Designing Websites for All Users
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Introduction to Web Accessibility

- USG Accessibility Policy
- WebAIM Section 508 Checklist
- WebAIM WCAG 2.0 Checklist

10 Tips for Creating Accessible Websites

5 Tips for Content Managers

1. Page Titles, Headings, Semantic Structure
   a. <title> should match Heading 1 <h1>
   b. Headings properly nested
   c. <ol> for Ordered lists and <ul> for Unordered Lists
   d. <strong> and <em>

2. Descriptive Hyperlinks
   a. Link text makes sense when read out of context
   b. Describes destination (website or document title)
   c. Unique for each unique hyperlink

3. Alternative Text for all Non-text Content
   a. Writing Effective Alt Text (Recorded Training), please contact Janet Sylvia jsylvia@uga.edu for access to this recording
   b. Every image requires Alt text
   c. Long Description when Alt alone is not enough
   d. Image Carousels:
      i. Accessibility Expert Warns – Stop Using Image Carousels
      ii. AccessIQ: Anatomy of an Accessible Carousel
      iii. W3C Tutorials: Sliders/Carousel Concepts

4. Accessible Documents
   a. WAG, under Resources, Training, several resources for creating accessible documents
   b. USG Accessibility Tutorial, Training, Intermediate (HHS Accessible Documents Checklists)

5. Accessible Multimedia
   a. Audio-only (Text Transcript)
   b. Video-only (Video Description)
   c. Audio+Video (Captions, Text Transcript, Video Description)
   d. Accessible Media Player (see below)
5 Tips for Designers and Developers

1. Don’t auto-play video
   a. Provide controls to stop/pause
   b. [YouTube HTML5 Video Player](https://developers.google.com/youtube/v3/docs/players#playerHTML5) (to request accessible HTML5 player)

2. Ensure JavaScript functionality is device independent
   a. [WebAIM: Accessible JavaScript](https://webaim.org/techniques/javascript/

3. Ensure keyboard accessibility
   a. Focus Indictors visible via Tab
      i. Visit [WebAIM](https://webaim.org/) site as a good example of how keyboard accessibility should work: use Tab (move forward), Shift+Tab (move backward) and Enter to ensure access to all navigation elements, widgets, content, form controls, etc.
   b. Navigation Order - logical and intuitive
   c. Interactive elements accessible via keyboard
   d. Scripted elements and widgets accessible via keyboard
   e. Lengthy navigation needs Skip to main content, Headings, [ARIA landmarks](https://www.w3.org/WAI/standardsiverse/aria/)
   f. For assistance remediating keyboard access problems, please review [WebAIM: Keyboard Accessibility](https://webaim.org/techniques/keyboard/

4. Provide sufficient contrast
   a. [Colour Contrast Analyser](https://www.colorable.com/)

5. Provide Accessibility Statement and contact information
   a. The [Institution Name] complies with Section 508 and WCAG 2.0 for website accessibility. Please contact us if you cannot access information on this website.
   b. Email Address
   c. Phone Number
   d. Respond to any requests within 24 hours or 1 business day

Accessibility Checkers

- **Toolbars:**
  - [Web Accessibility Toolbar (WAT)](https://www.w3.org/WAI/evaluator/
  - [WAVE Toolbar](https://www.w3.org/WAI/wave/) (works on password protected pages, dynamically generated content, etc.
  - Step-by-step instructions for using each toolbar:
    - [W3C Easy Checks – A First Review of Web Accessibility](https://www.w3.org/ProvidingAccess/WCEasyCheck/

- **Automated Checkers (Free):**
  - [WAVE](https://wave.webaim.org/) single pages
  - [Functional Accessibility Evaluator (FAE)](https://www.w3.org/WAI/wave/) multiple levels, web crawling