

THE IMPACTS OF SOMETHING ON SOMETHING:

the UK Case

FATIH KANSOY

 UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD SAÏD BUSINESS SCHOOL 2026

 fatih.kansoy@economics.ox.ac.uk

1. NO MATTER WHAT YOU PRESENT
2. DATA
3. MODEL
4. BY NOW
5. RESULTS
6. CONCLUSION
7. SLIDES?
8. STATA/RESULTS TABLES
9. Colourblindness
10. TABLES

NO MATTER WHAT YOU PRESENT

- Make sure your audience can hear you, so speak loudly and clearly.
 - If it is online, you have to be sure your microphone works well (check it before!)

- Make sure your audience can hear you, so speak loudly and clearly.
 - If it is online, you have to be sure your microphone works well (check it before!)
- Know your audience. (General advice)

- Make sure your audience can hear you, so speak loudly and clearly.
 - If it is online, you have to be sure your microphone works well (check it before!)
- Know your audience. (General advice)
- Do not show your back. | Do not stand in front of your slides.

- Make sure your audience can hear you, so speak loudly and clearly.
 - If it is online, you have to be sure your microphone works well (check it before!)
- Know your audience. (General advice)
- Do not show your back. | Do not stand in front of your slides.
- Make sure your audience can read your slides, so check your font size



- Stick to your time limit.

- Stick to your time limit.
- A 30 minute talk is not a 90 minute talk where you talk three times faster

- Stick to your time limit.
- A 30 minute talk is not a 90 minute talk where you talk three times faster
- Don't put anything on a slide you don't plan to talk about

- Stick to your time limit.
- A 30 minute talk is not a 90 minute talk where you talk three times faster
- Don't put anything on a slide you don't plan to talk about
- It never looks bad to end early and is always annoying to keep people late

- Stick to your time limit.
- A 30 minute talk is not a 90 minute talk where you talk three times faster
- Don't put anything on a slide you don't plan to talk about
- It never looks bad to end early and is always annoying to keep people late
- Explain every symbol on your slides in right place on right time.

- Stick to your time limit.
- A 30 minute talk is not a 90 minute talk where you talk three times faster
- Don't put anything on a slide you don't plan to talk about
- It never looks bad to end early and is always annoying to keep people late
- Explain every symbol on your slides in right place on right time.
- To do so practice a lot before you present.

- Do not put too much information on any one slide. If you want your audience to listen to what you have to say, you have to be clear. You need to use some visual aids that reinforce what you say in order to keep the audience focused. That's easier when you don't put too much stuff on your slides, otherwise your audience will be busy reading. The key points should be on your slides. But don't write entire sentences (only few presenters can pull it off!) and don't adjust your font size to get more material on the slide. For example, you can use bullet points instead of complete sentences on your slides. Less is definitely more! Have you /are you going to read all these? Of course no!

- Do not put too much information on any one slide. If you want your audience to listen to what you have to say, you have to be clear. You need to use some visual aids that reinforce what you say in order to keep the audience focused. That's easier when you don't put too much stuff on your slides, otherwise your audience will be busy reading. The key points should be on your slides. But don't write entire sentences (only few presenters can pull it off!) and don't adjust your font size to get more material on the slide. For example, you can use bullet points instead of complete sentences on your slides. Less is definitely more!

Have you /are you going to read all these? Of course no!

- Do not put too much information on any one slide. If you want your audience to listen to what you have to say, you have to be clear. You need to use some visual aids that reinforce what you say in order to keep the audience focused. That's easier when you don't put too much stuff on your slides, otherwise your audience will be busy reading. The key points should be on your slides. But don't write entire sentences (only few presenters can pull it off!) and don't adjust your font size to get more material on the slide. For example, you can use bullet points instead of complete sentences on your slides. Less is definitely more! Have you /are you going to read all these? Of course no!

- Stick to your time limit.
- A 30 minute talk is not a 90 minute talk where you talk three times faster
- Don't put anything on a slide you don't plan to talk about
- It never looks bad to end early and is always annoying to keep people late
- Explain every symbol on your slides in right place on right time.
- To do so practice a lot before you present.

