

**PRESENTATION AND
ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS**

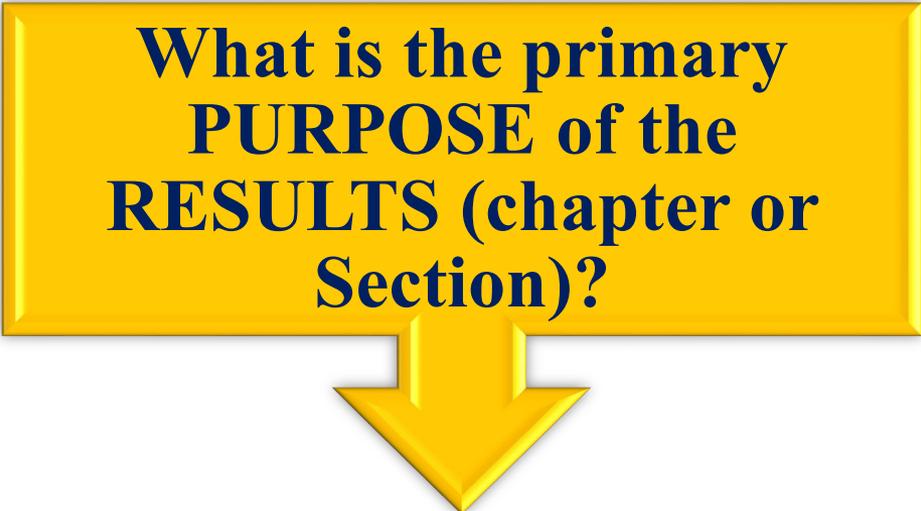
What The RESULTS (chapter or Section) is?



The results chapter refers to the organization of the main findings in a concise and objective manner using textual, tabular and graphical tools so that that logical and statistical conclusion can be derived from the collected data.

It's crucial to report the findings before discussing them. This ensures clarity for the reader regarding the discoveries and maintains a distinction between the raw data and their interpretation.

**What is the primary
PURPOSE of the
RESULTS (chapter or
Section)?**



**It is purely where you report the main findings of
your study.**



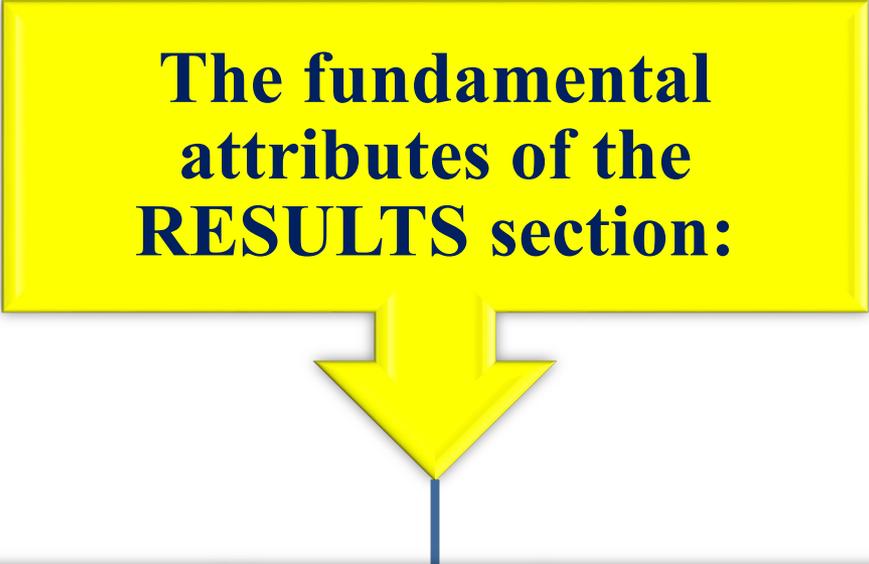
**In essence, it presents and describes the "facts and
figures" of your study.**



**It outlines the surface-level observations apparent
from the findings.**



The fundamental attributes of the RESULTS section:



Not contentious:

clear, objective findings that are based on empirical evidence. The results should be unambiguous, enabling readers to interpret them easily without confusion or disagreement.



Confident:

having assurance in the accuracy and reliability of the presented findings.

