
Research Data Policies in Scientific Journals – a Case Study

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In recent years, scientific journal publishers as well as scholarly associations - have begun to develop framework guidelines for handling the research data underlying a publication. Such data guidelines and recommendations have become increasingly important for researchers, as they have to be taken into account as part of the research or publication process. At the same time, publishing in renowned journals is an essential part of an academic career. For this reason, the Vienna University of Economics and Business (WU) has been awarding prizes¹. for publications by WU researchers in one of the journals listed in the so-called “WU Star Journal List” for some time. The selection of the listed journals is based on international rankings of top scientific journal in different and covers research fields that are of high importance to the WU. In the following we provide a qualitative analysis of data policies along some a priori defined categories.

1 Introduction

The objective of our work is a formal and content-related analysis of the data policies selected from the “WU Star Journal List”². We distinguish between two levels, that of the publishing company or research organization and that of the specific journal. The policies are to be analyzed according to various criteria and categorized in terms of their strength or assertiveness (i.e., to what extent do the data guidelines have recommendatory or mandatory elements). Formal criteria include attributes related to presentation, editing, timing and clarity. The content attributes deal with scope, minimum requirements, comprehensibility, and strength of the policies. This will include identifying whether there are similarities in data policies for different journals of the same disciplines. Subsequently, the task is to prepare the insights gained from the analysis for consulting services on the topic of data policies and thus to support researchers.

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1 For details see <https://www.wu.ac.at/en/research/research-units-at-wu/internal-awards/>;
WU’s performance bonuses for academic staff are regulated by an Operational Agreement on Performance Bonuses and Examination Rates for Academic Staff.

2 https://www.wu.ac.at/fileadmin/wu/h/research/wu_starjournalliste.pdf

Table 1: Data policy framework spectrum of four large journal publishers (Seyffertitz 2023). Note: DAS = Data Availability Statement/Data Access Statement; PID = Permanent Identifier (e.g., DOI).

Publisher	Minimum of information required on data sets as stated by publisher/journal	
	(all features encouraged)	(all features required)
John Wiley & Sons Inc. (2022)	- DAS \longleftrightarrow	- DAS - Peer review of data
Taylor & Francis (2018)	- DAS \longleftrightarrow	- DAS - PID for data - Data citation
Elsevier (2022)	- Data deposit in a relevant data repository \longleftrightarrow - Citing this dataset in the article	- Data deposit - Data citation and linking (or a DAS) - Peer review of data prior to publication
Springer Nature (2023)	- Data sharing \longleftrightarrow - Data citation	- Data sharing - Evidence of data sharing - Peer review of data

Not far too long-ago scholarly journal publishers have started developing (data) policies around the sharing or publication of research data underlying the manuscripts they are publishing. Such guidelines sometimes are termed “data policy” or “research data policy”³ or similar. Some publishers or scholarly associations refer authors to different data repositories in their policies or guidelines or recommend searching a directory of data repositories to find a suitable data archive for the relevant research data⁴. As this may be important to the authors submitting their publication, it is worth looking at some journal data policies here. For example, Springer Nature developed a framework for the research data policies of all its journals (Hrynaszkiewicz et al. 2017). The Data policy standardisation and implementation Interest Group (IG) of the Research Data Alliance further developed this framework around existing scholarly publishers’ research data policies of Springer Nature, Elsevier, Wiley, and PLOS (Hrynaszkiewicz et al. 2020). Table. 1 provides a summary of research data guidelines (or policies) of some scholarly publishing companies in a condensed manner.

There are differences in the extent to which the policies cover aspects of data management in their frameworks. In addition, terminology and wording vary from one to the other publisher in some way, but overall, the framework guidelines share some common core features. For an overview on general data policy features see Hrynaszkiewicz et al. (2020). The design and content may vary depending on the journal’s research topics covered and

³ We will use these terms synonymously in the text.

⁴ See for example, <https://authorservices.taylorandfrancis.com/data-sharing/share-your-data/repositories>

Table 2: Overview of selected studies of journal data policies.

