



Digital Accessibility

Building awareness and understanding

We are a technology modernization firm.

We **adapt and build systems** that strike the balance between the shifting technology landscape and evolving user expectations. Our sensible approach appropriately integrates with your team’s capabilities and technical architecture, adjusting for business and industry constraints.

What differentiates SPR isn’t **what** we do but **how** we do it. We **deliver beyond the build.**



Proactive Advice



Natural Knowledge Sharing



Agile Response



Deep Discovery

Capabilities Include:

Custom Software Development | Cloud Infrastructure | Data Emerging Technologies | User Experience | Software Testing



WHY CUSTOMERS SEEK OUR EXPERTISE



Require future-forward insight and expertise that frequently doesn’t exist inhouse



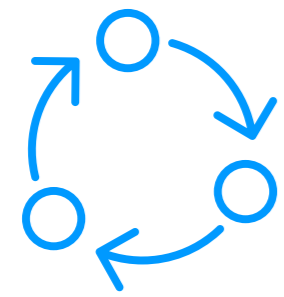
Ensure current technology approach will not limit long-term direction



Implement the best and right strategy, the right solutions, and the right guidance

Our leadership in optimizing testing

We help **streamline and integrate** manual and automated testing to get the most value for testing time and cost.



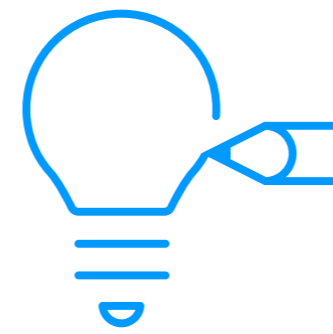
TEST PROCESS

- | Assessments
- | Definition
- | Adoption



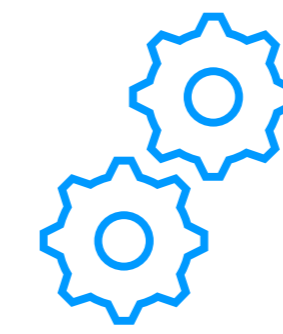
TEST TOOLS

- | Selection
- | Integration
- | Training



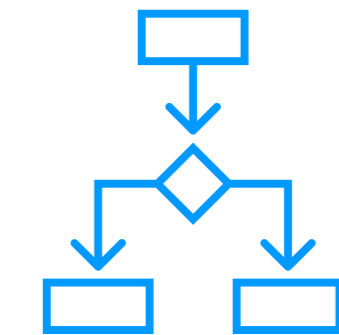
TEST DESIGN

- | Strategy
- | Test Suites
- | Test Assets
- | Data



TEST AUTOMATION

- | Assessments
- | Strategy
- | Frameworks
- | Platforms
- | Automated Scripts



DEVOPS

- | Test Automation Integration

Today's Objective

- Define digital accessibility and its importance
- Understand disabilities and use of assistive technologies
- Review WCAG guidelines and common non-compliances
- Understand how accessibility and usability differ
- How to test for accessibility with manual and automated tools
- How to build in accessibility throughout a project
- Getting started with a holistic digital accessibility program



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Definition

dig·i·tal ac·ces·si·bi·li·ty

“The power of the Web is in its universality. Access by everyone regardless of disability is an essential aspect.”

Tim Berners-Lee
[World Wide Web Consortium \(W3C\)](#)



WHAT IS DIGITAL ACCESSIBILITY



All users and potential users can understand and operate digital content



All users can easily find, understand, and manipulate information



Content may need to be presented in multiple ways to make it universally accessible

Disabilities



| **Blind** - unable to read printed information such as that on a screen; requires screen reading software to access content.

| **Visually Impaired** - has some usable vision; may be able to use a screen magnification package to access content.

| **Visual Color** - has good vision except may not be able to differentiate between colors.



| **Hearing Loss** - is deaf, unable to hear or has difficulty hearing. May rely on methods other than audio to access content.



| **Motor skill** - has a condition that makes it difficult or impossible to walk or use hands and arms. May use alternative techniques to access content.

| **Learning** - has a condition such as dyslexia that affects ability to understand information presented. May need information presented in simplified language or in a different way.

