

HOW TO IMPROVE YOUR WEBSITE'S ACCESSIBILITY WITHOUT GOING CRAZY

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W3C/Web Accessibility Initiative





THIS IS FOR EVERYONE



Tim Berners-Lee ✓

@timberners_lee



Following

This is for everyone #london2012 #oneweb
#openingceremony @webfoundation @w3c

RETWEETS

10,228

LIKES

2,502



11:08 PM - 27 Jul 2012



*The Web is fundamentally designed to work for all people, whatever their hardware, software, language, culture, location, or physical or mental ability. When the Web meets this goal, it is accessible to people with a diverse range of **hearing, movement, sight, and cognitive** ability.*

Accessibility:

MAKE SURE THAT PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES
CAN EFFECTIVELY INTERACT WITH THE WEB

“On the web, every decision I make can have a profound effect on hundreds of thousands (if not millions) of people’s lives. I can make checking into a flight a breeze, or I can make it a living hell.

That’s a lot of power. And to quote Stan Lee: ‘With great power comes great responsibility.’”

– Aaron Gustafson (Foreword in: Sarah Horton. “A Web for Everyone.”)

> **1 BILLION**

**PERSONS WITH SOME FORM
OF DISABILITY**

15%

**PERSONS WITH SOME FORM
OF DISABILITY**



one arm



arm injury



new parent

permanent



situational

ACCESSIBILITY

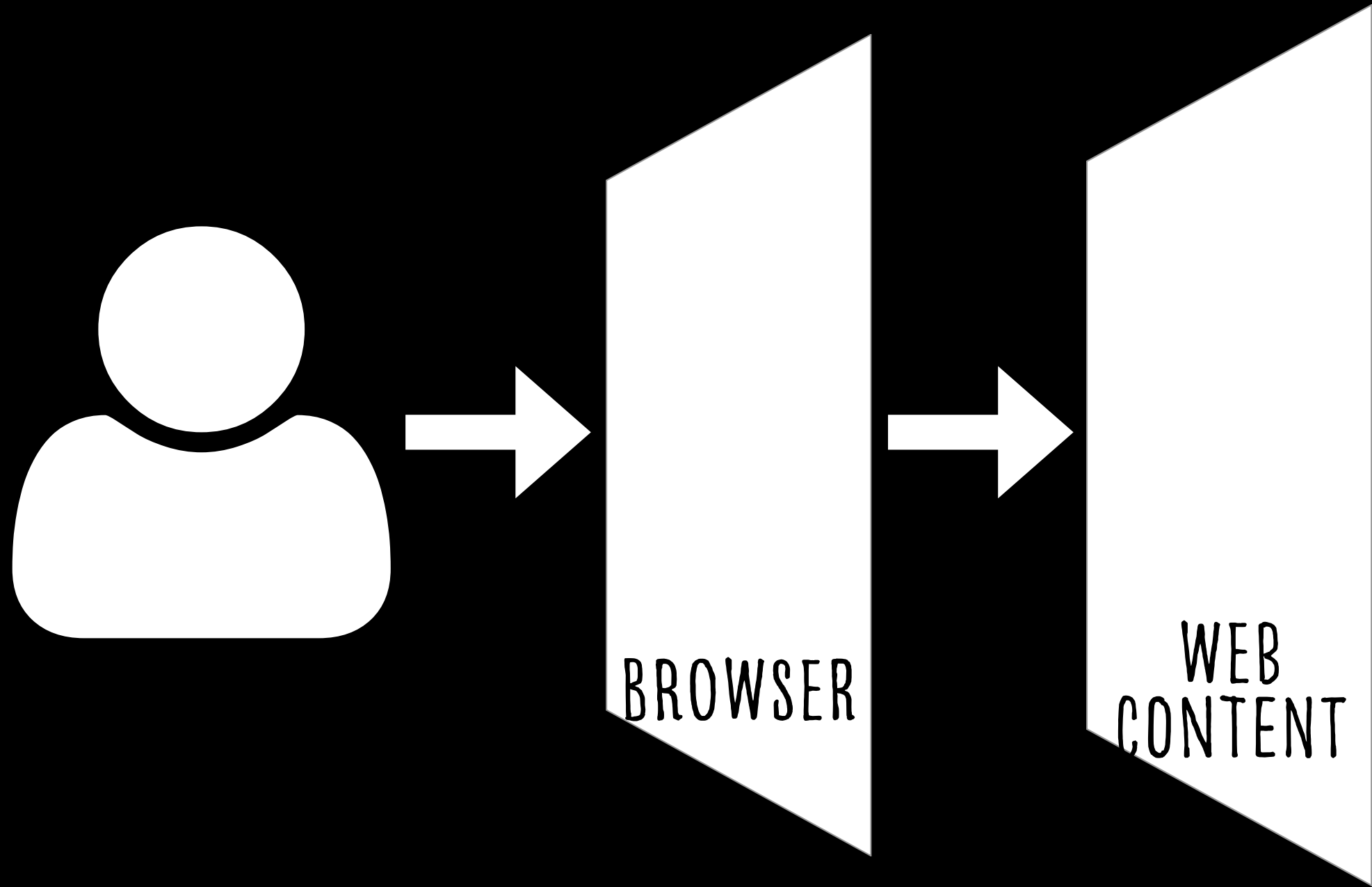
PEOPLE

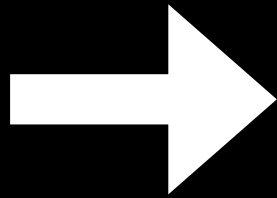
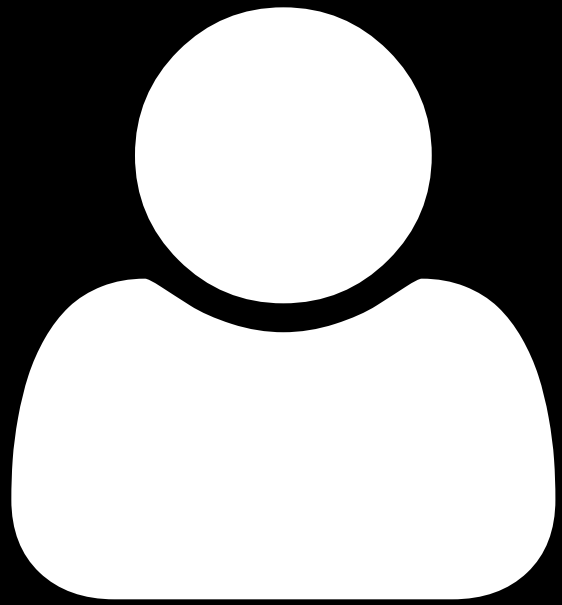
USABILITY



