

Disclosure in Numbers

By Peter Zhang

Introduction

I fondly recall my first outround. It started 20 minutes after pairings were posted, and Millburn AW did not disclose. In response to their hauntological-feminist-counterfactuals K-aff that definitely defended implementation, I read a disclosure shell and presented reasons why military conscription was a bad policy. Following the crushing defeat, I taught my opponent how to set up a page.

It's hard to picture that scene playing out in 2021. Nowadays, my team's pre-round disclosure decisions mainly concern how to deflect pesky requests for our new aff's plan text or standard text. Over my four years in debate, disclosing full-text has gone from unstrategic (because they'll have your cards!) to even more unstrategic (because they'll have your cards, *and* you'll still lose to o-source!). The change is the product of countless debates over proper disclosure, both in-round and out-of-round.

Much has already been written. Previous articles have argued that disclosure is more [fair](#) and improves [clash](#). Others have responded that disclosure harms [creativity](#), isn't more [fair](#), and hurts [small schools](#).¹ Some articles have advocated for [full-text](#) disclosure, [open-source](#) disclosure, and [tournament-required](#) disclosure. The merits of disclosure are even being [discussed](#) in Public Forum.

I believe these discussions are too theoretical. Among the articles I referenced, only Bob's 2014 [survey](#) tries to actually assess the state of disclosure in LD. Questions like "does tournament-required disclosure work?" or "do norms improve over time?" benefit tremendously from concrete measurements. So—you guessed it!—I gathered some data.

Before I dive in, I should mention my personal stances. I think disclosure is good. I think open-sourcing can be harmful (for research skills). I'm inclined to favor full-text. You might disagree with me, and this article won't argue with you. Here, I merely want to present the state of disclosure.

Dataset

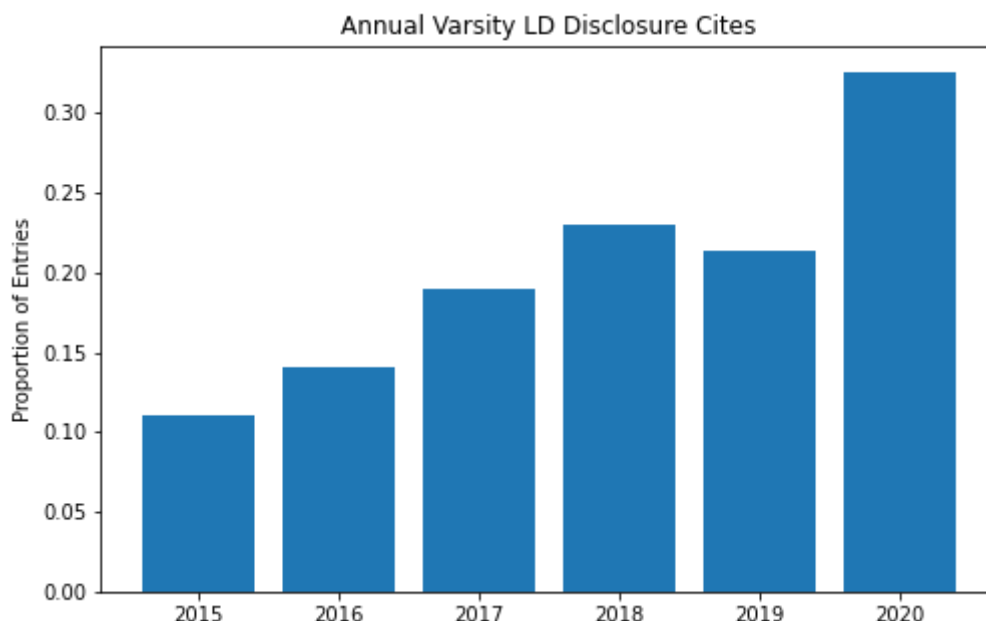
I scraped the wikis (during off-hours) of every season since 2015. Schools and teams with egregiously misformatted wiki pages (i.e. a handful of PF-ers) were omitted. I collected the round info, cite names, and round reports of each team's page.

