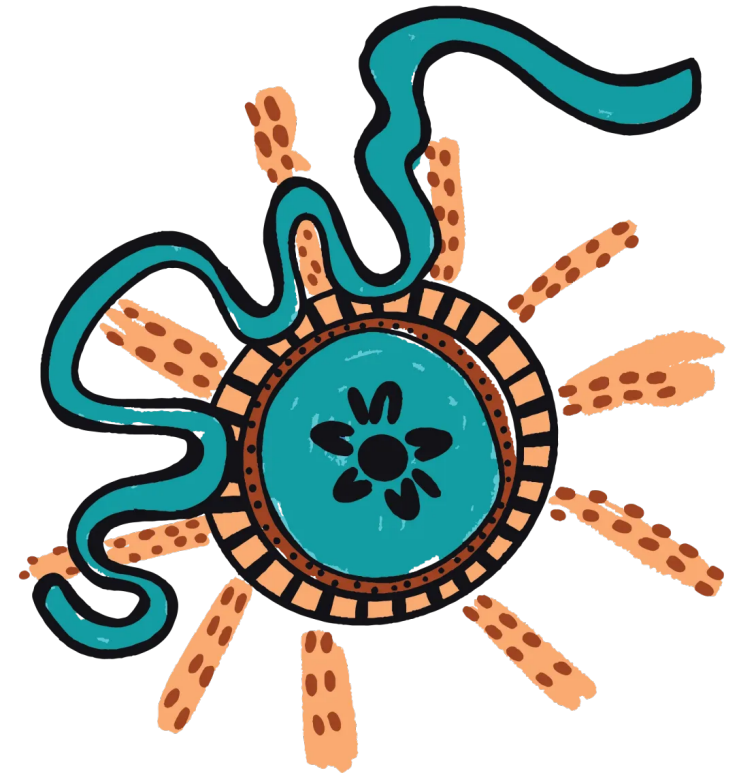


Poster Presentation Essentials

Ankit Sikarwar

Assistant Professor,
CRIS, SciencesPo - Paris

SciencesPo
CENTRE FOR RESEARCH ON
SOCIAL INEQUALITIES



30TH INTERNATIONAL
POPULATION
CONFERENCE



13-18 JULY 2025

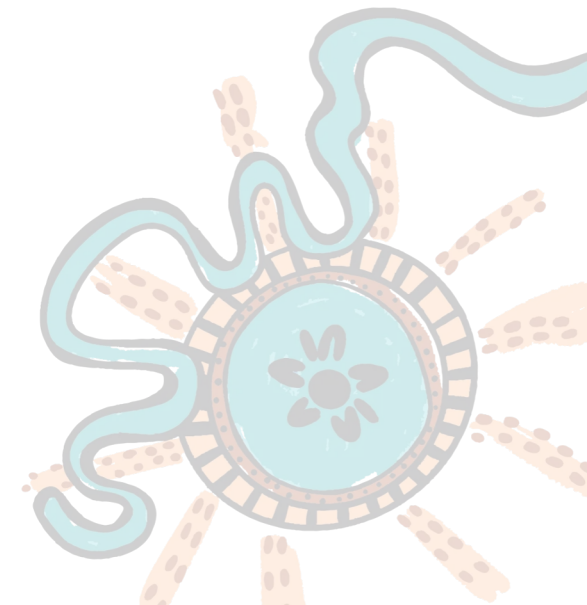
BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA



INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE
SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF POPULATION (IUSSP)

Discussion points

- About poster presentation
- Planning your poster
- Designing your poster
- IPC2025 poster specifications
- Some examples of award winning posters
- Some basic tips



What is a poster?

Research posters are like big pictures that show what **we found** out from our studies. They help everyone understand our research **quickly**.

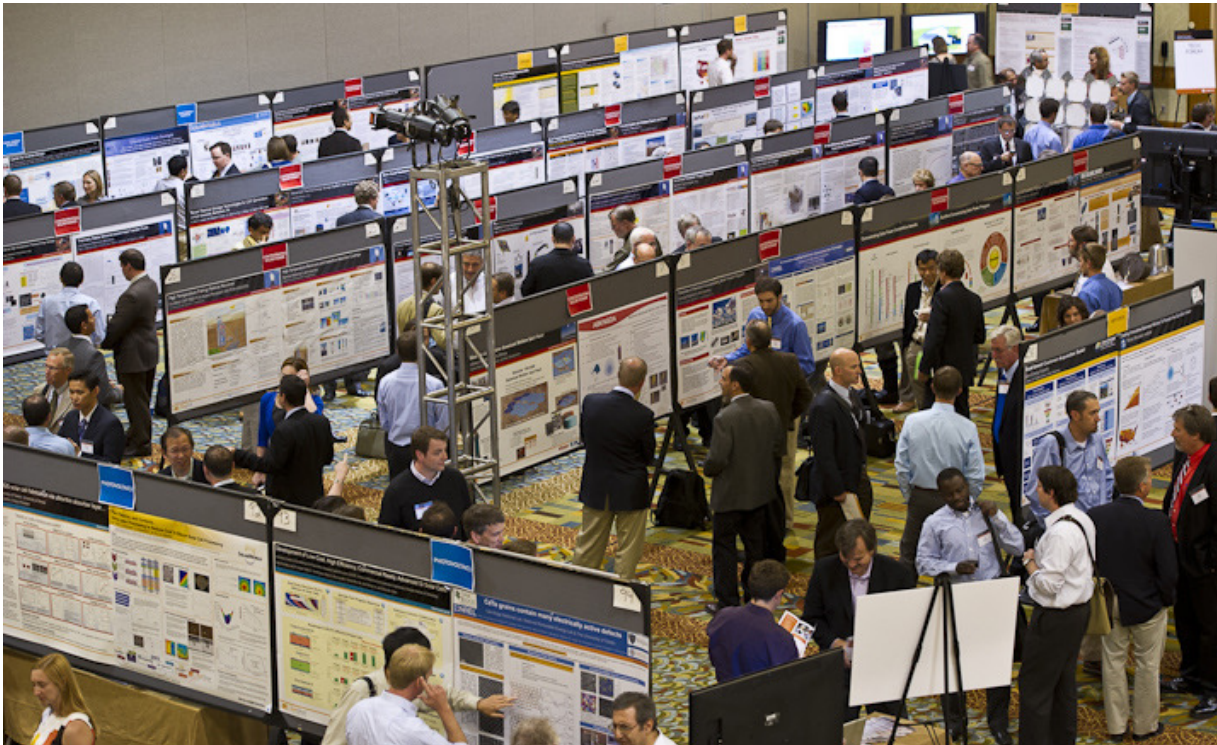
What is a good (best) poster?

