

Presentation of Results

Visual Presentation of Results

Visuals can present some results clearly and concisely. They can be used for written reports, newspapers, slides, handouts at meetings, posters, and wall-charts.

Visuals help show information quickly, make written reports more interesting, enhance important points in a report and present the total picture in a small space.

A number of visual presentations of results are possible: tables, graphs; histograms; horizontal and vertical bar charts; pie charts; map charts; pictograms; and cartoons. The choice will depend on the information that is to be presented and the intended audience.

Choose the best method for the purpose. For example, graphs will show trends better than a table, while bar charts are effective, when comparing differences between similar information.

Tables

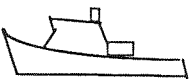

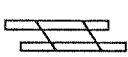

Organising and listing information in a way which shows the relationships between the information is called a table. Words and numbers are possible in tables. Plans, activities, and statements of progress can be presented in a table. Numbers such as survival rates of juvenile fish by species are also easily presented in a table. Tables which present only a few items of information are most effective. Too much information may confuse the reader.

Value of fish caught by Vessel Type

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Industrial Boats	425	700	1250	500	2600
Seine Boats	900	2340	3720	1800	4050
Catamaran	300	660	720	200	550
Canoe	50	400	1950	--	1230

Tables can easily be interpreted by people with low literacy if symbols or pictures are used. This helps people to see, understand and remember the information.

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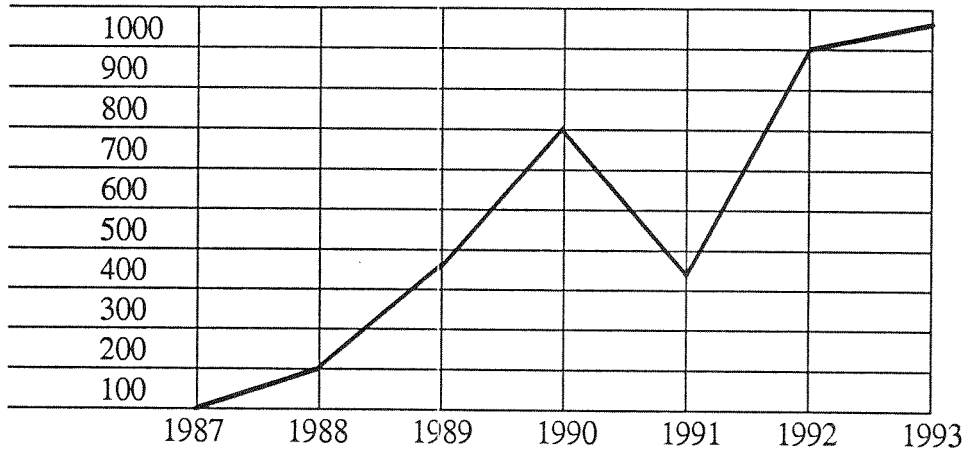
When presenting a table:

- give the table a full title;
- label the table fully, both inside and outside the frame or box;
- if symbols are used, provide a key to explain them;
- list information sources (how, where, when information was obtained);
- include the day, month and year.

Graphs

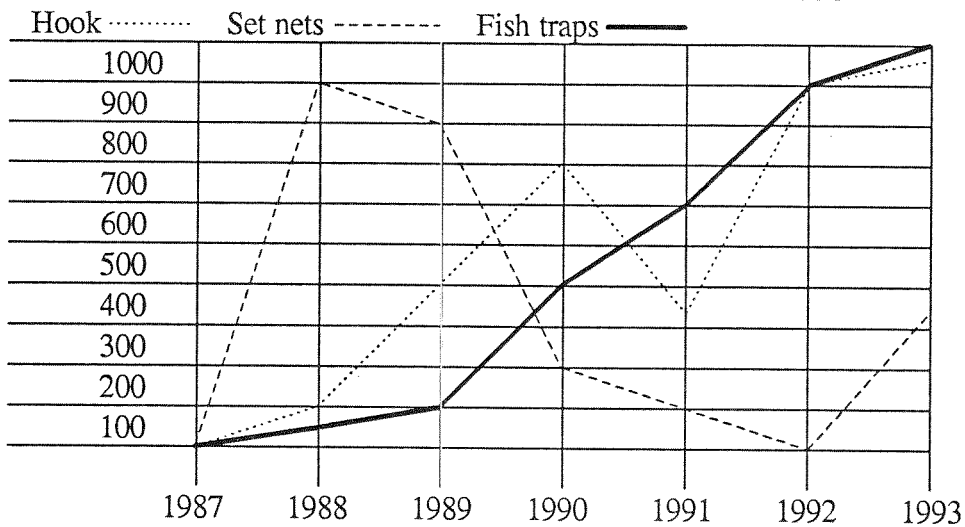
Graphs organise items of information visually and draw lines or bars to show relationships and comparisons. They can represent results clearly and effectively in a small space. Graphs can show whether changes have occurred and when, so that trends can be clearly seen.

