

A Checklist for Creating Easy-to-Read Written Materials

Gen	eral content
	Limit content to one or two key objectives without providing too much information or trying to cover everything at once
	Limit content to what patients really need to know by avoiding information overload
	Use only words that are well known to individuals without medical training
	Make certain content is appropriate for age and culture of the target audience
Text	construction
	Write at or below the 6th grade level
	Use one- or two-syllable words
	Use short paragraphs
	Use active voice
	Avoid all but the most simple tables and graphs. Clear explanations (legends) should be placed adjacent to each table or graph and also in the text
Font	s and typestyle
	Use large font (minimum 12 point) with serifs because serif text has little horizontal lines that appear at the bottom of letters, as in the title of this table
	Don't use more than two or three font styles on a page to ensure consistency in appearance
	Use uppercase and lowercase text ALL UPPERCASE TEXT IS HARD TO READ

Resource: Excerpt from Health Disparities Collaborative website at: http://www.healthdisparities.net



Layout

Ensure a good amount of empty space on the page. Don't clutter the page with text or pictures
Use headings and subheadings to separate blocks of text
Bulleted lists are preferable to blocks of text in paragraphs
Illustrations are useful if they depict common, easy-to-recognize objects
Avoid complex anatomical diagrams by showing images of people, places, and things that are age appropriate and culturally appropriate to the target audience