Estructurar y presentar un artículo de investigación en Economía

Seminario de Tesis PEG
Econ 4600

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Universidad de los Andes

January 29, 2025

Agenda

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Objetivos de la tesis

"Un trabajo analítico original con texto inédito, que se ocupe de un objeto o método inexplorado total o parcialmente y que sea publicable en revistas especializadas indexadas en Economía".
(Reglamento de Seminario y Tesis de Grado Maestría en Economía.)

Agenda

Forma y Contenido

- El trabajo del economista es argumentar.
- Forma y contenido **NO** son separables.
  1. La investigación es un ejercicio en persuasión. Sus lectores son la audiencia. Trate de interesarlos en su tesis y convencerlos de su argumento.
  2. El contenido de su trabajo es evaluado en primera instancia por la manera en que lo presenta. Si el trabajo está mal presentado o escrito la audiencia lo va a recibir con escepticismo.

¿Cuál es su argumento?

- El mensaje central de un artículo académico es un argumento
- Regla #1 al escribir un paper según Goldin and Katz (2009):
  - Siempre es posible transformar un buen argumento en un gran paper.
  - Incluso si su argumento es digno de un Nobel, siempre puede convertirlo en un pésimo paper.

Articulate the Argument

Meta-Structure of an Argument

- An argument's meta-structure is:
  - What is the problem, and why does it matter? (Research Question)
  - What is your contribution to solving this problem? (Answer)
  - Why is your contribution valuable or impactful? (Positioning)

Articulate the Argument

R: Research question

- R is the research question your paper can claim to answer
- It has to be articulated in a way that appeals to its intended audience
- To appeal the audience, we will think of R as a question *they* might ask, and that the answer is in the paper.
- This allows them to recognize your paper as being relevant to their interests.

Articulate the Argument

A: Answer

- While R links your argument to readers' concerns,
- A anchors it to what the paper actually delivers
- Think what is the main finding
  - Construct a summary about them
  - *The BIG PICTURE*, the higher-level idea, this is A

Articulate the Argument

A: Answer. Example 1

- Findings:

  I find that applying an R-filter to the Wong-Wolichski process cuts processing times by 20%. In addition, it provides a tighter range of values. The R-filter can also be applied to other Wong-Wolichski type processes.

Articulate the Argument

A: Answer. Example 1

- Findings:

  I find that applying an R-filter to the Wong-Wolichski process cuts processing times by 20%. In addition, it provides a tighter range of values. The R-filter can also be applied to other Wong-Wolichski type processes.

- A

  Applying an R-filter to Wong-Wolichski processes yields more precise estimates faster.

Articulate the Argument

P: Positioning Statement

- P allows readers to picture the precise gap in the literature that a paper is directed to
- Allows readers to see why the paper is worth listening/reading, given what is already known
- First step in articulating P is deciding how you want to position your paper in the literature

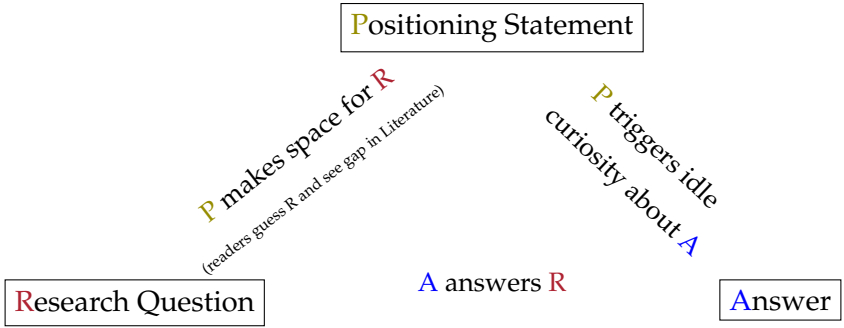
Articulate the Argument

P: Positioning Statement

- Searching Within the Economics Literature
  - Identify the seminal paper of your literature.
  - Search in
    - Top 5 journals and top field jourals.
    - Search working papers on **NBER**, **CEPR**, or **RePEc**.
    - Google scholar
    - Connected papers

Articulate the Argument

Your RAP



Agenda

Communication Ground Rule: Structure Matters!

- Forma y contenido **NO** son separables.

Communication Ground Rule: Structure Matters!

- Version 1:
  A 1-percent decrease in X increases Y by 4.2 percent and causes a fall in A by 4.3 percent. There is a reduction in B by 8.6 percent. This is measured by the A-Y ratio. The model generates G observed in the data, suggesting a good fit. A 1-percent decrease in X only decreases T by 0.7 percent, implying that T is also as responsive in the model as in the data. Simulated and empirical slopes of C, measured by the correlation of Y with A, are identical at -0.89

- Version 2:
  The fit of the model is good along three dimensions. First, the model generates G as observed in the data. For example, a 1-percent decrease in X increases Y by 4.2 percent, decreases A by 4.3 percent, and decreases B by 8.6 percent. Second, T is as responsive in the model as in the data: a 1-percent decrease in X only decreases T by 0.7 percent. Third, simulated and empirical slopes of C, measured by the correlation of Y with A, are identical at -0.89.

Communication Ground Rule: Structure Matters!

- Take readers from a big idea to little details
  - Readers learn *as* they read when whatever they see *first* helps them to absorb what *follows*
  - Structure your writing to start with a big idea:
    - That is relevant to readers' concerns
    - That prepares them to expect the little details that follow

Structure Matters for Learning

- You can think the descending structure as a triangular form: big idea to little details
- Do not think research papers like mystery novels.
  - Presenting or writing a research paper in a mystery novel style is a recipe for failure.
  - This will most certainly annoy seasoned readers of academic research papers.

Agenda

Como lo transmitimos?

- Presentaciones
- Documentos escritos

Agenda

General advise

- **Good ideas do not sell themselves**
- **Busy people often prefer communicating through presentations**
  - Reading is too time consuming.
  - Asking questions/interacting helps to understand new material.

