This menu builds an academic skeleton document including:
(1) 'Title' page (Title, Author names, date).
(2) 'Abstract' page with keywords based on the abstracts list and Journal of Economic Literature (JEL) keywords. These two items are automatically derived from the above menu (Build Literature Survey) so, an abstract output file (Abstract_[Keywords].txt) together with a bibTex file ([Keywords].bib) must be included in the 'Select Input Files' menu once you want to include literature survey and references in the skeleton file.
(3) 'Introduction' page.
(4) 'Literature Survey' page - Once an abstract output and bibTex files are be included (see the above menu). All abstracts are presented with the title name and their hyperlink to the references list, which is located at the end of the skeleton document.
(5) 'Model/Hypotheses' page.
(6) 'Data description and results' page. This page includes two sub sections: Tables and figures. Once you include tables and/or figures they will appear within these two sub sections along with their automatic numbering.
(7) 'Discussion of the results' page.
(8) 'Robustness checks' page.
(9) 'Summary' page.
(10) 'References' page. Here, all references from the file [Keywords].bib, that appear in the 'abstract output' will be depicted, one after another. The references contain hyperlinks to the original studies so that you can read a study easily by clicking on its hyperlink (and read it all once you have an access to the respective journal).
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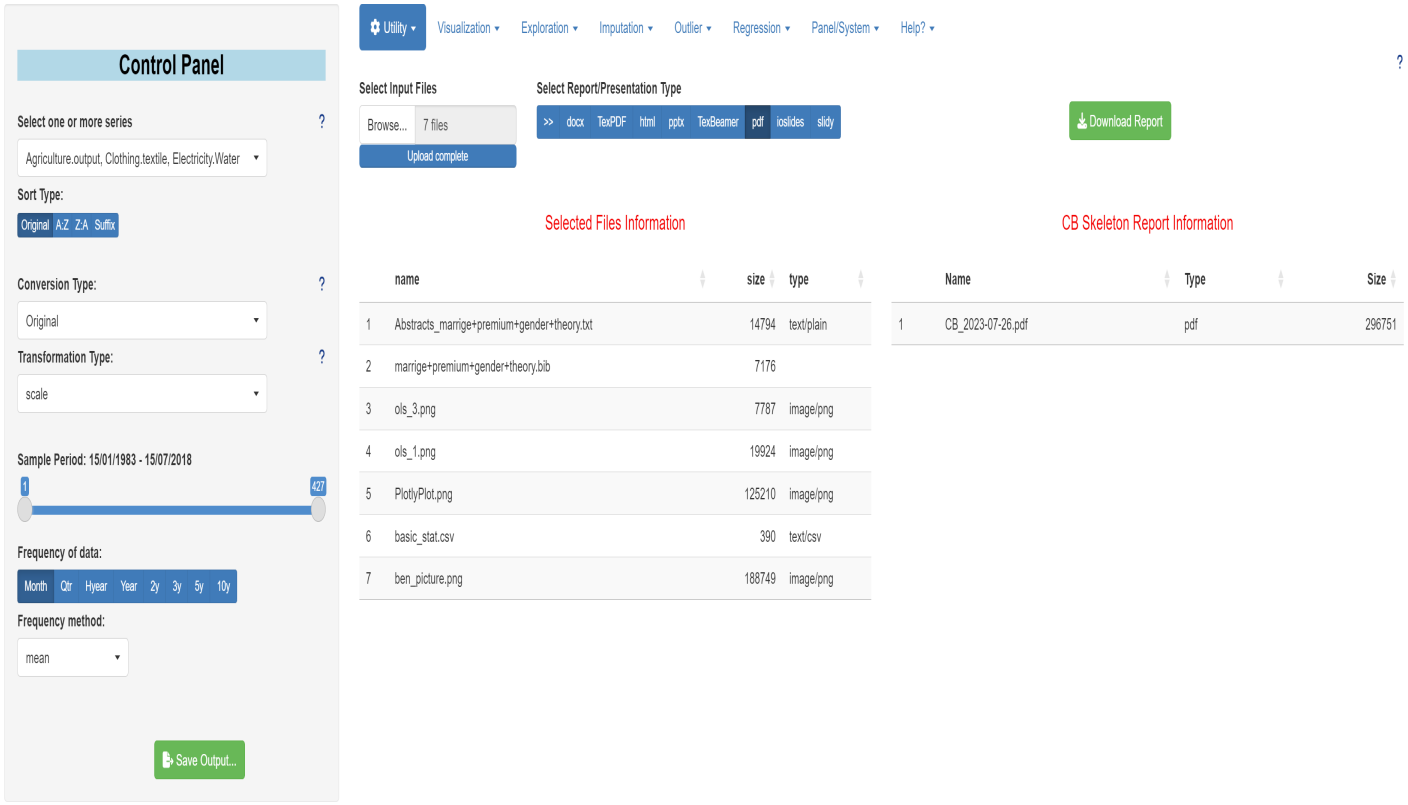
Once you see the skeleton document details (CB_yyyy-mm-dd.*) you can download the file and add your contribution using that skeleton file as a starting point. Except for the Word (.docx), Powerpoint (.pptx), and PDF (.pdf) files, all other files are zipped since they include two files: (1) BuildFile.tex for Latex based files or BuildFile.md for HTML based file, (2) [Keywords].bib. After downloading these files, Unzip the two files into the folder in which your other tables and figures are. Then. you can open any LATEX or html editor and write up your manuscript.
Figure 1 below presents a snapshot of this menu before downloading while Figures 2-5 show parts of the new skeleton file.

Figure 1.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Select one or more series
Agriculture.output, Clothing.textile, Electricity.Water
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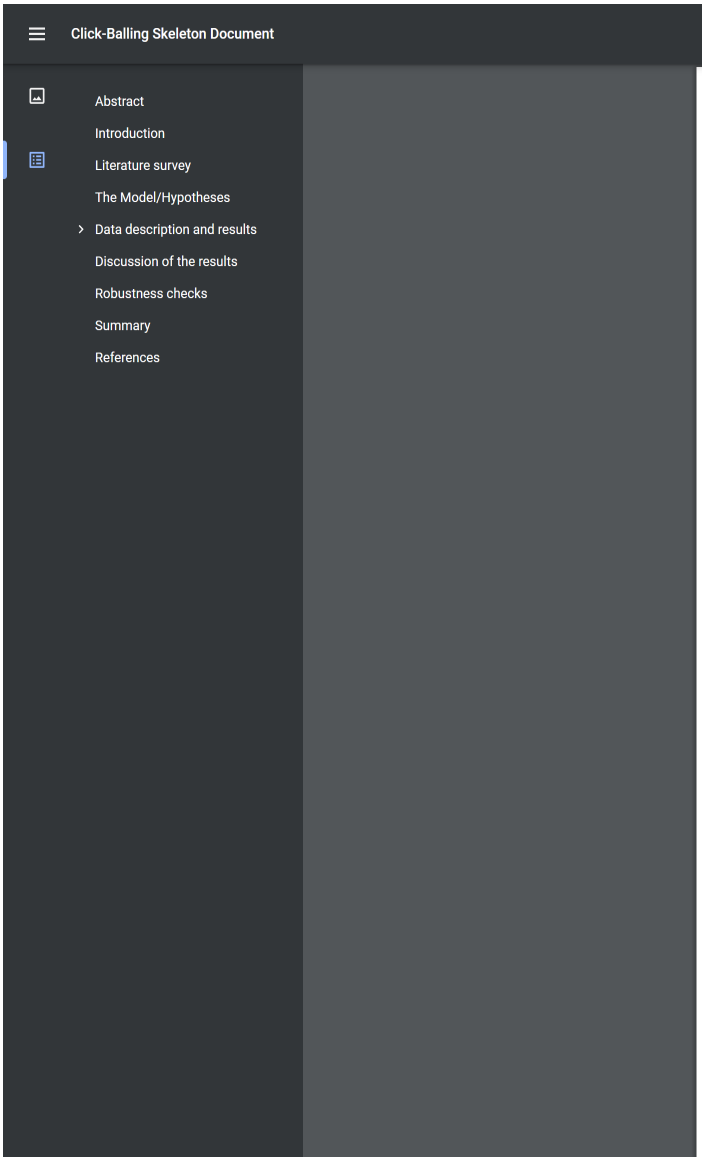
Figure 2.



