

Learning from Accessibility Research: An issue of increasing importance to older users

Janice (Ginny) Redish Redish & Associates, Inc. Bethesda, Maryland

based on work with Mary Theofanos at the National Cancer Institute Rockville, Maryland



Topics for this session

- Two studies users who listen to the screen, users who magnify the screen
 - navigation
 - content
 - forms
 - other issues
- Issues for the future: How do we achieve experience equity and universal access?

Redish (based on Theofanos & Redish)

Talk at AARP / GSA Course

July 2004



The two studies

- Users who listen
 - 16 users
 - working with JAWS or Window-Eyes
 - 2 hours each, typical usability testing scenarios, different U. S. federal web sites
- Users who magnify the screen
 - 10 users
 - working with ZoomText
 - 2 hours, same methodology

Redish (based on Theofanos & Redish)

Talk at AARP / GSA Course

July 2004

#3



Goals of our studies

- Understand the relationship between accessibility and usability
- Understand how users work with web sites users who listen and users who magnify
- Develop research-based guidelines for accessibility and usability
- Assess the usability of specific web sites

Redish (based on Theofanos & Redish)

Talk at AARP / GSA Course

July 2004



What did we learn? – Navigation for users who listen

Users who listen:

- scan with their ears
- want to skip the navigation
- are keyboard-oriented
- often listen only to links
- sometimes jump from heading to heading
- occasionally use CTRL-F Find
- rarely use the Virtual Viewer

Redish (based on Theofanos & Redish)

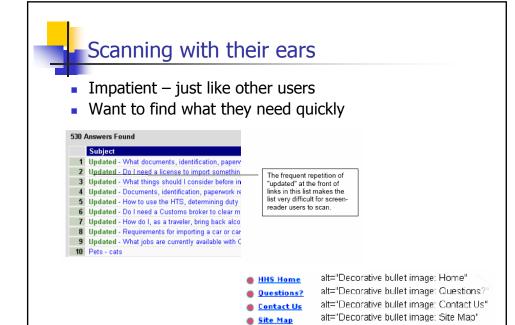
Redish (based on Theofanos & Redish)

Talk at AARP / GSA Course

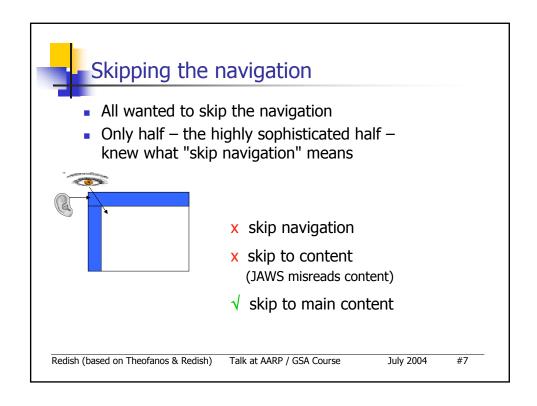
July 2004

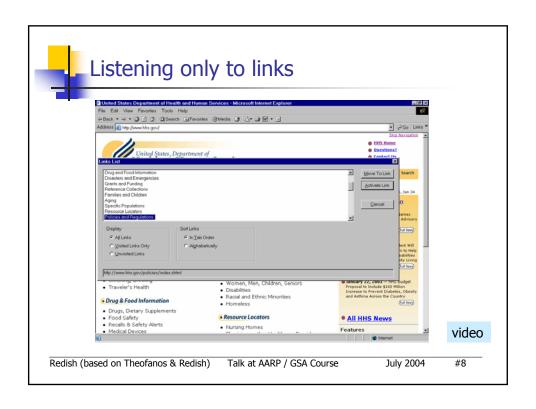
July 2004

#5



Talk at AARP / GSA Course







Listening only to links

- Benefits:
 - Can be very guick way to access information if the
 - number of links is not overwhelming
 - link names are meaningful
- Issues:
 - Do not hear the non-linked surrounding text
 - Do not hear the bullets under a link
- Recommendations:
 - Link labels must be meaningful and carry all the information
 - Tricky to obtain the most meaning with best length

Redish (based on Theofanos & Redish) Talk at AARP / GSA Course

July 2004



Jumping from heading to heading

Reactions after Smallpox Vaccination [

The smallpox vaccine prevents smallpox. For most people, it is reactions to the vaccine, which indicate that it is beginning to attention.

