

Writing

Seminario de Tesis PEG

Econ 4600

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Universidad de los Andes

February 19, 2025

Agenda

- 1 Cronograma
- 2 Review: Forma y contenido
- 3 Secciones de un artículo de investigación publicable
 - Portada
 - Introducción
 - Literatura previa
 - Middle Bits
 - Conclusiones
 - Bibliografía
- 4 Sobre escribir

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Cronograma Curso

Fecha	Actividad
Enero 21 - 29	Introducción, estructura y presentación de un trabajo de investigación en Economía
Febrero 3 - Febrero 17	Presentaciones (20 min.)
Febrero 19 - 24	Estructura y escritura de un trabajo de investigación en Economía
Febrero 26- Marzo 12	Discusión individual con el profesor (horario de atención y horario de clase)
Marzo 14 6 p.m.	Primera Entrega
Marzo 17 - 22	Receso
Marzo 28 6 p.m.	Envío Referee Report
Marzo 24 - Abril 16	Discusión individual con el profesor (horario de atención y horario de clase)
Abril 14-18	Semana Santa
Abril 21 - Mayo 7	Presentaciones (20 min.)
Mayo 12 - Mayo 21	Discusión individual con el profesor (horario de atención y horario de clase)
Mayo 23 6 p.m.	Entrega Final

Primera Entrega

- 1 Deben enviar el documento final antes de **Marzo 14 6 p.m.**
 - 1 Bloque neón
 - 2 y un mail a su asesor(es) con copia al profesor.
 - 3 En el cuerpo del correo tienen que informarles a su(s) asesor(es) que deben asignar una nota al documento que deben ingresar en el siguiente [link](#)
 - 4 Tenga en cuenta de incluir en el correo que la calificación de los asesores debe ser enviada a más tardar el **24 de Marzo**

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Estructura

- ▶ El trabajo del economista es argumentar (McCloskey, 1985)
- ▶ Forma y contenido **NO** son separables.
 - 1 La investigación es un ejercicio en persuasión. Sus lectores son la audiencia. Trate de interesarlos en su tesis y convencerlos de su argumento.
 - 2 El contenido de su trabajo es evaluado en primera instancia por la manera en que lo presenta. Si el trabajo está mal escrito el lector lo va a leer con escepticismo.
 - 3 “Ningún buen paper, sin importar cuán bien construido, brillante y bien escrito, surgió por primera vez de la impresora del autor en esa forma. Reescribir es el verdadero arte de escribir.” (Goldin and Katz, 2009)

Estructura

- ▶ Asuma un lector (muy) impaciente → Entender la distinción de leer por gusto y por necesidad.
- ▶ Hay que organizar el paper en estilo “triangular” o de “periódico”, no en estilo de “novela”
 - ▶ Los periódicos comienzan con la parte más importante, luego completan los antecedentes para los lectores que continuaron y querían más detalles.
 - ▶ Un buen chiste o una novela de misterio tiene un largo desarrollo hasta el remate (*punchline*) al final.
 - ▶ Usted esta escribiendo un paper no una novela : ponga el *punchline* justo al frente y luego explique lentamente el chiste. Los lectores no se quedan para encontrar el mensaje en la Tabla 12.

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Portada

- 1 Título
- 2 Autor(es)
- 3 Abstract/Resumen
- 4 Clasificación JEL (Journal of Economic Literature) (2-5 códigos)
- 5 Palabras clave (2-5 palabras)
- 6 Pie de página
 - ▶ Información de contacto de los autores (email, universidad...).
 - ▶ Conflicto de interés y financiación.
 - ▶ Agradecimientos.

Housing Discrimination and the Toxics Exposure Gap in the United States: Evidence from the Rental Market

Peter Christensen, Ignacio Sarmiento-Barbieri and Christopher Timmins*

August 16, 2020

Abstract

Local pollution exposures disproportionately impact minority households, but the root causes remain unclear. This study conducts a correspondence experiment on a major online housing platform to test whether housing discrimination constrains minority access to housing options in markets with significant sources of airborne chemical toxics. We find that renters with African American or Hispanic/LatinX names are 41% less likely than renters with White names to receive responses for properties in low-exposure locations. We find no evidence of discriminatory constraints in high-exposure locations, indicating that discrimination increases relative access to housing choices at elevated exposure risk.

