
Title of the Report

A subtitle (leave empty if none)

Firstname1 NAME1

Firstname2 NAME2

Course name

Supervised by: Professor Name

September 24, 2026

Aix-Marseille School of Economics • Aix Marseille Université

Master in Economics

Academic Year 2026–2027

Abstract

Write a short summary of your report here (150–250 words): the question, the data, the method, and the main results.

Keywords: keyword 1, keyword 2, keyword 3.

Contents

1	Introduction	1
1.1	Citations	1
1.2	Cross-references	1
1.3	Coloured text	1
2	Figures and Tables	2
2.1	Figures	2
2.2	Tables	2
3	Mathematics	3
4	Boxes	3
4.1	Simple frames	4
4.2	Numbered boxes	4
4.3	Other boxes	4
4.4	Quotes	5
5	Conclusion	5
	References	6
A	Additional Results	7
B	Another Section	7

List of Figures

1	An example plot.	2
2	Two panels.	2
B.1	An example plot.	7

List of Tables

1	A nice table.	3
2	Regression results with coloured columns.	3
A.1	A nice table.	7

1 Introduction

1.1 Citations

References are handled by `natbib`. The bibliography file is located in `asset/biblio.bib`. There are several ways of citing a document:

- textual citation, `\citet{Athey_2017}`: [Athey and Imbens \(2017\)](#) show that...
- parenthetical citation, `\citep{Athey_2017}`: ...as documented in the literature ([Athey and Imbens, 2017](#); [Angrist and Pischke, 2009](#)).
- with a page, `\citep[p.~12]{Angrist_2009}`: ([Angrist and Pischke, 2009](#), p. 12).
- with the journal abbreviation, `\citeja{Athey_2017}`: [Athey and Imbens \(2017, JEP\)](#).

Only the references that are cited in the text appear in the bibliography, e.g. [Xie et al. \(2018\)](#) and [Lundberg and Lee \(2017\)](#).

1.2 Cross-references

Every section, figure, table and equation can be labelled with `\label{...}` and referenced with `\ref{...}`: see Section 2. The `\cref{...}` command adds the name automatically: [section 3](#), [figure 1](#), [table 1](#).

1.3 Coloured text

The colour palette of the slides is available. For every colour, four commands are defined:

Command	Usage	Result
<code>\gras<Name>{}</code>	<code>\graswongOrange{text}</code>	text
<code>\highlight<Name>{}</code>	<code>\highlightbleuTOL{text}</code>	text
<code>\gras<Name>Math{}</code>	<code>\$_\grasroseTOLMath{\beta_1}\$</code>	β_1
<code>\highlight<Name>Math{}</code>	<code>\highlightwongGreenMath{\hat{\theta}}</code>	$\hat{\theta}$

A few examples: [main colour](#), [alternative colour](#), [emerald](#), [gold](#), [mauve](#), [AMSE blue](#). Colours can be used inside equations to point at specific terms:

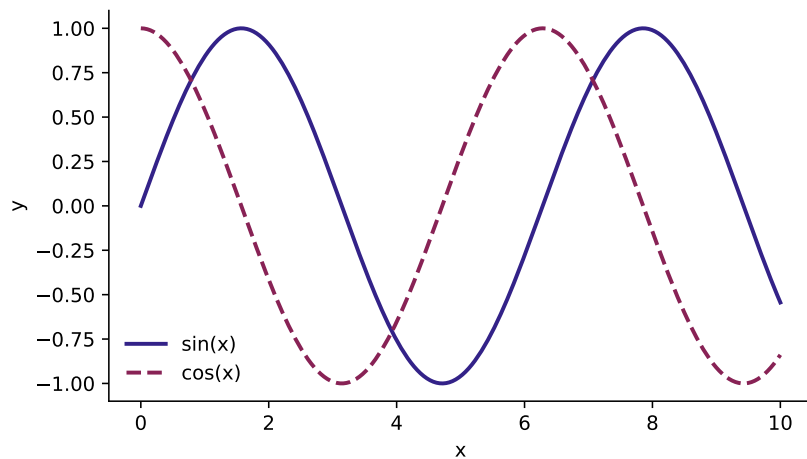
$$y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \varepsilon_i. \quad (1)$$

The full list of colours (Wong, Tol and AMU palettes) is in `asset/settings.tex`.