A presentation of your research in a **most effective manner** with a **good design** and the **appropriate content**.

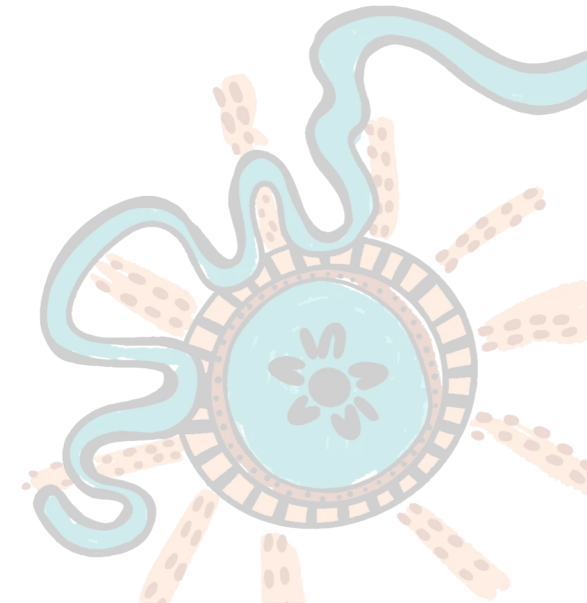


Psychological preparation

Build a mental image how a poster session at particular conference looks like.



An opportunity to have interaction with other researchers in your field, learn from their critical questions, feedback, and suggestions, and make connections for future collaborations



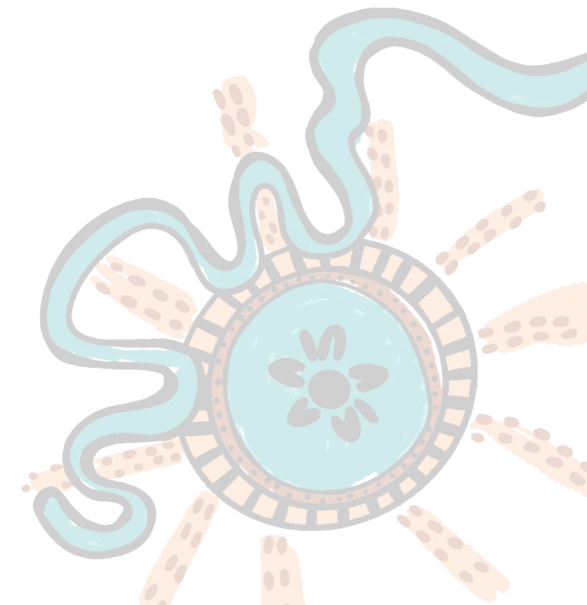
Planning your poster

Content

Academic posters are a summary of what you did, how you did it, and what you learned. Most are divided into four parts:

- Introduction
- Design or methods
- Results
- Conclusion

Space is limited. Choose your words and graphics carefully.



Planning your poster

Content

Content Filtering:

- Read your full article
- Decide which parts, graphs, tables, one liners are most interesting and important

Content reframing:

- Complex → Simple
- Table → Figure

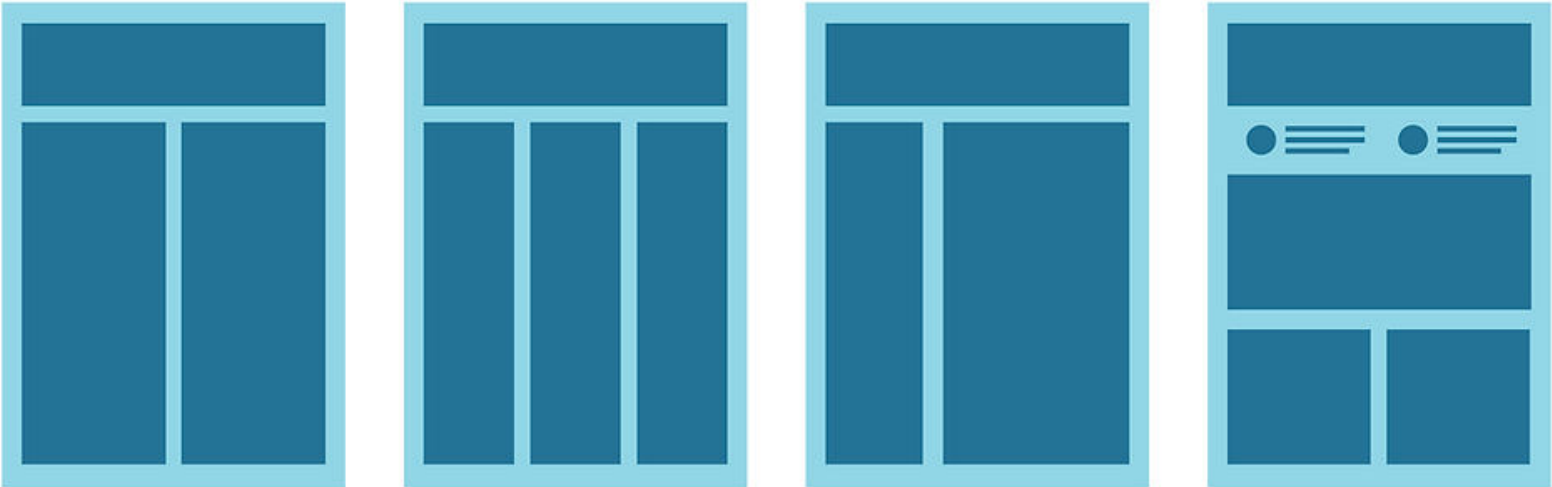


Designing your poster

Layout

Portrait layout

(Specified for
IPC2025)



