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Virtual Resources, ADA, and Web Accessibility Compliance: Is There Help? Yes!

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Virtual Resources, ADA, and Web Accessibility Compliance

Is There Help? Yes!

As libraries continue to expand their virtual resources, they are given the task of compliance with the American Disabilities Act as well as following the web accessibility standards listed in the Revised 508 Compliance or the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0 Standards. One difficult part of working with the web accessibility standards is determining how to correctly update our resources to meet both these standards and also provide instruction. Each library will need to determine its answer, along with determining its library-wide expectations. I will present what current research has shown to be the most effective instructional approach for research guides and what WCAG 2.1 standards librarians can easily incorporate into their library's research guides and tutorials. During my research process, I created a LibGuide content strategy and web accessibility checklist. While creating this checklist, I purposely designed it as a tool that any librarian could use to confirm whether they had met both their instructional and accessibility standards. During the presentation, I will highlight several key standards, helpful accessibility evaluation tools, and specifically how the checklist can be altered for other instructional resources.

Virtual Resources, ADA, and Web Accessibility Compliance: Is There Help? Yes!

Justin Easterday

Education and Human Sciences Librarian

The University of Southern Mississippi – Gulf Coast Library



What is a Disability?

- According to the ADA, “a person with a disability as a person who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activity.”
 - <https://adata.org/faq/what-definition-disability-under-ada>
- The World Health Organization (2020) estimates that about 15% of the global population lives with some form of disability.
 - <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/disability-and-health>
- Students ages 3–21 who received special education services under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) was 7.2 million, or 15 percent of all public school students (2020-2021).
 - <https://nces.ed.gov/programs/coe/indicator/cgg/students-with-disabilities>



What is a Disability: K-12



Preprimary, Elementary, and Secondary Education

Modify figure

Bar

Table

Disability type	Percent
Specific learning disability	33
Speech or language impairment	19
Other health impairment ¹	15
Autism	12
Development delay	7
Intellectual disability	6
Emotional disturbance	5
Multiple disabilities	2
Hearing impairment	1



American Disabilities Act

- “The Americans with Disabilities Act was passed by Congress in 1990. It was amended by Congress in 2008. This is the law that protects the civil rights of people with disabilities in many aspects of public life.”
- **“Title: Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Disability: Accessibility of Web Information and Services of State and Local Governments**
 - The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) states that: no qualified individual with a disability shall, by reason of such disability, be excluded from participation in or be denied the benefits of services, programs, or activities of a public entity, or be subjected to discrimination by any such entity”



Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973

- **Objective:** To set standards that places requirements to ensure electronic and information technology maintain compatibility with assistive technology used by individuals with physical, sensory, and cognitive disabilities.
- Section 508 was added to the Rehabilitation Act in 1998, which required “Federal agencies to make their electronic and information technology (EIT) accessible to people with disabilities”
- In 2017, Section 508 was revised to state: “Electronic content shall conform to Level A and Level AA Success Criteria and Conformance Requirements in WCAG 2.0.”



The W3C and the WCAG



- World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) is an international community of developers, who developed open standards that are designed to ensure accessibility in the long term growth of the web
- W3C is organized to have seven elected members act as the Board of Directors, the governing body of the non-profit organization
- In 1999 the Web Content Accessibility Guideline (WCAG) 1.0 was recommended and with the goal to promote accessibility in the web content
- In 2008 the W3C recommended the WCAG 2.0 Guidelines and then in 2018 they recommended the 2.1 guidelines, which just extends what is stated in 2.0 guidelines



Current WCAG 2.1 Guidelines

- Designed around four principles:
 - **Perceivable**: Presented in ways a users can understand and comprehend
 - **Operable**: Components and navigation can be used by all users
 - **Understandable**: All users can understand the information
 - **Robust**: Can be interpreted by variety of user agents
- Uses three different success criteria levels: A (lowest), AA, and AAA (highest)
 - Revisited Section 508 follows success criteria level A or AA



How Can Non-Web Designers Help?

- **Perceivable:** Presented in ways a users can understand or understand
 - Text Alternatives (Alt Text), Time-based Media (captions), Adaptability (present information in alternative method)
- **Operable:** Components and navigation can be used by all users
 - Enough Time (timing on moving images), Seizures and Physical Reactions (no flashing more than 3 times in 1 second), Navigable (headings, link purpose, titles)
- **Understandable:** All users can understand the information
 - Readable (can all users understand information), Consistent Navigation (organized content)






Perceivable



Display: Font and Pictures

- Font should be in a readable font type (Guideline 3.1) and at the correct reading level (Guideline 3.1.5, Level AAA)
- Contrast (Guideline 1.4.3, Level AA) text and images of text has contrast ratio of at least 4.5:1
- Operable: Pause, Stop, Hide (Guideline 2.2.2, Level A) and usability studies, limit the amount of movement of text and decorative images.
 - If it starts automatically, last more than five seconds, provide an option to pause, stop, or hide



Virtual Resources, ADA, and Web Accessibility Compliance: Is There Help? Yes!

Friday, Oct 14 | 10 - 11 A

As libraries continue to expand their virtual resources, they are given the task of compliance with the American Disabilities Act as well as following the web accessibility standards listed in the Revised 508 Compliance or the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0 Standards. One difficult part of working with the web accessibility standards is determining how to correctly update our resources to meet both these standards and also provide instruction. Each library will need to determine its answer, along with determining its library-wide expectations. This presentation will include what current research has shown to be the most effective instructional approach for research guides and what WCAG 2.1 standards librarians can easily incorporate into their library's research guides and tutorials, and will highlight several key standards, helpful accessibility evaluation tools, and specifically how the checklist can be altered for other instructional resources.

— **JUSTIN EASTERDAY**

MLA/SELA JOINT CONFERENCE 2022



Display: Font and Pictures

- Attempt to avoid unusual jargon (Guideline 3.1.3 Unusual Words, Level AAA)
- Abbreviations (Guideline 3.1.4, Level AAA): Example: Interlibrary Loan, or ILL
 - Since ILL is so frequently used with patrons, clearly introduce Interlibrary Loan as ILL in each new box, image description. The constant introduction of Interlibrary Loan is called ILL is incase a screen reader skips over the first introduction.
- For images that present information, they can be considered as complex images which needs the correct text alternatives.



Text Alternative (Alt Text)

- Is an alternate route that screen readers use to describe an provided image (Guideline 1.1.1, Level A)
- For images that presents more complex information a user, a creator needs to be able to describe that image and all needed details in text
- For the more decoration or images that do not present information no need to add alt text
- One of the best resources is the [W3C: An alt Decision Tree](#), a Yes or No tree written for the general public



W3C: An alt Decision Tree

Design & Develop

Tips for Writing

Tips for Designing

Tips for Developing

Audio & Video Media

Tutorials

Page Structure

Menus

Images

Informative Images

Decorative Images

An alt Decision Tree

in [Images Tutorial](#)

Overview

This decision tree describes how to use the `alt` attribute of the `` element in various situations. For some types of images, there are alternative approaches, such as using CSS background images for decorative images or web fonts instead of images of text.

Does the image contain text?

No:
Continue.

Yes:

- ... and the text is also present as *real* text nearby.
Use an empty `alt` attribute. See [Decorative Images](#).
- ... and the text is only shown for visual effects.
Use an empty `alt` attribute. See [Decorative Images](#).
- ... and the text has a specific function, for example is an icon.



Reflective Question: Book Covers

An alt Decision Tree

in *Images Tutorial*

Overview

This decision tree describes how to describe images. In various situations, there are alternative approaches, such as using CSS background images for decoration instead of images of text.

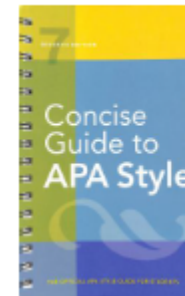
“and the text is also present as *real* text nearby” refers to text that immediately near the image

Does the image contain text?

No:
Continue.

