

# Presentation Example

APPLICATION PROCESS  
& REQUIREMENTS

**APPLIED SCIENCE  
ACADEMY PROPOSAL**

**NAME**

22 July 2025

**Research Interest**

Bridging Science and Society



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**Scope of my interest** → Exploring how scientific tools (i.e. experiments, data modeling) can be used to tackle social challenges

**Relevance of interest** → Many of today's most urgent issues require evidence-based and interdisciplinary solutions

**Guiding Question** → How can I use scientific thinking to support better outcomes in public decision-making?

**Hello!**

I am **NAME**, a Junior (G11) in SPH LV  
I am deeply interested in the intersection between scientific inquiry and societal impact.  
I will introduce two research proposals that reflect this interdisciplinary approach

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**My Projects**

*Why People Choose The Things They Do: A Psychological Study on Behavioral Economics and Adaptive Reasoning*

Explores how individuals make decisions under uncertainty. I aim to design a behavioral experiment that investigates how high school students navigate unpredictable situations. The study bridges economics and psychology to better understand real-world decision-making.

*The Price of Progress: A Policy-Based Analysis of Environmental Externalities*

This project investigates how well-intentioned economic policies can unintentionally drive environmental harm. I aim to analyze case studies and public data to find structural incentives that lead to externalities. The study bridges economics and environmental science to better understand how policy design shape real-world ecological outcomes.


## WHY PEOPLE CHOOSE THE THINGS THEY DO: A PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY ON BEHAVIORAL ECONOMICS AND ADAPTIVE REASONING


Project #1

## Methodology

### Game-Based Experiment

- Create an interactive experiment to simulate uncertain decision making
- Rules and probabilities will change secretly between rounds to observe how participants adapt






### What I Will Do

- Collect data on choices & adaptation time
- Analyze how traits influence adaptive decision-making
- Reflect on how this could inform behavioral design or policy tools

## Research Interest: Why This Project Matters to Me?

- Fascinated by why people make decisions that seem irrational (ie. overspending, avoiding long-term planning, etc.)
- Here's the question I got stuck on: "If people know something is harmful, why do they still do it? Or do they know, but choose to take the risk anyway?"

I believe this kind of thinking — combining psychology, experimentation, and policy relevance — reflects the spirit of the Applied Science Academy: using scientific tools to improve real lives.





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## My Contributions

### Real World Context

- Kahneman and Tversky's experiments were conducted in controlled lab settings with static questions
- I want to test people during more dynamic and unpredictable contexts








### Focus on Youth

- Most behavioral research focuses on adults in professional or consumer settings
- I'm interested in how students adapt. This could reveal meaningful patterns for how we design education systems

## What Others Have Done


- Challenge the assumption that people are rational
- Decisions are made with bias and emotion
- First economic field to integrate psychological insights


	<p><b>Daniel Kahneman</b> Prospect Theory</p>	<p>Shown people fear losses more than they value gains. Revealed how people repeat predictable decision-making errors.</p>
	<p><b>Amos Tversky</b> Heuristics and Biases</p>	<p>Shown how mental shortcuts (like the availability heuristic) lead to poor judgment under uncertainty.</p>
	<p><b>Robert Axelrod</b> Game Theory (Prisoner's Dilemma)</p>	<p>Shown how people adjust their behavior over time during uncertain situations by learning from past outcomes and detecting patterns</p>

## My Contributions

### Interactivity

- Traditional studies measure bias in isolated questions
- I study adaptation through games which change and are uncertain across many rounds of decision-making





### Policy Relevance

- This research informs how we design policies.
- The goal does not stop at academics but designing systems like in schools which help people make better choices

## THE PRICE OF PROGRESS: A POLICY-BASED ANALYSIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL EXTERNALITIES

Project #2

## Methodology

### Data and Policy Analysis

- Using data science to analyze real-world policies (i.e fossil fuel subsidies)
- Using public datasets to quantify harm
- Suggest policy reforms to minimize environmental harm

### What I Will Do

- Conduct data analysis on real-world cases
- Identify gaps between goals and outcomes
- Propose policy redesign that align economic growth with environmental protection

## Research Interest: Why This Project Matters to Me?

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- I wonder why, despite all the conferences and climate policies, humanity still fails to stop environmental harm
  - At first, I thought climate inaction was because of a lack of solutions or politicians just being ignorant
- I've come to realize that maybe the barrier is not political, but something more ingrained and structurally flawed.

That's why I'm interested in studying how policies meant to help people, especially in developing countries, can unintentionally cause long-term harm. This reflects the Academy's goal of using science to design better outcomes for people who need it the most

## My Contributions

### Data-Based Thinking

- Using data analysis to evaluate how real-world policies produce unintended environmental impacts
- The project becomes measurable in evidence rather than theory alone

### Evidence-Driven

- Moving beyond emotional appeal and an oversimplified narrative of the environment
- Uses real policy outcomes to show how it's ingrained in the system, not just individual choice or lack of awareness

## What Others Have Done

- Shifted the focus from pure science to policy
- Showed how economics are tied with the environment
- highlighted that well-meaning policies can still cause harm

**Esteban Rossi-Hansberg**  
Pollution Haven

**Nicholas Stern**  
Cost and Convenience

**Arun Agrawal**  
Environmental Governance

Showed how firms relocate polluting industries to countries with weaker environmental regulation especially developing nations with weak regulations

Showed that climate action should not only weigh the environmental urgency but the economic trade-offs that create inaction

Showed how local institutions and decentralized decision-making systems worsen environmental outcomes when enforcement is weak

## My Contributions

### Focus on Developing Nations

- Traditional studies are mostly general and global environmental trends
- I highlight how this economic policies disproportionately harm developing nations such as Indonesia

### Relevant Solutions

- Current climate talks only blame and criticize others for neglect or ignorance
- I don't just diagnose the problem but recommend reforms to balance economic growth and environmental protection