Fundamental Seminar:
Reference management

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Outline

- Introduction

  目的，文献処理の流れ

- Automation of reference processing

  BibTeXを用いた文献の参照方法・出力

  （TeXファイルの作成とLaTeX・BibTeXの実行）

- Reference database construction

  JabRef, Zoteroを用いた参考文献データベースの構築

  （bibファイルの作成）

Introduction

- 書籍や論文等で読んだことについて書くときは出典を明記する必要がある(When you write about what you read in books, papers, etc, you need to specify the source)

- 参考文献欄の作成や参照番号付けをいちいち直接タイプするのはかなり面倒 (It is quite troublesome for directly typing and reference numbering)

- BibTeXを用いた文献参照法ではこれらの作業を楽に実行することができる(With the method using BibTeX, these tasks can be carried out easily)

suggests that many taxpayers do not know their marginal tax rate or report it with substantial error (e.g., Edwin T. Fujii and Clifford B. Hawley 1988 for US evidence).

Our analysis relates to the nonlinear budget set labor supply estimation method[4]. This method was originally developed to address the endogeneity of the marginal tax rate to the labor supply choice (as higher labor supply may push the individual into a higher tax bracket). In that context, nonlinear budget sets created by the tax system were seen as a source of endogeneity problems which had to be solved using a structural model rather than an opportunity to identify behavioral responses to taxation as in our analysis of bunching.

No study has carefully examined the evidence of bunching at the kink points of the US income tax schedule to uncover evidence of behavioral responses, in spite of data availability[5]. A recent study by Raj Chetty et al. (2009) uses tax return data from Denmark and uncovers substantial bunching at a large kink point of the Danish income tax schedule where the top rate starts to apply. This kink point is simple and salient because it is large and the same for all individuals[6]. Consistent with our US results, they do not find much evidence of bunching at smaller kink points of the Danish tax schedule.

A few other studies have documented evidence of bunching at the kink points generated by other government programs. First, Burtless and Moffitt (1984) and Leora Friedberg (2000), using Current Population Survey data, observed bunching behavior in the case of elderly individuals who receive Social Security benefits but are still working and subject to the Social Security earnings test[7]. Those studies, however, do not use bunching to estimate compensated elasticities, as we do here. They instead rely on the standard nonlinear budget set method for estimating behavioral responses. Second, Richard Blundell and Hoynes (2004) document clear evidence of bunching at exactly 16 hours per week for individuals likely to be eligible for the UK family credit, which imposes a 16 hour minimum working requirement. Finally, pension programs also generate kinks (or cliffs) in the lifetime budget set. As is well known, retirement hazard rates display bunching at certain ages related to the parameters of the retirement programs[8]. Those studies point out that bunching is evidence of behavioral responses to pension programs, although they do not directly use bunching to estimate elasticities. A recent notable exception is Kristine Brown (2007) who uses changes in the kink points due to reforms in the California

[4] First developed by Gary Burtless and Jerry Hausman (1978) to study the Negative Income Tax experiments, Hausman (1981) applied the method to study the effect of the US income tax on labor supply. Robert Moffitt (1986, 1990) provides a survey of the method and its many subsequent applications.