Landscape
layout



Designing your poster

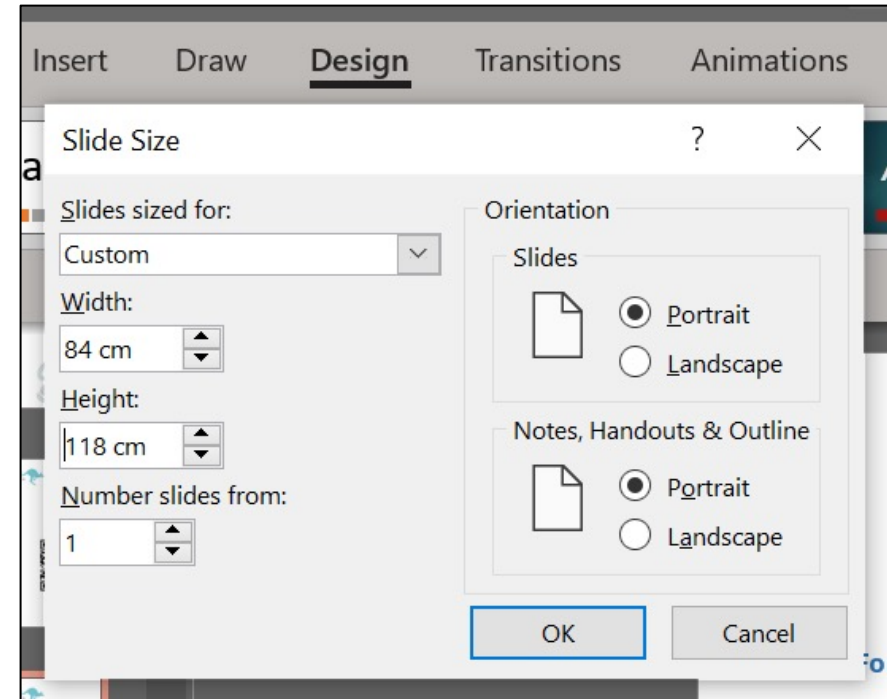
Layout

Design your file at full size (100%). If your poster is 84.1 cm wide × 118.9 cm tall, then set your slide dimensions to 84.1 cm × 118.9 cm and set the orientation to Portrait.

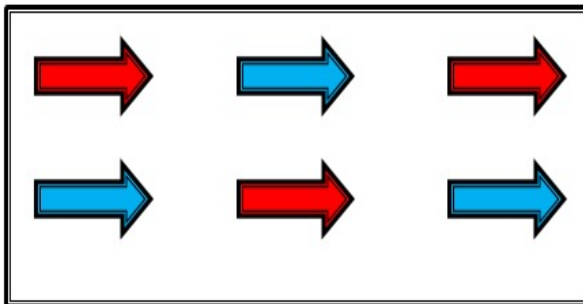
Present information the way you would normally read.

Use bullets instead of long paragraphs to summarize information.

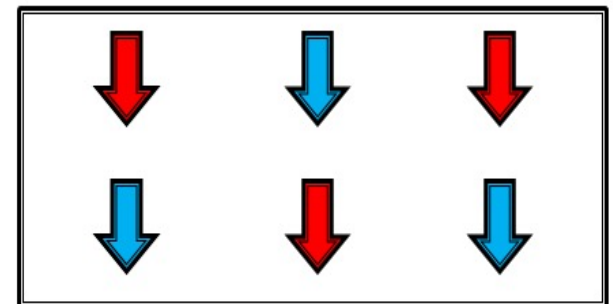
Maintain a **good contrast** between the background color and the text.



left to right

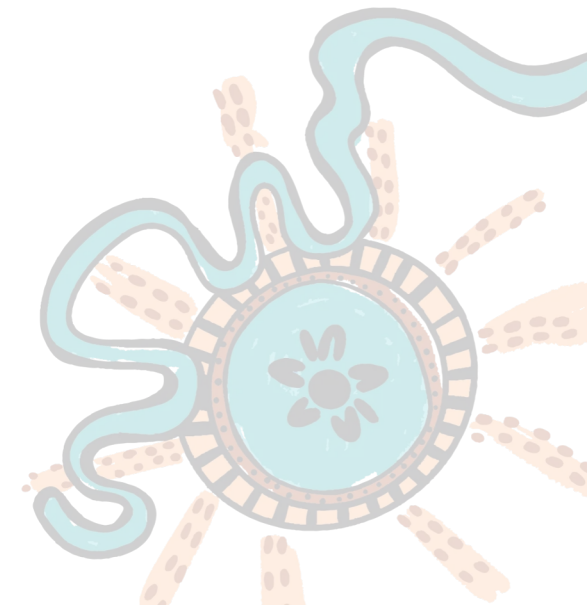
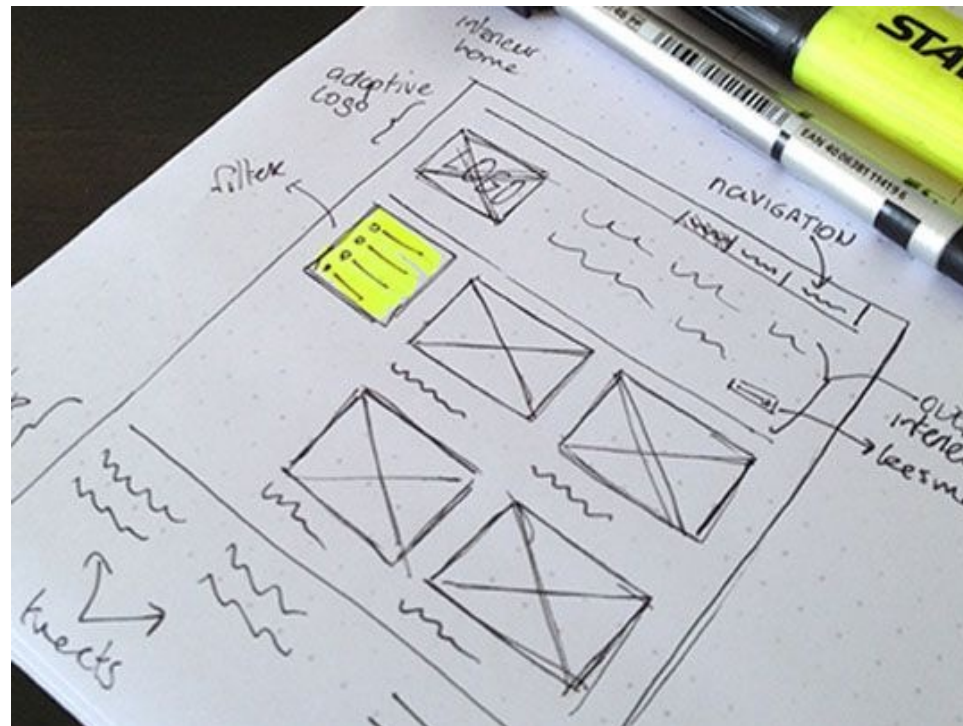