Yes:

- ... and the text is also present as *real* text nearby.
Use an empty alt attribute. See [Decorative Images](#).
- ... and the text is only shown for visual effects.
Use an empty alt attribute. See [Decorative Images](#).
- ... and the text has a specific function, for example is an



Concise Guide to APA Style by American Psychological Association Staff ⓘ
ISBN: 9781433832734
Publication Date: 2019



Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association by American Psychological Association ⓘ
ISBN: 9781433832161
Publication Date: 2019



Complex Image: Intro APA Citation

The image is a screenshot of a presentation slide titled "EXAMPLE PAPER REFERENCE". The slide content is as follows:

References

Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (Year). Title of article. *Journal Title*, *volume*(*issue*), *pg#-pg#*. <http://doi>

Bender, S., Stokes, A., & Gaspaire, S. (2018). Implications of the coverage of the DSM-5 in textbooks on learning and teaching of psychology within higher education. *Psychology Teaching Review*, 24(1), 53.

Author, A., & Author, B. (Year). Title of article. *Journal Title*, *volume*(*issue*), *pg#-pg#*. <http://doi>

Hailstorks, R., Stamm, K. E., Norcross, J. C., Pfund, R. A., & Christidis, P. (2019, January 10). 2016 Undergraduate study in psychology: faculty characteristics and online teaching. *Scholarship of Teaching and Learning in Psychology*. Advance Online Publication. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/stl0000134>

Author, A. A. (Year). Title of work. Publisher Name. <http://doi>

The slide includes several callout boxes:

- Top left: "List references alphabetically based on the author's last name" (points to the first citation).
- Top right: "Like the abstract, center and bold the reference header" (points to the "References" header).
- Bottom left: "The following lines are indented 1/2 inch and double spaced" (points to the indented citation lines).
- Bottom center: "Try to include the DOI # in all citations" (points to the DOI link in the Hailstorks citation).

On the right side, there is a "Format Picture" panel with the following details:

- Title:** APA Student Paper Example - Reference
- Description:** The example paper displays the page number (top right) on how to set up a reference page. Several example citations are shown to provide an example of how citations should be ordered (alphabetically). The title "Reference" is a Level 1 Heading, and the reference list is double spaced.

The slide also features a ruler at the top, a vertical yellow bar on the right, and a dark wavy shape on the left edge.

Complex Image: Intro MLA Citation

The image shows a presentation slide titled "EXAMPLE PAPER - FIRST PAGE". The slide content includes a top-left list, a header, a centered title, and a paragraph of text. Annotations with arrows point to these elements: "Top left list: Your name, Instructor's name, Course, and Date" points to the list; "Header in upper right corner with last name and page number" points to "Voorhees 1"; "Title is centered" points to "The Master of the Children of the Night". A "Format Picture" panel on the right shows the "Alt Text" section with a "Title" field and a "Description" field containing "Text, letter" and "Description automatically generated". A large text box at the bottom right states: "At times we may not be able to provide the needed alt text before the instruction, but we can always add it after the instruction".

EXAMPLE PAPER - FIRST PAGE

Jason Voorhees
Dr. Frankenstein
HIS 696
31 October 2021

Voorhees 1

The Master of the Children of the Night

The horror film genre of the modern era is a multi-billion dollar industry and has a following of millions. Today, many flock to the theatres to view modern horror films such as, *Thirty Days of Night*, *Friday the 13th*, and *Halloween*. For almost a century, horror films have enticed, terrorized and excited audiences around the world. The vampire personifies the horror genre and is unilaterally its "unofficial" spokesperson. Dracula is a name few do not recognize and, if truthful, most find the character mesmerizing. Handsome, commanding and desired by both sexes, Dracula is the ultimate "bad boy." Dracula's debut in America began a long enduring almost cult like worship with a man that, "Wants to suck your blood." However, Dracula's initial on-screen debut was far from the darkly handsome icon seen in most remakes. F. W. Murnau's 1922 production of *Nosferatu* depicts the count much like Bram Stoker's original literary classic;

At times we may not be able to provide the needed alt text before the instruction, but we can always add it after the instruction

Format Picture

Size
Position
Text Box
Alt Text

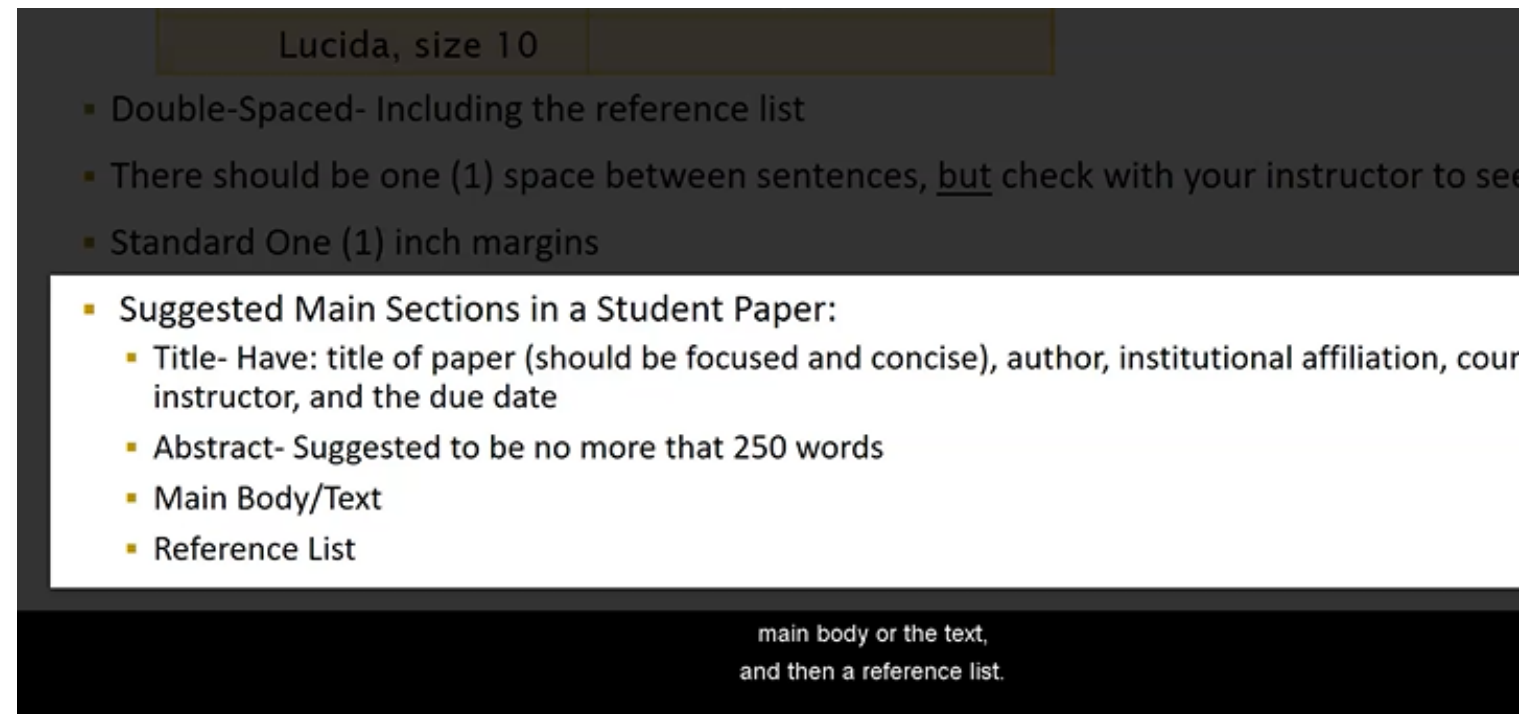
Title

Description

Text, letter
Description automatically generated

Time-Based Media: Captions

- Screen shot is from a video of the APA Citation PowerPoint
- Although the captions are small in this screen shot, it is synchronized to my voice in the video (Guideline 1.2.2, Level A)
- No flashes than may have seizure reaction (Guideline 2.3.1, Level AAA)
- The video does highlight the discussion topic (usability)



Lucida, size 10

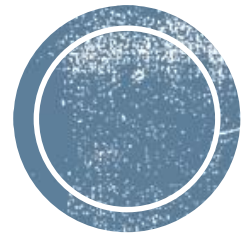
- Double-Spaced- Including the reference list
- There should be one (1) space between sentences, but check with your instructor to see
- Standard One (1) inch margins

▪ Suggested Main Sections in a Student Paper:

- Title- Have: title of paper (should be focused and concise), author, institutional affiliation, course instructor, and the due date
- Abstract- Suggested to be no more than 250 words
- Main Body/Text
- Reference List

main body of the text,
and then a reference list.





