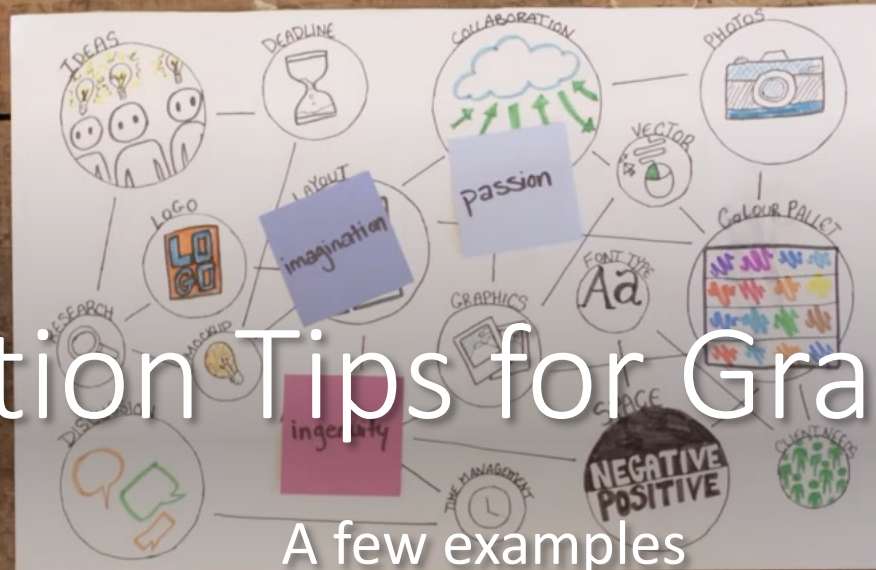


Presentation Tips for Grad Students

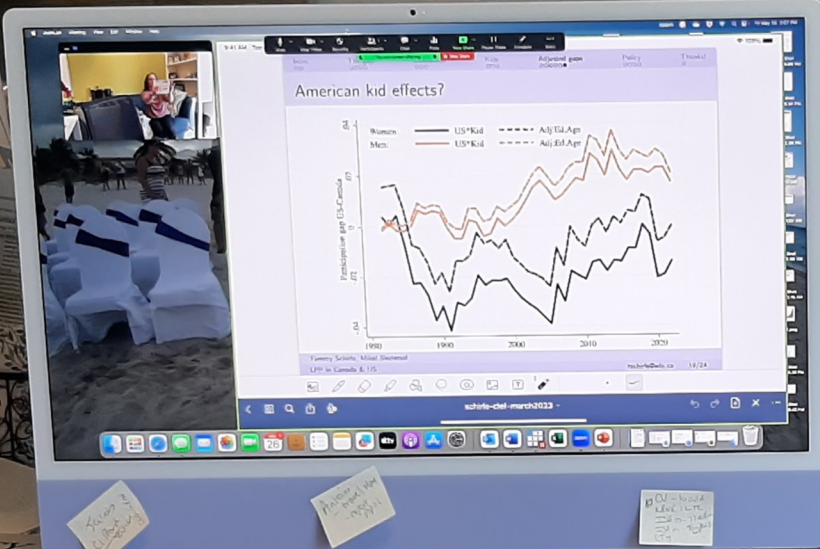
A few examples

Presentation Tips for Grad Students

A few examples



Online or in-person?



Canada - firm data - parental leave and contract/keep work (no. broken, more old Canada)

Question 2

Participation in US-Caregiving

US-Kid

Handwritten notes on a piece of paper, including "Participation in US-Caregiving" and "US-Kid".

Handwritten notes on a piece of paper, including "Participation in US-Caregiving" and "US-Kid".

A few examples

- Motivation
- Literature review slides
- The slow reveal
- Graphing tips

Motivating your talk

- you are working on great things that matter
- anecdotes and stories can help, sometimes

Topic spans: 1974 - 2005

Fumbles and Stumbles: Eight Great Election Gaffes

Call it a blunder, a slip-up, a goof or a gaffe, but if it happens on the campaign trail it can make an election a lot more interesting – or even alter the outcome. From a Tory leader's famous fumble to a Liberal staffer's "beer and popcorn" bungle, CBC Digital Archives presents a selection of memorable Canadian federal election errors.