top to bottom



Designing your poster

Before going digital, make several versions with pen and paper





Guidelines for Poster Presentations

POSTER PRESENTATION AND DISPLAY SCHEDULE

Displayed for the **full day** on which the poster session is assigned

Authors are responsible for setting up their poster at the beginning of the day, ideally before 10:00 am, and removing it at the end of the day

Each poster will be **assigned to a numbered poster board**. Refer to the final programme to confirm the board number assigned to your poster presentation.

Authors should be **present during the poster presentation session (12:00 to 13:30)** to discuss findings with participants. In addition, authors can also present during the morning (10:00 -10:30 AM) and afternoon (3:00 – 3:30 PM) coffee breaks.

Scan for the
full guidelines





Guidelines for Poster Presentations

Poster Format:

The poster format for IPC 2025 is **A0 portrait** (841 x 1,189 mm or 33.1 x 46.8 inches).

The board size is 1.2 m wide and 1.8 m high. The poster size should be **no larger than 1.2 m wide**.

All posters should be **based on the submitted abstract** as accepted by the Scientific Committee.

You are encouraged to **bring your poster with you**.

Scan for the
full guidelines





Guidelines for Poster Presentations

Engage with the poster visitors and judges.

During your **1.5-hour session (12:00 to 13:30)**, you will have the opportunity to discuss your research with conference **attendees and poster judges**.

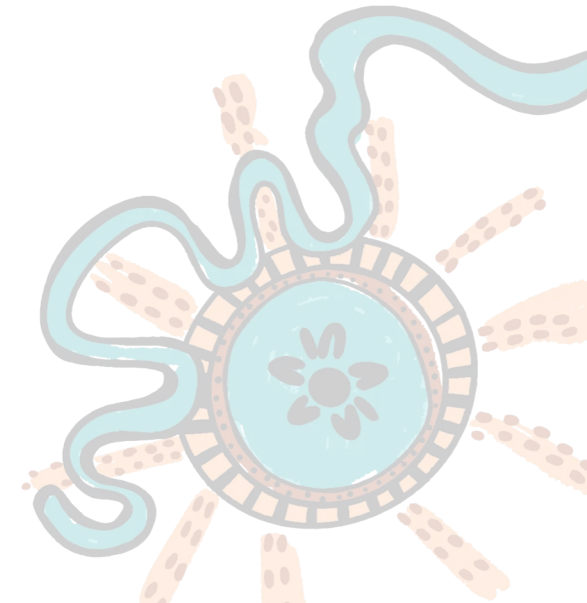
Consider developing a **2-minute summary** your research and its key findings.

Posters will be judged on both **content and style**, including the importance and innovation of the research questions, visual appeal, organization, and effective written and oral communication of study and findings.

