

Практичне заняття 6 для ОП «МЕ» та для ОП «ЕУРЗ»

Тема 7. Етапи проведення наукового дослідження згідно з міжнародними вимогами

Тема 8. Особливості написання наукових статей англійською мовою

Завдання 1. Прочитайте та перекладіть опис тем кваліфікаційних робіт магістрів університетів ЄС. Проаналізуйте та надайте власні пропозиції.

ESTIMATION OF THE PRICE ELASTICITY OF THE DEMAND FOR FOOD, ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO, AND OTHER COMMODITY GROUPS IN NORWAY

Background: This project aims to estimate a demand system for various commodity groups (food and non-alcoholic drinks, alcohol and tobacco, clothing, transport, etc.) based on budget survey data collected by statistics Norway. The objective is to establish precise estimates for the price elasticities. These elasticities will determine the efficiency loss of implied by the indirect tax system (value added taxes and excise taxes), and the distribution of these efficiency losses across the income distribution. In this project, various specifications for the demand system can be tried out and tested against each other. Next, efficiency losses can be computed. This project is within the field of applied microeconomics. It combines microeconomic theory (demand theory) with data analysis.

BULK PURCHASES AND POVERTY

Background: Buying in bulk is a common way that consumers use to obtain lower prices on their purchases. There is now some evidence that low income consumers are not exploiting this strategy well, despite the large potential gains. The thesis will review the issue, and use an innovative detailed dataset from India to investigate it in a new setting.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL PREFERENCES: EXPERIMENTAL EVIDENCE FROM INTERNATIONAL PILOTS

Background: We are seeking master students who would like to write their master thesis as part of a project on the development of fairness preferences. The project is a collaboration between FAIR professors Alexander W. Cappelen and Bertil Tungodden.

Data: We have recruited children from kindergardens and schools in Bergen to take part in a lab experiment we are implementing in September 2019. We have also collected comparable data for adults from Norway and Shanghai as well as for children from kindergardens and schools in Shanghai.

IS THE MARKET FOR SPORT INSURANCE CHARACTERIZED BY ADVERSE SELECTION/MORAL HAZARD?

Background: In Norway, everybody who is an active member of a sports club is obliged to take a basic sport accident insurance. This covers amateur and professional sports players who may be injured while playing sport. The policy covers the players during the recognized competition time or during club approved training. Most sporting clubs require players to take out insurance policies, and the cost of the premium for these is covered at the time of player registration. The insurance (partially) covers the cost of diagnosis and treatment in case of accident injury or repetitive strain injury. In Norway, sports members can voluntarily sign for an extended coverage (“utvidet lisens”) which provides extended coverage. The thesis would map the market for sport accident insurance and test for adverse selection/moral hazard on this market.

HOW WILL BREXIT AFFECT NORWAY AND NORWEGIAN INDUSTRY?

Background: The UK decision to leave the EU (BREXIT) will have implications not only for the UK and the EU, but also for other countries. So far, the main focus has been on the future relationship between the UK and the EU and what the possible consequences for the UK and the EU may be. Should/could the UK be part of the EU customs union and/or the single market? Should they choose a “Norwegian solution” (the European Economic Area)? Or should they rather look for a free trade agreement with the EU? These questions are still debated and far from resolved. However, BREXIT will also have significant implications for third countries, like Norway, for various reasons. First, the UK is an important trading partner for Norway. Secondly, through the European Economic Area (EEA) Norway is part of the single market, but not part of the EU Customs Union. Hence, no matter what the outcome of the negotiations between the UK and the EU may be, it is bound to have important implications for Norway and Norwegian industry and trade.

Approach: There could be many interesting ways of approaching the question of how BREXIT may affect Norway and Norwegian industry. One approach could be to take a general national view, and discuss how BREXIT may change the trade policy regime between Norway and the UK and the possible implications. Given the huge uncertainty regarding the outcome of the UK/EU negotiations, a number of possible scenarios will have to be discussed and analyzed. Another approach could be to select a particular industry and study the possible implications for that industry of various scenarios with regard to the future trade relations between Norway and the UK. Again, the uncertainty regarding the outcome will be an important dimension to discuss. Both approaches would need a good combination of theoretical understanding of trade agreements and possible future trade regimes, and empirical observations and analysis of the actual trade relations between the two countries.

There could be room for several master theses with different approaches here, or with focus on different industries.

THE EFFECTS OF GLOBALIZATION ON SMALL AND MEDIUM SIZED FIRMS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. DOES MANAGEMENT MATTER?

Background: To what extent does globalization affect firm-level outcomes in developing countries? Are better managed firms affected differently compared to poorly managed firms? There is a number of possibilities in defining the term "globalization" and hence many possible sources of data and measures. Examples include mobile phone outreach, the entry of a foreign chain to the local market (e.g. Walmart), or new trade agreements. A more nuanced question would be to investigate the existence and sources of heterogeneity of these impacts, such as by management practices, which have not been looked at substantially before in a cross-country framework due to lack of data.

Завдання 2. Враховуючи вищенаведені вимоги та приклади запропонуйте власне дослідження міжнародного рівня. Розробіть опис та ключові елементи.

Завдання 3. Структурування наукової статті вимагає значного досвіду. Ознайомтеся з порадами стосовно ефективної та лаконічної структури статті.

11 steps to structuring a science paper editors will take seriously by Angel Borja

When you organize your manuscript, the first thing to consider is that the order of sections will be very different than the order of items on you checklist.

An article begins with the Title, Abstract and Keywords.

The article text follows the IMRAD format, which responds to the questions below:

- Introduction: What did you/others do? Why did you do it?
- Methods: How did you do it?
- Results: What did you find?
- And Discussion: What does it all mean?

The main text is followed by the Conclusion, Acknowledgements, References and Supporting Materials. While this is the published structure, however, we often use a different order when writing.

Steps to organizing your manuscript.

- Prepare the figures and tables.
- Write the Methods.
- Write up the Results.

– Write the Discussion. Finalize the Results and Discussion before writing the introduction. This is because, if the discussion is insufficient, how can you objectively demonstrate the scientific significance of your work in the introduction?

- Write a clear Conclusion.
- Write a compelling introduction.
- Write the Abstract.
- Compose a concise and descriptive Title.
- Select Keywords for indexing.
- Write the Acknowledgements.
- Write up the References.

Next, I'll review each step in more detail. But before you set out to write a paper, there are two important things you should do that will set the groundwork for the entire process. The topic to be studied should be the first issue to be solved. Define your hypothesis and objectives (These will go in the Introduction.)

Review the literature related to the topic and select some papers (about 30) that can be cited in your paper (These will be listed in the References.)

Finally, keep in mind that each publisher has its own style guidelines and preferences, so always consult the publisher's Guide for Authors.

Step 1: Prepare the figures and tables. Remember that “a figure is worth a thousand words”. Hence, illustrations, including figures and tables, are the most efficient way to present your results. Your data are the driving force of the paper, so your illustrations are critical!

How do you decide between presenting your data as tables or figures? Generally, tables give the actual experimental results, while figures are often used for comparisons of experimental results with those of previous works, or with calculated/theoretical values

Step 2: Write the Methods. This section responds to the question of how the problem was studied. If your paper is proposing a new method, you need to include detailed information so a knowledgeable reader can reproduce the experiment. However, do not repeat the details of established methods; use References and Supporting Materials to indicate the previously published procedures. Broad summaries or key references are sufficient.

Reviewers will criticize incomplete or incorrect methods descriptions and may recommend rejection, because this section is critical in the process of reproducing your investigation. In this way, all chemicals must be identified. Do not use proprietary, unidentifiable compounds.

To this end, it's important to use standard systems for numbers and nomenclature.

Step 3: Write up the Results.

This section responds to the question “What have you found?” Hence, only representative results from your research should be presented. The results should be essential for discussion.

However, remember that most journals offer the possibility of adding Supporting Materials, so use them freely for data of secondary importance. In this way, do not attempt to “hide” data in the hope of saving it for a later paper. You may lose evidence to reinforce your conclusion. If data are too abundant, you can use those supplementary materials.

Use sub-headings to keep results of the same type together, which is easier to review and read. Number these sub-sections for the convenience of internal crossreferencing, but always taking into account the publisher’s Guide for Authors.

For the data, decide on a logical order that tells a clear story and makes it and easy to understand. Generally, this will be in the same order as presented in the methods section.

An important issue is that you must not include references in this section; you are presenting your results, so you cannot refer to others here. If you refer to others, is because you are discussing your results, and this must be included in the Discussion section.

Step 4: Write the Discussion. Here you must respond to what the results mean. Probably it is the easiest section to write, but the hardest section to get right. This is because it is the most important section of your article. Here you get the chance to sell your data. Take into account that a huge numbers of manuscripts are rejected because the Discussion is weak.

You need to make the Discussion corresponding to the Results, but do not reiterate the results. Here you need to compare the published results by your colleagues with yours (using some of the references included in the Introduction). Never ignore work in disagreement with yours, in turn, you must confront it and convince the reader that you are correct or better.

Take into account the following tips:

1. Avoid statements that go beyond what the results can support.
2. Avoid unspecific expressions such as “higher temperature”, “at a lower rate”, “highly significant”. Quantitative descriptions are always preferred (35°C, 0.5%, $p < 0.001$, respectively).
3. Avoid sudden introduction of new terms or ideas; you must present everything in the introduction, to be confronted with your results here.
4. Speculations on possible interpretations are allowed, but these should be rooted in fact, rather than imagination.

Step 5: Write a clear Conclusion. This section shows how the work advances the field from the present state of knowledge. In some journals, it’s a separate section; in others, it’s the last paragraph of the Discussion section. Whatever the case, without a clear conclusion section, reviewers and readers will

find it difficult to judge your work and whether it merits publication in the journal.

A common error in this section is repeating the abstract, or just listing experimental results. Trivial statements of your results are unacceptable in this section. You should provide a clear scientific justification for your work in this section, and indicate uses and extensions if appropriate. Moreover, you can suggest future experiments and point out those that are underway.

You can propose present global and specific conclusions, in relation to the objectives included in the introduction.

Step 6: Write a compelling Introduction. This is your opportunity to convince readers that you clearly know why your work is useful.

A good introduction should answer the following questions:

- What is the problem to be solved?
- Are there any existing solutions?
- Which is the best?
- What is its main limitation?
- What do you hope to achieve?

Step 7: Write the Abstract. The abstract tells prospective readers what you did and what the important findings in your research were. Together with the title, it's the advertisement of your article. Make it interesting and easily understood without reading the whole article. Avoid using jargon, uncommon abbreviations and references.

You must be accurate, using the words that convey the precise meaning of your research. The abstract provides a short description of the perspective and purpose of your paper. It gives key results but minimizes experimental details. It is very important to remind that the abstract offers a short description of the interpretation/conclusion in the last sentence.

A clear abstract will strongly influence whether or not your work is further considered.

Step 8: Compose a concise and descriptive title. The title must explain what the paper is broadly about. It is your first (and probably only) opportunity to attract the reader's attention. In this way, remember that the first readers are the Editor and the referees. Also, readers are the potential authors who will cite your article, so the first impression is powerful!

We are all flooded by publications, and readers don't have time to read all scientific production. They must be selective, and this selection often comes from the title.

Step 9: Select keywords for indexing. Keywords are used for indexing your paper. They are the label of your manuscript. It is true that now they are less used by journals because you can search the whole text. However, when looking for keywords, avoid words with a broad meaning and words already included in the title.

Some journals require that the keywords are not those from the journal name, because it is implicit that the topic is that. For example, the journal *Soil Biology & Biochemistry* requires that the word "soil" not be selected as a keyword.

Step 10: Write the Acknowledgements. Here, you can thank people who have contributed to the manuscript but not to the extent where that would justify authorship. For example, here you can include technical help and assistance with writing and proofreading. Probably, the most important thing is to thank your funding agency or the agency giving you a grant or fellowship.

In the case of European projects, do not forget to include the grant number or reference. Also, some institutes include the number of publications of the organization, e.g., "This is publication number 657 from AZTI-Tecnalia."

Step 11: Write up the References. Typically, there are more mistakes in the references than in any other part of the manuscript. It is one of the most annoying problems, and causes great headaches among editors. Now, it is easier since to avoid these problems, because there are many available tools.

In the text, you must cite all the scientific publications on which your work is based. But do not over-inflate the manuscript with too many references – it doesn't make a better manuscript! Avoid excessive self-citations and excessive citations of publications from the same region.

Minimize personal communications, do not include unpublished observations, manuscripts submitted but not yet accepted for publication, publications that are not peer reviewed, grey literature, or articles not published in English.

Завдання 4. Прочитайте та перекладіть анотації до магістерської роботи. Складіть власну анотацію у відповідності до своєї проблематики.

The Thesis investigates the determinants and patterns of specialisation and international trade in the manufacturing sectors of countries that are similar in terms of their technology, relative factor endowments and preferences.

Chapter 1 shows that differences in country size alone can be a basis for inter-industry trade in manufactures. I present a general equilibrium model in which each country has two imperfectly competitive industries which can differ in three respects: relative factor intensities, level of transport costs and demand elasticities.

With positive trade costs and increasing returns to scale, each firm prefers to locate in the larger country due to the 'market access' effect. But the increase in demand for factors in the large country induces a 'production cost' effect – a rise in the wage in the large country relative to the small country to offset the locational advantage of the large country. The tension between the market access effect and production cost effect determines which industry will concentrate in which country and the pattern of interindustry trade.

Chapter 2 investigates circumstance in which technological leapfrogging between regions will occur. Input-output linkages between firms in imperfectly competitive industries create forces for agglomeration of industries in particular locations. A new technology, incompatible with the old, will not benefit from these linkages, so will typically be established in locations with little existing industry and consequently lower factor prices.

Chapters 3 studies specialisation patterns in the European Union between 1968 and 1990. It investigates whether specialisation has increased in the European Union countries and analyses whether these patterns are consistent with three different strands of trade theories: the classical Heckscher-Ohlin theory, the 'new' trade theories based on increasing returns to scale, and the 'economic geography' theories based on vertical linkages between industries. I find that there is evidence of increasing specialisation in the European Union countries and there is some support for all three strands of trade theories.