I also collected Tabroom data on every LD bid tournament, with historical records reaching back as far as available. Tournaments that weren't hosted on Tabroom or which didn't have entries pages were excluded. For the 295 remaining tournaments, I scraped the Novice, JV, and Varsity entries of LD, PF, and Policy. I made some judgement calls in categorizing these, but generally, Novice was open to middle schoolers, Varsity had a TOC bid, and JV was in between the two.²

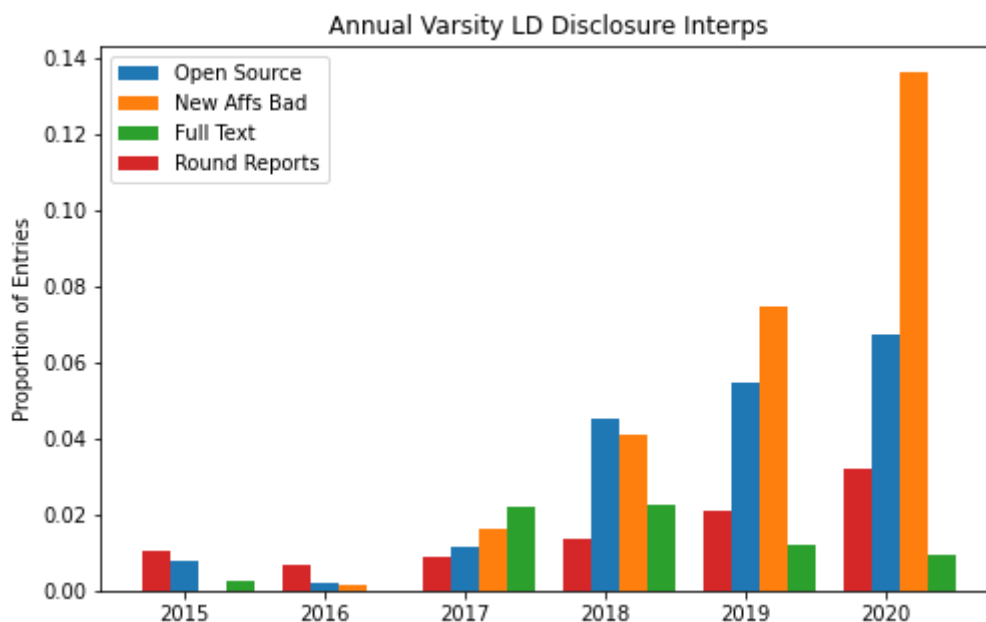
I matched teams and tournament by using team names and school names. The losses are moderate (think 10%-ish), but significant enough that you should treat the results with caution.

The Norm Setters

This season's debaters love reading disclosure theory. About a third of Varsity LD entries had a cite that mentioned disclosure (one popular name is "disclose or lose"). One-third is huge compared to last season and the season before, when the proportioned seemed to plateau at around 20%. It must have to do with the online environment—e-debaters are probably more [engaged](#), more tech savvy, and *much* less likely to just ask for the aff in person.