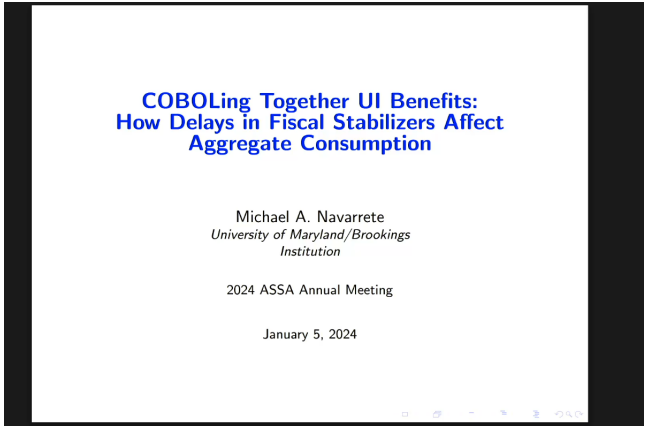
Agenda

In economics we follow a structure

- Presentations are usually organized as follows:
  - Title slide
  - Motivation (Hook/Positioning)
  - Clear Research Question (the research question could also be at the end of the motivation slide)
  - What this paper does - identification strategy in 1 sentence, data in 1 sentence, headline results (if you have some)
  - Contribution/Value Added/Antecedents/Lit Review
  - Institutional Background
  - Data
  - Theoretical/Empirical Framework
  - Results of estimations, calibrations or simulations.

Structure of the presentation

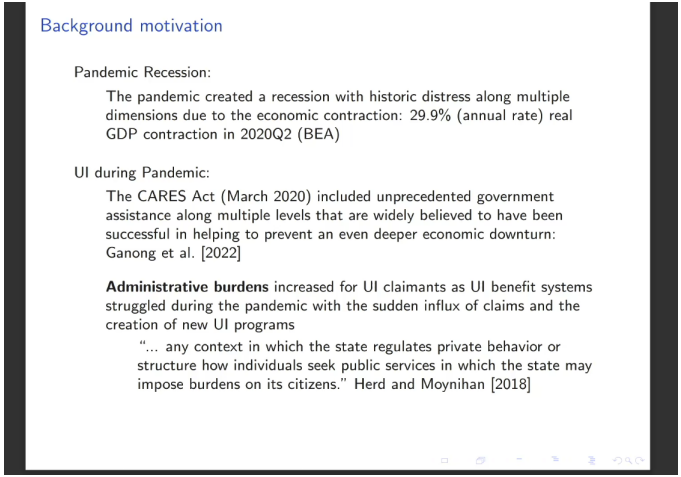
Example AEA Meetings 2024



Source:https://www.aeaweb.org/webcasts/2024/csmgep-dissertations

Structure of the presentation

Example AEA Meetings 2024



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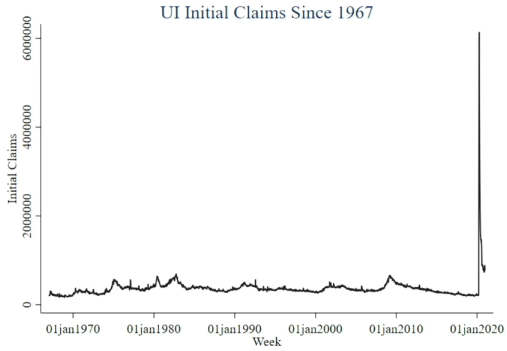
Structure of the presentation

Example AEA Meetings 2024

Unprecedented Initial Claims



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Structure of the presentation

Example AEA Meetings 2024

Research question

In this project, I examine how increased (counter-cyclical) administrative burdens to UI benefits during the pandemic hampered UI from functioning as a fiscal stabilizer

Focus on the following question:

How did aggregate consumption in COBOL states change relative to non-COBOL states from March 13, 2020 to December 31, 2020?

There are two likely channels that are driving the effect that I estimate:

- Delays in receiving UI benefits
- Discouraged Filers

Source:https://www.aeaweb.org/webcasts/2024/csmgep-dissertations

Structure of the presentation

Example AEA Meetings 2024

Preview of Main Findings

Using a two-way fixed-effects estimator, I estimate the average decline in consumption from March 13, 2020 to December 31, 2020 was 2.8 percentage points larger in COBOL states than in non-COBOL states

As a robustness check, I implement the Penalized Synthetic Control Method [Abadie and L'Hour, 2021] and find consistent results

Administrative burdens to UI hampered UI from functioning as a fiscal stabilizer (macroeconomic consequences of administrative burdens)

Two Potential Mechanisms:

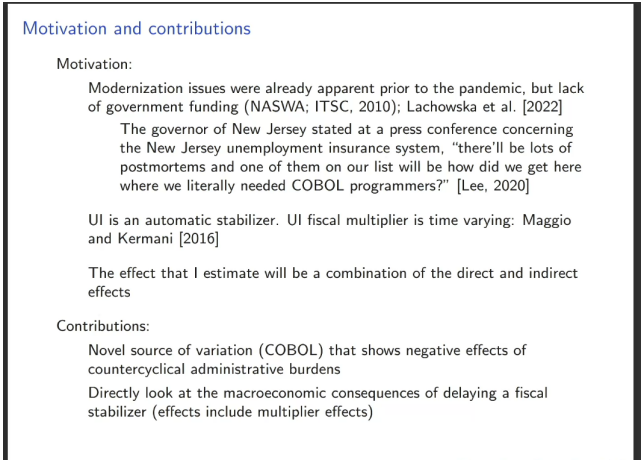
(Processing) Delays: I estimate that the share of claims whose processing was delayed by over 70 days rose by between [1.4-3.4] percentage point more in COBOL states relative to non-COBOL states

Discouraged filers: I find suggestive evidence that the increase in administrative burden for claimants in COBOL states led to additional discouraged filers

Source:https://www.aeaweb.org/webcasts/2024/csmgep-dissertations

Structure of the presentation

Example AEA Meetings 2024



Motivation and contributions

Motivation:

Modernization issues were already apparent prior to the pandemic, but lack of government funding (NASWA; ITSC, 2010); Lachowska et al. [2022]

The governor of New Jersey stated at a press conference concerning the New Jersey unemployment insurance system, "there'll be lots of postmortems and one of them on our list will be how did we get here where we literally needed COBOL programmers?" [Lee, 2020]

UI is an automatic stabilizer. UI fiscal multiplier is time varying: Maggio and Kermani [2016]

The effect that I estimate will be a combination of the direct and indirect effects

