
Title of the Report

A subtitle (leave empty if none)

Firstname1 NAME1

Firstname2 NAME2

Course name

Supervised by: Professor Name

September 24, 2026

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.....	3
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

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

List of Tables

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

1 Introduction

1.1 Citations

Use a reference manager (Zotero, Mendeley or EndNote) with its Word plug-in, or **References** › **Insert Citation**, and choose an author–year style (e.g. Elsevier Harvard or APA). There are several ways of citing a document:

- ▶ textual citation: [Athey and Imbens \(2017\)](#) show that...
- ▶ parenthetical citation: ... as documented in the literature ([Athey and Imbens, 2017](#); [Angrist and Pischke, 2009](#)).
- ▶ with a page: ([Angrist and Pischke, 2009, p. 12](#)).
- ▶ with the journal abbreviation: [Athey and Imbens \(2017, JEP\)](#).

With a reference manager, the bibliography is generated automatically and only contains the cited references, e.g. [Xie et al. \(2018\)](#) and [Lundberg and Lee \(2017\)](#).

1.2 Cross-references

Sections, figures, tables and equations can be referenced with **References** › **Cross-reference**: see Section 2. The reference can include the label automatically: Section 3, [Figure 1](#), [Table 1](#).

Numbers are fields. After editing, select everything (**Ctrl+A**, **Cmd+A** on a Mac) and press **F9** to update the numbering, the cross-references, the table of contents and the lists of figures and tables.

1.3 Coloured text

The colour palette of the slides is available as Word character styles. For every colour, two styles are defined, `gras <Name>` and `highlight <Name>`. Select the text and apply the style from **Home** › **Styles** (or press **Ctrl+Shift+S** (or **Cmd+Option+Shift+S**) and type the name of the style).

Style	Usage	Result
<code>gras <Name></code>	<code>gras wongOrange</code>	text
<code>highlight <Name></code>	<code>highlight bleuTOL</code>	text
in an equation	<code>gras roseTOL</code>	β_1
in an equation	<code>highlight wongGreen</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:

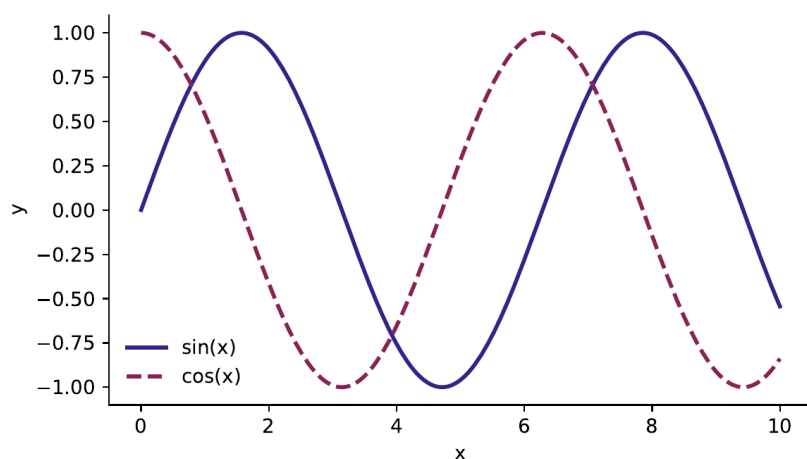
$$y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \varepsilon_i. \quad (1)$$

The full list of colours (Wong, Tol and AMU palettes) is in the Styles pane: all the styles starting with `gras` or `highlight`. The AMU colours are also set as the theme colours of the document.

2 Figures and Tables

2.1 Figures

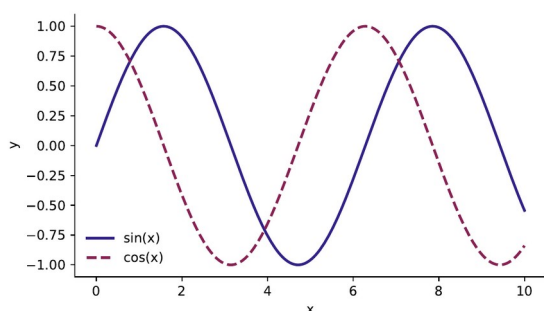
Insert pictures with **Insert** > **Pictures**, in a centred paragraph (style `Figure`), and add the caption below with **References** > **Insert Caption** (label `Figure`). As can be seen in [Figure 1](#), ...