Normal, Typically Mild Reactions

These reactions usually go away without treatment:

- The arm receiving the vaccination may be sore and red where
 The glands in the armpits may become large and sore.
 The vaccinated person may run a low fever.
 One out of 3 people may feel bad enough to miss work, schoo

In the past, about 1,000 people for every 1 million people vace threatening, were serious. These reactions may require medica

- A vaccinia rash or outbreak of sores limited to one area. This is vaccination site and then touching another part of the body or where it can damage sight or lead to blindness. Washing hand (inadvertent inoculation).
 A widespread vaccinia rash. The virus spreads from the vaccinthe vaccination site (generalized vaccinia).
 A toxic or allergic rash in response to the vaccine that can take

Life-Threatening Reactions

Rarely, people have had very bad reactions to the vaccine. In the first time experienced potentially life-threatening reactions

Only works if headings are coded properly.

Redish (based on Theofanos & Redish)

Talk at AARP / GSA Course

July 2004



Problem with scanning links quickly and jumping from heading to heading

- On content pages, questions make excellent headings, and, therefore, good anchor links; but questions don't start with the key words. Ideas?
- What is literacy?
- How is adult literacy measured?
- How literate is the adult population?
- Where can I find out about literacy rates in my area?
- How does literacy in the US compare with other countries?
- How can I get funding for my adult literacy program?
- How do I find a nearby literacy program?
- How do I start an adult literacy program?
- Where can I find tutoring materials?

- Where can my organization donate books?
- Where can I get a poster about literacy?
- Where can I volunteer to work with adult learners?
- What are learning disabilities and what is their relationship to literacy?
- Where can I learn about literacy-related policy in my state?
- Is there a National Literacy Day?
- What is International Literacy Day?
- What has NIFL done to raise public awareness about literacy?

Redish (based on Theofanos & Redish)

Talk at AARP / GSA Course

July 2004

#11



What did we learn? – Navigation for users who magnify

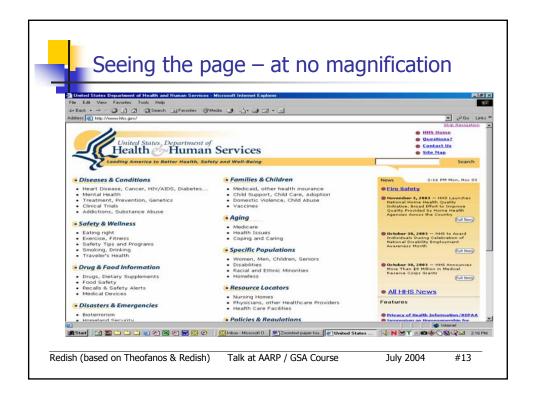
Users who magnify

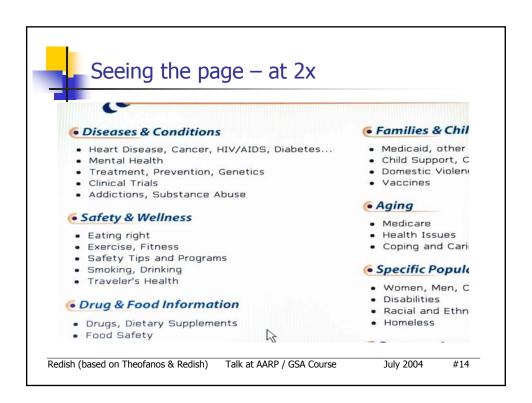
- may develop strategies for getting an overview of the page – or not
- may use the scroll bar and have problems orienting themselves
- may not use the scroll bar and may never get to the right side of the screen
- are mouse-oriented

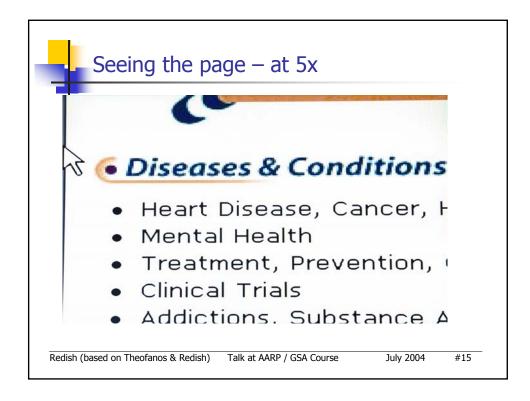
Redish (based on Theofanos & Redish)