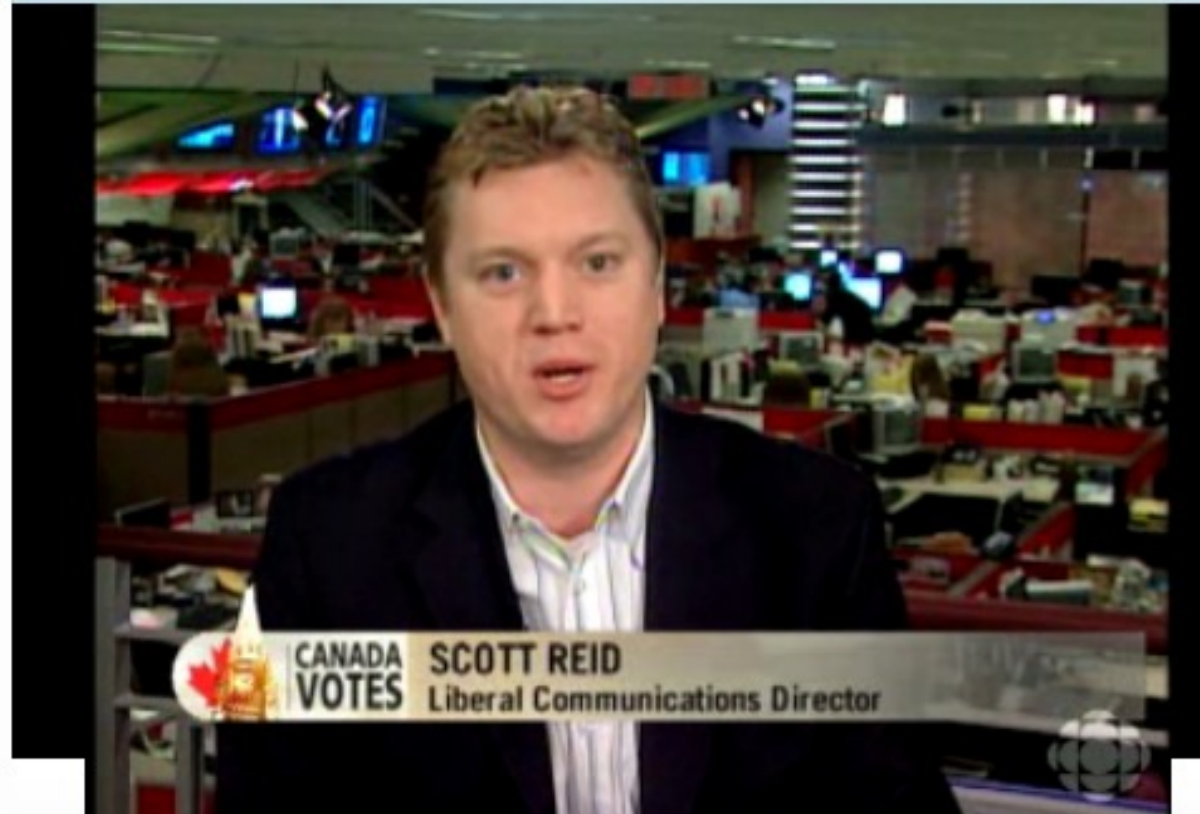
 8 television clips

The Story

Did you know?

Credits

Comments



Liberals deride 'beer and popcorn' money

Broadcast Date: Dec. 11, 2005

Forget the kids and crack open a cold one! And bring on the Jiffy Pop while you're at it, 'cause we're gettin' a hundred bucks a month for beer and popcorn!

If a Liberal aide is to be believed, that's how parents will react to the Conservatives' child care plan that would pay \$100 monthly for every child under six. Early in the 2006 election campaign, communications director Scott Reid says that giving people money to "blow on beer and popcorn" is no substitute for...

 Printer-friendly

 Add to Personal 



The literature review

– show off what you bring to the table

Previous Literature

“In Canada, however, the empirical evidence is mixed.”

- Canadian: Morissette and Ostrovsky (2008)
 - Annual earnings of wives in response to layoff experienced by husbands, 1987-2001
 - Wives (no kids) offset 1/5 of husbands' losses
 - 5 year time horizon, no general added worker effects
- Added vs. Discouraged workers
 - Business cycle, aggregate flows between labour market states (Jones and Riddell)
- Lundberg (1985)
 - Individual transitions (Seattle, Denver), small significant added worker effects for white families
- Stephens (2002)
 - PSID 1968-1992, 'leisure demand' falls after husbands' displacement

Our paper - short-run response, look directly at transitions

Today's work

What do we know about 'added workers' in Canada?

- Canadian lit: Morissette and Ostrovsky (2008)
- Document men's and women's transitions in the labour market
- 1980s - 2010s
- Focus: Added worker effects
 - LFS, RDC panel
 - Married men and women, 25-59, not in the labour force
 - Response to spouses' loss of employment
 - Response of employed individuals?
 - Heterogeneity

The big reveal

- when to slowly reveal points on a page

The Canadian Experience?

Mortality and socioeconomic status

- Wolfson et al. (1993)
- Office of the Chief Actuary (2015), Ahmadi and Brown (2018)
- Baker, et al. (2019) (US and Canada)
- Mustard et al. (1997, 2013), Tjepkema et al. (2013), Ross et al (2000), Boisclair et al. (2015)

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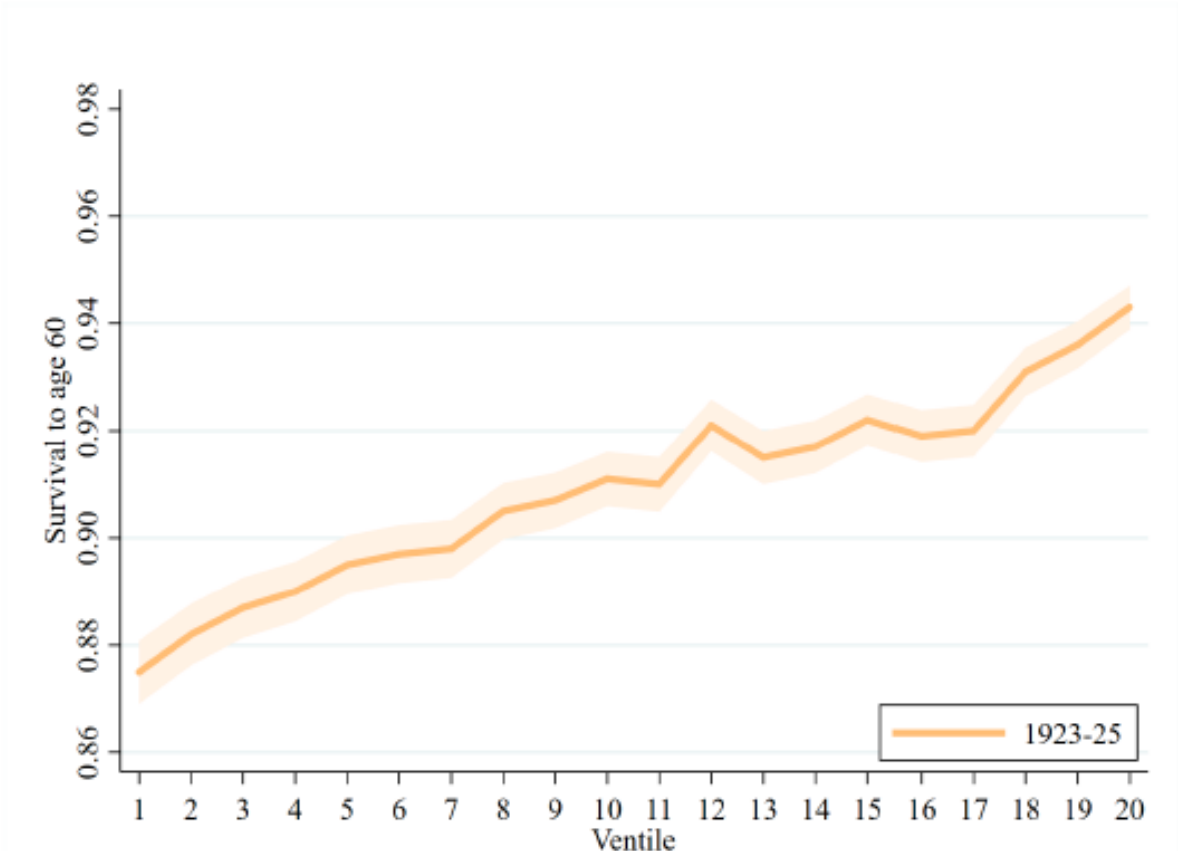
What we do