[5] US tax return data have been available for a long time, but have been rarely used by labor economists. As pointed out by Hausman (1982), in defense of the nonlinear budget set methods and in response to a criticism by James Heckman (1982), who argued that no bunching evidence could be found in the data, survey data have too much measurement error to study bunching precisely.
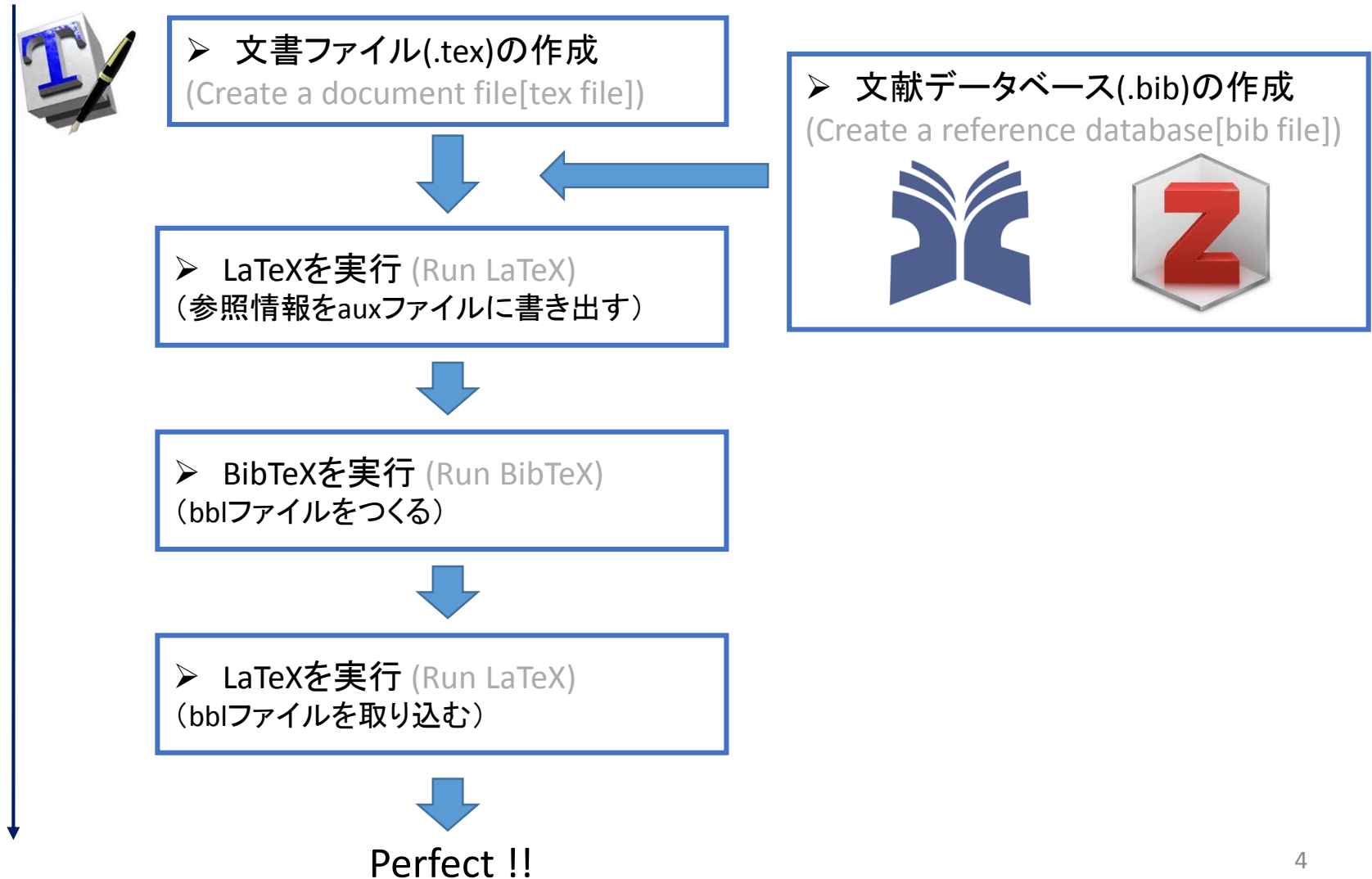
[6] Chetty et al. (2009) argue that part of the bunching might be driven by employers' pay policies which are tailored to avoid the top bracket, which is feasible in Denmark as the top bracket threshold is uniform across all individuals and taxes are based on individual income (as opposed to family income as in the United States).

[7] Social Security benefits are taxed away (actually deferred) when earned income exceeds an exemption amount. Tax rates vary from 33 percent to 50 percent and thus generate substantial kinks in the budget set of the elderly. This phasing-out structure is simple and hence likely to be salient to social security beneficiaries.

[8] For example, in the United States, there is bunching at the early retirement age of 62 (when workers become eligible to claim Social Security benefits) and bunching at the normal retirement age (see Jonathan Gruber and David A. Wise 1999 for an analysis across a number of countries).

