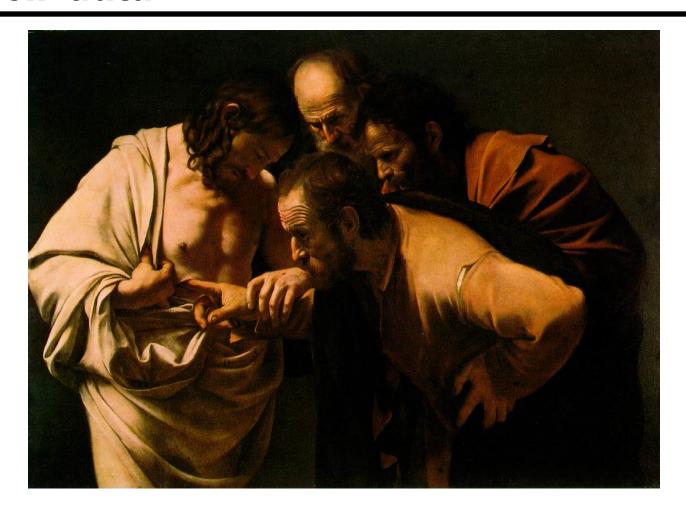
# The Importance of Being Levered

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# "In God I trust, everybody else bring their data"





# [At Least] Two Empirical Cultures in Strategy & Innovation Research

#### Grounded Theory/Ethnography/Field Studies/Case Studies

 Where else are worthwhile hypotheses going to come from? (e.g. Fiona Murray's work on tissue engineering and the oncomouse)

#### Econometric Studies

- Descriptive studies ("Just the facts, ma'am", as in Gans et al. 2002;
   Jones on Age and Great Invention ReSTAT 2009)
- Theory-driven studies (e.g., Lerner 1997 on technology races; Klepper and coauthors on the product-life cycle; Lafontaine & Shaw on Franchising)
- Identification of causal relationships
  - What is the effect of VC status on the performance of biotech startups?
  - Are knowledge spillovers geographically localized?
  - Do long-term incentives really stimulate exploration?



# Which ingredients do papers (of the causal inference type) need? [David Romer, quoted by Brad DeLong]

- 1. A viewpoint
- 2. A lever
- 3. A result



### Types of Lever

#### > Randomized experiments

- Nagin et al. 2002 on the "rational cheater" model

#### > Quasi-experiments

- DD and its variants (e.g., Furman & Stern 2010)
- Regression-discontinuity design (e.g., Keys et al. 2010)
- Clever survey design (Stern 2004; Hsu 2004)
- Clever archival data collection (Simcoe & Waguespack 2009; Williams 2010;
   Fernandez and various coauthors on social networks in hiring)
- Instrumental variables (Doyle 2010 on the "vacation from hell")

#### Poor Man's experiment

- Non-parametric matching (Jaffe et al. 1993; Thompson & Fox-Kean 2004)
- Parametric matching (Azoulay et al. 2009)

#### No experiment

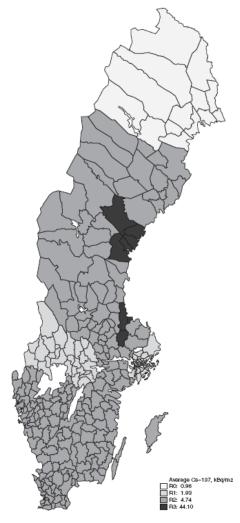
Insider econometrics (Lazear 2000; Ichniowski & Shaw, various papers)

## Leverage Signs

- > The parent/sibling test
- > The graphical test
  - Source of variation
  - Main effect
- > The design-to-method ratio test



