

Accessibility 101

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Basics of Accessibility

Web Accessibility

EXPLAINED

Web accessibility is the level at which digital solutions are effective to as many people as possible, regardless of their physical or functional capacity.

Inclusive Design

EXPLAINED

Concepts or ways of thinking about design, products, services, and environments that enables and draws on the full range of human diversity.

Semantic Markup

EXPLAINED

Semantically correct markup refers to the practice of using correct HTML elements for their intended purpose.

Colour Contrast

EXPLAINED

Colour contrast stands for the difference in perceived brightness between two colours. It's expressed as a ratio ranging from 1:1 (white text on a white background) to 21:1 (black text on a white background).

Alternative Image Text

EXPLAINED

Alternative image text provides a textual alternative to image content in web pages via an attribute "alt" on the element.

ARIA

EXPLAINED

Accessible Rich Internet Applications (ARIA) specifications and their implementation enable us to control the way native or custom elements are translated into the accessibility tree by using standardised attributes.

Accessibility Tree

EXPLAINED

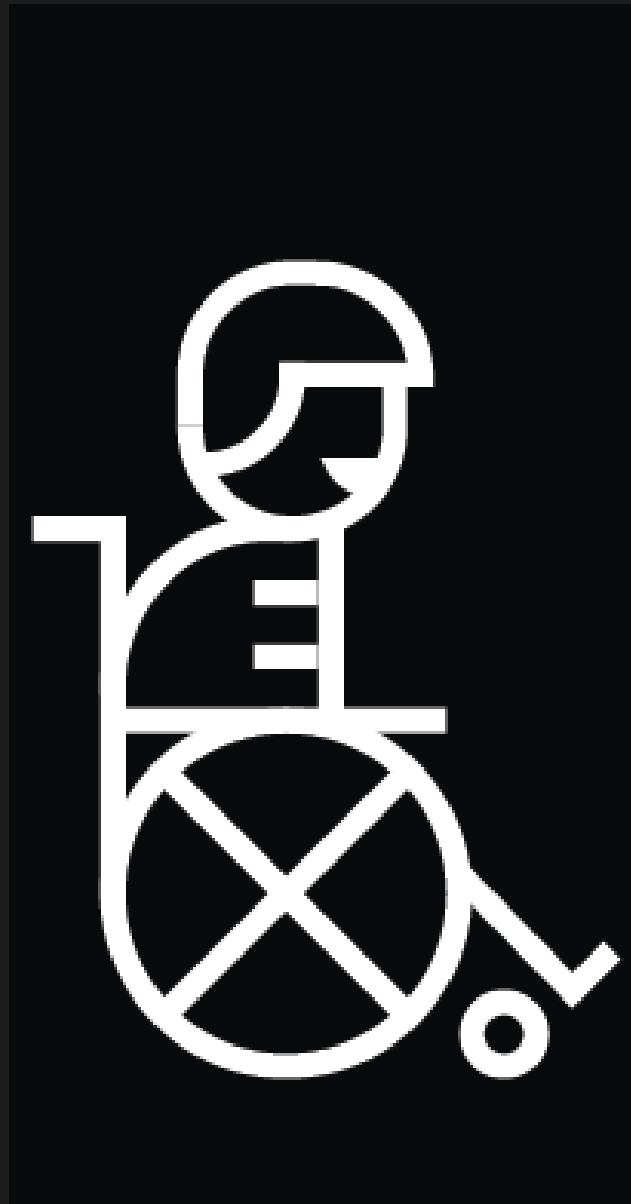
Accessibility tree is the modified version of the Document Object Model tree (page structure) that most assistive technologies interact with.

