Slide Template with Guidelines and Examples

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Introduction

Introduce research topic and question.

What is the relevance of the question?

Literature Review

Theory A (Aqda, Hamidi, & Rahimi, 2011).

Aqda et al. (2011) also posited Hypothesis D with preliminary Results B.

Theory B with Results X, Y, and Z (Angrist & Lavy, 2002).

Hypothesis

Formulate hypothesis or set of hypotheses based on preliminary research.

How does the hypothesis connect with existing research? Integrate with literature review.

Research Design

How will you test your hypothesis?

What research design will you employ? Based on your chosen research design, what relevant research methods will you apply?

Methods

Explain your choice of methods based on research design.

How will your methods test your hypothesis?

Results

Table 1: Wage Regression Models

	Dependent variable:		
	wage		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
tenure	0.177^{***}	0.198^{***}	0.178^{***}
	(0.021)	(0.024)	(0.021)
exper		-0.022^{*}	
		(0.013)	
nonwhite			-0.517
			(0.498)
Constant	4.991^{***}	5.258^{***}	5.043^{***}
	(0.185)	(0.243)	(0.192)
Observations	526	526	526
R^2	0.120	0.125	0.122
Adjusted R^2	0.119	0.122	0.119
Note:		*p$<$0.1; **p$<$0.05; ***p$<$0.01	

Analysis

Model 1: $\widehat{\text{wage}} = 4.99 + 0.18 \text{ tenure}$

Model 2: $\widehat{\text{wage}} = 5.26 + 0.2 \text{ tenure} - 0.02 \text{ exper}$

Model 3: $\widehat{\text{wage}} = 5.04 + 0.18 \text{ tenure} - 0.52 \text{ nonwhite}$

Despite the coefficient of exper being statistically significant ($p = 0.089$) at the 10% level, the negative sign implies that each year of experience is associated with a decrease in 2 cents in average hourly earnings, holding all else constant. This counterintuitive result is most likely due to multicollinearity, as the correlation between tenure and exper is rather high ($r = 0.499$).

Evaluation

How does your collected evidence address your hypothesis?

In light of the evidence, how might you qualify the statements contained in your hypothesis?

What are the implications of your study?

Conclusion

Potential directions for future studies

References

Angrist, J., & Lavy, V. (2002). New Evidence on Classroom Computers and Pupil Learning. *The Economic Journal*, *112*(482), 735–765. https://doi.org/10.1111/1468-0297.00068

Aqda, M. F., Hamidi, F., & Rahimi, M. (2011). The comparative effect of computer-aided instruction and traditional teaching on student's creativity in math classes. *Procedia Computer Science*, *3*, 266–270. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procs.2010.12.045