The Economics of Citation

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▶ Become more convincing by citing respected authors

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What strategies do authors use when choosing whom to cite?

- Become more convincing by citing respected authors
- Cater to editors and potential referees
- Look more competent that cited authors

Correlation effect

Correlation effect

Reputation effect

Correlation effect Cite authors ranked higher Reputation effect

Correlation effect
Cite authors ranked higher
Reputation effect
Cite authors ranked lower

Basics Complete Information Incomplete Information

The Environment

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probability μ_1

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Correlation effect of citation.

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Incomplete Information

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Reputation effect of citation.

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- Citation analysis: Impact factors
- RePEc author rankings

Data used

Authors with references

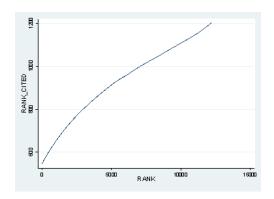
Data used

- Authors with references
- References with ranked authors

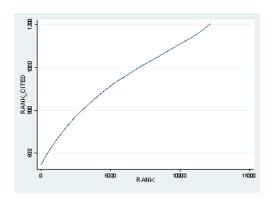
Data used

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- **▶** 12,205 → 9,127

Correlation effect

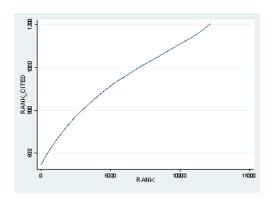


Correlation effect



$$RANK_CITED = \beta_0 + \ \beta_1$$
 $RANK + e$

Correlation effect



$$RANK_CITED = \beta_0 + 0.05 RANK + e$$

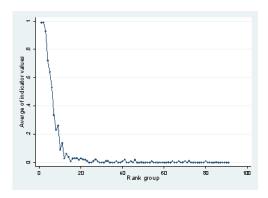
$$(0.002)$$

Reputation effect I

 $P(RANK_CITED > RANK)$

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Reputation effect II

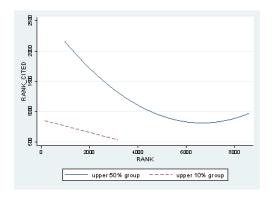
$$RANK_CITED = \beta_0 + \beta_1 RANK + \beta_2 RANK^2 + e$$

Reputation effect II

 $RANK_CITED = \beta_0 + \beta_1 RANK + \beta_2 RANK^2 + e$ Sort by $RANK_NW$, top 10%, 45%–55%

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Var.	Coeff	St. Err.	Т
RANK_NW	-0.00066	0.00001	-60.76
EUROPE	-0.438	0.0648	-6.76
OTHERS	-0.452	0.105	-4.29

Conclusions

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- 2. Reputation effect: cite more selectively when uncertainty about own competence

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- 1. Correlation effect: cite better authors
- 2. Reputation effect: cite more selectively when uncertainty about own competence
- 3. North-American bias