- Cohorts' mid-career earnings and survival at older ages
- Check on period methods, U.S. comparisons

Take time to explain the first graph
- slow reveal can be useful here

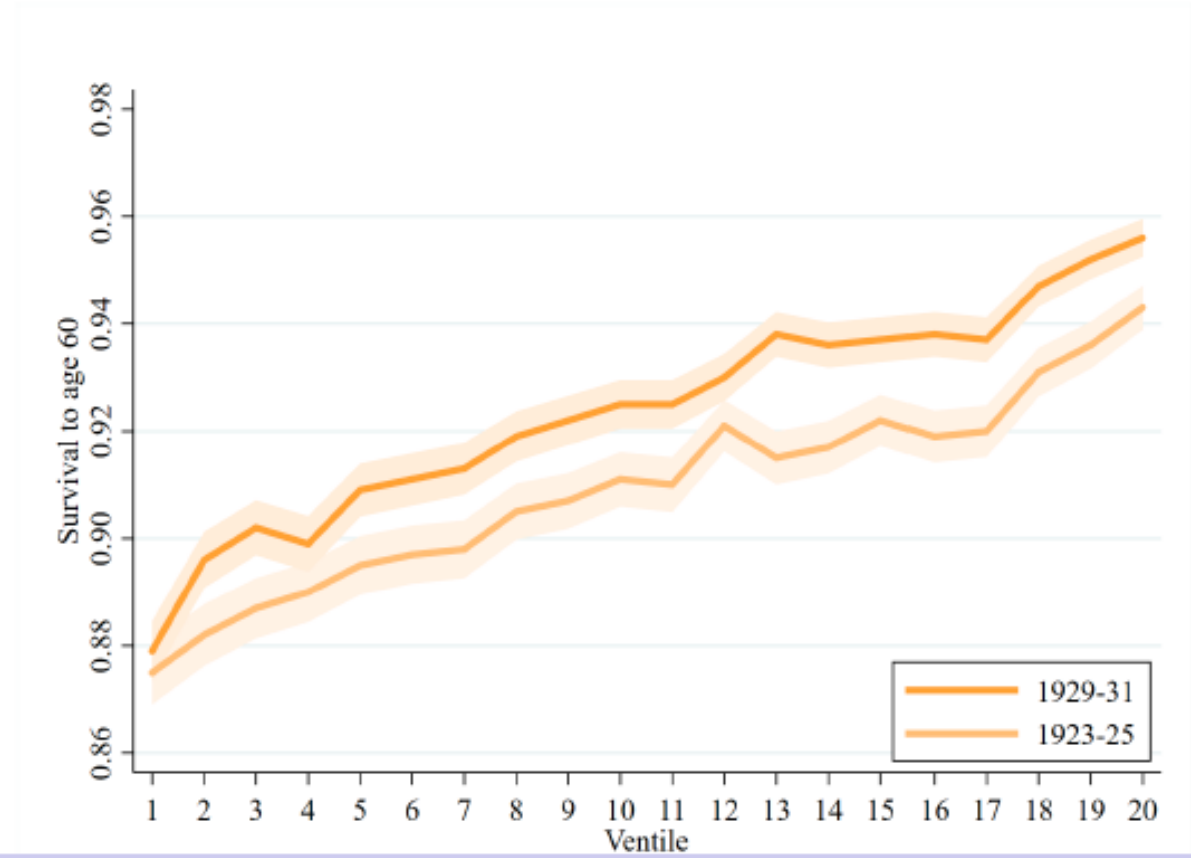
Result #3: Is there a Canadian 'Case-Deaton' effect?