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This is the final document of this skeleton. To accomplish your study, change all fields such as Title, Abstract... and write up your study using this (Word/Tex/PowerPoint/Beamer) skeleton file. You can add or remove Sections. References are saved in: References.bib.

ben[1] and another author[2]

2023-07-26

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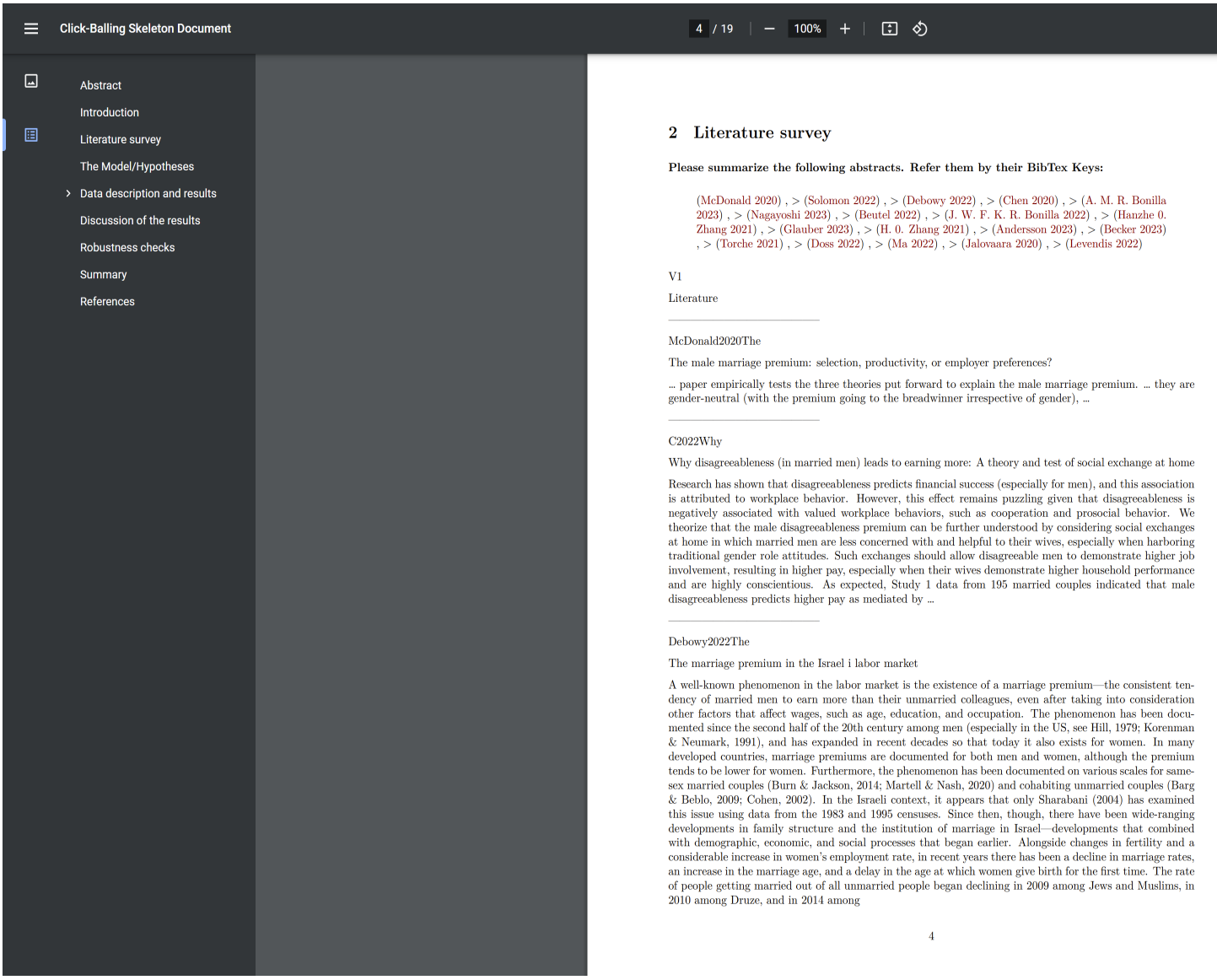
[1] (corresponding author) Affiliation of 1, Email of 1.