Diversity and inclusion impacts millions of people.

From diversity and inclusion perspective:

U.S. Census Bureau (2010):

54 million people have a disability

CDC (2015):

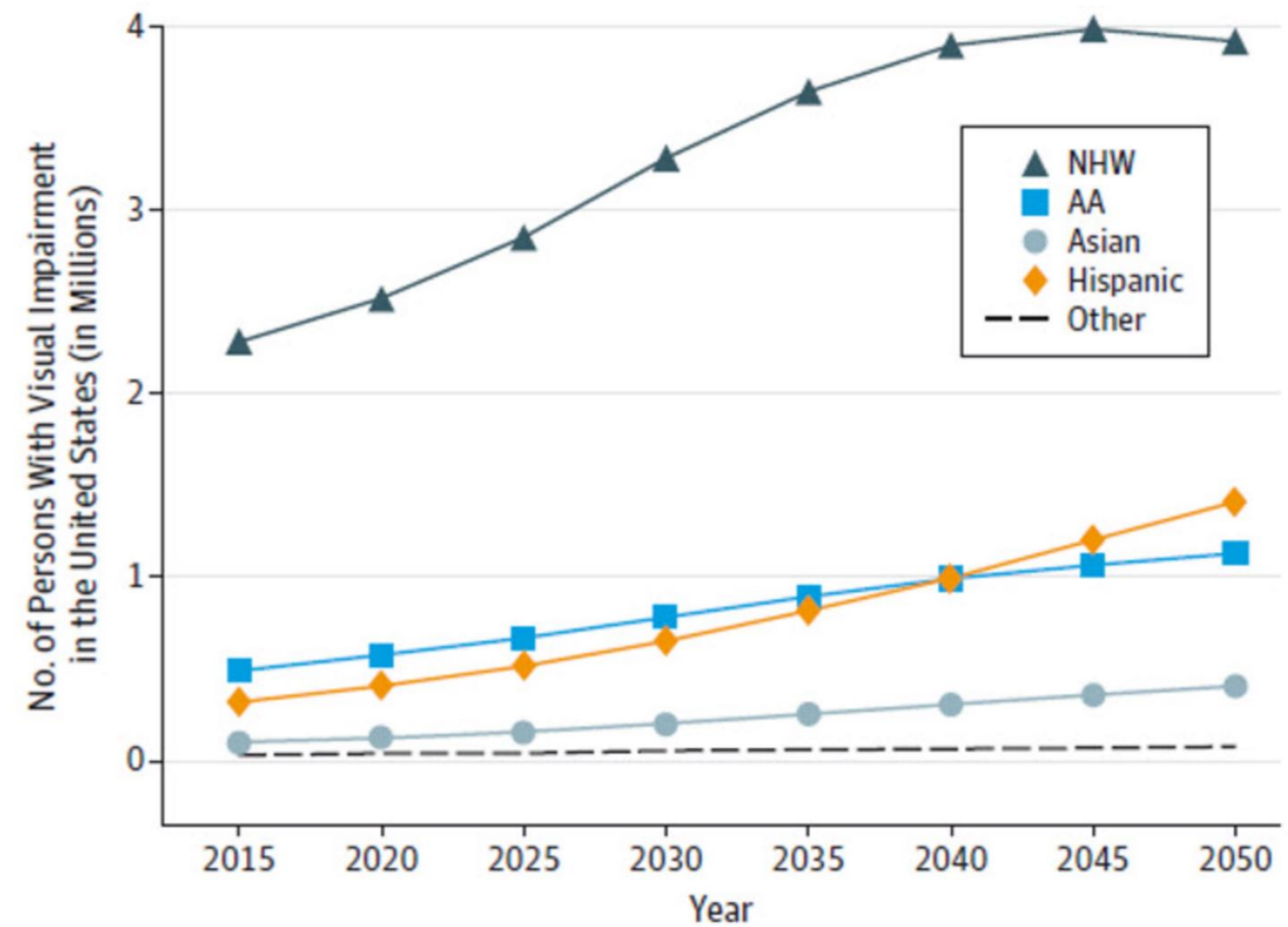
1.02 million people are blind

3.22 million people have vision impairment

From business revenue perspective:

U.S. Department of Labor: the market of people with disabilities has \$175 billion in discretionary spending

Figure 1. Estimated Numbers of Persons With Visual Impairment in the United States by Race/Ethnicity (All Persons) and Year



[View Larger](#)

AA indicates African American; NHW, non-Hispanic white.

