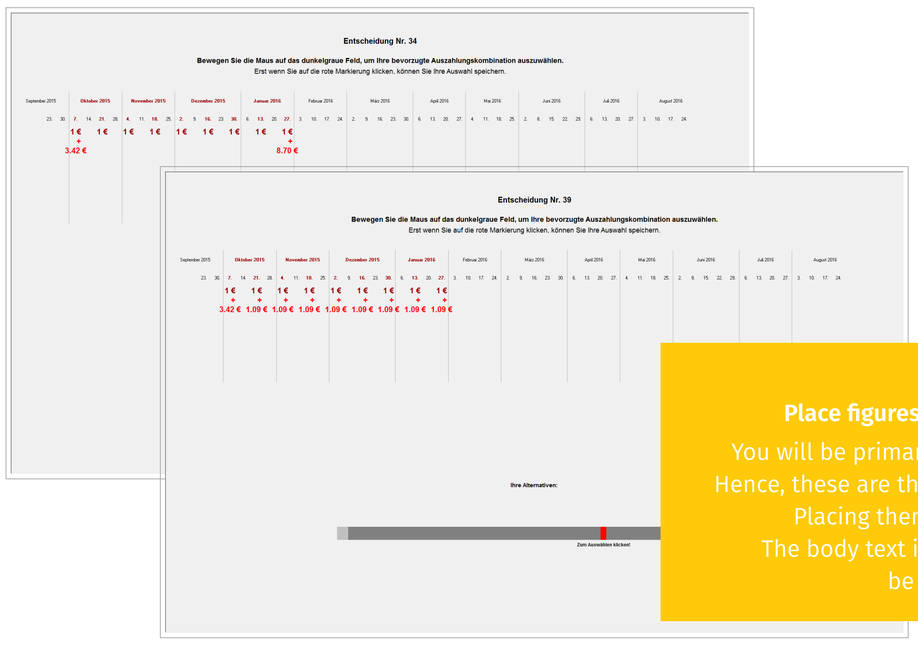
The Title of This Poster Can Be Rather Long

Adam Smith,[a, c] **Janet Smith**,[b, c] and Jeremiah Smith[a]

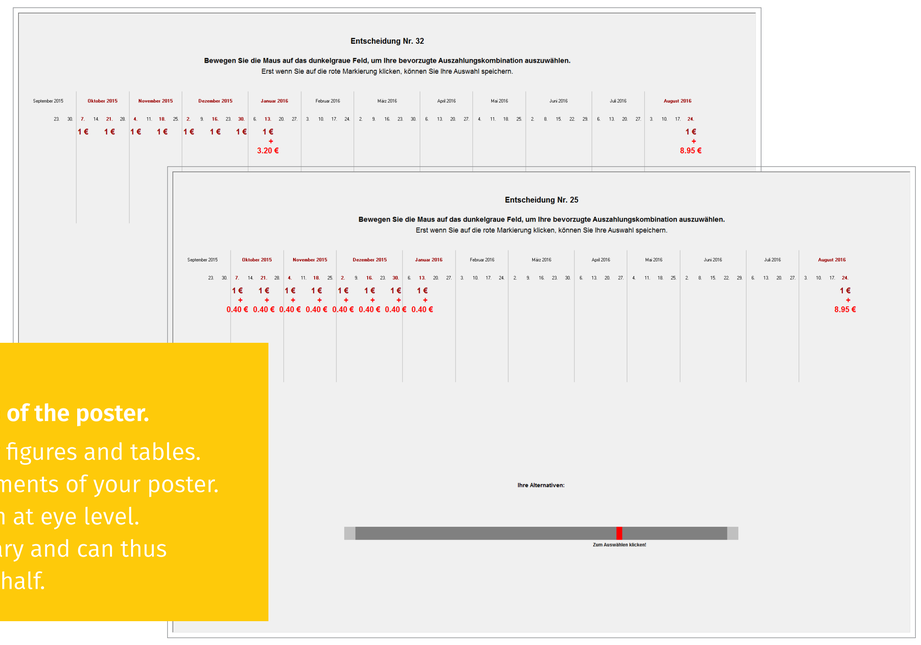
[a] University of Bonn, Germany; [b] University of Cologne, Germany (janet.smith@example.org); [c] Cluster of Excellence ECONtribute

1 **Study design.** Laying out the poster: Placement of all elements is done via `\begin{textblock*} ... \end{textblock*}` as the outer environment. For figures, use `\begin{alertblock}{caption} ... \end{alertblock}` as the inner environment.

