

From \begin to \end

The Complete LaTeX Guide

Day 4 of 7 — Citations & Bibliography

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Format: 7-Day Intensive Course

Session: Day 4 of 7

Today's Agenda

- 1 Recap & Today's Goal
- 2 BibTeX Basics
- 3 natbib & Author-Year Styles
- 4 biblatex: A Brief Note
- 5 Sourcing .bib Entries
- 6 Cross-Referencing
- 7 Practice

Quick Recap: Day 3

Yesterday: `tabular` + `booktabs` for publication-quality tables, `multicolumn`/`cmidrule` for grouped regression headers, figures with `includegraphics`, float placement, and the `tablesgenerator.com` workflow.

Today's goal: economics journals almost universally use author-year citation style. Leave today with a working BibTeX pipeline you can reuse for every future paper – we'll practice on real published research from White Globe Initiative's own team.

The .bib File

```
@article{nandi2022financial,
  author  = {Nandi, Biplob Kumar and Hasan, Gazi Quamrul
             and Kabir, Mohammad Habibullah},
  title   = {A Tale of the Financial Inclusion-Growth Nexus},
  journal = {Journal of Financial Economic Policy},
  year    = {2022},
  volume  = {14},
  number  = {3},
  pages   = {381--402}
}
```

Why & What: A separate references.bib file holds all your sources – one @-entry per source, with **no visible output by itself**: it's raw data, rendered only when you cite it (next slides). Entry types: @article, @book, @incollection, @techreport. The key (nandi2022financial) is what you'll type to cite this source in your text – pick something memorable: author + year + one keyword.

natbib: Author-Year Citations

```
\usepackage[authoryear]{natbib}  
\bibliographystyle{agsm}    % or apalike -- common in economics  
...  
\bibliography{references}
```

Compiled Output

Nandi, B.K., Hasan, G.Q., and Kabir, M.H. (2022). A tale of the financial inclusion-growth nexus. *Journal of Financial Economic Policy*, 14(3), 381–402.

Why & What: natbib is the standard package for author-year citation styles used by most economics journals. agsm and apalike are common bibliography styles – journal templates usually specify their own (Day 6).

\bibliography{references} points to your .bib file (no extension) and is what actually **renders** the reference-list entry shown above, formatted automatically from the raw data you typed on the previous slide.

Citation Commands: `citet` and `citep`

```
\citet{nandi2022financial} find a positive link between  
financial inclusion and growth.
```

```
Financial deepening supports growth  
\citep{nandi2022financial}.
```

Compiled Output

Nandi et al. (2022) find a positive link between financial inclusion and growth.

Financial deepening supports growth (Nandi et al., 2022).

Why & What: `\citet{...}` – “textual”: the authors’ names become part of the sentence, exactly like “Nandi et al. (2022) find...” above. `\citep{...}` – “parenthetical”: the citation sits in parentheses instead. Rule of thumb: if the authors are the subject of your sentence, use `citet`; otherwise `citep`. Note `natbib` auto-inserts “et al.” for three or more authors.

biblatex as an Alternative

biblatex (with the biber backend) is a more modern, flexible bibliography system that supports more citation styles out of the box and handles non-English references better. For this course, **natbib is sufficient** – it is what most economics journal templates already expect, so it is the lower-friction choice while you are building the habit. You can switch to biblatex later without relearning your .bib files – the entries themselves don't change, only the packages that read them.

Where .bib Entries Come From

- **Google Scholar:** search the paper → click the quotation-mark “Cite” icon → BibTeX link → copy-paste.
- **Reference managers** (Zotero, Mendeley): export your library directly as .bib.
- **Journal websites:** many have a direct “Export citation → BibTeX” button.
- **Practice source for today:** browse whiteglobeinitiative.org/published-papers – build real .bib entries from WGI’s own peer-reviewed output.

Always spot-check auto-generated entries – author name formatting and page ranges are the most common errors.

Cross-Referencing Sections, Equations, Tables, Figures

```
\section{Empirical Strategy}  
\label{sec:strategy}
```

```
As discussed in Section~\ref{sec:strategy}, we estimate...
```

Compiled Output

As discussed in Section 2, we estimate...

Why & What: Same `\label` / `\ref` mechanism from Day 2 (equations) and Day 3 (tables/figures) – now applied to sections. `\ref` outputs just the number; for equations, `\eqref` additionally wraps it in parentheses. These numbers update automatically as you add or reorder content – never hand-count section numbers again.

Hands-on Exercise

- 1 Visit whiteglobeinitiative.org/published-papers and build a **five-entry** .bib file from real papers listed there (or your own field's literature).
- 2 Write a short mock literature-review paragraph (4–5 sentences) citing all five.
- 3 Use `\citet` at least twice and `\citep` at least twice.
- 4 Compile and confirm your reference list appears correctly at the end of the document.

Homework Before Day 5

Homework

Build out the real bibliography for your running paper draft and insert citations throughout the introduction / literature review section. Aim for at least 8–10 sources.

Resources for today:

- Overleaf – “Bibliography management with bibtex” / “with natbib”
- Overleaf – “Natbib citation styles”
- Overleaf – “Cross referencing sections, equations and floats”
- Wikibooks LaTeX – Bibliography Management chapter

Document Structure & Long-Document Tools

Table of contents, footnotes, hyperlinks, and splitting a long paper across multiple files.

Thank You

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