Contributions:

Novel source of variation (COBOL) that shows negative effects of countercyclical administrative burdens

Directly look at the macroeconomic consequences of delaying a fiscal stabilizer (effects include multiplier effects)

Source:https://www.aeaweb.org/webcasts/2024/csmgep-dissertations

Structure of the presentation

Example AEA Meetings 2024

Data: COBOL

COBOL Status:

- Personally gathered by emailing UI state agencies, news articles, and NASWA ITSC definition of modernized

Economic Tracker [Chetty et al., 2020] (Jan. 13, 2020-Dec. 31, 2020):

- Daily consumption data from Affinity Solution (Credit/Debit card spending) (7 Day MA)
- Daily COVID-19 cases and deaths from the New York Times COVID-19 repository (7 Day MA)

DOL Employment Training Administration (DOLETA)(Jan 2019-Dec 2020):

- Monthly state reports on delays of UI benefits (9050 Report)
- Monthly state reports on number of first UI payments (5159 Report)

Source:https://www.aeaweb.org/webcasts/2024/csmgep-dissertations

Structure of the presentation

Example AEA Meetings 2024

Summary Statistics

	Non-COBOL	COBOL
Relative Consumption	-5.44	-7.51
	(9.82)	(10.08)
Fraction Topcoded	10.74	13.23
	(12.93)	(16.27)
Relative First Payments (Ratio)	7.79	6.74
	(11.95)	(10.48)
New COVID-19 Death Rate	0.29	0.29
	(0.33)	(0.46)
New COVID-19 Case Rate	18.81	18.10
	(23.75)	(25.40)
Population (Thous.)	5,800.01	7,143.62
	(4,650.14)	(8,809.51)
Republican Vote Share (2016)	50.59	48.11
	(9.06)	(10.89)
Pct. Urban Population (2010)	72.56	74.38
	(13.72)	(14.90)
UI Generosity (Jan. 2020)	10,154.82	12,470.57
	(4,710.13)	(3,378.89)
Acc. and Food Services Inc. Share (2019)	4.14	3.70
	(2.40)	(1.46)
Pct. w/ Bachelor's Degree (2019)	31.23	32.90
	(5.09)	(5.32)
Pct. Population in Poverty (2019)	12.43	11.88
	(3.14)	(2.11)
Unemployment Rate	7.76	7.73
	(4.04)	(3.69)

Source:https://www.aeaweb.org/webcasts/2024/csmgep-dissertations

Structure of the presentation

Example AEA Meetings 2024

TWFE specification

My main specification:

$$Y_{it} = \alpha_0 + \beta_1 Post_t * Cobol_i + \beta_2 Post_t * X_i + \gamma Z_{it} + \phi_t + \psi_i + \varepsilon_{it}.$$

Y denotes relative consumption, share of topcoded claims, or relative increase in first payments

state i

day or month t

Post: binary variable for whether date is after March 13, 2020

COBOL: binary variable for states that use COBOL

X: State characteristics from before the emergency declaration such as the 2016 presidential Republican vote share

Z: set of controls such as new COVID-19 new cases and deaths

ϕ_t: day or month fixed effect

ψ_i: state fixed effect

Source:https://www.aeaweb.org/webcasts/2024/csmgep-dissertations

Structure of the presentation

Example AEA Meetings 2024

Event Study DiD specification

Weekly specification:

$$Rel\_Cons_{ik} = \alpha_0 + \sum_{k=-5}^{41} \beta_k Cobol_{ik} + \beta_{42} Post_t * X_i + \gamma Z_{ik} + \phi_k + \psi_i + \epsilon_{ik}$$

Rel_Cons denotes relative consumption in state i and week k

state i

week k

k: weeks relative to March 13th

$Post$: binary variable for whether the week is after March 13, 2020

$Cobol$: binary variable for states that use COBOL

X: State characteristics from before the emergency declaration such as the 2016 presidential Republican vote share

Z: set of controls such as new COVID-19 new cases and deaths in state i and week k

ϕ_k week fixed effect

ψ_i state fixed effect

Source:https://www.aeaweb.org/webcasts/2024/csmgep-dissertations

Why we follow a structure?

Don't assume people know what you know ...

- People cannot digest a lot of new material in one sitting.
- Much of what now seems obvious to you is not obvious and actually has to be spelled out.
- It is almost impossible to make a presentation too simple.
- People must feel they understand your work well enough to critique it.
  - They will not "buy" something if they feel they can't evaluate it.
  - If they do not feel this, you are sunk.

Why we follow a structure?

...but don't try to show how hard you worked

- Really good ideas in economics are often obvious ex-post.
- But don't try to show how hard you worked.
- The only way to manage this problem is to frame the talk correctly.
- If you can make the idea feel obvious now but remind the audience why it wasn't obvious before, they will buy the idea, and they will buy it from you.

Agenda

Structure of the presentation

- Presentations are usually organized as follows:
  - Title slide

Primer Filtro: Título

- Title and motivations are key to ”hook” the audience
- For the title there are various strategies:
  - ”Cute” titles
    - “Star wars: The empirics strike back”
    - “Banks as Potentially Crooked Secret-Keepers”
    - “Are Residential Electricity Prices Too High or Too Low? Or Both?”
  - Long and detailed titles

Primer Filtro: Título

The Size and Life-Cycle Growth of Plants: The Role of Productivity, Demand and Wedges.*

Marcela Eslava† John Haltiwanger‡ Nicolas Urdaneta §

February 10, 2023

Primer Filtro: Título

- Title and motivations are key to ”hook” the audience
- For the title there are various strategies:
  - ”Cute” titles
    - “Star wars: The empirics strike back”
    - “Banks as Potentially Crooked Secret-Keepers”
    - “Are Residential Electricity Prices Too High or Too Low? Or Both?”
  - Long and detailed titles
  - Something in between
  - Or one word