Saez(2010)

Introduction

- 文献処理の流れ (Flow of reference processing)

> 文書ファイル(.tex)の作成
> (Create a document file[tex file])

> 文献データベース(.bib)の作成
> (Create a reference database[bib file])

> LaTeXを実行 (Run LaTeX)
> （参照情報をauxファイルに書き出す）

> BibTeXを実行 (Run BibTeX)
> （bblファイルをつくる）

> LaTeXを実行 (Run LaTeX)
> （bblファイルを取り込む）

Perfect !!

4

Automation of reference processing

➢ 文書ファイル(.tex)の作成 (Create a document file[tex file])

• 文献リスト作成 (Creating a list of references)

¥bibliographystyle{bst file} ⟵ 文献スタイルファイルの選択 (Choice of style files)

¥bibliography {bib file} ⟵ 文献データベースの選択 (Choice of reference databases)

```
¥small{
¥bibliographystyle{jsce_ref2}
¥bibliography{test2}
}

¥lastpagesettings

¥end{document}
```

• 参照番号付け (Reference numbering)

¥cite{Bibtexkey}

```
¥section{はじめに}
文献の参照法は，いろいろな流儀がありますが，基本的には，本であれば著者・書名・出版
技術』¥cite{kinoshita1981}に簡潔にまとめられています．また，欧文文献の参照については
これらの情報を一つ一つタイプするのは，簡単ですが非常に手間がかかり，文量が多いときの
があり，これらの作業を比較的楽に実行することができます．

具体的な参考文献の記述フォーマットは各学会等で定められたものに従ってください．
ここでの説明はLaTex2美文書作成入門¥cite{okumurakuroki2016}に準拠しています．
```

Automation of reference processing

- 文献処理の流れ (Flow of reference processing)

```
┌─────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│  ➤  文書ファイル(.tex)の作成              │
│     (Create a document file[tex file])      │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────┘
                    ↓              ←────────
┌─────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│  ➤  LaTeXを実行 (Run LaTeX)               │
│     (参照情報をauxファイルに書き出す)      │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────┘
                    ↓
┌─────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│  ➤  BibTeXを実行 (Run BibTeX)            │
│     (bblファイルをつくる)                  │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────┘
                    ↓
┌─────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│  ➤  LaTeXを実行 (Run LaTeX)               │
│     (bblファイルを取り込む)                │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────┘
                    ↓
             Perfect !!
```

