Creating a Research Poster

Prepared for the CSI Undergraduate Conference on Research, Scholarship, and Performance
By Fausto Canela, Ed.D.
Faculty Center for Professional Development College of Staten Island

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 text 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? Give the audience some context!
- **Objective/question/thesis/hypothesis:** make it 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) recommend “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 2nd review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 weeks</td>
<td>Make changes suggested</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 weeks</td>
<td>Distribute draft for 1st 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**

**Headings**
- 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.

**Graphics**
- 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)

**Text**
- 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

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

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

Visual Cues (“Visual grammar”) – “visual grammar is a graphic hierarchy that helps readers identify the most important parts of your poster.”

Using a columnar format – the use of columns makes it easier to read through the content of your poster.

Using Organizational Cues – 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 – “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 known as the axis of symmetry.”

(Hess, Tosney, & Liegel, 2013)
Editing

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

- So... edit, edit...and edit again!

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)

References


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 2018 URC. F.C.

Thank you!
Submission

- Please email your final poster, in both PDF and PowerPoint formats, to UGConference@csi.cuny.edu.
- If you have any questions, issues or difficulties, please contact us directly at the above email address.