[2] Affiliation of author 2, Email of 2.

Figure 3.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Abstract
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2 Literature survey
Please summarize the following abstracts. Refer them by their BibTex Keys:
(McDonald 2020) , > (Solomon 2022) , > (Debowy 2022) , > (Chen 2020) , > (A. M. R. Bonilla 2023) , > (Nagayoshi 2023) , > (Beutel 2022) , > (J. W. F. K. R. Bonilla 2022) , > (Hanzhe 0. Zhang 2021) , > (Glauber 2023) , > (H. 0. Zhang 2021) , > (Andersson 2023) , > (Becker 2023) , > (Torche 2021) , > (Doss 2022) , > (Ma 2022) , > (Jalovaara 2020) , > (Levendis 2022)
V1
Literature
McDonald2020The
The male marriage premium: selection, productivity, or employer preferences?
… paper empirically tests the three theories put forward to explain the male marriage premium. … they are gender-neutral (with the premium going to the breadwinner irrespective of gender), …
C2022Why
Why disagreeableness (in married men) leads to earning more: A theory and test of social exchange at home
Research has shown that disagreeableness predicts financial success (especially for men), and this association is attributed to workplace behavior. However, this effect remains puzzling given that disagreeableness is negatively associated with valued workplace behaviors, such as cooperation and prosocial behavior. We theorize that the male disagreeableness premium can be further understood by considering social exchanges at home in which married men are less concerned with and helpful to their wives, especially when harboring traditional gender role attitudes. Such exchanges should allow disagreeable men to demonstrate higher job involvement, resulting in higher pay, especially when their wives demonstrate higher household performance and are highly conscientious. As expected, Study 1 data from 195 married couples indicated that male disagreeableness predicts higher pay as mediated by …
Debowy2022The
The marriage premium in the Israel i labor market
A well-known phenomenon in the labor market is the existence of a marriage premium—the consistent tendency of married men to earn more than their unmarried colleagues, even after taking into consideration other factors that affect wages, such as age, education, and occupation. The phenomenon has been documented since the second half of the 20th century among men (especially in the US, see Hill, 1979; Korenman & Neumark, 1991), and has expanded in recent decades so that today it also exists for women. In many developed countries, marriage premiums are documented for both men and women, although the premium tends to be lower for women. Furthermore, the phenomenon has been documented on various scales for same-sex married couples (Burn & Jackson, 2014; Martell & Nash, 2020) and cohabiting unmarried couples (Barg & Beblo, 2009; Cohen, 2002). In the Israeli context, it appears that only Sharabani (2004) has examined this issue using data from the 1983 and 1995 censuses. Since then, though, there have been wide-ranging developments in family structure and the institution of marriage in Israel—developments that combined with demographic, economic, and social processes that began earlier. Alongside changes in fertility and a considerable increase in women's employment rate, in recent years there has been a decline in marriage rates, an increase in the marriage age, and a delay in the age at which women give birth for the first time. The rate of people getting married out of all unmarried people began declining in 2009 among Jews and Muslims, in 2010 among Druze, and in 2014 among
4

Figure 4.

