2
Collaboration Index**		1.46

* “Authors” is the sum of people appearing in the dataset – those who have ever authored one or more articles. “Author Appearances” is the sum of all authors on each paper regardless of the number of times an individual might be counted. The fact that “Author Appearances” is nearly double “Authors” shows that a number of researchers have written more than one article using NLSY data.

** “Documents per Author” is the ratio of the total number of articles to total number of authors. The “Authors per Document” index is the ratio of the total number of authors to the total number of articles. The “Co-Authors per Document” index is the average number of co-authors per article. In this case, the index takes into account the author appearances while for the “Authors per Article” index an author, even if he/she has published more than one article, is counted only once. For that reason, “Authors per Document” index <= “Co-authors per Document.” The “Collaboration Index” is Total Authors of Multi-Authored Articles/Total Multi-Authored Articles. In other words, the Collaboration Index is a “Co-authors per Document” index calculated only using the multi-authored article set.

Exhibit A-2 shows the trend in annual scientific production. The compound annual growth rate (geometric progression ratio) shows a constant rate of scientific production across the dataset's timespan.¹ The annual Growth Rate is 2.15%.

Exhibit A-2: Compound Annual Growth Rate of Scientific Progression²

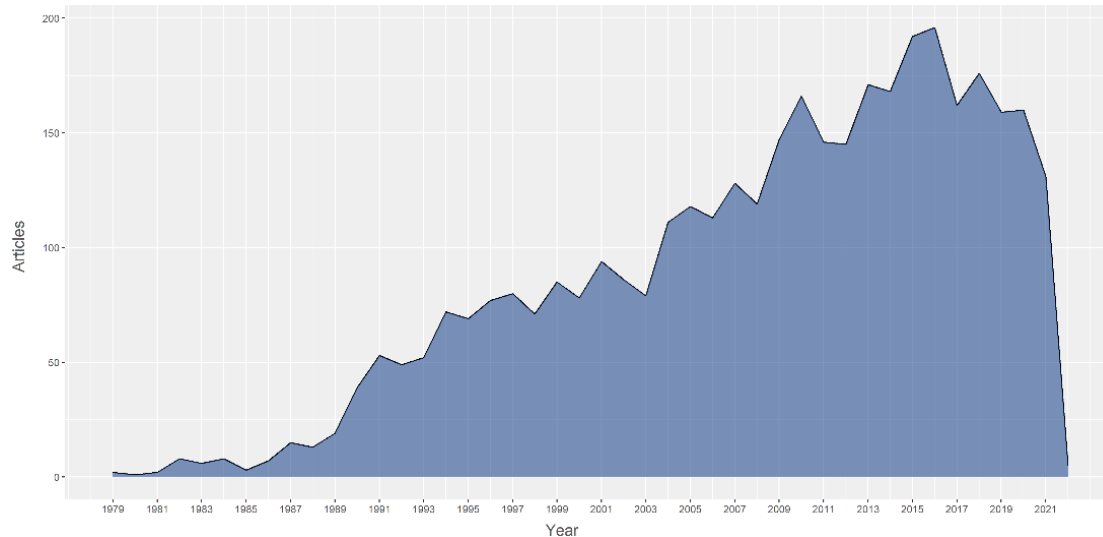
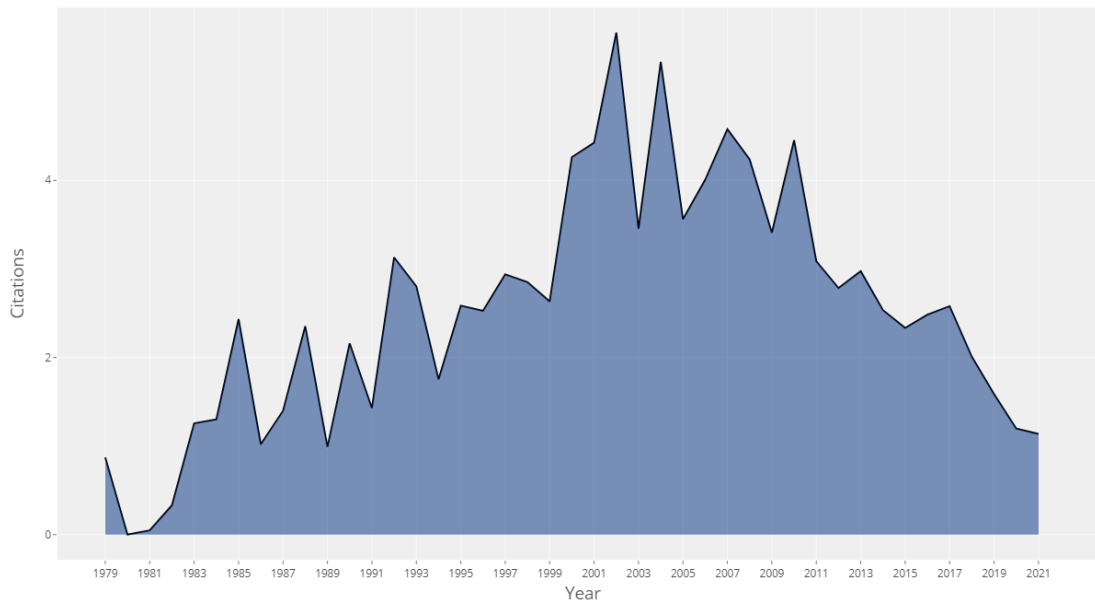


Exhibit A-3 shows the annual total citations (TC) per year. TC refers to the number of times each article in the dataset has been cited worldwide.

Exhibit A-3: Annual TC Per Year



¹ <https://bibliometrix.org/biblioshiny/assets/player/KeynoteDHTMLPlayer.html#43>

² Data for this report were pulled in December 2021. It is possible that this chart missed a small number of 2021 articles not yet in the database at that time. In addition, the chart includes a very small number of preprint 2022 articles; this was automatically graphed by the software, causing an apparent steep decline in published research.

Section 2: Research Topics Studied Using the NLSY Data

The following exhibits present information about research topics and trends. These can be used to help identify key research uses of the NLSY datasets.