- Stick to your time limit.
- A 30 minute talk is not a 90 minute talk where you talk three times faster
- Don't put anything on a slide you don't plan to talk about
- It never looks bad to end early and is always annoying to keep people late
- Explain every symbol on your slides in right place on right time.
- To do so practice a lot before you present.
- Do not put too much information on any one slide.

- Transitions are key so prepare 2-3 sentences for linking each point. Say things like: “I have shown you the model. Now we are going to...”
- There are some words that can annoy your audience:
 - ‘Right?’ ‘OK?’ ‘gotcha?’ and ‘is this clear?’ at the end of sentences;
 - ‘easy’ ‘just’ and ‘simple’ when you are explaining a difficult result.

Try to stay away from these words.

- Unlike reader of paper, audience can’t skip or browse
- So every word is precious
- Slides should be clear / sparse: no extraneous detail. Do not fly!

- Listen to the questions!
- If the question is not clear to you, either formulate your own question (for example, you can start with the famous words “Let me put your question slightly differently”) and answer that question, or ask the person to explain the question. Make sure you communicate with your audience. If you don’t listen to your audience, disaster often results.
- If you get questions about your marginal contribution, answer them in detail. This is seminar time well spent.
- If a question goes off tangents, keep your answer short.
- If you don’t know the answer, admit it; otherwise you are likely to end up in disaster.
- If somebody finds a crucial mistake in your paper that will affect everything else you are about to say, disaster just happened. It’s now time to stop the talk. Your audience will respect you more if you stop the talk and say “I am sorry but I need to fix this” than if you just go on and pretend nothing happened.

DATA

- State clearly the source of each variable. Novel? New ways of measuring something?
- Prevent confusion later: no one should be wondering
 - Where did that come from?
 - Is that measured at the state level or the county level?
- Anticipate concerns over pure measurement and address them now
 - Are data sources reliable?
- But no one cares that
 - This dataset took a long time to download/clean/dealing with
- And no one wants to know how you processed the data
 - I used stata/python etc. First I collapse by state, county, year, and gender to make the dataset easier to look at. Then I remove observations with missing wages....

MODEL

- This is the data, this is the model, and so this is the result.

How to draw an Owl.

"A fun and creative guide for beginners"



Fig 1. Draw two circles



Fig 2. Draw the rest of the damn Owl

- Panel data model with year and state fixed effects
- Identification comes from exogenous law changes

- Panel data model with year and state fixed effects

$$y_{i,t} = \alpha_i + \gamma_t + \beta X_{i,t} + \epsilon_{i,t} \quad (1)$$

with

- $y_{i,t}$: average wage in state i , year t
 - α_i : state fixed effect
 - γ_t : year fixed effect
 - $\epsilon_{i,t}$: error term
- Identification comes from exogenous law changes

- Panel data model with year and state fixed effects

$$y_{i,t} = \alpha_i + \delta_t + \beta X_{i,t} + \epsilon_{i,t} \quad (2)$$

with

- $y_{i,t}$: average wage in state i , year t
- α_i : state fixed effect
- δ_t : year fixed effect
- $\epsilon_{i,t}$: error term

- Identification:

$$E(\epsilon_{i,t} | X_{i,t}, \alpha_i, \delta_t) = 0 \quad (3)$$

i.e. law changes are exogenous conditional on fixed effects

- Justify your econometric assumptions
- Why you think your model is a good approximation
- Which paper(s) used it before and where it was published?
- Talk about the other models you have tried but you decided the current one.

By Now

- If you have done your job well then the audience
 - believes in your question
 - understands what you measure and how
 - understands what you will do with your data and why
- If Not
 - The audience is lost.
 - No one will be able to appreciate your findings.
 - The talk is already over, you just don't know it!

RESULTS

- A picture is worth a thousand words.
- So use figures wherever possible to tell the story of what is in the data/result
- Try to
 - Be more honest
 - Show more complete picture of main result
 - Show more interesting points
 - Be more persuasive

CONCLUSION

- Make sure the audience
 - Cares about your research question (motivation)
 - Understands how you answer it (methodology)
 - Knows why they should believe you (reliable data & proper method)
 - Walks out of the room (turn off the Zoom!) knowing what you learned (result)
- Last but not least - the more often you present, the better you get, and you want to get as good as possible.

SLIDES?