Talk at AARP / GSA Course

July 2004









Developing strategies for seeing the page

- Of our 10 low-vision users
 - 3 used the same magnification throughout
 - 1 sacrificed ease of reading for seeing more
 - 1 used the "lens" option like a magnifying glass
 - 5 had strategies for moving between ease of reading and seeing more
 - rapidly change size in ZoomText
 - use CTRL scroll wheel on mouse
 - change window size to avoid horizontal scroll
 - copy and paste material into Word and enlarge

Redish (based on Theofanos & Redish)

Talk at AARP / GSA Course

July 2004



What did we learn? – Content for users who listen

Users who listen

- do not understand words when the software mispronounces
- find empty tags like <u>Click here</u> useless
- get confused if the ALT tag and the words on the page differ

Redish (based on Theofanos & Redish)

Talk at AARP / GSA Course

July 2004

#17



Not understanding mispronounced words

- Screen readers do an amazing job of reading English but they are not perfect
 - Words with more than one pronunciation cóntent, contént
 - Web words homepage
 - Unusual words preparedness
 - Made up words MedlinePlus, LiveHelp
 - Acronyms NLM, FY
 - Abbreviations VA

Redish (based on Theofanos & Redish)

Talk at AARP / GSA Course

July 2004



Not understanding mispronounced words

- What you can do to help the screen reader
 - Use Skip to main content.
 - Write home page as two words.
 - Avoid unusual words.
 - Do not make up new words.
 - Use the <Acronym> and <ABBR> tags to let the screen reader know what you mean.

Redish (based on Theofanos & Redish)

Talk at AARP / GSA Course

July 2004





What did we learn? – Content for users who magnify

Users who magnify

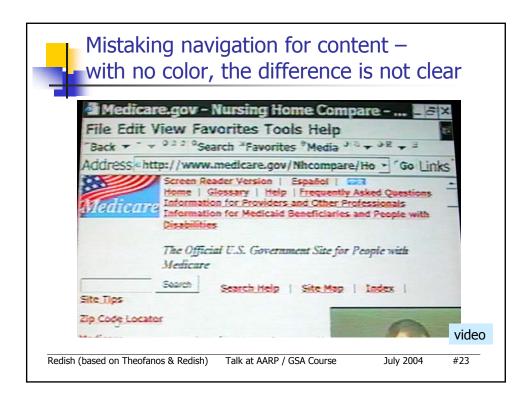
- with magnification and color change, users may mistake left navigation for main content
- if content is done as graphics, it may not magnify
- if a page is not coded well, it may not all magnify
- users may miss items even when the items are next to each other

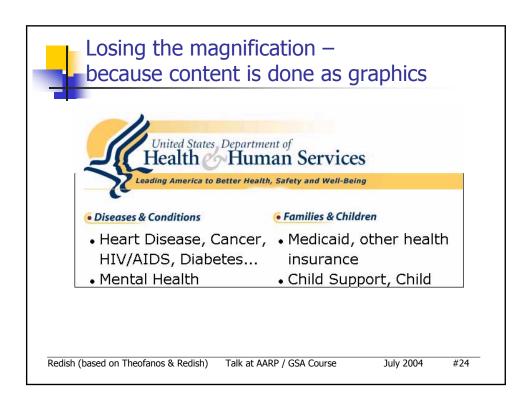
Redish (based on Theofanos & Redish)

