Computational Results Section of a Computational Research Paper

Dr. Richard W. Evans

April 24, 2017

Where we've been

- Data section
- Theory section

Where we've been

- Data section
- Theory section

Computational results section is where you:

- · answer your research question
- connect the data section with the theory section

- Descriptive papers: x
 - New data sets
 - Highlighting interesting slices
 - Suggestive of more rigorous analysis
 - Highlight unexplained relationships, puzzles
 - You're not doing ONLY this in your projects

- Descriptive papers: x
 - New data sets
 - Highlighting interesting slices
 - Suggestive of more rigorous analysis
 - Highlight unexplained relationships, puzzles
 - You're not doing ONLY this in your projects
- Identification papers: $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})$
 - identify relationship/mapping between x and y
 - . Most academic papers, most of you

- Descriptive papers: x
 - New data sets
 - Highlighting interesting slices
 - Suggestive of more rigorous analysis
 - Highlight unexplained relationships, puzzles
 - You're not doing ONLY this in your projects
- Identification papers: $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})$
 - ullet identify relationship/mapping between ${m x}$ and ${m y}$
 - Most academic papers, most of you
- Solve system of equations: f(x) = 0
 - Model solution requires computation
 - Pure theory, but analysis computational
 - . Most of you will not be doing this

- Descriptive papers: x
 - New data sets
 - Highlighting interesting slices
 - Suggestive of more rigorous analysis
 - Highlight unexplained relationships, puzzles
 - You're not doing ONLY this in your projects
- Identification papers: $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})$
 - ullet identify relationship/mapping between ${m x}$ and ${m y}$
 - Most academic papers, most of you
- Solve system of equations: f(x) = 0
 - · Model solution requires computation
 - · Pure theory, but analysis computational
 - . Most of you will not be doing this
- Combinations of the three



Examples of descriptive papers

 Heathcote, Perri, Violante, "Unequal We Stand: An Empirical Analysis of Economic Inequality in the United States, 1967—2006"

Examples of identification papers

 Mobley, Kuo, Watson, and Brown, "Geographic Disparities in Late-state Cancer Diagnosis: Multilevel Factors and Spatial Interactions"

Examples of numerical solution papers

 DeBacker, Evans, Phillips, "Integrating Microsimulation Models of Tax Policy into a DGE Macroeconomic Model: A Canonical Example"

- Give small review of literature behind your method
 - Cite where it came from (if new)
 - Cite who has used it recently (if new)

- Give small review of literature behind your method
 - Cite where it came from (if new)
 - Cite who has used it recently (if new)
- 2 Describe your computational model
 - Describe what is going on under the hood
 - Specify all equations
 - How do you estimate parameters?
 - · What is the objective function?
 - Some of this might go in an appendix
 - Open source, replicable, accessible

- Give small review of literature behind your method
 - Cite where it came from (if new)
 - · Cite who has used it recently (if new)
- 2 Describe your computational model
 - Describe what is going on under the hood
 - Specify all equations
 - How do you estimate parameters?
 - What is the objective function?
 - Some of this might go in an appendix
 - Open source, replicable, accessible

Open source caveats

- Might not want to put all code up until paper is published
- Might not be able to put all data up due to proprietary/privacy issues
 - Synthetic data methods improving



- 3 Tables and figures
 - Should have one or two key tables reporting results
 - Can include figures to augment tables
 - Tables are a necessary condition
 - Figures are a bonus summary of tables

- 3 Tables and figures
 - Should have one or two key tables reporting results
 - Can include figures to augment tables
 - Tables are a necessary condition
 - Figures are a bonus summary of tables
- 4 Sensitivity/robustness analysis
 - Try some different assumptions and see if your results change
 - Different restrictions of the data (variables, outliers, transformations)
 - Different model specifications (probit vs. logit, quadratic terms, interaction terms, statistical learning model, network analysis seed)
 - Evidence for global maximum/minimum



Order of paper production

- Data section
- 2 Theory section (1 and 2 could switch order)
- 3 Computational results section
- 4 Conclusion
- 6 Introduction
- 6 Abstract

Title

- Moving target
- Not too short, not too long, not too cute
- refer to research question



Flexibility on sections

Section orders can be changed

 Number of sections can be expanded/consolidated (e.g. method/experiment/results)

 Key question: What will most clearly communicate answer?

Final point

Your paper is evidence for the answer to your

RESEARCH QUESTION