	Use plain English in the active voice
	Avoid using unnecessary technical terms and jargon to
	keep your messages digestible. Using the active voice for
	easier comprehension.
	Provide glossaries for new or uncommon
	terminology
	Evidence seekers may come from diverse backgrounds
	and hence may not always share common terminology.
	Glossaries can help bridge this gap.
	Use engaging titles that capture key findings
	Titles that concisely capture the research context, scale
	and outcome promote the likelihood of individuals
	further engaging with a resource.
	Clearly mark the structure of your
	communications
	Headings, subheadings, and other formatting provides
	visual hierarchy that provide an idea of the structure of
	your evidence so readers know what to expect to learn.
	Provide relevant contextual information upfront
	Summaries of a larger body of work are meant to provide
	key information that can persuade evidence seekers of
	the relevance of the larger work.
	Reflect the principles of diversity, equity, and
	inclusion
	Districts expect organizational messaging to align with
	diversity, equity, and inclusion principles and accessibility
	of evidence materials for all groups.
	Clearly communicate the relevance and
	implications of your evidence
	Answering the "so what?" question can help evidence
	seekers understand why they should care about your