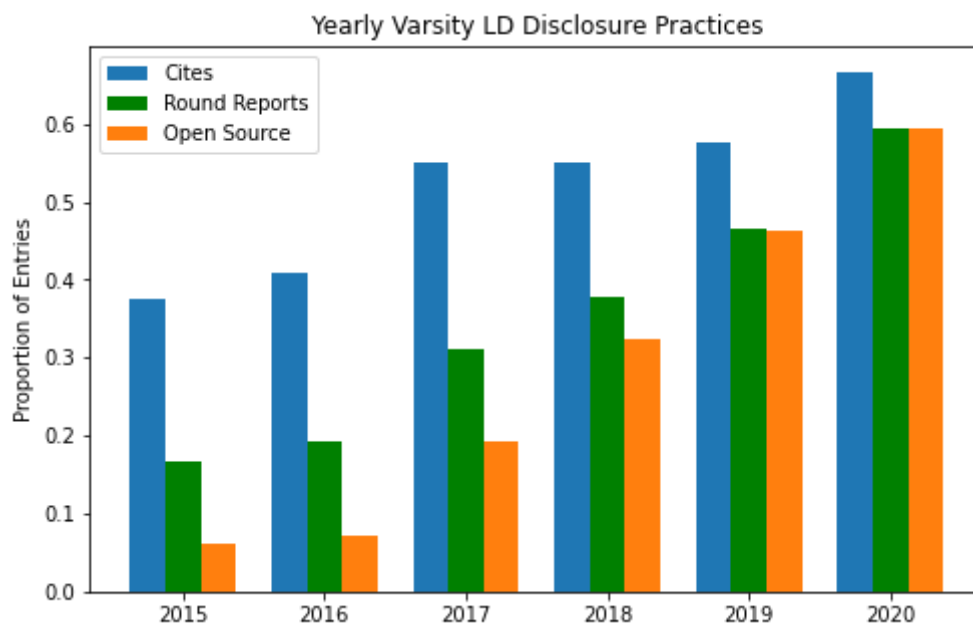
Of course, "disclose citations" isn't a revolutionary suggestion. The real changes were in the other disclosure interps: open source, new affs bad, full-text, and round reports. Full-text blew up in 2017 and has steadily declined since; it seems to have been replaced by open source, which is now fairly popular. Round reports is still a pretty fringe interp (as it should be). New affs bad, on the other hand, has grown exponentially: one in every seven debaters demands the plan text!



Norms Have Been Set

Ok, so there's more disclosure theory—have their efforts paid off?

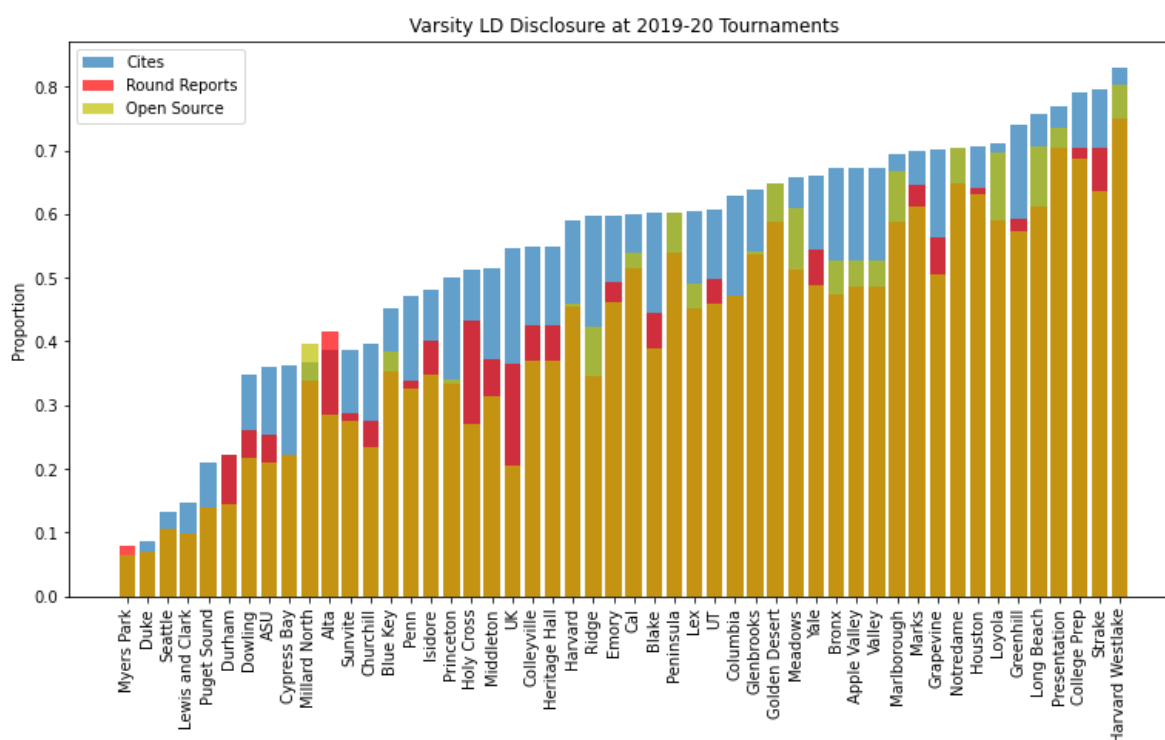
Yes, and along every metric too. Two-thirds of debaters disclosure and the proportion has been growing each year. As we might have expect from the earlier chart, there was a bump in this season of about 10%. Of those who post cites, the share who post round reports and open source has grown consistently over the period and now is at almost 90%.