WCAG

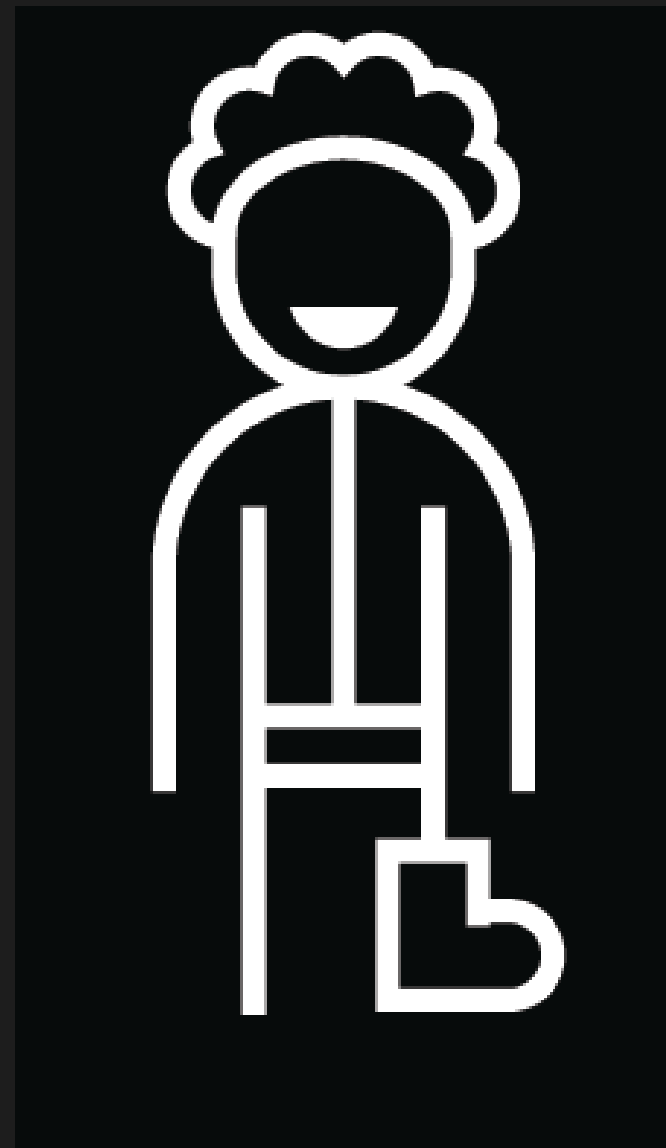
EXPLAINED

Web content accessibility guidelines (WCAG) is a standard for web accessibility that meets the needs of individuals, organisations, and governments internationally.

Types of Disabilities



Permanent



Temporal



Situational



**Physical or
motor**



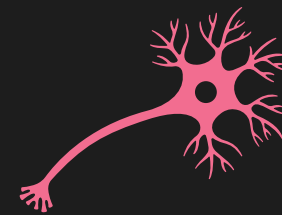
Visual



Hearing



**Cognitive &
Learning**



**Psycho &
neurological**

Physical or motor disabilities

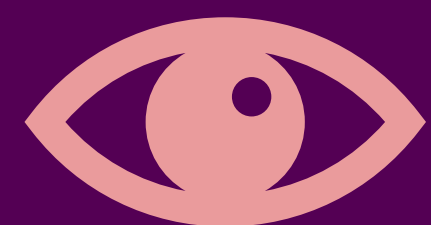


EXPLAINED

A physical disability is a limitation on a person's physical functioning, mobility, dexterity or stamina

- ◆ Cerebral Palsy, Muscular dystrophy
- ◆ Multiple Sclerosis, Spinal Cord Injury,
- ★ Arthritis, Parkinson's, Essential tremor

Visual disabilities



EXPLAINED

**or also known
as vision impairment,
is a decreased ability
to see.**

All them
Empathy
Lab

- ◆ Visual acuity, Low vision, Blurred Vision
- ◆ Colour Blindness
- ◆ Glaucoma, Cataracts, Astigmatism
- ◆ Blindness

Hearing disabilities



EXPLAINED

or hearing impairment, occurs when you lose part or all of your ability to hear.

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- ★ Hard of Hearing (HoH), Hearing Loss
 - ◆ Auditory Processing Disorder (APD)
 - ◆ Deafness

Cognitive & Learning disabilities



EXPLAINED

**Learning difficulties,
distractibility, the
inability to focus on
large amounts of
information.**

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- ★ Dyslexia, Dyscalculia, Dysgraphia
- ◆ Asperger's, ADHD, Autism, Alzheimer's
- ◆ Down's Syndrome

Psycho & neurological disorders



EXPLAINED

Anything that affects the mental health, feelings and mood of a person.

- ◆ Vestibular disorders: Vertigo, Motion sickness, Photosensitivity
- ◆ Schizophrenia, Epilepsy, Dementia
- ◆ Anxiety

Assistive Technology (AT)

Screen Readers

EXPLAINED

A screen reader is a software application that translates on-screen information into speech or Braille.