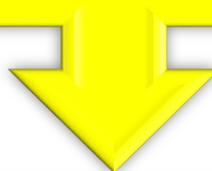


Careful:

being careful involves avoiding errors or biases that could affect the interpretation of results, thereby maintaining the integrity of the research.



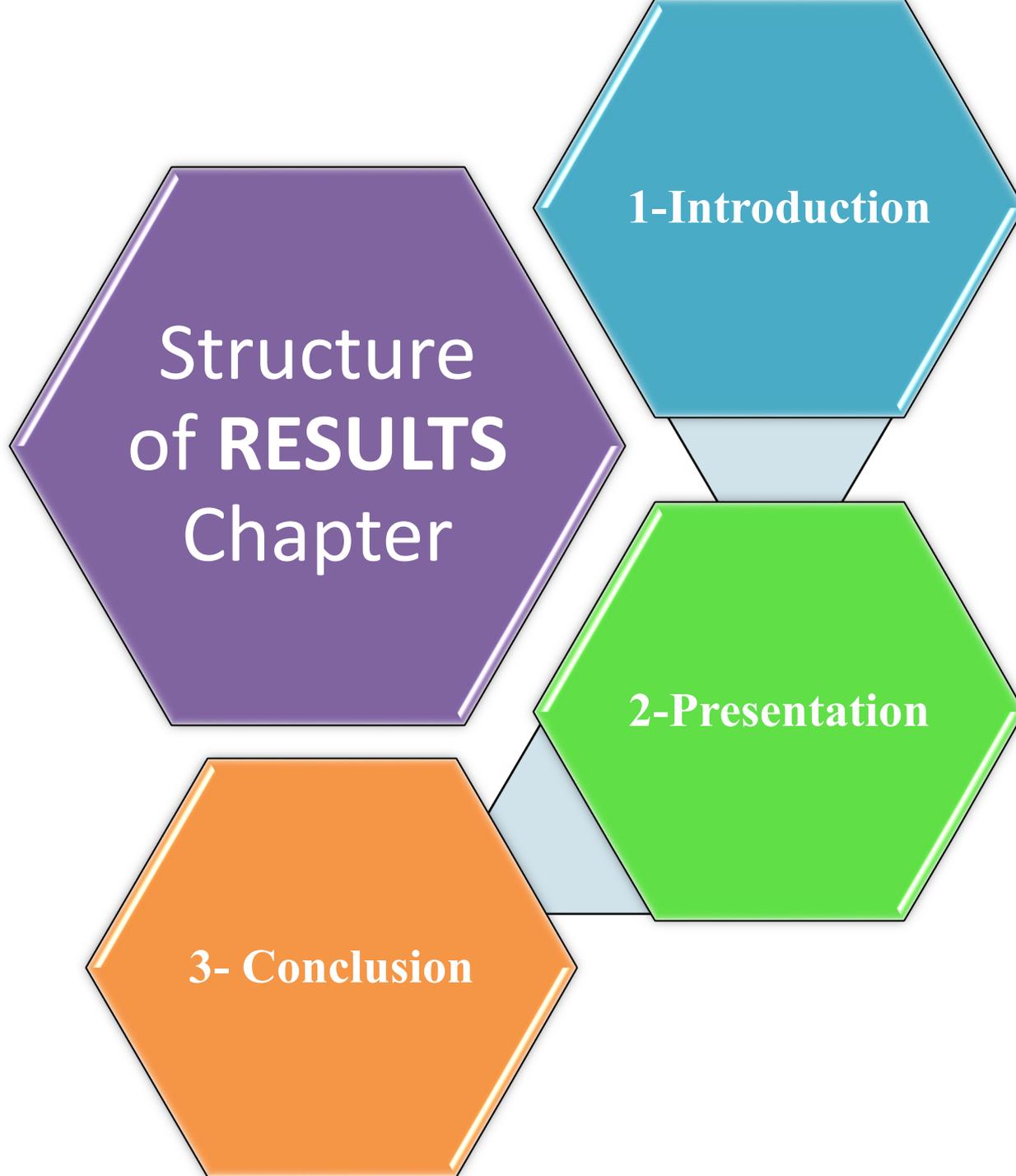
TIPS



- The data must thoroughly and meticulously examined. These must be captured, verified thoroughly before considering them reliable and before the actual analysis stage.
- You should report all relevant results concisely and objectively, in a logical order.
- Prioritize clarity and organization.
- Only include results that are directly relevant to answering your research questions. Avoid speculative or interpretative words like “appears” or “implies.”
- Your results should always be written in the past tense.