Age 60 male survival across cohorts



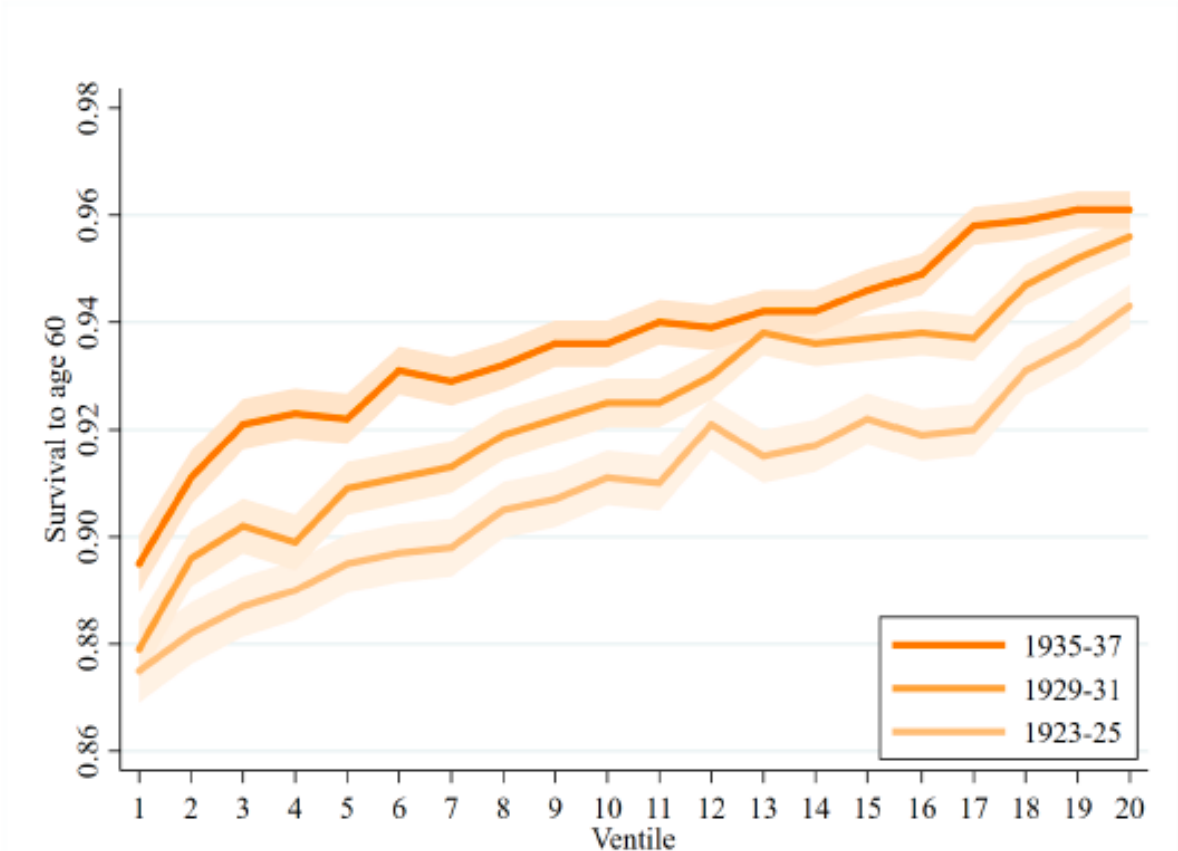
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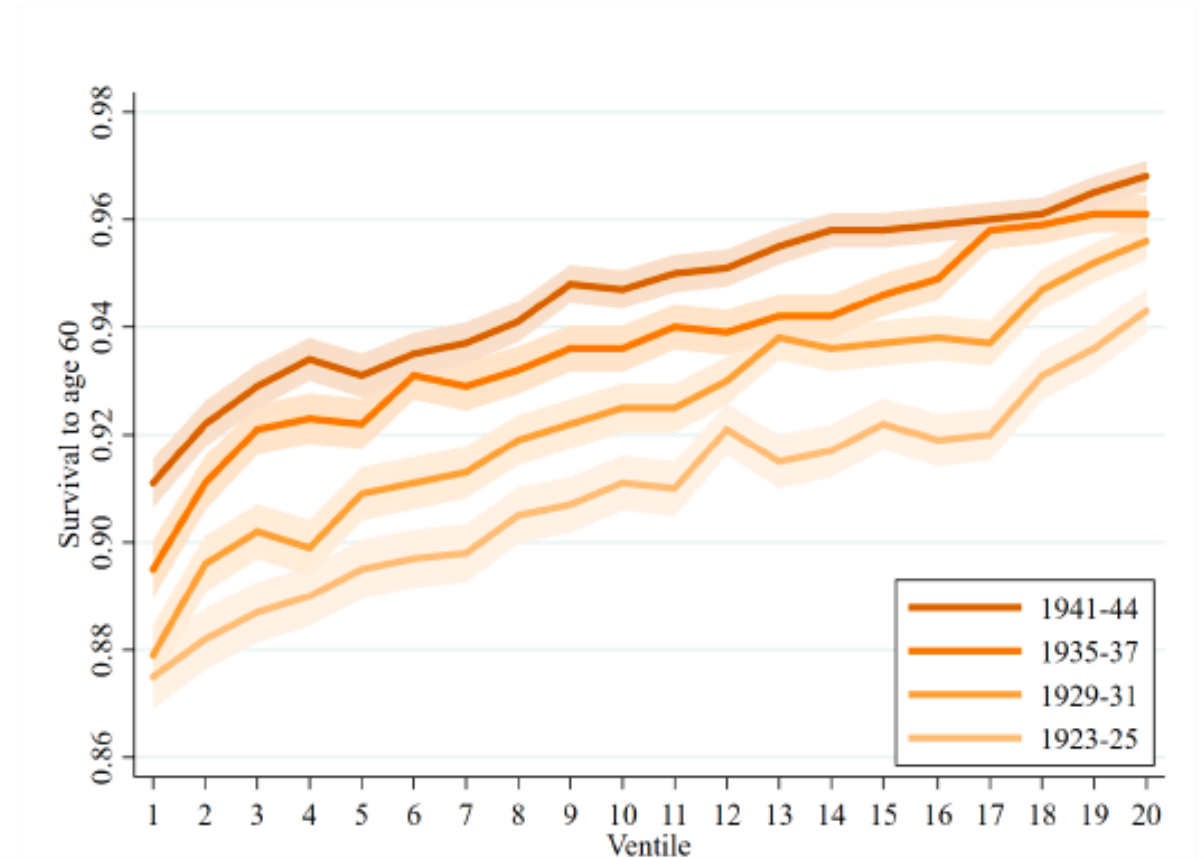
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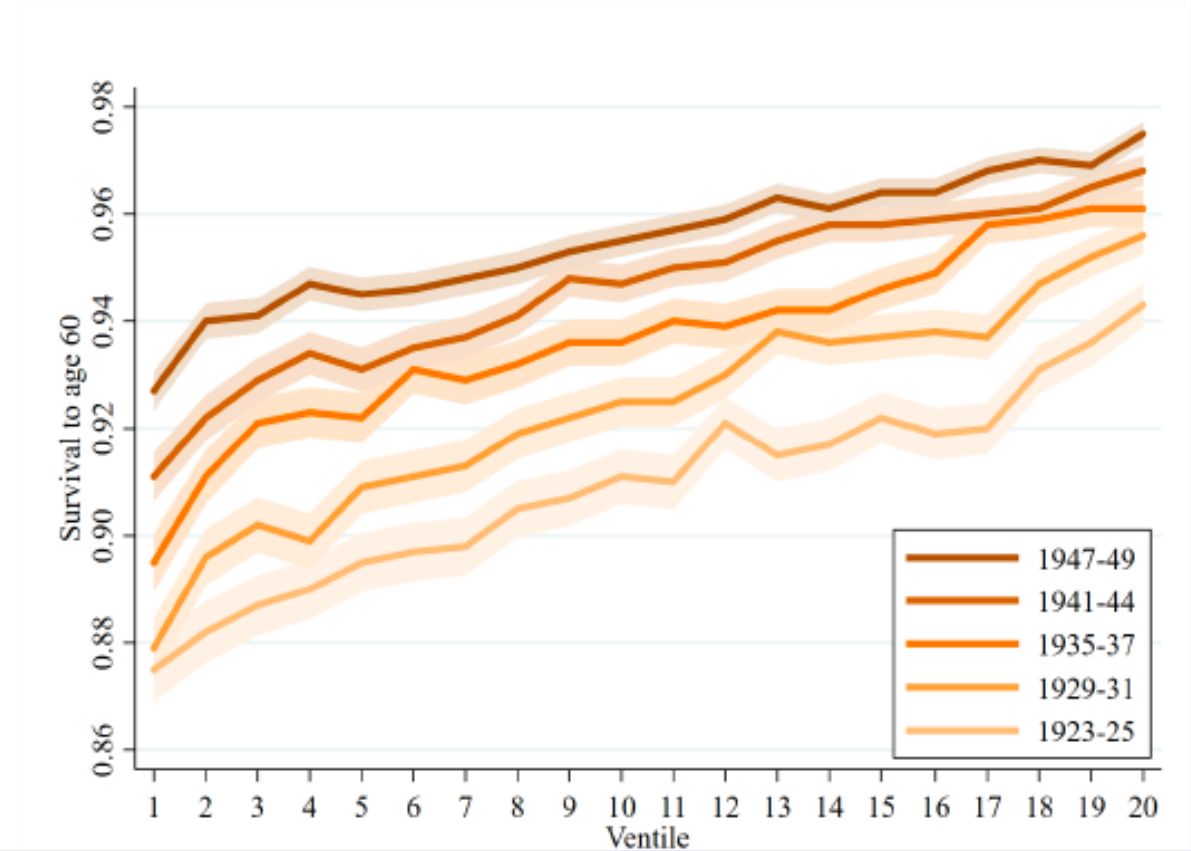