Example 1. $\text{BAL}^{\text{I}}_{1:1}$ vs. $\text{UNBAL}^{\text{I}}_{1:8}$



Example 2. $\text{BAL}^{\text{II}}_{1:1}$ vs. $\text{UNBAL}^{\text{II}}_{8:1}$



Recommendation:
Place figures and tables at the top of the poster.
You will be primarily talking about your figures and tables.
Hence, these are the most important elements of your poster.
Placing them at the top puts them at eye level.
The body text is largely supplementary and can thus
be placed in the bottom half.

2 **Main result. (A)** Fonts: We use Charter as the text font, Fira Sans for headings and `Fira Mono` for code. **(B)** The font packages must be available as part of your TeX installation.

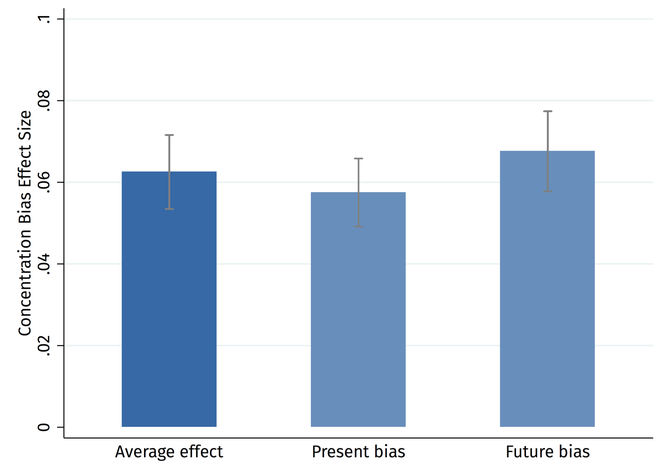
Absolute and relative measure of concentration bias ($\tilde{d}$ and $\tilde{d}^{\text{rel}}$, respectively) in MAIN-TREATMENT

	OLS			Tobit
	Lower bound (1)	Midpoint (2)	Upper bound (3)	(4)
$\tilde{d}$ in MAIN-TREATMENT	31.640*** (2.685)	37.610*** (3.575)	43.580*** (4.683)	37.094*** (3.658)
$\tilde{d}^{\text{rel}}$ in MAIN-TREATMENT	0.190*** (0.016)	0.224*** (0.021)	0.259*** (0.027)	
Observations	100	100	100	100

Notes: This table presents estimates of the average absolute and relative measure of concentration bias, $\tilde{d}$ and $\tilde{d}^{\text{rel}}$, respectively. Robust standard errors in parentheses. Sample includes all observations from MAIN-TREATMENT. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

3 **Additional result.** Say, evidence on the mechanism or alternative explanations.

Comparison average effect, present and future bias



Introduction

Align elements both horizontally and vertically!

We define various lengths and commands to facilitate both horizontal and vertical alignment of all elements.

Horizontal alignment

`\leftmargin` Horizontal position of the left border of the left-most text column: `40.5mm` by default.

`\rightmargin` Horizontal position of the right border of the right-most text column: `40.5mm` by default.

`\numcols` Number of columns on poster: `3` by default (increase to `4` or `5` for poster in landscape orientation).

`\colsep` Space between columns (so-called "gutter"): `15.5mm` by default.

`\colwidth` Column width: paper width (841 mm for A0 portrait) minus margins (2 × 40.5 mm) minus gutters (2 × 15.5 mm), by default 243 mm.