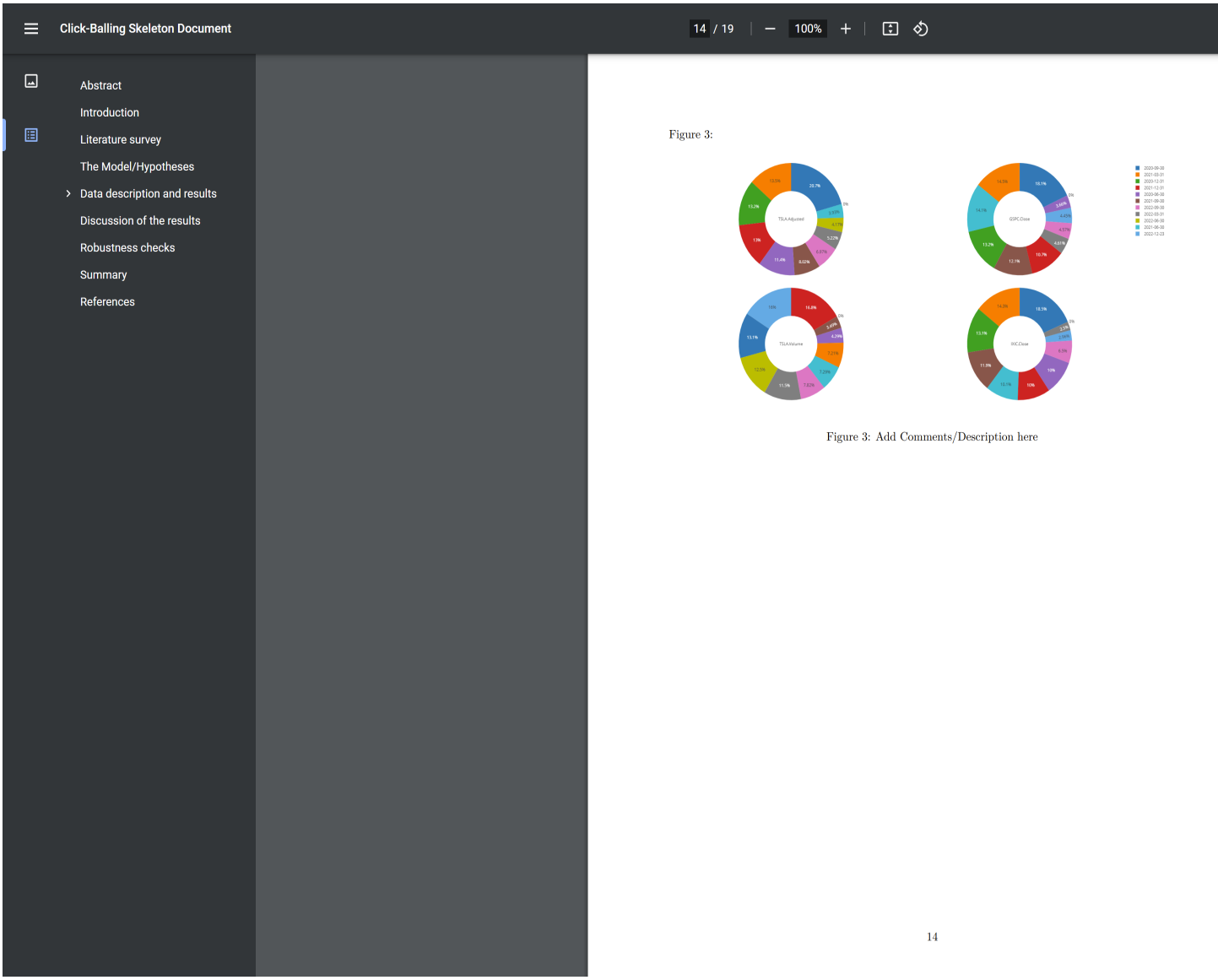
Click-Balling Skeleton Document
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