General Guidelines for Scholarly Dissemination

- **Significant contribution:** Information is clearly a timely, important topic/problem that is supported with up-to-date and focused literature review

- **Systematic:** Conveys a systematic design or process that is relevant in regards to the research question or hypothesis (as applicable) and is consistent with methods used (e.g., data collection and data analysis methods).

- **Dissemination materials:** Information is clearly presented in a logical manner using an appropriate format (see more information below); language is free of spelling and grammar issues; literature is properly cited with no instances of plagiarism.

General Information for Research Forum Presentation

- This is a 2-hour forum session with multiple presenters. Presenters (maximum of 2) are assigned to a 20-minute time slot to present their research. Typically, presenters will present for 15 minutes followed by approximately 5 minutes to answer questions from the audience.
- Presenters are encouraged to use a common format to structure presentation. Refer to the next section for typical format.
- Remember to not overcrowd slides with detailed information. Keep information on slides concise and elaborate with your oral presentation.

Typical Presentation Format

*Note: Key section headings and sub-headings are in **bold text** followed by a description of content to be included within each respective section.*

- **Introduction/Literature**

  Includes the following:
  - Basis for the study or scholarly project
  - Statement of the problem that is supported with relevant literature
  - Concise overview of major studies or key concepts relevant to your study or project, such as:
    - Key findings of previous studies *(Note: When possible, synthesize studies rather than report results of individual studies)*
    - Theoretical model(s) or key concepts that provide a basis for your study or project
  - A purpose statement: This section should conclude with a clear statement of the purpose of your study or project.
- **Methods**
  - Provide sufficient detail that another person could replicate what you did
  - ***Research Design***: State the design that guided your project, such as:
    - Quantitative approaches that use predetermined instruments or measures to collect data and use statistical methods to interpret data. Types of common quantitative approaches can include:
      - Experimental design (e.g., randomized control of at least 2 groups)
      - Quasi-experimental design (e.g., non-randomized control of at least 2 groups, single subject)
      - Pre-experimental design (e.g., pre-post test with one group)
      - Non-experimental or observational design (e.g., correlation, incidence/prevalence)

        - Qualitative approaches that use open-ended strategies of inquiry, such as interviews and observations, to collect data and use analysis techniques to identify themes from the data. Types of qualitative approaches may include: phenomenological, grounded theory, case study, etc.

    - ***Procedures***
        - Sampling Method and Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria: As applicable, describes how participants were recruited, selected, etc.
        - Participants: Describes characteristics of the participants (e.g., number, demographic data) as applicable.
        - Data Collection: Describes the procedures used to collect data, such as: measures, instruments, intervention or protocol used, etc.
        - Data Analysis: Describes the procedures used to collect data (e.g., statistical analyses, qualitative analysis methods).
        - Approval: Statement of IRB approval or other relevant approvals.
- **Results**
    - Results of Data Analysis: Presents the results of analysis of the data collected. Often will include the presentation of information using tables, figures, graphs, etc.
        - Quantitative ('Results')
            - Descriptive statistics
            - Inferential statistics
        - Qualitative ('Findings')
            - Themes
- **Discussion**
    - Summary (i.e., restatement of purpose, key findings, limitations)
    - Significance of study as related to prior literature (what was similar or different)
        - Implications of results or findings (e.g., suggested future research or potential changes for clinical practice or policy)
            - Do not overreach with your discussion
            - Do not discuss findings not previously mentioned in results
- **Reference List**
    - APA Style for references resource, https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples
    - Only need to include references that you cited in your presentation.

Additional Resources

- Slide Deck Organization (see below): Can be created in PowerPoint, Google Slides, Canva, etc.
- Here is a video that provides information about how to format a PowerPoint using APA Style (7th Edition) format and style guidelines.
    - Link to video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qClChyFfTgc&t=818s

Compiling a PowerPoint

An effective PowerPoint presentation is **just an aid to the presentation, not the presentation itself**.

Dos

- Be brief and concise.
- Focus on the subject.
- Attract attention; indicate interesting details.
- If possible, use *relevant* visual illustrations (pictures, maps, charts graphs, etc.).
- Use bullet points or numbers to structure the text.
- Make clear statements about the essence/results of the topic/research.

Don'ts

- Don't write down the whole outline of your paper and nothing else.
- Don't write long full sentences on the slides.
- Don't use distracting colors, patterns, pictures, decorations on the slides.
- Don't use too complicated charts, graphs; only those that are relatively easy to understand.

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