



ASSOCIAZIONE  
ITALIANA  
ECONOMISTI  
DEL LAVORO

**AIEL-Genoa Spring Workshop on Labour Market Institutions**  
**Department of Economics - DIEC, Via F. Vivaldi 5 - Room "Fieschi", 4<sup>th</sup> floor (IV.007)**  
**26<sup>th</sup> - 27<sup>th</sup> May 2022**

**INFORMATION FOR POSTER PRESENTERS**

All posters will be displayed throughout both workshop days. Authors are requested to illustrate their findings and are asked to remain by their poster boards for the duration of both poster sessions. The size of the poster board is 100 cm high x 70 cm wide. Prepare your poster in a vertical format to fit within the parameters of the physical poster board, i.e., **100 cm length, 70 cm width**. The title and authors of your presentation poster should remain the same as originally submitted. Because authors are responsible for assembly and removal of their own poster, you should arrive about 20 min before the first day starting time announced on the program (i.e., on 26 May, at 1:40 p.m., see attached program). Please, notice that we will not be responsible for any posters left after the scheduled workshop time.

**Prize for Best Poster** of 500 Euros will be awarded. The selection will be made by the members of the Scientific Committee. The winner will be announced on the second day, before closing the workshop.

**Please, notice that it is a two-day in-person event and participants are expected to attend the entire workshop.**

**TWO POSTER SESSIONS**

26<sup>th</sup> May 2022: 16:15-16:45 Poster Session and Coffee break

27<sup>th</sup> May 2022: 10:00-10:30 Poster Session and Coffee break

**SELECTED POSTERS**

- Francesco Filippucci** (Paris School of Economics), *What Do NEETs Need? The Effect of Combining Activation Policies and Cash Transfers*;  
**Mattia Filomena** (Università Politecnica delle Marche), *Off to a bad start: youth nonemployment and labour market outcomes later in life*;  
**Clemente García** (University of Huelva), *Evaluating the effects of short and medium-term temporary work reduction schemes: the case of Spain's ERTes during the COVID-19 outbreak*;  
**Giuseppe Grasso** (University of Luxembourg and LISER), *The Impact of Restricting Fixed-Term Contracts on Labor and Skill Demand: Evidence from Italian Online Job Vacancy Data*;  
**Gabriele Macci** (European University Institute), *Firm Dynamics with Coworker Learning*;  
**Marco Guido Palladino** (Sciences Po, Paris), *Dignity by Decree? The Occupational Consequences of Italy's Temporary Jobs Reform*;  
**Filippo Passerini** (Università Cattolica di Milano), *Monopsony in Labor Market: Evidence from Italian Firms*;  
**Giovanni Righetto** (Università di Bologna), *Endogamy and Social Closure*.

**GENERAL POSTER PREPARATION TIPS (only suggested)**

The title of your presentation poster should remain the same as originally submitted on the abstract.

Components typically include:

- Title, authors
- Abstract (encouraged)
- Introduction
- Objectives/hypothesis (numbered objectives are fine)
- Materials and methods
- Results
- Brief discussion (including limitations, recommendations)
- Conclusions (numbered conclusions are fine)

Clearly state the objectives at the start of the poster and the conclusions at the end. These two sections should be related to one another.

**Abstract:** Clearly state the purpose, what you did, and what you found. Write it to entice the audience to visit your poster. Avoid abbreviations and jargon. End with a statement of major conclusion(s) from the study. It is not sufficient to state that the results will be presented.

**Introduction:** Include only the minimal background information necessary to understand the project. If the poster describes an experiment, state a clear hypothesis. Hypotheses/objectives can be arranged as a list.

**Materials and Methods:** Be simple and to the point. This section should be much less detailed than in a manuscript. Use figures, tables, if possible. Use limited references for complex procedures.

**Results:** In many cases, figures and well-written figure legends alone can represent your results.

**Conclusions:** Revisit your hypothesis and state whether it was supported by the results. Explain the relevance of your findings.

Be brief and simple. Condense or limit large amounts of data. Limit the number of problems tackled. Limit the number of tables and figures to only the most critical to bring out selected points. The audience should know what you did, why, and what you found within two minutes of time. Lists help to save space, and tie everything together. Summary diagrams also help. Standardize all nomenclature and define all abbreviations. Avoid excessive use of abbreviations. Provide a limited list of references.