Primer Filtro: Título

THE
QUARTERLY JOURNAL
OF ECONOMICS

Vol. 138 2023 Issue 3

AI-TOCRACY*

MARTIN BERAJA
ANDREW KAO
DAVID Y. YANG
NOAM YUCHTMAN

Primer Filtro: Título

Elephants

By Michael Kremer and Charles Morcom*

Many open-access resources, such as elephants, are used to produce storable goods. Anticipated future scarcity of these resources will increase current prices and poaching. This implies that, for given initial conditions, there may be rational expectations equilibria leading to both extinction and survival. The cheapest way for governments to eliminate extinction equilibria may be to commit to tough antipoaching measures if the population falls below a threshold. For governments without credibility, the cheapest way to eliminate extinction equilibria may be to accumulate a sufficient stockpile of the storable good and threaten to sell it should the population fall. (*JEL* Q20)

Primer Filtro: Título

DAMS*

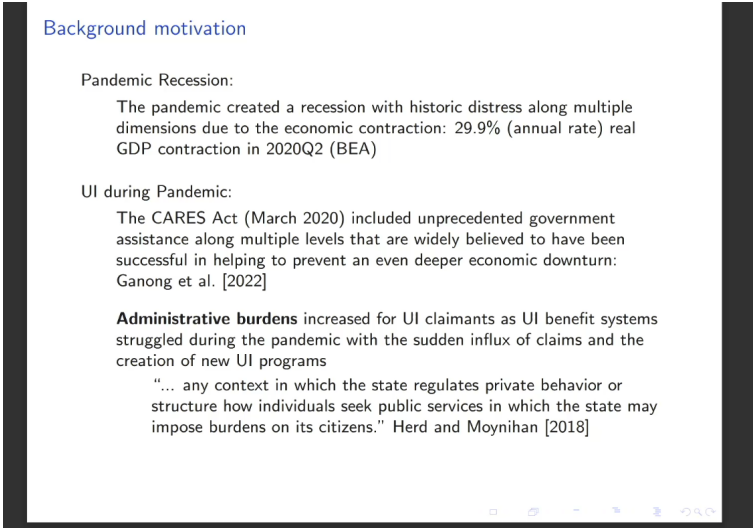
ESTHER DUFLO AND ROHINI PANDE

This paper studies the productivity and distributional effects of large irrigation dams in India. Our instrumental variable estimates exploit the fact that river gradient affects a district's suitability for dams. In districts located downstream from a dam, agricultural production increases, and vulnerability to rainfall shocks declines. In contrast, agricultural production shows an insignificant increase in the district where the dam is located but its volatility increases. Rural poverty declines in downstream districts but increases in the district where the dam is built, suggesting that neither markets nor state institutions have alleviated the adverse distributional impacts of dam construction.

Structure of the presentation

- Presentations are usually organized as follows:
  - Title slide
  - Motivation (Hook/Positioning)

Motivation



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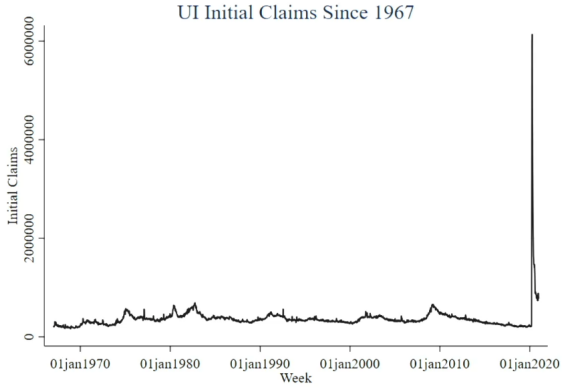
Motivation

Unprecedented Initial Claims



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Source:https://www.aeaweb.org/webcasts/2024/csmgep-dissertations

Motivation

- People adjust sexual behavior & contraception in response to economic cost considerations (Goldin and Katz, 2002; Bailey, 2010)

  → Like the risk of STI (Ahituv et al., 1996; Gertler, Shah, and Bertozzi, 2005)

- Responses to risk of STI infection affect the incidence of STI (Lakdawalla et al., 2006; Greenwood et al., 2019)

- Spillover effect: can also affect birth rates

What is the effect of STI risk on birth rates?

Source: https://www.aeaweb.org/webcasts/2024/contraception-sex-fertility

Structure of the presentation

- Presentations are usually organized as follows:
  - Title slide
  - Motivation (Hook/Positioning)
  - Clear Research Question

Research Question

Research question

In this project, I examine how increased (counter-cyclical) administrative burdens to UI benefits during the pandemic hampered UI from functioning as a fiscal stabilizer

Focus on the following question:

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There are two likely channels that are driving the effect that I estimate:

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Source:https://www.aeaweb.org/webcasts/2024/csmgep-dissertations

Structure of the presentation

- Presentations are usually organized as follows:
  - Title slide
  - Motivation (Hook/Positioning)
  - Clear Research Question
  - What this paper does

What the paper does

Preview of Main Findings

Using a two-way fixed-effects estimator, I estimate the average decline in consumption from March 13, 2020 to December 31, 2020 was 2.8 percentage points larger in COBOL states than in non-COBOL states

As a robustness check, I implement the Penalized Synthetic Control Method [Abadie and L'Hour, 2021] and find consistent results

Administrative burdens to UI hampered UI from functioning as a fiscal stabilizer (macroeconomic consequences of administrative burdens)

Two Potential Mechanisms:

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Discouraged filers: I find suggestive evidence that the increase in administrative burden for claimants in COBOL states led to additional discouraged filers

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Structure of the presentation

- Presentations are usually organized as follows:
  - Title slide
  - Motivation (Hook/Positioning)
  - Clear Research Question
  - What this paper does
  - Contribution/Value Added/Antecedents/Lit Review

Contribution/Value Added/Antecedents/Lit Review

Literature

1. **Firms and earnings inequality**: Davis and Haltiwanger (1991); Abowd, Kramarz, and Margolis (1999); Card, Kline and Heining (2013); Card et al (2018); Borovickova and Shimer (2018); Song et al (2019); Bonhomme et al (2020); Haanwinckle (2020); Lamadon, Mogstad and Setzler (2021); Bonhomme, Lamadon and Manresa (2019)
   - contribution: structural representation of earnings variance decomposition allowing for networks
2. **Production networks**: Oberfield (2018); Huneeus (2019); Lim (2019); Dhyne, Kikkawa, Mogstad, and Tintelnot (2020); Kikkawa et al (2020); Acemoglu and Azar (2020); Eaton et al (2018); Demir et al (2020); Alfaro-Urena et al (2019); Adao et al (2020); Bernard et al (2020)
   - contribution: add heterogeneous workers and imperfectly competitive labor markets
3. **Labor market power**: Van Reenen (1996); Kline et al (2019); Berger, Herkenhoff and Mongey (2019); Azar, Berry and Marinescu (2019); Chan, Kroft and Mourifie (2019); Dube et al (2020); Jarosch, Nimczik and Sorkin (2021); Kroft, Luo, Mogstad, and Setzler (2020); Lamadon, Mogstad and Setzler (2021)
   - contribution: a richer theory of firm production in heterogeneous buyer-seller networks
4. **Production function estimation**: Olley and Pakes (1996); Levinsohn and Petrin (2003); Ackerberg et al (2015),..., Doraszelski and Jaumandreu (2018)
   - contribution: new method for measuring factor prices with heterogeneous workers and inputs

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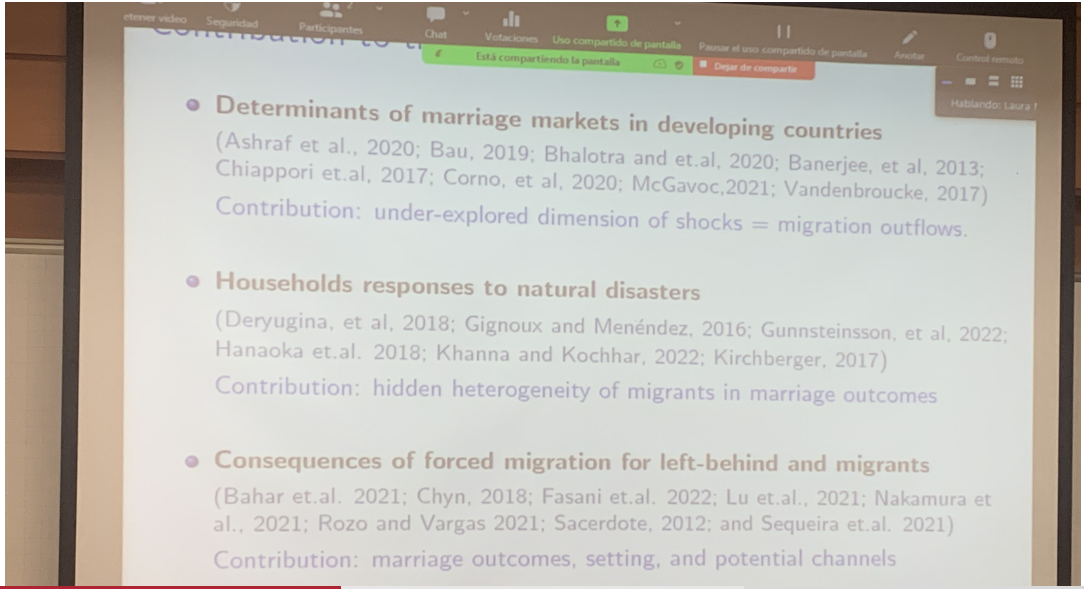
Contribution/Value Added/Antecedents/Lit Review



Contribution to the Literature

- **Consumption and credit utilization: smoothing behavior and responses to income shocks** (Modigliani and Brumberg, 1954; Friedman, 1957; Shea, 1995; Souleles, 1999; Hsieh, 2003; Stephens, 2003, 2008; Johnson et al., 2006; Agarwal et al., 2007; Jappelli and Pistaferri, 2010; Parker, 2017; Baugh et al., 2021)

- **Intra-household labor supply decisions** (Chiappori, 1988, 1992; Fortin and Lacroix, 1997)
  - Family labor supply cross-wage elasticities & added worker effect (Lundberg, 1985; Devereux, 2004; Halla et al., 2020)
  - Household consumption and time allocation (Blundell et al., 2018, 2016)
  - First paper to examine cross-wage response to a pay raise, rather than to an employment shock

Contribution/Value Added/Antecedents/Lit Review

Referrals Matter

Around 50% to 70% of jobs are found through referrals at all skill levels

Myers Shultz 1950, Rees 1960, Rees Shultz 1970, Granovetter 1974, 1995, Topa 2011, ...

Connections predict increased future employment, wages:

Marmaros Sacerdote 2002: random roommate assignment
Beaman 2009: random refugee settlement
Laschever 2013: Doughboys random assignment

Employers benefit – better information, lower turnover, fewer accidents, more patents, higher profits/worker, … :

Fernandez etal 2000, Brown et al 2012, Fernandez Galberin 2014, Burks etal 2015, Pallais and Sands 2016, Dustman etal 2016, Bond Fernandez 2019,...

Structure of the presentation

- Presentations are usually organized as follows:
  - Title slide
  - Motivation (Hook/Positioning)
  - Clear Research Question
  - What this paper does
  - Contribution/Value Added/Antecedents/Lit Review
  - Institutional Background

Contexto institucional

- ¿Qué factores institucionales debe conocer el lector para seguir el argumento?
  - Estructura del sistema pensional.
  - Normatividad sobre la regla fiscal.
  - Características (relevantes)
- Se necesita un balance. Escriba para un lector que:
  1. No conoce del tema.
  2. Sólo quiere saber lo relevante para entender el punto.

Contexto institucional

Background

Background on Gambling

- *Gambling in Illinois*
  - Gambling in Illinois was illegal until 1990, when Riverboat casinos were allowed.
  - In 2009, the Video Gaming Act (230 ILCS 40/1) was passed in order to finance the *Illinois Jobs Now!* program.
    - Legalized video gambling beginning in September 2012.
    - Municipalities hold referendum to opt in/out. Outcomes
- *Requirements for a Video Gambling Establishments*
  - Pay an annual liquor license of $750
  - Fill an online application and pay $100 in a gambling license, and $100 for each machine
  - Can have at most 5 video gaming terminals.
  - Revenue split: 35% establishments, 35% machine companies, 25% state, and 5% to municipalities.
- Since the VGA's implementation, more than 24,000 electronic terminals are operational in Illinois.