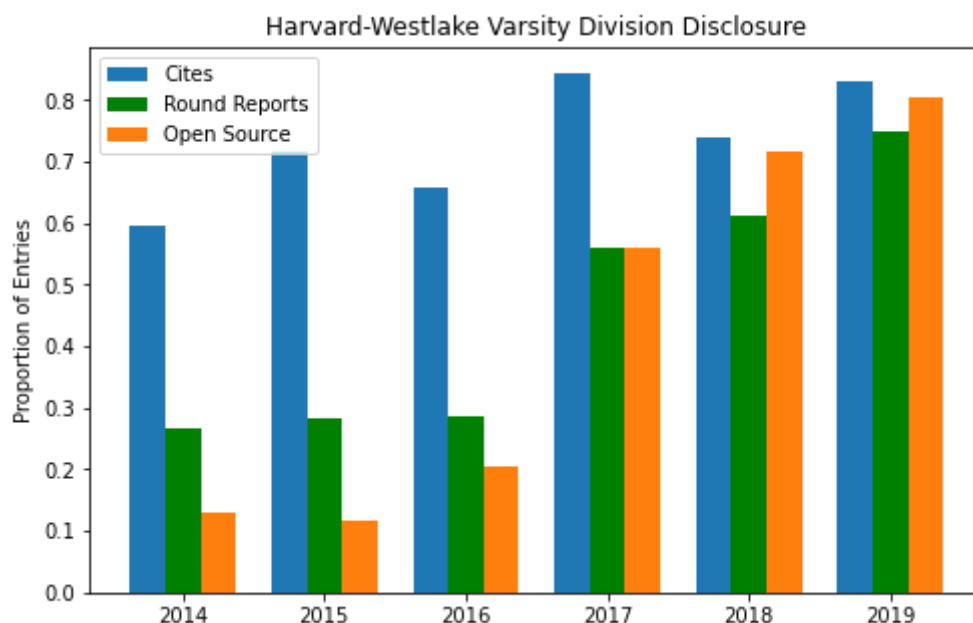
This is remarkable! In 2015, less than 5% of debaters open-sourced. Now, well over half do—strong evidence that disclosure norms are malleable.

Tournaments

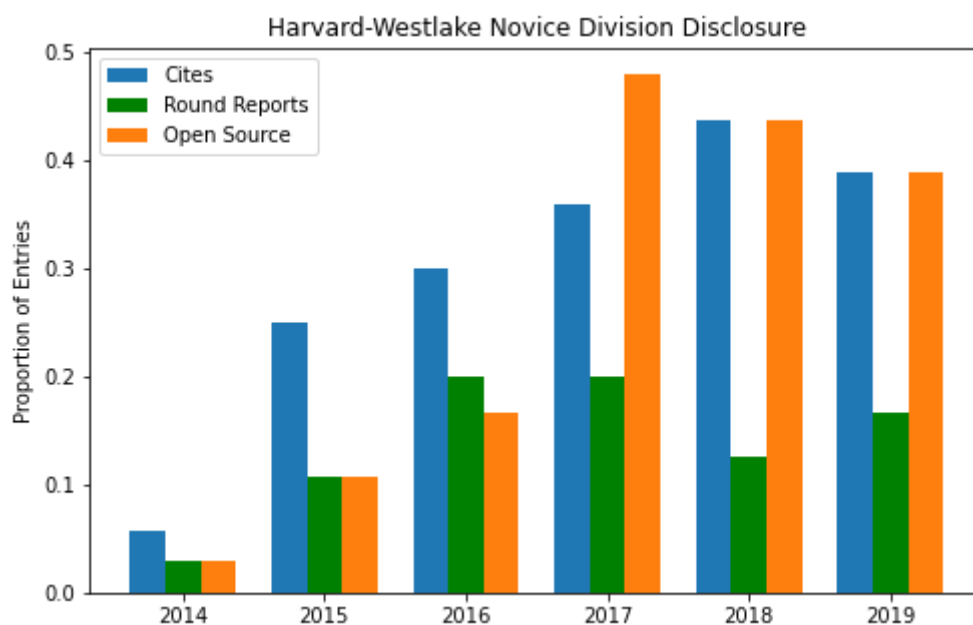
Using Tabroom data, we can disaggregate these rates across tournaments from the 2019-2020 season. There's a ton of variation. Unsurprisingly, sparsely-attended finals bids have the lowest rates of disclosure (e.g. only 4 out of 63 competitors at Myers Park disclosed). Meanwhile, large tournaments in California and Texas tend to lead the pack.



