LITERATURE AND LITERATURE REVIEW
"HOW TO" DISCUSSION

Grigory Chernov, Ivan Susin

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Literature in Behavioral and experimental economics

Dhami "The Foundations of Behavioral Economic Analysis"
Kagel Roth:
The Handbook of Experimental Economics
The Handbook of Experimental Economics, Volume 2
Non-handbook professional books on behavioral economics

- Angner "A course in behavioral economics" 2016
- Wilkonson, Klaes "An introduction to Behavioral economics" 2012
- Diamond, Vartiainen "Behavioral economics and its applications" 2007
- Gigerenzer, Selten "Bounded rationality: an adaptive toolbox." 2001
- Camerer "Behavioral game theory: experiments in strategic interaction" 2003

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Moffatt "Experimetrics" Palgrave Macmillan, 2015

Books on experimental methods in social sciences

- Cassar Friedman "Economics lab: an intensive course in experimental economics" 2004
- Friedman Sunder "Experimental methods: a primer for economists" 1994
- Gerber, Green "Field experiments"

IMPORTANT PAPERS

- Czibor, Jimenez-Gomez, List "The Dozen Things Experimental Economists Should Do (More of)"
- DellaVigna, Pope "Stability of Experimental Results: Forecasts and Evidence"
- DellaVigna "Structural Behavioral Economics"

Popular and semi-popular science

- Ariely (several books)
- Thaler (several books, notably "Nudge", "Misbehaving" and "Winner's curse")
- Shiller (several books, notably "Animal Spirits" and "Phishing for Phools" with Akerlof)
- What's the problem with Kahneman (framing literature is way less convincing even to Kahneman himself)
- What to read instead: Tetlock, Gardner "Superforecasting"
- Rubinstein "Economic fables"

Books on rationality and neuroeconomics

Popular

- ▶ Belsky, Gilovich "Why smart people make big money mistakes and how to correct them" 2010
- ▶ Gazzaniga "Who's in charge? Free will and the science of the brain" 2012
- ▶ Stanovich, West "What intelligence tests miss"
- ▶ Frith "Making up the mind: How the brain creates our mental world" 2013

Academic

- ▶ Glimcher "Decisions, uncertainty and the brain" 2003
- ▶ Baron "Thinking and deciding" 2007
- ▶ Zhukov (several books in Russian with "behavior" in the title)

Part II "How to read and write literature review"

Nobody knows everything and if they think they do, other people develop new things, so progress outpaces everybody.
Our goal is to share what we know (with hope that you'll find at least something useful) and to facilitate exchange in what you know.
We've already started with an "Researcher" app (thanks to Roman Kalinin).

Our main message upfront:
Good literature review is a marathon, not a sprint. There is a power of compound interest in research, we want to share some tips on how compounding works.

There are several sources that you can track:

- ▶ People
- ▶ Institutions and groups (ESA, NBER)
- ▶ Twitter
- ▶ Conferences and courses (Youtube, syllabi and presentations)
- ▶ Journals (reliable, but SLOW)

How to follow people (in a good way)

- Visit personal site
- People teach courses, often those courses directly relate to what people do
- Google alerts
- Researchgate

INSTITUTIONS AND GROUPS

Most people belong to institutions. More specific the question gets, more concentrated the research becomes.

When you track people, take a look on their advisors, there may be a pattern there. This also relates to the conferences issue - birds of the feather flock together.

SITES TO CITE

There are some very important sites that you shouldn't miss. AEA hosts a lot of various content, in particular JEL and JEP. There are also Journal of economic surveys and Annual review of economics (also check out other annual reviews for other social sciences). Also data sources and JEL codes

- ▸ NBER hosts Summer institute with good content and, more importantly, weekly working papers mailing list.
- ▸ REPEC hosts a lot of bibliographic information, often complementary to Google scholar (no non-econ papers, important for keyword search), moreover, it hosts an assortment of curated mailing lists and "economists on twitter" list.
- ▸ SemanticScholar is very similar to GoogleScholar, but doesn't 100% overlap and is more helpful for cursory overview.
- ▸ SSRN. Good mailing list
- ▸ Sci-hub is widely used everywhere, note that you can also use it to search by keywords in papers' titles.

TWITTER

Nowadays is the Golden age of economics twitter. It is way nicer than twitter in general and, although ordinary human twitter occasionally creeps in, somewhat self-contained. One important point is that you may follow not just people, but institutions, for example some journals, sub-arXivs or podcasts (Check out EconTalk, Capitalisn't and Probable Causation).

There are special aggregator groups and groups for specific tools. Great example of both - @WeAreRLadies.

People tend to follow and retweet other people, so over time you'll accumulate personalized twitter feed that represents your particular interests.

Conferences and courses

Nowadays there are numerous ways to follow research even without being physically present.

- ▶ Youtube. Check out Econ institutions channels (e. Becker Friedman Institute U of Chicago)
- ▶ Course syllabi. Course contents are often inaccessible, but syllabi are often open access, so you can spare yourself some initial work on discovering the foundational work. Example
- ▶ Presentations. Often they are not particularly clear (they are meant to be supplemented by the lecturer), but nontheless they may convey condensed message of the some part of the literature.

Google scholar tips & tricks

- Paywalled articles often have working paper version. Sometimes it even is more informative than published version.
- "Since 201X" is helpful if you want to narrow the search and or to see how fashionable the topic is.
- "Cited by" is very useful to go from old paper that all current folks should have been citing. In particular, you can combine it with "since".

HOW TO READ LITERATURE REVIEWS AND HOW TO WRITE THEM.

Tip from William Thomson (Rochester U):
Don't just do 1 paper 1 paragraph explanations without any flow.
Make your literature a story that culminates in your current paper.
There is some structure to the development of the field and your
literature review should tie it all together. So you should start with
papers that established the foundation of studies of your question,
then major points of its development, then those papers that are the
closest to your paper (both directly preceding and parallel to yours).

Three stages of reading the literature:

1. Keywords
2. Main papers (surveys and foundational papers)
3. Secondary literature