- Maintain coherence and logical flow in presenting and describing your findings.
- Consider adding supplementary results in an appendix.
- Use visual aids such as tables, graphs, and charts to enhance understanding.
- Ensure that each result is clearly labeled and explained, avoiding subjective interpretations or speculations.
- Analyze the results in relation to the research questions, hypothesis or objectives, highlighting any patterns, trends, or relationships observed.
- Conclude the chapter by summarizing the key findings and emphasizing their importance.

In some fields, the results and discussion chapters are merged into a single chapter. This is due to their interaction, overlapping content, and close relationship.



1-Introduction

1. Provide context: Reiterate the problem statement, research questions, and the purpose of the study in the introduction to contextualize the findings.
2. Outline chapter structure: Briefly explain what the results chapter will cover and what the reader can expect in terms of content and organization to ensure coherence and logical flow.
3. Keep it concise: The introduction should be brief, consisting of two or three short paragraphs, serving as an overview rather than a detailed summary of the chapter.

1-Presentation

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graph TD; A[1-Presentation] --> B[QUANTITATIVE research results]; A --> C[QUALITATIVE research results];
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QUANTITATIVE
research results

QUALITATIVE
research results

What to include in QUANTITATIVE research results?

- Your results section should report the results of any statistical tests you used to compare groups or assess relationships between variables.
- Structure the results around the research question or hypotheses.
- A reminder of the type of analysis you used (e.g., t test or simple linear regression). A more detailed description of your analysis should go in your methodology section.
- A brief summary of each result, including descriptive statistics (e.g., means, standard deviations) and inferential statistics (e.g., t scores, degrees of freedom, p values).
- Briefly explain how each result corresponds to the research question or hypothesis. Address any unexpected results briefly, but reserve details for the discussion.
- It is helpful to include visual elements such as graphs, charts and tables.

What to include in QUALITATIVE research results

The results might not all be directly related to specific hypotheses.

- Structure the results section around the key themes or topics that emerged from your analysis of the data.

- For each theme, make general observations about what the data showed. You can include: (Recurring points of agreement or disagreement, Patterns and trends, Particularly significant snippets from individual responses).

- Further information (such as full transcripts of interviews, if appropriate) can be included in an appendix.

Presentation

Textual

-The data gathered are presented in paragraph form.
-It is a combination of texts and numbers.

Texts should make references to tables or figures prior to them.

Tabular

-It is a systematic organisation of data into columns and rows (Tables).

Tables are used to organize or analyze data in a structured way.

Tables serve to express precise values, providing a succinct summary of diverse results.

The title should never be more than two lines.

The source of the table should be located below it.

Graphical

-It is a chart representing data in pictorial or diagrammatic form

Types of Graphs and Charts:

- *Bar graphs (H and V)
- *Histogram
- *Line graphs or charts
- *Pie or Doughnut chart
- *Pictograph
- *Scatter plot
- *Maps
- *Bubble chart
- *Box and Whisker charts
- *Radar chart

The title of a figure should always be placed below the figure.

Graphs and charts provide visual representations of trends and relationships, offering a quick overview of key findings.

Table 1. Frequency of Stereotypic Behavior in Captive Lowland Gorillas Under Different Stimuli With and Without Antidepressants

		Stimulus Level*			
Group		1	2	3	4
Morning Responses					
Females	With	23	18	12	6
	Without	48	41	32	24
Males	With	39	21	15	11
	Without	56	44	36	25
Afternoon Responses					
Females	With	32	22	19	12
	Without	53	45	36	29
Males	With	45	33	25	18
	Without	65	56	40	36

Note: Behaviors were taken at 3 second intervals.