# Almond et al. (QJE 2009) Chernobyl's Subclinical Legacy



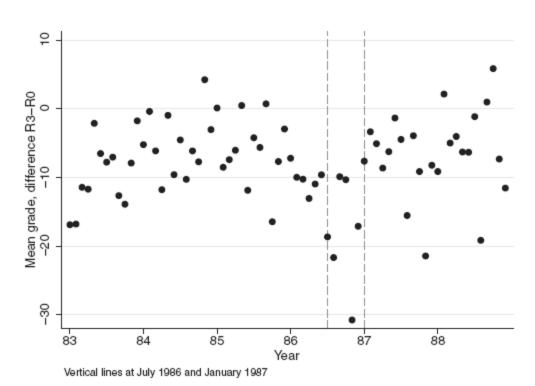
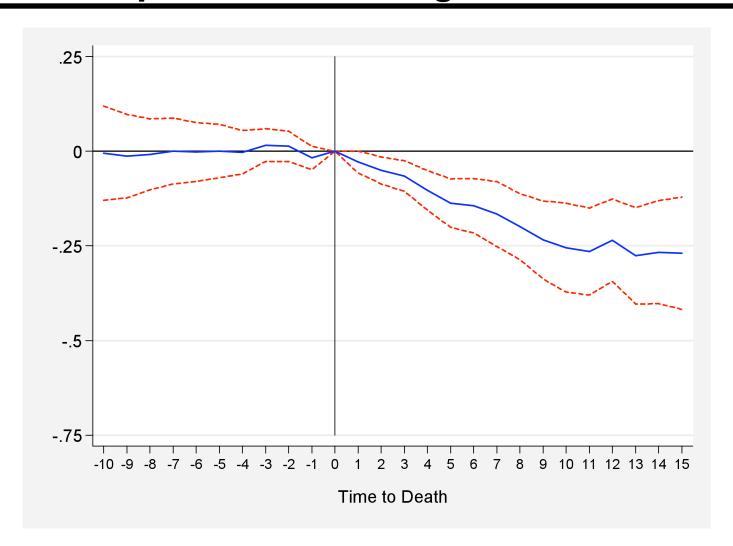


FIGURE V
Difference in Mean Grade Sums by Calendar Month of Birth: R3 (Eight Most Exposed Municipalities) Relative to R0 ("Norrbotten")

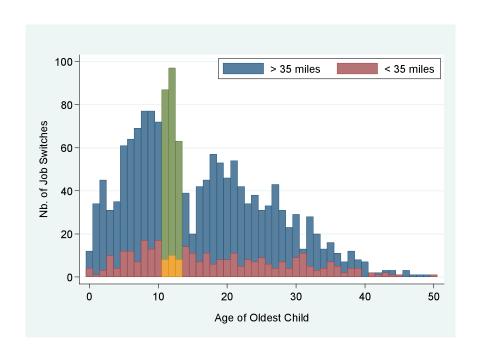


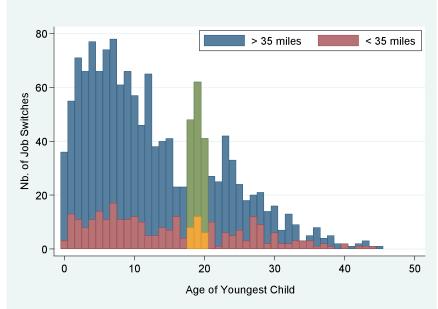
# Azoulay et al. (QJE 2010) The Importance of Being Alive





# Azoulay et al. Number of Job Switches for 3,500 "Superstars of Medicine"







### Leverage Etiquette

- Every method for causal inference in observational data relies on untestable assumptions; make them more plausible
  - RCTs: test that randomization was <u>actually</u> successful
  - Diff-in-Diffs: check the absence of pre-intervention trends
  - RD Design: check the absence of discontinuity
    - in the distribution of exogenous covariates around the threshold
    - in the distribution of the outcome variable in irrelevant subsamples
  - IV: does the effect disappear when the instrument shifts irrelevant margins?
  - Matching: test that propensity-score weighting balances "unused observables"



#### The Pain of Leverlessness

- "Not Even Wrong"
  - Fishing expeditions and the n-1 problem
- > Econometrics as ceremony or obfuscation
  - Implausible instruments
  - Heckits without exclusion restrictions



## Why is leverage increasing?

- Better and more data
- > Pressures from referees and editors
  - Optimistic view: reflects fundamentals; design and data availability are complements
  - Cynical view: a passing fad



### Leverage skeptics

- > Design-based research leads to boring papers
  - Speak for yourself, Kemo Sabe!
- > Design-based papers lack external validity
  - So do designless papers...



# The Leverage Frontier

