INTERNET FOR ALL

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Feb. 23, 2018



WHAT WE'LL COVER

- What it means
- Why it matters: legal, ethical and benefits
- Best practices



WHAT IT MEANS

- People with disabilities can use the web
- Web accessibility encompasses <u>all disabilities</u>

Also can include people without disabilities





Things to consider

ASK YOURSELF THESE QUESTIONS



ANALYZE

How accessible is your website?



CONSIDER

Are people of all abilities able to access the information on your website?



EVALUATE

When will you know your website is accessible?



Federal guidelines

AKA WHY IT'S IMPORTANT

- MSU, which receives federal funding, must comply.
- Not doing so could lead to a lawsuit.
- Access to information and communications technologies, including the web is a "basic human right."





Compliance

WHAT DOES MSU FOLLOW?

- * MSU must comply with Web
 Content Accessibility Guidelines
 (WCAG) 2.0
 - Level AA

 You should think of the web as a public space.





Benefits

PRACTICAL FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES



BEST PRACTICES

- Mobile web design
- Usability
- SEO optimization



BETTER WEBSITES

- Search results
- Maintenance costs
- Audience reach



Best practices

FOR ACCESSIBILITY

- What we'll cover:
 - Alt text
 - Headings
 - Descriptive links





- Several functions:
 - Used by screen readers; allows function and content of image to be accessible.
 - Displayed in place of images (load failure or user choosing).
 - Provides context and description for SEO.
- Alt text is crucial for accessibility, but context and interpretation are key.





DO'S AND DON'TS

• Imagine you're describing the image to someone via text or phone call.



DO

- Briefly describe the image
- Be accurate and equivalent
- Use relevant keywords



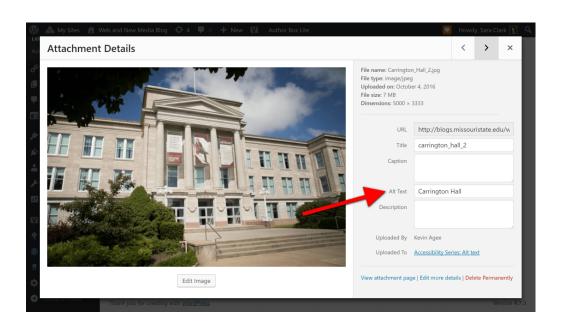
DON'T

- Begin the alt text with "an image" or a "a photo of"
- Repeat the caption
- "Keyword stuff"



DEMO

Updating Missouri State <u>blogs</u> and <u>webpages</u>.





LET'S PRACTICE

Create alt text for these two images







Headings

BEST PRACTICES

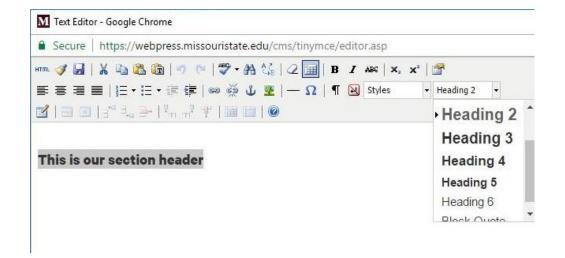
- Why headings?
 - They serve as a guide for your text.
 - Visitors can easily scan your site to find the most important information.
 - Screen readers "read" headings aloud, giving visitors a helpful outline of your site.
- Use actual headings, not font adjustments.



Headings

BEST PRACTICES

- Typically, you'll use H2 and H3.
 - Page titles are already H1.
 - Example.
- Compliment your headings with lists.





Headings

HOW TO IMPLEMENT

- Add headings in WordPress and Web Press.
 - WordPress: format->formats->headings
 - Web Press: open rich text block->edit content->Format (drop-down box)

YouTube demo



BEST PRACTICES

Have you done this before?

Click here



THERE'S A BETTER WAY

- You should describe the link's destination.
 - A user should know where the link goes without having to read the surrounding content for context.
 - Avoid generic, non-specific terms.
- It's better for SEO and accessibility.



CONTEXT AND VALUE

Which link makes you want to keep reading?

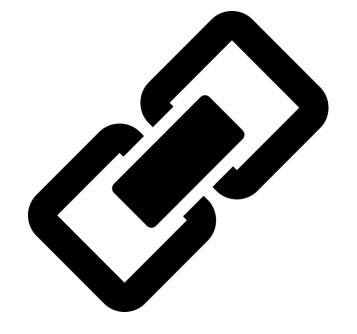
- Click here to read about MSU's mascot.
- We've just uncovered <u>Boomer's birth story</u>.
- Screen reader example



WHAT YOU SHOULD INCLUDE

- Use brief but meaningful text that:
 - Provides info when read out of context
 - Explains what the link offers
 - Doesn't talk about mechanics (download, visit, etc.) or verb phrases (get, go, click, etc.)

Remember: not everyone "clicks."





EVALUATE

- How can you determine if a website is inaccessible or accessible?
 - Non-accessible
 - Accessible
- Web Press Accessibility checker (New!)
- WAVE Web Accessibility Evaluation Tool



For more information...

BLOG SERIES

- Our <u>Accessibility blog series</u> covers these topics, and more:
 - Alt text
 - Descriptive links
 - Color contrast
 - Data tables



IMPORTANCE AND HOW-TO

- Thank you!
- Questions?



