

Digital Accessibility

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About the Digital Accessibility Centre



The Digital Accessibility Centre (DAC) is a Social Enterprise. We have been in operation for 8+ years and currently employ 50 staff, including 8 technical auditors and 36 user testers, and we audit websites in relation to Digital accessibility, provide training. We:

- Operate on a 100% not-for-profit basis.
- Are a Living Wage Foundation accredited employer

Most of our team are people with disabilities. Some of the user testing team are new to accessibility and some have over 15 years experience in the field of Digital Accessibility on multiple platforms such as:

- ATM's
- Native mobile apps
- Websites
- Software applications



Ziad's Video



Play Ziad's – Video



Case Study – Channel 4

Channel 4 were tasked with redesigning their iOS mobile app back in 2018

What did they do?

- Assess the current app (Involved a DAC audit) and then a presentation of the findings to the Development/Design/BA team
- They needed to know what they were doing well and not very well
- From these results Acceptance criteria generated, in line with DAC Accessibility requirements, aiming to meet WCAG 2.1 AA standard.







Case Study – Channel 4



After the initial assessment

- DAC consultant on-site in Channel 4 offices every two weeks to assist from Design through to prototype
- Stories were raised by the BA in Jira and acceptance criteria were added for each story
- If accessibility did not meet the acceptance criteria and it couldn't be fixed, for example due to a native iOS behaviour that couldn't be worked around, then this would be discussed with DAC consultant for the best approach.







What problems did they find along the way?

- Hardest thing to understand for them was the accessibility requirements (78 success criteria in WCAG 2.1)
- Also, regression testing was a factor –
 Developers can break things when a change is
 made.



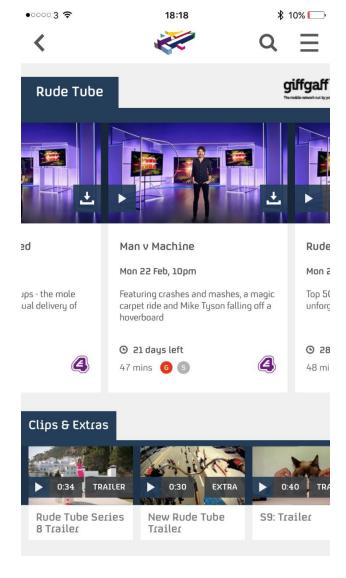
Good feedback received from the disability community

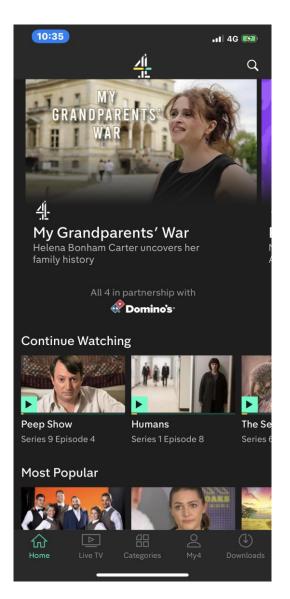
• The new app underwent a full audit again by DAC, in order to gain certification.

Case Study – Channel 4



Original design





Latest design

What is Digital Accessibility



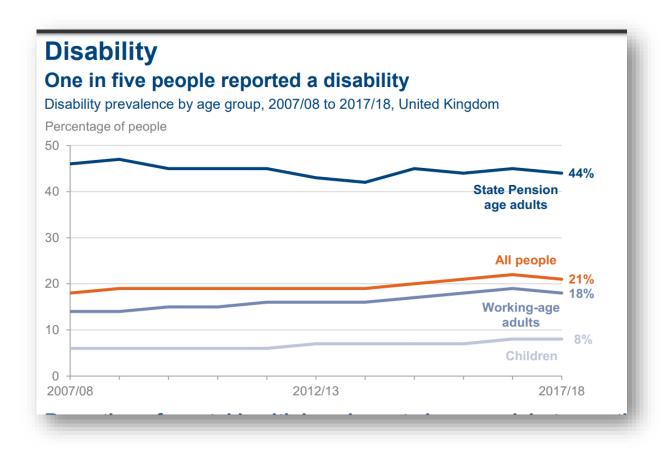
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Ensuring that all web based platforms and applications are accessible to ALL regardless of ability and or age

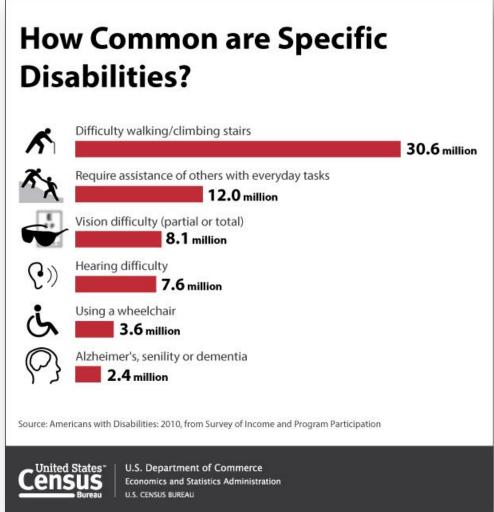
- Colour blind
- Dyslexic
- Low vision
- Blind
- Deaf and hard of hearing
- Mobility impaired
- Learning difficulties