Details Elegible Adoption Rate

Institutional Setting

- Law enforcement in Colombia is overseen by the National Police, a centralized organization with a strict hierarchical structure
- Personnel selection is rigorous and competitive:
  - Applicants (2018-2022): 35,000 to 88,000. Acceptance rate: 7% to 13%
  - 90% men, 22 years old, 84% low-income, low test scores (15 to 24 pct points lower)
  - 95% complete a one-year training and become patrol officers
- Officers are assigned to any of the 53 police departments nationwide
- Jobs can be operational or administrative. 82% of patrol officers are assigned to operational units (surveillance, street patrolling, or operations)

Map of Police Departments

Exam-based Promotion Policy

- Promotions depend on performance in an **annual exam**:
  - General Skill: reading, math, civic competencies, and personality
  - Police-specific Skills: Knowledge of police-related regulations
  - No retake limit
- A third-party (ICFES) designs and grades the exam. Eligibility criteria:
  - Have at least 8 years in service
  - Have no sanctions within the last 3 years
- Promotions are allocated based on a minimum score (cutoff)
  - The cutoff depends on budget constraints
    (jointly defined between the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Defense)
- Officers undergo a six-month training before promotion $\Rightarrow$ 9 months when officers know they will obtain a raise

Structure of the presentation

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  - Title slide
  - Motivation (Hook/Positioning)
  - Clear Research Question
  - What this paper does
  - Contribution/Value Added/Antecedents/Lit Review
  - Institutional Background
  - Data

Data

- This section should present, all of the details necessary for an audience member to understand the empirical work that follows and its limitations.
- Among other questions:
  - Where do the data come from, both geographically and institutionally ?
  - What is the basic unit of analysis?
  - What time period(s) do the data cover?
  - Were units followed over time, or is a cross-section?
  - What is the final sample size?
  - Which observations, if any, were dropped?
  - Which variables are transformed using a common transformation like a logarithm?

Data: COBOL

COBOL Status:

- Personally gathered by emailing UI state agencies, news articles, and NASWA ITSC definition of modernized

Economic Tracker [Chetty et al., 2020] (Jan. 13, 2020-Dec. 31, 2020):

- Daily consumption data from Affinity Solution (Credit/Debit card spending) (7 Day MA)
- Daily COVID-19 cases and deaths from the New York Times COVID-19 repository (7 Day MA)

DOL Employment Training Administration (DOLETA)(Jan 2019-Dec 2020):

- Monthly state reports on delays of UI benefits (9050 Report)
- Monthly state reports on number of first UI payments (5159 Report)

Source:https://www.aeaweb.org/webcasts/2024/csmgep-dissertations

Data

- This section should present, all of the details necessary for an audience member to understand the empirical work that follows and its limitations.
- Among other questions:
  - Where do the data come from, both geographically and institutionally ?
  - What is the basic unit of analysis?
  - What time period(s) do the data cover?
  - Were units followed over time, or is a cross-section?
  - What is the final sample size?
  - Which observations, if any, were dropped?
  - Which variables are transformed using a common transformation like a logarithm?
- After answering those questions $\Rightarrow$ descriptive statistics.

Data

Summary Statistics

	Non-COBOL	COBOL
Relative Consumption	-5.44	-7.51
	(9.82)	(10.08)
Fraction Topcoded	10.74	13.23
	(12.93)	(16.27)
Relative First Payments (Ratio)	7.79	6.74
	(11.95)	(10.48)
New COVID-19 Death Rate	0.29	0.29
	(0.33)	(0.46)
New COVID-19 Case Rate	18.81	18.10
	(23.75)	(25.40)
Population (Thous.)	5,800.01	7,143.62
	(4,650.14)	(8,809.51)
Republican Vote Share (2016)	50.59	48.11
	(9.06)	(10.89)
Pct. Urban Population (2010)	72.56	74.38
	(13.72)	(14.90)
UI Generosity (Jan. 2020)	10,154.82	12,470.57
	(4,710.13)	(3,378.89)
Acc. and Food Services Inc. Share (2019)	4.14	3.70
	(2.40)	(1.46)
Pct. w/ Bachelor's Degree (2019)	31.23	32.90
	(5.09)	(5.32)
Pct. Population in Poverty (2019)	12.43	11.88
	(3.14)	(2.11)
Unemployment Rate	7.76	7.73
	(4.04)	(3.69)

Source:https://www.aeaweb.org/webcasts/2024/csmgep-dissertations

Structure of the presentation

- Presentations are usually organized as follows:
  - Title slide
  - Motivation (Hook/Positioning)
  - Clear Research Question
  - What this paper does
  - Contribution/Value Added/Antecedents/Lit Review
  - Institutional Background
  - Data
  - Theoretical/Empirical Framework

Empirical Strategy

Empirical Approach

- Exploit variation in timing and extent of AIDS epidemics across cities using two way fixed effects specification
  - Define local AIDS incidence in women as proxy for perception of AIDS risk
  - NHIS data: AIDS incidence is salient to women and local AIDS incidence increases perception that own risk of contracting HIV/AIDS is high (Table 1)
  - Test robustness of results to TWFE concerns

Source: https://www.aeaweb.org/webcasts/2024/contraception-sex-fertility

Empirical Strategy

Main Empirical Strategy: Difference-in-Differences

Potential Outcomes

- $Y_i = (Y_i(\mu), Y_i(\mu'))$: potential outcome from the program assigned by μ
- Realized outcomes: $Y_i = 1\{t(i) = 2012\} \cdot Y_i(\mu) + 1\{t(i) = 2013\} \cdot Y_i(\mu')$

Parameters of interest

$$\tau(PU) = \mathbb{E}[Y_i(\mu') - Y_i(\mu) | PU_i = 1] \text{ and } \tau(PD) = \mathbb{E}[Y_i(\mu') - Y_i(\mu) | PD_i = 1]$$

Design: difference-in-differences

- 2 treatments:
  - Pulled-Up: access to a higher rank program
  - Pushed-Down: access to a lower rank program
- Control: group of students unaffected by the reform
- Assumption: parallel trends
  - Evidence from previous time periods. No change in outcomes with placebo exercise.