There are two types of keywords available in WoS and Scopus: Bibliographic database-supplied keywords and author-supplied keywords. The top 20 relevant keywords of each type, based on database-supplied keywords, are shown in Exhibit A-4 (we have excluded keywords such as “US,” “impact”, and “outcomes” that do not provide any insight into the topic of the research).

Exhibit A-4: Top Topics Using Database-Supplied Keywords

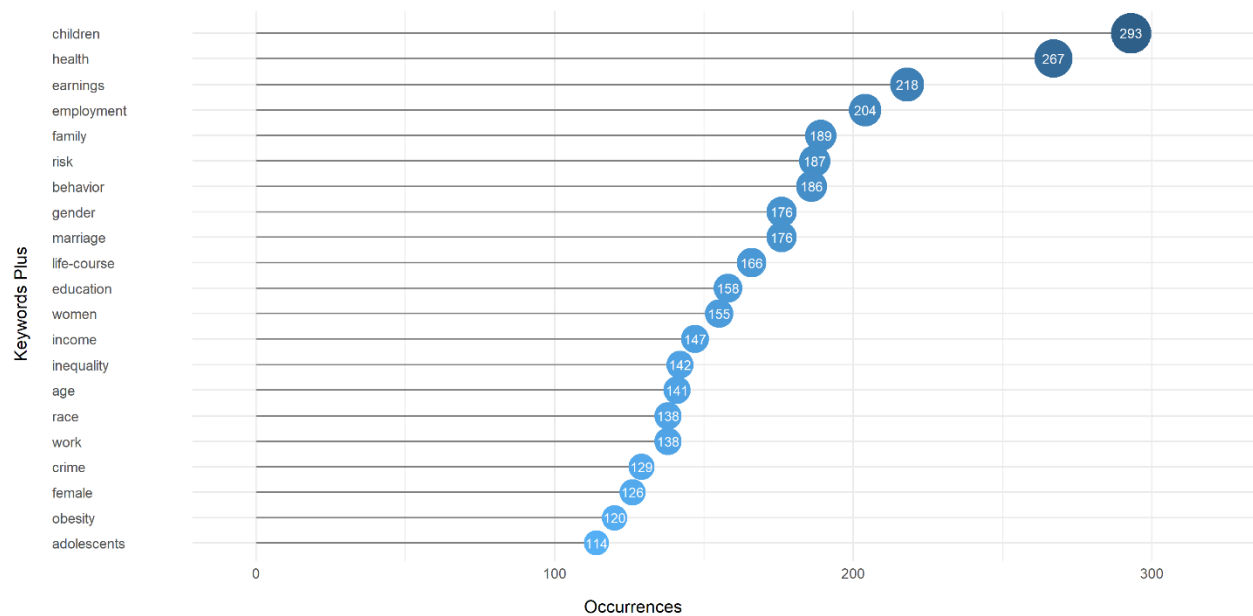
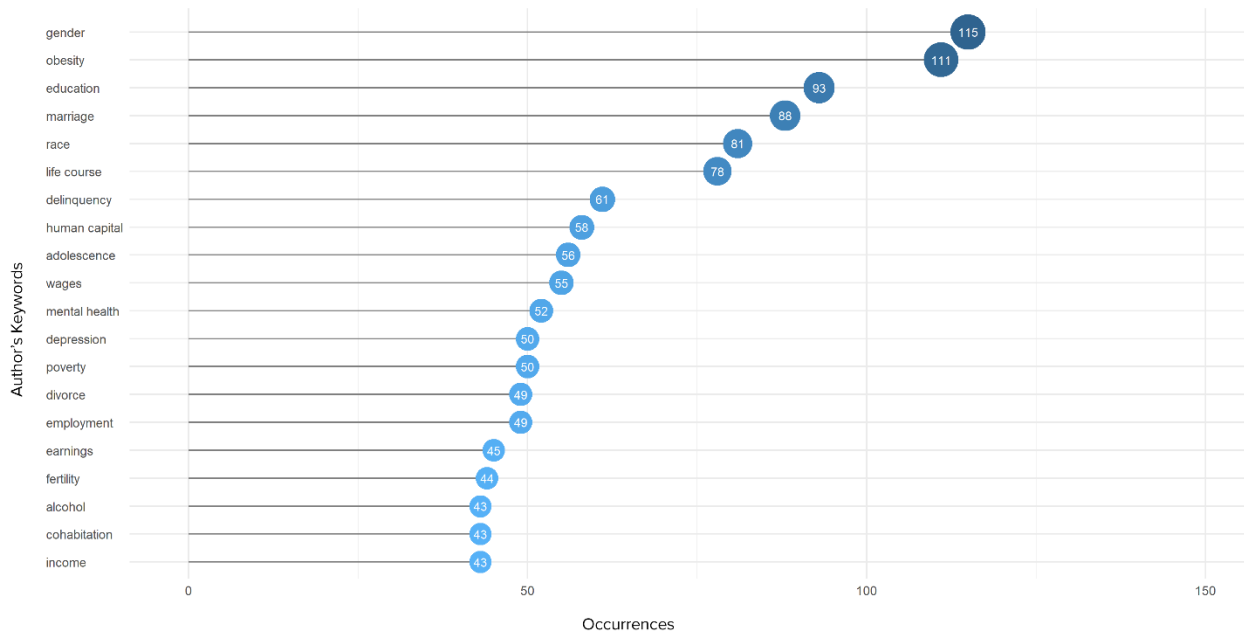


