

Research Funding and Collaboration

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NBER Summer Institute

July 22, 2021

Overview

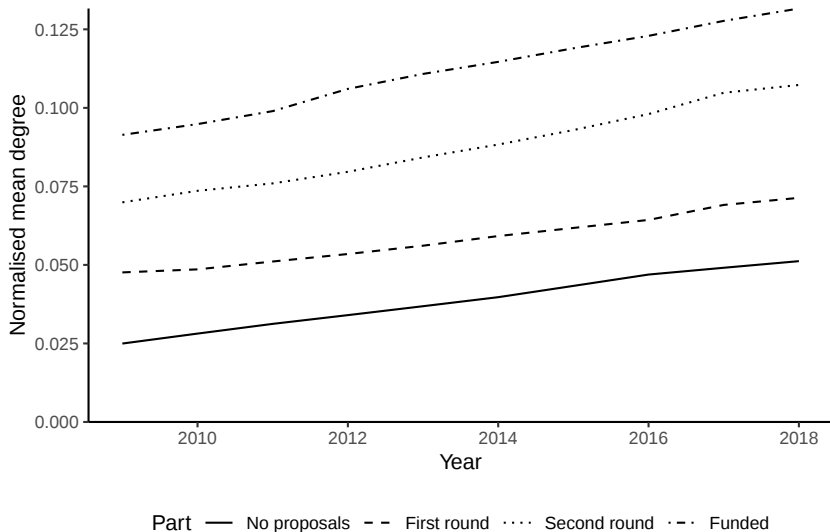
- Growing incidence/importance of co-authorship (e.g., Wuchty et al., 2007)
⇒ Growing interest in team formation mechanisms
- We study one potential mechanism: **research funding contests**
 - Shared idea creation, development
 - Screening opportunities
 - Proposal outcome signals idea quality
- In our data:
 - Researchers with more successful proposals tended to have more co-authors
 - Pairs who co-submitted during previous ten years were more likely to co-author
 - Accounting for publication lag suggests causal effect of funding on subsequent co-authorship

Data

- Scopus publication records on New Zealand (NZ) researchers and international co-authors, 1996–2018
 - 7.8 million publications (mainly articles, conf. proceedings)
 - 7.1 million author IDs
- Applications to Marsden Fund (premier funding source for basic research in NZ), 2000–2018
 - 18,811 “first round” proposals
 - * 22% advanced to second round of Marsden selection process
 - * 10% funded
 - 16,401 unique applicants (57% NZ-based)
- Linked set of 13,193 author-applicant pairs (hereafter “researchers”)

Co-authorship network

- Linked data define time-varying co-authorship network
 - Nodes are researchers
 - Edges join pairs who co-authored during previous 10 years
- Captures birth and decay of active collaborations over time
- Next slide:
 - partition node set by latest round $\in \{\text{none, first, second, funded}\}$ of Marsden process reached during previous ten years
 - compare mean degree (= # co-authors) of researchers in each part



*Mean co-authorship network degree by latest round reached
(as % of potential neighbors in network)*

Empirical strategy

- We estimate

$$\Pr(\text{coauth}_{ijt} = 1) = \text{logit}^{-1} (x_{ijt}\beta + u_{ijt}) ,$$

where

- $\text{coauth}_{ijt} = 1$ iff researchers i and j co-author in year t
 - x_{ijt} is a vector of pair $\{i, j\}$'s characteristics in year t
 - β is a vector of coefficients to be estimated
 - u_{ijt} is an error term
- x_{ijt} contains
 - Proposal outcome dummies (e.g., co-funded in prev. 10 years)
 - Covariates intended to capture
 - * assortative preferences (# prev. co-authors, # citations)
 - * intellectual match quality (ASJC field overlaps)
 - Observations are researcher pairs in a given year

Logistic regression estimates

Dependent variable: Co-authored in year t (coauth_{ijt})					
	Lag between dep. and indep. variables (years)				
	One		Two	Three	Four
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Co-submitted	0.248*** (0.017)	0.715*** (0.057)	0.324*** (0.066)	0.046 (0.078)	-0.173 (0.097)
Co-adv. to 2nd round	0.137*** (0.029)	-0.087 (0.099)	-0.218 (0.114)	-0.141 (0.132)	-0.128 (0.159)
Co-funded	0.631*** (0.031)	0.086 (0.125)	0.268 (0.137)	0.501** (0.157)	0.635*** (0.191)
Covariates		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pair and year FEs		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	247,110	124,619	97,450	73,263	51,841
Researcher pairs	46,052	19,091	16,620	14,060	11,408
Years	9	9	8	7	6

Standard errors in parentheses (***) $p < 0.001$, (**) $p < 0.01$, (*) $p < 0.05$)

Summary

- Do research funding contests promote co-authorship?
 - Our evidence from NZ's premier contest suggests “yes”
- Econometrically:
 - More successful pairs more likely to co-author
 - Controlling for covariates and FEs restricts co-authorship rate gains to submitting proposals
 - Allowing for publication lags shifts gains to funding receipt
- Funding appears to have causal impact on subsequent co-authorship
- But can't distinguish whether funding “effect” represents
 - benefit of having more resources to pursue research ideas
 - benefits associated with signal/prestige of winning Marsden grant

See NBER w27916 for more details

Thanks for listening!

Dependent variable: Co-authored in year t (coauth_{ijt})

Lag between dep. and indep. variables (years)

	One (2)	Two (3)	Three (4)	Four (5)
Proposal dummies	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Prior co-authorship	-2.193*** (0.031)	-1.902*** (0.034)	-1.612*** (0.041)	-1.155*** (0.054)
Log mean degree	0.944*** (0.044)	0.703*** (0.048)	0.383*** (0.053)	0.313*** (0.063)
Log diff. in degrees	-0.016 (0.017)	-0.001 (0.019)	0.035 (0.022)	0.006 (0.027)
Log mean citation impact	0.184*** (0.042)	0.279*** (0.047)	0.302*** (0.054)	0.457*** (0.065)
Log diff. in citation impacts	0.014 (0.014)	-0.019 (0.015)	-0.014 (0.017)	-0.024 (0.020)
Pair and year FEs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	124,619	97,450	73,263	51,841

Standard errors in parentheses (***) $p < 0.001$, (**) $p < 0.01$, (*) $p < 0.05$