

# **Your title here\***

**subtitle here**

Your Name Here

2025-04-10

This is the abstract text. Give the question, why it is important, your strategy, and your headline conclusions. All up front. For a thesis the abstract can be slightly longer. Abstracts can, but typically do not, include citations.

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\*email@address

# 1 Introduction

- The question
- Why it is important
- How you answer it
- What you find
- How the thesis is structured

Some people use commenting in the text to ensure that each paragraph has a purpose

Why is it that...

To address this question I ...

Note: Introductions conventionally do not have subsections, or figures, or tables.

## 2 Theory

Describe literature that sheds light on why your project is important, clarifying what is known or not

### 2.1 Cross Referencing

- To reference a figure with example label “plot”, use e.g. `@fig-plot`. Figure 1
- Analogously, to reference a table with example label “data”, use e.g. `@tbl-data`. Table 1.
- To reference a section, such as the Introduction (Section 1), use e.g. `@sec-intro`.
- To reference an equation, same (Equation 1), use e.g. `@eq-euclid`.

For complete information on cross referencing with Quarto, see <https://quarto.org/docs/authoring/cross-references.html>.

### 2.2 Citations

`.bib` information is sitting in `assets/bib.bib`

- For a citation in parentheses use `[@putnam2000bowling]` and for a text citation: `@putnam2000bowling`.
- These render as (Putnam 2000) and Putnam (2000)

Multiple citations can be given as `[@putnam2000bowling;@blair2023research]`, producing (Putnam 2000; Blair, Coppock, and Humphreys 2023)

## 3 Design

### 3.1 Case

Why you are working on the cases you are working on

### 3.2 Data sources

where did you get the data?

### 3.3 Data patterns

show the data!

### 3.4 Analysis strategy

What strategies you will use

You can use  $\text{\LaTeX}$ natively. See Equation [1](#).

$$f(x) = -\frac{1}{2}(1-x)^2 \tag{1}$$

## 4 Main results

## 5 A deeper dive

Chapter could be:

1. second analysis
2. case studies
3. alternative interpretations
4. mechanisms
5. heterogeneity
6. robustness

### 5.1 A sample figure

Here is figure. See Figure [1](#).

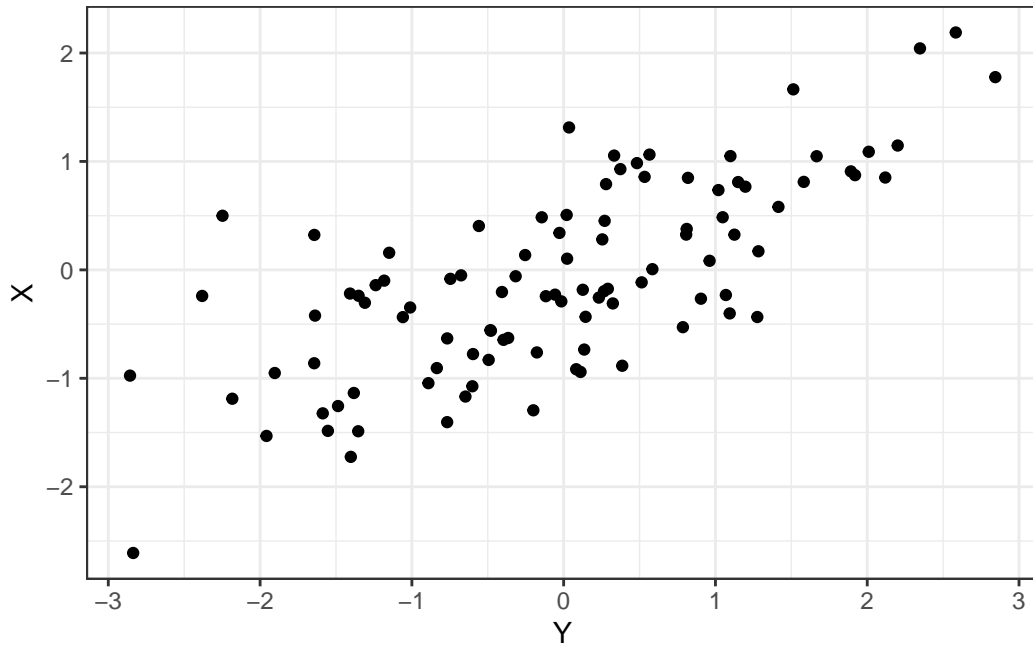


Figure 1: A sample figure: Information about this figure

## 5.2 A table

See [Table 1](#).

## 6 Discussion

## 7 Conclusion

- Recap of what was learned
- Caveats
- Implications: for policy, for research
- (Perhaps: Next steps)

Note: Conclusions conventionally do not have subsections, or figures, or tables.

Table 1: This is my table

	this one	that one
(Intercept)	0.04 (0.09)	0.04 (0.09)
X	1.01*** (0.08)	1.01*** (0.08)
W		−0.01 (0.07)
R <sup>2</sup>	0.52	0.52
Adj. R <sup>2</sup>	0.52	0.51
Num. obs.	100	100
RMSE	0.85	0.85

\*\*\* $p < 0.001$ ; \*\* $p < 0.01$ ; \* $p < 0.05$

## 8 References

- Blair, Graeme, Alexander Coppock, and Macartan Humphreys. 2023. *Research Design in the Social Sciences: Declaration, Diagnosis, and Redesign*. Princeton University Press.
- Putnam, Robert D. 2000. “Bowling Alone: America’s Declining Social Capital.” In *Culture and Politics*, 223–34. Springer.

## **Appendixes**

### **A Appendix section**

Details of the first appendix section.

#### **A.1 Appendix subection**

text

#### **A.2 Another subsection**

text

### **B More**

Text