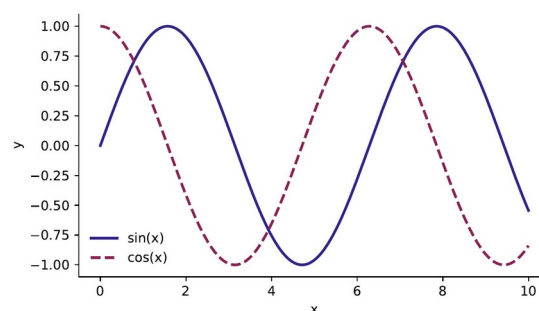
Source: author's computations. Notes: add notes here.

Figure 1: An example plot.

Two figures side by side ([Figure 2a](#) and [Figure 2b](#)) are placed in a two-column table without borders:



(a) Left panel.



(b) Right panel.

Figure 2: Two panels.

2.2 Tables

As reported in [Table 1](#), ... Captions go above tables. Tables use three horizontal rules only (top, below the header, bottom), as with `booktabs` in LaTeX: apply the table style `Booktabs` from **Table Design**.

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.

Columns can be coloured with **Table Design > Shading** and a gras <Name> style for the text, see [Table 2](#).

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

Equations are inserted with **Insert > Equation (Alt+=)**. Word understands LaTeX syntax: in the **Equation** tab, choose **LaTeX** and type e.g. $\backslash\text{beta}_1$ or $\backslash\text{frac}\{a\}\{b\}$. Inline formula: $E[Y | X] = X' \beta$. Unnumbered displayed equations are centred:

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

Numbered equations use the paragraph style Equation: Tab, equation, Tab, number. The easiest way is to copy an existing numbered equation.

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

$$0 = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2. \quad (3)$$

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

Some usual symbols: R , E , P , $\text{Var}(X)$, $\text{Cov}(X, Y)$, $\arg\max_{\theta} Y(1) \parallel D | X$, $A \not\approx B$.

4 Boxes

Boxes are one-cell tables: copy and paste the box you need, then edit its title and text.

4.1 Simple frames

Some coloured frames can be included. Their colours come from the palette of the slides.

Green frame.

Blue frame.

Red frame.

Orange frame.

4.2 Numbered boxes

Definitions, propositions and theorems are numbered within sections and are bookmarked, so they can be referenced with **References** › **Cross-reference** › **Bookmark**.

Definition 4.1. Average Treatment Effect

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

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 $E|X_1| < \infty$, then $\bar{X}_n \xrightarrow{a.s.} E[X_1]$.

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

$$E[aX + bY] = aE[X] + bE[Y].$$

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*” (style Inline quote).

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. <https://bookdown.org/yihui/rmarkdown>.

A Additional Results

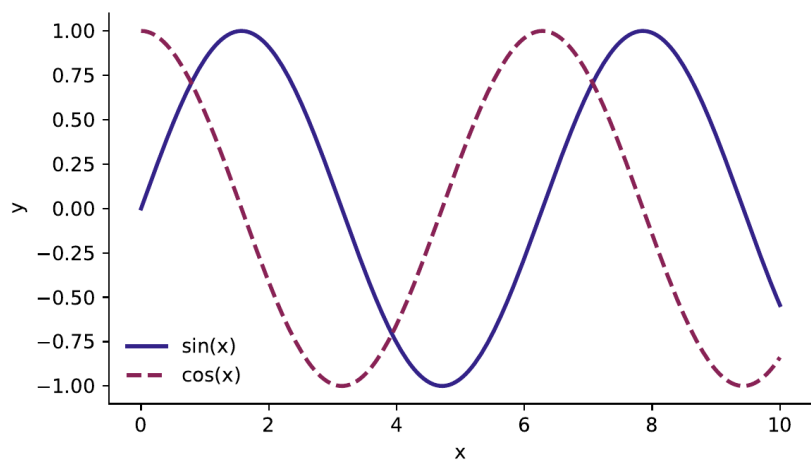
Appendix sections are numbered A, B, C... The numbering of tables and figures follows the appendix letter (Table A.1, Figure B.1). To insert such a caption, tick **Include chapter number** in **Insert Caption › Numbering**.

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.