Disability Statistics





Source - Family resources survey 2017/18



Legislation and Guidelines







The Public Sector Bodies (Websites and Mobile Applications) (No. 2) Accessibility Regulations 2018



Equality Act 2010

Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.1 W3C Recommendation 05 June 2018



Users and Assistive Technologies







Physical

Hearing



Cognitive

Vision

Physically impaired users



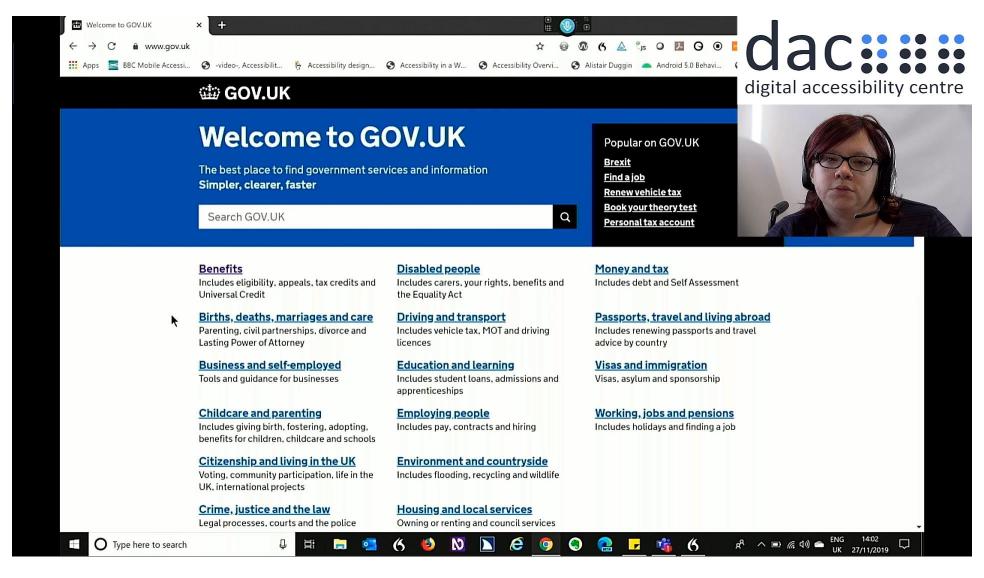


Physical





People with Mobility Impairments – Voice activation





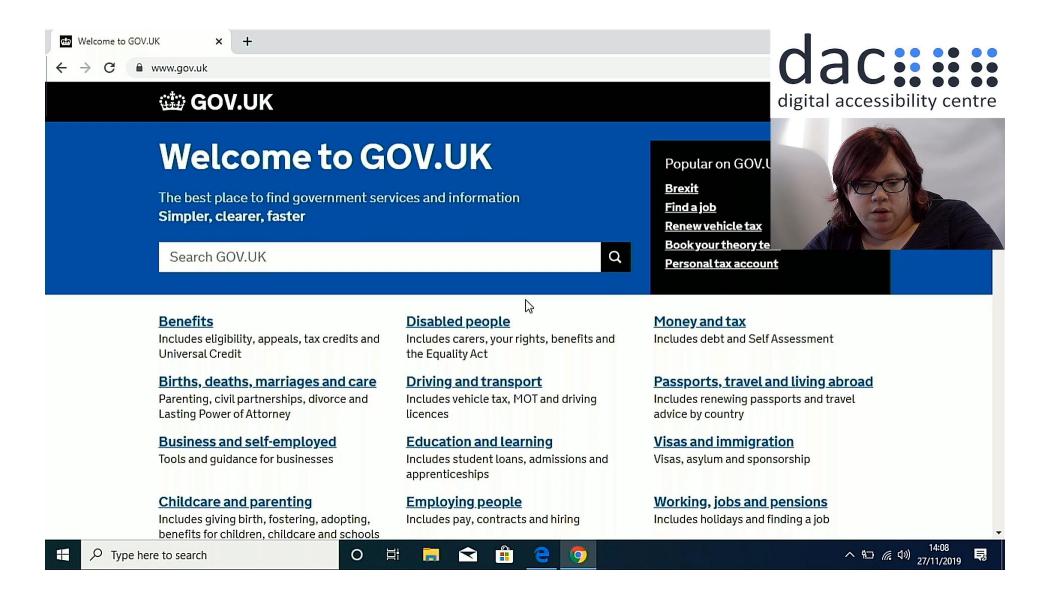


What 3 key things do you need to consider?

