

Step 6. Select an effective visualization

- The type of visualization that best matches the message and the audience is:

Step 7. Follow design best practices

- The visualization is clean with only essential data
 - Unnecessary chart elements are removed
 - Direct labels used instead of legends
- The visualization has intuitive layouts
 - Data is arranged in an intentional manner
 - Chart elements are consistently aligned (title, axis titles)
 - There is no diagonal or hard-to-read elements
 - Axis and data labels are as close to data as possible
 - White space for item grouping is enough and consistent
- The visualization is inclusive
 - Text is easy to read: accessible font type, size and text direction, color contrast, not overlapping
 - Language is easy to understand with very few jargons, acronyms, or technical terms
 - Do no harm: there is no stereotypes or offensive items
 - The visual is easy for target audience to interpret
- The visualization is not misleading nor creates a visual fault
- The visualization design (e.g. font, color) is consistent and complies with USAID and/ or with my organization's policy

Step 8. Tell your story

- Key message can be quickly recognized (remember the 5s rule)
 - Title conveys key message
 - Pre-attentive attributes or colors highlight the key information
- Context narratives complement the visual
 - Subtitle adds details to title message
 - Annotations provide explanations to data points
 - Footnote or textbox gives background context of the visual

Chart-chosers:

- [Data Visualization catalogue](#)
- [Datylon](#)



Unnecessary elements:

Decimal places, Level of detail, Repetition, Legends, Borders, Gridlines, Data markers, Other extra lines, Effects, etc.



If your target audience includes visual disabilities groups:

- The visualization uses alternatives
- Accessible for the group

Accessible checkers

- [Contrast Checker](#)
- [Color blind check](#)

USAID Branding Policy

- [Approved-colors](#)
- [Branding Guide](#)