➤ 文献データベース(.bib)の作成
(Create a reference database[bib file])
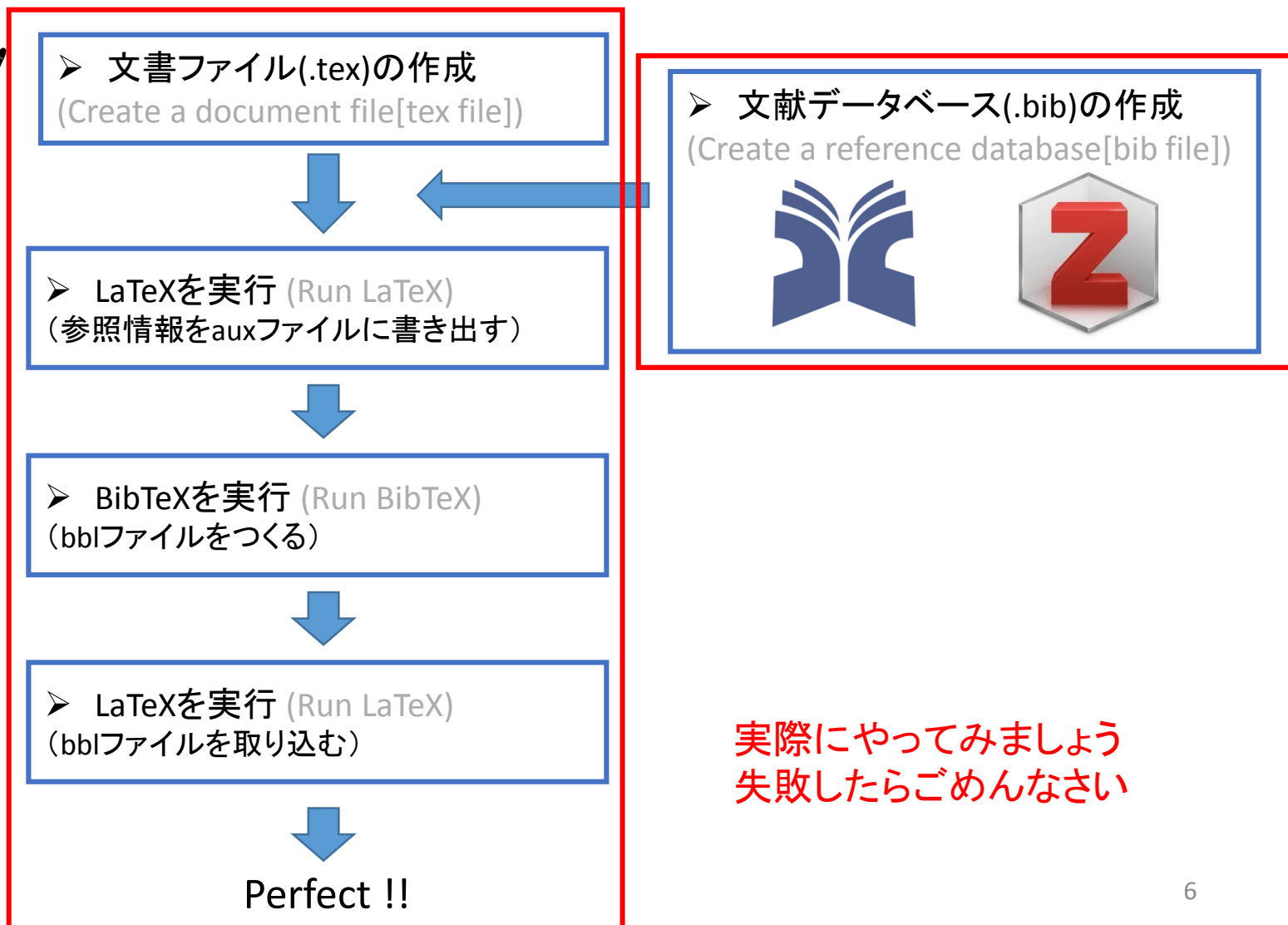
実際にやってみましょう
失敗したらごめんなさい

Reference database construction

➤ 文献データベース(.bib)の作成
　　(Create a reference database[bib file])

• JabRef

JabRefを起動してみる (Start Jabref)
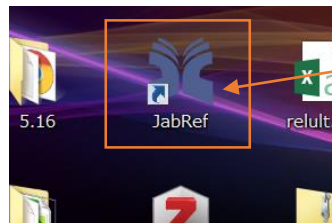
Click here

Click here
新規ファイル作成
(Create new bib file)

Click here
参考文献を追加する
(Add a document to the bib file)

Reference database construction

➢ 文献データベース(.bib)の作成

- JabRef

文献の種類の選択 (Choice of document type)

