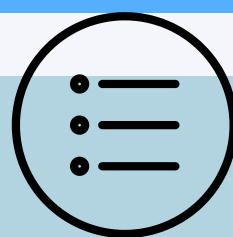


PRESENTING RESULTS

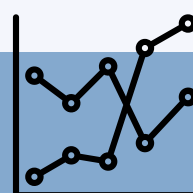
TABLES



A simple but effective method for presenting results. Tables should have a clear title, columns and rows.

Consider: How you might integrate your table into the wider article. Findings presented within the table should be elaborated on in the main body of text and the table should be understandable when viewed on its own.

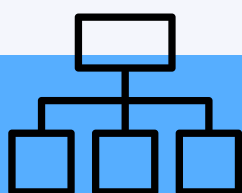
GRAPHS



An effective presentation of complex statistical or numerical results. All graphs should have a clear title and clearly labelled X and Y axis.

Consider: Which type of graph will best visualise your data. It is also important to consider the scale and data range to present on your graph to avoid large blank spaces.

FIGURES

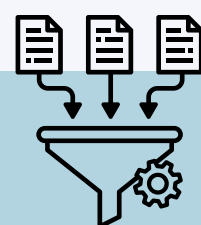


Make sure you number all tables, figures and graphs used!

A technique for presenting complex concepts or theories. Figures could be used when a relationship or correlation between one or more concepts needs to be visually understood to the reader. When using visual methods, such as photographs (see Qualitative Research Methods), these can also be presented as a figure.

Consider: When you may choose to include your figure. It should be referred to in text and then presented as soon after this as possible. If presenting complex concepts, it may be suitable to present your figure at the end of your results section.

THEMES



Qualitative data can often be presented in key themes and patterns that have been identified across the data. You may also choose to categorise these into sub-themes if they fall within a wider theme identified within the data.

Consider: Whether you might include extracts of raw data (see Direct Quotes) to demonstrate how each theme has derived from the participants original meaning. This can help to highlight where interpretations may have been made.

DIRECT QUOTES



Direct quotes can be used to present the raw data as shared by the participants. This can be used to demonstrate how the original wording has been interpreted and developed into the abstract themes or concepts of your study's findings.

Consider: Whether you may integrate quotes into the main text or allow each quote to be standalone. It is also important to ensure all quotes are linked to their respective participant, whilst still maintaining ethics of anonymity (e.g. Participant 1 or P1).

RESEARCH QUESTION/S



It is important to consider whether your study has answered or responded to the original research question/s.

Consider: Whether you outline responses to research questions in a dedicated section or if this is highlighted as and when appropriate throughout your results section. This may impact the flow and logic of your overall results, findings and discussion sections.

OPEN ACCESS



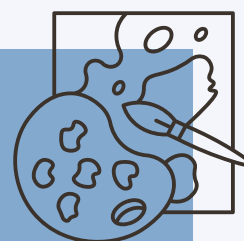
You can choose to make the data associated with your study publicly available for others to view.

Consider: Whether this is ethically appropriate for your data and where you can choose to store your data securely.

Make sure all raw data included remains anonymous and is ethically responsible to use!

You can choose to present all results and then all discussion, or you can intertwine the two.

CREATIVE PRESENTATION



You can choose to present your results as creatively as you wish. Word clouds, photographs and visual data can all be included.

Consider: The purpose of presenting your data creatively. The main aim should be to communicate your results in the simplest format for your target audience to engage with.

Always choose the presentation of results that best suits the data you have collected! If you have collected images, then include them.