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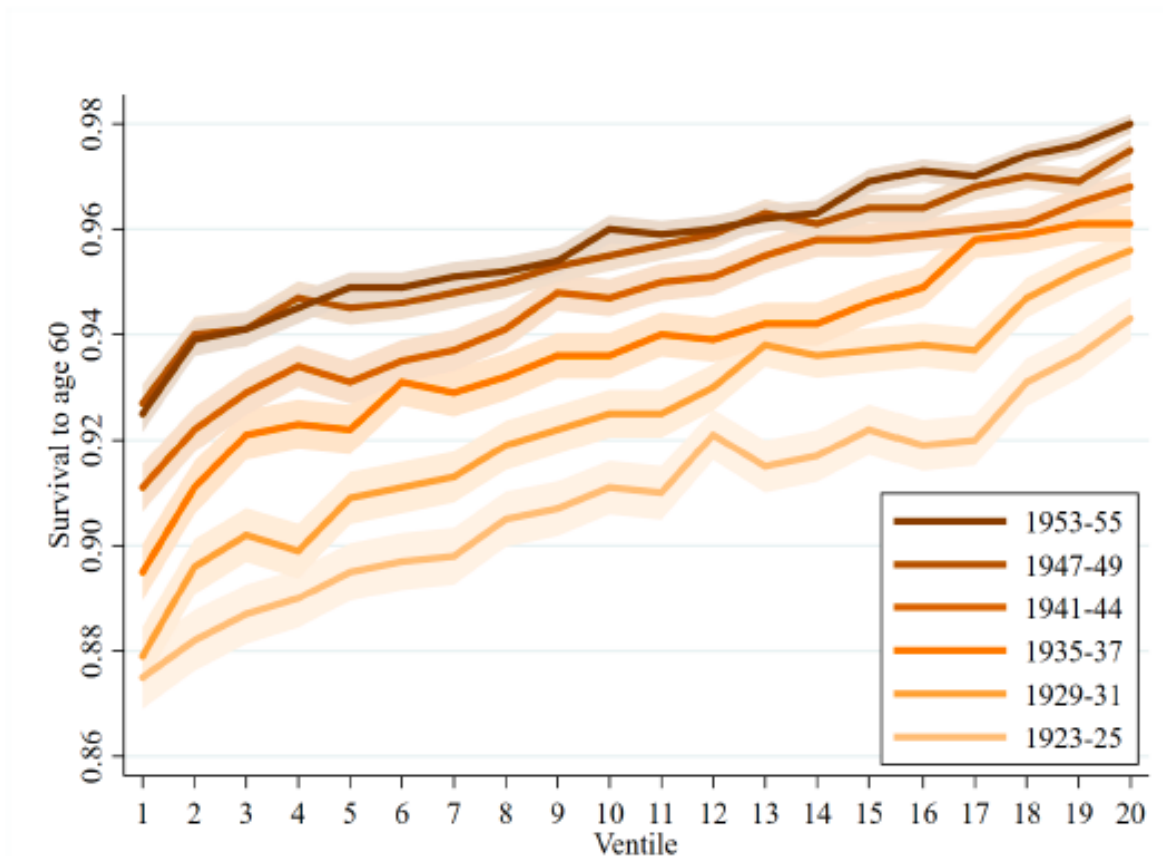
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Result #3: Is there a Canadian 'Case-Deaton' effect?

