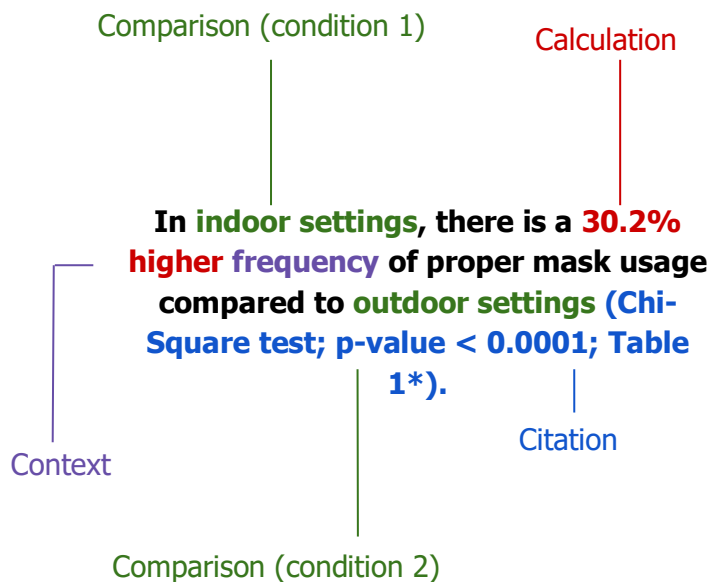




QC Statement Guidelines

Quantitative Comparison (QC) statements are used to compare two series of data from an experiment. QC statements give specific interpretation, quantification, and statistical data relevant to the comparison.



More Examples:

The proportion of white yeast colonies at T=24 is not significantly higher than the expected proportion of white yeast colonies (based on initial proportions from T=0 counts) (Binomial test, p=0.0813, Table 1*).

The average height of 4-week old pea plants planted in regular soil was 3.2% higher than 4-week old pea plants planted in soil treated with compost (Independent Student t-test, t(58)=6.23, p<0.0001, Figure 1*).

*Table and figure references are arbitrary for the purpose of this document

The 5 C's:

1. Comparison

Give a clear indication of what two conditions are being compared.

2. Context

State what the values being compared are measuring (i.e. averages, totals, etc.)

3. Calculation

Include the percent difference (or fold change for percent changes > 100%) between the two conditions (magnitude *and* direction) if the difference is significant, or an indication that the difference was not significant (see the second example).

4. Citation

At the end of the statement, in parentheses, there should be a reference to the table or figure where the data came from. Also, be sure to include relevant statistics dependent on what statistical test is performed.

5. Clarity

Ensure that the QC statement contains no extra or unnecessary information. All elements should be contained in a single sentence.