

# MW26.1 - Exercises

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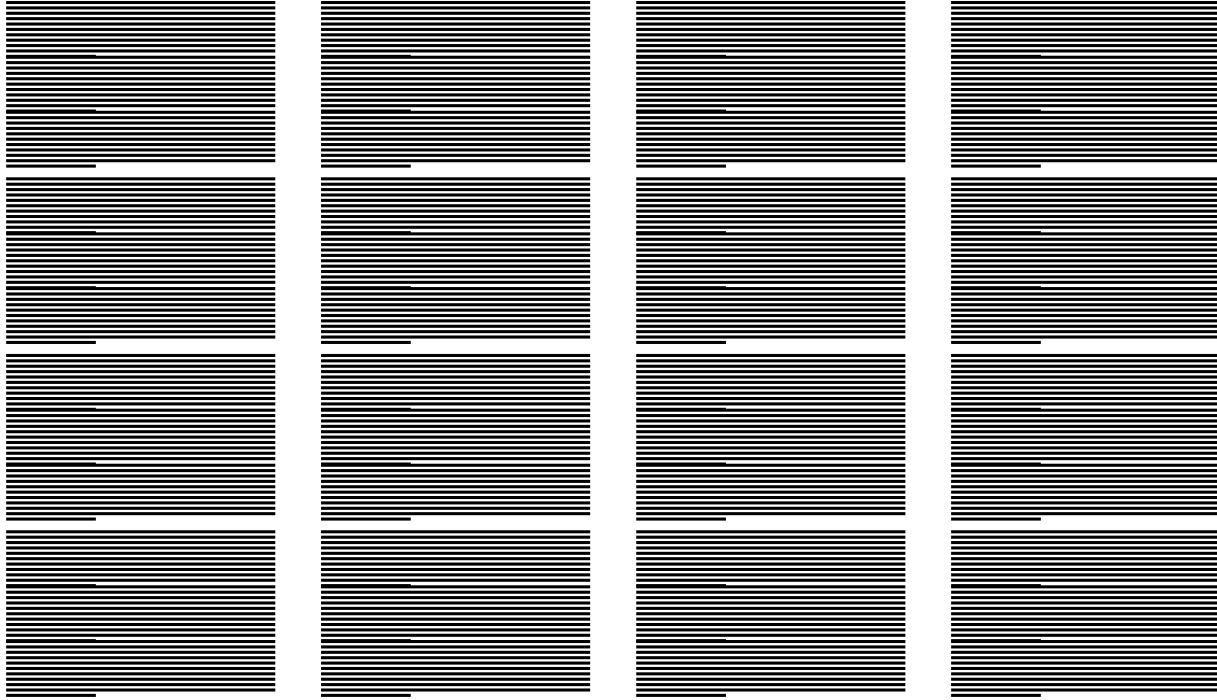
## 1 Assignment — poster presentations

Ways to present your research:

- Paper (e.g. essay, working paper, ...)
- Oral presentation
- **Poster**
- Advertise your research
- More time than an oral presentation
- Immediate contact to audience
- Limited space (<500 words)
- Tough competition