Source: Varma, et. al (2015)

Lawsuits surrounding digital accessibility continue to multiply.

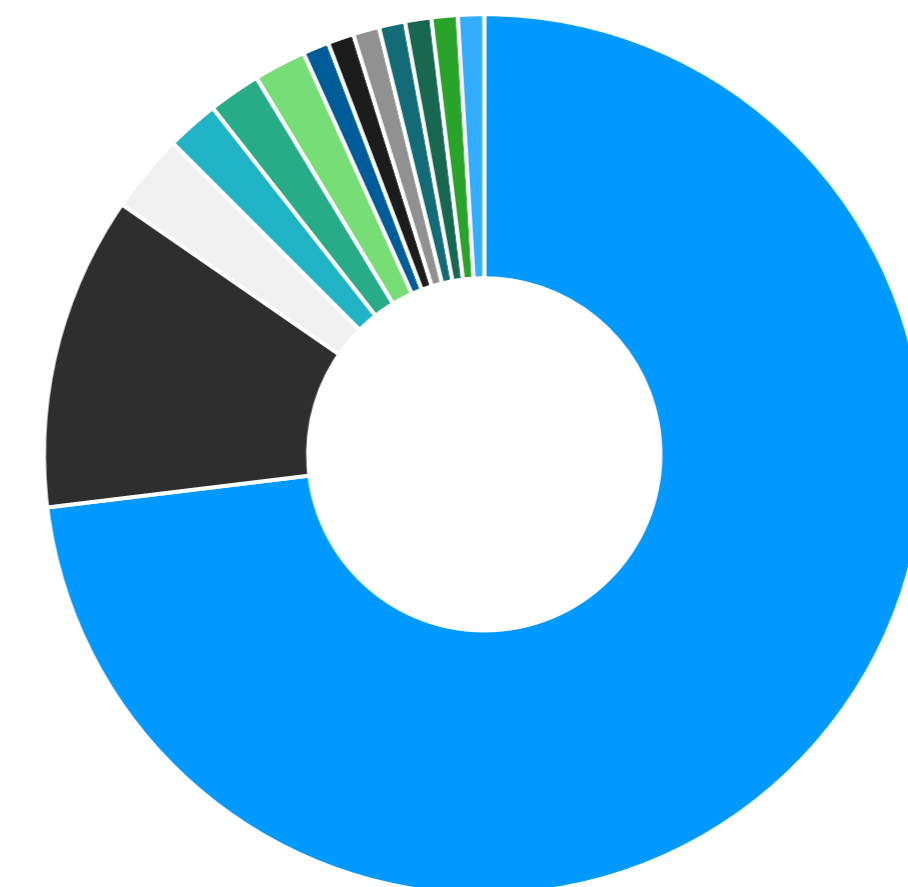