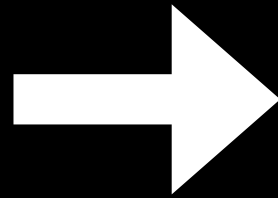
USERS IS PEOPLE

**Q: HOW DO
PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES
USE THE WEB?**

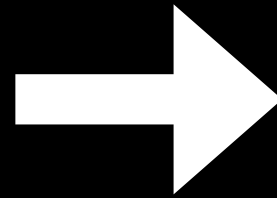




ASSISTIVE
TECH



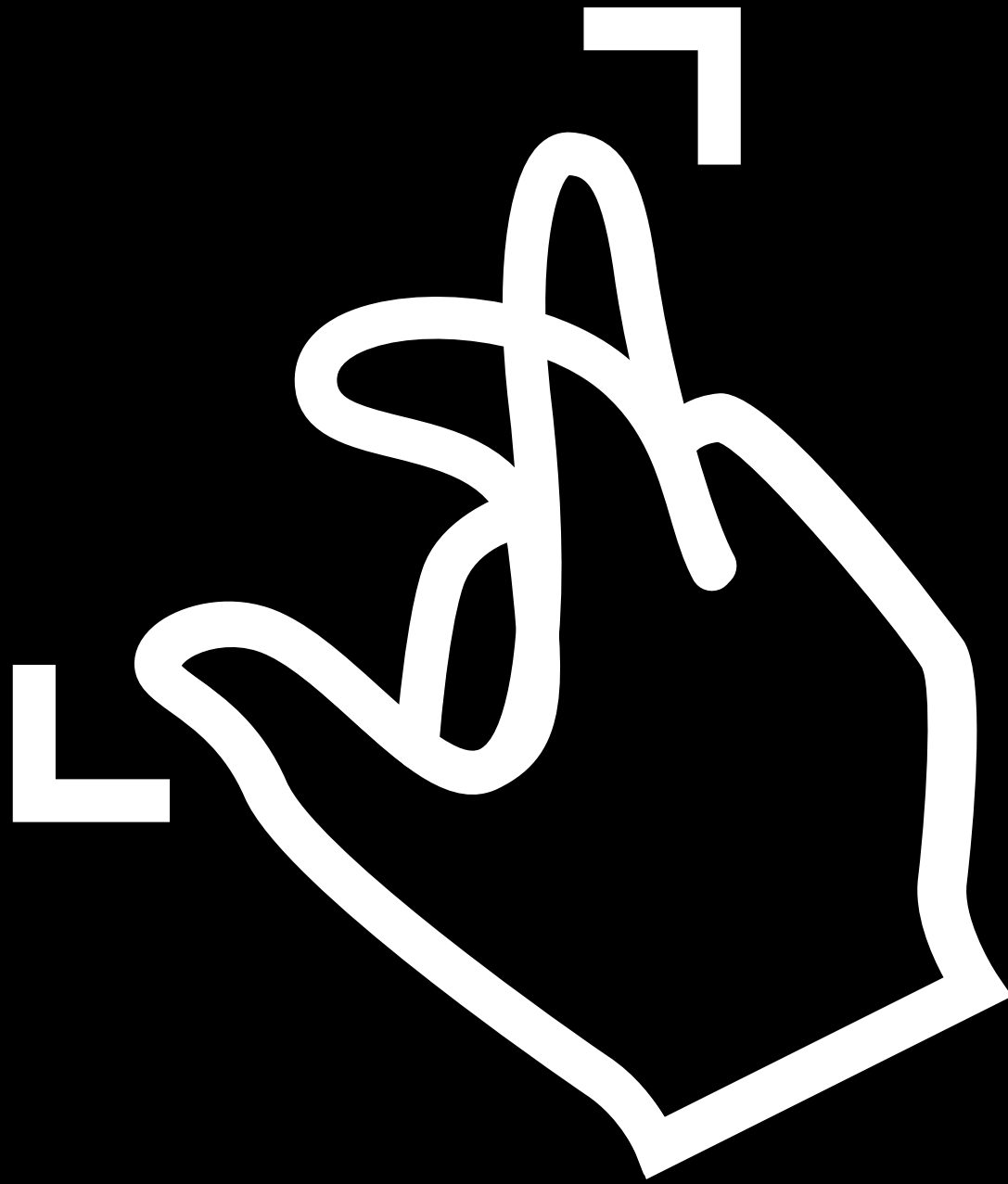
BROWSER



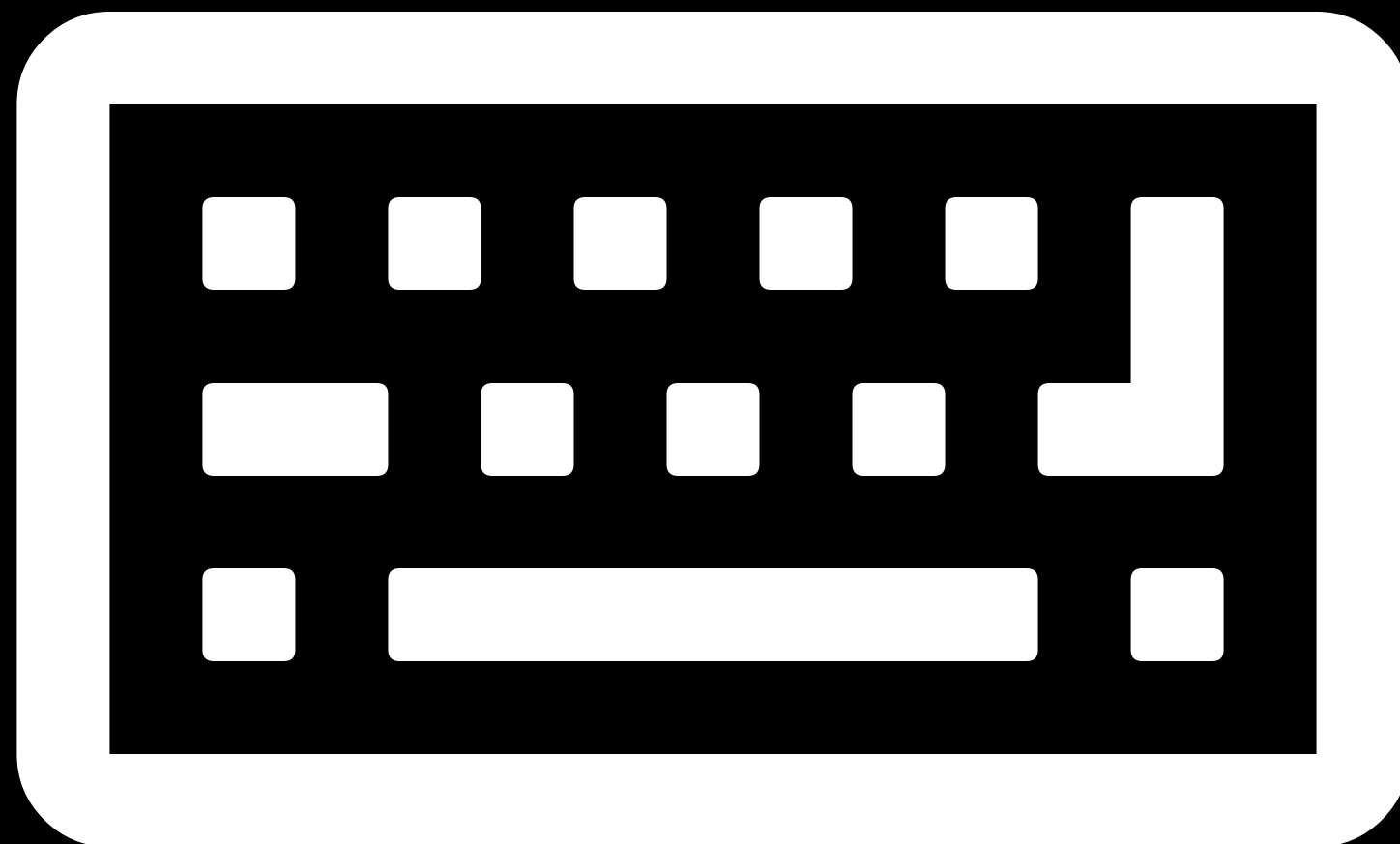
WEB
CONTENT



ZOOM



Pinch Out by Julie Muckensturm from the Noun Project

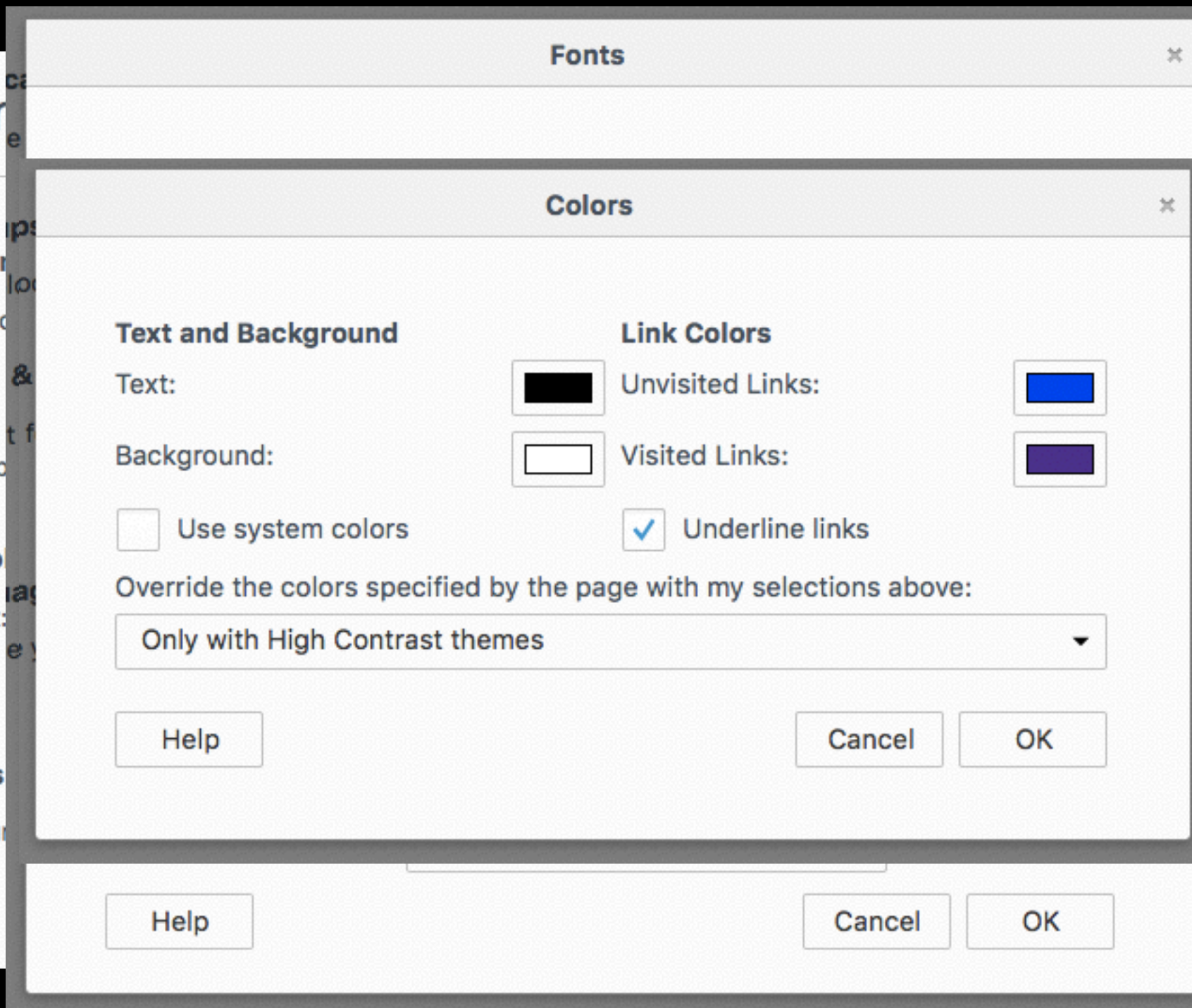




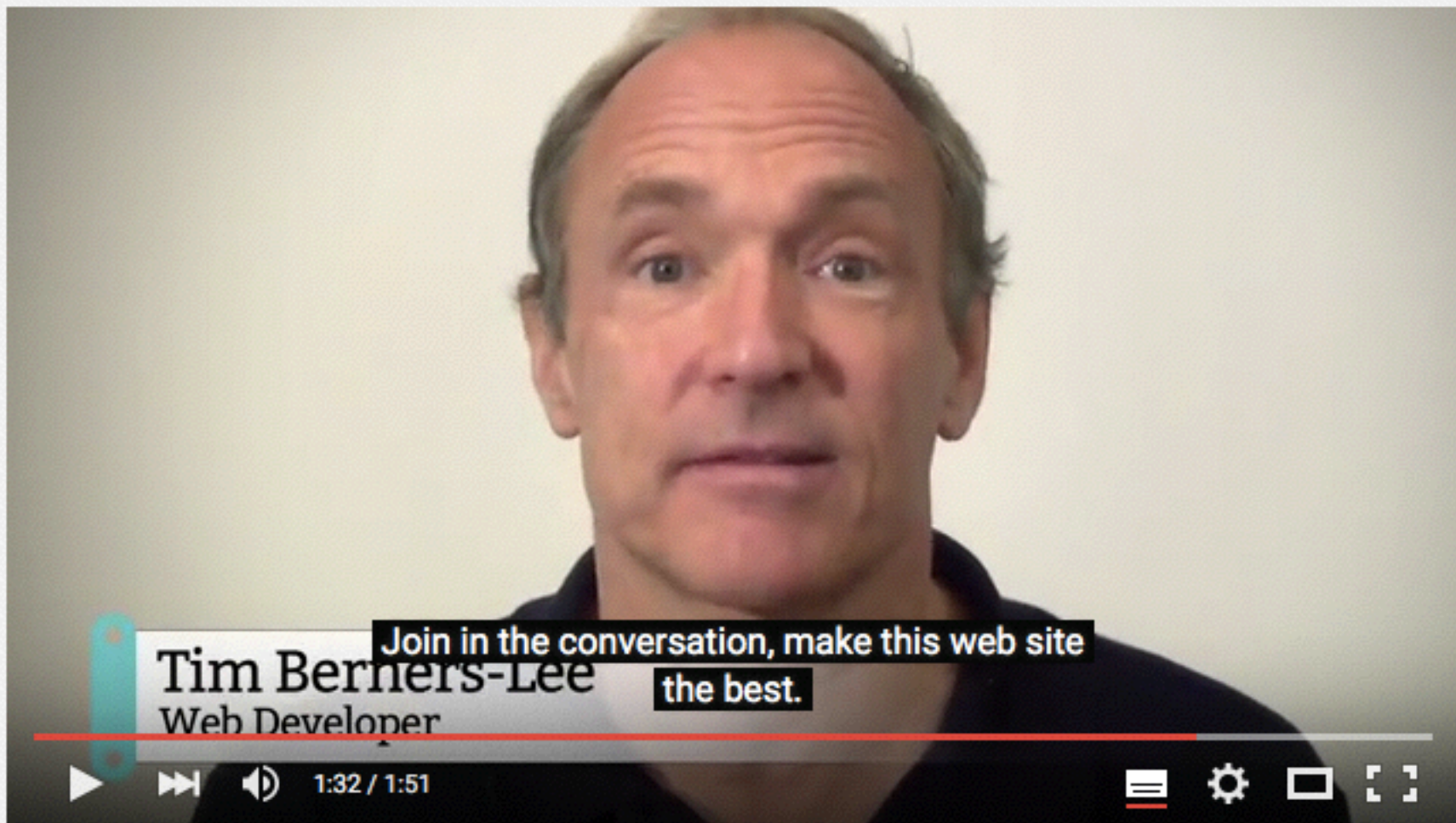
SINGLE SWITCH



BRAILLE



CUSTOMIZATIONS



Join in the conversation, make this web site the best.

Tim Berners-Lee
Web Developer

1:32 / 1:51

Introducing Web Platform Docs