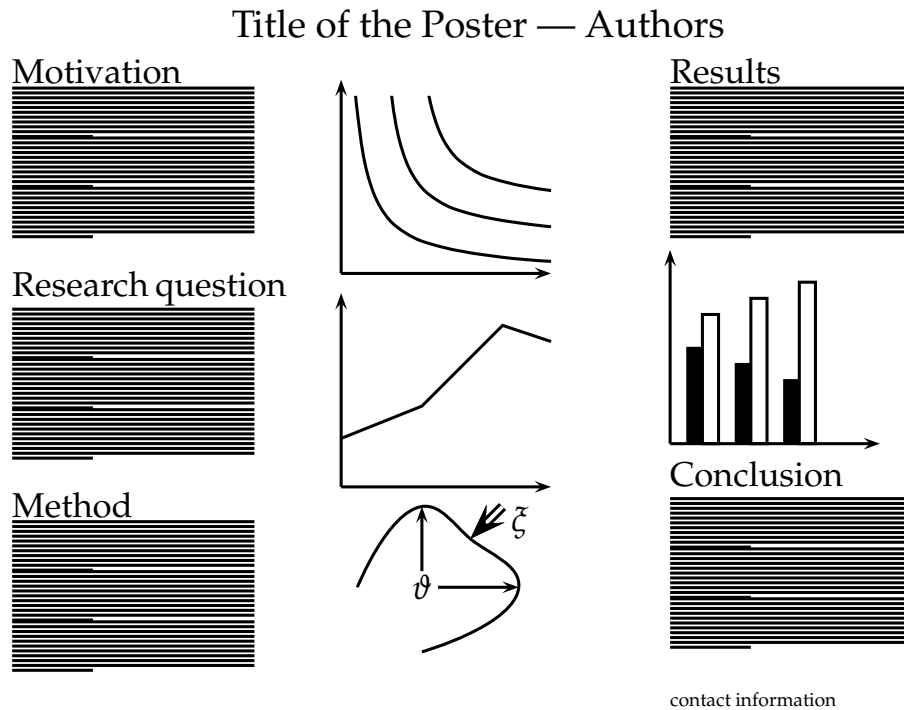
How should a poster look like?

**Be careful with text — a poster is not an essay**



- Display attracts viewer's attention.
- Words are easy to read from an appropriate distance (1-2 m).
- Poster is well organised and easy to follow.
- Graphics and other visuals enhance presentation.
- The poster is neat and appealing to look at.

## Layout



## Content

- **Clarity and simplicity**
- Drop all unnecessary detail
- State your question clearly.
- Motivate your question clearly.
- Be clear about model and assumptions.
- Is your method appropriate and technically sound?
- Provide sufficient detail about your methods and results.
- State your conclusions clearly.
- Are your conclusions supported by your results?

**Be specific when you ask questions** Avoid:

- How  $A$  affects/relates to  $B$ ?
- How do tuition fees relate to female labour participation?

- How are living conditions in Africa?

Instead:

- Does  $A$  lead to an increase of  $B$ ?
- Are tuition fees responsible for female unemployment?
- Does life expectancy in Mali converge to life expectancy in the UK?

**Exemplify** Don't just say:

- Which requalification strategies can bridge the gap between available and required skills?

Better:

- Which requalification strategies can bridge the gap between available and required skills?

Example: Should redundant factory workers all be retrained as IT consultants?

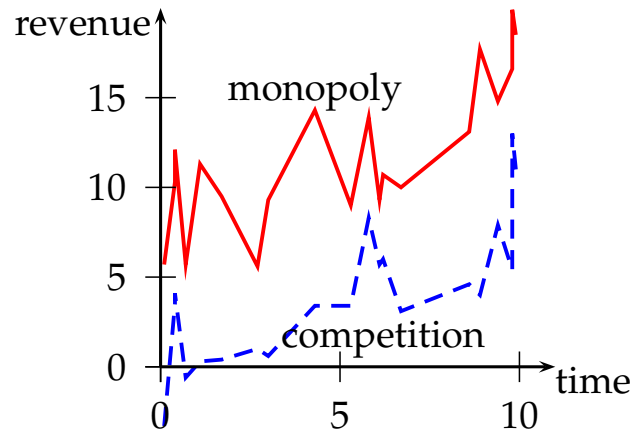
## Presenting results

Tables are often not the best way to communicate a result:

	time	revenue	
		competition	monopoly
.4	3.5	12.1	
8.9	4	17.7	
9.9	11	18.5	
9.8	13	16.6	
.7	-.6	5.7	
2.7	1	5.6	
4.3	3.4	14.3	
6.1	5.7	9.3	
9.4	7.9	14.8	
1.7	.4	9.5	
3	.6	9.3	
.4	4.1	10.3	
6.2	6	10.7	
5.3	3.4	9	
8.6	4.6	13.1	
9.8	5.4	19.9	
6.7	3.1	10	
.1	-3.3	5.7	
5.8	8.3	13.9	
1.1	.3	11.3	

## Using graphs

Graphs are often easier to understand. But even with a graph we should be careful. If possible, avoid legends. Instead, label each curve in the graph. If you have to use legends, avoid acronyms. Make the legend easy to read.



## Things to keep in mind

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