The leading tournament, Harvard-Westlake, is an interesting case study. One reason that they have the highest rates of disclosure is that their invite requires it. That wasn't always the case. Up until 2016, there was no mention of disclosure in the tournament [invite](#). In 2017, the [invite](#) required debaters to post cites. In 2018, the standard was [upgraded](#) to require open source. You can see these changes year-by-year: a big jump in cites in 2017, followed by steady increases in open source in 2018 and 2019.

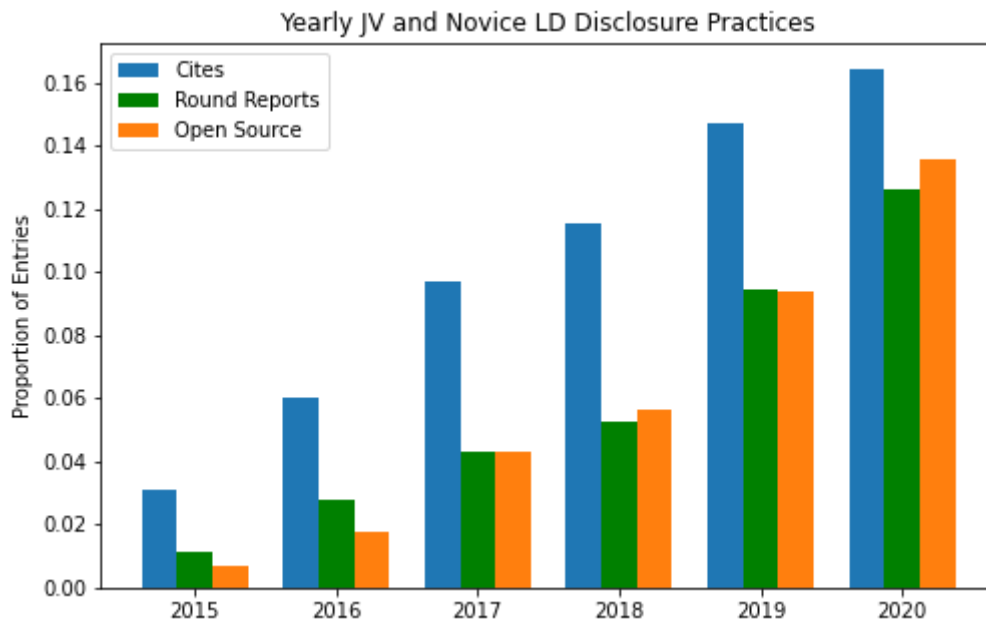


The requirement also applies to the novice division, and the increases here were enormous. The rate of open source nearly tripled from 2016 to 2017, although it has declined since. Cites follow a similar pattern. Make no mistake—these disclosure rates may be lower than those of varsity, but they are stellar compared to the rest of the circuit. You'll see that in a bit.



But What About the Children?