Applying to Online Resources

Example Resource - Course-Connected LibGuide: Find Journals

When Updating a Research Guide: Find Journal

Faueetrd Juolnars

- [Sciaol Wrok](#)

Siacol Wrok is eth pemreir jaounrl of the scioal work psiosrefon. Wdliery raed by pitenaortcris, fcutlay, nad sdtuents, it is eth ofacifil jnrauol of NSAW. Scioal Wrok is dceitaedd to iopvirmng pcicarte nad aadnivncg keodglwne in siaocl wrok and sicaol welrafe. tsl alrcites yelid nwe intighss itno estaheilbsd percictas, etvaulae wne tuhqcneies and resacreh, enaxmie cnruret soaicl poermibs, and binrg soeuris citrcail alsinyas to baer on poblems in teh pesofirson. Moajr emailhps is peacld on siaocl pcioly dna hte sunoloits to soeiurs hamun plrmbos.

- [Saciol Wrok Rrseach](#)

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Jroanul Secrah

1. In the Dcisvoery Tool, click [Jnroual Srcaeh](#) in teh tpo nigavtoian menu.
2. Type eht ttile of teh juranol, mnagaize, or npaesepwr.
Eprext ipt: To gte more pcisree rtluess, esconle eht ttile in qiottaun makrs.
3. Clcik the sacreh botutn.

Acavnded Sraech

1. In eth Drsovciey Tool, go to [Aancvded Saecrh](#).
2. Open hte Any field mneu nad secelt Title.
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4. Open het Rcroeuse Tpye menu nad sceelt Jualonrs.
5. Click eth Screah btuon.

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Finindg Jnaluros by Titie

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Jroanul Secrah

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3. Clcik the sacreh botutn.

Acavnded Sraech

1. In eth Drsovciey Tool, go to [Aancvded Saecrh](#).
2. Open hte Any field mneu nad secelt Title.
3. Type the tlite of eth jrnaoul, manzaige, or nweepspar.

Exrpet tpi: To get mroe pisorree rtluess, eosclne teh title in qtituaoon makrs.

4. Open het Rcroeuse Tpye menu nad sceelt Jualonrs.

The Current Research Guide Tab: Cons

Featured Journals	Finding Journals by Title	About Journals
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Social Work<p>Social Work is the premier journal of the social work profession. Widely read by practitioners, faculty, and students, it is the official journal of NASW. Social Work is dedicated to improving practice and advancing knowledge in social work and social welfare. Its articles yield new insights into established practices, evaluate new techniques and research, examine current social problems, and bring serious critical analysis to bear on problems in the profession. Major emphasis is placed on social policy and the solutions to serious human problems.</p>Social Work Research<p>Social Work Research publishes exemplary research to advance the development of knowledge and inform social work practice. Widely regarded as the outstanding journal in the field, it includes analytic reviews of research, theoretical articles pertaining to social work research, evaluation studies, and diverse research studies that contribute to knowledge about social work issues and problems.</p>	<p>To search for journals by title, use either the Journal Search tool or the Advanced Search tool. The results will be the same.</p> <p>Journal Search</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">In the Discovery Tool, click Journal Search in the top navigation menu.Type the title of the journal, magazine, or newspaper. <i>Expert tip: To get more precise results, enclose the title in quotation marks.</i>Click the search button. <p>Advanced Search</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">In the Discovery Tool, go to Advanced Search.Open the Any field menu and select Title.Type the title of the journal, magazine, or newspaper. <i>Expert tip: To get more precise results, enclose the title in quotation marks.</i>Open the Resource Type menu and select Journals.Click the Search button. <p>Results</p> <p>If a matching title is found, the search results will indicate at a glance if the title is available in print, online, or both. Click the title for more information about all formats.</p> <p><i>Expert tip: The date displayed immediately after the journal title is the date the journal began publication. It is not the date of the issue.</i></p> <p>When viewing the full record for the journal, show you each of the databases with full text.</p> <p>When viewing the full record for the journal, library have the title, its location within the library.</p>	<p>A journal may be available in one or more of the libraries in print (paper or microform) or full-text online or both. Sometimes, older issues are only available in print and newer issues are only available online, so it's important to check dates of coverage for each format.</p> <p>Journal Search</p> <p>Use the Journal Search tool in Discovery Tool to discover journals by title or ISSN, in either physical or electronic format.</p> <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Search"/> <p>Periodicals Directories</p> <p>Search a periodicals directory for information</p>

Three columns, text in large sections, no accessibility headers, content box titles violates color contrast ratio (3.14), no images

The Current Research Guide Tab: Pros

Featured Journals	Finding Journals by Title	About Journals
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Social Work<p>Social Work is the premier journal of the social work profession. Widely read by practitioners, faculty, and students, it is the official journal of NASW. Social Work is dedicated to improving practice and advancing knowledge in social work and social welfare. Its articles yield new insights into established practices, evaluate new techniques and research, examine current social problems, and bring serious critical analysis to bear on problems in the profession. Major emphasis is placed on social policy and the solutions to serious human problems.</p>Social Work Research<p>Social Work Research publishes exemplary research to advance the development of knowledge and inform social work practice. Widely regarded as the outstanding journal in the field, it includes analytic reviews of research, theoretical articles pertaining to social work research, evaluation studies, and diverse research studies that contribute to knowledge about social work issues and problems.</p>	<p>To search for journals by title, use either the Journal Search tool or the Advanced Search tool. The results will be the same.</p> <p>Journal Search</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">In the Discovery Tool, click Journal Search in the top navigation menu.Type the title of the journal, magazine, or newspaper. <i>Expert tip: To get more precise results, enclose the title in quotation marks.</i>Click the search button. <p>Advanced Search</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">In the Discovery Tool, go to Advanced Search.Open the Any field menu and select Title.Type the title of the journal, magazine, or newspaper. <i>Expert tip: To get more precise results, enclose the title in quotation marks.</i>Open the Resource Type menu and select Journals.Click the Search button. <p>Results</p> <p>If a matching title is found, the search results will indicate at a glance if the title is available in print, online, or both. Click the title for more information about</p> <p><i>Expert tip: The date displayed immediately below the title of the journal began publication. It is not the dates to which the</i></p> <p>When viewing the full record for the journal, scroll down to show you each of the databases with full text available, if</p> <p>When viewing the full record for the journal, scroll down to the section called Locations to see which library have the title, its location within the library, and the call number.</p>	<p>A journal may be available in one or more of the libraries in print (paper or microform) or full-text online or both. Sometimes, older issues are only available in print and newer issues are only available online, so it's important to check dates of coverage for each format.</p> <p>Journal Search</p> <p>Use the Journal Search tool in Discovery Tool to discover journals by title or ISSN, in either physical or electronic format.</p> <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Search"/> <p>Periodicals Directories</p>

Content is organized (navigation), titles reflect contents, directions are short step-by-step, links are part of sentence

Usability Study Suggestions: Research Guide

- To help avoid overwhelming the user's Cognitive Load (too much presented for the working memory), change to a two-column design
- Attempt to write for the web, shorter paragraphs, bulleted points
- Include database or journal, reinforces which resource
- If possible, support text with images
- Using directional or highlight the discussion point

Journal Search

Use the Journal Search tool in Discovery Tool to discover journals by title or ISSN, in either physical or electronic format.

