

Clase 3: Estructurar, presentar y comentar un artículo de investigación en Economía

Seminario de Tesis PEG
Econ 4600

Ignacio Sarmiento-Barbieri

Universidad de los Andes

January 29, 2024

Agenda

- ① Why presentations?
- ② Structure of the Slides
- ③ General design advice
- ④ Presenting Slides
- ⑤ Commenting a Paper
- ⑥ Next Steps

Agenda

① Why presentations?

② Structure of the Slides

③ General design advice

④ Presenting Slides

⑤ Commenting a Paper

⑥ Next Steps

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.

Know what your audience cares about

- ▶ You are selling your research, which presumably you believe in.
- ▶ It is not dishonest to try to explain to others why you believe in it.
- ▶ You cannot sell ideas without understanding what your audience cares about.
- ▶ What is convincing to you may not convince others.

Agenda

① Why presentations?

② Structure of the Slides

③ General design advice

④ Presenting Slides

⑤ Commenting a Paper

⑥ Next Steps

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
 - ▶ Data
 - ▶ Theoretical/Empirical Framework
 - ▶ Rest is up to you: “if in doubt, leave it out”

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
 - ▶ Data
 - ▶ Theoretical/Empirical Framework
 - ▶ Rest is up to you: "if in doubt, leave it out"

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

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

THE
**QUARTERLY JOURNAL
OF ECONOMICS**

Vol. 138

2023

Issue 3

AI-TOCRACY*

MARTIN BERAJA
ANDREW KAO
DAVID Y. YANG
NOAM YUCHTMAN

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)
 - ▶ Clear Research Question
 - ▶ What this paper does
 - ▶ Contribution/Value Added/Antecedents/Lit Review
 - ▶ Data
 - ▶ Theoretical/Empirical Framework
 - ▶ Rest is up to you: "if in doubt, leave it out"

Motivation

Background motivation

Pandemic Recession:

The pandemic created a recession with historic distress along multiple dimensions due to the economic contraction: 29.9% (annual rate) real GDP contraction in 2020Q2 (BEA)

UI during Pandemic:

The CARES Act (March 2020) included unprecedented government assistance along multiple levels that are widely believed to have been successful in helping to prevent an even deeper economic downturn:
Ganong et al. [2022]

Administrative burdens increased for UI claimants as UI benefit systems struggled during the pandemic with the sudden influx of claims and the creation of new UI programs

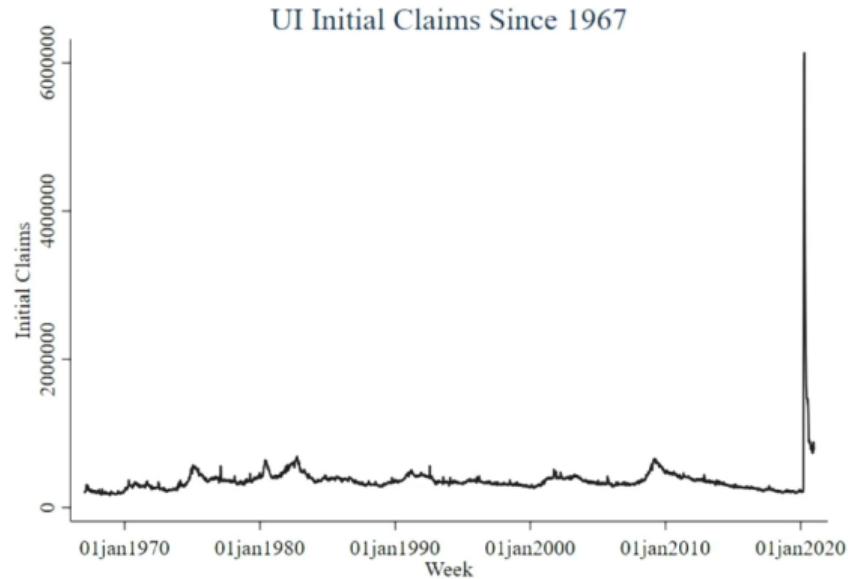
“... any context in which the state regulates private behavior or structure how individuals seek public services in which the state may impose burdens on its citizens.” Herd and Moynihan [2018]