They are learning! From 2015 to 2020, the proportion of novices and JV entries that posted cites increased by six-fold. The rates for round reports and open source increased by eleven-fold and nineteen-fold, respectively.



Of course, the absolute proportion is still very small. If you're in an average JV or novice division, there's about a one-sixth chance that your opponent discloses. Nonetheless, if younger debaters are taught to disclose well, that should drive future gains in disclosure practices.

Putting the "Public" in Public Forum

I overlooked PF-ers in my last post, so I'll acknowledge them here. Public Forum is at a tipping point. As PF-ers import arguments from LD and Policy, they import disclosure practices. I'll showcase a few examples here.

These wiki pages are from my former high school teammates and they're fairly representative of the frontier in PF. These cites certainly aren't bad (shoutout Dheeraj and Lawrence!).

1 - RevCon

Tournament: Tradition | Round: 1 | Opponent: Westborough VJ | Judge: Brad Grossman

The 2020 RevCon will fail because of great power strategic distrust AND perceived lack of commitment to work toward disarmament. Demonstrating commitment through NFU is key.

Dr. Lewis A. Dunn 16. Independent contractor for the Center for Global Security Research and also serves as a Principal with Science Applications International Corporation, served as Assistant Director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and as Ambassador to the 1985 Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty Review Conference, continues to be called on to provide advice on issues related to the NPT and its review conferences. October 2016. "Redefining the U.S. Agenda for Nuclear Disarmament." Livermore Papers on Global Security No. 1. Center for Global Security Research.

<https://cgsr.llnl.gov/content/assets/docs/CGSR'Document'LLNL-TR-701463'103116.pdf>

Regulating the U.S.-Russia Strategic Relationship and Avoiding U.S.-

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pursuit, temporary halts, and even a rethinking of the goal itself.

Next RevCon breakdown causes destruction of all multilateral forums

Salander 15 ~Henrik Salander (Former Ambassador to the Conference on Disarmament, Secretary-General of the Weapons of Mass Destruction Commission). "Reviewing a Review Conference: Can there ever be a successful NPT RevCon?". 6-8-2015. No Publication. <https://www.europeanleadershipnetwork.org/commentary/reviewing-a-review-conference-can-there-ever-be-a-successful-npt-revcon/>. DOA 11-14-2020~ LZT

This doesn't mean however that NPT Review Conferences are unimportant.Can we know what

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have improved considerably. Significant disarmament will not happen in the present climate.

NPT significantly reduces prolif

Fuhrmann and Lupu 16 ~Matthew Fuhrmann (Texas AandM University) and David Lupu (George Washington University), "Do Arms Control Treaties Work? Assessing the Effectiveness of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty". 05/03/2016. ResearchGate.

<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/286926728'Do'Arms'Control'Treaties'Work'Assessing'the'Effectiveness'of'the'Nuclear'Nonpr oliferation'Treaty>. DOA 11-14-2020~ LZT

Statistical significance aside, NPT RATIFICATION is substantively important in shaping the probability of nuclear

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meaningful given the potentially dramatic effects of nuclear weapons programs on international security.

NPT collapse causes bad stuff

Muller 08 ~Harald Muller (director of the Peace Research Institute Frankfurt in Germany and a professor of international relations at

And when the cites *are* bad, they open source. I don't think posting rounds has caught on yet (it's certainly a hassle). It might be asking for too much, too soon.

Tournament	Round	Opponent	Judge	Cites	Round Report	Open Source	Edit/Delete
Dowling	1	NA		✓			
Glenbrooks	1	NA		✓			
Laird Lewis	1	NA		⚠			
Princeton	1	NA		✓			