Scan for the
full guidelines



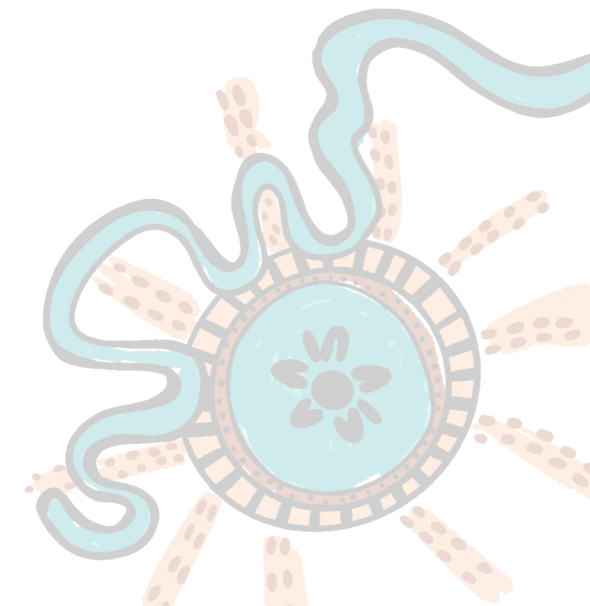
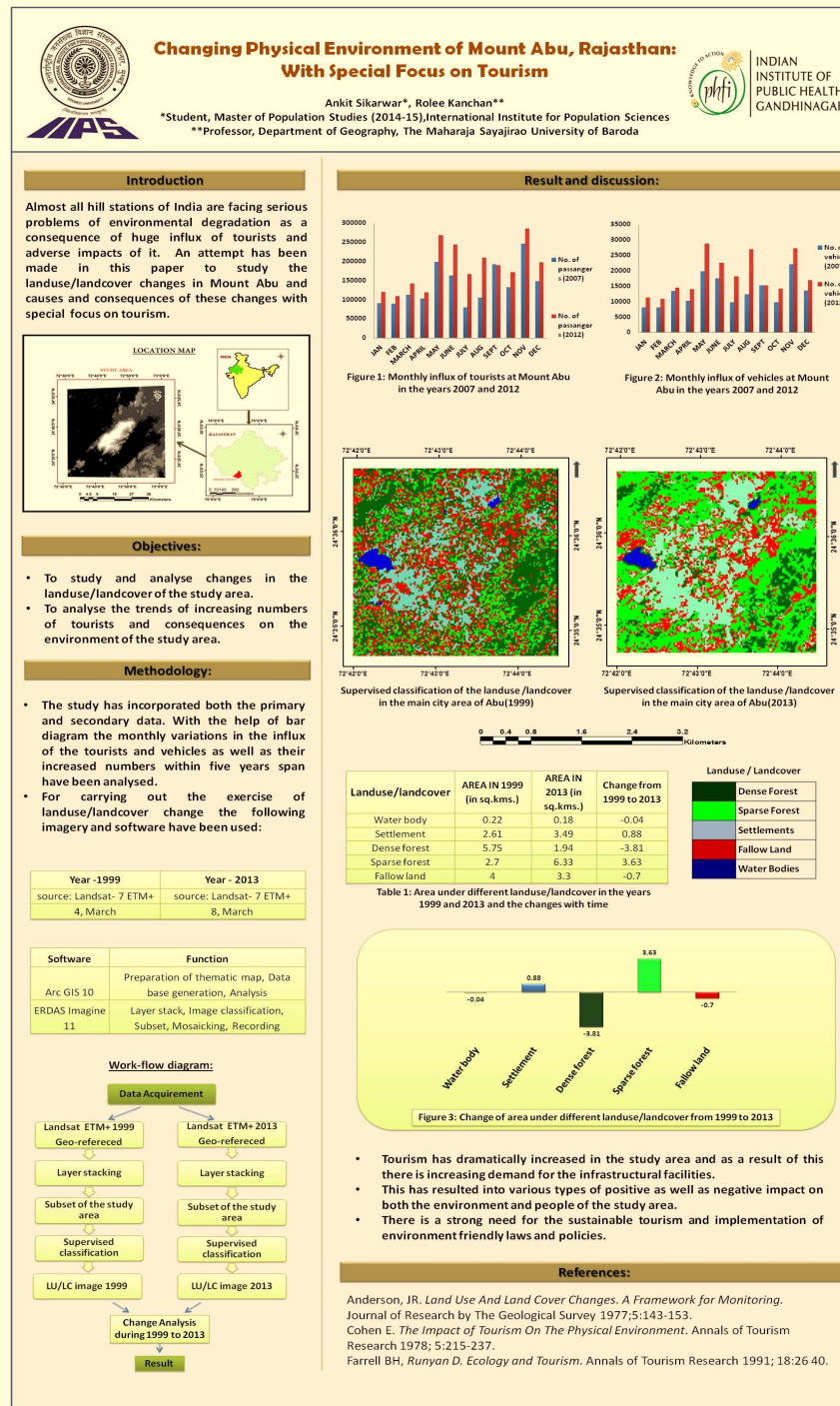
Some
AWARD WINNING POSTER
examples



Some examples

My first poster

Observe everything
you should avoid !



Does urban land expansion affect village's development?

A geospatial study of 615 peri-urban villages of Gujarat, India

Ankit Sikarwar*, Aparajita Chattopadhyay**, Ritu Rani**

*Institut national d'études démographiques, Paris, France **International Institute for Population Sciences, India

sikarwar.ankit-kumar@ined.fr



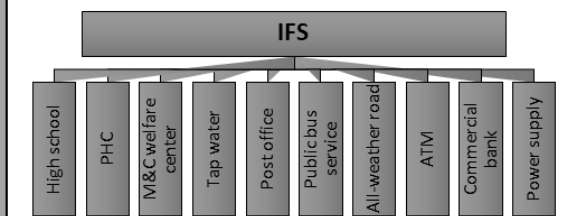
Best Poster
Award
International
Population
Conference
2021

Problem statement

- What happens to the surrounding village's infrastructure when a city expands its boundary?

Data and methods

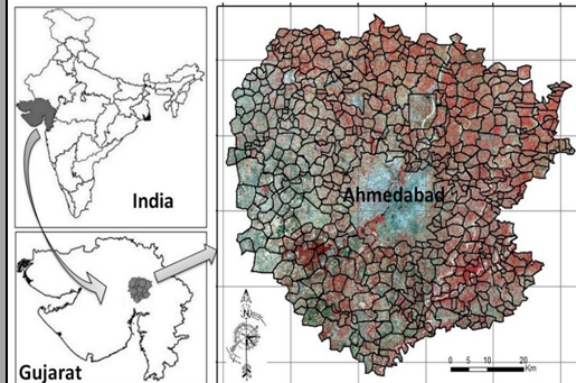
- A village-level land development is estimated by geoprocessing the LANDSAT-5 images provided by NASA.
- Infrastructure Facility Score (IFS) is calculated by adding ten basic facilities in the villages for 1991 and 2011 from Census of India Village Directories as:



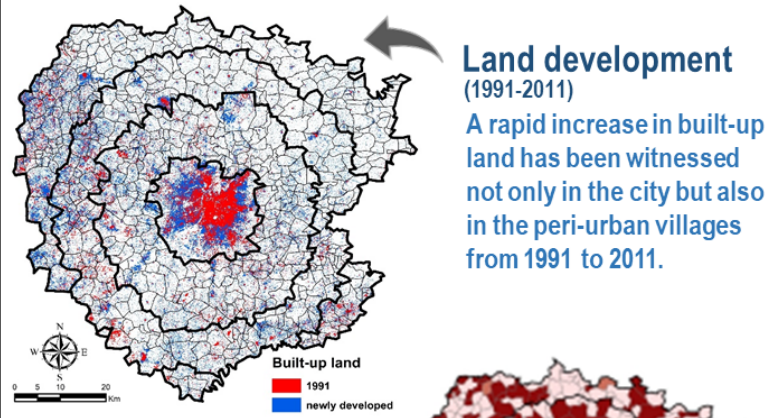
- The associations were studied by BiLISA maps, regression analysis and correlation coefficients.

