

Activity: discuss types of visuals for presenting results



Instructions:

In pairs/groups of 3, choose the types of research you are doing for your current research below and discuss:

- what type of results you will be presenting with which type of visual
 - what was your criteria in selecting this type of visual
- the advantages and disadvantages of using these types of visuals

If you can, give advice or suggestions to your classmates regarding the use of these visuals

- For example: Is the visual selected useful/optimal in understanding the research result(s)? If not, what do you suggest instead?

Presenting Results: types of research and visuals

Quantitative Research:

1. **Bar Graphs or Histograms:** Effective for showing distributions or comparisons between categories.
2. **Line Graphs:** Best for showing trends over time.
3. **Scatter Plots:** Ideal for illustrating correlations between two numerical variables.
4. **Box Plots:** Useful for showing the distribution and range of data sets.

Qualitative Research:

1. **Thematic Maps:** For presenting geographically-based qualitative data.
2. **Quotes on Slides:** Use to emphasize important perspectives from interviews.
3. **Flowcharts or Concept Maps:** Useful for illustrating themes or categories that emerge from the data.

Applied Research:

1. **Case Studies:** Use slides with bullet points, images, and charts to present case study findings.
2. **Process Flow Diagrams:** To show how an intervention or application was implemented.
3. **Dashboards:** To summarize multiple metrics or KPIs effectively.

Experimental Research:

1. **Error Bars:** Use in bar graphs or line graphs to show the variability of data.
2. **Before-and-After Comparative Charts:** To clearly demonstrate the effects of the experiment.
3. **Control vs. Experimental Group Comparisons:** Use graphs to compare key metrics between groups.

Text-based Research:

1. **Highlighted Text Screenshots:** To emphasize key passages from texts.
2. **Annotated Bibliographies:** For summarizing key literature sources.
3. **Tables:** For organizing and comparing themes or variables in a textual format.

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Correlational Research:

1. **Scatter Plots with Trend Lines:** Clearly shows the relationship between two variables.
2. **Correlation Matrices:** If you're dealing with multiple variables, a matrix can show how each correlates with the others.
3. **Heatmaps:** Effective for showing correlation patterns in a more visual format.

Basic Research:

1. **Conceptual Diagrams:** To outline theoretical frameworks.
2. **Equations or Formulas:** Use sparingly and only if essential for your argument.
3. **Data Plots:** To show basic findings, a simple plot can often be more effective.

Exploratory Research:

1. **Mind Maps or Brainstorming Clouds:** Useful for illustrating how different ideas are connected.
2. **Preliminary Graphs:** Even if the data is not finalized, showing some initial findings can be engaging.
3. **Interactive Components:** Use this to involve the audience in your exploration (e.g., live polling for opinions).