- ◆ Job Access With Speech (JAWS)
- ◆ NonVisual Desktop Access (NVDA)

★ VoiceOver

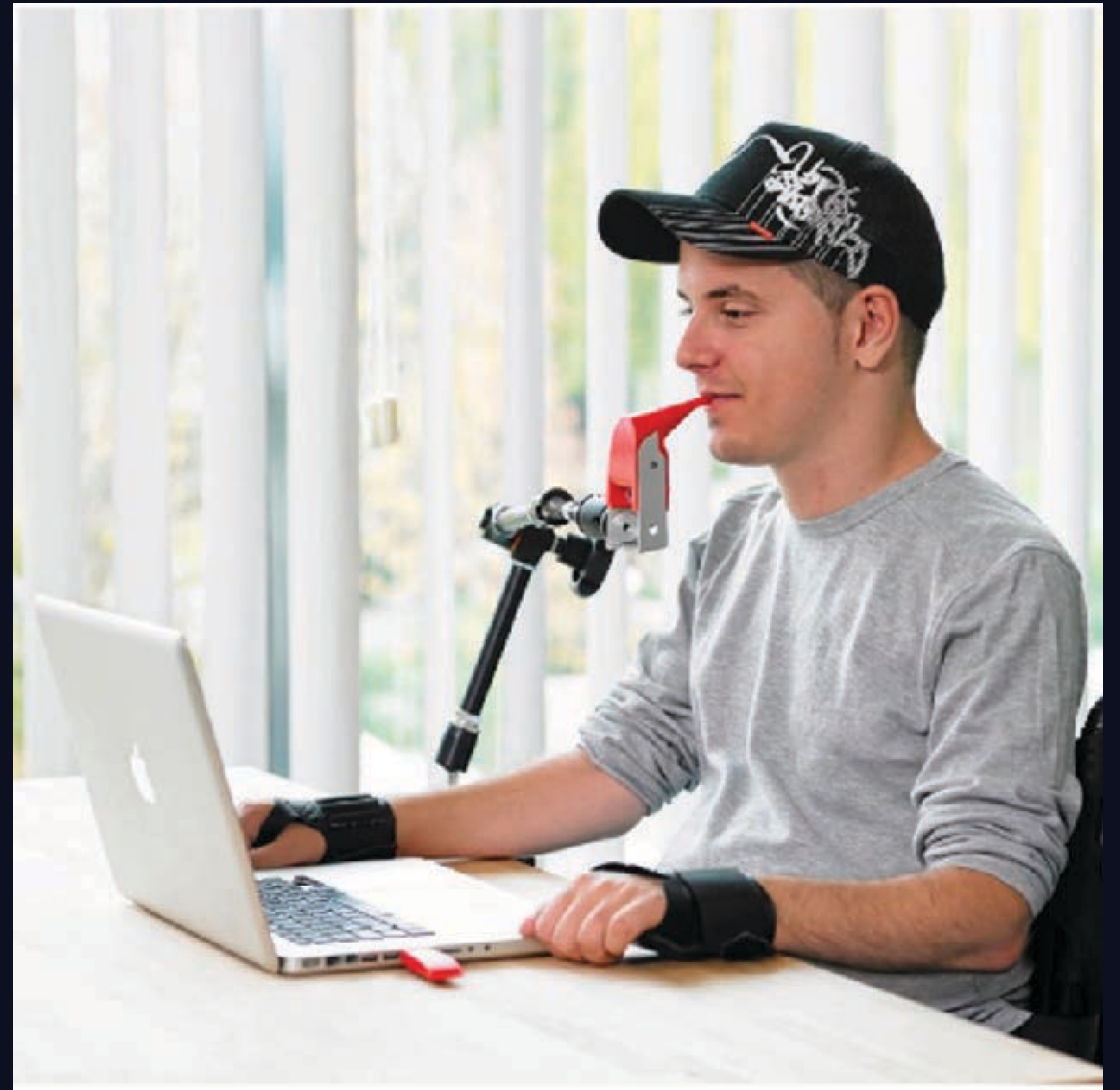
Adaptive Switches

EXPLAINED

A tool primarily used by people with motor impairments to access and control digital equipment.

- ◆ Button switches, mouth sticks, cheek clickers, Sip-and-puff.
- ★ Apple devices built-in: Switch Control
- ◆ Android devices built-in: Switch Access

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Voice Recognition

EXPLAINED

is a dictation tool
that transforms voice
into written text.

Also known as "speech-to-text"
or "speech recognition"

- ◆ Built-in dictation technology: laptops, smartphones and tablets.
- ◆ Apps: Dragon Dictation (iOS)

★ Chrome Tools: WordQ and Read&Write

Screen magnifier

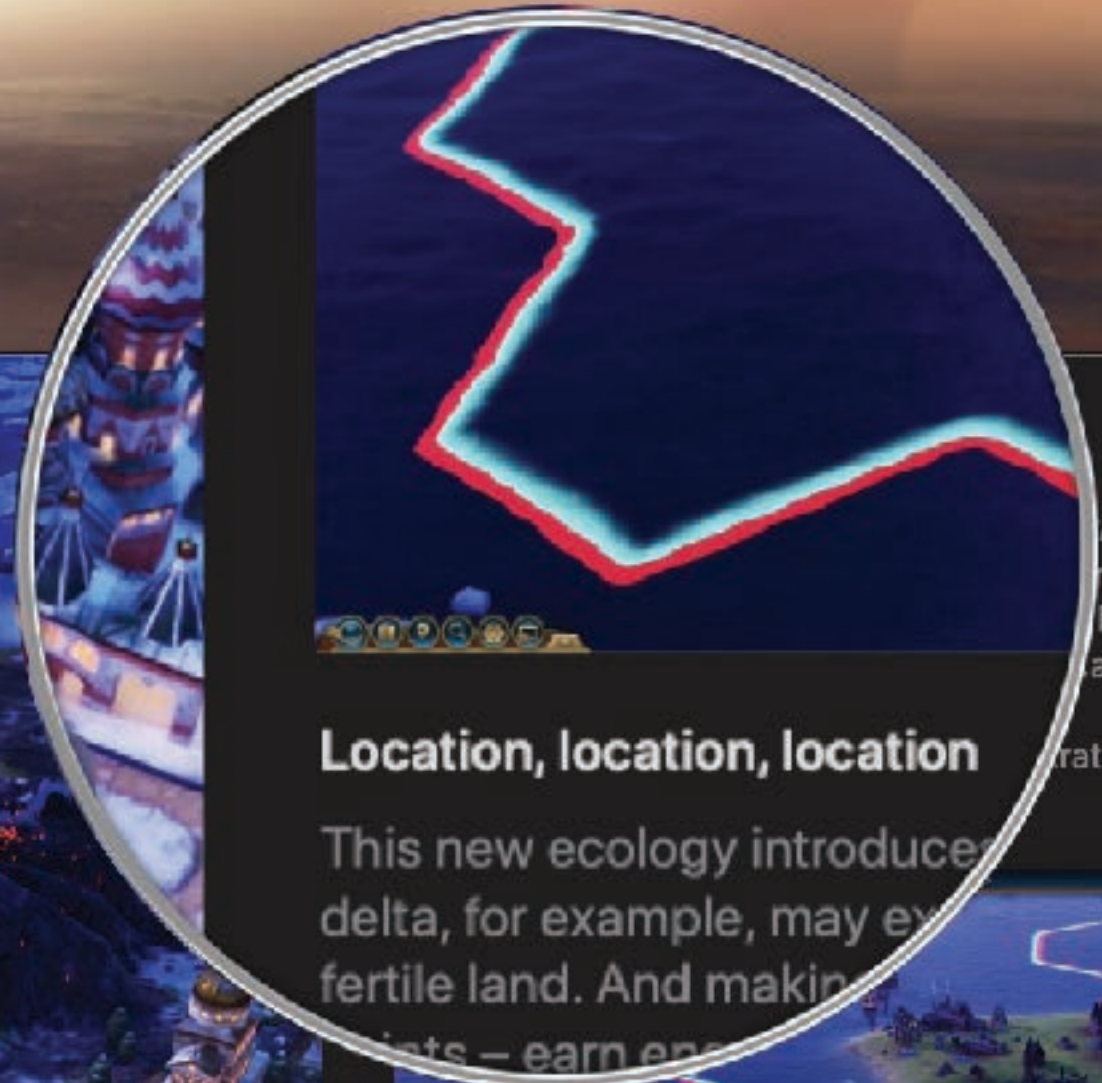
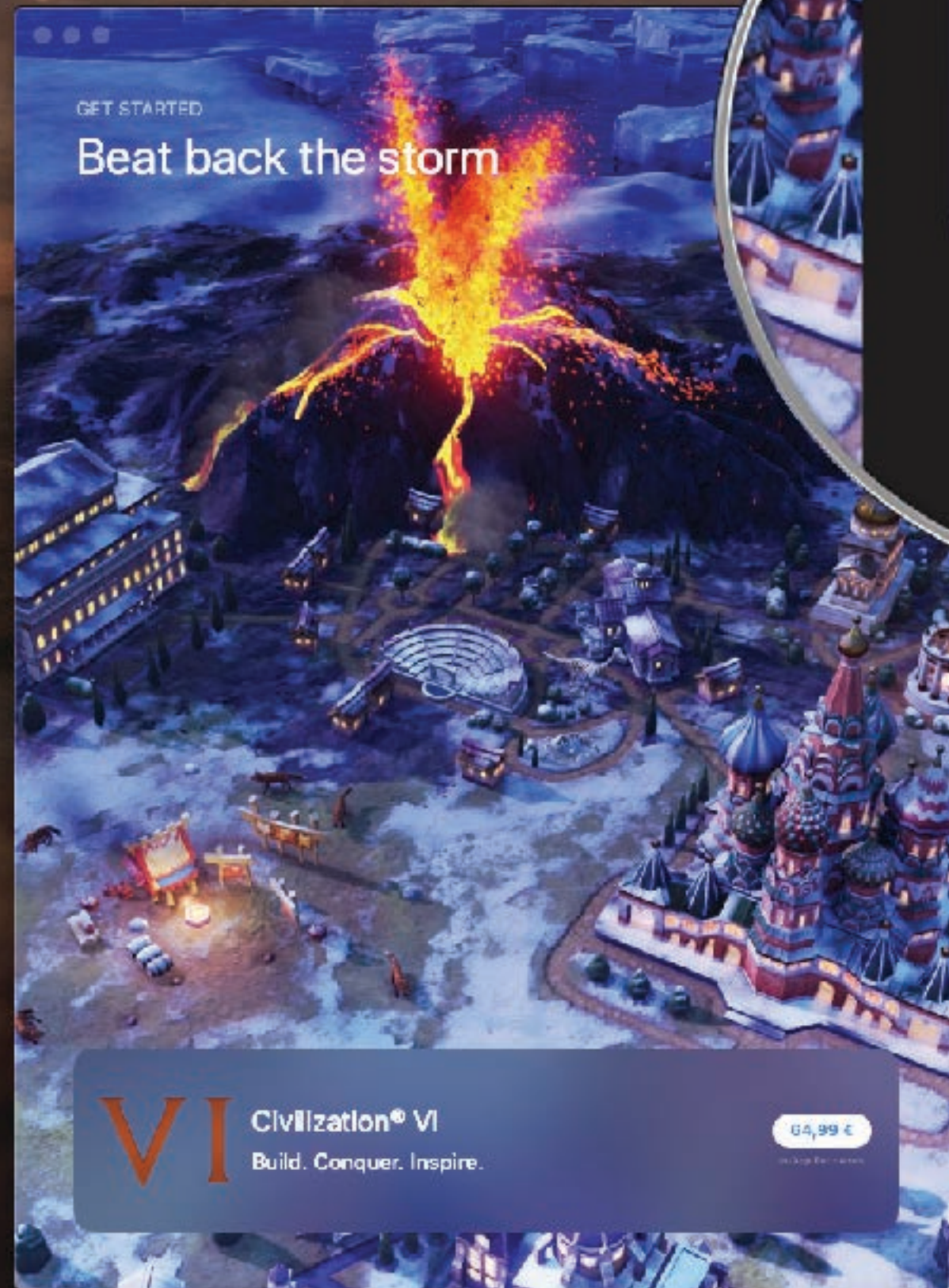
EXPLAINED

is software that interfaces with a computer's graphical output to present enlarged screen content.

- ◆ Windows built-in Magnifier
- ◆ OS X built-in

★ Software: ZoomMe (OS)

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Location, location, location

This new ecology introduces unique risks and rewards alike. Building near a river delta, for example, may expose your settlement to floods, but floods leave behind fertile land. And making improvements to structures after disasters boosts Era Points – earn enough and you'll usher in a Golden Age of great productivity.

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So look around before you plant your next settlement. Coastal cities are vital for

post in a
venient!

bilities

Thank you!