

Quality Poster Project Submissions

Poster Submissions Due Date: **Monday, January 6, 2020**

Poster Requirements:

- Format: PowerPoint (*best option for editing purposes*)
- Dimensions: 30" x 40" (Height x Width) (*EDBA standard dimensions*)
 - For your convenience, please use the attached template.
- Logo: Site based logos will be used, in addition to the IES logo.
 - The Poster Subcommittee will ensure the winning posters have an appropriately sized logo for printing.

Poster Proofing Process:

- The Poster Subcommittee will proofread each poster. If there are any necessary revisions, a member from the Poster Subcommittee will e-mail the author with a list of corrections for final approval.
- Once final approval is received by the poster author, the poster will be submitted/published to the QE App.

Judging Poster Submissions:

- Awards:
 - 1st, 2nd, 3rd place and Honorable Mention.
- Top Five Poster selections:
 - Will be notified via email, by **Wednesday, January 15, 2020**.
- Criteria:
 - Originality: How original is the concept presented in this poster? Or, how original is the new approach to an old problem?
 - Significance: How significant are the poster's conclusions in increasing understanding of a disease process, or in improving the diagnosis or treatment of a disease state?
 - Presentation: How logical are the ideas presented in this poster? How interesting is the manner of presentation? How clearly written and free of significant grammatical problems is its abstract?
 - Methods: If applicable, how suitable is the research design for the stated objectives, and how appropriate are any statistical techniques applied?
 - Visual Impact: How effective is this poster visually? How valuable is each figure and graph in furthering viewers' understanding of the research subject?

7th Annual Poster Project:

Posters will be available for viewing on-demand via the IES Quality Education App.

Poster Subcommittee Members:

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Poster Presentation Tips

Formatting:

- For PowerPoint - 36" x 48" display
 - Use IES Branded Template
- Wording
 - Don't overwhelm the reader with too much information
 - Use phrases instead of sentences as much as possible
 - Use bullets
 - Use appropriate grammar and spelling
 - Use active, not passive, verbs
- Avoid visual chaos that distracts the reader (e.g., numerous jagged edges, various-sized boxes and font sizes, gratuitous images)
- Provide visual cues to guide readers through your poster
- Use large enough print, graphs, charts, or designs to be read easily from a distance of at least 5 feet
- Fonts
 - Do not use ALL CAPS
 - Don't mix a large number of fonts. Instead, make the headings/title a sans serif font (e.g., Arial, Helvetica) and the body text a serif font (e.g., Palatino, Times New Roman)
 - Note: Serif fonts are easier to read, especially at smaller font sizes
 - Use common fonts (e.g., Times New Roman, Arial) because you may not know which fonts will be on the computer that is used to print your poster
 - All type should be a minimum font size of 18 - preferably bigger
 - Font at the same level (e.g., heading, first level bullet) should be the same size and type throughout the poster
 - For example, if you make a slide heading 42 point Arial Black font, then all slide headings should be the same. Similarly, if you make the text for a first level bullet 32 point, Times New Roman, then all the other first level bullets should be the same
- Try to consolidate as much information as possible.
 - For example, if all of the authors of the presentation are from the same department and/or university, then there is no need to list it separately for each author. Just list it once
- If separate analyses found similar results, then try to consolidate the results into a table or concise summary of results.

Poster Sections:

- Heading
 - Title of the poster
 - Authors of the poster
 - Title, major/department, and institution of the authors
- Introduction
 - Abstract (optional)
 - Justification/Rationale – Why did you do this study? Who could benefit from the results?
 - Invest time in explaining a compelling reason for the study rather than just showing past literature that found similar results.
 - Purpose – Exactly what did you do?
 - Null or alternative hypotheses – If you are making a predication, then you should present the alternative hypotheses. If there is no previous research or theory on the topic, then use null hypotheses. Note: If the study is exploratory, then you may want to provide research questions."
- Methodology

- Sample characteristics
 - Sample size
 - Gender
 - Age range and mean (or median if the age is skewed)
 - Ethnicity
- Any other characteristics that may be of interest to the study or viewer/reader
- Procedures – How were the data collected?
- Variables and measurement – How were the variables operationally defined?
- List variable, scale, number of items, response choices, and reliability (if applicable)"
- Results
 - Analyses – briefly provide the rationale for the analyses conducted
 - Findings – provide the findings in easy-to-read table(s) or concise bullets
- Discussion – identify the most interesting findings and provide an explanation/rationale.
 - Why did this study get the results? Is it similar to past research? Can theory explain the findings? ere something about this data collection that made the results different?
- Limitations (optional)
- Implications
 - Implications for practice – How can the findings help others (e.g., practitioners, educators, policy makers)?
 - Implications for research – Based on the results and/or limitations of this study, what should future studies in this area do
- Acknowledgments
 - Briefly and succinctly acknowledge the following:
 - Individuals who assisted with the project/poster (e.g., statistical advice, critique of poster, fieldwork/lab help);
 - Funding sources; and/or
 - Conflicts of interest