Study authors	Research fields covered by the journals investigated (sample size)	Main objective/interest
Andreoli-Versbach and Mueller-Langer (2014)	economics (147)	data sharing policies
Vlaeminck and Herrmann (2015)	economics (346)	characteristics of journals with data policies
O’Reilly and Herndon (2015)	social-sciences (100)	data sharing policies comparison (2003/2015)
Crosas et al. (2018)	social-sciences (291)	data policies and instructions
Rousi and Laakso (2020)	operation research (40)	data sharing policies (2019)
Vlaeminck (2021)	economics (353)	disclosure of research data, reproducibility

research tradition in the scientific community concerned. In developing the strength of a data policy, the characteristics can be phrased as (i) “it is recommended” or (ii) “it is expected” to (iii) “is required” or “must”. It may also depend on the journal editorial board what type of policy is implemented at the journal level. For example, the “Data Availability Statement” (DAS) is one of the main features often provided as minimum mandatory instrument. It is a statement about where and how the underlying data in a published article can be found.

In contrast to other works, we do not review a complete set of journals of a certain discipline or subdiscipline, rather we have a given list of journals from different research fields represented at WU, except for law⁵, which is not included due to its different publication tradition. Table. 2 summarizes some important studies of journal data policies in the social sciences, especially in economics and cover usually top-ranked journals in the field (according to predefined indicators, as for example citation metrics).

2 Research design

Methodologically, we refer to the deductive-qualitative content analysis (see Schneijderberg et al. 2022). Hence, we use a priori defined thematic categories (see Table. 3). In the next step the content of the discovered data guidelines is analyzed along these categories. In a search, we first tried to discover the guidelines or policies of the journals in our sample. For this search process we first looked at the website of the journal’s publisher. As some journals may have more than one website (i.e., example one website is operated by the journal owner like for example, a scholarly society or a university, and the other

⁵ This covers two research units at WU: the Department of Private Law and the Department of Public Law and Tax Law.

Table 3: Four thematic data policy elements (categories) and what they usually cover.

Thematic categories	Short description of the category content
Data citation	What does the policy say about the provision of the citation of underlying data in the submitted paper (i.e., is a DOI required referring to the data)?
Reproducibility	Statement about reproducibility, its requirements, recommendations, and how-to descriptions
Data sharing	Statements about data sharing in general, mandatory or only recommending
Data availability statement	Is a data availability statement (DAS) required or not and what information must/should be provided in the DAS?

one is maintained by the publisher)⁶, both web pages have been included in the analysis (if applicable).

2.1 Defining the thematic categories of analysis

For the present analysis, we are interested in whether publishers or editors make statements about these categories as part of their policies (i.e., constitute an element of the data policy), and if so, how can the statements be characterized or interpreted: Are they recommendatory or mandatory in nature. This will allow us to classify a journal’s data policy as rather weak or strong.

We classify data policies or data guidelines weak if (i) statements for the a priori defined thematic categories are either missing or (ii) if these statements are mostly of a recommending character while not going into much detail (e.g., providing information on repository selection, or practical information on what ingredients a data availability statement should consist of). We regard policies as strong if for these categories, statements are provided and the majority of the categories provide mandatory statements.

2.2 Defining formal categories of analysis

While the thematic categories are important for characterizing the content of the data policies, the formal categories are important to characterize the ease-of-access of the data policy. Therefore, we defined some formal categories. These categories comprise format,

⁶ See for example the journal *International Economic Review*, which is owned by the Economics Department of the University of Pennsylvania and the Osaka University Institute of Social and Economic Research Association (<https://economics.sas.upenn.edu/ier>) whilst being operated and published by John Wiley & Sons Inc. (<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/14682354>). Sometimes the reader may find some statement like “Published on behalf of the University of ...” or similar.

Table 4: Formal characteristics of data policies.

Formal categories	Description of the category
Location and clarity	Where are the guidelines/policies located: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • website of the publisher • website of the professional association/learned society or university. • are the data related guidelines easily findable?
Naming Representation	How are the data policies termed; are there standards? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explicit: separate data policy document • included: in author- or submission guidelines or other policy documents (e.g., ethical guidelines)
Format and preparation	In which format are the guidelines presented: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • plain HTML, • pdf, Word etc. • embedded media files (e.g., video)
Timing	When do data guidelines become effective for the author – at the time of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • submission • acceptance (conditional) • publication

presentation, location, naming, timing of guidelines. In Table 4 we describe them in more detail.

2.3 Discovering the data policies

Data policies or guidelines sometimes are part of the guide for authors or submission guidelines. Some journals also have a specific section on their website in which they provide requirements regarding reproducibility and data disclosure. In some cases, these instructions were part of publishing ethics guidelines of the journal website (publishing company) or could be found at the website of the scholarly association.

