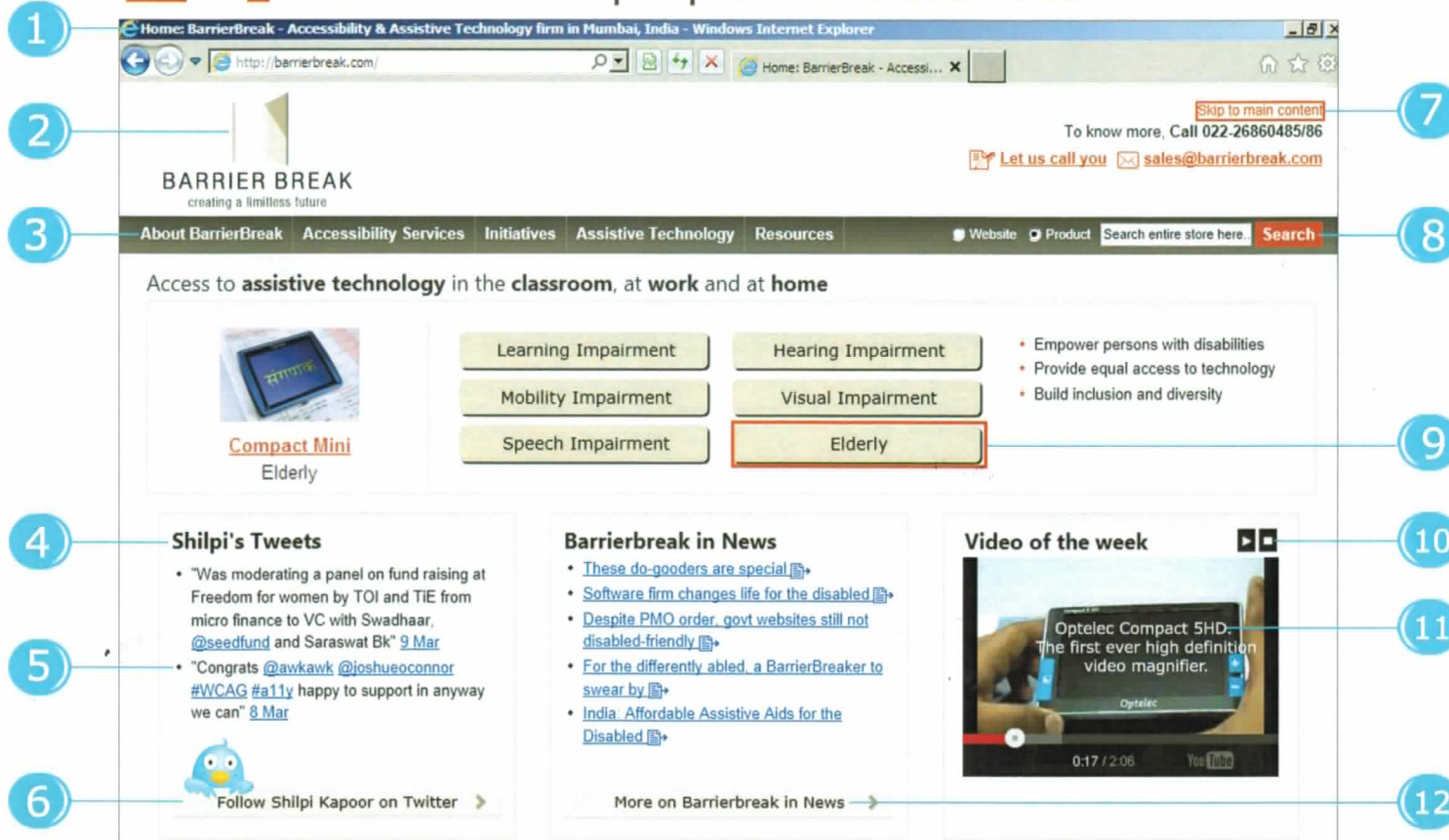


# 14 Critical Elements to make your website accessible to people with disabilities



## 1 Title

A clear title makes it easy for a user to differentiate between multiple windows.

## 2 Image descriptions

Alternate textual descriptions are added to make the image information available for disabled users and search engines.

## 3 Device independence

Coding web page functionality to work with a keyboard, mouse and any other device.

## 4 Heading structure

Specifying headings and sub-headings builds readability into the content for disabled users and search engines.

## 5 Valid code

Web pages with valid code are displayed uniformly across different browsers and help assistive technologies interpret the page content accurately for disabled users.

## 6 Colour contrast

Using foreground and background colours that contrast well to make the information readable for disabled users and senior citizens.

## AA Text size

Size of the text can be increased/decreased as required.

## 7 Skip to main content

A skip to main content link helps disabled users jump directly to the main content of the web page.

## 8 Forms

Creating accessible forms makes it possible for disabled users to interact with the website. Ensure that error validations and instructions are effective.

## 9 Focus

Knowing where your focus is on the screen can help users work more effectively on the website.

## 10 Video controls

Adding video controls on the website that can be used with a keyboard as well as assistive technologies used by disabled users.

## 11 Multimedia

Audio and video need to have transcripts or captions to including hearing impaired and elderly.

## 12 Descriptive links

Clear and descriptive link text helps users and search engines understand what information will be available.



## Liquid layout

Flexible page layout that fits on desktop, mobile phones & tablet screens.

User testing by persons with disabilities to achieve **Accessibility** compliance!