Click here
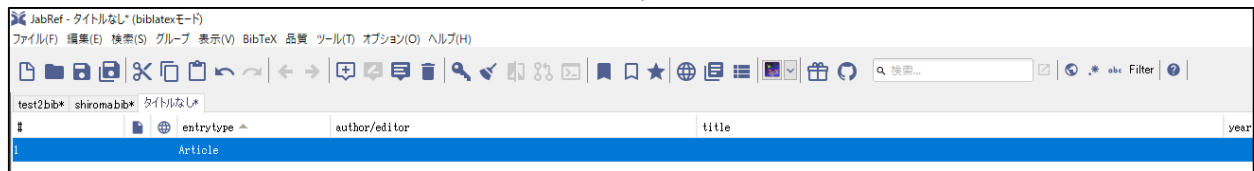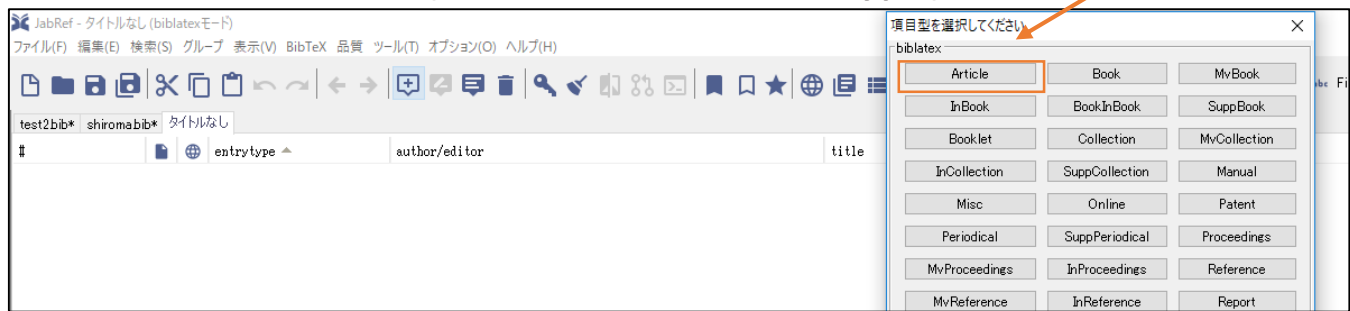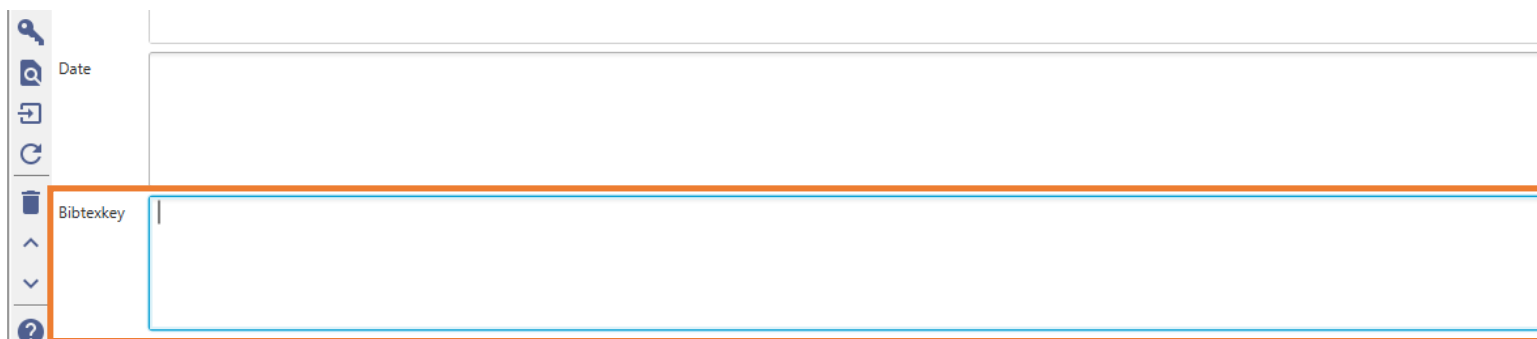
ここに文献の情報を記入し保存
(Fill in the information on the document)
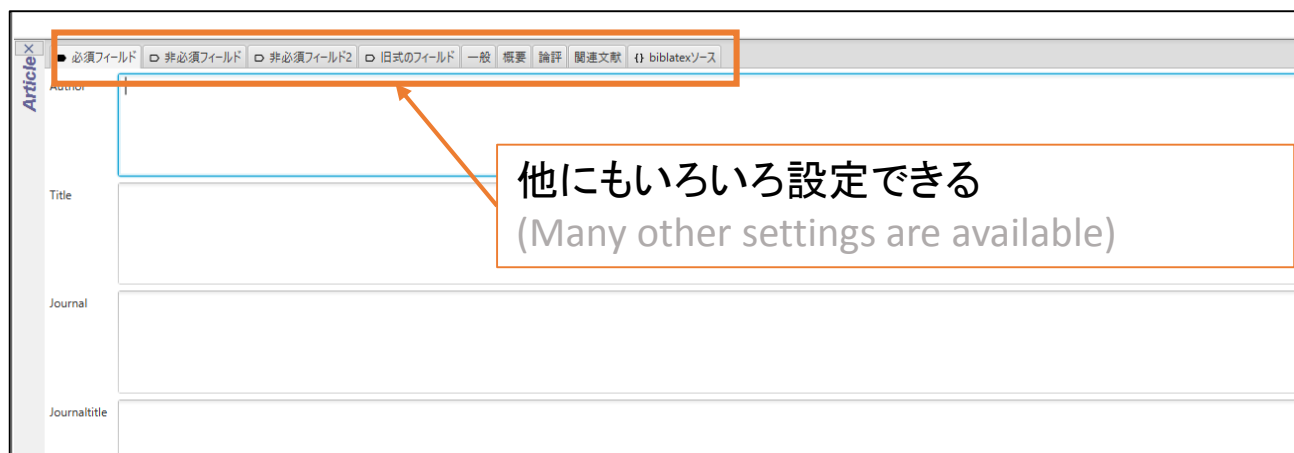
Reference database construction