* 1=lowest, 4=highest

Title

Stubhead

Column
spanner

Stimulus Level*

Column heads

Stub

Table spanner

Table
body

Table spanner

Divider

Table note

Title: The title briefly describes the table's contents, should be concise, and include key elements like groups, classifications, variables, etc. It should not exceed two lines, and various styles can be used, such as underlining, italics, or all caps. The title always goes above the table.

Table number: Tables are numbered in the order they are referenced in the report (e.g., Table 1, Table 2), followed by a period and space before the title.

Headings & Subheadings: Headings and subheadings establish the order of data by identifying columns. They should be in singular form, capitalize the first letter, and describe the columns accurately. Column headings specify the data listed below, and units should be included when applicable.

Column Spanner: A heading placed above multiple columns to indicate a specific classification or grouping of the data within those columns. It may also specify units, if applicable.

Table Body: The actual data within the columns of a table, such as percentages, frequencies, statistical test results, means, sample size (N), etc.

Table Spanner: A spanner located within the table body, spanning the entire length of the table, used to divide data without changing columns. It is often used to merge two tables into one to avoid repetition, and may be written in the plural form.

Dividers: Lines framing the top and bottom of the table or marking different parts of the table. They are used for division or emphasis within the table body.

Table Notes: Explanations for anything in the table that is not self-explanatory. Common symbols and abbreviations like SD for standard deviation, N for sample size, and % for percentage are often used. Notes are indicated by asterisks (*) placed below the specific data value, with additional asterisks or a stacked cross (‡) for subsequent notes. General table notes are listed after the word "Note: " below the table.

Table 2. Observations of Catalyst Reactions Under Boiling or Moderate Heat Conditions

Catalyst	Reaction Intensity	Boiling Temp. (y/n)
Organic		
A	none	y
B	high	n
C	low	n
Inorganic		
A	high	y
B	moderate	n
C	low	y

Text table

Table 3. ANOVA Table for Two-Way Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	Mean Square	F-Value	Prob > F
Between Subjects				
Treatment	2	315.20	5.3	0.003
Error	70	67.90		
Within Subjects				
Time	1	128.30	7.6	0.003
Time x Treatment	2	95.36	5.6	0.006
Error	70	16.30		

Statistical table

Table 4. Demographic Composition of White-Tailed Deer Prehunting Populations in North Carolina on a 30,000 Acre Area from 1965–2000

Year	Males			Females			Total
	Adults	Yearlings	Fawns	Adults	Yearlings	Fawns	
1965	307	135	442	1002	265	462	2613
1970	333	222	318	1069	228	332	2458
1975	235	162	260	887	183	271	2325
1980	221	130	450	900	250	462	2502
1985	190	112	320	862	230	360	1998
1990	165	220	289	782	216	234	2413
1995	185	132	476	1041	218	406	2074
2000	155	312	302	911	315	330	2325