Key words: Housing Discrimination, Correspondence Experiment, Air Toxics

JEL Classification: Q51, Q53, R310

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Primer Filtro: Título

- ▶ Dado que el lector (muy) impaciente es importante capturar la atención rápido
- ▶ El título entonces se vuelve fundamental.
- ▶ Hay varias estrategias
 - ▶ Títulos "cute"
 - ▶ Títulos largos y explicativos
 - ▶ O algo en el medio

Segundo Filtro: Abstract

- ▶ La mayoría de las revistas permiten entre 100 y 300 palabras. Obedezca este límite desde el inicio.
- ▶ La función principal del resumen es comunicar la contribución central y novedosa de su artículo
- ▶ Describa el contenido sin formulas o tecnicismos innecesarios.
- ▶ Di lo que encuentras, no lo que buscas. No escribas “se analizan los datos, se prueban los teoremas, se discute...”

Segundo Filtro: Abstract

Abstract: Example. Luco (2019)

Who Benefits from Information Disclosure? The Case of Retail Gasoline[†]

By FERNANDO LUCO*

How does online price disclosure affect competition when both consumers and firms can use the disclosed information? This paper addresses this question exploiting the sequential implementation of an online price-disclosure policy in the Chilean retail gasoline industry. The results show that disclosure increased margins by 9 percent on average, though the effects varied across the country depending on the intensity of local search behavior. Because margins increased the least, and even decreased, in high-search areas, where income is also higher, the results also show that price disclosure policies may have important distributional effects. (JEL D83, L11, L71, L81, O13, Q35, Q41)

Tercer Filtro (quizás el más importante): Introducción

- ▶ El un lector (muy) impaciente, si el título y el abstract capturaron la atención van a seguir por la intro
 - ▶ Tercer filtro de lectores.
 - ▶ Primeros tres/cuarto párrafos son claves.
 - ▶ Ideal comunicar su argumento desde el inicio (pregunta, respuesta, posicionamiento).
 - ▶ Existe una formula?

The Introduction Formula by Keith Head

- ▶ Hook
- ▶ Question
- ▶ Antecedents
- ▶ Value-Added
- ▶ Road map

The Introduction Formula

Hook

- ▶ Attract the reader's interest by telling them that this paper relates to something interesting.
- ▶ What makes a topic interesting? Some combination of the following attributes makes Y something worth looking at.
 - ▶ Y matters: When Y rises or falls, people are hurt or helped.
 - ▶ Y is puzzling: it defies easy explanation.
 - ▶ Y is controversial: some argue one thing while other say another.
 - ▶ Y is big (like the service sector) or common (like traffic jams).
 - ▶ A story hook (perhaps relating to a common activity or an issue that affects a lot of people)

The Introduction Formula

Hook

- ▶ Things to avoid:
 - ▶ The bait and switch : promising an interesting topic but delivering something else, in particular, something boring.
 - ▶ “all my friends are doing it” : presenting no other motivation for a topic than that other people have written papers on it.
 - ▶ The reader will be much more motivated to read the rest of the paper if you challenge his or her intuition right from the get-go.
 - ▶ Your readers are your audience. They have better things to do than read your paper. Make them interested in your thesis and convinced of your argument in the first two paragraphs.

The Introduction Formula

Hook: Examples I. Oster (2012)

1. Introduction

Five to ten percent of adults in Sub-Saharan Africa are infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and the primary mode of transmission in the region is heterosexual sex. For this reason, sexual behavior change is a major focus of HIV prevention efforts and understanding changes in behavior is important both for predicting the future path of the epidemic and for developing policy.