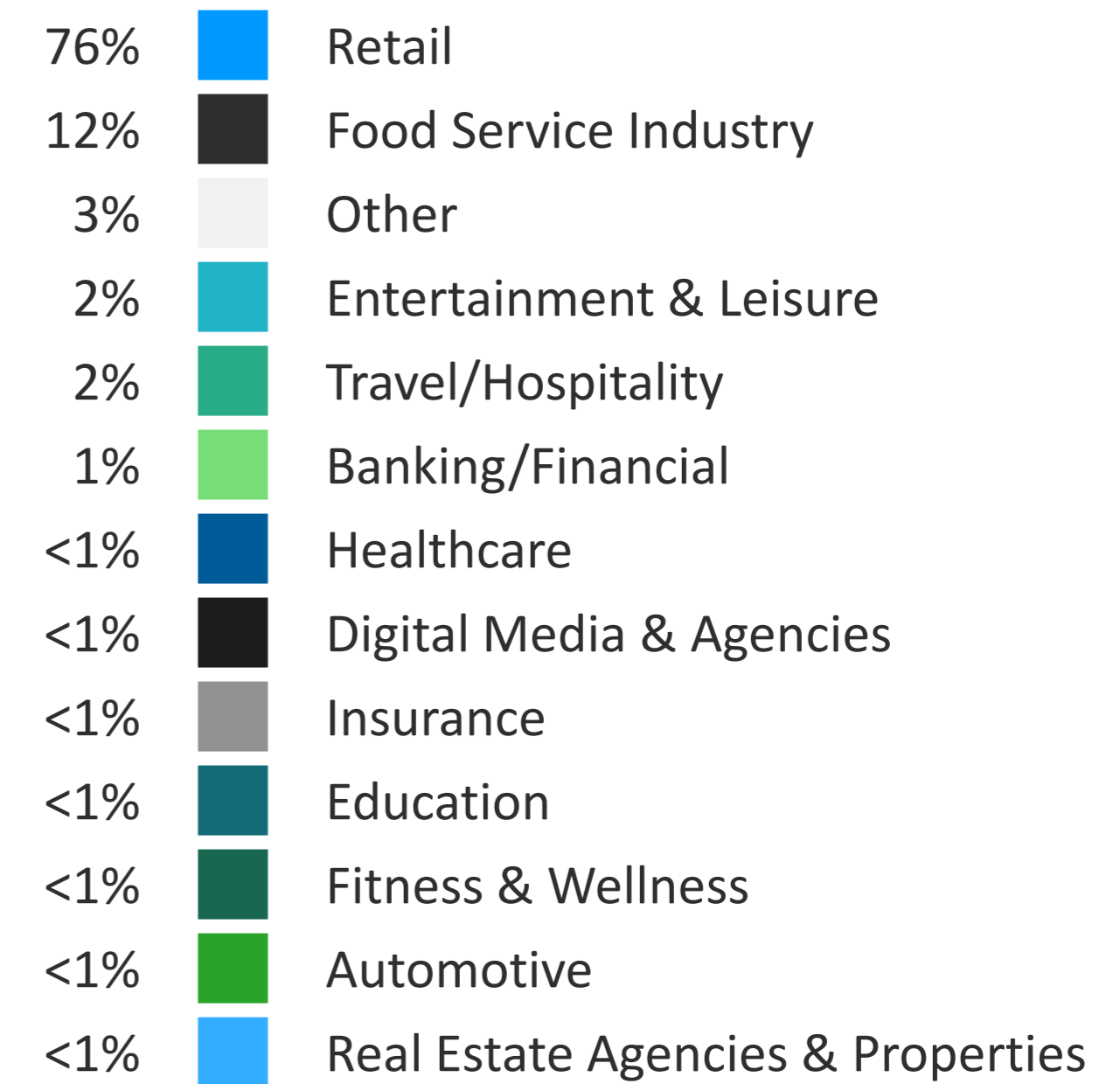
UsableNet Study (2020): lawsuits increased by 23%, amounting to almost 10 lawsuits every day.