Featured Journals

- [Journal of Behavioral Education](#)

The Journal of Behavioral Education is a peer-reviewed scholarly journal whose target audience is educational researchers and practitioners including general and special education teachers, school psychologists, and other school personnel.
- [Administration in Social Work](#)

Human Service Organizations is a leading, peer-reviewed journal dedicated to current research and practice in nonprofit and public sector human service organizations. Since 1977, it has provided timely and relevant research for human service managers, researchers and educators (originally established as Administration in Social Work).
- [Journal of Social Work Education](#)

Journal of Social Work Education (JSWE) is a refereed professional journal concerned with education in social work and social welfare. Its purpose is to serve as a forum for creative exchange on trends, innovations, and problems relevant to social work education at the undergraduate, master's, and postgraduate levels.
- [Social Work](#)

Publishes articles on all aspects of social work and social welfare that yield new insights into established practices, evaluate new techniques and research, examine current social problems, or provide critical analysis on problems in the

Finding Journals by Title

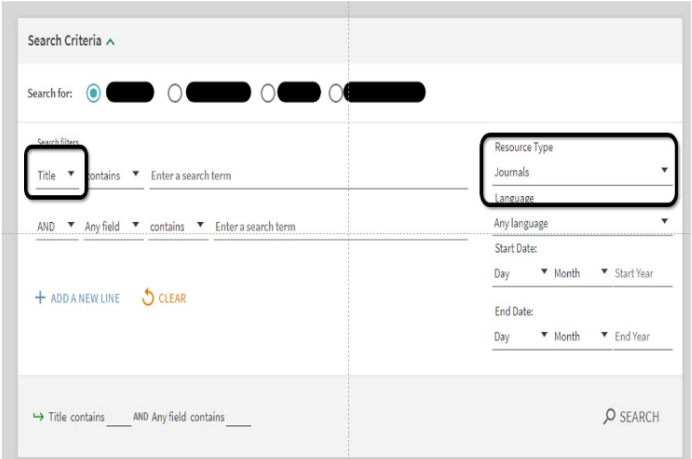
To search for journals by title, you can use the [Advanced Search option](#), which will provide the same results if you use the [Journal Search option](#).

Using the Advanced Search option

1. In catalog, next to the search bar select the [Advanced Search option](#).
2. Open the **Any field** list and select **Title**.
3. Type in the title of the journal, magazine, or newspaper.
4. Open the **Resource Type** list and select **Journals**.
5. Click on the magnifying glass icon to begin the search.

Librarian Tip:

- To get more precise results, enclose the title in quotation marks (Example: "Journal Title").



The screenshot shows the 'Search Criteria' section of a search interface. It includes a 'Search for:' field with radio buttons for different search methods. Below this are search filters for 'Title' (set to 'contains') and 'Resource Type' (set to 'Journals'). There are also fields for 'Any field' (set to 'contains') and 'Any language'. Date filters for 'Start Date' and 'End Date' are available with dropdowns for Day, Month, and Year. At the bottom, there are '+ ADD A NEW LINE' and 'CLEAR' buttons, and a 'SEARCH' button with a magnifying glass icon.

Example: Infographics

- An image can replace several sections of text a user would need to read
- Presenting both provides does provide some adaptability (Guideline 1.3) because information is presented in different options
- Meets needed color contrast (Guideline 1.4.1, Level AA)
- Current design also assists the Visual and Reading/Writing learners
- This infographic is a complex image because it does present new information that is not stated in the text

Use the *Boolean Operators AND, OR and NOT* to refine your search:

- Operator **AND** narrows a search (fruits **AND** vegetables)
- Operator **OR** widens a search (fruits **OR** vegetables)
- Operator **NOT** excludes a term from the results (fruits **NOT** apples)

The infographic illustrates the use of Boolean operators in search engines. It features three main sections, each with a large yellow circular icon containing the operator name and a corresponding search bar example.

- AND:** A yellow circle with the word "AND" is shown next to a search bar containing the text "video games" AND teens. The text explains that this operator retrieves articles containing ALL terms and narrows the search.
- OR:** A yellow circle with the word "OR" is shown next to a search bar containing the text children OR juveniles. The text explains that this operator retrieves articles with ANY of the terms and broadens the search.
- NOT:** A yellow circle with the word "NOT" is shown next to a search bar containing the text games AND teens NOT adults. The text explains that this operator eliminates articles containing the second term and narrows the search.

Graphic by: Janessa Ullendorf

Example: Infographics

- Alt text:

Infographic of three Boolean operators: and, or, and not in yellow circles with gray lines. Next to operator And yellow circle and is a gray box with two bullets explaining how it refines the search it retrieves articles that contain the terms and narrows the search, with an example "video games" AND "teens" in a search window. There is a gray box next to the operator "or" with an explanation of how it helps refine the search it retrieves articles with ANY of the terms and broadens the search, and example "children OR juveniles" in a search window. And next to the not operator yellow circle is a gray box with two bullets explaining how it refines the search it eliminates articles containing the second term and narrows the search, and "games AND teens NOT adults" in the search window.

Use the *Boolean Operators AND, OR and NOT* to refine your search:

- Operator **AND** narrows a search (fruits **AND** vegetables)
- Operator **OR** widens a search (fruits **OR** vegetables)
- Operator **NOT** excludes a term from the results (fruits **NOT** apples)

AND

- Retrieves articles that contain **ALL** the terms
- **NARROWS** the search

"video games" **AND** teens 🔍

- Retrieves articles with **ANY** of the terms
- **BROADENS** the search

children **OR** juveniles 🔍

OR

NOT

- Eliminates articles containing the **SECOND** term
- **NARROWS** the search

games **AND** teens **NOT** adults 🔍



Operable

Headers and Labels

- Success Criterion 2.4.6, Level AA
 - “Headings and labels describe topic or purpose.”
- Similar to headings in papers, accessibility headers help separate sections or topics
- If using several heading levels, they always need to follow a numerical order,
- In LibGuides Headings are set to different font sizes, a common error is using the Headings option to just change the font size
- It also provides screen readers the option to skip from one header to the next, letting a person skim through a text heavy webpage
- In LibGuides since no headers can be added to book descriptions, the screen reader will read the entire description, no option to skip to a certain point
- LibGuide presets the tab has a Heading 1 and each content box title as a Heading 2



Finding Journals by Title

To search for journals by title, use either the Journal Search tool or the Advanced Search tool. The results will be the same.

Journal Search

1. In [Catalog Title], click [Journal Search](#) in the top navigation menu.
2. Type the title of the journal, magazine, or newspaper.
Expert tip: To get more precise results, enclose the title in quotation marks.
3. Click the search button.

Advanced Search

1. In [Catalog Title], go to [Advanced Search](#).
2. Open the Any field menu and select Title.
3. Type the title of the journal, magazine, or newspaper.
Expert tip: To get more precise results, enclose the title in quotation marks.
4. Open the Resource Type menu and select Journals.
5. Click the Search button.

Results

If a matching title is found, the search results will indicate at a glance if the title is available in print, online, or both. Click the title for more information about all formats.

Expert tip: The date displayed immediately below the title in the search results is the date that the journal began publication. It is not the dates to which the Libraries have access.

When viewing the full record for the journal, scroll down to the section called **View Online**. This will show you each of the databases with full text available, including the dates available in each database.

When viewing the full record for the journal, scroll down to the section called **Locations** to see which

Finding Journals Content Box Title {Heading 2}

1. In [Catalog Title], select the [Journal Search option](#) in the top navigation menu.
2. Type in the title of a journal, magazine, or newspaper.
3. Click on the magnifying glass icon or press enter to begin the search.

Librarian Tip: {Heading 4}

- To get more precise results, enclose the title in quotation marks (Example: "Journal Title").

Using the Advanced Search Option {Heading 3}

1. In [Catalog Title], next to the search bar select the [Advanced Search option](#).
2. Open the **Any field** list and select **Title**.
3. Type in the title of the journal, magazine, or newspaper.
4. Open the **Resource Type** list and select **Journals**.
5. Click on the magnifying glass icon to begin the search.

Librarian Tip: {Heading 4}

- To get more precise results, enclose the title in quotation marks (Example: "Journal Title").

Results {Heading 3}

1. If a matching journal title is found, the search results will indicate if the journal is available in print, online, or both. Click on the journal's title for more information about all available formats.
2. In the information tab for the journal, scroll down to the section titled **View Online**. This will show you a list of databases that provide access to the journal and includes the dates available in each database.
3. In the information tab for the journal, scroll to the section titled **Get It** to see which library has the journal and its location within the library.

Finding Journals by Title

To search for journals by title, use either the Journal Search tool or the Advanced Search tool. The results will be the same.

Journal Search

1. In [Catalog Title], select the **Journal Search option** in the top navigation menu.
2. Type the title of the journal, magazine, or newspaper.
Expert tip: To get more precise results, enclose the title in quotation marks.
3. Click the **search button**.