Empirical Strategy: Staggered RD Design

$$Y_{it} = \alpha + \sum_{k \neq -1} \beta_k P_{it-k} + \mu_i + \lambda_t + X_{it}'\gamma + \varepsilon_{it}$$

- Y_{it}: i's outcome in year-quarter t:
  - Credit take-up indicators (by type: credit card, personal loans, mortgage)
  - Debt and Debt Repayment (in Prices of 2016 and USD)
- $P_{it-k} = 1(s_i \geq c) \times 1(T_i = t - k)$ indicates if i passed exam taken k quarters ago
- β_k: response of promoted officers before ($k < -1$) and after ($k \geq 0$) taking the exam
- RD Sample: restriction to officers near cutoff, $|s_i - c| \leq 4.4$
- Standard errors clustered at the individual level
- Robustness: First-time Takers, by Cohort (or Exam Year), Stacked Cohorts, Recent Staggered DiD Estimators

Agenda

Restrict the number of slides and the material on each slide

- Put only the bare essentials on the main slides
- Use landscape and large font (can you read this?)
- Any software is fine (beamer, power point, etc.)
- Convey one message per slide
  - Summarize the message in the headline.
  - Use at most ten bullet points to deliver the message.
  - Restrict each bullet point to one line.

Plan to say everything that is on the slides

- If you don't plan to say it, then leave it out. Plan to say more than is on the slides
- I need 2–3 minutes to deliver one slide.
- Where possible, graphs $>$ tables.

graphs > tables

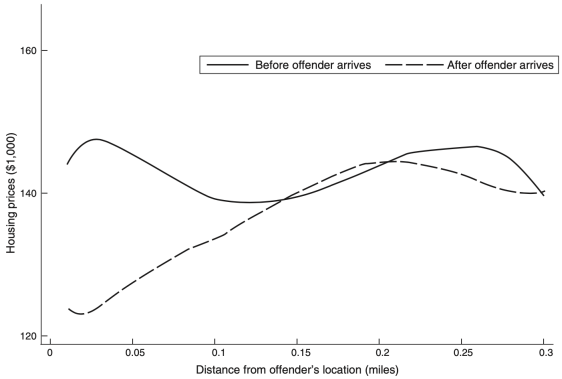
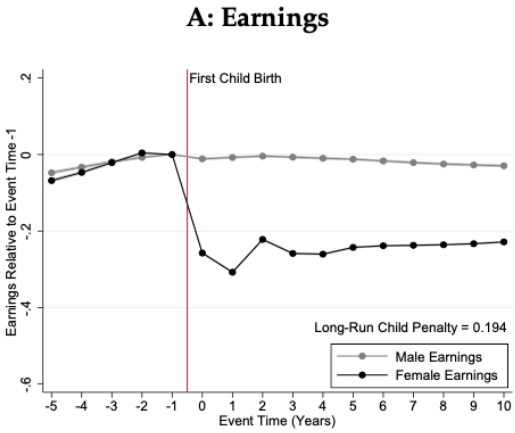


FIGURE 2B. PRICE GRADIENT OF DISTANCE FROM OFFENDER
(Sales during year before and after arrival)

Note: Results from local polynomial regressions (bandwidth = 0.075 miles) of sale price on distance from offender's future/current location.

graphs > tables



Source: Children and gender inequality: Evidence from Denmark

Make figures, graphs, and tables accessible

- Where possible, graphs $>$ tables.
- Design each figure to convey one message summarized in the title
  - Label the axes and the curves clearly.
  - Use large font (typically much larger than in the paper).
  - Plot at most 3 time series on each figure.
- Keep tables simple
  - Put only the numbers that you plan to talk about ▸ More
  - If you need more than 10 numbers, consider turning the table into a figure.
- Never have 0.0000 point estimates or standard errors. Change units in these cases.
- Be able to provide a real life interpretation of your estimates.

Make figures, graphs, and tables accessible

Table 10
Socio-economic changes and the complementarity between park proximity and homicide risk.

Panel A	*Dependent variable:*							
	ln(Population density)		White, fraction		African-American, fraction		Latino, fraction	
Estimator	Neighborhood spatial differences (NSD)							
	(1) NSD	(2) NSD + IV	(3) NSD	(4) NSD + IV	(5) NSD	(6) NSD + IV	(7) NSD	(8) NSD + IV
Park within 1/16 mile	−0.0531**	−0.0504	0.0055	0.0111	0.0059	−0.0006	−0.0083	−0.0046
	(0.0206)	(0.0241)	(0.0061)	(0.0066)	(0.0044)	(0.0052)	(0.0043)	(0.0048)
	[0.0444]	[0.1642]	[0.4049]	[0.2835]	[0.2287]	[0.9698]	[0.1224]	[0.5851]
Homicide Risk	0.0595***	0.1157***	−0.0528***	−0.0996***	0.0377***	0.0679***	0.0147***	0.0318***
	(0.0058)	(0.0129)	(0.0040)	(0.0076)	(0.0042)	(0.0090)	(0.0034)	(0.0064)
	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]
Park within 1/16 mile × Homicide Risk	0.0144	0.0167	−0.0012	−0.0073**	0.0023	0.0078**	−0.0022	−0.0030
	(0.0072)	(0.0094)	(0.0021)	(0.0027)	(0.0021)	(0.0028)	(0.0021)	(0.0026)
	[0.3518]	[0.1693]	[0.7322]	[0.0307]	[0.4455]	[0.0307]	[0.4455]	[0.3715]
Observations	364,269	364,269	364,269	364,269	364,269	364,269	364,269	364,269

Panel B	*Dependent variable:*									
	ln(Median income)		Median age		Renter, fraction		Vacant, fraction		Unmployed, fraction	
	NSD	NSD + IV	NSD	NSD + IV	NSD	NSD + IV	NSD	NSD + IV	NSD	NSD + IV
Park within 1/16 mile	0.0014	−0.0005	1.2943***	1.4997***	−0.0126	−0.0135	0.0043**	0.0022	0.0017	0.0012
	(0.0112)	(0.0131)	(0.2584)	(0.3072)	(0.0077)	(0.0091)	(0.0022)	(0.0027)	(0.0012)	(0.0016)
	[0.9011]	[0.9698]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.1852]	[0.3075]	[0.1224]	[0.5851]	[0.2287]	[0.5851]
Homicide Risk	−0.0783***	−0.1513***	−0.5970***	−1.4391***	0.0240***	0.0488***	0.0069***	0.0131***	0.0089***	0.0148***
	(0.0055)	(0.0112)	(0.0715)	(0.1482)	(0.0028)	(0.0055)	(0.0009)	(0.0017)	(0.0007)	(0.0015)
	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]
Park within 1/16 mile × Homicide Risk	−0.0006	−0.0045	−0.1249	−0.2910**	0.0038	0.0059*	−0.0018*	−0.0003	0.0001	0.0008
	(0.0048)	(0.0062)	(0.1039)	(0.1314)	(0.0027)	(0.0035)	(0.0010)	(0.0014)	(0.0007)	(0.0009)
	[0.8934]	[0.5259]	[0.4455]	[0.0805]	[0.4455]	[0.1693]	[0.3518]	[0.8248]	[0.8934]	[0.5158]
Observations	364,269	364,269	364,269	364,269	364,269	364,269	364,269	364,269	322,368	322,368

