Data Sharing and Citations Causal Evidence

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Data Sharing Incentives

- Shared data is a public good. (See Newton 1675)
- Public goods are often undersupplied.
- Is there private incentive?
 - Promotion & tenure
 - Citations

Existing Evidence

- Piwowar, Day, Fridsma (2007): 69% more citations for cancer microarray clinical trials papers (N=85).
- Piwowar, Vision (2013): 9% more citations for gene expression microarray papers with public data (N=10,555).

The Case of Political Science

Exploit plausibly exogenous variation in data availability caused by the abrupt change in editorial policy at a top political science journal, *The American Journal of Political Science (AJPS)*. Rick Wilson became the editor on January 1, 2010:

"If a manuscript is accepted for publication it will not be published unless the first footnote explicitly notes where the data used in the study can be obtained for purposes of replication and should note any sources that funded the research."

No policy at APSR



2SLS in 60 Seconds or Less

$$Y_i = \alpha + \beta \cdot X_i + u_i$$

Problem: X of interest is endogenous. (Omitted variable bias—some unobservable is correlated with Y and X of interest.)

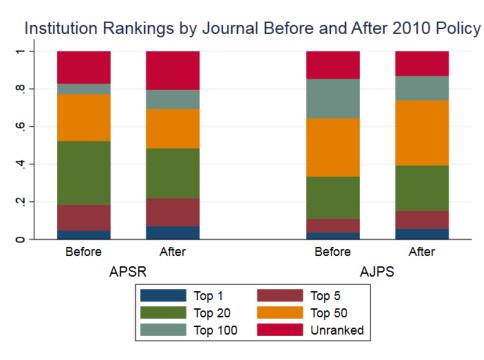
Solution: Find an instrument–something that predicts X but doesn't have the endogeneity problem itself.

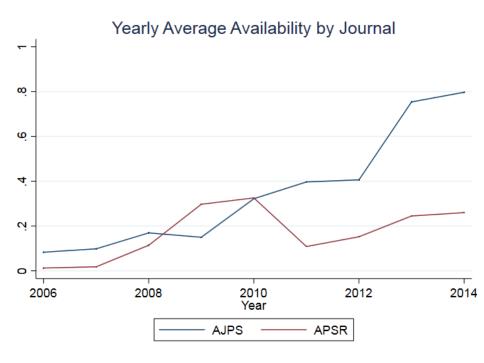
$$corr(Z, u) = 0$$

$$corr(Z,X) \neq 0$$

Biased, but consistent. (Get large N!)







Preliminary Conclusions

- Top political science papers with public data are cited more (11-13 cites, 30-45%).
- Journal policy does not appear to have changed submissions.
 - IV identification strategy OK.
- Underpowered for question of causality, so we're adding econ and other disciplines.