To organize by discussion topic, added a Heading 3

Advanced Search

1. In [Catalog Title], select the **Advanced Search option** in the top navigation menu.
2. Open the **Any field** list and select **Title**.
3. Type the title of the journal, magazine, or newspaper.
Expert tip: To get more precise results, enclose the title in quotation marks.
4. Open the Resource Type menu and select Journals.
5. Click the **Search button**.

Included a sub-topic on journal searching, added a Heading 4

Results

If a matching title is found, the search results will indicate at a glance if the title is available in print, online, or both. Click the **format** link to view the available formats.

Expert tip: The date displayed immediately below the title in the search results is the date that the journal began publication. It is not the dates to which the Libraries have access.

New discussion topic, restart the heading level

Finding Journals Content Box Title {Heading 2}

To search for journals by title, use either the **Journal Search option** or the **Advanced Search option**. The results will be the same.

Using the Journal Search Option {Heading 3}

1. In [Catalog Title], select the **Journal Search option** in the top navigation menu.
2. Type in the title of a journal, magazine, or newspaper.
3. Click on the **magnifying glass icon or press enter** to begin the search.

Librarian Tip: {Heading 4}

- To get more precise results, enclose the title in quotation marks (Example: "Journal Title").

Using the Advanced Search Option {Heading 3}

1. In [Catalog Title], next to the search bar select the **Advanced Search option**.
2. Open the **Any field** list and select **Title**.
3. Type in the title of the journal, magazine, or newspaper.
4. Open the **Resource Type** list and select **Journals**.
5. Click on the **magnifying glass icon** to begin the search.

Librarian Tip: {Heading 4}

- To get more precise results, enclose the title in quotation marks (Example: "Journal Title").



Heading – Organizing Information

Results

If a matching title is found, the search results will indicate at a glance if the title is available in print, online, or both. Click the title for more information about all formats.

Expert tip: The date displayed immediately below the title in the search results is the date that the journal began publication. It is not the dates to which the Libraries have access.

When viewing the full record for the journal, scroll down to the section called **View Online**. This will show you each of the databases with full text available, including the dates available in each database.

When viewing the full record for the journal, scroll down to the section called **Locations** to see which **institution libraries** have the title, its location within the library, and the call number.

Can help with the organization of the content and how a screen read best describes the steps

Featured Journal

Librarian Tip: {Heading 4}

- To get more precise results, enclose the title in quotation marks (Example: "Journal Title").

Results {Heading 3}

1. If a matching **journal**-title is found, the search results will indicate if the journal is available in print, online, or both. Click on the journal's title for more information about all available formats.
2. **When viewing** in the information tab for the journal, scroll down to the section titled **View Online**. This will show you a list of databases that provide access to the journal and includes the dates available in each database.
3. **When viewing** in the information tab for the journal, scroll to the section titled **Get It** to see which library has the journal and its location within the library.

Librarian Tip: {Heading 4}

- The date displayed immediately below the title in the search results is the date that the journal began publication. It is not the dates to which the library has access.



Link Purpose: Guidelines 2.4.4 and 2.4.9

- **Link Purpose (In Context):** The purpose of each link can be determined from the link text alone (Guideline 2.4.4, Level A)
- **Link Purpose (Link Only):** Is created to help users understand the purpose of each link to help decide if they should follow it (Guideline 2.4.9, Level AAA)
- With LibGuides, the content box needs to also provide a clear title that describes the contents (Guideline 2.4.6, Level AA)
- Usability: Start to avoid using the “click here” and show the web address, instead have the web address as a hyperlink in the sentence



Link Purpose (Link Only)

Websites

- [The Annie E. Casey Foundation](#)
- [Caplan Foundation for Early Childhood](#)
- [Kaiser Permanente](#)
- [National Science Foundation](#)
- [The NEA Foundation](#)
- [The Robertson Foundation](#)
- [Spencer Foundation](#)
- [W. M. Keck Foundation](#)
- [The Wallace Foundation](#)
- [William and Flora Hewlett Foundation](#)

Grant Foundations

General Grant Foundations

- [The Annie E. Casey Foundation: Grant Information](#)
The foundation focuses on ensuring kids have strong, supportive families; increasing economic opportunity, and improving lives of young people.
- [Caplan Foundation for Early Childhood](#)
The Caplan Foundation for Early Childhood is an incubator of promising research and development projects that appear likely to improve the welfare of young children, from infancy through 7 years, in the United States.
- [Kaiser Permanente - Communities We Serve](#)
Each community has its own grant webpage. First, select a community and then look in the "In the Section" box for the grant link to view the available grants.
- [National Science Foundation \(NSF\) - Funding](#)
The foundation provides funding to various research areas. This webpage provides several methods to search for possible grants.
- [The NEA Foundation: Grants](#)
The foundation provides grants to improve the academic achievement of students in U.S. public schools and public higher education institutions in any subject area(s).



Understandable



Finding Journals by Title

To search for journals by title, use either the Journal Search tool or the Search tool. The results will be the same.

Journal Search

1. In [Catalog Title], click [Journal Search](#) in the top navigation menu.
2. Type the title of the journal, magazine, or newspaper.

Expert tip: To get more precise results, enclose the title in quotation marks.

3. Click the **search button**.

Advanced Search

1. In [Catalog Title], go to [Advanced Search](#).
2. Open the Any field menu and select Title.
3. Type the title of the journal, magazine, or newspaper.

Expert tip: To get more precise results, enclose the title in quotation marks.

4. Open the Resource Type menu and select Journals
5. Click the **Search button**.

Results

If a matching title is found, the search results will indicate at a glance if the title is available in print, online, or both. Click the title for more information about all formats.

Expert tip: date the access.

Reordered the presentation of information and used bold to highlight important words

Clearly described the search button and adjusted wording

Finding Journals Content Box Title {Heading 2}

either the [Journal Search option](#) or the [Advanced Search option](#). The results will be the same.

Using the Journal Search Option {Heading 3}

1. In [Catalog Title], select the [Journal Search option](#) in the top navigation menu.
2. Type in the title of a journal, magazine, or newspaper.
3. Click on the **magnifying glass icon or press enter** to begin the search.

Librarian Tip: {Heading 4}

- To get more precise results, enclose the title in quotation marks (Example: "Journal Title").

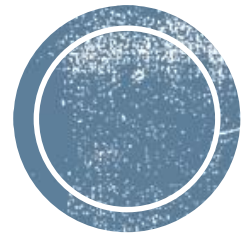
Using the Advanced Search Option {Heading 3}

1. In [Catalog Title], next to the search bar select the [Advanced Search option](#).
2. Open the **Any field** list and select **Title**.
3. Type in the title of the journal, magazine, or newspaper.
4. Open the **Resource Type** list and select **Journals**.
5. Click on the **magnifying glass** icon to begin the search.

Librarian Tip: {Heading 4}

- To get more precise results, enclose the title in quotation marks (Example: "Journal Title").





Is There Help?

Personal Recommendation:
The Content Strategy and Accessibility Checklist

Content Strategy

- “Curate an entertaining, online reference guide that helps stressed out law students become successful practicing attorneys” (p. 101). Once a statement has been defined, Halvorson and Rach recommend creating a plan that includes guidelines in six areas:
 - **Audience:** Who specifically will be reading the content? If there is more than one audience, they should be ranked.
 - **Messaging:** What ideas should be prioritized in the content? These are the key takeaways that authors hope the website’s users will remember after leaving the site.
 - **Topics:** What information is most important to the audience and therefore should be included in the content?
 - **Purpose:** Is the content meant to persuade, inform, validate, instruct, or entertain readers?
 - **Voice and tone:** How is the content’s writing style appropriate for both the website’s brand and the audience’s values?
 - **Sources:** Where does the content come from? It will be either original, co-created with another entity, generated by users, or aggregated, curated or licensed from other sources.”