- It is important that keyboard users can see which element has focus.
- All elements that can be clicked via a mouse should be selectable via keyboard presses also
- Elements should be focussed in a logical order



People with Mobility Impairments – Keyboard only



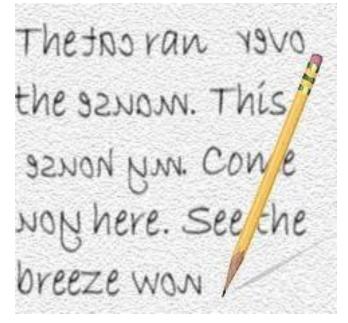
Cognitive impaired users





Cognitive











- Reading age may be lower
- May be easily distracted via moving animation
- Busy page layout can be confusing (Keep it simple!)
- Dyslexia needs to be considered
 font style





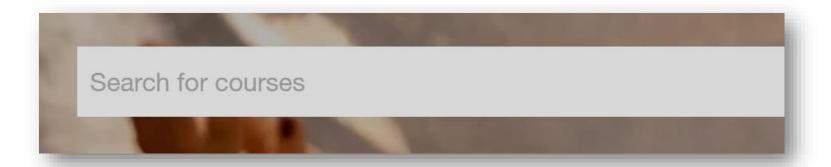




May be easily distracted by moving animation



Short term memory may be affected



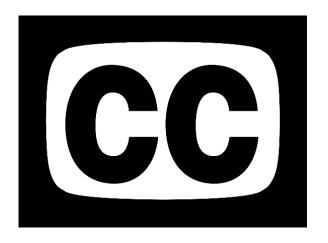






Hearing





People with Hearing Impairments





Vision





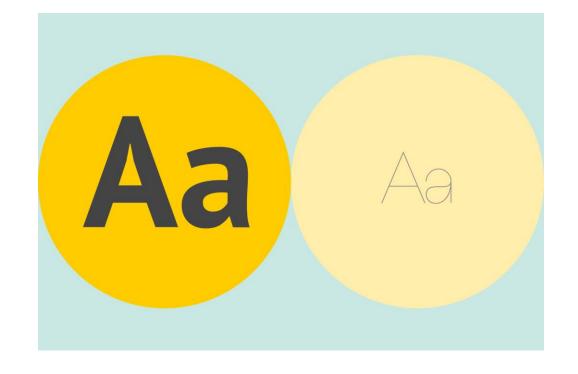




Low Vision Users

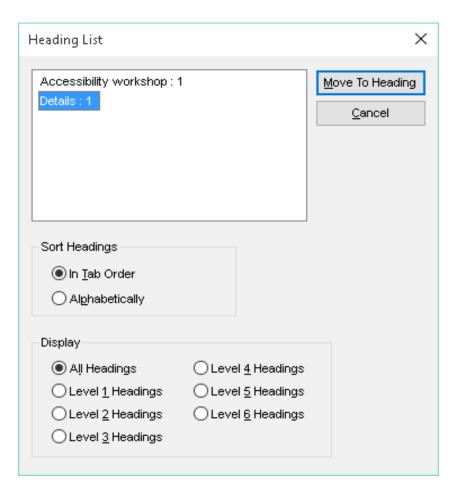


- Text may not be large enough to read so would need to resize or zoom into content
- Insufficient contrast between text and background



Blind users on desktop and mobile





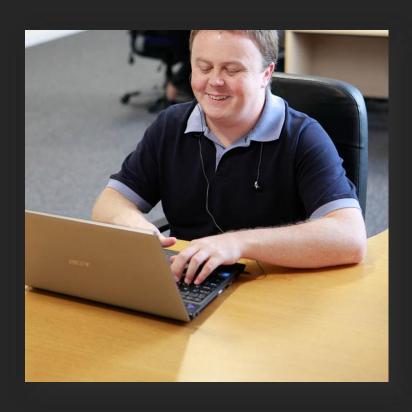
Press INS+F6 on Desktop and use rotor for mobile







Screen reader demo and live site testing





Top tips



- 1. Use headings correctly to organize the structure of your content.
- 2. Give your links unique and descriptive names.
- 3. Ensure that all content can be accessed with the keyboard alone in a logical way.
- 4. Label forms appropriately and descriptively
- Ensure selectable areas can be navigated to and selected by keyboard alone
- 6. Ensure colour contrast is sufficient on all links/buttons





- Choose an accessibility champion
- Write an accessibility policy/strategy
- Include references to current guidelines (WCAG 2.1)
- Audit or test through all stages of the process
- Get expert help to certify content
- Get Users involved within the test process

Group discussion

What practical things are you going to do to take back into your workplace



Thank you

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