

# Style Guide

Guidance on writing and presentation of documents

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## Quick Reference Guide

OIGAC's font is Calibri for all documents (size 11) (except graphics and typeset documents)

All approved styles are built into the templates. Please use these when constructing a document.

All content for web publishing needs to be submitted to the Enquiries, Engagement, and Communications Section for style review to ensure accessibility.

### General Style

# Titles:

## Heading 1:

## Heading 2:

## Heading 3:

Body:

Reports and reviews will follow their respective template formats.

For document titles use title case (capital for all words except joining words [and, or, of, etc]).

Use sentence case (initial capital then lower case unless proper noun) for all other headings and text.

Use one space after a full stop.

Use Australian English spelling.

Use the oxford comma.

For any advice on writing, please see the APS Style Manual at [stylemanual.gov.au](http://stylemanual.gov.au).



## Visuals

### Presentation and Corporate Colours

Templates are available with inbuilt approved styles and the corporate colour palette, making it easy for staff to create attractive, professional, consistent, and accessible documents.

These are available on Sharepoint in the Templates folder.

It is recommended that staff limit the use of colours to the corporate palette, but the order in which they are used can be changed to suit the content or highlight information in the chart.

The approved Inspector-General of Aged Care logo should be used on all communications.

For guidance on how to apply the Australian Government logo, consult the Australian Government Branding Guidelines on use of the Australian Government logo by Australian Government Departments and Agencies.

The guidelines are available at:

[https://www.pmc.gov.au/sites/default/files/publications/Australian\\_Government\\_Branding\\_Design\\_Guidelines.pdf](https://www.pmc.gov.au/sites/default/files/publications/Australian_Government_Branding_Design_Guidelines.pdf)

### Corporate Colour Palette





## Using tables

Use a table only if there isn't a simpler way to present your content, such as a list, paragraph of text or diagram. Use tables for exact values and information that is too detailed for the text.

Tables can be difficult to understand for people using assistive technologies, both on web pages and documents. Only use them to present tabular data, such as a table showing a breakdown of visitor numbers to Parliament House, and not to control the way your information appears on a page.

## Images

Include a short caption for all informative images, including diagrams. Users need images to have alt text for different purposes. Decorative images do not require a caption.

- Screen readers read out alt text to tell a user what's in it and why it's there.
- Browsers and mobile devices display captions to tell a user with a slow internet connection or limited data about an image that isn't displayed.

Write captions that conveys the same important information as the image.

Don't write something in the caption that a user can't learn from seeing the image or reading the caption or title.

Titles and captions don't need to be a complete sentence. Other grammar and punctuation rules for titles and captions are:

- Capitalise the first word and proper nouns only.
- Don't use a full stop to end the title or caption, even if it is a complete sentence.

Don't repeat the information provided by the image and alt text. This prevents users of screen readers from hearing the same information twice.

If the caption or nearby text already explains the informational image, you might use a very brief caption.

## Video and audio

Provide transcripts and captions for all videos. Video footage and audio files should include a transcript of what people are saying for hearing impaired viewers (for example, 'Security guard says to visitor, "Please display your pass at all times"'). They should also have captions of the action for vision-impaired viewers (for example, 'Woman fills in form; security guard hands over access pass and opens barrier'). Captions and transcripts ensure all viewers are able to experience video and audio files as the content can be read/read out.



# Text

## Accessibility

The main pillar of good writing is to consider your audience. When writing for a broad public audience, you should keep in mind that some readers may have a low-level of literacy and find it hard to read and understand large amounts of text.

Australia also has a culturally and linguistically diverse population. Many immigrants and Indigenous Australians speak English as a second language, so it is important to write inclusively and in plain language.

## Headings

Headings should accurately and succinctly describe the content and sections on the page to help readers find the information they want.

Headings must be strictly hierarchical (nested)—you cannot jump from heading 1 to heading 3. This is to assist screen reading technology, which can jump between headings.

### Yes:

Heading 1

Heading 2

Heading 3

Heading 2

### No:

Heading 1

Heading 3

Heading 2

Avoid using unnecessary punctuation in headings.

## Text formatting

Bold, italics, underline, and capital letters should be kept to a minimum. Italics are more difficult to read onscreen and ALL CAPITALS IS LIKE SHOUTING, so be careful not to use them any more than absolutely necessary.

- Bold should be used for headings and sparingly to emphasise important information like dates or important instructions.
- Italics should only be used to denote formal titles of legislation or titles of publicly released publications.



- Underlining should be used for hyperlinks only.
- Capitals should be kept to a minimum—use for acronyms/abbreviations and proper nouns only.
- Coloured text and a mix of different fonts can interfere with the readability of a page (particularly for vision-impaired readers), and may not be presented the same way on different browsers. Don't use colour or different fonts as the sole way of differentiating text onscreen.