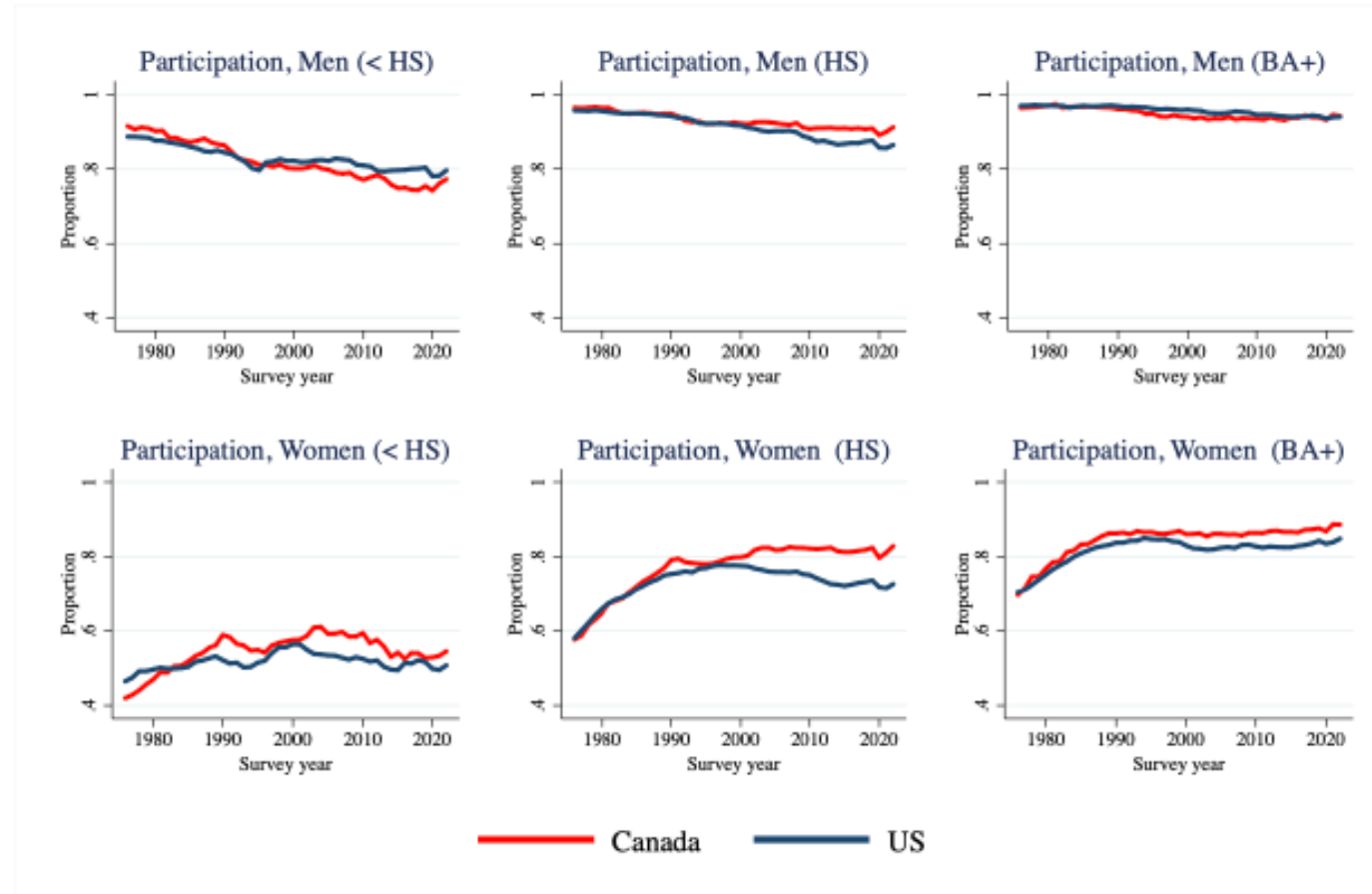
Age 60 male survival across cohorts



Graphs

- try small multiples (online, zoom in)
- consistency in colours
- axis scale matters

Participation-education gradient



Tables

- do you really need one?
- complete tables in paper, keep in 'extra' slides
- important results only

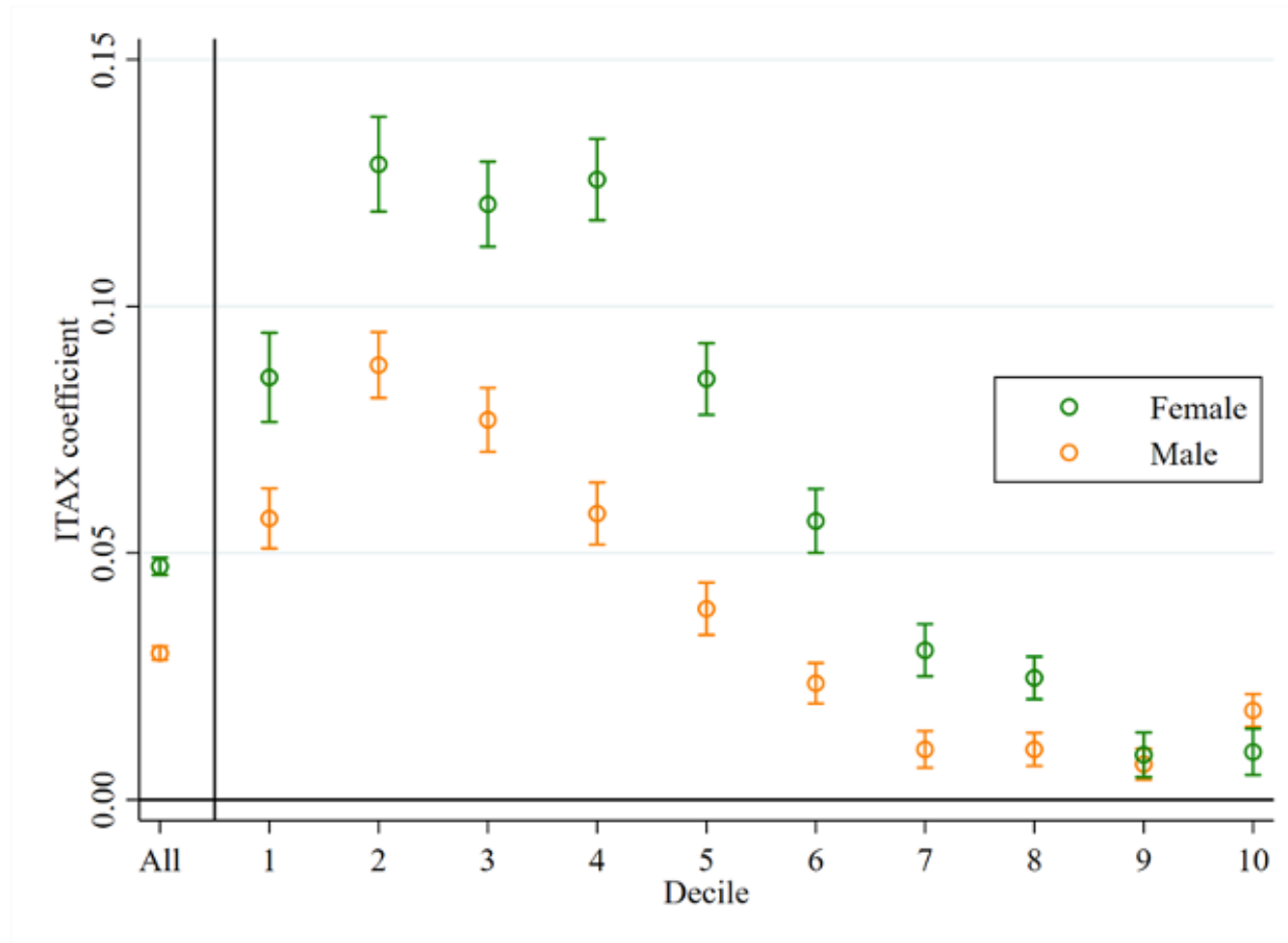
- I have this table, for 3 mortality measures, 10 deciles, men and women...
- What do I want you to take away from this?