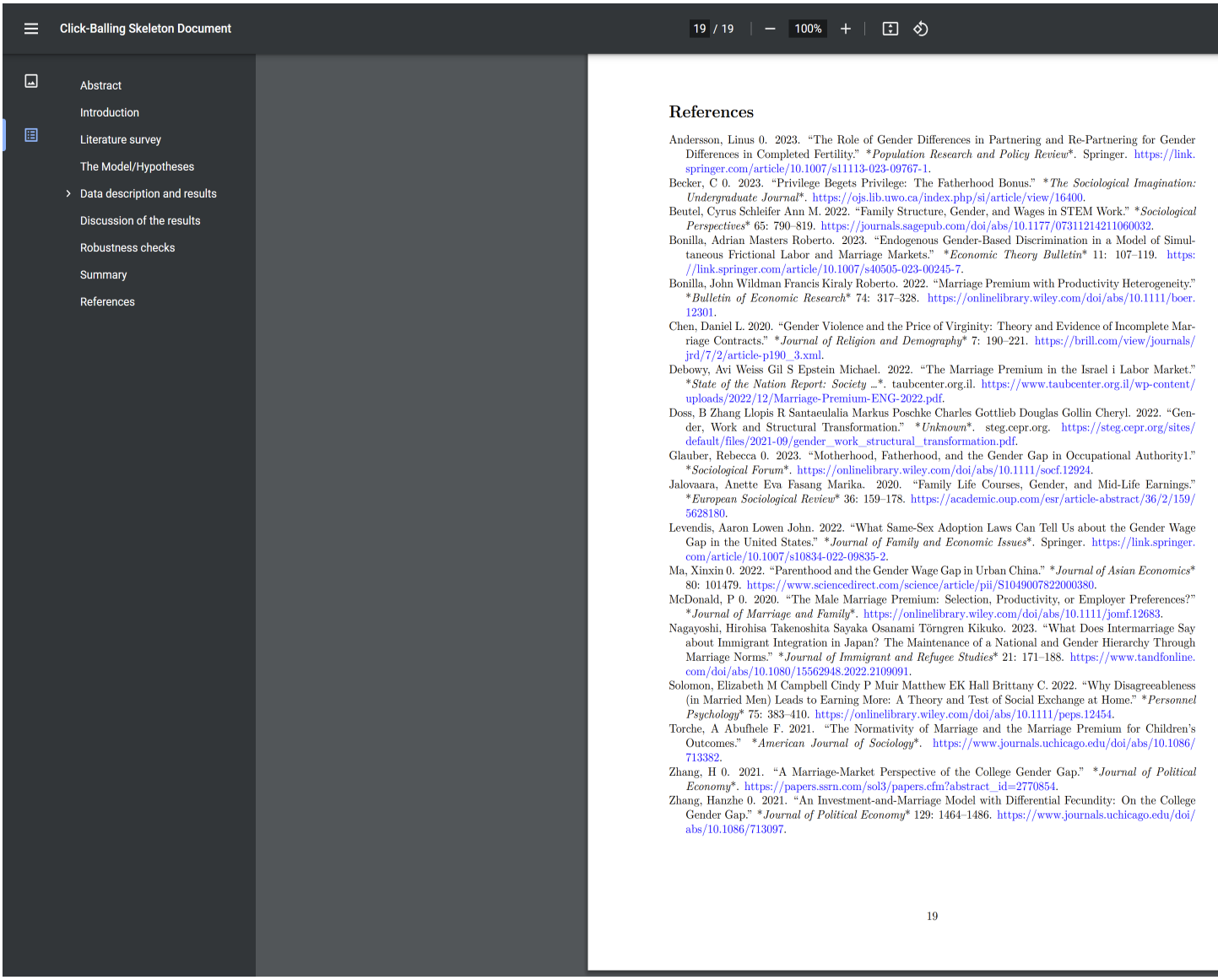
Figure 5.



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