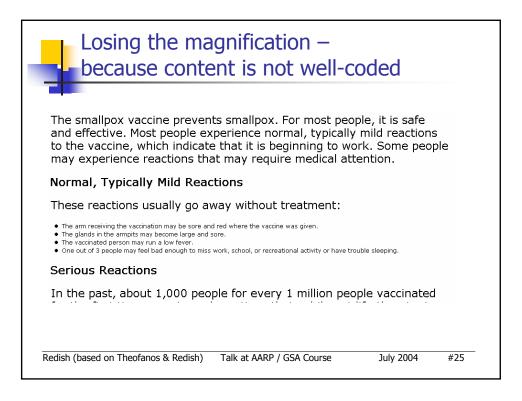
Talk at AARP / GSA Course

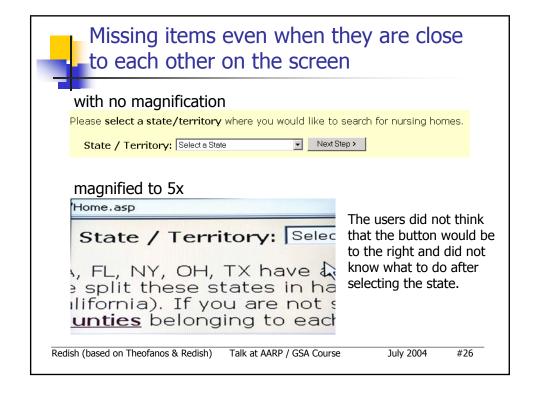
July 2004













Helping users who magnify find content on the screen

Guidelines:

- Never rely on color alone to convey functional meaning including background color to define different sections of a web page.
- Do not use graphic images for textual elements like links.
- Use relative sizes for text, not absolute sizes.
- Check style sheets and fonts on actual pages to be sure that all text is enlarging properly – and test on different machines with different browsers and different software.
- Plan the page layout carefully so it works well for users who magnify.

Redish (based on Theofanos & Redish)

Talk at AARP / GSA Course

July 2004

#27



What did we learn? – Forms for users who listen

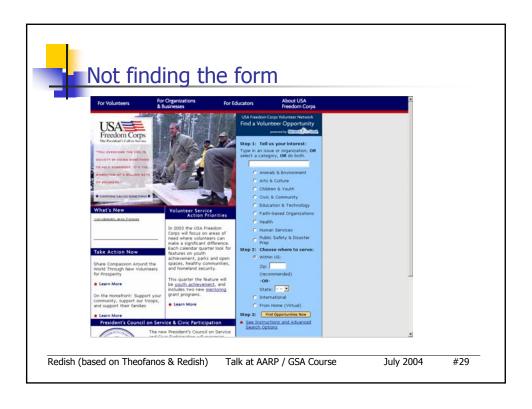
Users who listen

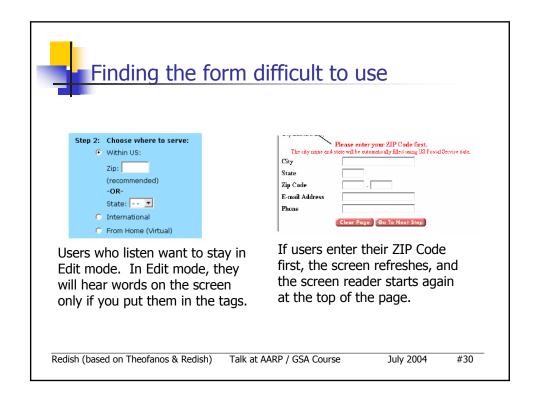
- can't find the form if its buried on the page or way on the right
- can't use the form if the field labels aren't "well behaved"
- don't hear text that is not connected to a field
- have problems when pages refresh "arbitrarily"

Redish (based on Theofanos & Redish)

Talk at AARP / GSA Course

July 2004







Designing forms for screen readers

Recommendations:

- Do not put a lot of text on the same page as a form.
- Do not put a form far down on the page or far to the right.
- Make sure that all fields are coded so that users do not have to go in and out of Edit mode. Use the HTML <Label> element. To add more information than is in the label, use the Title attribute.
- Do not put information between fields on a form unless you include them in the tag for the field.
- Avoid making pages refresh.

Redish (based on Theofanos & Redish)

Talk at AARP / GSA Course

July 2004

#31



What did we learn? – Other issues

- Using assistive software adds a huge mental load.
- Most users do not use all the functionality of their software.
- Many users do not know how to customize all the aspects that they want to change.
- These users are just as impatient as everyone else
 but the web is critical to them.
- Separate but equal is not okay.

P7: I never trust screen reader versions because the text version is never updated.

P8: It's double work to do text and graphic versions. It's better to make the graphic version accessible.

Redish (based on Theofanos & Redish)

Talk at AARP / GSA Course

July 2004



Discussion – Users are too diverse for simple solutions

- To help users who listen, we can provide some guidelines for web developers.
- For users who magnify, we can provide many fewer
 because their needs vary so much.
- And what about other users . . .

Redish (based on Theofanos & Redish)

Talk at AARP / GSA Course

July 2004