Notes: Sample includes a interpolated yearly series of socio-economic characteristics from the 2000, 2010 Censuses and the 2011–15 ACS at block level. All specifications include neighborhood fixed effects and year fixed effects. Neighborhood refers to the 3/8 miles radius around a park. Standard errors clustered at the neighborhood level are in parentheses. Benjamini and Hochberg (1995) adjusted *p*-values in brackets.
Specifications also include controls for park proximity between 1 and 2/16th miles and it's interaction with Homicide Risk, which we omit for clarity of exposition as these coefficients are never statistically significant.
* Significant at 10% level; ** significant at 5% level; *** significant at 1% level according to Benjamini and Hochberg (1995) adjusted *p*-values.

Reveal rows sequentially

Mean at	Difference-in-Differences Estimates		
$t = -1$	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

Reveal rows sequentially

	Mean at	Difference-in-Differences Estimates		
	$t = -1$	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Outcome 1	2.58	0.11	0.08	0.12
	(2.55)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)

Reveal rows sequentially

	Mean at	Difference-in-Differences Estimates		
	$t = -1$	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Outcome 1	2.58	0.11	0.08	0.12
	(2.55)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)
Outcome 2	60.90	-0.73	-1.13	-1.58
	(17.02)	(0.10)	(0.11)	(0.12)

Reveal rows sequentially

	Mean at	Difference-in-Differences Estimates		
	$t = -1$	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Outcome 1	2.58	0.11	0.08	0.12
	(2.55)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)
Outcome 2	60.90	-0.73	-1.13	-1.58
	(17.02)	(0.10)	(0.11)	(0.12)
Outcome 3	18.98	0.77	1.28	1.62
	(6.74)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.12)

Reveal columns sequentially

	Mean at	Difference-in-Differences Estimates		
	$t = -1$	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Outcome 1	2.58	0.11		
	(2.55)	(0.04)		
Outcome 2	60.90	-0.73		
	(17.02)	(0.10)		
Outcome 3	18.98	0.77		
	(6.74)	(0.13)		

Reveal columns sequentially

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	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
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	(17.02)	(0.10)	(0.11)	
Outcome 3	18.98	0.77	1.28	
	(6.74)	(0.13)	(0.13)	

Reveal columns sequentially

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	$t = -1$	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
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	(17.02)	(0.10)	(0.11)	(0.12)
Outcome 3	18.98	0.77	1.28	1.62
	(6.74)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.12)

Agenda

Don’t confuse people with elegant variation

- Use the same concepts throughout the talk
  - If you introduce, say, the firm, then it’s the firm.
  - Save people the effort it takes to realize that synonyms (company etc) mean the same.
- Use established concepts, conventions, notation

Use active verbs and parallel structures

- OK
  - Using active verbs makes presentations lively.
  - Presentations are easier to follow if parallel structures are used.
- Better
  - Use active verbs to make presentations lively.
  - Use parallel structures to make presentations easier to follow.

Provide direction

- Offer recalls, transitions, and previews
  - Where are we coming from?
  - Where are we going?
- Periodically collect people that you may have lost
  - “The key point is ...”
  - “What I want you to take away is ...”

Take charge of the room

- Take ownership of the room.
- It does not matter that the audience is more accomplished than you.
- It does not matter if you make a fool of yourself. Commit.
- People will forgive committed foolishness.
- They will not forgive you for not taking the seminar - or their time - seriously.

Take charge of your presentation

- Present the work you have, not the work you wish you had.
- Nobody else knows what you wanted to get done but couldn't:
  - That information is not in their minds.
  - Do not put it there!!!!

Nosce te ipsum: Understand the biology behind the reactions of your body

- Your body interprets a big talk as an existential crisis
  - gets ready to fight and releases adrenaline
  - stops higher reasoning and goes on autopilot.
- Some adrenaline is necessary to help you perform.
- Too much adrenaline prevents you from delivering, except in fights.

Nosce te ipsum: Learn how to manage the reactions of your body

- Manage your adrenaline
- Routinize as much as possible
  - You will make mistakes when you improvise, particularly under pressure
  - Think ahead and address expected problems.
  - PREPARE, PRACTICE, PRACTICE.

PREPARE, PRACTICE, PRACTICE

- **Routinize as much as possible**
  - "90% of a presentation is routine and the other half is mental".
- **Tape yourself**
  - Watching yourself makes you aware of all the goofy things you do.
  -
  - That's painful and your voice will sound weird to you, but that's also educational.
- **Give practice presentations**
  - Experience how your presentation feels when you speak out in front of others.
  - Get feedback, wait for a few days, and critically re-evaluate.

Agenda

Orden Presentaciones

Fecha	Estudiantes
03-02-2025	Jennifer Katherine Rincon Amaya
	Alejandro Perez Castro
	Agustin Jimenez Ospina
05-02-2025	Maria Camila Vanegas Tovar
	Daniela Yulisa Cucas Gonzales
	Juan Felipe Agudelo Rios
10-02-2025	Sergio Andres Vasquez Jimenez
	Alejandra Guevara Herran
	Luis Felipe Gonzalez Rojas
12-02-2025	Sergio David Pinilla Padilla
	Camilo Andres Diaz Ardila
	Luis Eduardo Castellanos Rodriguez
17-02-2025	Jorge Daniel Guevara Acevedo
	Ricardo Andres Silva Torres

More: Extra Stuff

Extra stuff Back