➤ 文献データベース(.bib)の作成

- JabRef

Bibtexキーの設定 (Setting of Bibtexkey)

文書ファイル(LaTeX)でbibファイルの中の文献を呼び出すときに必要になる
("Bibtexkey" is required for citing documents in the bib file when creating a LaTeX file)

他にもいろいろ設定できる
(Many other settings are available)

Reference database construction

➤ 文献データベース(.bib)の作成 (Create a reference database[bib file])

- Zotero

JabRefでは自分で文献データベースを作成する必要がある

Zoteroではこれらの作業をワンクリックでできる（ときがある）

(Ex)

Click here
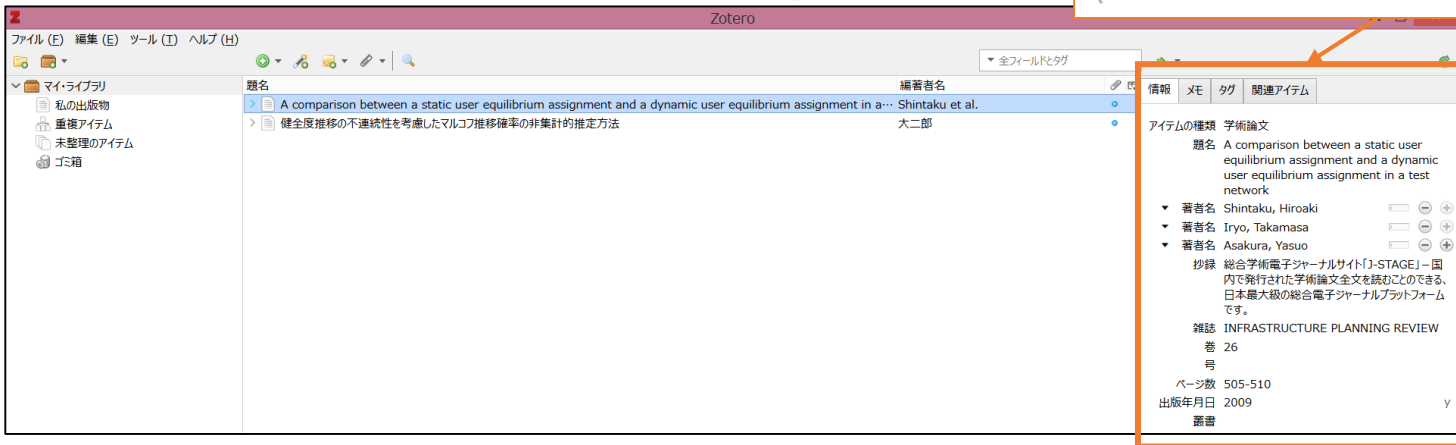Save to Zotero

Reference database construction

> ➢ 文献データベース(.bib)の作成 (Create a reference database[bib file])
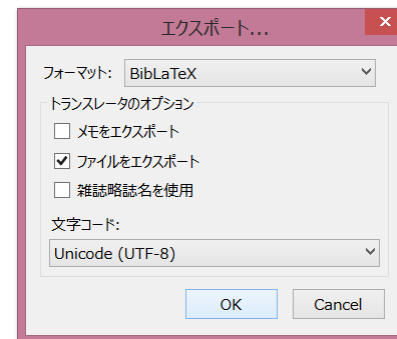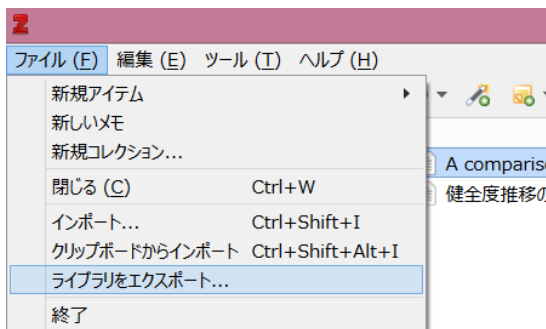
- Zotero
  Zoteroを起動してみる (Start Zotero)