Source: <https://www.aeaweb.org/webcasts/2024/csmgdp-dissertations>

Motivation

Unprecedented Initial Claims



Source: DOLETA

Source: <https://www.aeaweb.org/webcasts/2024/csmgdp-dissertations>

Motivation

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
 - ▶ What this paper does
 - ▶ Contribution/Value Added/Antecedents/Lit Review
 - ▶ Data
 - ▶ Theoretical/Empirical Framework
 - ▶ Rest is up to you: "if in doubt, leave it out"

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:

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

- ▶ Presentations are usually organized as follows:
 - ▶ Title slide
 - ▶ Motivation (Hook/Positioning)
 - ▶ Clear Research Question
 - ▶ What this paper does
 - ▶ Contribution/Value Added/Antecedents/Lit Review
 - ▶ Data
 - ▶ Theoretical/Empirical Framework
 - ▶ Rest is up to you: "if in doubt, leave it out"

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:

(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

- ▶ Presentations are usually organized as follows:
 - ▶ Title slide
 - ▶ Motivation (Hook/Positioning)
 - ▶ Clear Research Question
 - ▶ What this paper does
 - ▶ Contribution/Value Added/Antecedents/Lit Review
- ▶ Data
- ▶ Theoretical/Empirical Framework
- ▶ Rest is up to you: "if in doubt, leave it out"

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

4

Contribution/Value Added/Antecedents/Lit Review

The screenshot shows a video conference interface with various controls at the top: 'Cámara video' (video camera), 'Seguridad' (Security), 'Participantes' (Participants), 'Chat', 'Votaciones' (Votes), 'Uso compartido de pantalla' (Shared screen usage), 'Pausar el uso compartido de pantalla' (Pause shared screen), 'Anotar' (Annotate), and 'Control remoto' (Remote control). A green bar indicates 'Está compartiendo la pantalla' (Sharing screen) and a red button says 'Dejar de compartir' (Stop sharing). On the right, it says 'Hablando: Laura I'. The main content area displays a slide with three bullet points:

- **Determinants of marriage markets in developing countries**
(Ashraf et al., 2020; Bau, 2019; Bhalotra and et.al, 2020; Banerjee, et al, 2013; Chiappori et.al, 2017; Corno, et al, 2020; McGavoc,2021; Vandenbroucke, 2017)
Contribution: under-explored dimension of shocks = migration outflows.
- **Households responses to natural disasters**
(Deryugina, et al, 2018; Gignoux and Menéndez, 2016; Gunnsteinsson, et al, 2022; Hanaoka et.al. 2018; Khanna and Kochhar, 2022; Kirchberger, 2017)
Contribution: hidden heterogeneity of migrants in marriage outcomes
- **Consequences of forced migration for left-behind and migrants**
(Bahar et.al. 2021; Chyn, 2018; Fasani et.al. 2022; Lu et.al., 2021; Nakamura et al., 2021; Rozo and Vargas 2021; Sacerdote, 2012; and Sequeira et.al. 2021)
Contribution: marriage outcomes, setting, and potential channels

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 et al 2000, Brown et al 2012, Fernandez Galberin 2014, Burks et al
2015, Pallais and Sands 2016, Dustman et al 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
 - ▶ Data
 - ▶ Theoretical/Empirical Framework
 - ▶ Rest is up to you: "if in doubt, leave it out"

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

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 ⇒ descriptive statistics.

Data

Summary Statistics

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

Empirical Strategy

Hablando: Tatiana Reyes Hinrich...

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: $Y_i = \mathbb{1}\{t(i) = 2012\} \cdot Y_i(\mu) + \mathbb{1}\{t(i) = 2013\} \cdot Y_i(\mu')$

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

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>

Agenda

① Why presentations?

② Structure of the Slides

③ General design advice

④ Presenting Slides

⑤ Commenting a Paper

⑥ Next Steps

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.

