

Technical Accessibility

Download PPT slides here: https://bit.ly/technicalaccessibility

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Topics

- Definitions of disability and accessibility
- Assistive technology
- Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG)
- How to make content accessible
- Resources



Ways of thinking about disability

Medical model

Disability as an individual problem, affliction, or deficit that needs a cure or accommodation.

Social model

Disability as a spectrum that can affect different people in different ways depending on their context, environment, and the tools they have access to, and is a product of history and culture.

What is "accessibility"

Accessibility is what happens when we design and create resources, experiences, tools, and spaces that make space for and support the diversity of our bodies and minds and centres the needs of people with disabilities to ensure they can engage in the ways that work best for them.



Assistive technology

"Any item, piece of equipment, software program, or product system that is used to increase, maintain, or improve the functional capabilities of persons with disabilities." (Assistive Technology Industry Association)

- Can be low to high tech
- Can be designed specifically for an individual or very common

Screen readers

Screen readers will read aloud content on the screen, including structure and navigational elements, and allow someone to navigate using only their keyboard.



Examples: NVDA, JAWS, VoiceOver

"Blind student working on laptop" by Access Matters. CC BY-NC-SA 2.0.

Text-to-speech

Technology that will read text aloud.

Available as separate software, but also built into many tools like Adobe Reader, Microsoft Word, and internet browsers.



"<u>Text to speech</u>" icon by <u>Trevor Dsouza</u>. <u>CC BY 3.0</u>.

Zoom text

 Software that allows someone to enlarge content on the screen much beyond what is usually possible. It is often combined with text-tospeech.



"<u>Magnifying Glass</u>" is <u>CC0 Public Domain</u>.



Technical Accessibility

Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG)

- Perceivable
- Operable
- Understandable
- Robust

Principle 1: Perceivable

Information and user interface components must be presented to users in ways they can perceive.



Principle 2: Operable

User interface components and navigation must be operable.



Principle 3: Understandable

Information and the operation of user interface must be understandable.





Structure and Navigation

HeadingsLinksTables



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- Content is organized under headings and subheadings
- Headings and subheadings are used sequentially

Paragraph		В	I	i=	123	66
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Headin	ng	2		(Shi	f <mark>t+Al</mark> t+	⊦2)
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Heading 4			(Shift+Alt+4)			
Heading	g 5			(Shi	ft+Alt-	+5)
Heading	g 6			(Shi	ft+Alt-	⊦6)
Prefor	mat	tte	d			



Links

- The link text describes the link destination when taken out of a sentence
- Links that open files include the file type in the link text (such as "[PDF]")
- Links do not open in new windows or tabs (unless a text reference is provided)
- The web address is available for those using a print copy



Poll: Which link is accessible?

- 1. For more information on web accessibility, <u>click here</u>.
- 2. For more information on web accessibility, refer to the <u>Accessibility Toolkit.</u>
- For more information on web accessibility, go to <u>https://opentextbc.ca/accessibilitytoolkit</u>
- 4. The <u>BC Open Textbook Review Template</u> [Word File] provides guidelines for completing an open textbook review.



Answer: 2 and 4 are accessible 1. For more information on web accessibility, <u>click here</u>.

- For more information on web accessibility, refer to the <u>Accessibility Toolkit.</u>
- 3. For more information on web accessibility, go to <u>https://opentextbc.ca/accessibilitytoolkit</u>

4) The <u>BC Open Textbook Review Template</u> [Word File] provides guidelines for completing an open textbook review.



Data Tables

- Tables include a caption.
- Tables include row and/or column headers.
- Row and column headers have the correct scope assigned.
- Tables do not have merged or split cells.
- Tables have adequate cell padding.

Table 15.1 One way scholars have categorized religions isby classifying what or who they hold to be divine

Example	What/Who Is Devine	Religious Classification
Hinduism, Ancient Greeks and Romans	Multiple gods	Polytheism
Judaism, Islam, Christianity	Single god	Monotheism
Atheism, Buddhism, Taoism	No deities	Atheism
Indigenous nature worship, Shinto	Nonhuman beings (animals, plants, natural workd)	Animism

"<u>Religious Classification table</u>" © William Little. CC BY.



Multimedia

- Audio
- Video



Audio

 Include a transcript Examples: Podcasts, interviews, recorded lectures

A transcript provides a text equivalent of audio content. It includes

- Speaker name(s)
- Headings and subheadings
- All relevant audio content, including
 - All speech content
 - Relevant descriptions of speech
 - Descriptions of relevant non-speech audio



Video

- All relevant visual information is conveyed via an audio description or transcript
- All relevant audio information is conveyed via captions or a transcript

Captions: Text that is synchronized with audio in a video.