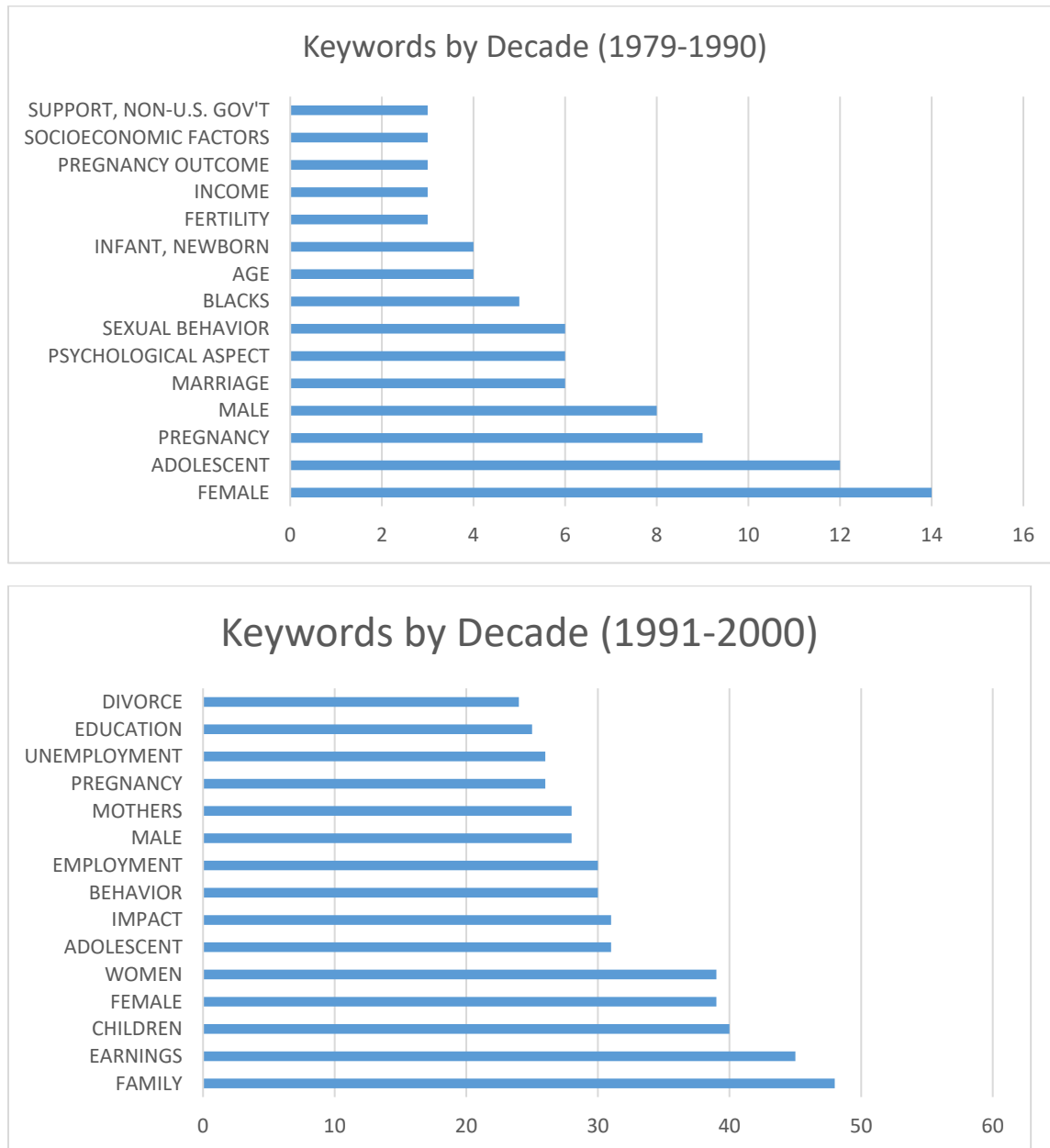
Exhibit A-5 is similar but shows the top topics using author-supplied keywords. However, the remainder of our bibliometric analysis on topics relied primarily on database-supplied keywords, because we noted a tendency of some authors to include an overly lengthy list of keywords, presumably to increase search engine hits. Therefore, based on our review, database keywords seem to better reflect the focus of the articles.

Exhibit A-5: Top Topics Using Author-Supplied Keywords

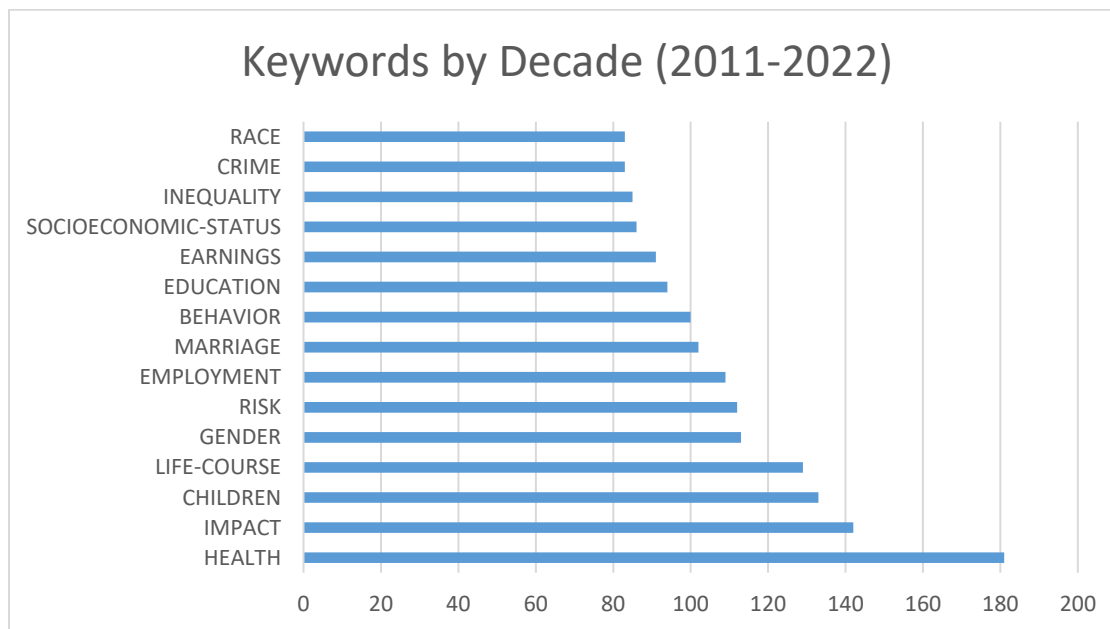
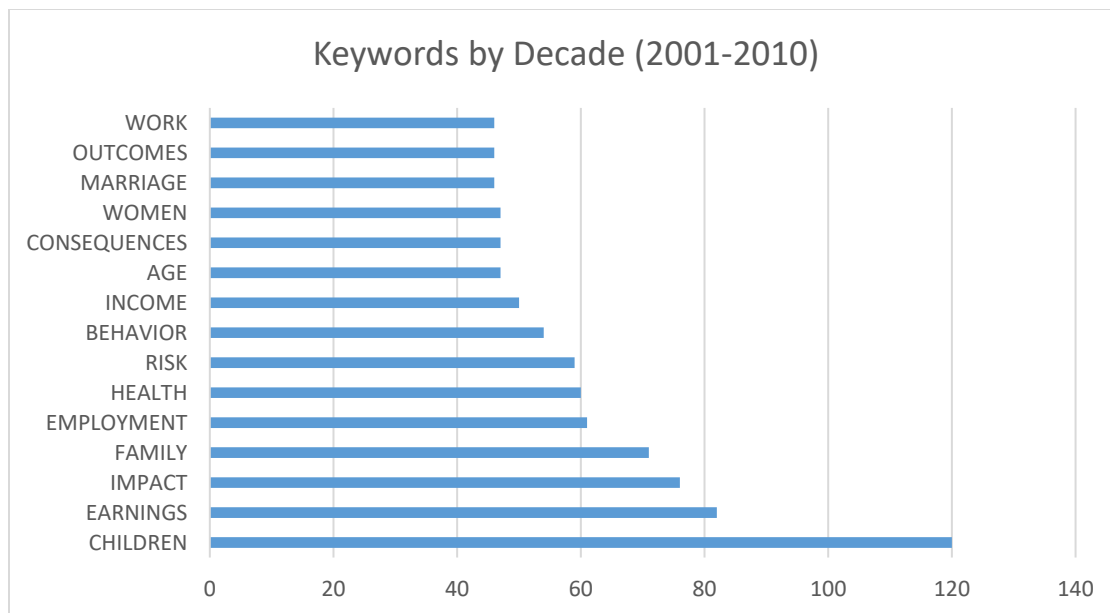


