Office of the Government Chief Information Officer

Seminar on Web Accessibility

Introduction to Web Accessibility



Introduction to Web Accessibility

This presentation will cover the following -

- Myths of web accessibility
- Major Concerns from persons with disabilities
- International and Government practices
- Board Principles of making websites accessible
- Activities and resources in the Campaign



Myths of Web Accessibility

Myth 1 - Persons with Disabilities Don't Use Websites

In fact the complete opposite is the case.



Myths of Web Accessibility

Myth 2 - Accessible Websites Are Boring

 Simple design doesn't necessarily mean boring design.



Myths of Web Accessibility

Myth 3 - Web Accessibility Is Expensive

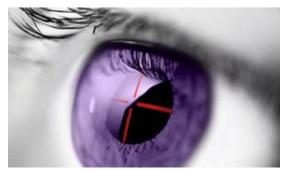
 In fact building an accessible website in general can save you money in the long term through better programming discipline and good coding techniques.



 We will look at 6 concerns from Persons with Disabilities:



 Unable to Skip Adobe Flash and Moving Objects





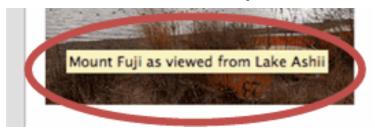
2. Small Font Sizes or Insufficient Colour Contrast

Do they see it?

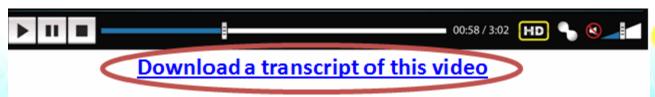
Find out what your "real" customer experience is >>>



- 3. No Alternatives for Non-text Information
 - Images should contain descriptive text alternative that effectively describes the image.



 Video content should include text transcripts that can be interpreted by screen reading software.







4. Complicated Web Site infrastructure



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5. Websites with background Audio





- 6. Difficulties in Accessing PDF Documents
 - Text content in PDF documents created by using scanners is generally not accessible.
 - Avoid scanning when preparing PDF documents if the text-based sources are available.
 - Or process by Optical Character Recognition (OCR) software after scanning.

International and Government Practices

- Web accessibility guidelines for Government websites in place since 1999
- Updated regularly and followed by all Bureaux/Departments
- Based on the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG)
- International widely adopted standard



International and Government Practices

- W3C WCAG version 2.0 published in December 2008
- There are three levels of conformance

Level A 25 success criteria	Level AA 25+13 success criteria	Level AAA 25+13+23 success criteria
Basic	Recommended	Ideal

 HK Government websites, except archive materials, will target to conform to Level AA by 2013 within practicable means

International and Government Practices

Many governments are adopting WCAG 2.0
 AA guidelines for public facing websites

GOVERNMENT	DEADLINE
Australia	December 2014
Canada	July 2013
New Zealand	June 2010
Singapore	December 2013

- Four Principles
 - Principle 1: Perceivable Information and user interface components must be presentable to users in ways they can perceive.



- Four Principles
 - Principle 2: Operable User interface components and navigation must be operable.



- Four Principles
 - Principle 3: Understandable Information and the operation of user interface must be understandable.



- Four Principles
 - Principle 4: Robust Content must be robust enough that it can be interpreted reliably by a wide variety of user agents, including assistive technologies.



- Within each of these principles are a range of guidelines focusing on different types of content
 - For example: WCAG 2.0 Guideline 2.1 "Keyboard Accessible: Make all functionality available from a keyboard."
 - > We will look at these examples in the latter part.

Activities and Resources in the campaign

- Management Handbook
- Seminar Sessions
- Demonstration Webpages in OGCIO's Portal at www.webforall.gov.hk







Thank you