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Quarto Academic Typst*

A Minimalistic Quarto + Typst Template for Academic Writing

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ABSTRACT Praesent ornare dolor turpis, sed tincidunt nisl pretium eget. Curabitur sed iaculis ex, vitae tristique sapien. Quisque nec ex dolor. Quisque ut nisl a libero egestas molestie. Nulla vel porta nulla. Phasellus id pretium arcu. Etiam sed mi pellentesque nibh scelerisque elementum sed at urna. Ut congue molestie nibh, sit amet pretium ligula consectetur eu. Integer consectetur augue justo, at placerat erat posuere at. Ut elementum urna lectus, vitae bibendum neque pulvinar quis. Suspendisse vulputate cursus eros id maximus. Duis pulvinar facilisis massa, et condimentum est viverra congue. Curabitur ornare convallis nisl. Morbi dictum scelerisque turpis quis pellentesque. Etiam lectus risus, luctus lobortis risus ut, rutrum vulputate justo. Nulla facilisi.

Keywords: Quarto, Typst, format
JEL Codes: J16, J22, J31

1 Introduction

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*This template is inspired by Kieran Healy's LaTeX and Rmd template and Andrew Heiss's Hikmah Quarto template.

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Section 2 shows descriptive statistics of the data. Section 3 presents the model and Section 4 shows the estimation results. Section 5 concludes the paper.

2 Facts

2.1 Descriptive Analysis

Figure 1 shows the number of accidents by type of person and gender. Drivers are the most common type of person involved in accidents, followed by passengers and pedestrians. The number of accidents involving male drivers is 115,912 and larger than female drivers 39,676.

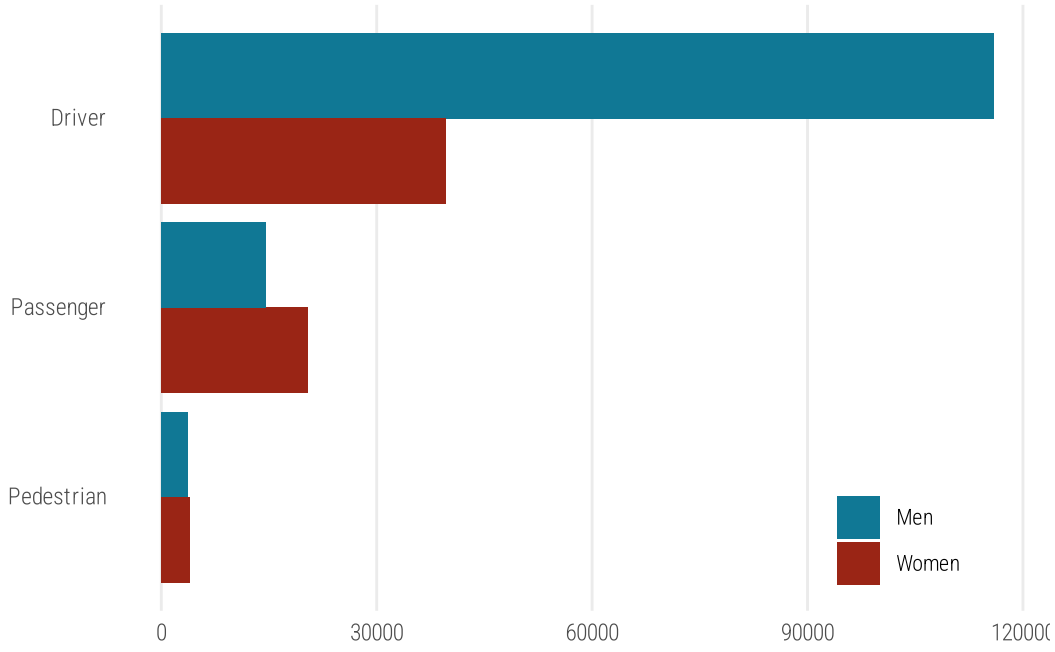

Figure 1: Number of Accidents. The figure shows the number of accidents by type of person and gender. Data includes traffic accidents in Madrid from 2019 to 2023.

2.2 Regression Analysis

Table 1 shows blah, blah, blah.

Table 1: Logit Regression of Hospitalization and Death

	Hospitalization			Died within 24 hours		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Passenger	0.026	0.501**	0.475**	-1.697**	-1.445*	-1.440*
	(0.100)	(0.069)	(0.068)	(0.616)	(0.631)	(0.631)
Pedestrian	2.117**	2.381**	2.298**	2.190**	2.326**	2.327**
	(0.114)	(0.061)	(0.058)	(0.260)	(0.248)	(0.246)
Positive Alcohol	0.007	0.355**	0.381**	-13.685**	-13.421**	-13.460**
	(0.072)	(0.081)	(0.081)	(0.059)	(0.055)	(0.054)
Observations	197477	197369	176133	118462	116344	112659
FE: Age Group	X	X	X	X	X	X
FE: Gender	X	X	X	X	X	X
FE: Type of Vehicle		X	X		X	X
FE: Weather			X			X

+ p < 0.1, * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01

Notes: This table summarizes the results of logit regression models for hospitalization and death outcomes. Data includes traffic accidents in Madrid from 2019 to 2023.