We also explored trends in research over time. Changes in research topics may reflect both general trends in social science research and the aging of the NLSY cohorts through different stages of the life course. Exhibit A-6 shows the top 15 keywords for each (rough) decade covered by this analysis.

Exhibit A-6: Top Topics (Database Keywords) by Decade³



³ We used bibliometrix to identify the top 50 keywords by decade from the dataset. Due to ties the best cut off point from decade to decade was the top 15. Rank was based on number of occurrences within each decade. Note that database keywords start in 1985, so the first decade has less data available in the dataset and is potentially skewed toward the launch of the Child cohort. Also, similar keywords were not grouped but were used directly as provided in the database.



As an alternative presentation, Exhibit A-7 shows the top 15 keywords for each (rough) decade, highlighting topics which appear more than once. The same techniques were used for this exhibit as in Exhibit A-6 and the same limitations apply.

Exhibit A-7: Top Topics by Decade, with Common Topics Highlighted

Top Keywords by Decades			
1979-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2022
1 FEMALE	1 FAMILY	1 CHILDREN	1 HEALTH
2 ADOLESCENT	2 EARNINGS	2 EARNINGS	2 IMPACT
3 PREGNANCY	3 CHILDREN	3 IMPACT	3 CHILDREN
4 MALE	4 FEMALE	4 FAMILY	4 LIFE-COURSE
5 MARRIAGE	4 WOMEN	5 EMPLOYMENT	5 GENDER
PSYCHOLOGICAL			
5 ASPECT	5 ADOLESCENT	6 HEALTH	6 RISK
5 SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	5 IMPACT	7 RISK	7 EMPLOYMENT
6 BLACKS	6 BEHAVIOR	8 BEHAVIOR	8 MARRIAGE
7 AGE	6 EMPLOYMENT	9 INCOME	9 BEHAVIOR
		1	1
7 INFANT, NEWBORN	7 MALE	0 AGE	0 EDUCATION
		1 CONSEQUENCE	1
8 FERTILITY	7 MOTHERS	0 S	1 EARNINGS
		1	1 SOCIOECONOMIC-
8 INCOME	8 PREGNANCY	0 WOMEN	2 STATUS
	UNEMPLOYMEN	1	1
8 PREGNANCY OUTCOME	8 T	1 MARRIAGE	3 INEQUALITY
SOCIOECONOMIC		1	1
8 FACTORS	9 EDUCATION	1 OUTCOMES	4 CRIME
SUPPORT, NON-U.S.	1	1	1
8 GOV'T	0 DIVORCE	1 WORK	4 RACE

Section 3: Authors Who Have Used the NLSY Data

The most relevant authors who have used the NLSY data are depicted in two ways: (1) based on the number of articles they appear on as an author within the bibliometric dataset and (2) based on the fractionalized frequency, in which an author receives 1 point if they are the sole author, 1/2 point for being one of two authors, 1/3 point for being one of three authors, and so on.

Exhibit A-8 shows the most relevant authors based on the “number of articles” approach, while Exhibit A-9 shows the most relevant authors based on the fractionalized frequency approach. As seen, R. K. Caputo is sixteenth in Exhibit A-8 but first in Exhibit A-9. Caputo is the sole author of 16 documents in the curated list (16 docs x 1 point), whereas J. L. Rodgers was part of numerous multi-author documents, lowering the fractionalized frequency.