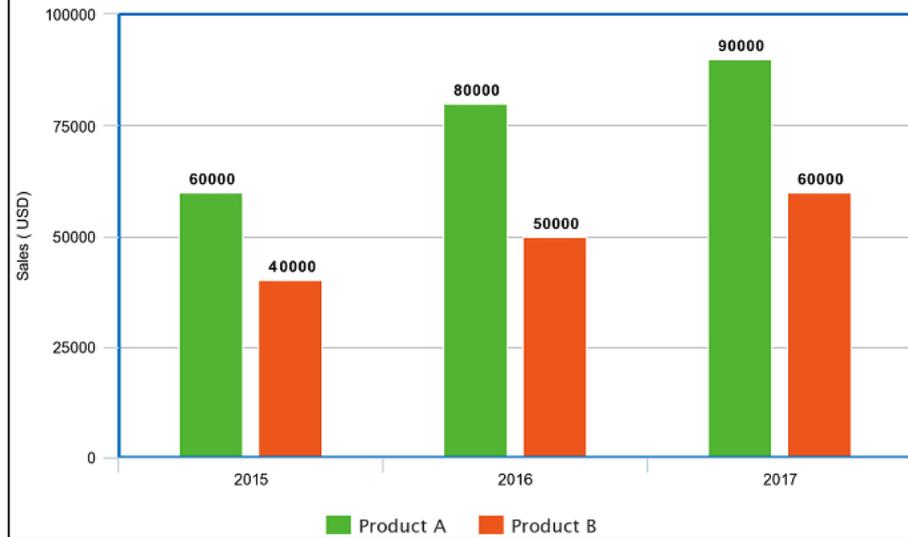
Numerical

Excuses for being late to class



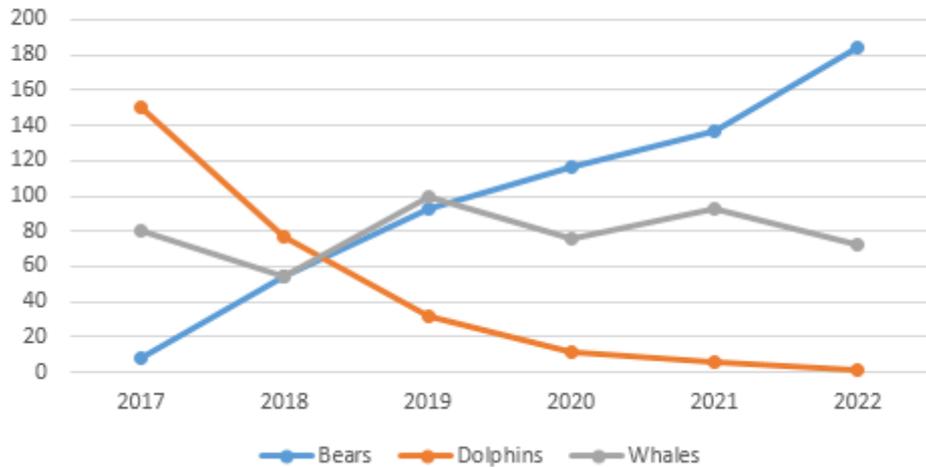
Bar chart (Horizontal)

Sales of Product A and Product B



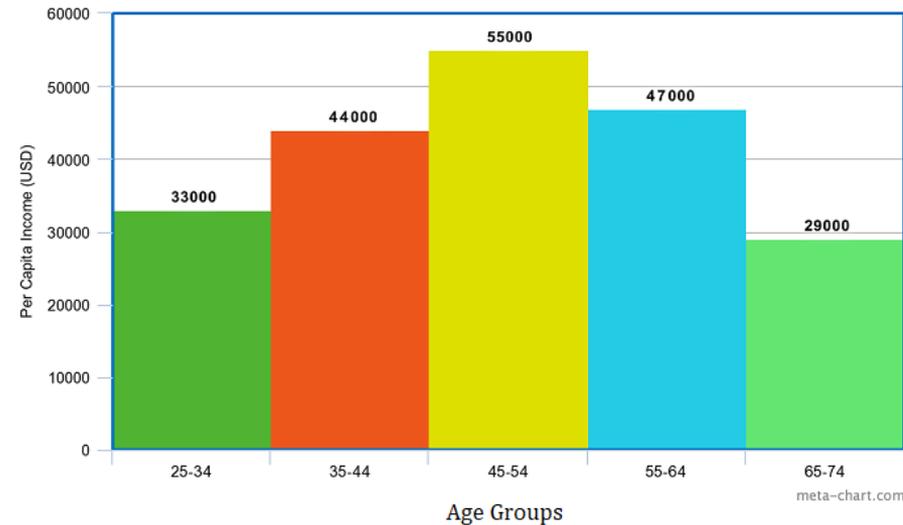
Bar chart (Vertical, Column)