3 Analysis and results

At the time of analysis⁷, we identified three (two of the same association) out of the 34 journals for which we could not identify some kind of journal data policy or information on research data management. The rest covers a spectrum from rather very weak data policies to strong data policies. Interestingly, from eight journals (almost 25% of the investigated sample) that have a strong data policy according to our above definition, seven of them refer to economics, and one to the sciences. Concerning the formal characteristics of the data guidelines we found 18 journals providing their data guidelines in a separate document (i.e., being a single html document or a pdf-file) apart from the traditional submission or author guidelines. The naming of these explicit data guidelines is rather heterogeneous throughout the different journals. We could identify different terms appearing in the document title, as for example, “*Data and Code Sharing Policy*“, “*Reporting standards*” or “*Data and Code Availability Policy*” just to mention a few. The remaining 13 journals included their data guidelines in the submission or author guidelines where data guidelines were highlighted using chapter headings.

Overall, the majority of journals analyzed set some minimum requirements in their policies. The thematic categories show a predominantly recommendatory character. e.g., stating that “*authors should provide data upon request*”. A mandatory element that we found in some journals was the requirement for authors to provide the underlying data and code to the editor for reproducibility purposes. This does not mean that the data must be made openly accessible. Concerning comprehensibility of data guidelines, some (usually the stronger ones) are concise in their statements and provide clear information what is expected or *what* must be provided (e.g., data, DAS, DOI or other PID). Further, more developed and strict policies provide information under what *conditions* (type of paper: simulation, experiment, etc.) as well as at which *point in time* (submission, acceptance, publication) the policy or one of its elements becomes effective.

For some journals, we found rather new features, which will be explicitly shown in the following. First, three of the 34 journals allow authors for the optional provision of so-called pseudo-data. Especially in finance, the data used often are licensed from data providers like Datastream⁸ or Bloomberg⁹, proprietary in nature, and hence cannot be published or shared. Other journals do have a so-called data editor that we will explain briefly.

3.1 Special feature: use of pseudo data sets

Three journals – all related to the subject of finance according to the SSCI-index provide the possibility of using so called pseudo-data sets:

⁷ The content of the data policies/author guidelines etc. analyzed in this study, has been accessed and collected from the journals’ websites in the period of February 9 to February 20, 2023.

⁸ Owned by REFINITIV (<https://www.refinitiv.com/en>; part of the London Stock Exchange Group Business).

⁹ <https://www.bloomberg.com/professional/product/data>

- **Journal of Finance**¹⁰: “... Authors are also encouraged to include the data along with the source code if public posting of the data does not violate copyright or confidentiality agreements. If the authors choose not to provide the data, **they must include a pseudo-data set that illustrates the format of the files read by the code so that users can understand and check the functionality of the code.** ...” In their related FAQs¹¹ they provide more information on this: “... not required that the code produces meaningful results based on the pseudo-data set. But pseudo-data should illustrate the format of the data that are read by the programs (e.g., dimension of the data, numbers or strings, etc.) to help a user understand the code. **The pseudo-data should not include any data that is protected by copyright or confidentiality agreements.** ...”.
- **Journal of Financial Economics**¹²: “... For those cases in which the **data cannot be disclosed**, the authors **must supply pseudodataset(s)** to demonstrate that the code runs. It is the authors’ responsibility to ensure that the code works on the pseudo-dataset or the actual dataset if the data can be disclosed. ...”.
- **Review of Financial Studies**¹³: “... We encourage authors to include the data along with the source code. However, if the authors choose not to provide the data, or if they are restricted from doing so because of copyright or confidentiality agreements, **they are required to include a pseudo-data set** to illustrate the format of the files read by the code so that users can better understand the code. ...”.

3.2 Special feature: the role of so-called data editors

Five journals analyzed provide a so-called data editor within their editorial board. Their roles comprise inter alia securing the data policy compliance, advising authors in several data related aspects and sometimes may verify for reproducibility of provided data. Below we provide some of their duties and responsibilities, extracted from the policy guidelines. For details we provide the links to the relevant documents at the journal websites (see footnotes):

- **Management Science**¹⁴: “... The task of the Management Science Data Editor is to help authors to get their published research compliant with the Management Science Data Policy. ... advises authors of published papers on the data, materials, and information to be provided to allow other researchers to replicate the original results. ...”