Exhibit A-8: Most Relevant Authors by Number of Articles

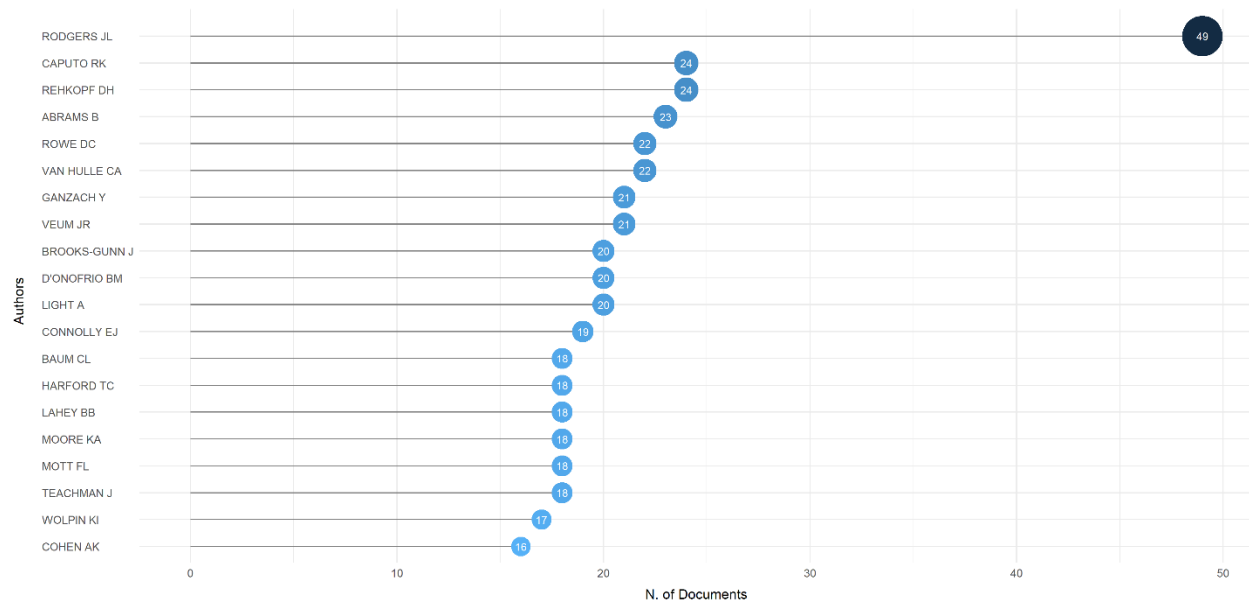


Exhibit A-9: Most Relevant Authors by Fractionalized Frequency

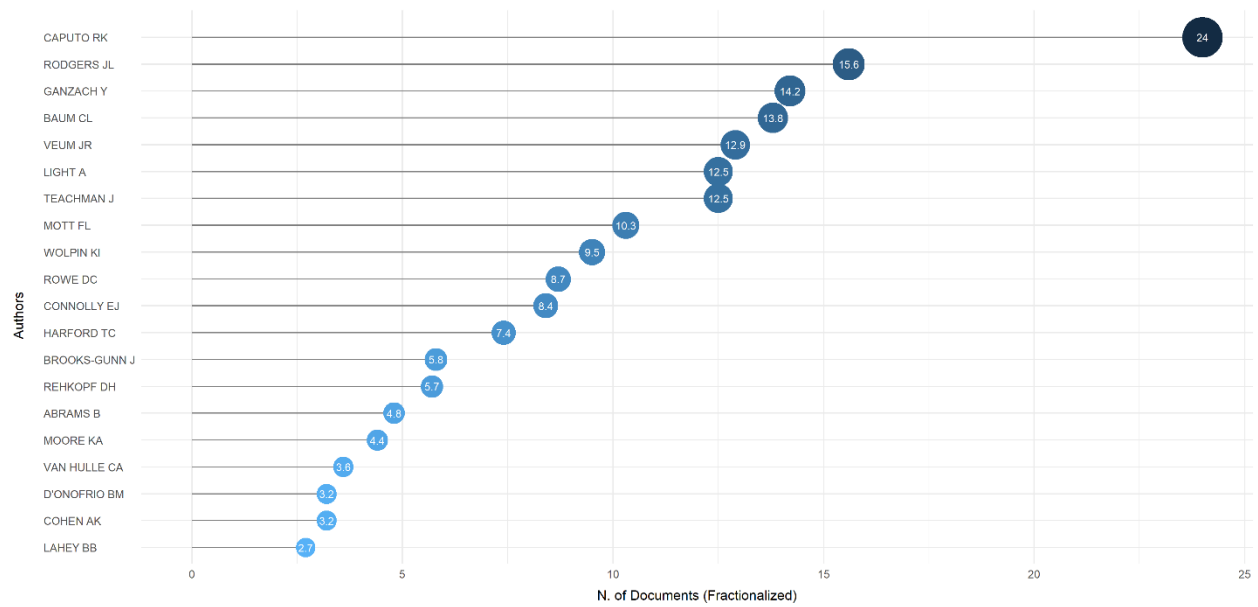
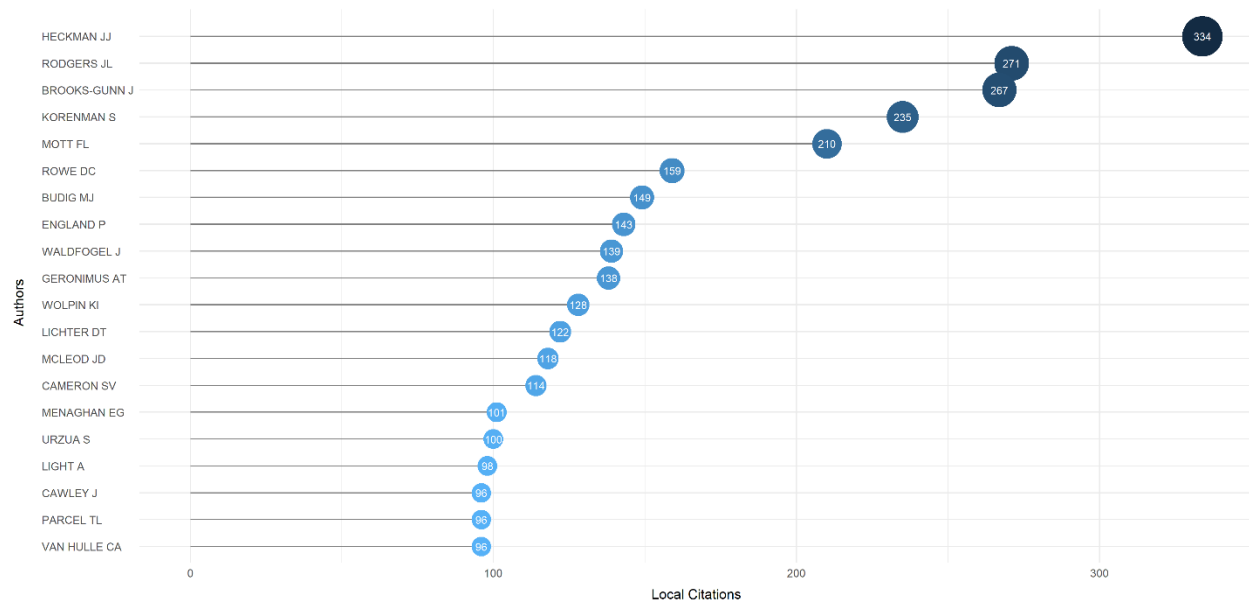


Exhibit A-10 shows the top authors cited by other articles within the curated dataset of NLSY research (i.e., locally cited authors).