Study area

- We have selected 615 villages surrounding Ahmedabad metro city of Gujarat, India.

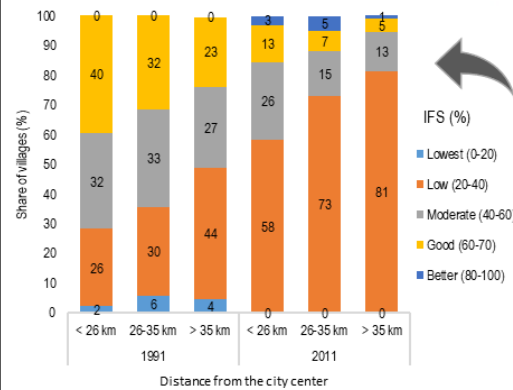


Results



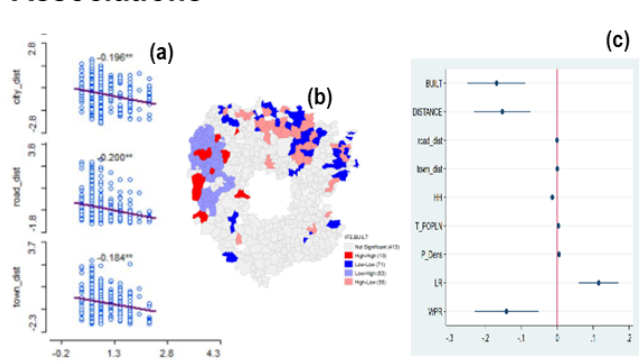
Change in Infrastructure Score (1991-2011)

More than 40 percent of peri-urban villages have experienced negative change in IFS!



Conditions of infrastructure facilities are deteriorating in the group of villages which are far away from the city compared to the nearer ones. Moreover, the condition has worsen over the time for the distant villages.

Associations



Conclusion

- Despite of a significant land development in the peri-urban villages surrounding Ahmedabad city, the conditions of basic infrastructure in these villages are questionable.
- There is urgent need to consider peri-urban villages in the framework of city planning for the sustainable development of the region.
- The study strongly suggests that the development indicators must be monitored at micro-levels (villages) that can provide the real picture of development which is sometimes superficial at the macro-level (State/National) estimates.

Family structure, infant health, and social context in France and the U.K.

PRESENTER:
Emma Romell, University of Wisconsin

COAUTHORS:
Lidia Panico, Sciences Po & INED
Melissa L. Martinson, University of Washington

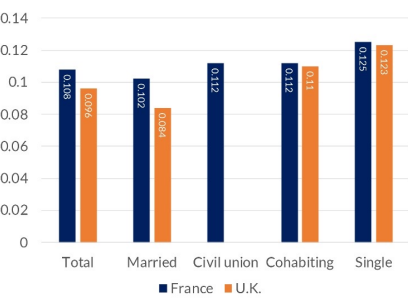
FRAMING
Family structure is related to children's wellbeing, but few studies examine infants or compare outcomes across countries. These are key gaps because health in early life shapes wellbeing throughout the life course and can give insight into parents' experiences during pregnancy. Comparative work can also reveal contextual factors that inform how family structure shapes children's outcomes. Thus, we compare infant health across family structures in France and the U.K., countries with similar TFRs and indicators of gender equality but different welfare systems, family norms, and population distributions of marriage and childbearing. We answer two main questions:

- 1. How much do family structure inequalities in infant health differ across countries?
- 2. What explains these inequalities? To what extent do mechanisms differ across countries?

METHODS
Data: French Longitudinal Study of Children (Elfe); Millennium Cohort Study (MCS)
Outcomes: Small for gestational age (SGA); birth weight (see full paper for birth weight results)