- | 20% of lawsuits are apps, **not** websites
- | Over 250 companies sued had invested in accessibility widgets or overlays
- | Example lawsuits:

Amazon
Blue Apron
Dominos Pizza
EDX
Five Guys
H&R Block

Miami University
Nike
Peapod
Target
Winn Dixie

BASED ON FEDERAL COURT FILINGS



Assistive technologies

Disability	Description	Assistive Technologies	
Vision Loss	Screen Reading Software Presents information on screen using synthesized speech or refreshable Braille	JAWS from Freedom Scientific* NVDA from NV Access* Window-Eyes from GW Micro	VoiceOver from Apple* TalkBack from Google* Narrator from Microsoft
Vision Impaired	Screen Magnification Software Presents content using larger fonts	Windows Magnifier * Apple Zoom* Apple Pinch/Double Tap* Android Pinch/Triple Tap*	ZoomText from AI Squared MAGic from Freedom Scientific
Hearing Loss	Captioning Text representation of audio content		
Motor Skills	Voice Recognition Software Controlling a device using voice commands Hardware Adaptations Special keyboards, mice, and sip & puff switches	Windows Speech* Apple Speech* Dragon Naturally Speaking from Nuance Communications	Keyboarding*

* Indicates used by SPR for accessibility testing.

Using JAWS Screen Reader



Basic Commands

Interaction	Keystrokes
Say All	Insert + ↓
Increase Decrease Voice Rate	Page Up Page Down
Stop Reading	Ctrl
Current Line	Insert + ↑
Previous Next Word	Insert + < Insert + >
Prior Line Next Line	↑ ↓
Previous Next Character	< >
Page Refresh Hard Page Refresh	F5 Shift + F5
Navigate Links and Form Elements	Tab (<i>for next</i>) and Shift Tab (<i>for previous</i>)

Quick Keys

Interaction	Keystrokes
Headings	H
Main Content	Q
Forms	F
Tables	T
Non-Link Text	N
Button	B
Lists	L
Items in a List	I
Headings Level 1-6	1- 6
Bottom of Page	Ctrl + End
Top of Page	Ctrl + Home

Accessibility option is in settings.

Accessibility setting are retained when phone is powered off.

- ✓ **Activate Item:** 1-finger double tap
- ✓ **Locate Item:** Swipe right or left
- ✓ **Next Page:** 3-fingers right or left | on page flick up or down
- ✓ **Scroll Down:** 3-finger flick up
- ✓ **Scroll Up:** 3-finger flick down
- ✓ **Read from Start:** 2-finger flick up
- ✓ **Read from Cursor:** 2-finger flick down
- ✓ **Find Link:** Rotor to links, then swipe up/down
- ✓ **Find Typeable Area:** Rotor to forms, then flick up/down
- ✓ **Enter information:** Swipe to area edit | 2-finger double tap to activate edit or type
- ✓ **Activate Rotor:** 2-fingers on screen | twist like a knob to move between options