- Max-8 (less is OK)
 - Introduction/Motivations
 - Literature/Contributions
 - Data
 - Model/Econometric Approach
 - Results/Interpretations
 - Conclusion/Implication
- Find sample from Overleaf
- Plagiarism!

STATA/RESULTS TABLES

```

Fixed-effects (within) regression
Group variable: fcode

R-sq:
  within = 0.2287
  between = 0.0013
  overall = 0.0131

Number of obs   = 146
Number of groups = 49

Obs per group:
  min = 2
  avg = 3.0
  max = 3

corr(u_i, Xb) = -0.0645

F(5,92) = 5.46
Prob > F = 0.0002

```

lscrap	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
tothrs	-.0047331	.0029406	-1.61	0.111	-.0105735	.0011073
d88	-.0747307	.1212112	-0.62	0.539	-.3154665	.1660052
d89	-.2182447	.1555527	-1.40	0.164	-.5271858	.0906965
grant	-.1175244	.1811571	-0.65	0.518	-.477318	.2422692
grant_1	-.4097214	.228354	-1.79	0.076	-.8632522	.0438094
_cons	.6619143	.0861964	7.68	0.000	.4907208	.8331077
sigma_u	1.4039314					
sigma_e	.51405149					
rho	.88178222	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```

F test that all u_i=0: F(48, 92) = 21.92
Prob > F = 0.0000

```

Word document interface showing a paragraph of text and a table of regression results.

Review View Help Acrobat

Paragraph Styles

1 Normal 1 No Spac... Heading 1 Heading 2 Title Subtitle Subtle Em... Emphasis Intense E...

Hello these are my results that I spent more than six months.
However, it does not matter it bad it looks like.

Fixed-effects (within) regression		Number of obs = 146	
Group variable: fcode		Number of groups = 49	
R-sq:		Obs per group:	
within = 0.2287		min = 2	
between = 0.0013		avg = 3.0	
overall = 0.0131		max = 3	
corr(u_i, Xb) = -0.0645		F(5,92) = 5.46	
		Prob > F = 0.0002	

	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
lscrap					
tothrs	-.0047331	.0029406	-1.61	0.111	-.0105735 .0011073
d88	-.0747307	.1212112	-0.62	0.539	-.3154665 .1660052
d89	-.2182447	.1555527	-1.40	0.164	-.5271858 .0906965
grant	-.1175244	.1811571	-0.65	0.518	-.477318 .2422692
grant_1	-.4097214	.228354	-1.79	0.076	-.8632522 .0438094
_cons	.6619143	.0861964	7.68	0.000	.4907208 .8331077
sigma_u	1.4039314				
sigma_e	.51405149				
rho	.88178222				(fraction of variance due to u_i)

F test that all u_i=0: F(48, 92) = 21.92 Prob > F = 0.0000

...

A CHOICE BETWEEN TWO EVILS

lscrap	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
tothrs	-.0047331	.0029406	-1.61	0.111	-.0105735	.0011073