10 See <https://afajof.org/wp-content/uploads/files/policies-and-guidelines/CodePolicy.pdf>.

11 See https://afajof.org/wp-content/uploads/files/policies-and-guidelines/CodePolicy_FAQ.pdf.

12 See <https://www.jfinec.com/data-and-code-sharing-policy> and <https://www.jfinec.com/data-and-code>.

13 See <http://rfssfs.org/code-sharing-policy>.

14 <https://pubsonline.informs.org/page/mnsc/editorial-statement>

- **MIS Quarterly**¹⁵: “... *The new role of Transparency Editors will be similar in spirit to those at other journals, such as the American Economic Review’s “Data Editor,” the Journal of Personality and Social Psychology’s “Methods and Statistics Associate Editors,” and the INFORMS Journal of Data Science’s “Reproducibility Editor. ... Data Editor and her/his team will also occasionally verify that all results reported in an accepted paper can indeed be reproduced using the provided data, materials, and information. ...”*
- **American Economic Review and Journal of Economic Literature**¹⁶: “... *AEA data editor will assess compliance with this policy, and will verify the accuracy of the information prior to acceptance by the Editor. ... private (not to be published) version of the data should be provided to the AEA Data Editor and/or a designated third-party replicator who can provide a third-party reproducibility report. ... After the data and code deposit is accepted by the AEA Data Editor, it will become the version of record associated with the paper. ... Data Editor will assess suitability of any such repositories and archives. ...”*
- **Review of Economic Studies**¹⁷: “... *The Review of Economic Studies endorses DCAS, the Data and Code Availability Standard [v1.0], and its data and code availability policy is compatible with DCAS. ... Requests for exemptions should be clearly stated when the article is first submitted. The article will then be reviewed at the discretion of the Managing Editors and the Data Editor. Exceptions will not be considered later ...”*

4 Conclusions and outlook

The aim of this case study was to analyze journal data policies of 34 scholarly journals from the fields of economics, business, management, finance, and science. For this reason, formal and thematic categories were defined along which the data guidelines were characterized. Results presented showed that almost all journals provided some form of data guidelines. Concerning the thematic categories about three quarters of the journals exhibited a more recommending character in their data policy. Three journals did not have any kind of data guidelines at the time of analysis.

A further important outcome is that data guidelines may become effective at different times: some journals require authors to deposit their underlying research data at the time of submission, other at the time of conditional acceptance of the submitted paper. This has an important implication for authors: they should become familiar with the data guidelines of the journal in which they intend to publish at an early stage.

Journals investigated in this study increasingly require authors to provide data and code in an appropriate form for reproducibility purposes. This implies that the authors are

¹⁵ <https://misq.umn.edu/research-transparency> → Following the research transparency approach as explained in the editorial by Burton-Jones et al. (2021).

¹⁶ <https://www.aeaweb.org/journals/data/data-code-policy>



¹⁷ <https://restud.dataeditor.group/before>

allowed to provide the data to the editors of the journal or the reviewers. This might become problematic when using licensed (and copyright protected) data for the research¹⁸. Hence a few journals have provided the option of using so called pseudo-data sets. Others have appointed a so-called data editor in their editorial board to monitor compliance with the relevant data guidelines.

So, authors are well-advised to look for (explicit) data policy documents or related guidelines, like for example publication ethics documents. However, sometimes such policy documents cannot be found easily at the publishers' website. Then author guidelines or submission guidelines may be a first starting point. Another option would be to contact a journals' editorial office. As indicated by our results, it is not uncommon to find elements of a "research data policy" somewhere in the submission or author guidelines, without any referral from outside the document. Overall, our results indicate that publishing data driven research in top scholarly journals increasingly requires authors to address data and code as early as the planning stage of a publication.

To raise researchers' awareness on the relevance of journal data policies for their publishing process, we will continue to extend our service portfolio in two ways: first, we will continue to collect and analyze the data policies of the journals in the WU-Star-Journal list. This list will be revised and extended in 2023 and will cover more than 70 international top journals covering the WU's research topics. Second, it is planned to design a workshop introducing important issues of data guidelines in scholarly journals, providing practical examples, tips and potential pitfalls. One of the main lessons learned within the work presented – together with the experiences from our previous consultations – is the necessity of already looking at the guidelines of the respective journal before submission. Preferably authors should take care of this already when writing the article – and if necessary, contacting a data editor (when available) already before the planned submission. This might be the case, for example, if the data are licensed and publication requires the provision of the data or in the case of sensitive data etc. Based on our findings and previous studies, we would therefore expect journal data policies becoming stricter, probably more detailed, and maybe more complex in future as the trend towards more open science seems to continue and the amount of data still increasing tremendously. Furthermore, methods in data analysis are improving, and development in the field of artificial intelligence will have a major impact on the research and publication process.