文献情報が記録されている
(Reference information is recorded)

bibファイルに変換
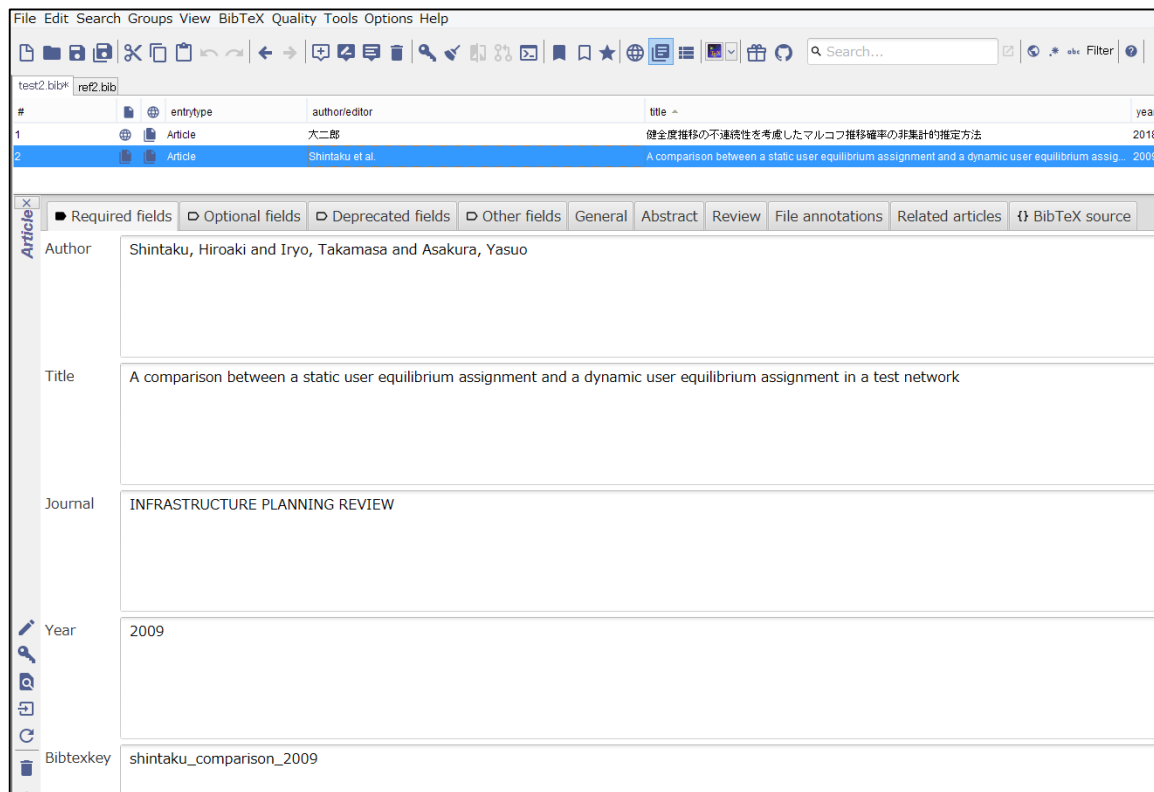(Export to bib file)

Reference database construction

➢ 文献データベース(.bib)の作成 (Create a reference database[bib file])

- Zotero
  出力されたbibファイルを開いてみる (Open the output file)

※ 日本語文献だとうまくいかないことが多々あったので注意？

Reference

➢ 奥村晴彦：[改訂第7版] LaTeX2ε 美文書作成入門 (技術評論社, 2016)]
➢ https://tatsumarutimes.com/archives/2532