d88	-.0747307	.1212112	-0.62	0.539	-.3154665	.1660052
d89	-.2182447	.1555527	-1.40	0.164	-.5271858	.0906965
grant	-.1175244	.1811571	-0.65	0.518	-.477318	.2422692
grant_1	-.4097214	.228354	-1.79	0.076	-.8632522	.0438094
_cons	.6619143	.0861964	7.68	0.000	.4907208	.8331077
sigma_u	1.4039314					
sigma_e	.51405149					
rho	.88178222	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				
F test that all u_i=0: F(48, 92) = 21.92						
. end of do-file						
. clear						
.						

Copy

Copy table

Copy table as HTML

Copy as picture

Select all

Clear results

Preferences...

Font...

Print...

Ctrl+C

Ctrl+Shift+C

Ctrl+Shift+Alt+C

Ctrl+A

A CHOICE BETWEEN TWO EVILS

lscrap	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
tothrs	-.0047331	.0029406	-1.61	0.111	-.0105735	.0011073
d88	-.0747307	.1212112	-0.62	0.539	-.3154665	.1660052
d89	-.2182447	.1555527	-1.40	0.164	-.5271858	.0906965
grant	-.1175244	.1811571	-0.65	0.518	-.477318	.2422692
grant_1	-.4097214	.228354	-1.79	0.076	-.8632522	.0438094
_cons	.6619143	.0861964	7.68	0.000	.4907208	.8331077
sigma_u	1.4039314					
sigma_e	.51405149					
rho	.88178222	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				
F test that all u_i=0: F(48, 92) = 21.92						
. end of do-file						
. clear						
.						

Copy

Copy table

Copy table as HTML

Copy as picture

Select all

Clear results

Preferences...

Font...

Print...

Ctrl+C

Ctrl+Shift+C

Ctrl+Shift+Alt+C

Ctrl+A

Excel2L^AT_EX

Making tables in L^AT_EX can be tedious, especially if some columns are calculated. This converter allows you to write a table in Excel instead, and export the current selection as L^AT_EX markup which can be pasted into an existing L^AT_EX document, or exported to a file and included via the `\input` command.

Known to be compatible with Windows Excel 2000–2016 (32-bit and 64-bit) and Mac Excel 2004, 2011, and 2016. May also be compatible with other versions that support .xla add-ins.

Excel

Excel2LaTeX

Item		
Animal	Description	Price (\$)
Gnat	per gram	13.65
	each	0.01
Gnu	stuffed	92.5
Emu	stuffed	33.33
Armadillo	frozen	8.99

Item		
Animal	Description	Price (\$)
Gnat	per gram	13.65
	each	0.01
Gnu	stuffed	92.5
Emu	stuffed	33.33
Armadillo	frozen	8.99

Formatting	Currency	Percent	x	x^2
Bold	\$ 3.24	40%	1.00	1.00
	\$ 9.10	30%	1.50	2.25
<i>Italic</i>	\$ (8.20)	-5%	2.00	4.00
Both	\$ 1.00	100%	3.00	9.00

Formatting	Currency	Percent	x	x^2