The Introduction Formula

Hook: Examples II (Albouy, 2020)

1. Introduction

Economic theory leans heavily on the idea that goods may be complements in consumption. While the joint demand for private goods has been studied extensively, little has been said about the joint demand for public goods. Studying the joint demand for public goods is difficult as individuals cannot purchase them directly, but only indirectly, such as through housing. To the best of our knowledge, no study has estimated the joint demand for public

The Introduction Formula

Hook: Examples III (Burlon et al., 2024)

In recent years, the demand for digital means of payment for retail purposes has steadily increased, while the use of cash for transactions has gradually declined (Auer, Cornelli, and Frost 2020). In response to this shift in payment technologies and preferences, central banks all over the world have started to investigate the potential benefits and implications of issuing central bank digital currencies (CBDCs). The ultimate goal of introducing a CBDC is to ensure that individuals operating in an increasingly digitalized economy keep having access to the safest form of money: central bank money. The most discussed challenge of issuing a CBDC is the risk of bank disintermediation as households substitute bank deposits for CBDC, thereby reducing a relatively cheap funding source for banks.

The Introduction Formula

Hook: Examples IV (Brüggemann, 2021)

The taxation of top income earners is a controversial topic. In public debates over recent years, supporters of raising marginal tax rates on top income earners usually have the intention to close fiscal deficits and/or decrease economic inequality. Opponents of this view instead demand lower rates on top incomes as a means of shifting the tax burden away from high-income, high-productivity households and boosting economic activity. An increasing number of academic papers has studied the optimal level of top marginal tax rates (TMTRs). Spurred by Diamond and Saez's (2011) recommendation to impose high marginal tax rates on top income earners of up to 80 percent, a recent wave of quantitative studies, which I discuss in further detail below, uses dynamic general equilibrium models to determine optimal TMTRs. The results differ widely depending on specific modeling choices, especially regarding households' labor income processes and the implied labor supply elasticities among top income earners.

None of these papers features entrepreneurs. This paper closes that gap in the literature by explicitly modeling entrepreneurship based on Cagetti and De Nardi (2006) to evaluate the level and economic impact of optimal top marginal tax rates. Accounting for entrepreneurs is important for several reasons. First, in

The Introduction Formula

Question

- ▶ Tell the reader what this paper actually does.
- ▶ Think of this as the point in a trial where having detailed the crime, you now identify a perpetrator and promise to provide a persuasive case.
- ▶ The reader should have an idea of a clean research question that will have a more or less satisfactory answer by the end of the paper.
- ▶ The question may take two paragraphs. At the end of the first (2nd paragraph of the paper) or possibly beginning of the second (3rd paragraph overall) you should have the “This paper addresses the question” sentence.

The Introduction Formula

Antecedents-Literature

▶ More on this latter

The Introduction Formula

Road-map

- ▶ Outline the organization of the paper.
- ▶ Avoid writing an outline so generic that it could apply to any paper (“the next section is the middle of the paper and then we have the end”).
- ▶ Instead customize the road map to the project and possibly mention pivotal “landmarks” (problems, solutions, results. . .) that will be seen along the way.
- ▶ But keep this short because many readers will now be eager to get to the heart of the paper.

This paper proceeds as follows. The following section provides background on the experimental design and sample. Section 3 discusses results on the discrimination- exposure relationship by toxic concentration and by distance to TRI facility. Section 4 discusses heterogeneity in the discrimination-exposure relationship by price and housing/neighborhood characteristics. Section 5 concludes.

The Introduction Formula

Road-map (Currie et al., 2015)

The rest of the paper proceeds as follows: Section I presents an analytical framework which helps motivate the empirical analysis. Section II discusses the data, and Section III discusses the research design. Sections IV and V outline the econometric specifications and results for housing values and infant health respectively. Finally, Section VI interprets the results, and Section VII concludes.

The Introduction Formula

General Advice

- ▶ Write the intro first but then read and edit it every time you compose other parts of the paper.
- ▶ Thus by the end, the intro will have received more attention, more times, than any other part of the paper.
- ▶ The introduction is not just important because of the “first impressions” idea that it will tilt the referee for or against you (though it probably will).
- ▶ It is also vital to making sure you know yourself what you are doing in the paper and why.
- ▶ If you can't write a good introduction, then you may be writing the wrong paper.