Cites

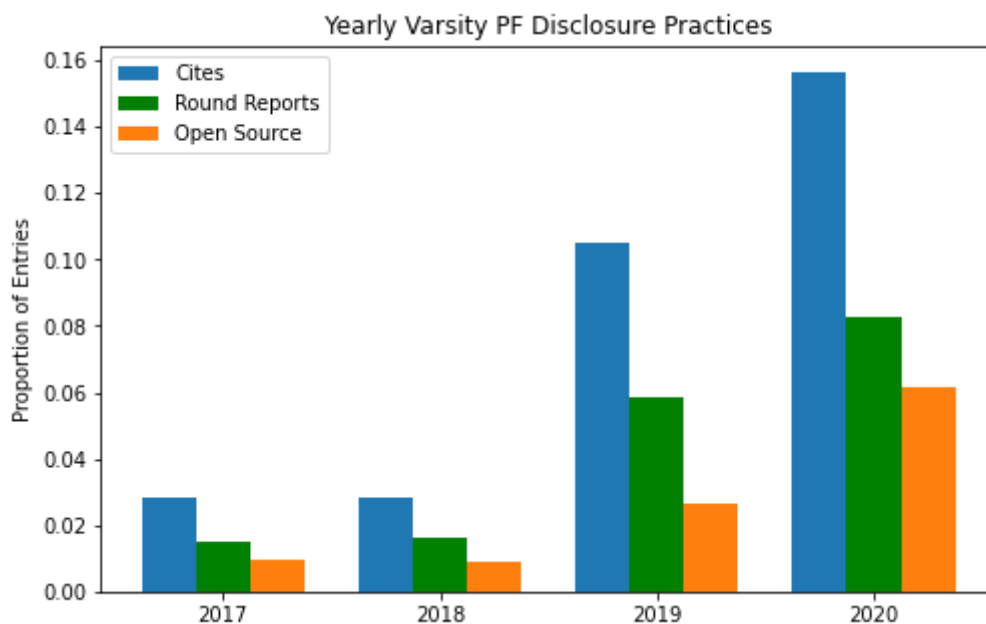
Expand/Collapse All

Entry	Date
ERROR Tournament: Glenbrooks Round: 1 Opponent: NA Judge: ERROR	12/14/20
ERROR Tournament: Princeton Round: 1 Opponent: NA Judge: ERROR	12/14/20

Open Source

Filename	Date	Uploaded By	Delete
Montgomery Blair-Chien-Li-Aff-Dowling-Round1.docx?rev=1.1	12/11/20	\$author	
Montgomery Blair-Chien-Li-Aff-Glenbrooks-Round1.docx?rev=1.2	12/14/20	\$author	
Montgomery Blair-Chien-Li-Aff-Laird Lewis-Round1.docx?rev=1.1	1/9/21	\$author	
Montgomery Blair-Chien-Li-Aff-Princeton-Round1.docx?rev=1.2	12/14/20	\$author	