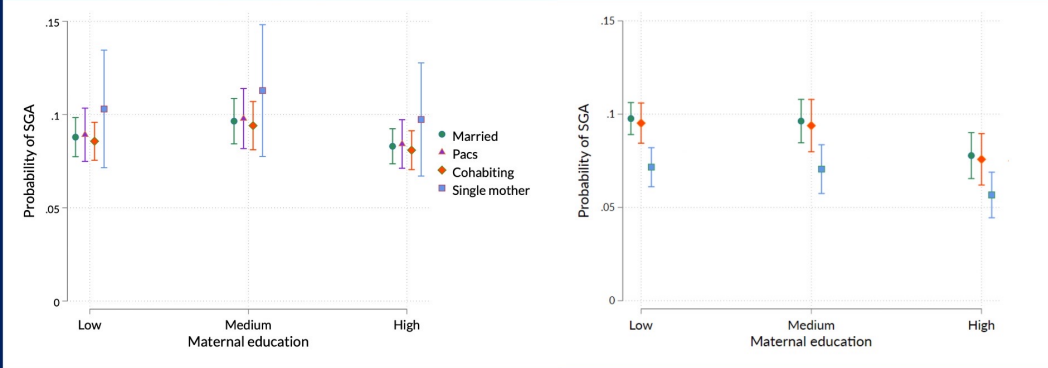
RESULTS

FIGURE 1. SHARE OF INFANTS SGA BY FAMILY STRUCTURE



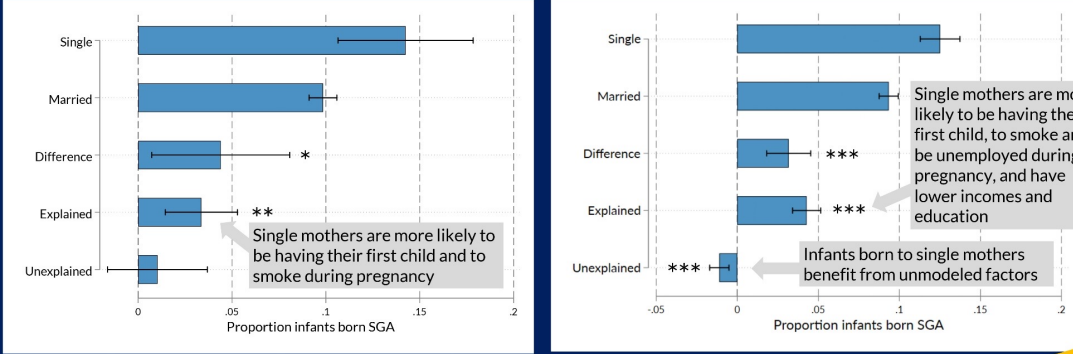
Socioeconomic and life course factors fully account for infant health inequalities across family structures in both countries. After controlling for employment and smoking during pregnancy, infants born to single mothers in the U.K. are *healthier* than those born to married parents.

FIGURE 2. PREDICTED PROBABILITY OF SGA BY FAMILY STRUCTURE AND EDUCATION, FULLY ADJUSTED



Group differences in parity and smoking rates contribute to infant health gaps across family structures in both countries. Socioeconomic factors matter only in the U.K., potentially because of differences in the degree of welfare program targeting across countries.

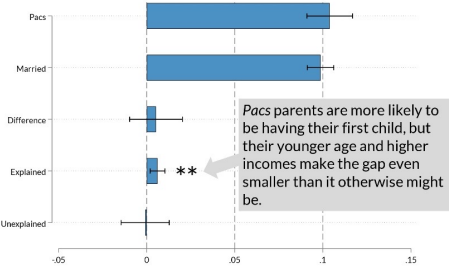
FIGURE 3. OAXACA-BLINDER DECOMPOSITION OF GAP IN SGA BETWEEN SINGLE AND MARRIED* FAMILIES
PANEL A: FRANCE
PANEL B: UNITED KINGDOM



*See the full paper for detailed decomposition results, including all family structure comparisons.

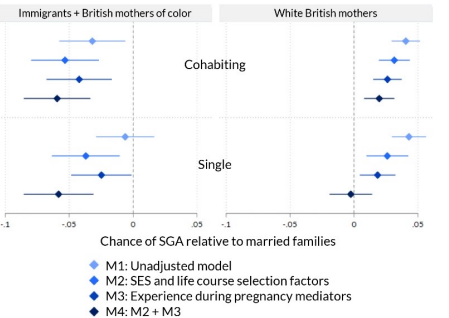
We are also struck by the negligible gains to marriage *per se* in France. The small gaps in SGA and birth weight between infants born to married families and those born to parents in civil unions, or *Pacs*, stem almost entirely from *Pacs* parents being more likely to be having their first child.

FIGURE 4. OAXACA-BLINDER DECOMPOSITION OF GAP IN SGA BETWEEN PACS AND MARRIED FAMILIES



Which families drive the reverse gradient in infant health across family structures in the U.K.? We assess the roles of race and nativity by running our regression models restricting our MCS sample to immigrant mothers and British mothers of color. We find that infants born to cohabiting and single British immigrants and mothers of color have lower risks of SGA across models, and that their advantage grows with controls. These results suggest that the gains to marriage vary across demographic subgroups in the U.K., much like in the U.S.

FIGURE 5. RELATIVE CHANCE OF SGA ACROSS FAMILY STRUCTURES, BY IMMIGRANT STATUS/RACE



We model age using indicator variables, vary our measure of education, include maternal height, and use prematurity as an outcome. None of these changes affect our substantive takeaways. Up next: U.S. data!

Scan for the full paper →



Best Poster Award
Population Association of America 2024

Bigger title

Population exposure to multiple environmental burdens in sub-Saharan Africa

European Population Conference 12-15 June 2024 Edinburgh, Scotland, UK

Authors:
Ankit Sikarwar
Valérie Golaz

Contact:
anks.sik@gmail.com

ined INSTITUT NATIONAL D'ETUDES DÉMOGRAPHIQUES



Best Poster Award
European Population
Conference 2024

The problem and need

01 INTRODUCTION

Increasing environmental challenges

- Global warming → 2023 as the hottest year (NOAA, 2023)
- Heat waves, drought, floods → frequent, intense (IPCC 2023)
- Air pollution → half of the world population exposed (Shaddick et al 2020)
- Forest loss → 420 million hectares lost since 1990 (UNEP & FAO 2020)
- Health risk → 24% of all deaths worldwide were attributable to adverse environmental conditions (WHO, 2018)



02 AIM, DATA, and METHODS

Objective

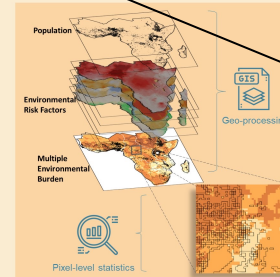
to conceptualize and measure **Multiple Environmental Burdens (MEB)**

(a condition where an area is characterised with multiple environmental risks) at pixel level (1 km grid cell)

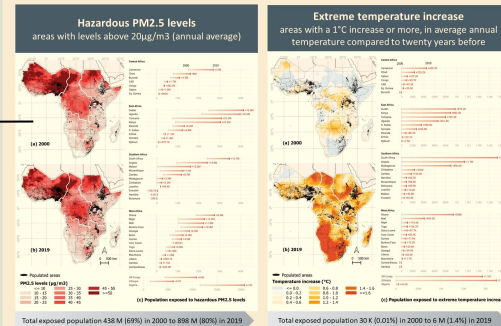
Data

Indicator	Open access source
Population in pixel	WorldPop project
Fine particulate matter (PM _{2.5})	Atmospheric Composition Analysis Group
Temperature	TerraClimate dataset, Climatology lab
Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI)	Climatology lab
Fraction of Vegetation Cover (FVCover)	Copernicus Global Land Service

Method

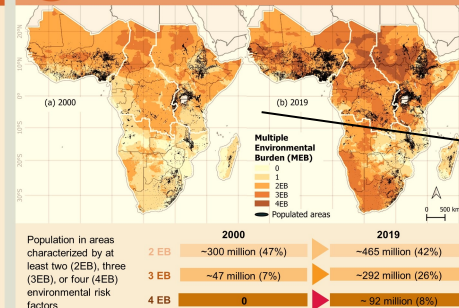


03 RESULTS - EXPOSURE to RISK FACTORS



Key results 1

04 RESULTS - EXPOSURE to MEB



Key results 2 (most space)

05 CONCLUSION

What is causing this increase in exposure?