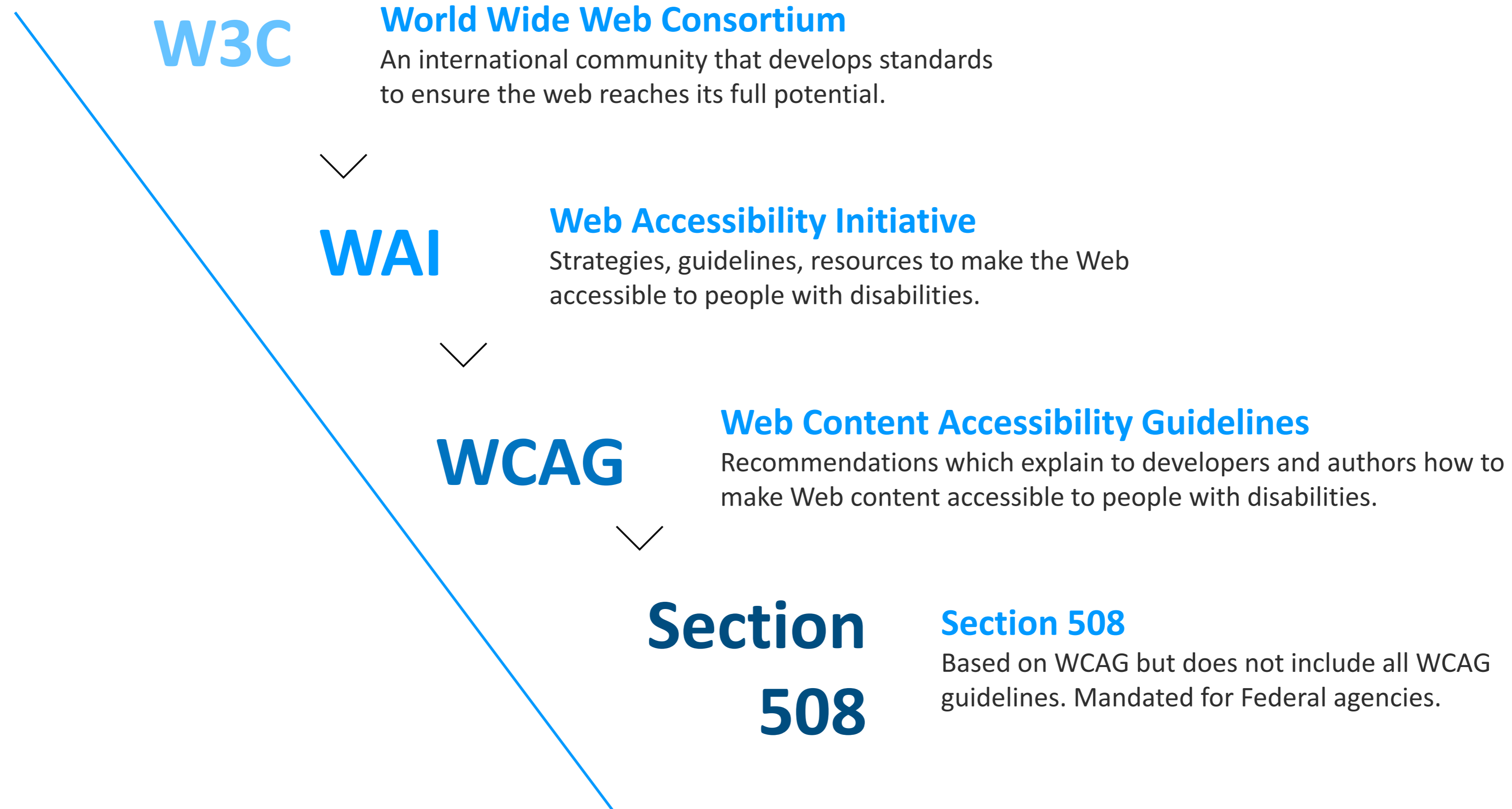
VoiceOver



TalkBack

Try it to experience it!

Organizations and Guidelines for Accessibility



Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG 2.1)

13 Guidelines | 78 Success Criteria

Principle 1: Perceivable

Information and user interface components must be presentable to users in ways they can be perceived.

4 Guidelines
29 Success Criteria

Principle 2: Operable

User interface components and navigation must be operable.

5 Guidelines
29 Success Criteria

Principle 3: Understandable

Information and the operation of the user interface must be understandable.

3 Guidelines
17 Success Criteria

Principle 4: Robust

Content must be robust enough that it can be interpreted by a wide variety of user agents, including assistive technologies.

1 Guideline
3 Success Criteria

WCAG success criteria are classified into one of 3 groups dependent on the level of detail compliance required.

Level A The minimum required to be considered compliant with guidelines.
(31 success criteria)

Level AA Better compliance, the level in which large organizations should strive for.
(19 success criteria)

Level AAA Complete compliance, the level in which government agencies are required to be compliant. *(28 success criteria)*

Example Level AAA Guidelines

- Sign Language
- Language Level
- Definitions words, abbreviations, pronunciation
- Help
- Error prevention
- Timeouts and interrupts
- User adjustable text
- Audio
- Motion animation
- Location within website
- Etc.

Examples of Common WCAG Non-compliance Findings

Color Contrast

Page Title, Headings, and Navigation

Videos

- do not play, cannot be paused or closed
- no captioning

Images/Graphics

- reads file names or description
- text embedded in graphic

Functionality

- carousals
- modal windows
- expand/collapse arrows
- sliding scales
- drop down menus
- objects/elements not detected

Data Entry

- Labeling
- Error identification

Compliance to guidelines makes software accessible and easier to use, but usability is also impacted by UX design.

- | Ease of navigation
- | Ease of understanding page structure
- | Ease of finding information
- | Ease of understanding information
- | Ease of entering information



How to Test for Accessibility

Manual Tools User Experience

- | JAWS from Freedom Scientific
- | NVDA from NV Access
- | Window-Eyes from GW Micro
- | Narrator from Microsoft
- | VoiceOver from Apple
- | TalkBack from Google

- | Windows Magnifier
- | Apple Zoom
- | Apple Pinch/Double Tap
- | Android Pinch/Triple Tap
- | ZoomText from AI Squared
- | MAGic from Freedom Scientific

- | Windows Speech
- | Apple Speech
- | Dragon Naturally Speaking from Nuance Communications
- | Keyboarding
- | WCAG Color Contrast Checker