Bold	\$ 3.24	40%	1.00	1.00
	\$ 9.10	30%	1.50	2.25
<i>Italic</i>	\$ (8.20)	-5%	2.00	4.00
Both	\$ 3.00	100%	3.00	9.00

- Try to do all those thing in a couple of codes like
- **estout** 🔗 http://repec.org/bocode/e/estout/hlp_estout.html
- **estout** 🔗 https://www.ssc.wisc.edu/sscc/pubs/stata_tables.htm
- **outreg2** 🔗 <https://www.princeton.edu/~otorres/Outreg2.pdf>
- Advices from World Bank Blog 🔗
<https://blogs.worldbank.org/impactevaluations/nice-and-fast-tables-stata>

Colourblindness

Colourblindness is an issue

conservative 7-color palette adapted for color blindness

Color	Color name	RGB (1–255)	CMYK (%)	P	D
	Black	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0, 100		
	Orange	230, 159, 0	0, 50, 100, 0		
	Sky blue	86, 180, 233	80, 0, 0, 0		
	Bluish green	0, 158, 115	97, 0, 75, 0		
	Yellow	240, 228, 66	10, 5, 90, 0		
	Blue	0, 114, 178	100, 50, 0, 0		
	Vermillion	213, 94, 0	0, 80, 100, 0		
	Reddish purple	204, 121, 167	10, 70, 0, 0		

Wong, B. (2011) Points of view: Color blindness. Nature Methods 8:441.

SORTED BY SIMILARITY IN DEUTERANOPIA

normal vision 

deuteranopia 

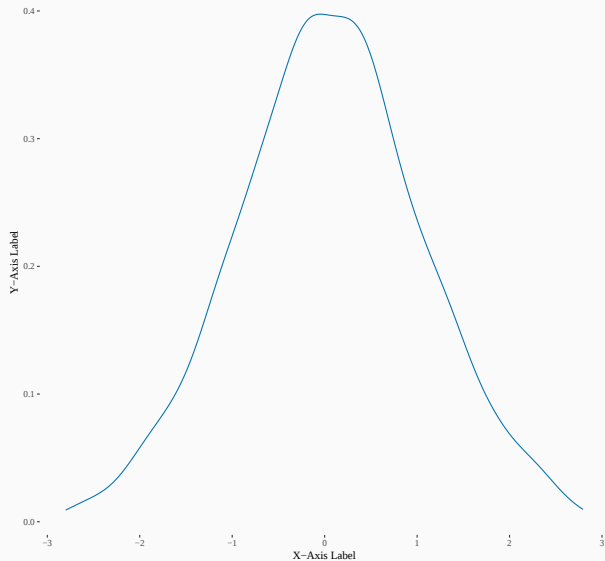
protanopia 

tritanopia 

<http://mkweb.bcgsc.ca/colorblind>

- The traditional red-blue colours are bad for those who are color blind
- Crib from the above colours!

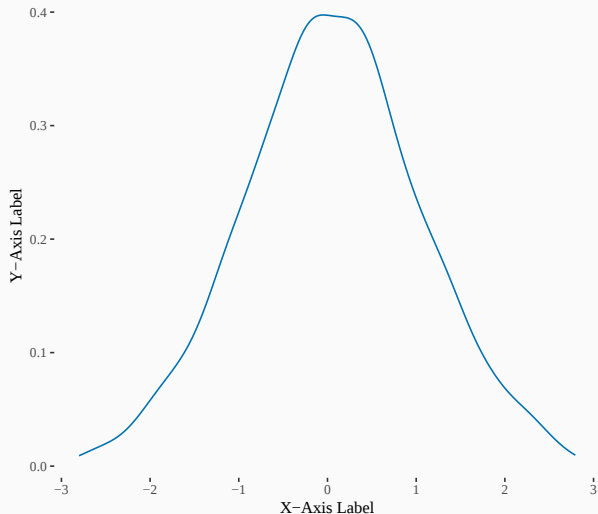
Font size matters for graphs too!



This graph is unreadable!

→ Need to change the font size

Font size matters for graphs too!

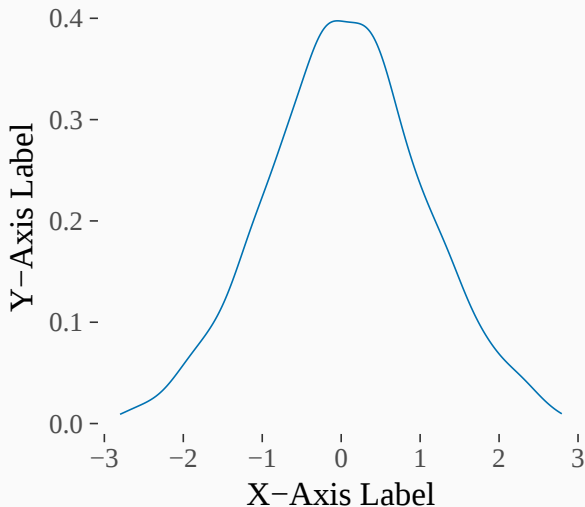


This graph is unreadable!

→ Need to change the font size

Now it looks a little better

Font size matters for graphs too!



This graph is unreadable!

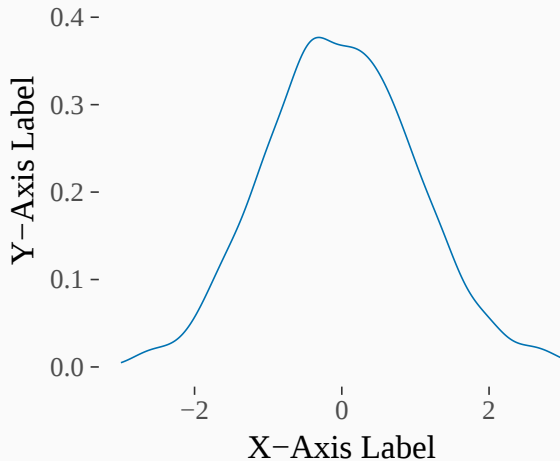
→ Need to change the font size

Now it looks a little better

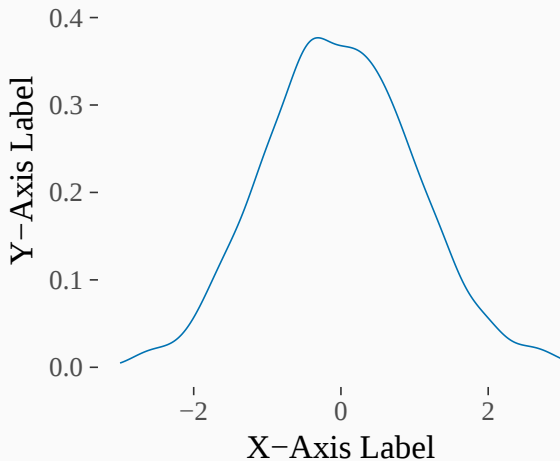
Much better

Things on your computer look too big but audience will thank you

When possible, make graphic central

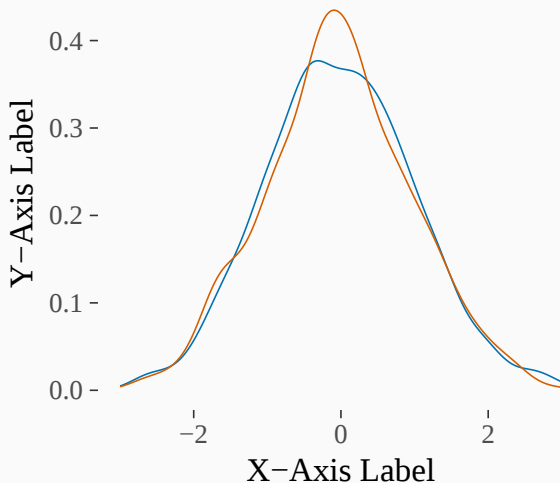


But sometimes iteration is better



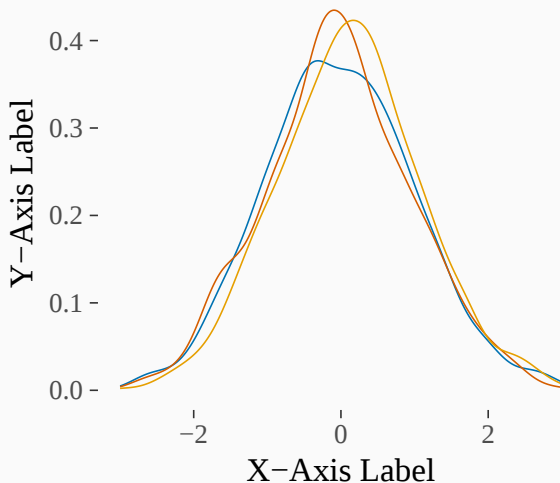
- Sometimes you want to talk about one effect

But sometimes iteration is better



- Sometimes you want to talk about one effect
- Then switch to a second effect

But sometimes iteration is better



- Sometimes you want to talk about one effect
- Then switch to a second effect
- Use the `\only<slidenum>` command
- For the effect, keep the similar axes