Environment effect	Population effect	Interaction effect
Hazardous PM2.5 levels	11%	81%
Extreme temperature increase	1%	83%
Prolonged severe drought	22%	53%
Green deficit	-3%	103%
MEB (at least three)	65%	15%

The urgency of addressing the challenges of increasing population exposure.

Given the spatially heterogeneous patterns of population exposure, there is a strong need for **targeted regional interventions**, keeping in focus the relative roles of population and environmental factors in driving exposure change.

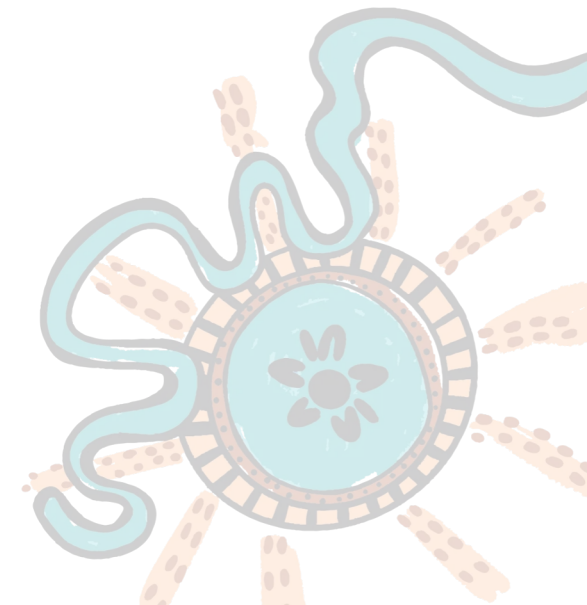
This situation **demand strategies...**

- to face the health risks associated with prolonged exposure to high PM2.5 levels and;
- to enhance water resource management;
- to promote sustainable agricultural practices; and
- to improve community resilience to heat and drought-related challenges.

A question to end!

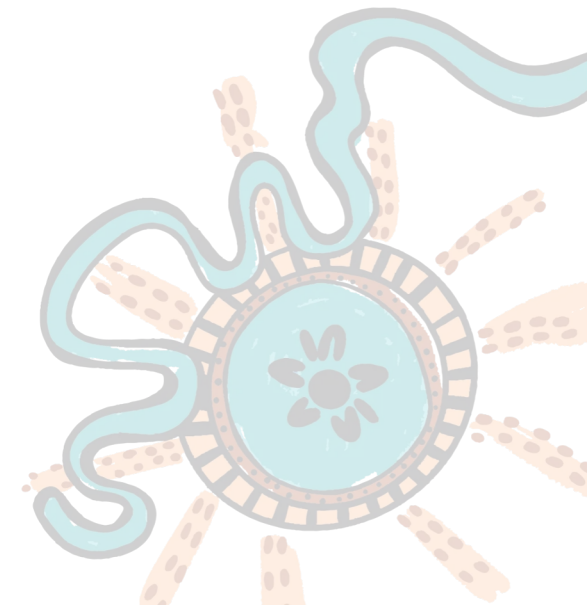
Basic tips!

- Get a review/feedback from colleagues
- Prepare a short speech which is parallel to your poster and practice
- Very important to ask the audience – the mode of presentation
- Keep some margins in the poster to paste it properly
- Make a PDF copy (avoiding displacement of object)
- Decide where to print the poster and about transporting it



Basic tips!

- Reach the venue and find out your place in advance
- Wear your name tag
- Keep a pen and paper to note feedback
- Take the full advantage of networking
- Have some copies of your paper (if published)
- Keep a water bottle with you



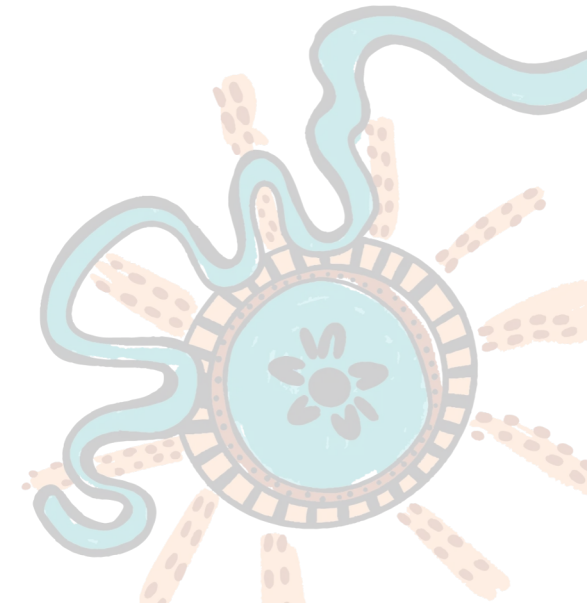
Important resources

A guide on poster making –

- <https://www.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/sites/default/files/bodreader/documents/media/iskills-designing-conference-poster.pdf>

To download poster templates –

- <https://www.genigraphics.com/templates>
- https://www.posternerd.com/sciposters-templates?srsltid=AfmBOorE-Gcge-bxqflQpSDdmrNYCR_iKgF-_52Jacb0-mgmRxEITOW2
- <https://guides.library.yale.edu/academic-poster-resources/alternative-templates>



**Hopefully,
this is your audience's
reaction to your poster**

**Thank you
and good luck!**

Ankit Sikarwar

Assistant Professor,
CRIS, SciencesPo – Paris

Email: ankit.sikarwar@sciencespo.fr

