# How to present good

Rebecca Barter

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#### Sources:

www.colorado.edu/ibs/hs/barham/courses/econ4999/PreparingPresentations.ppt <a href="http://blog.ted.com/10-tips-for-better-slide-decks/">http://blog.ted.com/10-tips-for-better-slide-decks/</a>

### Spend time

Even preparing this presentation took me an hour and a half



Think about following questions

Who am I addressing?



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- Who am I addressing?
- What do I have to say?



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- What do I want my audience to know?



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- What do I want my audience to know?
- What would my audience want to know?

#### **Don't present lots and lots of notation**



#### Tell a story

#### Make a logical structure

- Beginning: context of presentation
- Body: develop main points.
- Conclusion: summarize
  main points, take home message.



# Outlines

#### Terrible outlines

- Motivation
- Literature review
- Contributions
- Conclusion

#### What I am about to talk about

- Why HIV causes kidney disease
- Outline of the UCSF Study
- Cohort selection (and why we struggled with it)
- Dynamic approaches to predicting rejection...
- And why they don't work well.

# Slide content

#### Text

With text, less is almost always more. One thing to avoid—slides with a lot of text, especially if it's a repeat of what you're saying out loud. It's like if you give a paper handout in a meeting—everyone's head goes down and they read, rather than staying heads-up and listening. If there are a lot of words on your slide, you're asking your audience to split their attention between what they're reading and what they're hearing. That's really hard for a brain to do, and it compromises the effectiveness of both your slide text and your spoken words. If you can't avoid having text-y slides, try to progressively reveal text (like unveiling bullet points one by one) as you need it.

#### Text

### Less is more



#### Text

# Make sure that ALL font is at least 18pt

14pt is probably too small

#### Images

Use photos to enhance your point

- Simple photos relevant your concept
- Metaphors are good

# How to write your presentation

#### Transition slides first

#### Make a skeleton:

- 1. Start with your transition slides
- 2. Then content slide headers
- 3. Fill in content slides



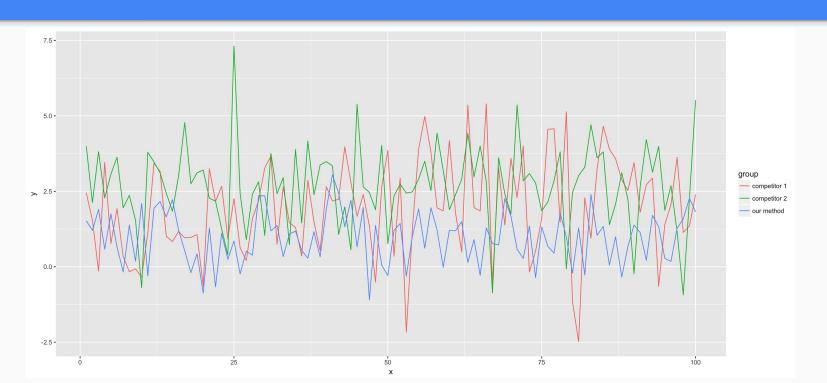
### Repetition is your friend

If there is something that is really crucial to your story say it many many times

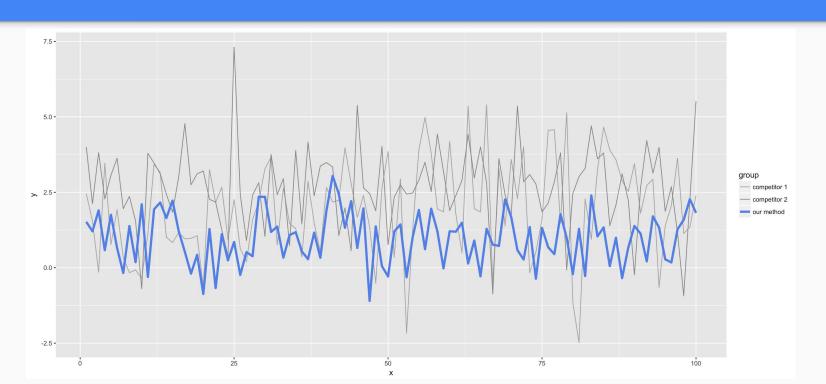


# Presenting results effectively

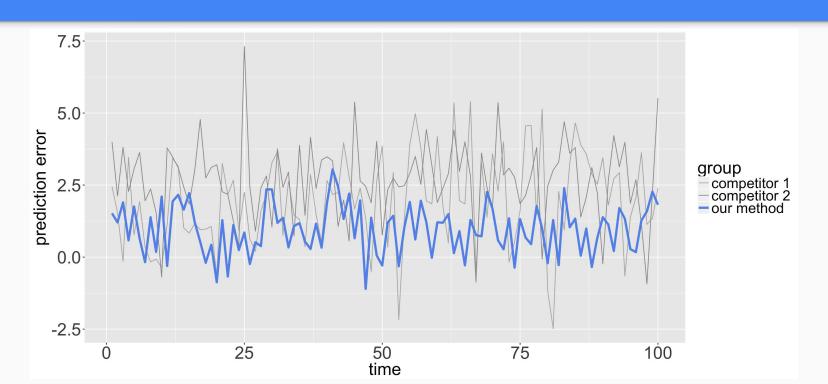
# Using color to guide attention



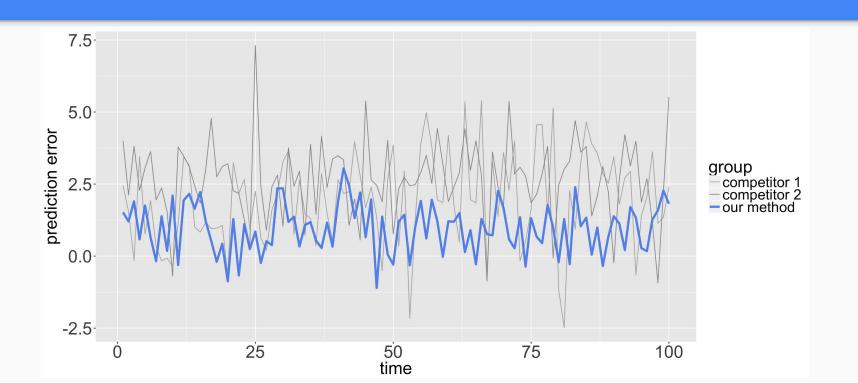
# Using color to guide attention



#### Make axis labels and ticks obnoxiously large



# Have meaningful headings: "Our method has lower prediction error than competitors"



#### Treat me like an idiot

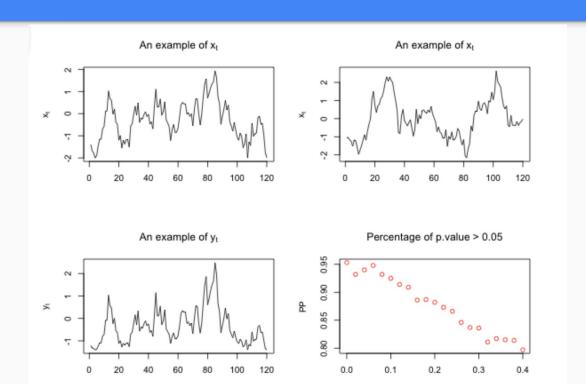
Tell me exactly what every single **point**, **axis** and **color means** in your plot

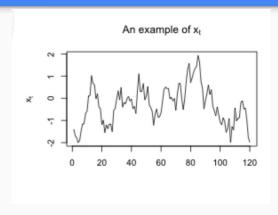
#### Treat me like an idiot

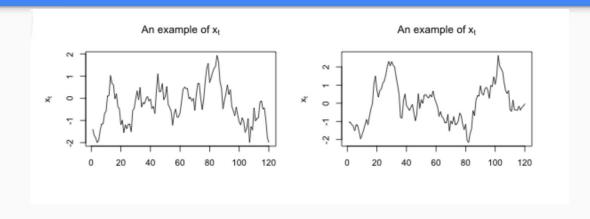
Tell me exactly what every single point, axis and color means in your plot