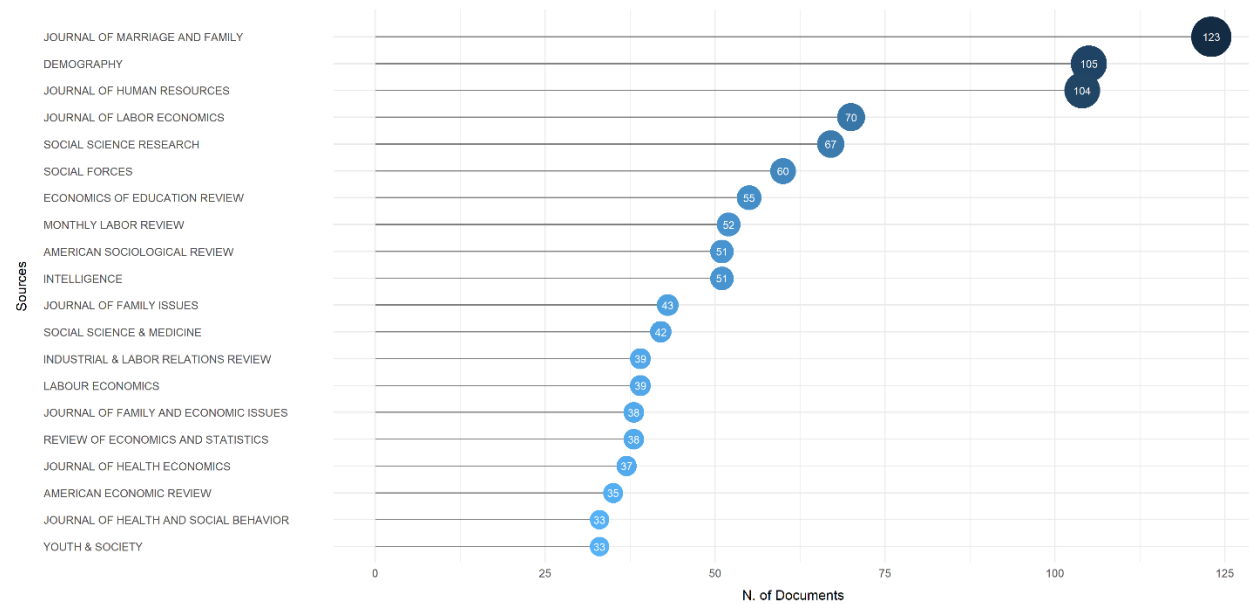
Exhibit A-10: Top Ranked Locally Cited Authors



Section 4: Journals That Have Published NLSY-Based Research

Exhibit A-11 shows the top journals that have published NLSY-based research based on the number of published articles in each journal from the bibliometric database.

Exhibit A-11: Top 20 Publication Sources by Number of Published Articles in the Dataset of NLSY Research



Journal sources referenced in the curated bibliometric dataset were ranked by their total citations count. Exhibit A-12 shows the total citation counts for these top 20 journals referenced in the curated dataset.

Exhibit A-12: Top 20 Publication Sources in the Dataset Based on their Total Citations

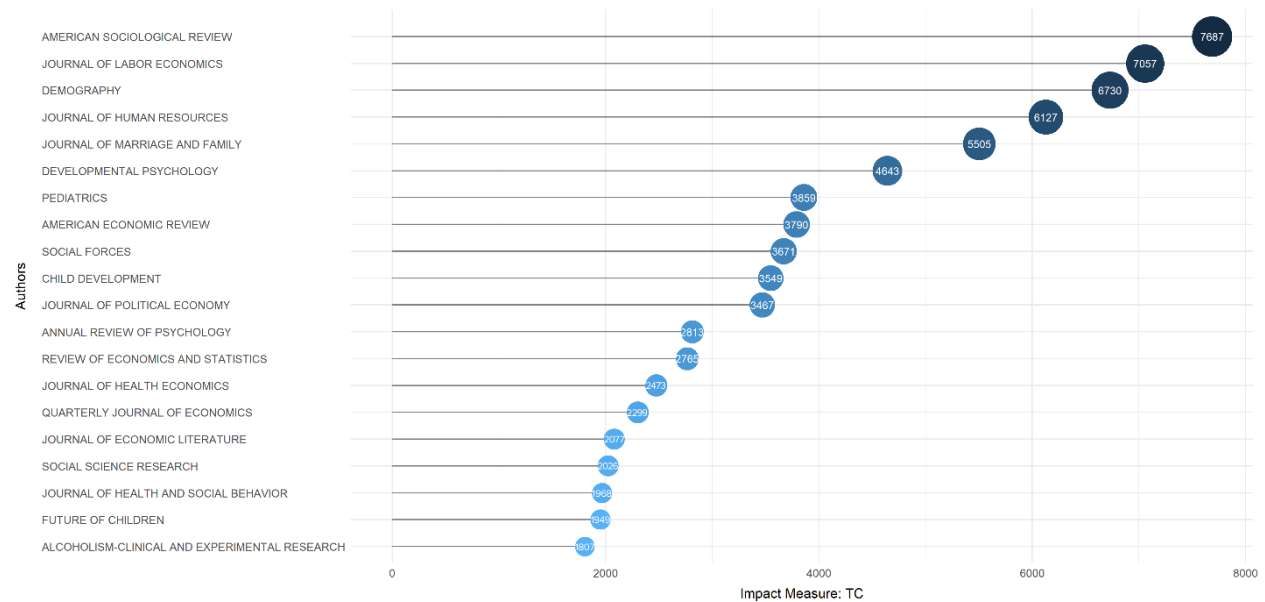
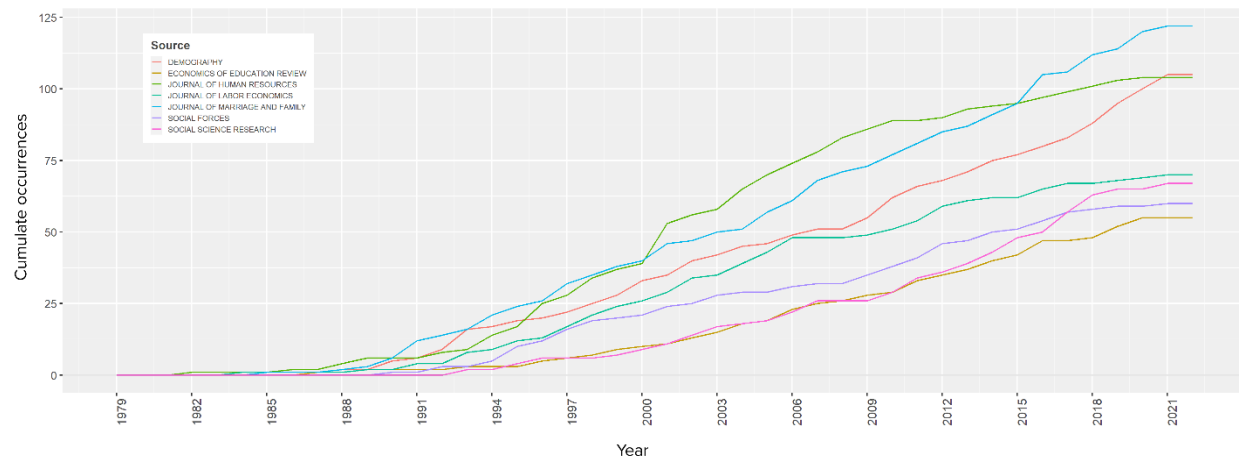