Wildlife Population



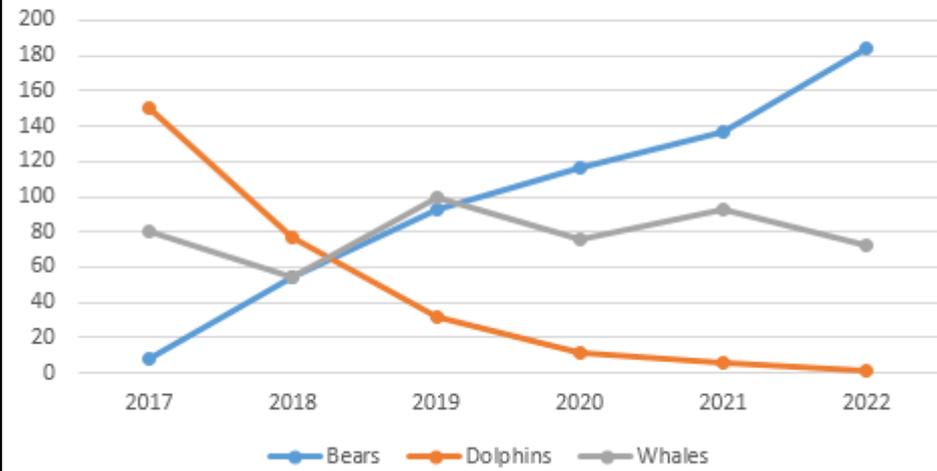
Line graph

Per capita income for five age groups



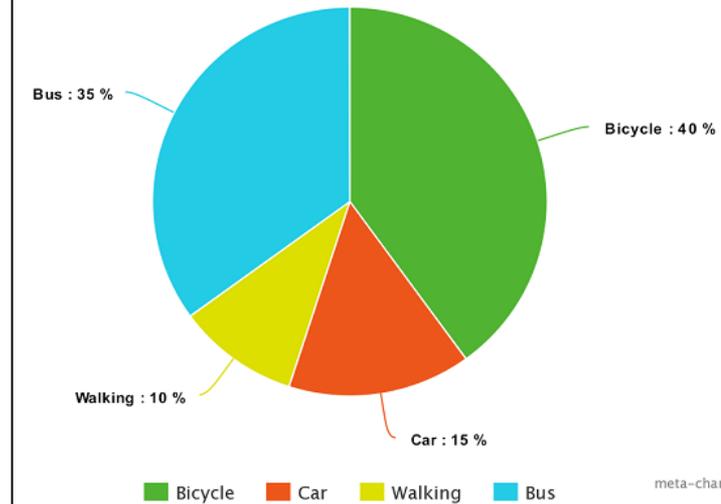
Histogram (no gaps between the columns)

Wildlife Population



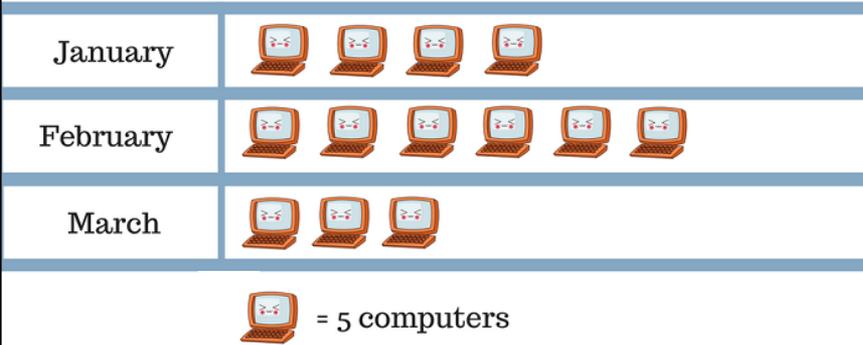
Line graph

Types of Transportation to School



Pie chart

Number of Computer Sold

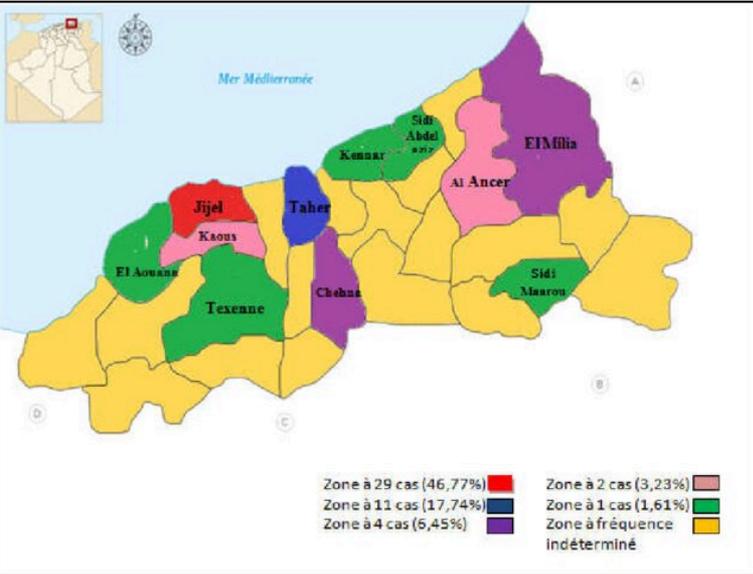


Pictograph

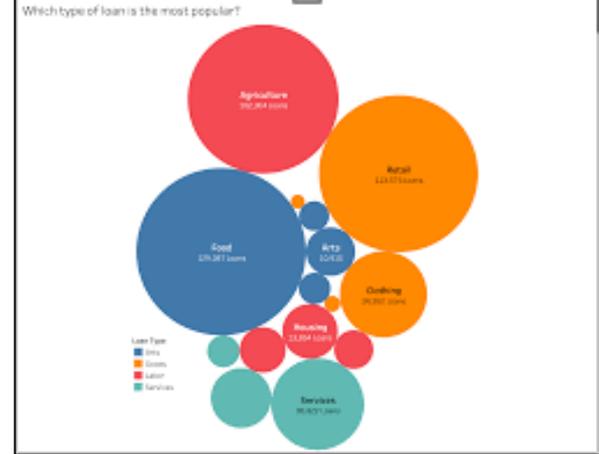
What your Car says about your Salary



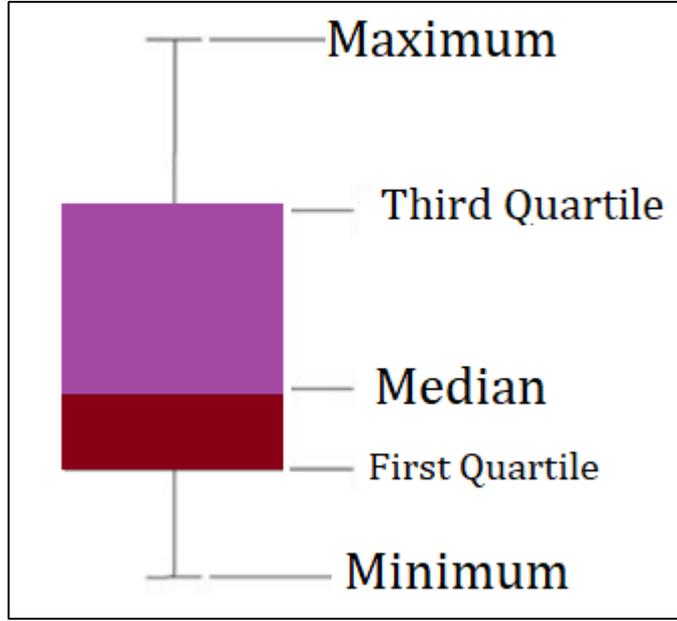
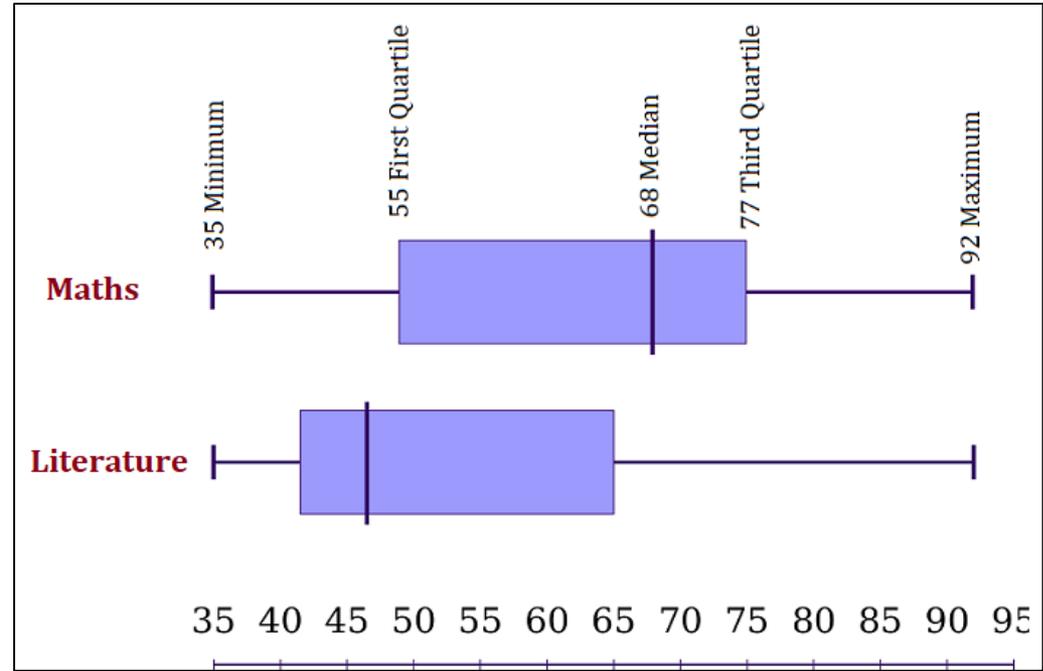
Scatter plot