Audio descriptions: Audio descriptions of visual content shown in the video that isn't conveyed through audio

Transcript: Includes the same information as with audio transcripts, but may also include relevant description of visual content



Poll: Who might want captions on videos?

- 1. People who are Deaf or hard of hearing.
- 2. People with auditory processing difficulties.
- 3. People for whom the language of the video is not their first language.
- 4. People who like crunchy, loud snacks.
- 5. All of the above.



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Visuals

- Visual cues
- Colour contrast
- Decorative and informational images



Visual Cues

- Colour
- Icons
- Text style

- Use visual cues consistently throughout the resource.
- Visual elements that are used to convey information are also accessible in nonvisual ways.
- Colour alone is not used to convey information.



Never use colour alone to convey information







Contrast Checker

https://contrastchecker.com/



Poll: Is this colour combination accessible? Is this colour combination accessible for regular size text?

Foreground: 2f9700 Background: ffffff



Answer: Not Accessible

Regular size text:

- AA, AAA: FAILS Large text:
- AA: PASS
- AAA: FAILS

Contrast: 3.79:1

CONTRAST CHECKER

COURTESY OF ACART COMMUNICATIONS

COLOR SELECTION



?



Images

A decorative image does not need a text description.

- Is primarily for design
- Does not convey content (or are already described in surrounding text)

A functional image contains content that requires a text description.

- Alt text
- Surrounding text or caption
- Long description



A bag of potato chips weighs 48 grams. How many milligrams is that?



Decorative Image

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Functional Image



Poll: Which image description is best?



- 1. The Wong-Baker Faces Pain-rating scale.
- 2. A collection of happy, neutral, and sad cartoon faces with numbers 0-10 underneath.
- 3. A scale that uses cartoon faces to illustrate the different levels of pain that correspond to a numbered scale from 0 to 10. Zero is smiling, 2 is a small smile, 4 is a straight face, 6 is a slightly sad face, 8 is a big sad face, and 10 is a bigger sad face that is crying.

"Wong-Baker scale with emoji" by Lord Belbury. CC BY-SA 4.0.

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Alt Text

A short text description of an image that appears in the alt attribute of the image tag.

- Will not appear visually
- Can be accessed by text-to-speech technology (including screen readers)
- Should be less than 125 characters
- Does not need to include "Image of.."



Surrounding Text or Caption



Figure 1. A Stó:lō woman, weaving baskets, n.d.




Long Descriptions for Complex Images

Examples

pie charts, bar carts, line graphs, flow charts, diagrams, illustrations, math graphs, and maps



Magma Chambers, P and S Waves, and Volcano Size © Steven Earle. CC BY

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Tips for Writing Image Descriptions

What to describe

- Content/purpose of the image.
- Will depend on audience/context

How to describe

- Be objective
- Be concise.
- If image is complex, go from general to specific



Symbols

 $x \text{ or } x \text{ or } \cdot$ - or - or -÷ or / $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$



Formulas: LaTeX and MathJax

MathJax

This a display engine that translates mathematical markup (like MathML or LaTeX) into accessible, high-resolution equations.

This allows the equations to be rendered **aurally** or **visually**.





Other Ways of Making Math Accessible

Text description:

m equals begin fraction m sub 0 over begin square root 1 minus begin fraction v squared over c squared end fraction end square root end fraction



Resources for Describing Images

- <u>Accessibility Toolkit</u> from BCcampus
- <u>Complex Images for All Learners</u> [PDF] by Supada Amornchat

Testing for Accessibility

- Automated testing: Using accessibility checkers
- Manual testing: Testing yourself
- User testing: Testing with disabled students





WAVE (Web Accessibility Evaluation Tool)

wave.webaim.org/





Accessibility Checklists

Strengths

- Easy to understand and follow
- Highlight the most important technical considerations to make sure students with disabilities can access the material

Weaknesses

- Accessibility as something that we can go back and fix later
- Do not ensure good design
- Do not account for the multiple formats of OER
- Students face challenges not addressed in standard accessibility checklists
- Does not ensure equal access to learning outcomes



Accessibility Toolkit

https://opentextbc.ca/accessibilitytoolkit

- Information about how to create accessible educational resources
- Accessibility checklists
- Activities
- Webinars on Inclusive Design

OER Production Series Webinars

- Find, Use, and Share May 3
- Technical Accessibility May 10
- Introduction to Pressbooks May 17
- Advanced Pressbooks May 26
- UDL and Open Educational Resources May 31

Register at https://bccampus.ca/events/



Questions?

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