YEARLY CATCHES 1987 - 1993



Graphs are also used to show different results or sets of information at the same time.

YEARLY CATCHES BY GEAR 1987 - 1993



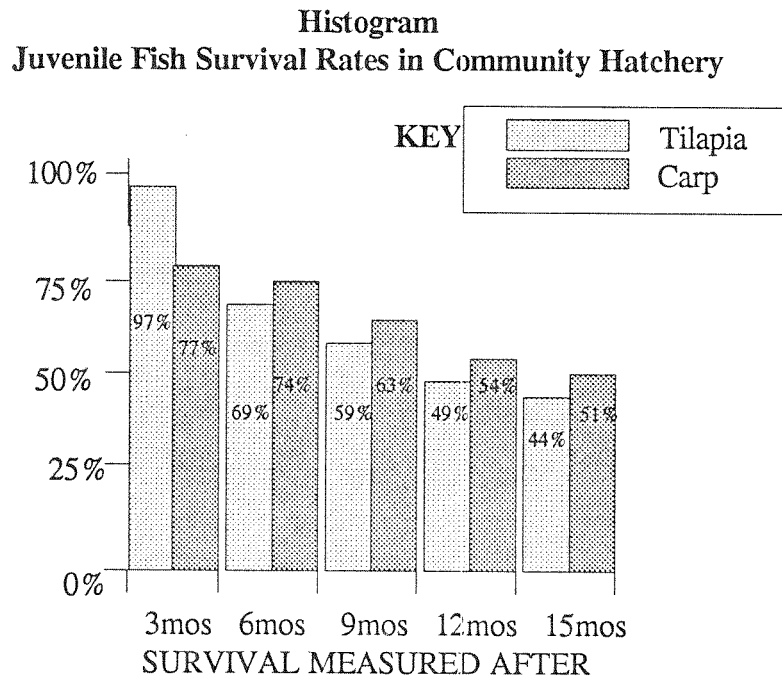
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When presenting a graph:

- label the graph so that it reads consistently;
- place figures for the horizontal scale at the bottom leaving the top of the graph clear;
- place figures for the vertical scale on the left of the graph;
- keep it simple, with as few lines as possible;
- place the zero point at the bottom left point of the vertical scale;
- show equal increments on the scales to represent equal numbered units;
- show scale divisions and units clearly;
- have a vertical line linking each point to guide the eye.

Histograms

Limited and precise numerical information can be effectively presented with a histogram. The horizontal scale shows the particular characteristic being presented, and the vertical scale shows the magnitude or the frequency with which the characteristic occurs.



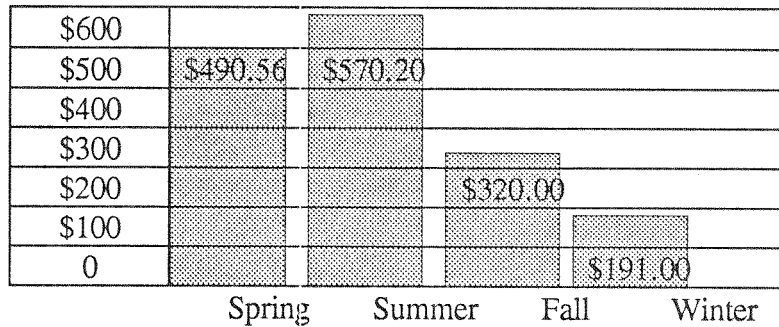
Charts

Results that can be presented in tables or graphs can also be presented in charts. Charts are visual presentations that compare different items of information at the same time. They are often easier to read than tables or graphs. There are a number of different charts: vertical and horizontal, charts, bar charts, pie charts and map charts.

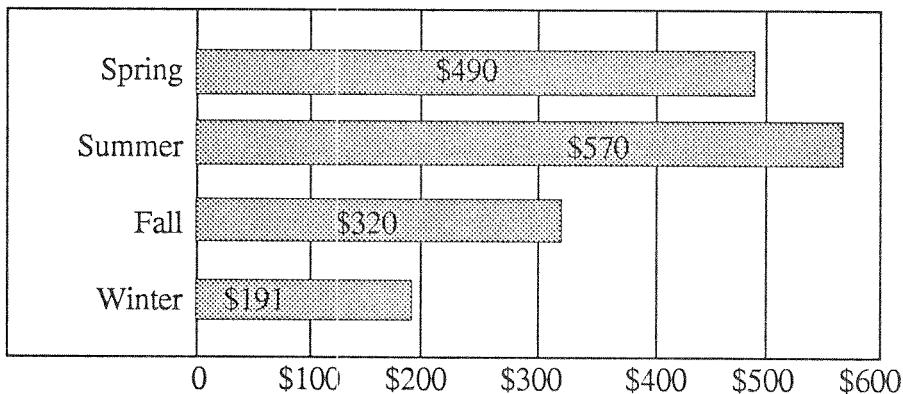
Bar Charts

Vertical and horizontal bar charts are useful to compare different items of information at the same time. The length of each bar indicates the quantity that the bar represents. Unlike histograms which do not have spaces between the bars in a category, bar charts have spaces between the bars.

**Vertical Bar Chart
Total Income from Sales of Smoked Fish**



**Horizontal Bar Chart
Total Income from Sales of Smoked Fish**



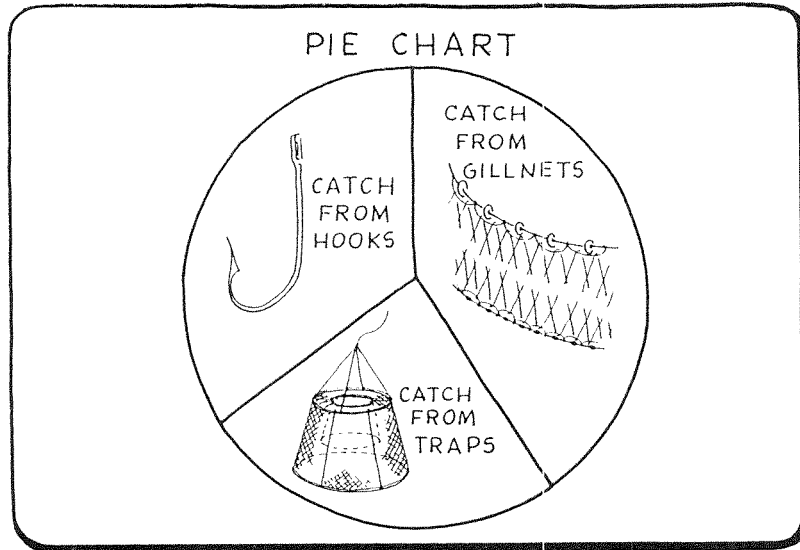
When presenting bar charts:

- arrange the bars in either ascending or descending order to make the chart clear;
- bars can be arranged horizontally or vertically;
- horizontal bars can contain words;
- bars can be shaded or coloured;
- precise numbers can be spaced over specific bars to indicate the number of cases on which each result is based;
- label bars at the bottom and to the left of the chart;
- a bar chart can be easily made into symbols or figures - provide a key to symbols;
- a second result can be shown by putting a second bar behind the first bar.

