

# Sample Document

Your Name

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## **Abstract**

This is a sample LaTeX document. It will hopefully provide a reference for a number of common tasks that you will hope to perform in LaTeX, for example, making tables, displaying figures, citing sources, displaying equations and many other things. It will ideally give you a sense of how things work, which will, in turn, enable you to begin working in LaTeX on your own. Much like R, there is a learning curve associated with LaTeX, but once you begin to get a sense for it, it becomes very easy to use, and considerably more convenient than Word for producing professional, publication quality documents.

# 1 Introduction

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Much like R, there is a learning curve associated with LaTeX, but once you begin to get a sense for it, it becomes very easy to use, and considerably more convenient than Word for producing professional, publication quality documents (Greene 2003, Cameron & Trivedi 2005). As an example of another use of the cite package, you could also say Fearon (2003).

## 2 A few useful commands

### 2.1 `itemize`

- First bullet point.
- Second bullate point

### 2.2 `enumerate`

1. First bullet point;
2. Second bullet point.

---

<sup>1</sup>You can add footnotes like this one.

## 2.3 Font size

jhaskjhfkajhf

This size is tiny.

This is scriptsize.

This is footnote size.

This size is small.

This size is normal.

This size is large.

This size is larger.

This size is very large.

This size is huge.

This size is HUGE!

## 2.4 Font face

**Bold series.**

*Italic shape.*

SMALL CAPS SHAPE.

Underlined text.

## 3 Tables

Although making tables in LaTeX may appear a bit daunting initially, once you get the hang of it becomes very easy to produce professional quality tables. Moreover, by using `estout` in Stata, `apsrtable` in R, or equivalent pieces of software you can make this task even easier, although you may still need to tweak that output to your own specifications.

Table 1: My regression table

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Regime Durability	119.652*** (12.569)	96.523*** (13.442)	29.222 (11.499)
Regime Type	224.428*** (62.561)	201.508** (63.843)	113.168* (44.452)
Independent Judiciary	4394.406*** (904.368)	33.653*** (829.316)	971.346 (655.273)
Foreign Direct Investment		0.000*** (0.000)	0.000*** (0.000)
Gender Ration in Schools		81.918* (32.317)	
Corruption			2146.359*** (187.433)
Constant	1276.837* (500.832)	-6079.471* (2935.642)	-3744.806*** (555.713)
$N$	148	133	139
$R^2$	0.623	0.717	0.846

Standard errors in parentheses.

\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$ .

## 4 Figures

Additionally, displaying figures is also quite easy in LaTeX. You may reference your tables and figures in the text like this: see table 1 and figure 1.