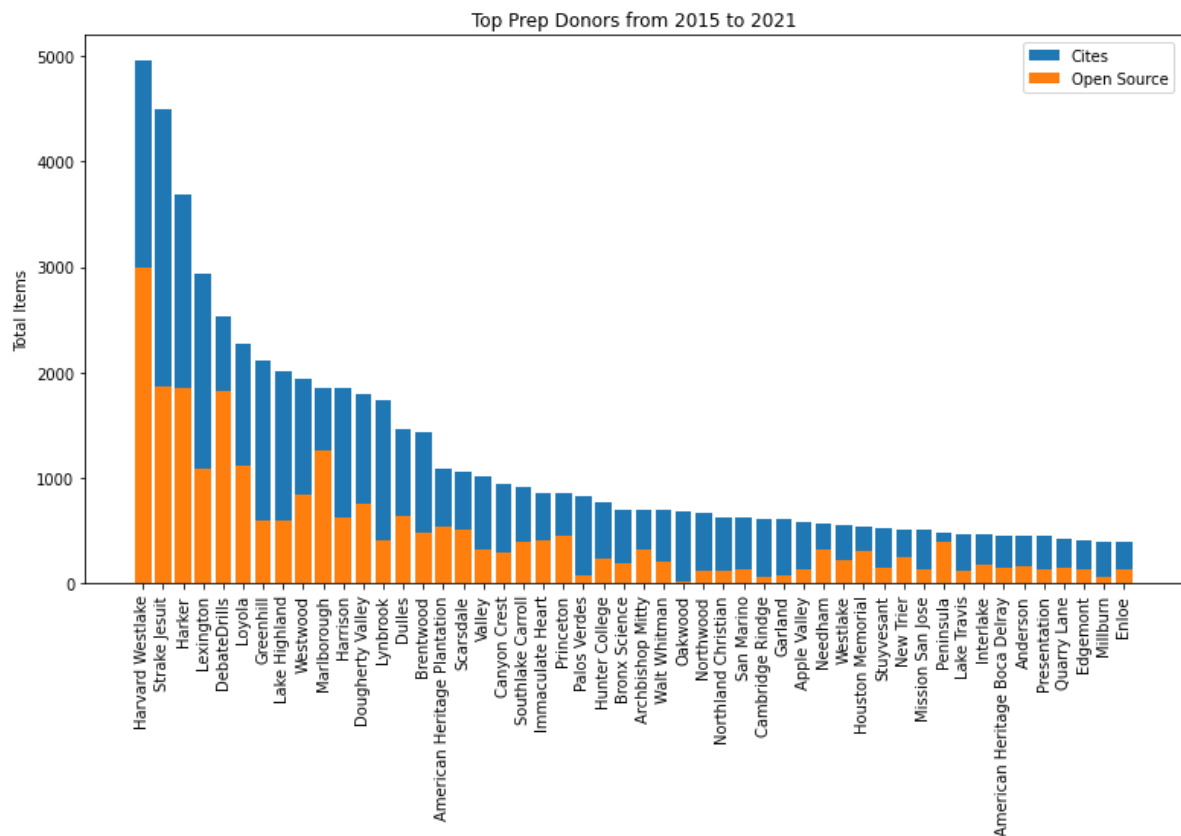
Surely enough, the data bear out these trends. In the first two year the PF wiki was up, less than 3% of entries had a wiki. That quickly changed in 2019. Now, Varsity PF debaters post cites more often than JV and Novice LD-ers, and the gap is growing quickly. They've also picked up open source early. In LD, there was multi-year lag between posting cites and open sourcing; of PFers who disclose, over a third also open source.



If PF takes the route of LD, we can probably expect rapid growth in cites and open source over the next few years, with a small lag in round reports. That will be an interesting development to watch.

Thank You, Harvard-Westlake

To wrap up, I tallied the number of citations and open sourced documents contributed by each school from 2015 to 2021. These are the schools that provided the most help to bottom-feeders like myself in high school. Topping it off with both the most cites and the most docs is Harvard-Westlake. The leaderboard for most cites is followed by Strake, Harker, and Lexington. Just for fun, I included anyone with a "DebateDrills" cite under their own school; very impressively, they came in fifth. Thank you, prep fairies.



Limitations and Next Steps

The data I used were limited in several respects:

1. Tabroom data from several significant tournaments weren't available, especially for older tournaments. It seems that larger tournaments were the earliest to adopt Tabroom, which may skew the results.
2. The tournaments examined were LD bid tournaments, which probably isn't representative of PF. It certainly would help if someone could collect Tabroom IDs for PF tournaments.
3. Lots of entries were lost in the matching process. If Tabroom said "Harvard-Westlake" and the wiki said "Harvard Westlake" (without the dash), then the entry and debater wouldn't be connected. A softer comparison (that tolerates errors) could likely be better.

Some cool follow-ups questions that this dataset could help answer include:

1. Are successful debaters more likely to disclose? Do they also disclose more?
2. Conversely, are debaters who refuse to disclose more likely to win, controlling for other factors?
3. What positions are being read? How does that change by location and over time?
4. Do debaters "cluster" around types of arguments (e.g. phil, policy, K)? Are judges systemically biased in favor of certain clusters?

Stay tuned. Thanks to Alan George and Joanne Park for their helpful comments on this article.

Footnotes

1. Follow-up articles have responded that it *is* more [fair](#), enhances [creativity](#), and [protects small schools](#). [↗](#)

2. You can find my scraping tools and many more details about the scraping process on the [repo](#). Get in touch if you are interesting collaborating! [↗](#)