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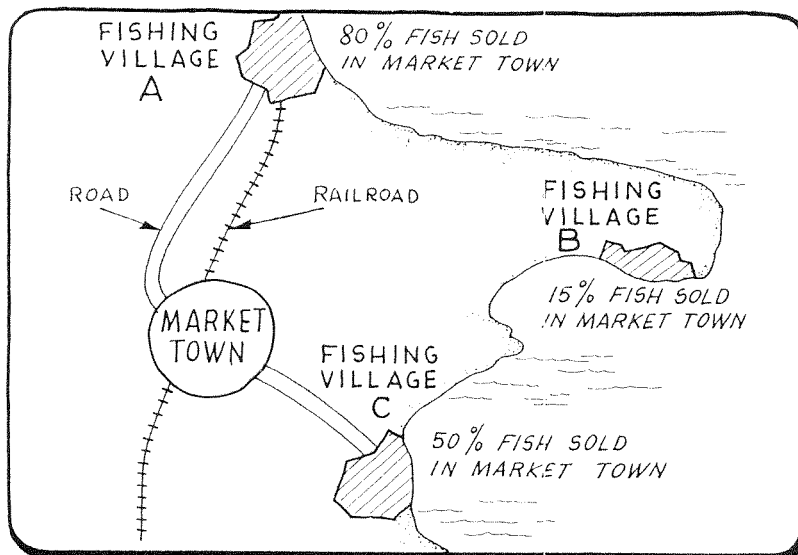
Pie Charts

To present information for comparison, pie charts are useful as they show the parts in relation to the whole. A familiar round object such as an orange or fruit which is easily separated into parts or segments can be used.



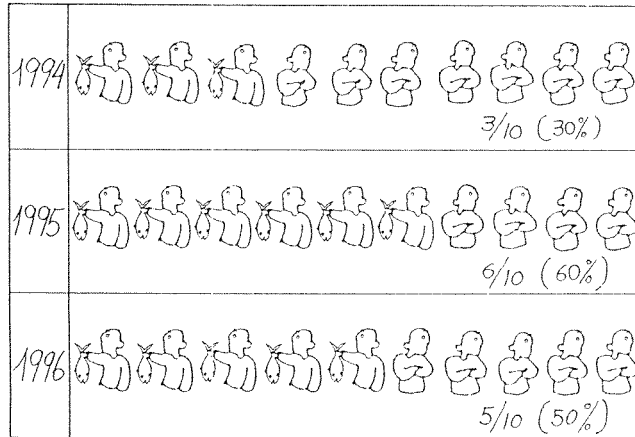
Map Charts

To help people to understand fairly complex relationships map charts are useful. By using different patterns or colours, it is possible to visually compare information.



Pictograms

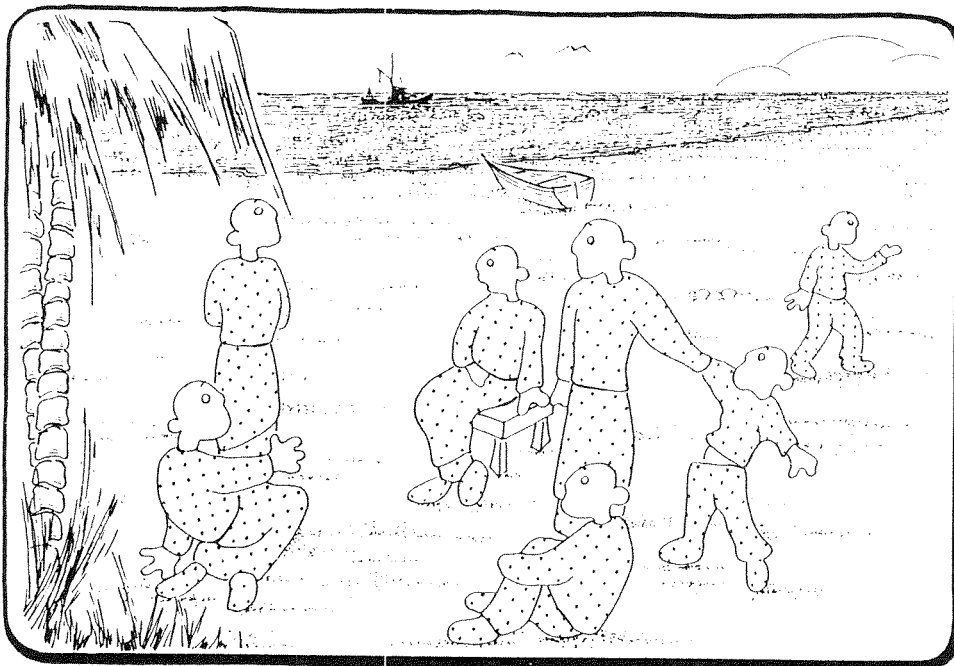
A pictogram is a type of bar chart that uses pictures or symbols to represent the information. Each symbol may represent an item or a particular unit of information.