Automated Tools Browser Extension

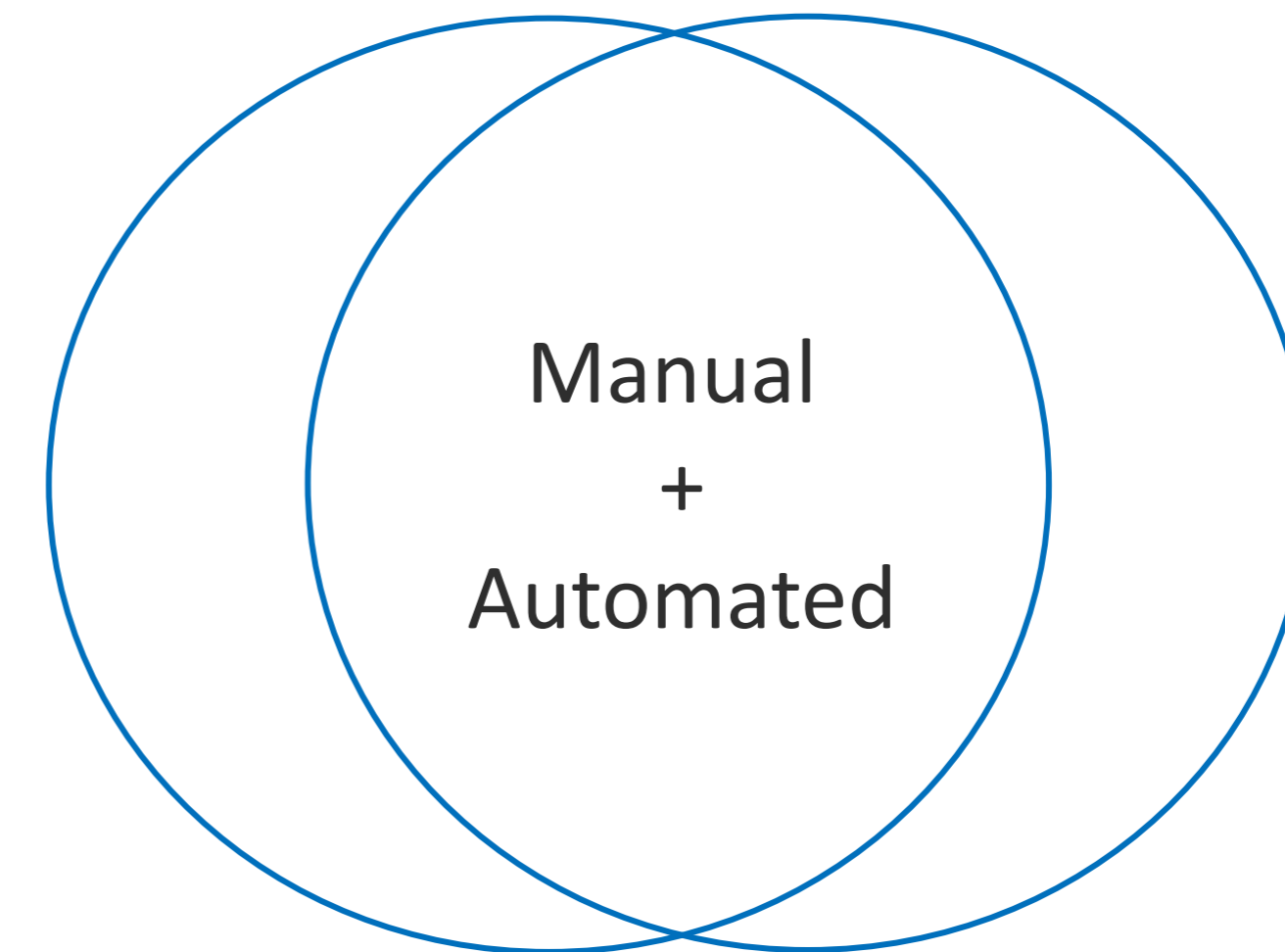
- | WAVE
- | IBM Equal Access
- | Siteimprove
- | Accessible Web Helper
- | Accessibility Insights for Web
- | EqualWeb