The image shows a video player interface. The main video frame displays a man (Tim Berners-Lee) speaking. A black caption box with white text is overlaid on the video. Below the video frame, there is a white bar with the video title. The video player controls are visible at the bottom of the video frame.

CAPTIONS

RESOURCE:
**HOW PEOPLE WITH
DISABILITIES USE THE WEB**

w3.org/WAI/intro/people-use-web/

**Q: ACCESSIBILITY SOUNDS
COMPLICATED.**

**Q: HOW DO I START WITH
ACCESSIBILITY?**

DESIGNERS
CONTENT CREATORS
DEVELOPERS

Tips for Getting Started with Web Accessibility

Get started with accessibility. These tips introduce some basic considerations for making your website more accessible to people with disabilities, and provide links to additional guidance. Tips are grouped by activity; information relevant to your work might be in more than one page.



Designing for Web Accessibility

Tips for user interface
and visual design.



Writing for Web Accessibility

Tips for writing and
presenting content.



Developing for Web Accessibility

Tips for markup and
coding.

Write meaningful text alternatives for images

For every image, write alternative text that provides the information or function of the image. For purely decorative images, there is no need to write alternative text.

Example: Using alternative text to communicate important information

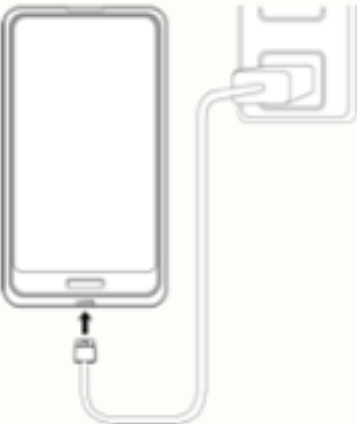
✘ Uninformative



Charging the phone: Connect the phone to a power outlet using the cable and power adaptor provided.

Alternative text for image: "Charging phone"

✔ Informative



Charging the phone: Connect the phone to a power outlet using the cable and power adaptor provided.

Alternative text for image: "Plug cable into the bottom edge of the phone."

Alternative text is usually not visible; it is included in this example just so you can see what it is.