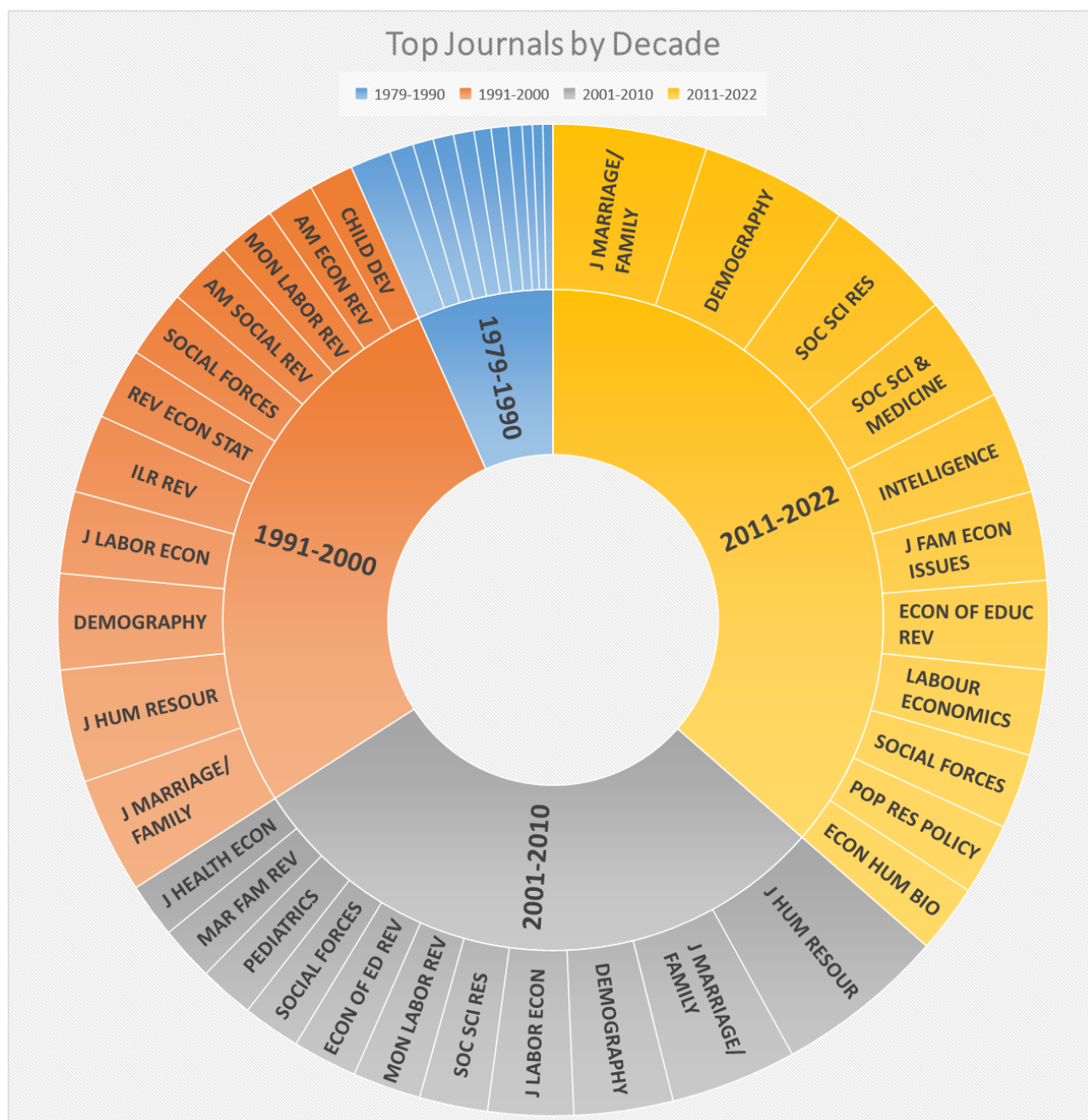
Exhibit A-13 shows the yearly growth of the top seven journals referenced in the bibliometric dataset, ranked by the total count of published articles (not total citations).

Exhibit A-13: Source Dynamics



We also investigated changes in journals publishing NLSY-based articles over time, to illustrate changes in research interests. Exhibit A-14 shows the journals publishing NLSY research most frequently by (rough) decade, with the size of the wedges representing the number of articles published. We include the top 11 journals per decade rather than 10 due to ties.

Exhibit A-14: Top Journals by Decade⁴



As an alternative look at the data, Exhibit A-15 shows the top 25 journals by decade (or more, in the case of a tie), with common entries highlighted across decades.

⁴ Journals for 1979-1990, from 1 (largest wedge) to 11 (smallest): Family Planning Perspectives, Youth & Society, American Economic Review, Journal of Human Resources, Journal of Marriage and Family, Demography, Review of Public Data Use, Armed Forces & Society, Monthly Labor Review, Review of Black Political Economy, and Sociology of Education. Abbreviated journal titles can be referenced in Exhibit A-15 if unclear.