Number of Households with Fish Smoking Units

Cartoons

It can be very effective to present information using cartoons, especially when the information is descriptive. The audience should be familiar with cartooning. It generally requires some skill to produce a good cartoon, but it is well worth it as people often remember something that is interesting and amusing. Humour can also take the edge off sensitive issues.

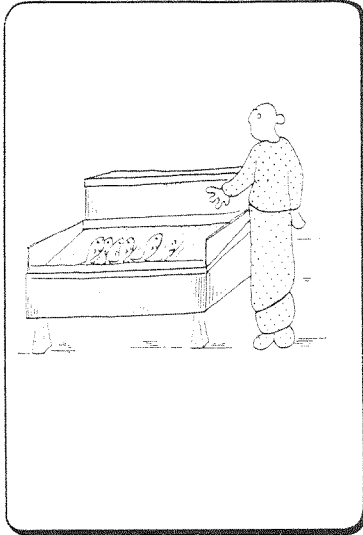


Women in the village value free time for social exchanges.

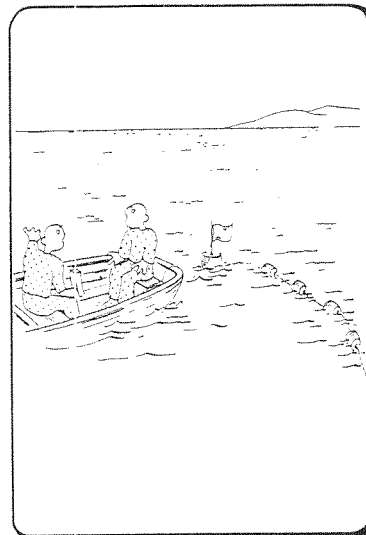
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Photographs

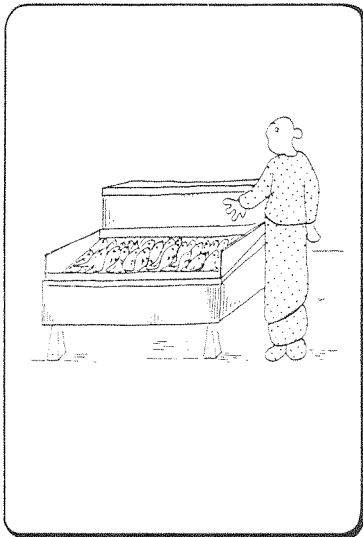
Good photographs which pertain to the subject can enhance any presentation. If photographs were one of the information collection methods, they can be sorted and labelled to support the message and they can be displayed for a larger audience.



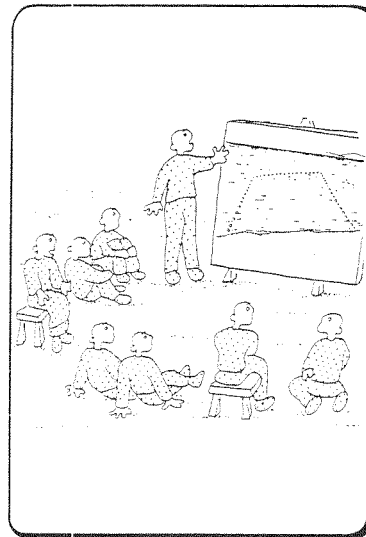
Fishing had become very bad before we began looking after our nursery grounds.