For more information

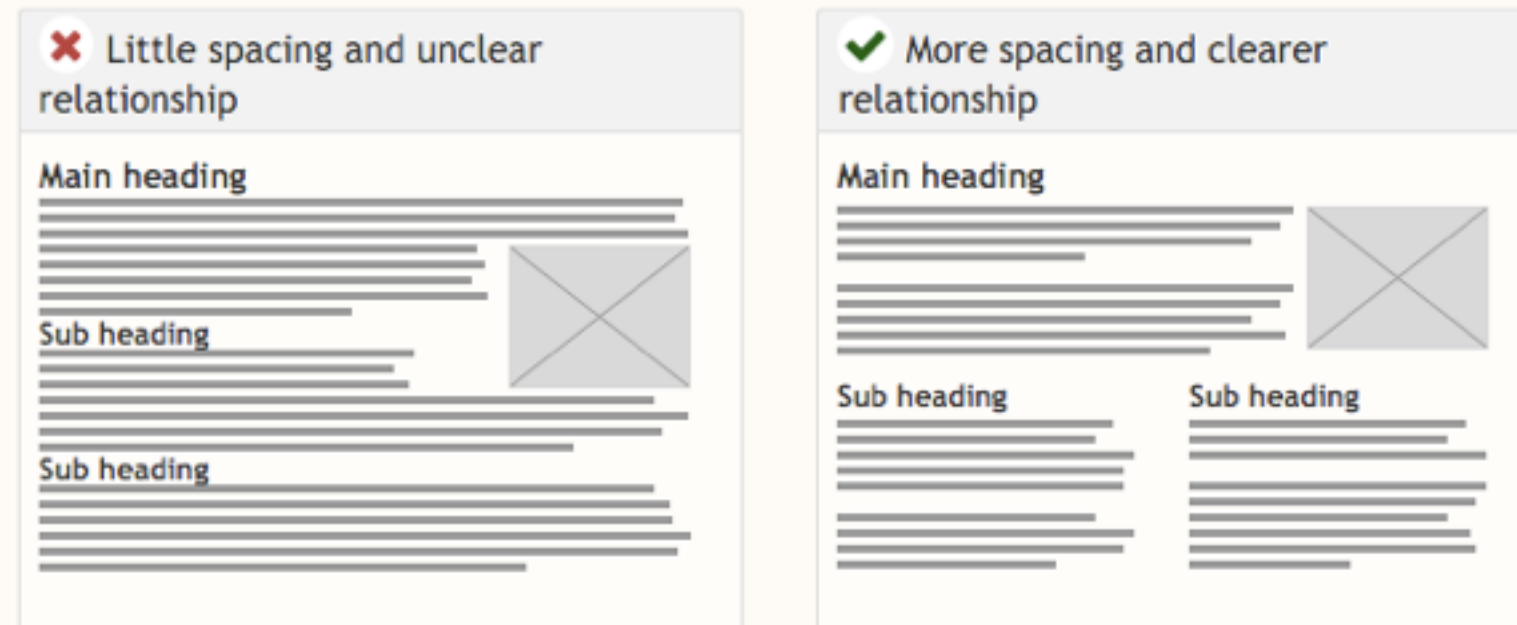
- WCAG
 - [Non-text Content 1.1.1 \(Understanding 1.1.1\)](#)
- Tutorial
 - [Images](#)
- User Story
 - [Describes the value of text alternatives to a blind user](#)

Use headings and spacing to group related content



Use whitespace and proximity to make relationships between content more apparent. Style headings to group content, reduce clutter, and make it easier to scan and understand.

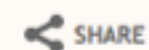
Example: Spacing highlights relationship between content



For more information

- WCAG
 - [Headings and Labels 2.4.6 \(Understanding 2.4.6\)](#)
 - [Section Headings 2.4.10 \(Understanding 2.4.10\)](#)
- Tutorial
 - [Headings](#)
- User Story
 - [Describes how headings can be helpful for navigation](#)

Provide sufficient contrast between foreground and background



Foreground text needs to have sufficient contrast with background colors. This includes text on images, background gradients, buttons, and other elements. This does not apply for logos, or incidental text, such as text that happens to be in a photograph. The links below provide more information on the minimum contrast ratio as required by the WCAG and how to check contrast. "Contrast ratio" is a short version of the more technically correct term "luminance contrast ratio".

Example: Contrast ratio

✘ Insufficient

Some people cannot read text if there is not sufficient contrast between the text and background. For others, bright colors (high luminance) are not readable; they need low luminance.

✔ Sufficient

Some people cannot read text if there is not sufficient contrast between the text and background. For others, bright colors (high luminance) are not readable; they need low luminance.

For more information

- WCAG
 - [Contrast \(Minimum\) 1.4.3 \(Understanding 1.4.3\)](#)
- User Story
 - [How a user with "color blindness" experiences the Web](#)
- Easy Check
 - [How to check contrast ratio](#)
- Support Tools
 - [List of tools to help determine contrast ratio](#)

Write code that adapts to the user's technology



Use responsive design to adapt the display to different zoom states and viewport sizes, such as on mobile devices and tablets. When font size is increased by at least 200%, avoid horizontal scrolling and prevent any clipping of content. Use progressive enhancement to help ensure that core functionality and content is available regardless of technology being used.