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¹⁸ The problem may also arise if data are confidential (e.g., non-disclosure agreement has been signed).

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Appendix: List of 34 scholarly journal titles

Date of analysis: data policies/author guidelines etc. have been accessed and collected from the journals’ websites from **February 9 to February 20, 2023**. The table contains the 34 journal titles from the WU-Star-Journal-List (2016)¹⁹. The table columns are as follows:

- Journal title: the full title of the journal
- Homepage Journal: Link to the website of the journal (usually at the hosting publisher or scholarly society)
- SSCI²⁰: Classifier from the Web of Science Master Journal List (<https://mjl.clarivate.com>)
- Link to the Journal data policy: either at the publisher’s website or at the website of the respective editing scholarly association or university.
- Top factor²¹: only overall score if available; not all journals are covered in the TOP Factor (<https://topfactor.org>)

¹⁹ https://www.wu.ac.at/fileadmin/wu/h/research/wu_starjournalliste.pdf; *Last accessed on May 10th, 2023.*

²⁰ Social Science Citation Index.

²¹ Transparency and Openness Promotion: The TOP Guidelines were created by journals, funders, and societies to align scientific ideals with practices and are provided by the Center of Open Science (<https://www.cos.io/initiatives/top-guidelines>).

Table 5: List of 34 scholarly journal titles.

Journal Title	Homepage Journal	SSCI (WoS)	Publisher/ Association	Link to Journal Data Policy	Top Factor
Academy of Management Journal	https://aom.org/research/journals/journal	Business Management	Academy of Management	-	0
Academy of Management Review	https://journals.aom.org/journal/amr	Management Business	Academy of Management	-	n/a
Accounting Review	https://aaahq.org/Research/Journals/The-Accounting-Review	Business, Finance	American Accounting Association	http://aaahq.org/portals/0/documents/about/policies&proceduresmanual/aaa%20publications%20ethics%20policy%20-%20data%20integrity.pdf	n/a
Accounting, Organizations and Society	https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/accounting-organizations-and-society	Business, Finance	Elsevier	https://www.elsevier.com/journals/accounting-organizations-and-society/0361-3682/guide-for-authors	1
Administrative Science Quarterly	https://journals.sagepub.com/home/asq	Management Business	SAGE	https://journals.sagepub.com/pb-assets/cmscontent/ASQ/2.%20Data%20and%20Methods%20Transparency-1674844749.pdf	0
American Economic Review	https://www.aeaweb.org/journals/aer	Economics	American Economic Association	https://www.aeaweb.org/journals/aer/about-aer/editorial-policy und ab Juli 2023: https://www.aeaweb.org/journals/data/data-legality-policy	9
Econometrica	https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/14680262	Economics Social Sciences, Mathematical Methods	Econometric Society	https://www.econometricsociety.org/publications/econometrica/information-authors/editorial-procedures-and-policies	6

Economic Journal	https://academic.oup.com/ej?login=false	Economics	Oxford University Press	https://academic.oup.com/ej/pages/General_Instructions#data	7
Information Systems Research	https://pubsonline.informs.org/journal/isre	Management Information Science & Library Science	INFORMS	https://pubsonline.informs.org/page/isre/guidelines-for-ethical-behavior-in-publishing	n/a
International Economic Review	https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/14682354	Economics	Wiley	https://economics.sas.upenn.edu/ier/submissions/data-availability-policy	0
International Journal of Research in Marketing	https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/international-journal-of-research-in-marketing	Business	Elsevier	https://www.elsevier.com/journals/international-journal-of-research-in-marketing/0167-8116/guide-for-authors https://www.elsevier.com/authors/tools-and-resources/research-data/data-base-linking	n/a
Journal of Accounting and Economics	https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/journal-of-accounting-and-economics	Business, Finance Economics	Elsevier	https://www.elsevier.com/journals/journal-of-accounting-and-economics/0165-4101/guide-for-authors	1
Journal of Accounting Research	https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/1475679X	Business, Finance	Wiley	https://www.chicagobooth.edu/-/media/research/arc/docs/journal/jardatapolicyasof112022.pdf	n/a
Journal of Consumer Research	https://consumerresearcher.com/about	Business	Oxford University Press	https://consumerresearcher.com/research-ethics	5
Journal of Econometrics	https://www.journals.elsevier.com/journal-of-econometrics	Social Sciences, Mathematical Methods Economics	Elsevier	https://www.elsevier.com/journals/journal-of-econometrics/0304-4076/guide-for-authors	1
Journal of Economic Literature	https://www.aeaweb.org/journals/jel	Economics	American Economic Association	https://www.aeaweb.org/journals/data/data-code-policy	7

Journal of Economic Theory	https://www.journals.elsevier.com/journal-of-economic-theory	Economics	Elsevier	https://www.elsevier.com/journals/journal-of-economic-theory/0022-0531/guide-for-authors	1
Journal of Finance	https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/15406261	Economics Business, Finance	Wiley	https://afajof.org/wp-content/uploads/files/policies-and-guidelines/CodePolicy.pdf	0
Journal of Financial Economics	https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/journal-of-financial-economics	Business, Finance Economics	Elsevier	https://www.elsevier.com/journals/journal-of-financial-economics/0304-405X/guide-for-authors	1
Journal of Marketing	https://journals.sagepub.com/home/jmx	Business	SAGE	https://journals.sagepub.com/author-instructions/JMX#2.6 https://www.ama.org/ama-journals-editorial-policies-procedures/	0
Journal of Marketing Research	https://journals.sagepub.com/home/mrj	Business	SAGE	https://www.ama.org/ama-journals-editorial-policies-procedures/ https://journals.sagepub.com/author-instructions/JMX#2.6	0
Journal of Political Economy	https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/toc/jpe/current	Economics	University of Chicago Press	https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/journals/jpe/datapolicy	4
Management Science	https://pubsonline.informs.org/journal/mnsc	Management	INFORMS	https://pubsonline.informs.org/page/mnsc/datapolicy	4
Marketing Science (MS)	https://pubsonline.informs.org/journal/mksc	Business	INFORMS	https://pubsonline.informs.org/page/mksc/replicationpolicy	n/a

MIS Quarterly	https://misq.umn.edu/	Management Information, Science & Library Science	"Carlson School of Management - University of Minnesota"	https://www.misq.org/code-of-conduct https://misq.umn.edu/research-transparency https://www.misq.org/skin/frontend/default/misq/pdf/MSGuidelines/AIS_Code_of_Research_Conduct.pdf	4
Nature	https://www.nature.com/	Science	Springer	https://www.nature.com/nature/editorial-policies/reporting-standards#availability-of-data%20%20Reporting%20standards%20and%20availability%20of%20data,%20materials,%20code%20and%20protocols	9
Operations-Research	https://pubsonline.informs.org/journal/opre	Management	INFORMS	https://pubsonline.informs.org/page/opre/guidelines-for-ethical-behavior-in-publishing	n/a
Organization Science	https://pubsonline.informs.org/journal/orsc	Management	INFORMS	https://pubsonline.informs.org/page/orsc/guidelines-for-ethical-behavior-in-publishing	0
Quarterly Journal of Economics	https://academic.oup.com/qje	Economics	Oxford University Press	https://academic.oup.com/qje/pages/Data_Policy	4
RAND Journal of Economics	https://www.rje.org/	Economics	Wiley	https://authorservices.wiley.com/ethics-guidelines/index.html#11	0
Review of Economic Studies	https://www.restud.com/	Economics Econometrics	London School of Economics and Political Science; Oxford University Press	https://restud.github.io/data-editor/before/#data-availability-policy	6

Review of Financial Studies	https://academic.oup.com/rfs	Business, Finance Economics	Oxford University Press	http://rfssfs.org/code-sharing-policy/	2
Science	https://www.science.org/	Science	American Association for the Advancement of Science	https://www.science.org/content/page/science-journals-editorial-policies#publication-policies	11
Strategic Management Journal	https://www.strategicmanagement.net/smj/overview/overview	Management Business	Wiley	https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/pb-assets/assets/10970266/SMJ_Author_Instructions_January_2022-1641850654740.pdf	3