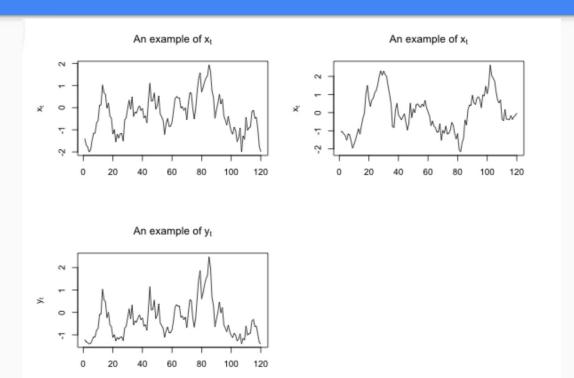
It may be obvious to you, but it is far from obvious to your audience

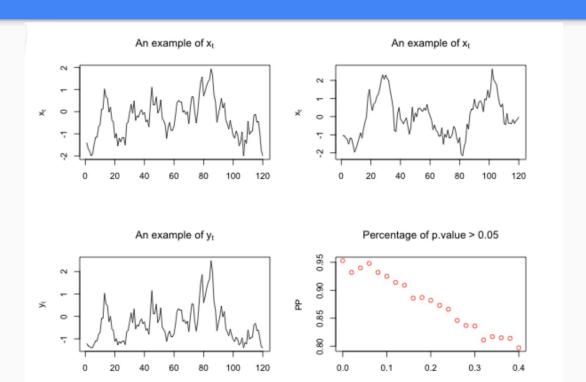
#### PLEASE DON'T SHOW ME THIS SLIDE



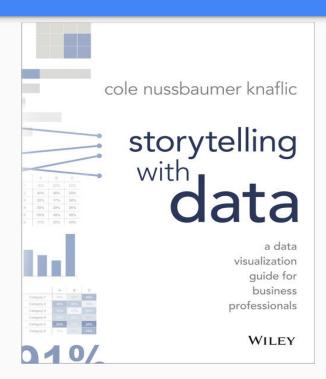








#### I highly recommend this book



# Practice

### Repetition is your friend

Practice on your own (for timing and memorization)



#### Repetition is your friend

Practice on your own (for timing and memorization)

Practice with other people

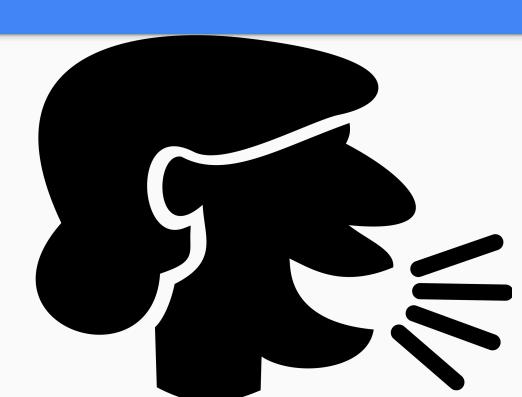


Speak slowly and clearly.



Speak slowly and clearly.

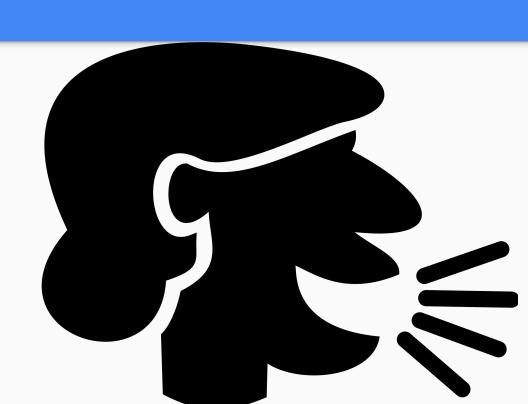
Take a breath before you move to next slide.



Speak slowly and clearly.

Take a breath before you move to next slide.

Be enthusiastic



Speak slowly and clearly.

Take a breath before you move to next slide.

Be enthusiastic

Vary the tone of your voice.



# Eye contact

Look at the audience



#### Eye contact

Look at the audience

If you are nervous pick a few spots at the back of the room.



#### Relax a little!

Use humor if you feel comfortable to do so (it helps me relax)

But don't force it...