Example: Using media queries to adapt navigation

```
/* On narrow viewports, make the navigation full width */
@media screen and (min-width: 25em) {
  #nav {
    float: none;
    width: auto;
  }
  #main {
    margin-left: 0;
  }
}
```

```
/* On wider viewports, put the navigation on the left */
@media screen and (min-width: 43em) {
  #nav {
    float: left;
    width: 24%;
  }
  #main {
    margin-left: 27%;
  }
}
```

For more information

- WCAG
 - [Resize text 1.4.4 \(Understanding 1.4.4\)](#)
 - [Consistent Identification 3.2.4 \(Understanding 3.2.4\)](#)
- Background
 - [Small Screen Size](#)
- User Story
 - [Describes how alternative views of zoomed pages can be helpful](#)

RESOURCE:
TIPS FOR GETTING STARTED
WITH WEB ACCESSIBILITY

w3.org/WAI/gettingstarted/tips/

**Q: HOW DO I MAKE SURE MY
WEBSITE IS ACCESSIBLE?**

RESOURCE:
WEB CONTENT
ACCESSIBILITY GUIDELINES
(WCAG) 2.0

w3.org/TR/WCAG/

PRINCIPLES:
PERCEIVABLE
OPERABLE
UNDERSTANDABLE
ROBUST

PERCEIVABLE:
MEANINGFUL SEQUENCE

PERCEIVABLE:
TEXT ALTERNATIVES



```
<button>  
  <span class="icon icon-pencil">  
  </span>  
</button>
```



```
<button title="Edit">  
  <span class="icon icon-pencil">  
  </span>  
</button>
```



```
<button title="Edit">  
  <span class="icon icon-pencil-kaput">  
  </span>  
</button>
```




title
About

This tool provides a customizable view on different Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0 resources including:

- [Web Content Accessibility Guidelines \(WCAG\) 2.0](#) web standard
- [Techniques for WCAG 2.0](#) implementation guidance
- [Understanding WCAG 2.0](#) supporting information

More background on these resources is provided in [WCAG Overview](#) and [The WCAG 2.0 Documents](#).



Desktop version



IMAGES

```
<button>  
    
</button>
```

```
<button>  
    
</button>
```

RESOURCE: IMAGE TUTORIAL

w3.org/WAI/tutorials/images/

<aside>

**RESOURCE:
WEB ACCESSIBILITY
TUTORIALS**

w3.org/WAI/tutorials/

PAGE STRUCTURE (DRAFT)

MENUS (DRAFT)

IMAGES

TABLES

FORMS

CAROUSELS (DRAFT)

</aside>

VISIBLE TEXT LABELS



```
<button>  
  <span class="icon icon-pencil">  
  </span>  
  Edit  
</button>
```

PERCEIVABLE:
COLOR CONTRAST

OPERABLE:

USABLE WITH A KEYBOARD

**OPERABLE:
ABILITY TO BYPASS
BLOCKS**

OPERABLE:
PROPER HEADINGS
and LABELS

UNDERSTANDABLE:
PAGE LANGUAGE

UNDERSTANDABLE:
CONSISTENT NAVIGATION

UNDERSTANDABLE:
INDICATE ERRORS

ROBUST:
COMPATIBILITY

**Q: HOW DO I MAKE SURE
THAT THE
USER EXPERIENCE IS
ACCESSIBLE?**

YOU ARCHIVE THE BEST
RESULTS WHEN...

ACCESSIBILITY IS
NOT AN AFTERTHOUGHT

SMOOTH USE OF YOUR
PRODUCT

EVERYTHING FEELS

COHERENT

NO COMPROMISES

NO NEED TO REBUILD

ACCESSIBILITY IS
AN OPPORTUNITY

REACH MORE PEOPLE

MAKES YOUR WEB PROJECT
EASY TO UNDERSTAND

CONSISTENT LAYOUT *and*
NAVIGATION

ACCESSIBILITY IS
A CREATIVE OUTLET

PRODUCE THE BEST
VIDEO PLAYER UI

CONSIDER THE ORDER OF THE
CONTENT

TAKE THE AVAILABLE DATA
AND DO SOMETHING NO ONE
EXPECTS



THANK YOU.

ERIC EGGERT

W3C/WEB ACCESSIBILITY INITIATIVE

EE@W3.ORG & @YATIL