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:									
		In(Population density)		White, fraction		African-American, fraction		Latino, fraction			
		Neighborhood spatial differences (NSD)									
Estimator		(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** (0.0206)	-0.0504 (0.0241)	0.0055 (0.0061)	0.0111 (0.0066)	0.0059 (0.0044)	-0.0006 (0.0052)	-0.0083 (0.0043)	-0.0046 (0.0048)		
Homicide Risk		0.0595*** (0.0058)	0.1157*** (0.0129)	-0.0528*** (0.0040)	-0.0996*** (0.0076)	0.0377*** (0.0042)	0.0679*** (0.0090)	0.0147*** (0.0034)	0.0318*** (0.0064)		
Park within 1/16 mile × Homicide Risk		0.0144 (0.0072)	0.0167 (0.0094)	-0.0012 (0.0021)	-0.0073** (0.0027)	0.0023 (0.0021)	0.0078** (0.0028)	-0.0022 (0.0021)	-0.0030 (0.0026)		
Observations		364,269	364,269	364,269	364,269	364,269	364,269	364,269	364,269		
Panel B		Dependent variable: In(Median income)									
		Median age		Renter, fraction		Vacant, fraction		Unemployed, fraction			
		NSD	NSD + IV	NSD	NSD + IV	NSD	NSD + IV	NSD	NSD + IV		
Park within 1/16 mile		0.0014 (0.0112)	-0.0005 (0.0131)	1.2943*** (0.2584)	1.4997*** (0.3072)	-0.0126 (0.0077)	-0.0135 (0.0091)	0.0043** (0.0022)	0.0022 (0.0027)	0.0017 (0.0012)	0.0012 (0.0016)
Homicide Risk		-0.0783*** (0.0055)	-0.1513*** (0.0112)	-0.5970*** (0.0715)	-1.4391*** (0.1482)	0.0240*** (0.0028)	0.0488*** (0.0055)	0.0069*** (0.0009)	0.0131*** (0.0017)	0.0089*** (0.0007)	0.0148*** (0.0015)
Park within 1/16 mile × Homicide Risk		-0.0006 (0.0048)	-0.0045 (0.0062)	-0.1249 (0.1039)	-0.2910* (0.1314)	0.0038 (0.0027)	0.0059* (0.0035)	-0.0018* (0.0010)	-0.0003 (0.0014)	0.0001 (0.0007)	0.0008 (0.0009)
Observations		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 its 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 columns sequentially

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

Reveal columns sequentially

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

Reveal columns sequentially

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

Agenda

① Why presentations?

② Structure of the Slides

③ General design advice

④ Presenting Slides

⑤ Commenting a Paper

⑥ Next Steps

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

① Why presentations?

② Structure of the Slides

③ General design advice

④ Presenting Slides

⑤ Commenting a Paper

⑥ Next Steps

Commenting a Paper

Objective: improve the paper

- ▶ Begin by telling the audience why the paper is important: what is the “big picture”?
- ▶ Summarize the paper in one (maximum two) slide(s).
- ▶ Identify 2-3 points related to the paper that you want to draw attention to.
 - ▶ Focus on the “big picture”: it is less interesting to discuss minor details.
 - ▶ It is important to be critical, but it is much better if you propose solutions to the problems you identify.
 - ▶ Try to give a different perspective: a new angle or a reformulation of the problem.

Agenda

- ① Why presentations?
- ② Structure of the Slides
- ③ General design advice
- ④ Presenting Slides
- ⑤ Commenting a Paper
- ⑥ Next Steps

Next Steps

Fecha	Presentador	Comentarista
Feb 5, 2024	Arias Alvarez, Maria Camila	Ortiz Alvarado, Laura Camila
Feb 5, 2024	Zegarra Florez, David Javier	Duarte Escobar, Diego Alejandro
Feb 7, 2024	Dueñas Valencia, Federico	Trespalacios Zuluaga, Erick Andrey
Feb 7, 2024	Rodriguez Rodriguez, Nicol Valeria	Gonzalez Morales, Daniela
Feb 12, 2024	Trespalacios Zuluaga, Erick Andrey	Dueñas Valencia, Federico
Feb 12, 2024	Lasso Jaramillo, Daniel Felipe	Segura Jimenez, Hector Daniel
Feb 14, 2024	Cordoba Lache, Dino Francisco	Gacharna Escallon, Nicolas David
Feb 14, 2024	Gonzalez Morales, Daniela	Rodriguez Rodriguez, Nicol Valeria
Feb 19, 2024	Gacharna Escallon, Nicolas David	Cordoba Lache, Dino Francisco
Feb 19, 2024	Ortiz Alvarado, Laura Camila	Arias Alvarez, Maria Camila
Feb 21, 2024	Duarte Escobar, Diego Alejandro	Zegarra Florez, David Javier
Feb 21, 2024	Segura Jimenez, Hector Daniel	Lasso Jaramillo, Daniel Felipe

More: Extra Stuff

Extra stuff

▶ Back