Creating a Research Poster

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Prepared for the CSI Undergraduate Conference on Research, Scholarship, and Performance

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Topics Covered

- Defining “poster”
- Elements to include
- Design aspects of poster creation
  - Planning
  - Focus
  - Headings, Graphics, Text, and Colors
- Technical aspects of poster creation
  - Layout
  - Editing
  - Software
Posters defined

- Posters are visual tools that allow an author(s) to communicate main findings and conclusions about a project or research.

- You will not just cut and paste a paper and put it on a poster.

- Messages should be clear and succinct.

- Visuals and texts always point to main points and conclusions.
Elements to include

- **Title**: make it descriptive of the takeaway message.
- **Authorship**: includes you and usually your mentor (and maybe others). Give departmental and college affiliations.
- **Introduction**: why is your objective/question/thesis interesting or novel or interesting? Give the audience some context!
- **Objective/question/thesis/hypothesis**: make it is clear and concise.
- **Methods**: If you did an experiment, briefly explain how you did it.
- **Results**: What did you find out? What are your conclusions?
- **Significance**: Describe why the results matter.
- **References**: If you cite others’ work, properly cite references.
- **Acknowledgements**: Include funding support.
- **CSI/CUNY logo** (Verrazano and Macaulay students must also use their official logos)
Design aspects: Planning

- Determine message:
  - If your audience remembers only one idea about your work, what should it be?
  - Craft message around main points and conclusions.
  - Apply the “So what?” test: Evaluate each piece of text or graphic and try to see if it is really necessary to include. Does it pass the “So what?” test? If not, remove it.
  - Establish milestones—deadlines by which you will complete the poster.
Establishing milestones

- Hess, Tosney, & Liegel (2013) recommended “to start with due date and work back to create milestones.” Based on suggestions from these authors, here is a table to help you establish milestones for your poster:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>When</th>
<th>What</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Poster presentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 week**</td>
<td>Final print</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 week</td>
<td>Make changes suggested</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 week</td>
<td>Distribute draft for 2(^{nd}) review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 weeks</td>
<td>Make changes suggested</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 weeks</td>
<td>Distribute draft for 1(^{st}) review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 weeks</td>
<td>Edit draft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 weeks</td>
<td>Create draft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 weeks</td>
<td>Create mock poster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 weeks</td>
<td>Establish message and main points</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** Weeks can be turned into days depending on time constraints
Design aspects: Focus

- Keep it simple.
  - Use simple messages
  - Omit anything that is not essential
  - Edit text carefully avoiding sentence complexity
  - Leave out the nitty gritty details—you can talk about those when you interact with your audience.

Hess, Tosney, & Liegel (2013)
Design aspects: **Headings**, Graphics, Text, and Colors

- Use headings for your title, section titles, and figure captions.
- Use headings to summarize work
  - A reader should be able to understand your main point by just looking at your headings.
Design aspects: Headings, Graphics, Text, and Colors

- Keep graphics simple
  - Use simple, 2-dimensional graphics, such as line graphs, bar graphs, and pie charts
  - Do not use 3-dimensional graphics (unless necessary)
- Use photos that may help to convey the message
- Use spot art (sparingly) to focus audience attention
- Write any explanation directly on figures (legends are hard to read)

(Hess, Tosney, & Liegel, 2013)
Design aspects: Headings, Graphics, **Text**, and Colors

- Text should be minimal (images and graphics are better)
- Text elements should be fewer than 50 words
- Use phrases rather than full sentences
- Use active voice rather than passive voice
- Left-justify your text
- Use a serif font, such as Times, for your text—it is easy to read (at least 24 point)
- Use a sans-serif font, such as Helvetica, for titles (5 cm high) and heading (at least 36 point)
- Text in figures should also be large
- Avoid all caps

(Hess, Tosney, & Liegel, 2013)
Design aspects: Headings, Graphics, Text, and **Colors**

- Light color background with dark color letters help with contrast.
- Avoid dark backgrounds with light letters (hard on the eyes).
- Use only 2 or 3 colors to avoid overload.
- Avoid red and green combinations because some audience members are color-blind.

(Hess, Tosney, & Liegel, 2013)
Technical aspects: **Layout**, Editing, and Software

- When considering the layout of your poster, consider:
  - Visual cues to guide readers to the important components of your poster (Experts called this “visual grammar.”)
  - The format of your poster. **Experts suggested the use of a columnar format.**
  - Organizational cues
  - Balance between text and graphics
  - Space: use of white space

Let me show some visual examples provided by Hess, Tosney, & Liegel (2013).
According to Hess, Tosney, & Liegel (2013), a “visual grammar is a graphic hierarchy that helps readers identify the most important parts of your poster.”
Using a columnar format

According to Hess, Tosney, & Liegel (2013), the use of columns makes it easier to read through the content of your poster.
According to Hess, Tosney, & Liegel (2013), if you use organizational cues such as, numbers, letters, or arrows, readers will be able to navigate the poster more easily.
Balance Text, Graphics, and White Space

Hess, Tosney, & Liegel (2013) have said “Your poster should have a good visual balance of figures and text, separated by white space. Balance occurs when images and text are reflected (at least approximately) across a central horizontal, vertical, or diagonal axis. This axis is know as the axis of symmetry.”
Technical aspects: Layout, **Editing**, and Software

- Editing your text will help you:
  - fix mistakes and typos
  - eliminate deadwood to focus on relevant information

So...

*Edit, edit ...and edit again!*

(Hess, Tosney, & Liegel, 2013)
Technical aspects: Layout, Editing, and Software

- Adobe Illustrator and InDesign are good software applications, which offer many features that provide very professional results, but they are very difficult to learn and more expensive.

- PowerPoint is a relatively easy to use tool and is widely available.

- Excel is a spreadsheet application that can be used to create graphics which you can export into PowerPoint.

(Hess, Tosney, & Liegel, 2013)
Instructions on how to use PowerPoint

- Open PowerPoint
- Create a New document with a blank page layout
- Tell PowerPoint how large is the paper for your poster
  - Go to the File/Page Setup menu and enter the width/height you want
  - Per the URC guidelines (Height=36” and Width= 48”)
  - Powerpoint should choose Portrait or Landscape automatically
  - Click OK

Special considerations:
- Work on this PowerPoint slide as you would do it on a regular slide
- For all but the largest font sizes zoom in on the section you need to work with

(Hess, Tosney, & Liegel, 2013)

http://www.ncsu.edu/project/posters/TheAuthors.html
Note

I’d like to thank Professor Susan Imberman. It was from her “Creating a Great Poster Session” presentation in the Faculty Center that I got the idea of using the authors’ content mentioned throughout this presentation to help prepare for the 2016 URC. F.C.

Thank you!
Submission

- **Click here** to send an email to Jonna DeSantis to confirm that you have read the Creating a Research Poster instructions. Please include your name, email address, and mentor’s name in the email.
- Please deliver your poster layout on a flash drive by April 13, 2016 to Jonna DeSantis, building 1A, room 211C, Monday – Friday 9am-5pm.