

Notes on Research Methodology

Crucial Scholarly Obligation:

Whenever using materials directly from any source, any scholar is obliged to indicate. In particular, any statistics, graphical and tabular presentations, as well as text comprising more than a few words must be properly referenced by indicating the exact sources in footnotes and/or bibliographic references. When such guidelines are not followed, there are likely issues of plagiarism. Plagiarism is a very serious academic offence and unfortunately there are too frequent occurrences of this phenomenon, which can lead to disciplinary issues and eventual academic sanctions.

1. Econlit – CD-Rom prepared the American Economic Association with references to all major international publications judged to be sufficiently important as of 1980

Magic word is “and”

examples:

energy and developing

energy and development

energy and development and supply

energy and development and demand

energy and development and demand and model

(energie and developpement and demande and modele)

(energia and desarrollo and demanda and modelo)

2. Use of Internet

- a. government institutions, including notably statistical institutions, such as the INSEE for France and Federal Reserve Board in the United States
- b. international organizations, such as the World Bank, IMF, OECD, UNCTAD, ILO, WTO, European Central Bank, Eurostat, (notably, there are research departments and often these have “Working Papers”; also most of these international organizations have statistical offices and sources which are widely available on their web sites)
- c. networks of research output and researchers, National Bureau of Economic Research in the United States (NBER), Center for Economic Policy Research in London (CEPR), Centre for Economic Policy Studies (CEPS)
- d. university and individual professor/researcher web sites
example, Krugman (Princeton), Economides (Stern School, NYU), etc.

- e. more general web searches using Google, Safari, Bing, Yahoo, Voila or Altavista
- f. sites of important libraries (Library of Congress, World Bank, Harvard University,

NB. When citing internet sources, it is not at all sufficient to just indicate an internet address. Instead, it is essential to identify the author(s), institutional affiliation or source of the material, eventual publication information, working paper series, etc. . In other words, the use of the internet is just a tool, which does not change the general principle that bibliographic references are only valid if they fully and readily identify the exact sources of information.

3. Textbooks (for example, Krugman and Obstfeld, International Economics, ...)

4. Publishing companies, for example, Economica, North-Holland, MIT Press, Cambridge University Press,

5. At a more advanced level, there are the "Handbook" series published by North -Holland Publishing Company (Elsevier Publishers)

for example, there is the Handbook of Development Economics, Handbook of Industrial Organization (two volumes), Handbook of International Economics (three volumes)

6. Bibliographic Format and Citations

An Important Rule: Never use the direct words of any source without appropriate bibliographic reference, but excessive quotations are not suitable, so that only quotations which capture an essential expression are asked for.

Format for Bibliographic References:

i. in alphabetical order according to the last name of the first author for example,

Arrow, Kenneth and Frank Hahn

ii. for books:

for example, for books it is essential to cite the authors, indicate the title of the book, an edition (if any), the place of publication, the publication company and the year published

Krugman, Paul R. and Maurice Obstfeld, International Economics: Theory and Policy, Seventh Edition, Boston: Pearson Addison-Wesley, Pearson Education Inc., 2006

Laffont, Jean-Jacques, Fundamentals of Public Economics, Cambridge, Massachusetts: The MIT Press, 1988 (Fourth printing: 1994) Nordhaus,

William D. Nordhaus and Paul A. Samuelson, Economics, Sixteenth Edition, Boston: Irwin/ McGraw-Hill, The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., 1998

iii. for articles:

in journals –

Owen, Robert F. and David Ulph, “Sunk Costs, Social Welfare and Economic Integration”, Review of International Economics, 10(3), August 2002, p. 417-435

in edited books –

Richard E. Baldwin and Anthony J. Venables, “Regional Economic Integration”, Chapter 31, in Gene M. Grossman and Kenneth Rogoff (editors), Handbook of International Economics, Amsterdam: Elsevier Science B.V., 1995, p. 1597-1644