Figure 1: Time Until Government Victory

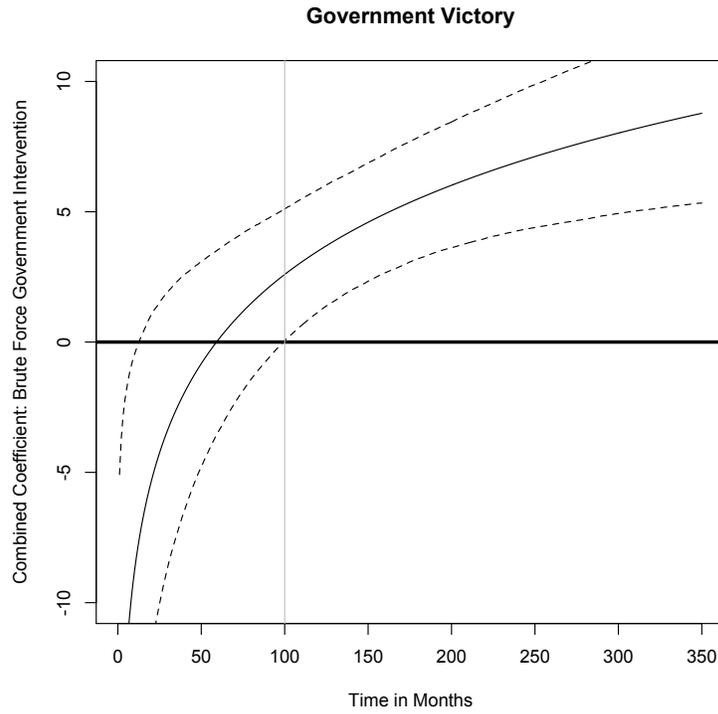
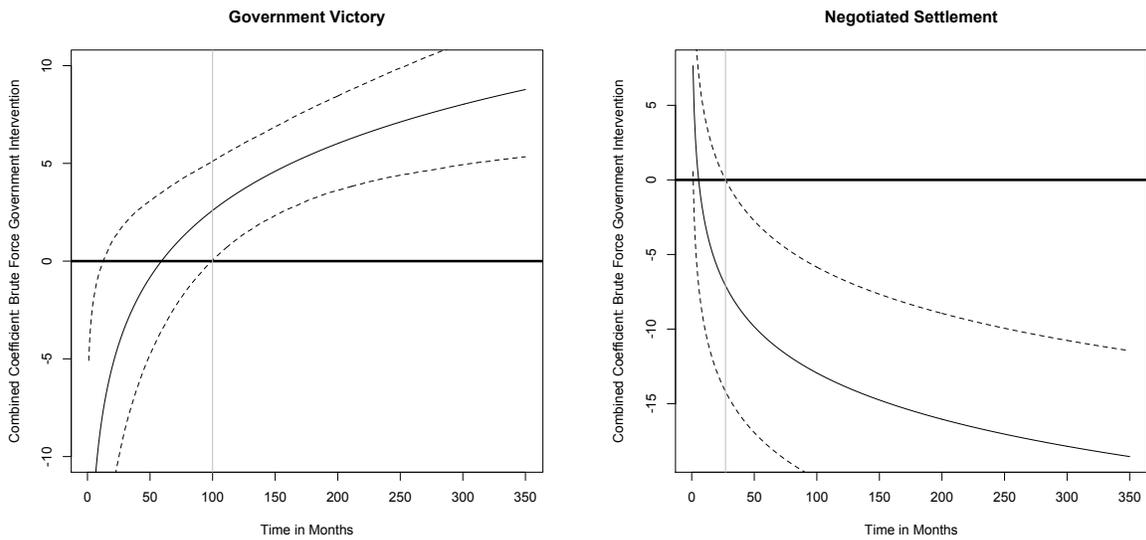


Figure 2: Comparison of the Effect of Interventions on Settlement Type



(a) Time Until Government Victory

(b) Time Until Negotiated Settlement

## 5 Equations

$$y_i = b_0 + b_1x_i + \varepsilon_i \tag{1}$$

$$\hat{\beta} = (\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X})^{-1} \mathbf{X}'\mathbf{Y} \tag{2}$$

$$\bar{X} = \left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \sum X$$

You can also include math symbols in in-line text by using `$$` as follows:  $y_i = b_0 + b_1x_i + \varepsilon_i$ .

## 6 BibTeX and Citations

The `cite` package allows you to insert citations in your text and to compile a bibliography. For example, Fearon (2003) appreciates that you are citing his work. Others appreciate it as well (Greene 2003, Cameron & Trivedi 2005). If you want to be more specific and include page numbers, you can do it like this (Greene 2003, 353-8). The bibliography including the works you cited will be generated by using the commands below.

An alternative to `cite` is `natbib`. The syntax is slightly different; you can look up the documentation online.

Bibliographic information used in LaTeX documents is stored in `.bib` files. You can create these files manually (see, for example, the `.bib` file that accompanies this sample document), but we recommend using a front end program such as BibDesk (Mac) or JabRef (Windows). You can also have your references exported to a `.bib` file from a reference management software (e.g., Zotero, Mendeley, etc).

## 6.1 Important!

To fully integrate references and citations into your document, you need to typeset your document FOUR times in this order:

1. LaTeX
2. BibTeX
3. LaTeX
4. LaTeX

## References

- Cameron, A. Colin & Pravin K. Trivedi. 2005. *Microeconometrics: Methods and Applications*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Fearon, James D. & David D. Laitin. 2003. "Ethnicity, Insurgency, and Civil War." *American Political Science Review* 97(1):75–90.
- Greene, William H. 2003. *Econometric Analysis*. Fifth edition ed. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall.