

Quick Guide to Slide Design

Layout – Visual Consistency

- Use a slide master for consistency throughout (headings, subheadings, margins, logos, etc.)
- Use color for visual interest
- Replace words with visuals whenever possible
- Provide white space

Text – The Message

- One message per slide
- Highlight main points
 - Use key words/phrases
 - Use bullets when possible
 - One idea per bullet
 - Maximum of six bullets per slide
- Always spell check!
- Never read the slides to the audience!

Fonts – Readability is the Key

- Do use

- Maximum of two fonts
 - 24 pt minimum for main message
 - 18 pt minimum for bullet items
- Sans-serif fonts (ex., Ariel)
- Upper and lower case

- Don't use

- Serif fonts (ex., Times New Roman)
- Script fonts
- *Italics*
- ALL CAPS
- ~~Fancy fonts~~

Visuals – Simplify the Message

- Visuals support your words
- Use
 - Bar/line/pie charts
 - Tables
 - Diagrams
 - Cartoons/clip art
 - Photos/illustrations

Effective Charts

- Don't tell what it is, show what it means!
- Convey one message per chart
- Make chart easy to read
 - Label axes and lines, bars, or wedges
 - Eliminate unnecessary details
- Be accurate
- Use no more than four colors per chart

What Kind of Chart Should I Use?

- Bar charts
 - Show relationship between parts or variables
 - Maximum of four bars or series of bars
 - Avoid “vibrating” fill patterns, such as contrasting lines, waves, and crisscrosses
 - Make bars and columns wider than the spaces between them

What Kind of Chart Should I Use?

- Line charts
 - Show change over time
 - Best when a variable has at least four data points
 - Make sure data points are readable
 - Use different colors and shapes to distinguish data points

What Kind of Chart Should I Use?

- Pie charts
 - Show data as portion of whole
 - Maximum of five “slices”
 - Best for highlighting one part of the whole – “explode” this component out of the pie for emphasis

Tables

- Keep it **simple** – include only necessary information
- Round off large numbers