We started protecting our nursery grounds. We had a small loan from the fishery service to buy buoys and we took turn to guard the area ourselves.



Now, four years later, fishing is good again. A committee from the next village came to ask us for advice.



This is the reef area we marked off for a nursery area.

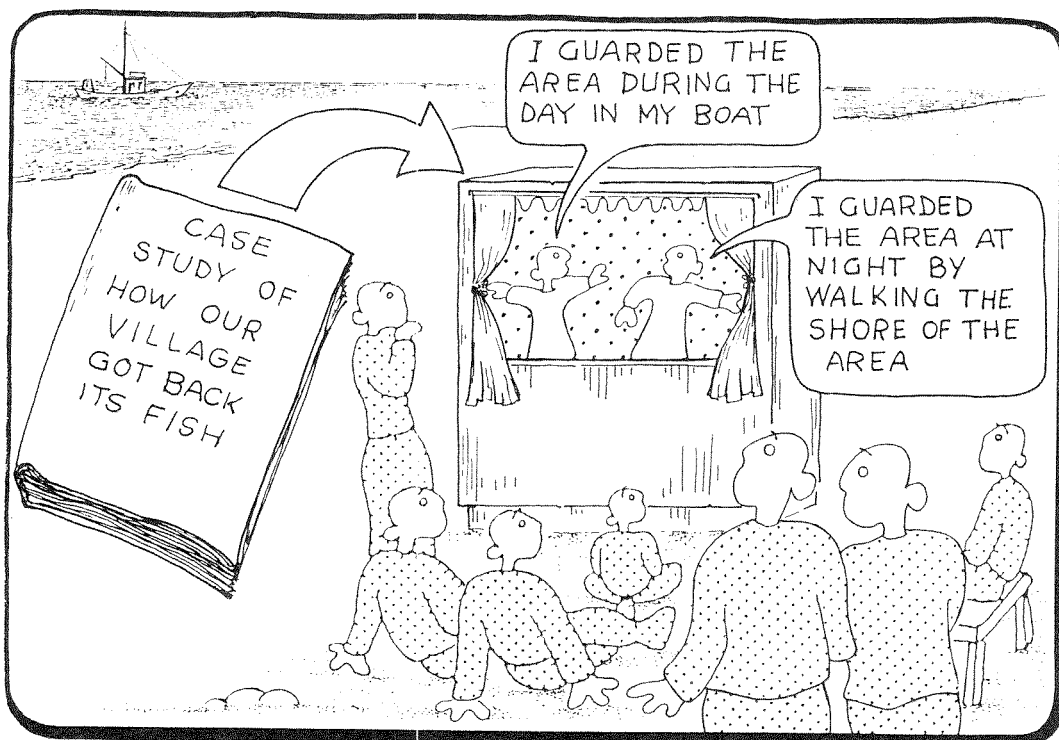
Photographs can be put in protective albums and provide a visual documentation for the community. The albums can also be shown to other communities during visits.

Oral Presentation of Results

Drama, puppet theatre, story-telling, songs, and meetings can all be used to present information in an interesting and understandable way. In a community with low literacy and/or a story-telling culture, oral presentation with some visuals may be the most appropriate method of presentation.

Oral presentations can be enhanced by combining them with visuals. For example, a puppet theatre production with the characters explaining the information by using a bar graph!

Written presentations (such as a case study) can be restructured and presented in the form of a drama or puppet show.



Oral presentations can be tape-recorded. In this way results can be presented to other communities (used as extension), or other interested groups. Video presentations combine both oral and visual material and are an effective way to present.

Results should be presented in a way that the audience finds:

- useful (timely and relevant);
- interesting (entertaining);
- appropriate (understandable).

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Your notes: