



Using ResearchRabbit as a Tool to Help Search for Relevant Literature

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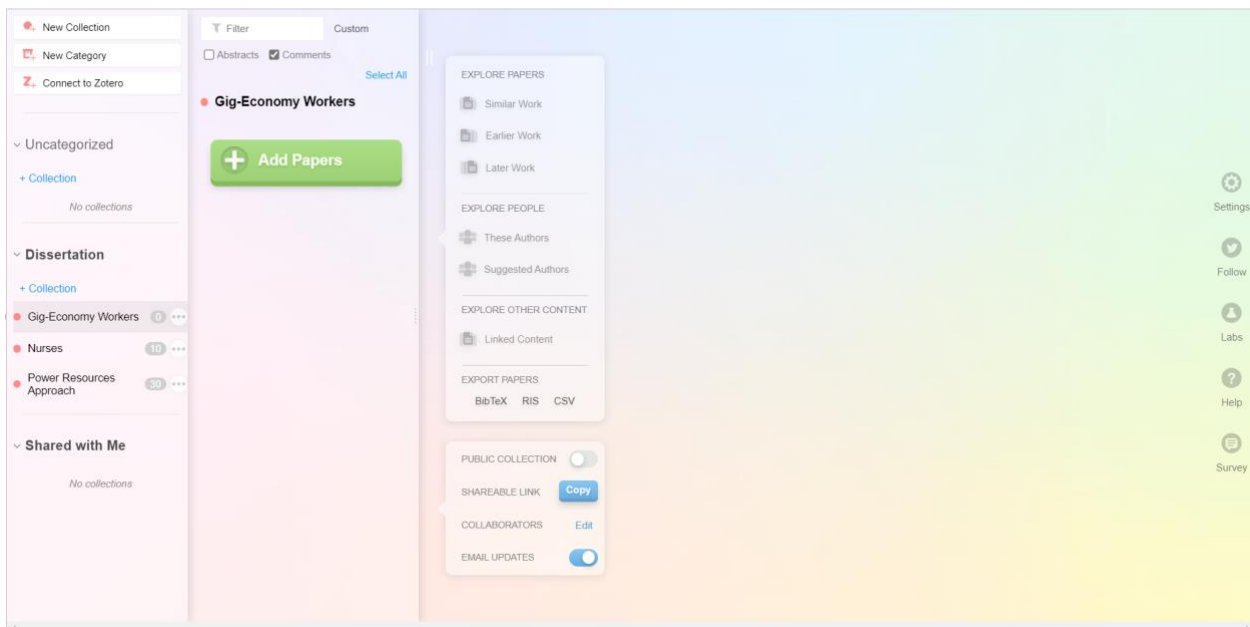
Photo from
<https://www.researchrabbit.ai>



Doing literature reviews entails considerable effort. It requires scholars to scour the vast universe of published research, handpick which among those are relevant, and create a narrative that encapsulates the current state of knowledge. Luckily, there are programs that help make this

process easier. One of these is ResearchRabbit ([Mission – ResearchRabbit](#)) which assists you to find who cited whom so that you can meaningfully engage with the conversation among scholars in your field.

Say, you want to start research on Gig-Economy Workers. The first thing you need to do is create a *collection* titled Gig-Economy Workers and add papers. In this sample, I'm adding Vallas and Schor's (2020) review of platform work in the Annual Review of Sociology.



Now ResearchRabbit provides me with options to look at similar work and those that cited the original article that I uploaded into their database (similar to the service Google Scholar provides). If I really like the author, it also lets me look at their other published works without leaving the website. As an

Using Open-Source Software in Sociology: R

Raphael DUERR

Photo from profile picture of
Twitter user @_useRconf



For some of us, using a statistical software is essential for our work. There are a handful of different options available, each with its own pros and cons. However, the specific tool of choice is not always just decided by our personal preference, but also by the access to them. While some of the corporate solutions many of us encountered and worked with during our undergraduate years – namely **SPSS**,

Stata, **Matlab**, **SAS** –, are more approachable to begin with, their (free) access is usually tied to our enrollment in a university department, and we'd have to pay annually for licenses once we finish. Open-source software for statistical computing such as **R** have experienced a considerable rise in the last years and offer a real alternative to corporate programs. Being aware that I cannot offer any tutorial to it (there are tons of free learning resources out there), I would like to highlight some of the main advantages:

R is free and can be downloaded and used on an unlimited number of your devices, the set-up is fast and simple and works on MAC, Windows, and Linux. Additionally, the main interpreter for the R-language, R-Studio, also offers a free version.

Most corporate versions are associated with a specific discipline, in social science and economics, it has traditionally been SPSS and Stata. If you collaborate with researchers from other universities, countries, disciplines, or different cohorts, they might not be familiar with them. R has a much broader interdisciplinary approach; you would be able to easily understand and read scripts from people with a completely different background. Additionally, R is very suitable to create reproducible workflows and scripts, and, upon data availability, you will be able to quickly recreate the models and outputs of other researchers.

R has considerable advantages in the creation of graphs and the compilation and presentation of data outputs. You can easily produce publishable tables and graphs (see next page).

Corporate programs have big companies behind them, who manage and maintain them. R has something much better: It is a community-based project and depends on the collective effort of its users, who constantly improve it, with new functionalities. There are R conferences, R journals, and a vast number of blogs (such as Stackoverflow, Datascience+, rdrv.io, R-Bloggers, Quick-R). Using R is a constant learning process, everyone has their own struggles with it, so remember you are not alone out there 😊

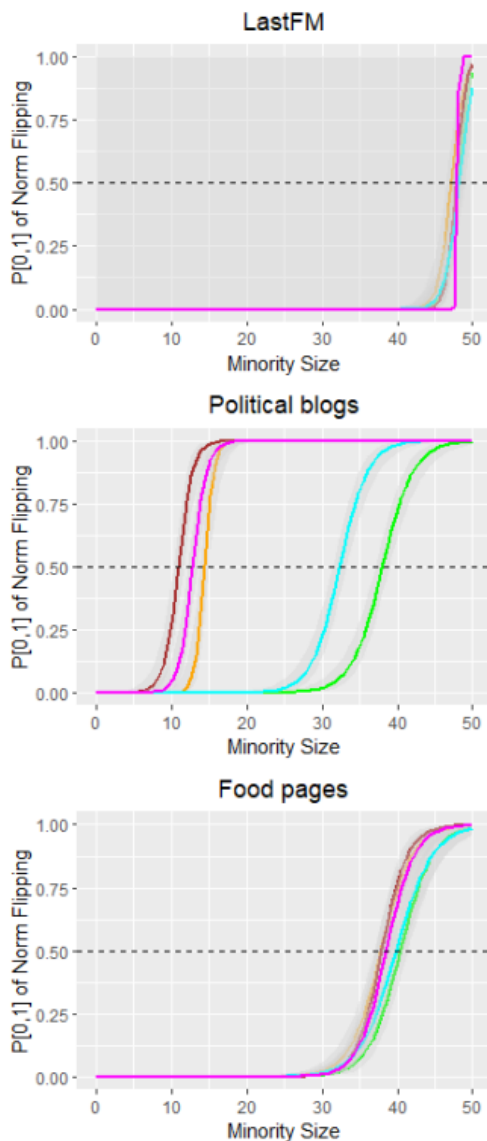


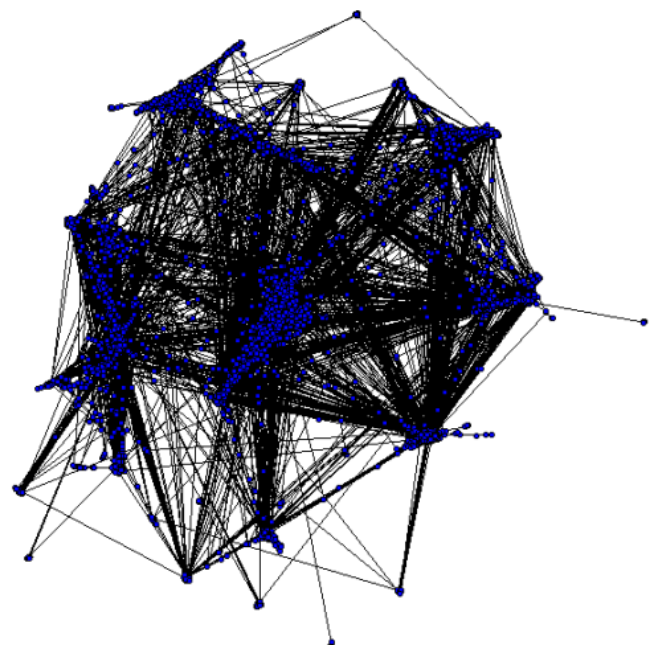
Table S6. Logistic Regression Results (Food Pages Network)

	Dependent variable:				
	Norm Establishment (Ref: 0=No)				
	Random	Eigenvector	Betweenness	Closeness	Degree
Minority Size	0.467*** (0.058)	0.486*** (0.060)	0.578*** (0.077)	0.414*** (0.049)	0.534*** (0.069)
Constant	-18.853*** (2.356)	-18.390*** (2.280)	-21.918*** (2.938)	-16.506*** (1.961)	-20.570*** (2.672)
Observations	520	520	520	520	520
Log Likelihood	-69.682	-67.407	-56.911	-77.983	-61.579
Akaike Inf. Crit.	143.364	138.813	117.822	159.967	127.157

Note:

*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

LastFM network structure



ANNOUNCEMENTS

✓ Call for Papers

- Asian Platform Labour Conference. August 18-19, 2022. Deadline: An abstract by **July 4** and a paper by **August 5**. ([see the ad](#))
- Special issue of Social Indicators Research (Q1): Migrants' skills wastage in the labor market: a multidisciplinary approach for policy formation. Deadline: July 31, 2022. ([see the ad](#))

✓ Job Ads

- Research Assistant Professor/ Postdoctoral Fellow, Asia-Pacific Institute of Ageing Studies, Lingnan University, Hong Kong. **Deadline for Applications: July 21, 2022.** ([see the ad](#))
- Post-doctoral Fellow, The Hong Kong Jockey Club Centre for Suicide Research and Prevention, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong. **Deadline for Applications: July 31, 2022.** ([see the ad](#))
- Post-Doctoral Associate in the Division of Social Science, Research on Africa, NYU Abu Dhabi, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates. **Deadline for Applications: July 18, 2022.** ([see the ad](#))
- Lecturer / Assistant Professor in China Studies, Xi'an Jiaotong Liverpool University (XJTLU), Xi'an. **Deadline for Applications: July 12, 2022** ([see the ad](#))