2 Figures and Tables

2.1 Figures

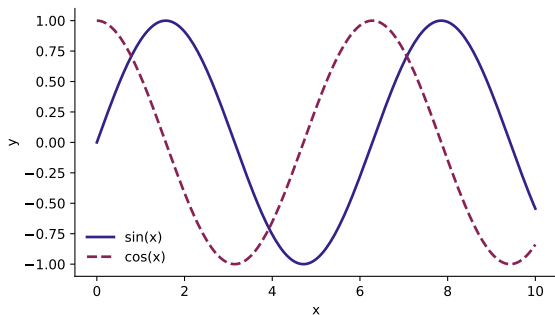
Figures are stored in the `figs/` folder; there is no need to write the path (`\includegraphics{example_plot}`). As can be seen in [figure 1](#), ...



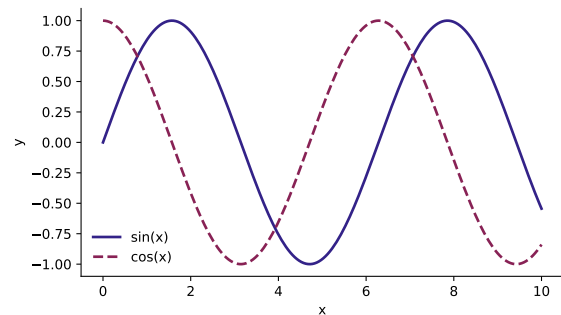
Source: author's computations. *Notes:* add notes here.

Figure 1: An example plot.

Two figures side by side ([figures 2a](#) and [2b](#)):



(a) Left panel.



(b) Right panel.

Figure 2: Two panels.

2.2 Tables

As reported in [table 1](#), ... Tables use the `booktabs` rules (`\toprule`, `\midrule`, `\bottomrule`).

Coloured columns are available: **G** (green), **O** (orange), **Y** (gold), **B** (light blue), **P** (purple) and **S** (shaded grey), see [table 2](#).

Table 1: A nice table.

Left-aligned column	Centred column	Right-aligned column
cell 1, row 1	cell 2, row 1	cell 3, row 1
cell 1, row 2	cell 2, row 2	cell 3, row 2
cell 1, row 3	cell 2, row 3	cell 3, row 3

Notes: add footnotes here.

Table 2: Regression results with coloured columns.

	(1) OLS	(2) IV	(3) FE
x_1	0.512 (0.041)	0.634 (0.087)	0.489 (0.052)
x_2	-0.120 (0.030)	-0.098 (0.035)	-0.131 (0.029)
Observations	1,250	1,250	1,250

3 Mathematics

Inline formulas are written between dollar signs: $\mathbb{E}[Y \mid X] = X'\beta$. Unnumbered displayed equations use `\[ ... \]`:

$$K(x_i, x_{i'}) = \exp \left(-\gamma \sum_{j=1}^p (x_{ij} - x_{i'j})^2 \right).$$

Numbered equations use the `equation` or `align` environments:

$$\phi_i = \sum_{S \subseteq F \setminus \{i\}} \frac{|S|! (|F| - |S| - 1)!}{|F|!} \left(f_{S \cup \{i\}}(x_{S \cup \{i\}}) - f_S(x_S) \right), \quad (2)$$

$$0 = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \mathbf{x}_1 + \beta_2 \mathbf{x}_2. \quad (3)$$

These equations can then be referred to: [equation \(2\)](#) gives the Shapley value ([Lundberg and Lee, 2017](#)), and [Equation \(3\)](#) a separating hyperplane.

Some shortcuts are defined: $\mathbb{R}$, $\mathbb{E}$, $\mathbb{P}$, $\text{Var}(X)$, $\text{Cov}(X, Y)$, $\arg \max_{\theta}$, $Y(1) \perp\!\!\!\perp D \mid X$, $A \not\Rightarrow B$.

4 Boxes

4.1 Simple frames

Some coloured frames can be included. The colours are defined in `asset/settings.tex`.

Green frame.

Blue frame.

Red frame.

Orange frame.

