ON THE PRESENTATION OF CONCLUSIONS

1. The general style and the amount of detail depend on the technical and statistical background of the likely readers.

2. Always give the units of measurement.

3. Graphs should have axes clearly labelled. The conventional symbol for a scale-break should be used when the apparent origin is not the real zero point for one or both variables. Tables, likewise, should have titles and both tables and graphs should be as nearly self-explanatory as is feasible.

4. When summary statistics, like mean values, are given, do not quote unnecessarily large numbers of significant digits. Do, however, give enough to ensure that further calculations can be done without serious loss of precision from rounding errors. It is usually enough to give standard errors of means to 2 significant digits and the mean or other primary statistic to at least $\frac{1}{10}$ th of a standard error.

   Example

	182.15 cm	with standard error	0.18 cm
	182.2 cm		5.1 cm
	180 cm		96 cm
or possibly	182 cm		96 cm

5. It is not usually necessary to give confidence intervals explicitly if these can be calculated easily from a standard error, or estimated standard error. In the latter case, give the degrees of freedom, unless these are large. If, however, the confidence limits are very unsymmetrical, or if a confidence region rather than interval is involved, explicit statements at one or more level should be given.

6. Significance tests are important but should not be overemphasized. Give the significance level attained, at least roughly. It is rarely enough just to give the result of the significance test; one or more summary statistics will be required as well.

7. In the final summary of a complicated analysis, only the most technically interesting points need to be covered, more detail being given in the body of the report. Graphical representation is very often helpful.

8. At the end of an analysis of variance it may be desirable to give the full analysis of variance table. It will certainly be necessary to give tables of means and relevant standard errors or, in a component of variance problem, the estimated components.

9. At the end of a multiple regression analysis, it will usually be necessary to give the estimated regression coefficients and their estimated standard errors, and often also the standard deviation about the regression line. Some comment may be necessary on the nature of the explanatory variables that contribute to the relation, and on the directions of the effects found.

10. If transformations have been applied, it is often necessary to express the conclusions on a more easily comprehended scale.

11. In answering examination questions, and to some extent more generally, it may be necessary to mention briefly what further might have been done had there been more time.