Como discutir la literatura previa

(o si debo tener una sección aparte)

▶ Dos escuelas:

1 Parte de la introducción (posicionamiento y contribución).

2 Sección independiente.

▶ Integre su discusión de la literatura previa bajo el hilo común de trabajos anteriores en relación con su tesis principal.

Como discutir la literatura previa

- ▶ Al escribir esta sección tengan en cuenta su objetivo y que esta sección tiene dos funciones
 - ▶ La primera es simplemente para demostrar su familiaridad con el tema. Hay que proporcionar una síntesis de lo que ha leído, rastrear el desarrollo de temas importantes y extraer cualquier tensión en la investigación previa.
 - ▶ La segunda función es sentar las bases para su artículo y preparar al lector con respecto a lo que su documento trae a la mesa en términos de novedades.
- ▶ En algunos casos, estas dos funciones están en direcciones opuestas: la primera hacia incluir tantas fuentes como sea posible, la segunda hacia seleccionar solo aquellas que son útil para su argumento.
- ▶ Recuerde: su principal contribución será juzgada en relación con trabajos de economía anteriores y la disciplina económica!

Como discutir la literatura previa

Antecedents

- ▶ Identify the prior work that is critical for understanding the contribution this paper will make.
- ▶ The key mistake to avoid here are discussing papers that are not essential parts of the intellectual narrative leading up to your own paper.
- ▶ Give credit where due but establish, in a non-insulting way, that the prior work is incomplete or otherwise deficient in some important way.

Como discutir la literatura previa

Parte de la introducción: Value-Added

- ▶ Describe approximately 3 contributions this paper will make relative to the antecedents.
- ▶ This paragraph might be the most important one for convincing your judges
- ▶ A big difference between it and the earlier “question” paragraph is that the contributions should make sense only in light of prior work whereas the basic research question of the paper should be understandable simply in terms of knowing the topic (from the hook paragraph).
- ▶ “Antecedents” and “Value-added” may be intertwined.

Como discutir la literatura previa

Parte de la introducción (posicionamiento y contribución).

Full-Length Research Articles

These articles are typically empirical in nature and deal with an important issue within the field of education economics. They should be divided into numbered sections (1., 2., 3...) and subsections (1.1.1, 1.1.2,...), beginning with an introduction that clearly states the purpose of the study while avoiding a detailed description of the previous literature. In addition to the introduction, full-length research articles typically include a background section, a methods section and/or a data section, a results section, and a section that concludes. Appendices should be identified as using capital letters (Appendix A, Appendix B...), and equations, tables and figures that appear in the appendices should be given separate numbering (e.g., Table A.1, Table A.2,...).

Como discutir la literatura previa

Ejemplos

- ▶ Parte de la introducción (posicionamiento y contribución).
 - ▶ Luco (2019)
 - ▶ Eslava et al. (2024)
 - ▶ Baker et al. (2016)
- ▶ Sección independiente.
 - ▶ Brüggemann (2021)
 - ▶ Burlon et al. (2024)

Middle Bits

- ▶ Depends on the type of paper one writes
- ▶ Papers usually have these sections
 - ▶ Theoretical Framework (applied micro, macro, econometrics)
 - ▶ Institutional Context (applied micro, macro)
 - ▶ Data and Descriptive Statistics (applied micro, macro)
 - ▶ Empirical Framework (applied micro, macro)
 - ▶ Results (applied micro, macro)
 - ▶ Simulation, Calibration (macro, econometric)
 - ▶ Application (macro, econometric)

Marco Teórico

- ▶ Primitivas: ¿Cómo son las preferencias y/o la tecnología?
- ▶ Variables y parámetros
- ▶ Supuestos
- ▶ Equilibrio
- ▶ Problema de maximización y condiciones de primer orden
- ▶ Predicción comprobable
- ▶ Pruebas

2. A simple model of public good complements

In principle, complementarity in public goods, e.g., warm weather and a community pool, is no less important than between private goods, swimming trunks and goggles. An important difference is that local public goods are bought indirectly through housing. This purchase is developed in the model below.

Preferences are represented by a Cobb-Douglas function: the utility of person i in location j is $U_{ij} = Q_{ij}y^\alpha x^{1-\alpha}$, where y is the quantity of the housing good consumed, with price v_j , x is a numeraire good, and $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ is a fixed parameter. Q_{ij} gives the value of location j to person i , which is log-linear in interacted amenities:

$$\ln Q_{ij} = (\theta^p + \theta^{PH}H_j)P_j + \theta^H H_j + \ln \xi_j + \epsilon_{ij} \quad (1)$$

where P_j denotes the environmental amenity, H_j denotes the crime level, and ξ_j other commonly-valued amenities. The parameter ϵ_{ij} is an idiosyncratic taste shock for the neighborhood.

The parameters $\theta^p > 0$ and $-\theta^H > 0$ define the base elasticities of willingness-to-pay for the environmental amenity and safety (minus crime), respectively. The interaction parameter θ^{PH} describes the complementarity, which we predict to be negative. Alternatively, safety and parks are complements. These terms may be arranged as $(\theta^H + \theta^{PH}P_j)H_j + \theta^p P_j$ to illustrate how the cost of crime rises when the environmental amenity is higher.⁸

Denote our measure of crime, $\tilde{H}_j = H_j + a_j$, where a_j captures measurement error. This error adds to the unobserved amenity term: $\tilde{\xi}_j = \xi_j + (\theta^H + \theta^{PH}P_j)a_j$. Taking these shifts into account, the indirect utility function is given by:

$$\ln U_{ij} = -\alpha \ln v_j + (\theta_j^p + \theta^{PH}H_j)P_j + \theta^H \tilde{H}_j + \tilde{\xi}_j + \epsilon_{ij}.$$

Solving for log housing price, and letting $V_{ij} = \ln v_{ij}$, it is natural to separate out the park-crime interaction.

$$\begin{aligned} V_j &= \frac{\theta_j^p}{\alpha} P_j + \frac{\theta^H}{\alpha} \tilde{H}_j + \frac{\theta^{PH}}{\alpha} (P_j \times H_j) + \frac{\tilde{\xi}_j + \epsilon_{ij} - \ln U_{ij}}{\alpha} \\ &\equiv \beta^p P_j + \beta^H \tilde{H}_j + \beta^{PH} (P_j \times \tilde{H}_j) + \xi_j^* + u_{ij} \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

where $\beta^k = \theta^k / \alpha$, $k \in (P, H, PH)$, $\xi_j^* = \tilde{\xi}_j / \alpha$, and $u_{ij} = (\epsilon_{ij} - \ln U_{ij}) / \alpha$. This specification predicts that $\beta^p > 0$ and $\beta^H < 0$. If parks and safety are complementary, then $\beta^{PH} < 0$. This linear model predicts that above a certain level of crime, a park becomes a public bad. If

$$\tilde{H}_j \geq -\frac{\beta^p}{\beta^{PH}} = \frac{\theta^p}{\theta^{PH}}, \quad (3)$$

then households will pay to live away from the park.⁹ As shown in Banzhaf (2015) for the case of individual amenities, hedonic estimates that exploit exogenous changes in the level of one or both public goods complements may shift an entire hedonic price function and identify a lower bound on the Hicksian equivalent surplus.

Marco Teórico

Examples Micro-Theory, Macro, IO

- ▶ Elsinger et al. (2019)
- ▶ Burlon et al. (2024)
- ▶ Eslava et al. (2024)

Contexto institucional

- ▶ ¿Qué factores institucionales debe conocer el lector para seguir el argumento?
- ▶ Se necesita un balance. Escriba para un lector que:
 - 1 No conoce del tema.
 - 2 Sólo quiere saber lo relevante para entender el punto.
- ▶ Example: see [Luco \(2019\)](#)

Descripción de los datos

- ▶ Datos:
 - ▶ ¿Cuándo se recolectaron? ¿Dónde? ¿Por qué? ¿Por quién? ¿Cómo se seleccionó la muestra? ¿A quién se entrevistó o cómo se recopilaron los datos? ¿Cuál es el tamaño de la muestra? ¿Cómo se compara con la población de interés? ¿Pierdes alguna observación? ¿Por qué? ¿Tuviste que imputar algún valor y, de ser así, cómo lo hiciste? ¿Existen variables proxies para lo real? ¿Qué mide exactamente cada variable o cómo se construyó?
- ▶ Estadísticas descriptivas: Arme una buena tabla de estadísticas descriptivas. En la narración describa los contenidos de su tabla de estadísticas descriptivas contando una historia sobre ellos, no se limite a escribir una aburrida enumeración de medias.
- ▶ Balance de las muestras: en los casos que la una variable de interés es dicotómica (o categórica),
 - ▶ ¿cómo difieren los grupos de tratamiento y control a lo largo de la media de las variables discutidas en la subsección anterior?

Marco Empírico

- ▶ Estrategia de estimación: escriba la ecuación que va a estimar

$$y_{it} = \alpha + \beta COVID33_{it} + \theta X_{it} + \delta_t + u_{it} \quad (1)$$

- ▶ Describa todas las variables y clarifique la notación ¿A qué corresponde la variable $COVID33_{it}$?
- ▶ Describa el (los) parámetro(s) de interés y su interpretación.
- ▶ ¿Cómo los estimará?
- ▶ ¿Cómo tratará los errores estándar?
- ▶ ¿Cuál es la prueba de hipótesis de interés para su principal predicción comprobable?

Marco Empírico

▶ Estrategia de identificación:

- ▶ ¿Cómo sería el experimento ideal para estudiar su pregunta? ¿Qué tan cerca estás de ese ideal y qué te impide acercarte?
- ▶ Discuta a su vez cómo su estrategia de identificación (IV, Dif-in-Dif, RDD, Efectos Fijos, PSM...) trata o no con
 - 1 la heterogeneidad no observada,
 - 2 la causalidad reversa o simultaneidad, y
 - 3 el error de medición.
- ▶ Debilidades y fortalezas de su estrategia de identificación ¿Cuáles son los supuestos necesarios para la credibilidad de los resultados?

Resultados

- ▶ Esta sección es obviamente la sección más importante del documento.
- ▶ Paradójicamente, es quizás también la sección menos leída .
- ▶ La secciones de resultados tienen su propia estructura

Orden de los resultados

- ▶ Los resultados se presentan desde los más parsimoniosos hasta los menos parsimoniosos
 - ▶ Resultados (No paramétricos?) Preliminares
 - ▶ Resultados (Paramétricos?) principales
 - ▶ Pruebas de robustez
 - ▶ Extensiones, Mecanismos, etc.
 - ▶ Limitaciones

Resultados (No paramétricos?) Preliminares

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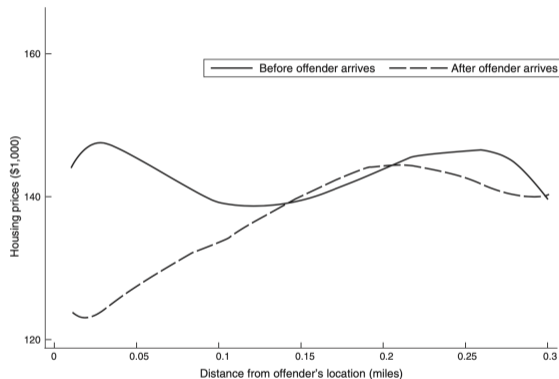


FIGURE 2B. PRICE GRADIENT OF DISTANCE FROM OFFENDER
(Sales during year before and after arrival)

Note: Results from local polynomial regressions (bandwidth = 0.075 miles) of sale price on distance from offender's future/current location.

Resultados Principales

- 1 Comience con su resultado principal.
 - ▶ Discuta la “magnitud” del parámetro estimado de interés (significancia económica).
 - ▶ Discuta la “precisión” del estimador (significancia estadística).
 - ▶ Relacione la “magnitud” del parámetro estimado con lo que encuentra la literatura.
 - ▶ ¿El resultado es el esperado? ¿posibles interpretaciones alternativas?
- 2 Sólo después de “agotar” el análisis de su resultado principal continúe con los resultados secundarios (efectos heterogéneos, etc.).
- 3 No use adjetivos para describir sus resultados (increíble, espectacular...).

Resultados principales y tablas de regresión

- ▶ Las tablas de regresión deben incluir: título descriptivo, numeración (diferentes especificaciones), nombre de la variable dependiente, nombres claros de las variables independientes, otra información relevante.
- ▶ Orden desde los más parsimoniosos hasta los menos parsimoniosos

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TABLE 3—IMPACT OF SEX OFFENDERS' LOCATIONS ON PROPERTY VALUE AND SALE PROBABILITY

	Log (sale price) pre-arrival		Log (sale price), pre- and post-arrival				Probability of sale†
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Within 0.1 miles of offender	-0.340 (0.052)*	-0.007 (0.013)	-0.007 (0.012)	<0.001 (0.013)	-0.006 (0.012)	-0.006 (0.012)	-0.029 (0.035)
Within 0.1 miles × post-arrival			-0.033 (0.019)+	-0.041 (0.020)*	-0.036 (0.021)+	-0.116 (0.059)+	0.126 (0.059)*
Dist* ≤ 0.1 miles × post-arrival (0.1 Miles = 1)						0.107 (0.064)+	
Within 1/3 miles of offender				-0.010 (0.007)			
Within 1/3 miles × post-arrival				0.010 (0.010)	0.003 (0.016)	0.004 (0.016)	-0.055 (0.040)
H ₀ : within 0.1 miles × post-arrival = 0			<i>p</i> -value = 0.079	<i>p</i> -value = 0.0443	<i>p</i> -value = 0.0828	<i>p</i> -value = 0.0502	<i>p</i> -value = 0.0361
Housing characteristics		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Year fixed effects	✓						
Neighborhood-year fixed effects		✓	✓	✓			
Offender area-year fixed effects					✓	✓	✓
Restricted to offender areas					✓	✓	✓
2 years pre- and post-arrival							
Standard errors clustered by...	<i>Neighbor-</i>	<i>Neighbor-</i>	<i>Neighbor-</i>	<i>Neighbor-</i>	<i>Offender</i>	<i>Offender</i>	<i>Offender</i>
Sample size	164,993	164,968	169,557	169,557	9,086	9,086	1,519,364
R ²	0.01	0.84	0.83	0.83	0.75	0.75	0.01

Note: Pre-arrival (post-arrival) refers to the two-year period before (after) the date upon which offenders registered their current address. Standard errors in parentheses.

* Significant at 5 percent level.

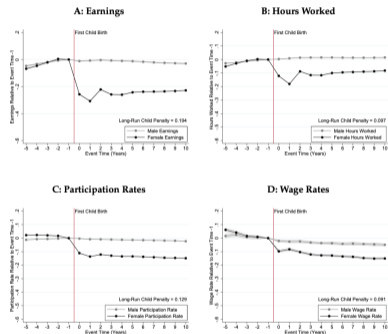
+ Significant at 10 percent level.

† Probability sale is measured as percentage points, e.g., probability of sale + 1 would be 100 percentage points.

Resultados (tablas y figuras)

- ▶ Todas las tablas y figuras deben ser auto-contenidas → se debe poder entender su contenido sin ir al texto del artículo.

Figure 3: Impacts of Children



Notes: The graphs show event time coefficients estimated from equation (1) as a percentage of the counterfactual outcome absent children (i.e., $P_{it}^0 \equiv \hat{\alpha}_{it}^0 / E[\hat{Y}_{it}^0 | \epsilon]$ as defined in section 3.1) for men and women separately and for different outcomes. Each panel also reports a “child penalty” — the percentage by which women are falling behind men due to children — defined as $P_t \equiv (\hat{\alpha}_{it}^{0m} - \hat{\alpha}_{it}^{0f}) / E[\hat{Y}_{it}^0 | \epsilon]$. The long-run child penalty is measured at event time 10. All of these statistics are estimated on a balanced sample of parents, who have their first child between 1985–2003 and who are observed in the data during the entire period between 5 years before and 10 years after child birth. The effects on earnings and participation are estimated unconditional on employment status, while the effects on hours worked and wage rates are estimated conditional on participation. The shaded 95 % confidence intervals are based on robust standard errors.

Source: Children and gender inequality: Evidence from Denmark [Kleven et al. \(2019\)](#)

Pruebas de robustez

- 1 ¿Qué tan “robustos” son los resultados a especificaciones alternativas?
 - ▶ Selección de muestra.
 - ▶ Simulaciones con parámetros diferentes.
- 2 Tests de placebo.
- 3 Estructura de rezagos y reversión a la media (panel).

Extensiones y Limitaciones

- ▶ Extensiones: aquí es donde podría explorar la heterogeneidad del tratamiento, o dividir mi muestra entre hombres y mujeres, rural y urbano, o por industria.
- ▶ Limitaciones: Ningún resultado empírico es perfecto. ¿Cómo se limita la validez interna? ¿Cómo se limita la validez externa? ¿Qué no dicen sus resultados, es decir, qué errores podría cometer la gente al interpretarlos?

Conclusiones

- ▶ Resumen
 - ▶ Incluya la respuesta a la pregunta de investigación
 - ▶ Incluya lo que usted quiere que el lector recuerde.
 - ▶ No incluya nuevos resultados.
- ▶ Discuta las limitaciones del estudio y como se podrían resolver.
- ▶ Discuta implicaciones de política (si las hay).
- ▶ Implicaciones para investigación futura.

Bibliografía

- ▶ Incluya únicamente los trabajos que cita en el texto.
- ▶ Orden alfabético.
- ▶ Diferentes estilos posibles para referencias bibliográficas y citas (APA o Chicago son comunes en economía). Lo importante es ser consistente.

Agenda

- 1 Cronograma
- 2 Review: Forma y contenido
- 3 Secciones de un artículo de investigación publicable
 - Portada
 - Introducción
 - Literatura previa
 - Middle Bits
 - Conclusiones
 - Bibliografía
- 4 **Sobre escribir**

Escribir es pensar (McCloskey, 1985)

- 1 Escribir es pensar: uno no aprende los detalles de un argumento hasta que los escribe. En ese proceso se descubren las fallas de fondo en el pensamiento.
- 2 No espere a terminar la investigación para empezar a escribir. La investigación es escribir.
- 3 A nadie le gusta la ansiedad de llenar un página vacía. Supérela.

¿Cómo escribir? (forma)

- 1 “The rule of clearness is not to write so that the reader can understand, but so that he cannot possibly misunderstand” Christopher Morley.
- 2 El texto está compuesto de secciones. Las secciones están compuestas de párrafos. Los párrafos están compuestos de oraciones. Las oraciones están compuestas de palabras.
 - ▶ ¿La sección ayuda a comunicar mejor el argumento? ¿El párrafo ayuda a comunicar mejor el argumento? ¿La oración ayuda a comunicar mejor el argumento?
 - ▶ La mayoría de párrafos tienen muchas oraciones. La mayoría de oraciones tienen muchas palabras. Recorte, recorte y recorte nuevamente.
 - ▶ La repetición aburre. La repetición aburre. La repetición aburre.

¿Cómo escribir? (forma)

3 A cada párrafo le corresponde un único punto.

- ▶ Trate de organizar el párrafo en niveles descendientes: de lo general a lo particular.

4 Ayude al lector con una estructura (e.g. signposting.)

- ▶ Los resultados encontrados se resumen en tres puntos: primero...
- ▶ Hay cuatro características del entorno institucional que son particularmente relevantes...

¿Cómo escribir? (forma) (McCloskey, 2000, Cochrane, 2005)

- ▶ Keep it short!
 - ▶ Every word must count.
 - ▶ Shorter is better
 - ▶ Don't repeat!
- ▶ Use active tense!
 - ▶ If it is solo authored paper "I" is fine!
- ▶ Use normal sentence structure
 - ▶ subject, verb, object

¿Cómo escribir? (forma) (McCloskey, 2000, Cochrane, 2005)

- ▶ Fluency Can Be Achieved by Grit
- ▶ Write Early Rather Than Late
- ▶ Use Your Ear. Read, Out Loud
- ▶ Watch Punctuation
- ▶ Avoid This, That, These, Those

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