4.2 Numbered boxes

Definitions, propositions and theorems are numbered within sections and can be labelled.

Definition 4.1. Average Treatment Effect

The average treatment effect is $\tau = \mathbb{E}[Y_i(1) - Y_i(0)]$.

Proposition 4.1. Unbiasedness

Under random assignment, the difference in means is an unbiased estimator of the ATE defined in Definition 4.1.

Theorem 4.1. Law of large numbers

If $X_1, \dots, X_n$ are i.i.d. with $\mathbb{E}|X_1| < \infty$, then $\bar{X}_n \xrightarrow{a.s.} \mathbb{E}[X_1]$.

4.3 Other boxes

Remark. On Proposition 4.1

This result does not hold with self-selection into treatment.

Warning

Correlation does not imply causation.

Example. A randomised experiment

Students are randomly assigned to small or regular classes.

Linearity of expectation

$$\mathbb{E}[aX + bY] = a\mathbb{E}[X] + b\mathbb{E}[Y].$$

Question

Does class size affect student achievement?

Athey and Imbens (2017)

A quotation from a paper, in its own box.

Objectives

Estimate the effect of D on Y .

Exercise 1

Prove Proposition 4.1.

Important

Keep your report short. Do not let any AI write long and boring sentences. Nobody wants to read long and meaningless paragraphs in a report.

4.4 Quotes

“All models are wrong, but some are useful.”

George Box (1979)

An inline quotation: “*a short quotation*”.

5 Conclusion

Summarise your main findings, their limits, and possible extensions.

References

- Angrist, J.D., Pischke, J.S., 2009. Mostly Harmless Econometrics: An Empiricist's Companion. Princeton University Press, Princeton. doi:[10.1515/9781400829828](https://doi.org/10.1515/9781400829828).
- Athey, S., Imbens, G.W., 2017. The state of applied econometrics: Causality and policy evaluation. Journal of Economic Perspectives 31, 3–32. doi:[10.1257/jep.31.2.3](https://doi.org/10.1257/jep.31.2.3).
- Lundberg, S.M., Lee, S.I., 2017. A unified approach to interpreting model predictions. Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems 30, 4765–4774.
- Xie, Y., Allaire, J.J., Grolemond, G., 2018. R Markdown: The Definitive Guide. Chapman and Hall/CRC, Boca Raton, Florida. URL: <https://bookdown.org/yihui/rmarkdown>.

A Additional Results

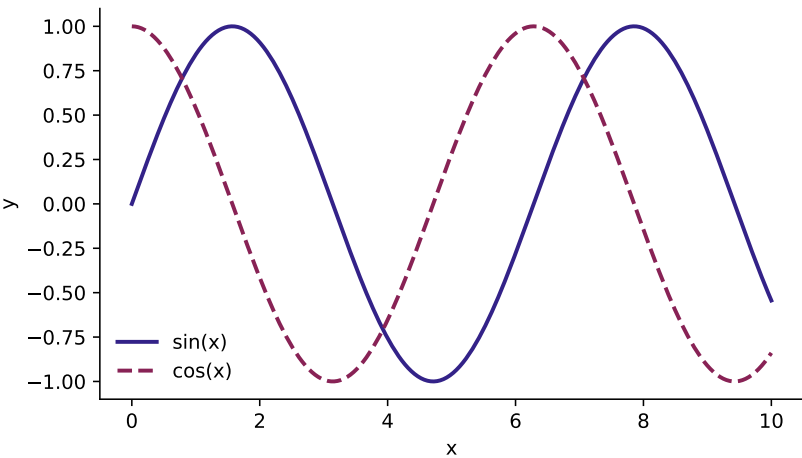
Appendix sections are numbered A, B, C.... The numbering of Tables and Figures is set accordingly with the Appendix number.

Table A.1: A nice table.

Left-aligned column	Centred column	Right-aligned column
cell 1, row 1	cell 2, row 1	cell 3, row 1
cell 1, row 2	cell 2, row 2	cell 3, row 2
cell 1, row 3	cell 2, row 3	cell 3, row 3

Notes: add footnotes here.

B Another Section



Source: author’s computations. *Notes:* add notes here.

Figure B.1: An example plot.