Map



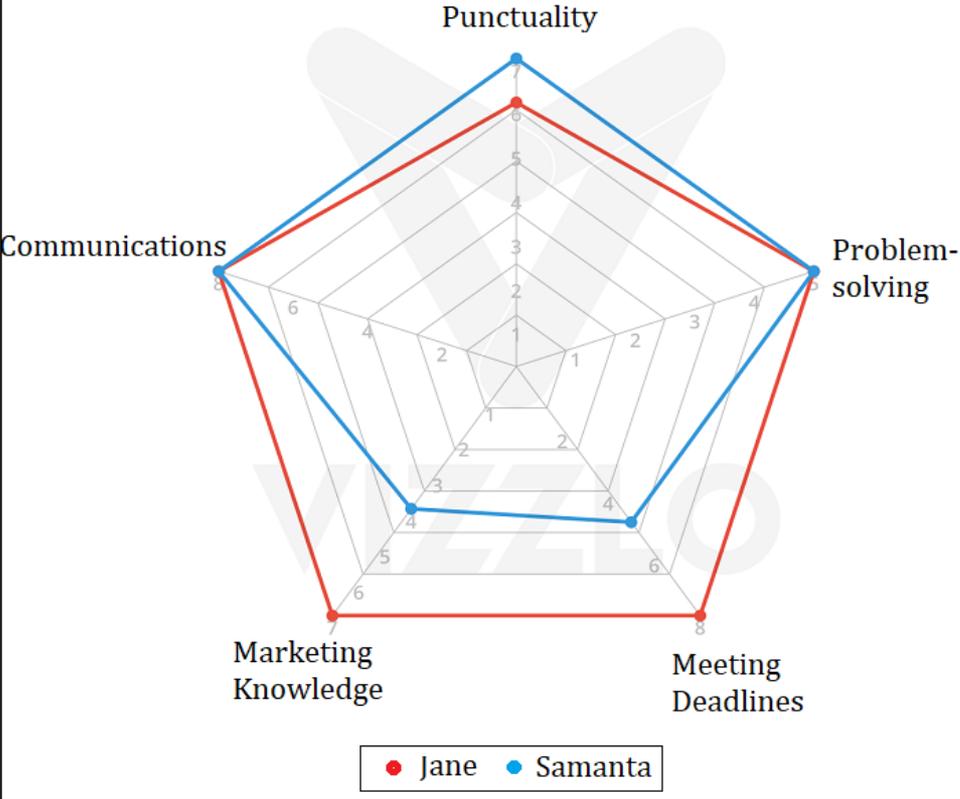
Bubble chart



Box and Whisker charts

Employee Skills Analysis

(scale 1-8, being the highest)



Radar chart

Conclusion

The concluding summary is crucial as it summarizes key findings and sets the stage for the discussion chapter.

It should include:

- Provide a brief summary of the key findings that confirm or refute your hypothesis or objectives.**
- Draw a final conclusion by specifying that your hypothesis is either: confirmed, largely confirmed, partially confirmed, or refuted.**
- Remind the reader that you have discovered a new phenomenon.**
- Importantly, the concluding summary should not present any new information and should only describe what you've already presented in your chapter. Keep it concise – you're not summarising the whole chapter, just the essentials.**