Automated Tools Open Source

- | FAE
- | W3C Markup Validation
- | CSS Validator
- | AChecker

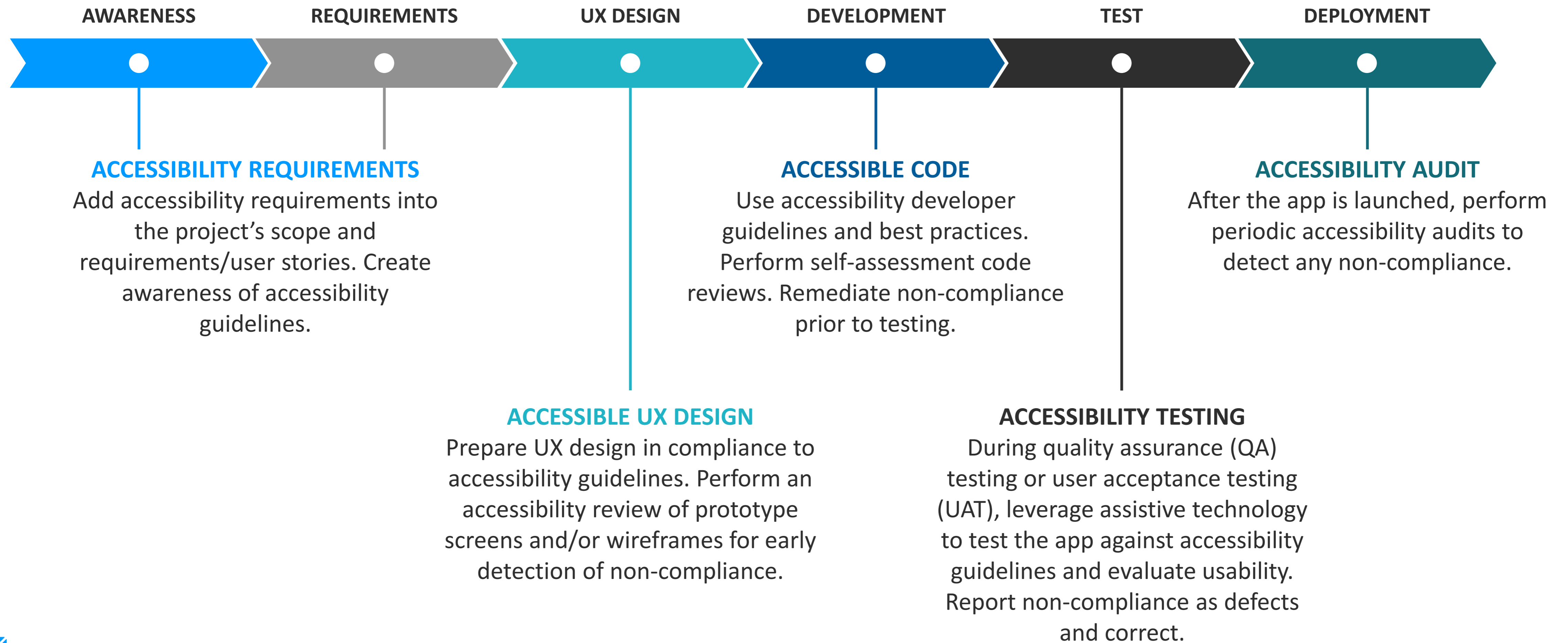
Automated Tools Subscription

- | SortSite
- | Level Access
- | PopeTech



* These are example tools and not an all-inclusive list.

How to Achieve Digital Accessibility



Digital Accessibility Program

Strategy and Roadmap	Evaluation of current accessibility practices and recommendations for a holistic accessibility program.
Program Implementation	Rollout of the recommendations for the accessibility program to teams.
Independent Audit	Test sample pages within website/application for compliance to WCAG. Report non-compliance issues.
Usability Review	Evaluation of pages for usability by users of screen readers. Report usability ratings and key findings impacting usability.
VPAT Report	Voluntary Product Accessibility Template (VPAT) based on accessibility audit.
Accessibility Awareness	One hour session about digital accessibility for all stakeholders.
Accessibility Training	Training session on the WCAG guidelines using examples from the accessibility audit results.

Q & A