Exhibit A-15: Top Journals by Decade, with Common Journals Highlighted

Top Journals By Decades				
1979-1990		1991-2000		2011-2022
1 FAMILY PLANNING PERSPECTIVES	1 JOURNAL OF MARRIAGE AND FAMILY	1 JOURNAL OF HUMAN RESOURCES	1 JOURNAL OF MARRIAGE AND FAMILY	1 JOURNAL OF MARRIAGE AND FAMILY
2 YOUTH & SOCIETY	2 JOURNAL OF HUMAN RESOURCES	2 JOURNAL OF MARRIAGE AND FAMILY	2 DEMOGRAPHY	2 DEMOGRAPHY
3 AMERICAN ECONOMIC REVIEW	3 DEMOGRAPHY	3 DEMOGRAPHY	3 SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH	3 SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
3 JOURNAL OF HUMAN RESOURCES	4 JOURNAL OF LABOR ECONOMICS	4 JOURNAL OF LABOR ECONOMICS	4 SOCIAL SCIENCE & MEDICINE	4 SOCIAL SCIENCE & MEDICINE
3 JOURNAL OF MARRIAGE AND FAMILY	5 INDUSTRIAL & LABOR RELATIONS REVIEW	5 MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW	5 INTELLIGENCE ECONOMICS OF EDUCATION	5 INTELLIGENCE ECONOMICS OF EDUCATION
4 DEMOGRAPHY	6 REVIEW OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS	6 SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH ECONOMICS OF EDUCATION	6 REVIEW JOURNAL OF FAMILY AND ECONOMIC ISSUES	6 REVIEW JOURNAL OF FAMILY AND ECONOMIC ISSUES
4 REVIEW OF PUBLIC DATA USE	7 SOCIAL FORCES	7 REVIEW	6 ECONOMIC ISSUES	6 ECONOMIC ISSUES
5 ARMED FORCES & SOCIETY	8 AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW	8 SOCIAL FORCES	7 LABOUR ECONOMICS	7 LABOUR ECONOMICS
6 MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW	9 MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW	9 JOURNAL OF HEALTH ECONOMICS	8 SOCIAL FORCES	8 SOCIAL FORCES
6 REVIEW OF BLACK POLITICAL ECONOMY	10 AMERICAN ECONOMIC REVIEW	9 MARRIAGE AND FAMILY REVIEW	9 POPULATION RESEARCH AND POLICY REVIEW	9 POPULATION RESEARCH AND POLICY REVIEW
6 SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION	11 CHILD DEVELOPMENT	9 PEDIATRICS	9 ECONOMICS & HUMAN BIOLOGY	9 ECONOMICS & HUMAN BIOLOGY
7 AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH	12 FAMILY PLANNING PERSPECTIVES	10 JOURNAL OF FAMILY ISSUES	10 BIOLOGY	10 BIOLOGY
7 CONTEMPORARY POLICY ISSUES	13 INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS	10 JOURNAL OF POPULATION ECONOMICS	11 JOURNAL OF LABOR ECONOMICS	11 JOURNAL OF LABOR ECONOMICS
7 ECONOMICS OF EDUCATION	14 DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY	11 CHILD DEVELOPMENT	12 AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW	12 AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW
7 REVIEW	14 JOURNAL OF FAMILY ISSUES	11 INTELLIGENCE	12 JOURNAL OF HEALTH ECONOMICS	12 JOURNAL OF HEALTH ECONOMICS
7 INDUSTRIAL & LABOR RELATIONS REVIEW	14 JOURNAL OF POLITICAL ECONOMY	12 AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW	12 CHILDREN AND YOUTH SERVICES REVIEW	12 CHILDREN AND YOUTH SERVICES REVIEW
7 JOURNAL OF ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY	15 SOCIAL SCIENCE QUARTERLY	12 INDUSTRIAL & LABOR RELATIONS REVIEW	13 JOURNAL OF FAMILY ISSUES	13 JOURNAL OF FAMILY ISSUES
7 JOURNAL OF APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY	15 SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH ECONOMICS OF EDUCATION	12 LABOUR ECONOMICS	13 JOURNAL OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL BEHAVIOR	13 JOURNAL OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL BEHAVIOR
7 JOURNAL OF LABOR ECONOMICS	16 REVIEW	12 SOUTHERN ECONOMIC JOURNAL	13 JOURNAL OF LABOR RESEARCH	13 JOURNAL OF LABOR RESEARCH
7 JOURNAL OF POLITICAL & MILITARY SOCIOLOGY	16 FUTURE OF CHILDREN	13 ECONOMIC INQUIRY	13 JOURNAL OF YOUTH AND ADOLESCENCE	13 JOURNAL OF YOUTH AND ADOLESCENCE
7 JOURNAL OF POLITICAL ECONOMY			14 YOUTH & SOCIETY	14 YOUTH & SOCIETY

Top Journals By Decades			
1979-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2022
JOURNAL OF YOUTH AND 7 ADOLESCENCE	JOURNAL OF STUDIES ON 16 ALCOHOL	14 HEALTH ECONOMICS	15 CRIME & DELINQUENCY
7 PUBLIC OPINION QUARTERLY	QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF 17 ECONOMICS	14 SOCIAL SCIENCE & MEDICINE	15 JOURNAL OF HUMAN RESOURCES
7 SOCIAL BIOLOGY	18 APPLIED ECONOMICS	14 SOCIAL SCIENCE QUARTERLY	15 AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH
7 SOCIAL SCIENCE QUARTERLY	18 INTELLIGENCE	15 AMERICAN ECONOMIC REVIEW	16 ECONOMIC INQUIRY
7 SOUTHERN ECONOMIC JOURNAL	JOURNAL OF HEALTH AND 18 SOCIAL BEHAVIOR	15 AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH	16 PERSONALITY AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES
	JOURNAL OF POPULATION 18 ECONOMICS	15 JOURNAL OF ECONOMETRICS	
	18 JOURNAL OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE		
	18 RURAL SOCIOLOGY		
	SOUTHERN ECONOMIC 18 JOURNAL		