

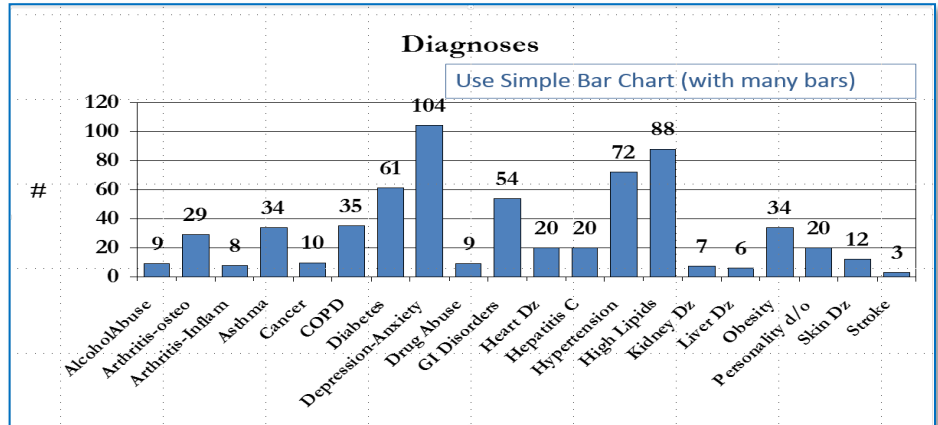
# Research Minute

## Displaying and Graphing Research Findings

Issue 22

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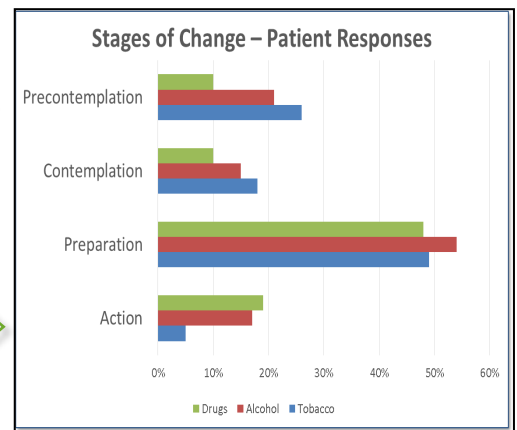
Whether you share your work in a PowerPoint talk or a poster, you want to engage your audience and make your findings well understood in a glance. While tables are a perfectly acceptable way to display your findings, an entire poster full of tables will make you feel unpopular at poster fairs. Well-designed graphs can tell your story in a colorful and comprehensible way.



	Mean	S.D.
Age	54.9 yrs	10.4
Years with Diabetes	8.3 yrs	7.2
HbA1c	7.9	2.1
Adherence Score	13.5	1.6
Depression Score	16.1	6.2

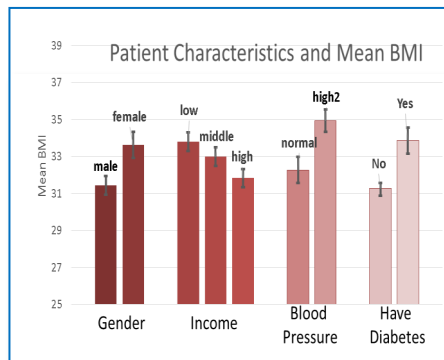
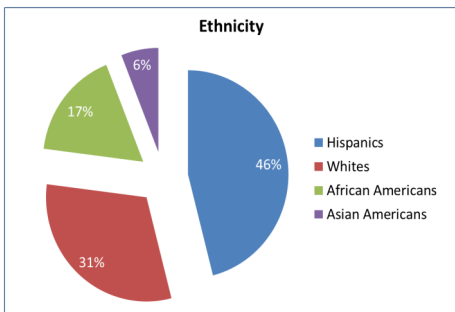
The bar chart above illustrates a report of many categorical variables—in this case, it shows *how many* people have specific diagnoses.

The bar chart to the right shows group differences in proportions. Upright charts will also work.



Tables are OK in moderation

Pie Charts are great for displaying one categorical variable. But they are space-hogs, using a lot of space to convey a little information. I do not use them often.



This bar chart, to the left, shows group comparisons in mean values. One can add an error bar to illustrate the standard error of the mean.

This line chart, to the right, shows changes over time in chart documentation. I believe lines show change more effectively than bars. Make heavy lines.

