

# Making Websites Accessible

Making It Accessible: Dec 1, 2022  
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# Understand the WHY

It's the law: Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)



Lawsuits are

**COSTLY**

and impact the University's

**REPUTATION**



**INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**  
THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH

# Understand the WHY



“But...people with disabilities make up such a small portion of our website audience. We can’t afford to focus on such a small group.”

# Understand the WHY

According to the CDC...

**1 IN 4 adults**  
in the United States has a  
**disability<sup>1</sup>**

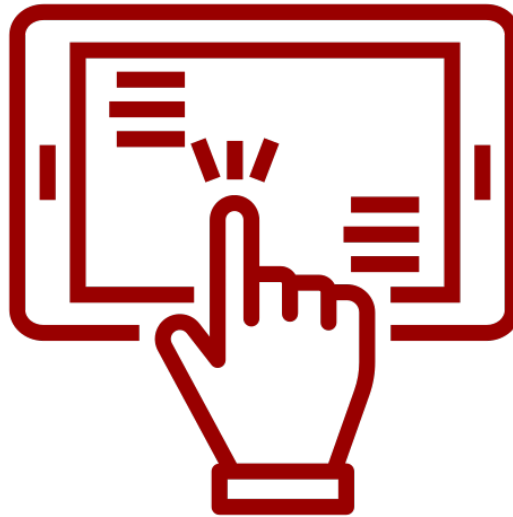


1. <https://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/disabilityandhealth/infographic-disability-impacts-all.html>

# Understand the WHY



Better Inclusivity



Better usability for all



Better Search Rankings

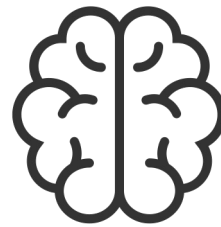
# Understand the TYPES of Disabilities



Visual



Auditory



Motor



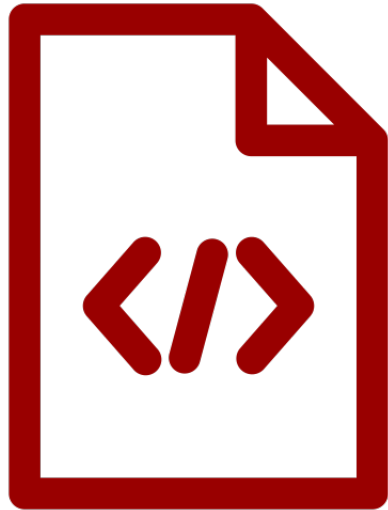
Cognitive



Seizure &  
Vestibular  
Disorders



# Understand HTML Markup



- Use CSS for styling, not HTML
- Think about the meaning of the tags
- Ex: Headings vs paragraphs
- Ex: Logical heading levels
  - `<h1>`
  - `<h2>`
  - `<h3>`

# Understand Colors & Contrast



- Impacts readability
- 4.5% of the population is color-blind
- Problematic color combinations
- Use high contrast
- Use a [contrast checker](#)





# Understand WCAG

## Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG)



- Published by the Web Accessibility Initiative (WAI) of the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)
- Aim for WCAG 2.0 Level AA
- Most recent version = 2.1
- [WCAG Quick Reference](#)

# WCAG Highlights

- Alt text for videos, audio, non-decorative images
- Color contrast
- Logical heading structures
- Tab order
- Pausable elements
- Text shouldn't be an image
- No blinking
- Descriptive links
  - no "click here"s
- Visible hover and focus states
- Bypass mechanism for repeated information
- No context change with hover

Note: This not an exhaustive list. Please refer to the WCAG quick reference.

# Testing for Website Accessibility

# Navigate without a mouse



- Use the tab key to navigate through the page
- Look for mechanisms to skip to the main content
- Make sure you can interact with the page the same way anyone else would.
- Make sure you can get to all visually hidden content

# Use a Screen Reader



- Learn how to use it in different modes
- Make sure you can understand the content
- Windows = NVDA or JAWS
- Mac = Apple VoiceOver



# Automated Tools



- WAVE browser extension
- Monitoring tools:  
Siteimprove, Monsido,  
DubBot
- **Do not rely** solely on  
automated tools, they only  
uncover a fraction of  
problems

# Tips for Success

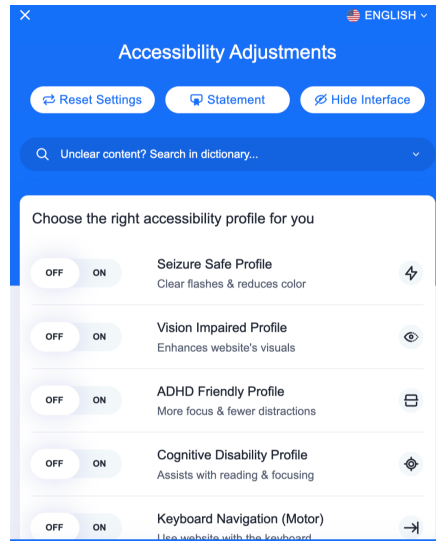
Build in accessibility at the very beginning



- Design with “Accessibility in Mind” (WebAIM)
- It’s much more difficult to retrofit afterwards

# Tips for Success

Beware of quick fixes and shortcuts



- Steer clear of "accessibility overlays"
- The key is to give a comparable experience for everyone
- <https://overlaysdontwork.com>



# Resources

- [Accessibility Resources for University Webmasters](#)
- [WebAIM](#)
- [WAVE Web Accessibility Evaluation Tools](#)
- [WCAG Quick Reference](#)
- [Contrast Checker](#)



# THANK YOU!!!