Table 4: Main Regression Results

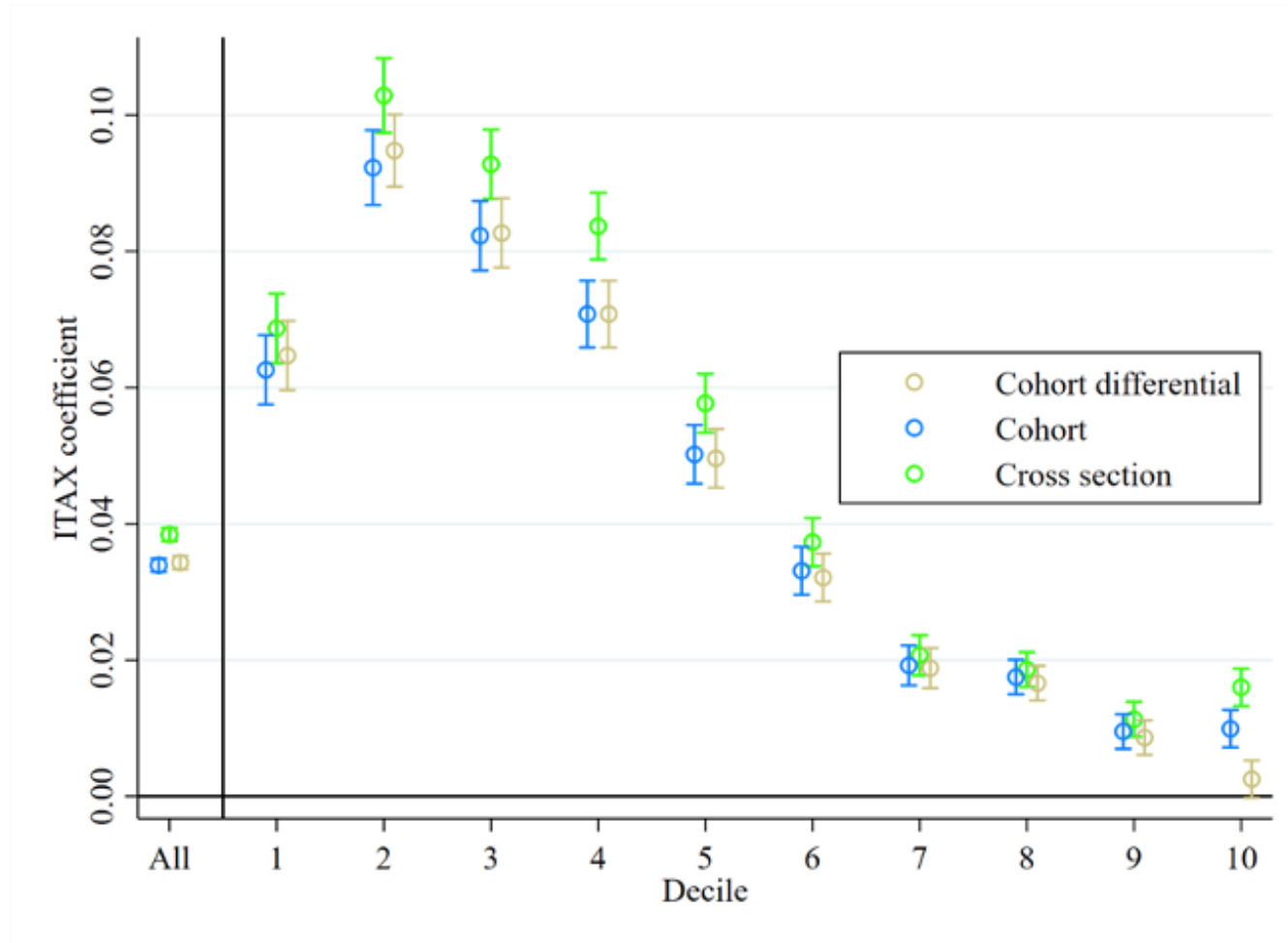
⊕

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	Base	Dummies	Full
N	10,772,020	10,772,020	10,772,020
R-Squared	0.0168	0.0235	0.0244
	OLS	OLS	OLS
Social Security Wealth (100,000 Euros)	0.0042*** (0.0003)	0.0004 (0.0003)	-0.0014*** (0.0003)
ITAX	0.0295*** (0.0005)	0.0384*** (0.0005)	0.0391*** (0.0005)
Male	-0.0048*** (0.0002)	-0.0058*** (0.0002)	-0.0068*** (0.0002)
Married	-0.0119*** (0.0004)	-0.0077*** (0.0004)	-0.0062*** (0.0004)
Spouse age gap	-0.0005*** (0.0000)	-0.0006*** (0.0000)	-0.0005*** (0.0000)
Employer pension (RPP)	-2.6477*** (0.0468)	-0.0078*** (0.0004)	-0.0071*** (0.0004)
Spouse RPP	0.0037*** (0.0002)	0.0032*** (0.0002)	0.0028*** (0.0002)
Earnings at age 54	-0.0035*** (0.0001)	-0.0037*** (0.0001)	cubic
Spouse earnings at age 54	0.0007*** (0.0002)	0.0006*** (0.0002)	-0.3361*** (0.0057)
Lifetime YMPE ratio	-0.0426*** (0.0004)	-0.0388*** (0.0004)	cubic
Age	Quadratic	Dummies	Dummies
Year	Linear	Dummies	Dummies
Province dummies	Y	Y	Y
Age*RPP	Y	Y	Y