Foundation/Structure Section

For Research Guides

Creator(s): _____

Guide Title: _____

Guide/Tab Objective: _____

Creation/Publication Date: _____

Guidelines/Policies: [W3C Accessibility Standards Overview \(WCAG 2.0,2.1, 2.2\)](#)

Foundation/Structure Section

✓	Guidelines	Notes	Recommended Improvements
	Organization: The guide is titled following institution's preference		
	Organization: The Guide has a short description		
	Organization (if needed): Has at least 1 connecting subject term (f able)		
	Organization (if needed): Guide		

The starting framework of how a guide should be designed



Foundation: Example

The screenshot shows a library website with a navigation bar at the top containing links for Home, Find Articles, Find Journal Title (highlighted in orange), Find Books, Encyclopedias, etc., and Find Videos. Below the navigation bar, there are two main content areas. The left area is titled 'Journal Search' and contains a search box and a 'Search' button. The right area is titled 'Finding Journals by Title' and contains a list of instructions for using the advanced search option. A callout box on the right side of the page lists five design features: Tab order, Content boxes titled, Content organized, Two columns, and Infographic. At the bottom of the page, there is a 'Search Criteria' section with a dropdown arrow and a 'Search for:' label followed by four radio buttons.

Home Find Articles **Find Journal Title** Find Books Encyclopedias, etc. Find Videos

Journal Search

Use the Journal Search tool in Discovery Tool to discover journals by title or ISSN, in either physical or electronic format.

Finding Journals by Title

To search for journals by title, you can use the [Advanced Search option](#), which will provide the same results if you use the [Journal Search](#).

Using the Advanced Search option

1. In catalog, next to the search bar select **Advanced Search**.
2. Open the **Any field** list and select **Title**.
3. Type in the title of the journal, magazine, or newspaper.
4. Open the **Resource Type** list and select **Journals**.
5. Click on the magnifying glass icon to begin the search.

Librarian Tip:

- To get more precise results, enclose the title in quotation marks (Example: "Journal Title").

- Tab order
- Content boxes titled
- Content organized
- Two columns
- Infographic

Search Criteria ^

Search for:

Content Section

description/purpose for that link
(level A: 2.4.4, level AAA: 2.4.9)

Which instructional material should be included and how to display

Content Section

√	Guidelines	Notes	Recommended Improvements
	Resource: Be selective about what resources to reuse/create and be future-friendly		
	Resource: Include resources/images that are relevant to the guide's objective		
	Resource: Lists are kept short, organized, and in order of importance		
	Text: Text provides clear semantic (meaning) of the content (level A: 1.3.1) ** Used to designate headings, lists, emphasized, or special text		
	Text: Written with web consumption in mind: keep it		



Content: Example

Featured Journals

- [Journal of Behavioral Education](#)

The Journal of Behavioral Education is a peer-reviewed scholarly journal whose target audience is educational researchers and practitioners including general and special education teachers, school psychologists, and other school personnel.

- [Administration in Social Work](#)

Human Service Organizations is a leading, peer-reviewed journal dedicated to current research and practice in nonprofit and public sector human service organizations. Since 1977, it has provided timely and relevant research for human service managers, researchers and educators (originally established as Administration in Social Work).

- [Journal of Social Work Education](#)

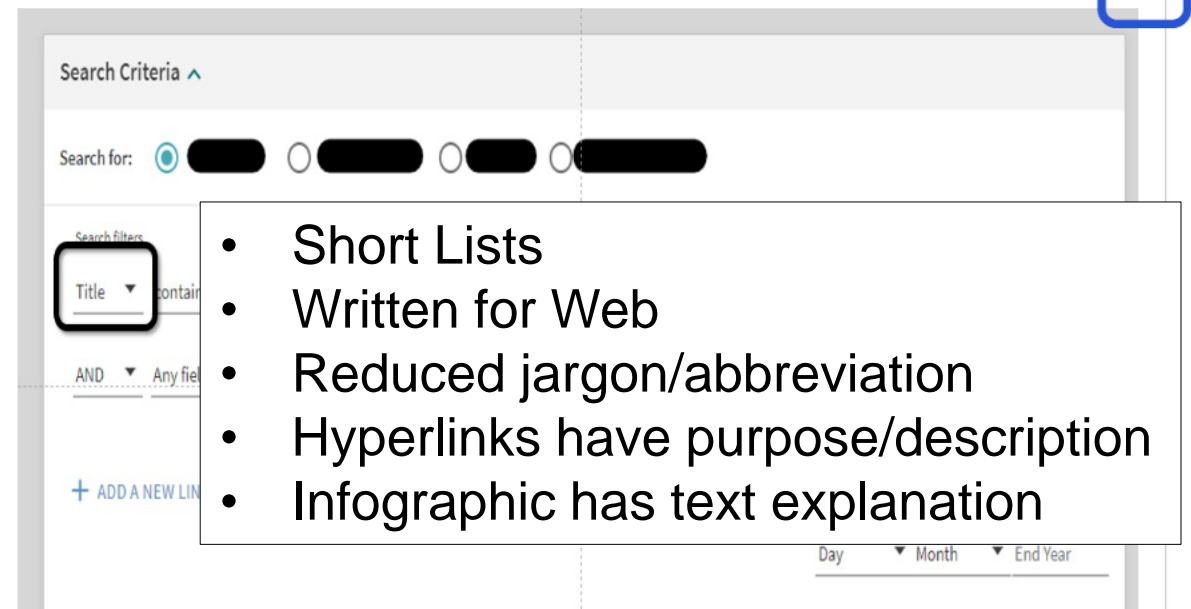
Journal of Social Work Education (JSWE) is a refereed professional journal concerned with education in social work and social welfare. Its purpose is to serve as a forum for creative exchange on trends, innovations, and problems relevant to social work education at the undergraduate, master's, and postgraduate levels.

- [Social Work](#)

1. In catalog, next to the search bar select the [Advanced Search option](#).
2. Open the **Any field** list and select **Title**.
3. Type in the title of the journal, magazine, or newspaper.
4. Open the **Resource Type** list and select **Journals**.
5. Click on the magnifying glass icon to begin the search.

Librarian Tip:

- To get more precise results, enclose the title in quotation marks (Example: "Journal Title").



The screenshot shows a library search interface. At the top, there is a 'Search Criteria' section with a dropdown arrow. Below it is a 'Search for:' field with four radio buttons. The first radio button is selected. Below the search field is a 'Search filters' section with a dropdown menu showing 'Title' and a 'contain' option. Below the search filters is an 'AND' dropdown menu with 'Any field' selected. At the bottom right, there are dropdown menus for 'Day', 'Month', and 'End Year'. A callout box is overlaid on the right side of the screenshot, containing a list of search criteria: 'Short Lists', 'Written for Web', 'Reduced jargon/abbreviation', 'Hyperlinks have purpose/description', and 'Infographic has text explanation'. A blue square icon with an upward arrow is located in the top right corner of the screenshot area.

Accessibility Section

√	Guidelines	Notes	Recommended Improvements
	Text Color Ratio: Text and images of text have a contrast ratio of at least 4.5:1 (level AA: 1.4.3)	*Visit Contrast Ratio *Visit Contrast Checker	
	Images: Review images to determine what type of alt text to provide	*Visit W3C – An Alt Decision Tree	
	Images: All images have appropriate alt-text descriptions (level A: 1.1.1) *suggested maximum length of 250 words	*Visit W3C – Images Concepts Tutorial WebAIM - Alternative Text	
	Images: Non-text content images have a text alternative that serves the equivalent replacement (level A: 1.1.1)	*Visit W3C – An Alt Decision Tree	

Links to assist with meeting the terms in the guidelines



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Accessibility: Example

- Headings**
Highlights headings (<h1>, <h2>, etc) and order violations
- Contrast**
Labels elements with insufficient contrast
- Link text**
Identifies links that may be confusing when read by a screen reader
- Labels**
Identifies inputs with missing labels
- Image alt-text**
Annotates images without alt text
- Landmarks**
Labels all ARIA landmarks
- EXPERIMENTAL
 - Screen Reader Wand**
Hover over elements to view them as a screen reader would

Discovery Tool to discover journals by title or ISSN, in that.

tion

education is a peer-reviewed scholarly journal whose authors are primarily researchers and practitioners including general educators, school psychologists, and other school professionals.

Journal of Social Work and Human Services is a leading, peer-reviewed journal dedicated to research and practice in nonprofit and public sector human service organizations. The journal has provided timely and relevant research for researchers and educators (originally established as Journal of Social Work and Human Services).