3 Model

Aiyagari (1994) introduced a model of the economy with heterogenous agents and incomplete markets. The model is a discrete-time, infinite-horizon model with stochastic labor productivity.

3.1 Model Setup

The model is a discrete-time, infinite-horizon model with stochastic labor productivity. The economy consists of a continuum of agents with different levels of capital and labor productivity. Each agent chooses how much capital to accumulate in order to maximize their lifetime utility.

The utility function is given by:

$$u(c) = \frac{c^{1-\gamma} - 1}{1 - \gamma}.$$

The production function is defined as a Cobb-Douglas function:

$$F(K, L) = K^{\alpha} L^{1-\alpha}.$$

The log labor productivity l_t follows an AR(1) process:

$$l_t = \rho l_{t-1} + \epsilon_t, \quad \epsilon_t \sim N\left(0, \sigma^2\right).$$

ABBREVIATED

3.2 Calibration

Standard values in the literature are used for the calibration. Table 2 shows the parameters used in the model.

Table 2: Model Parameters

Parameter	Value	Description
γ	3.00	Coefficient of relative risk aversion
β	0.96	Discount factor
δ	0.08	Depreciation rate
α	0.36	Capital share in output
b	3.00	Upper bound of debt
ρ	0.60	Persistence of labor productivity
σ	0.40	Standard deviation of labor productivity shock

4 Esimation Results

Figure 2 shows the demand and supply curves for the interest rate r and capital K. The equilibrium is determined by the intersection of the two curves. The equilibrium interest rate is 0.032 and the equilibrium capital is 6.96.

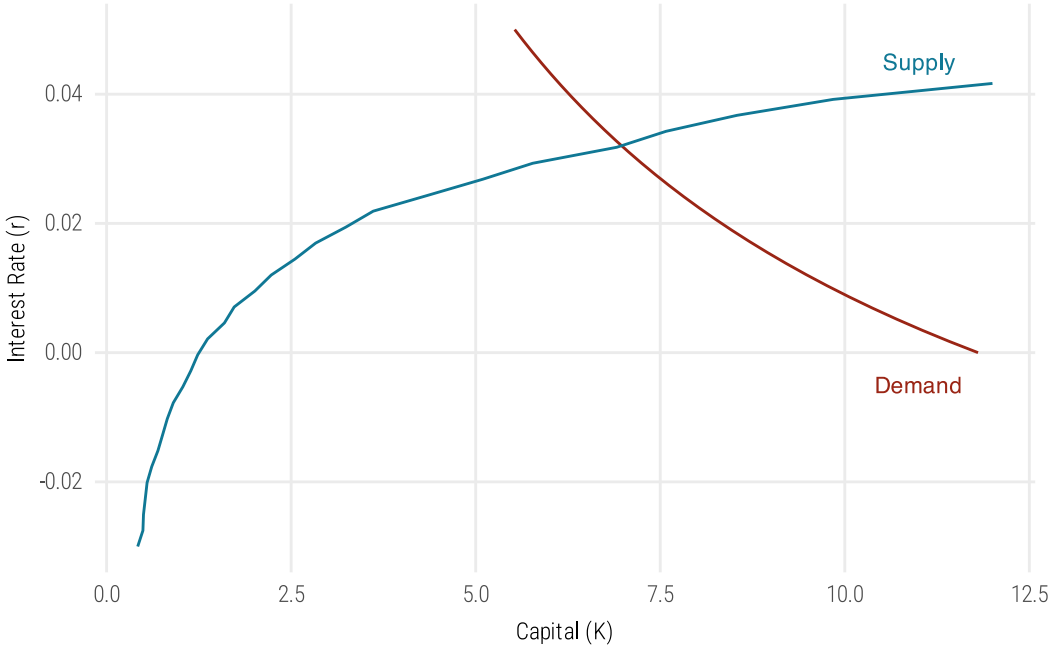

Figure 2: Demand and Supply. The figure shows the demand and supply curves for the interest rate r and capital K.

5 Conclusion

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Appendix

A Data

I use the “Accidentes de tráfico de la ciuda de Madrid” dataset from the Portal de datos abiertos del Ayundamiento de Madrid. Data is available at https://datos.madrid.es/.

References

Aiyagari, S. Rao. 1994. “Uninsured Idiosyncratic Risk and Aggregate Saving”. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* 109 (3): 659–84. https://doi.org/10.2307/2118417