Regression results - ITAX



Regression results - ITAX



Participation, Probit ME, All Mothers

		Education (HS)		Age (25-29)	
UCCB	-0.013 (0.002)	Grade 8 or less	-0.220 (0.005)	Age 30-34	0.036 (0.002)
Under 6	-0.034 (0.003)	Grade 9-10	-0.137 (0.004)	Age 35-39	0.040 (0.002)
Post-July 2006	0.010 (0.003)	Grade 11-13 drop	-0.071 (0.004)	Age 40-44	0.025 (0.002)
		Some Post-Secondary	0.012 (0.002)	Age 45-49	-0.003 (0.003)
# kids		Trades	0.056 (0.002)		
Age 0	-0.116 (0.002)	CEGEP, college	0.090 (0.001)		
Age 1-2	-0.095 (0.002)	University below BA	0.075 (0.003)		
Age 3-5	-0.072 (0.002)	Bachelor's degree	0.077 (0.002)		
Age 6-12	-0.051 (0.001)	Above Bachelor's	0.090 (0.002)		
Age 13-17	-0.018 (0.001)				

Robust SE in parentheses. Sample includes married women age 25-49, youngest child age 0-17. Baseline spec.

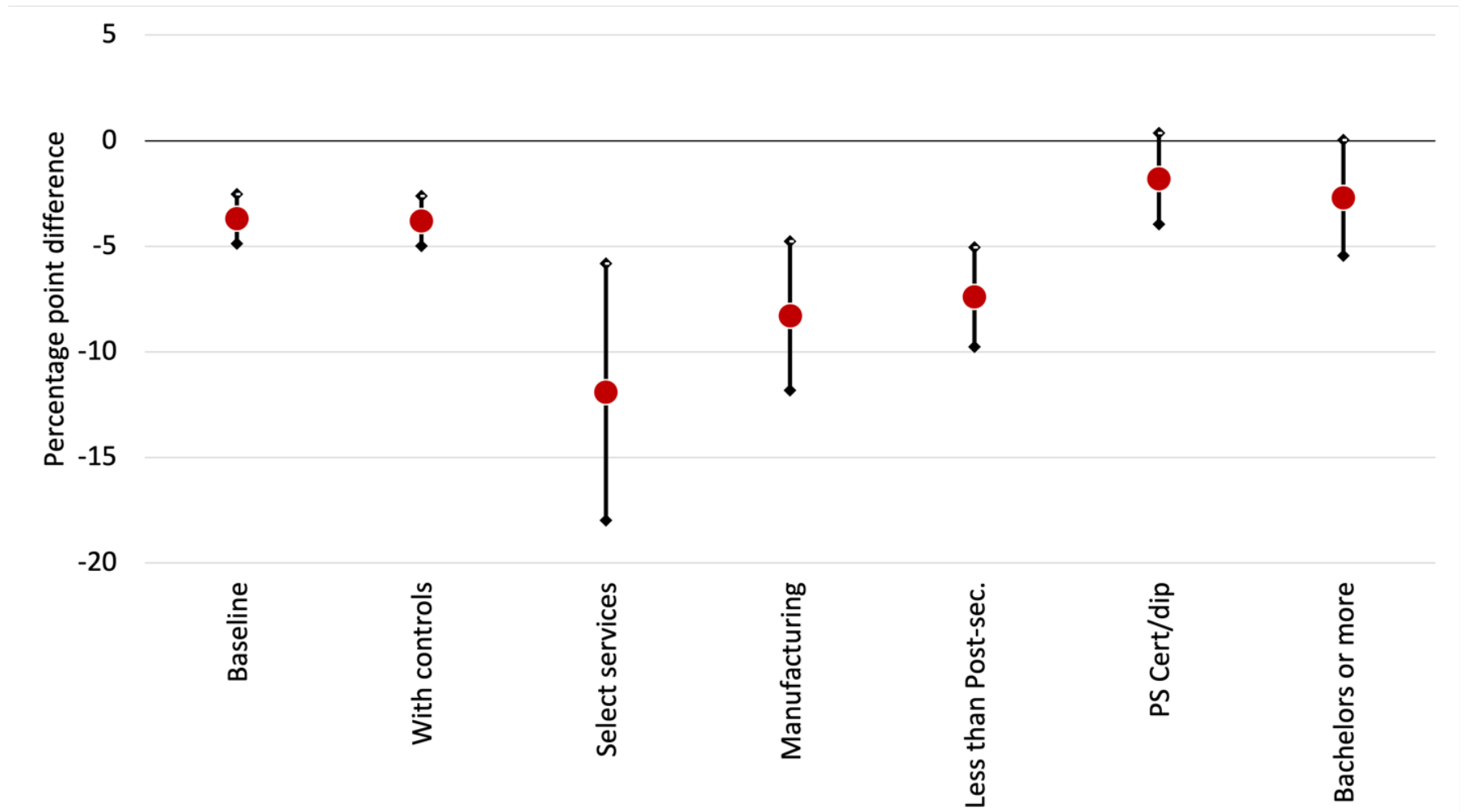
D-in-D Effect of UCCB, Women, Age 25-49, 2003-2009 (Tables 2-6)

	All Women	Low Educ. Mothers	High Educ. Mothers
Participation (LPM)	-0.009	-0.0331***	-0.0072
Employment (LPM)	-0.0084	-0.0247***	-0.01
Hours			
OLS	-0.3321*	-0.8336***	-0.3127
Tobit	-0.3740***	-1.2219***	-0.3811***
UQ 40th p.	-0.8419***	-3.0776***	-1.3024***
UQ 50th p.	-0.6359***	-2.2929***	-1.2584***
UQ 75th p.	-0.1030***	-0.4695***	-0.1334

*** , ** , * sig. at 1% , 5%, 10%. Controls for under 6, post-July 2006, number of kids at each age, age, age squared, spouse in labour force, education, year, province, month, year*province, month*province.

Sample - married women age 25-49.

Differential effect
of school closures
on moms,
kids aged 6-12



Tips

- Use literature reviews to show off your contribution
- Simple is good
- Use titles/banners for key messages
- Consistency across slides
- Tables should be avoided whenever possible