Journal of Social Work and Human Services (JSWE) is a refereed professional journal focusing on research and practice in social work and social welfare. Its purpose is to provide a forum for the exchange of trends, innovations, and problems.

h2 Finding Journals by Title

To search for journals by title, you can use the [Advanced Search option](#), which will provide the same results if you use the [Journal Search option](#).

h3 Using the Advanced Search option

1. In catalog, next to the search bar select the [Advanced Search option](#).
2. Open the **Any field** list and select **Title**.
3. Type in the title of the journal, magazine, or newspaper.
4. Open the **Resource Type** list and select **Journals**.
5. Click on the magnifying glass icon to begin the search.

h4 Librarian Tip:

- To get more precise results, enclose the title in quotation marks (Example: "Journal Title").

Search Criteria ^

Search for:

Search filter: **Title** contains Enter a search term

AND Any field contains Enter a search term

- Headers
- Alt text
- No flashing or moving images
- Removed references to “view”
- Infographic – color contrast

Accessibility Confirmation Tools Section

Used	Accessibility Tool	Special Issues
	Evaluation Tool: WAVE: Web Accessibility Evaluation Tool	
	Evaluation Tool: A11Y Bookmarklets : A11Y Reporter, A11Y LibGuide, A11y Graphics, A11y Tabbing	
	Evaluation Tool: Tota11y: an accessibility visualization toolkit	
	Evaluation Tool: Siteimprove Accessibility Checker	
	Evaluation Tool: ANDI: Accessible Name and Description Inspector	<i>Not Yet Tested</i>
	Video Evaluation Tool: Photosensitive Epilepsy Analysis Tool	<i>Not Yet Tested</i>
	Video/Audio Evaluation Tool: Caption And Description Editing Tool (CADET)	<i>Not Yet Tested</i>
	Accessibility Simulator: Confirm the guide successfully presents information	Silktide – website accessibility simulator (Chrome Extension)

A list of web accessibility evaluation tools

Silktide – extension that caused the mild, dyslexia view





Web Accessibility Evaluation Tools



Tota11y: An Accessibility Visualization Toolkit

- Created by the Khan Academy
- It is designed to help visualize any accessibility violations and successes
- Is a Bookmarklet that can easily be added to the web browser's bookmarks
- Tota11y is a accessibility evaluation tool that quickly identifies certain accessibility issues
- The positive side is this tool is helpful while updating web sites to quickly identify any missed issues



Options of Tota11y Tool

The screenshot shows the Tota11y tool interface with several options highlighted by red boxes. The options are:

- Headings**: Highlights headings (<h1>, <h2>, etc) and order violations
- Contrast**: Labels elements with insufficient contrast
- Link text**: Identifies links that may be confusing when read by a screen reader
- Labels**: Identifies inputs with missing labels
- Image alt-text**: Annotates images without alt text
- Landmarks**: Labels all ARIA landmarks
- EXPERIMENTAL**: A section header for the following option.
- Screen Reader Wand**: Hover over elements to view them as a screen reader would

- Headings: Shows headings and which level
- Contrast: Displays the contrast on images

- Image alt-text: Displays if an image does not have any alt text

- Screen Reader Wand: Shows the alt text



Tota11y: Headings – Confirms Headings

Headings
 Highlights headings (<h1>, <h2>, etc) and order violations

Contrast
 Labels elements with insufficient contrast

Link text
 Identifies links that may be confusing when read by a screen reader

Labels
 Identifies inputs with missing labels

Image alt-text
 Annotates images without alt text

Landmarks
 Labels all ARIA landmarks

EXPERIMENTAL

Screen Reader Wand
 Hover over elements to view them as a screen reader would


- **APA PsycInfo**
 Citations and summaries of scholarly journal articles, book chapters, books, and dissertations, all in psychology and related disciplines (medicine, psychiatry, nursing, sociology, education, pharmacology, physiology, linguistics, anthropology, business, law), dating as far back as the 1800s. Ninety-eight percent of the covered material is peer-reviewed. Coverage spans 1887 to present and includes international material selected from more than 2,400 periodicals in more than 27 languages.
- **SocINDEX with Full Text**
 Citations and selected full-text access to core sociology research journals (and related disciplines) dating as far back as 1895. Further, extensive indexing for books/monographs, conference papers, and other content sources is included. Searchable cited references are also provided. In addition, it features over 10,000 Author Profiles covering the most prolific, most cited, and most frequently searched for authors in the database.
- **ERIC**
 Bibliographic citations (back to 1966) to both ERIC Documents (ED) and Educational Journals (EJ). ERIC Documents include books, conference proceedings, current literature reviews, U.S. Dept. of Education reports, Congressional testimony, and more. Most ERIC documents through 2004 are available at Cook Lib.

Scholarly Journals (sometimes called <i>Research Journals</i> or <i>Academic Sources</i>)	Popular Magazines (sometimes called <i>General or Journalistic Sources</i>)
Articles always have bibliographies and end/footnotes.	Articles lack bibliographies or references.
Authors are always named, and their institutional affiliation is given.	Authors may be anonymous.
Articles may be peer-reviewed or refereed.	Articles are not peer-reviewed.
Target audience is academic or professional.	Target audience is the general public.
Journal title may include terms such as "journal," "review," or "bulletin" - but not always!	Magazine title doesn't usually include terms like "journal," "review," or "bulletin." Notable exceptions include <i>The Wall Street Journal</i> and <i>Ladies' Home Journal</i> --these are NOT scholarly.
Journal covers and pages tend to be plain in design. Some scholarly or professional journals contain advertisements (like JAMA), so identify the target audience to make your final determination.	Magazines tend to include advertisements, graphics, color photos, etc.

Break down your topic into its "searchable" parts (the main ideas). Then think of the types of keywords that describe those ideas. If possible, check these against a database's thesaurus or index. You can also ask your instructor or librarian for ideas.

h5 (?) Boolean Operators AND, OR and NOT to refine your search:

- Operator **AND** narrows a search (fruits **AND** vegetables)
- Operator **OR** widens a search (fruits **OR** vegetables)
- Operator **NOT** excludes a term from the results (fruits **NOT** apples)



With Headings selected it will display the Heading #s and identify any issues

h3

Use Truncation, Wildcards, and other Methods to Limit Results

- Add an asterisk mark (*) to the end of a keyword to include its variations (dieting, dietary, etc.) in a search.
- Use a question mark (?) within words to search for single characters (woman or women).
- Check the database you are using for other limiters.

Headings

- 1 Capstone, Theses, and Dissertation Research Guide: Find Articles & Databases
- 2 Search - Articles
- 2 Subject Databases
- 2 Scholarly vs. Popular
- 2 Peer-Reviewed Articles in Seymour Info
- 4 Peer-Reviewed
- 2 Librarian's Tip: Narrowing Your Search
- 3 Boolean Operators, Truncation, and Wild Cards
- 5 Use the Boolean Operators AND, OR and NOT

Summary Errors 2

Tota11y: Image alt-text – Missing alt text

psychology and related disciplines (medicine, psychiatry, nursing, sociology, education, pharmacology, physiology, linguistics, anthropology, business, law), dating as far back as the 1800s. Ninety-eight percent of the covered material is peer-reviewed. Coverage spans 1887 to present and includes international material selected from more than 2,400 periodicals in more than 27 languages.

Headings
Highlights headings (<h1>, <h2>, etc)

Labels
Identifies inputs with missing labels

Image alt-text
Annotates images without alt text

Landmarks
Labels all ARIA landmarks

EXPERIMENTAL	Popular Magazines (sometimes called <i>General or Journalistic Sources</i>)
	Articles lack bibliographies or references.
	Authors may be anonymous.
	Articles are not peer-reviewed.
	Target audience is the general public.