TABLES

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

Taken from: <https://github.com/paulgp/beamer-tips>

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

Taken from: <https://github.com/paulgp/beamer-tips>

Reveal rows sequentially using \onslide

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

There are other ways to do this
Consider whether it is better to have all the context, or control
If you haven't practiced, the clicking through slides will be artificial

Reveal rows sequentially using \onslide

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

There are other ways to do this

Consider whether it is better to have all the context, or control

If you haven't practiced, the clicking through slides will be artificial

Reveal rows sequentially using \onslide

	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)

There are other ways to do this

Consider whether it is better to have all the context, or control

If you haven't practiced, the clicking through slides will be artificial

Reveal rows sequentially using \onslide

	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)

There are other ways to do this

Consider whether it is better to have all the context, or control

If you haven't practiced, the clicking through slides will be artificial

Reveal columns sequentially using \onslide

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

This is a bit more difficult to get working every time, but can be very nice
Just don't overuse it

You can even talk about your results down here!

Reveal columns sequentially using \onslide

	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	
	(2.55)	(0.04)	(0.04)	
Outcome 2	60.90	-0.73	-1.13	
	(17.02)	(0.10)	(0.11)	
Outcome 3	18.98	0.77	1.28	
	(6.74)	(0.13)	(0.13)	

This is a bit more difficult to get working every time, but can be very nice
Just don't overuse it

You can even talk about your results down here!

Reveal columns sequentially using \onslide

	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)

This is a bit more difficult to get working every time, but can be very nice

Just don't overuse it

You can even talk about your results down here!

You can give citation as in normal. According to AAA and BBB (2020) and Romer (2019)

Thank You!

Questions?

Credits

These slides are based on:

- Tips + Tricks with Beamer for Economists by Paul Goldsmith-Pinkham