Test citations: Lisi (1995), Kőszegi and Szeidl (2013).

Methods (see Box 1)

Vertical alignment

`\blockOne` Vertical position of upper border of first figure or block of text: `19.50cm` by default.

`\blockTwo` Vertical position of upper border of second figure or block of text: `48.25cm` in this document.

`\blockThree` Vertical position of upper border of third figure or block of text.

Math test

$\epsilon\varepsilon\theta\vartheta\kappa\varkappa\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\phi\varphi\,\Theta\varTheta$; $\epsilon\varepsilon\theta\vartheta\kappa\varkappa\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\phi\varphi\,\Theta\varTheta$;
$\boldsymbol{\epsilon\varepsilon\theta\vartheta\kappa\varkappa\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\phi\varphi\,\Theta\varTheta}$; $\boldsymbol{\epsilon\varepsilon\theta\vartheta\kappa\varkappa\pi\varpi\rho\varrho\sigma\varsigma\phi\varphi\,\Theta\varTheta}$.

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} = (X'X)^{-1}X'\boldsymbol{y};\ \varepsilon \sim \mathrm{N}(0, \sigma_\varepsilon);\ \partial u(c)/\partial\rho = c^{-\rho};\ n \in \mathbb{N}_0.$$

$$\mathrm{E}[X|\Upsilon] := \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f(x|\Upsilon)\,\mathrm{d}x \to \max_{\Upsilon}.$$

$$\mathrm{E}[X] = \frac{1}{N} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i \Pr(x_i).$$

Control experiment

Body text

- Use `\begin{parblock} ... \end{parblock}` for body text as the inner environment.
- As any other element, enclose this inner environment in `\begin{textblock*} ... \end{textblock*}`.

Results (see Boxes 2 and 3)

1. **Text font:** Charter. This font is provided via the XCharter package, with the mathematical symbols provided by the mathdesign package. Bierbrauer, Tsyvinski, and Werquin (2022).
2. **Sans-serif font:** Fira Sans. In particular used for the headings, provided via the FiraSans package.
3. **Monospaced font:** `Fira Mono`. In particular used to indicate source code, provided via the FiraMono package.

Discussion

Widths and positions of elements spanning one column or multiple columns

Placement of *all* elements is done via the `textblock*` environment which takes two arguments: width in `{}` and (x,y)-position of the upper left corner in `()`.

Width values (Dertwinkel-Kalt et al., 2022):

- 1-column box: `\colwidth`.
- 2-column box: `2\colwidth + \colsep`.
- 3-column box: `3\colwidth + 2\colsep`.

Horizontal (x) values (Dohmen et al., 2012):

- Box starting in column 1: `\leftmargin`.
- Box starting in column 2: `\leftmargin + \colwidth + \colsep`.
- Box starting in column 3: `\leftmargin + 2\colwidth + 2\colsep`.

Vertical (y) values:

- `\blockOne`,
- `\blockTwo`, etc.

References

Bierbrauer, F., A. Tsyvinski, and N. Werquin. 2022. "Taxes and Turnout: When the Decisive Voter Stays at Home." *American Economic Review* 112 (2): 689–719.

Dertwinkel-Kalt, M., H. Gerhardt, G. Riener, F. Schwerter, and L. Strang. 2022. "Concentration Bias in Intertemporal Choice." *Review of Economic Studies* 89 (3): 1314–34.

Dohmen, T., A. Falk, D. Huffman, and U. Sunde. 2012. "Interpreting Time Horizon Effects in Inter-Temporal Choice." IZA Discussion Paper, IZA Discussion Paper Series 6385. Maastricht University et al.

Kőszegi, B., and A. Szeidl. 2013. "A Model of Focusing in Economic Choice." *Quarterly Journal of Economics* 128 (1): 53–104.

Lisi, A. G. 1995. "A solitary wave solution of the Maxwell–Dirac equations." *Journal of Physics A: Mathematical and General* 28 (18): 5385–92.