Use the *Boolean Operators AND, OR and NOT* to refine your search:

- Operator **AND** narrows a search (fruits **AND** vegetables)
- Operator **OR** widens a search (fruits **OR** vegetables)
- Operator **NOT** excludes a term from the results (fruits **NOT** apples)

⚠️

AND

Retrieves articles that contain **ALL** the terms

- **NARROWS** the search

"video games" AND teens
🔍

OR

Retrieves articles with **ANY** of the terms

- **BROADENS** the search

children OR juveniles
🔍

NOT

Eliminates articles containing the **SECOND** term

- **NARROWS** the search

With Image alt-text tota11y will flag any image that does not have any alt text

Will not flag books due to LibGuide design, books are automatically assigned "book cover" as their alt text

A11y LibGuide

- Is a bookmarklet that is designed just for LibGuides
- This accessibility tool is easy to run (no need to log-in) and provides a report that can be pasted into an Excel document
- The report provides results on:
 - If the web address is web-friendly
 - Tab location (top or side)
 - **AXE- Core Rule Set (Information for web designers)
 - Font Heading Levels
 - **ARIA Landmarks (Information for web designers)
 - Tab Navigation
 - Accessibility alt text
 - Any linked files or assets
 - Font type and if there is any hidden text elements



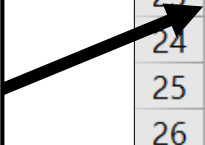
A11Y LibGuide Report

12	AXE REPORT			
13	Browser Instance	Width	Height	
14	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) Apple	1024	455	
15	Incompletes	2		
16	Description	URL	Instances	
17	Elements must have sufficient color contrast	https://dequeuniversity.com/rules/a	1	
18	Links with the same name have a similar purpose	https://dequeuniversity.com/rules/a	1	
19	Violations	14		
20	Description	URL	Instances	
21	Elements must have sufficient color contrast	https://dequeuniversity.com/rules/a	6	
22	id attribute value must be unique	https://dequeuniversity.com/rules/a	1	
23	Heading levels should only increase by one	https://dequeuniversity.com/rules/a	1	
24	Document must have one main landmark	https://dequeuniversity.com/rules/a	1	
25	All page content must be contained by landmarks	https://dequeuniversity.com/rules/a	5	
26				
27	HEADINGS			
28	Level	Text	Visibility	Correct
29	H1	Subject Template: Web Accessibility -	TRUE	TRUE
30	H2	Finding Journals by Title	TRUE	TRUE
31	H2	Featured Journals	TRUE	TRUE
32	H2	Search Tips for Databases	TRUE	TRUE
33	H2	Finding Journals Content Box Title {H	TRUE	TRUE
34	H4	Librarian Tip: {Heading 4}	TRUE	FALSE
35	H3	Using the Advanced Search Option {H	TRUE	TRUE

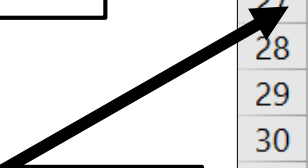
Color Contrast
Issues: 6 times



Heading Level:
Incorrect heading
used




Heading Level
Used




A11y LibGuide Report – Legend

Sections are color coded with non-web designer vocabulary



1	Date of report	
5	Tester	
6		
7	LibGuide Information	
8	Tab location	
9	Friendly URL	
10	Creator	
11		
12	AXE-Core Rule Set	
13	AXE - Details on website design	
14		
15		
16	Description/Instances	
17	Color Contrast does not meet 1.4.3 Contrast	
18	Heading levels should increase by one	
19	Images must have alternate text	
	Frames must have title attribute, an embed	
20	resource missing a title/name	

For sections that can be ignored, it still provides a description about the information



A11y LibGuide Report – Legend and Data

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Numer of Boxes depending on Guide	LibGuide A11Y Report:	1			
2	Evaluated Guide	TITLE:				
3	Assigned URL	URL:				
4	Date of Report	DATETIME:				
5	Tester	HUMAN TESTER:				
6						
7	LibGuide Information	LIBGUIDE INFORMATION				
8	Tab location	Navigation:	TOP			
9	Friendly URL	Friendly URL:	TRUE			
10	Creator	Owner(s):				
11						
12	AXE-Core Rule Set	AXE REPORT				
13	AXE - Details on website design	Browser Instance	Width	Height		
14		Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWe	1920	929		
15		Incompletes	1			
16	Description/Instances	Description	URL	Instances		
17	Color Contrast does not meet 1.4.3 Contrast	Links with the same name have a similar purpose	https://dequeuniversity.com/rules/axe/3.5/identical	1		
18	Heading levels should increase by one	Violations	39			
19	Images must have alternate text	Description	URL	Instances		
20	Frames must have title attribute, an embed resource missing a title/name	Elements must have sufficient color contrast	https://dequeuniversity.com/rules/axe/3.5/color-contrast	4	Color contrast of grey box titles	
21		Form elements must have labels	https://dequeuniversity.com/rules/axe/3.5/label	1		
22		Document must have one main landmark	https://dequeuniversity.com/rules/axe/3.5/landmark	1		
23		All page content must be contained by landmarks	https://dequeuniversity.com/rules/axe/3.5/region	33		
24						
25	Font Headings	HEADINGS				
26	Structure/Reading Order	Level	Text	Visibility	Correct	
27		H1		TRUE	TRUE	
28	Main page <h1>	H2	Subject Databases - History	TRUE	TRUE	
29	Content Boxes <h2>	H2	Search - Articles	TRUE	TRUE	
30	Text sub-Headings <h3, h4, h5...>	H2	Search Tips for Databases	TRUE	TRUE	
31		H2	Scholarly vs. Popular	TRUE	TRUE	
32						
33	Possible Headings	POSSIBLE HEADINGS				
34		Node	Text	Length	Size	Weight

WAVE: Web Accessibility Evaluation Tool

- Created by WebAIM: Web Accessibility in Mind
- Follows the WCAG 2.1 Guidelines
- The tool does provide more information, which means some sections can be ignored because you may not be able to control
- Some areas that the report highlights:
 - Any possible issues (does include some web developer areas)
 - Color Contrast Errors
 - Alerts dealing with alt text, if small text, redundant title text
 - Linked images that have alt text
 - Structural Elements: Headings, Order list, Navigation points
 - ARIA (website landmarks, web developer area)



Styles: OFF ON

Details

Summary Details Reference Structure Contrast

7 Contrast Errors

7 X Very low contrast



13 Alerts

1 X Long alternative text



1 X Skipped heading level



6 X Very small text



5 X Redundant title text



5 Features

1 X Linked image with alternative text

aria-label="Guide Pages"



Finding Journals by Title

To search for journals by title, use either the Journal Search tool or the Advanced Search tool. The results will be the same.

Journal Search



1. In [Catalog Title], click [Journal Search](#) in the top navigation menu.
2. Type the title of the journal, magazine, or newspaper.

Expert tip: To get more precise results, enclose the title in quotation marks.

3. Click the search button.

Advanced Search



1. In [Catalog Title], go to [Advanced Search](#).
2. Open the **Any** field menu and select **Title**.

3. Type

Ex

4. Op

5. Cli

Results

If a match

online, or

WAVE does use visuals
to connect the details to
the area on the
webpage

Expert tip: The date displayed immediately below the title in the search results is the date that the journal began publication. It is not the dates to which the Libraries have access.



Finding Journals Content Box Title {Heading 2}



1. In [Catalog Title], select the [Journal Search](#) option in the top navigation menu.
2. Type in the title of a journal, magazine, or newspaper.
3. Click on the magnifying glass icon or press enter to begin the search.



Librarian Tip: {Heading 4}



Using the Advanced Search Option {Heading 3}



1. In [Catalog Title], next to the search bar select the [Advanced Search](#) option.
2. Open the **Any** field list and select **Title**.
3. Type in the title of the journal, magazine, or newspaper.
4. Open the **Resource Type** list and select **Journals**.
5. Click on the magnifying glass icon to begin the search.



Librarian Tip: {Heading 4}



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Questions

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Content Strategy and Accessibility Checklist For Research Guides (LibGuides)

Creator(s): _____

Guide Title: _____

Guide/Tab Objective: _____

Creation/Publication Date: _____

Guidelines/Policies: [W3C Accessibility Standards Overview \(WCAG 2.0, 2.1, 2.2\)](#)

Foundation/Structure Section

√	Guidelines	Notes	Recommended Improvements
	Organization: Guide is titled following institution's preference		
	Organization: The Guide has a short description		
	Organization (if needed): Has at least 1 connecting subject term (if able)		
	Organization (if needed): Guide has at least 2 tags (if able)		
	Organization: Edited to have a friendly URL	URL:	
	Organization (if needed): Confirm the guide correctly displays the current contact information		
	Organization: If using a template, review guide and update/remove any template sections/sentences		



√	Guidelines	Notes	Recommended Improvements
	Layout (Course Guides): Tabs are arranged by institution/personal preference **Hide any unnecessary tabs (level AA: 3.2.3)		
	Layout: Tab and box titles have a correct, descriptive/informative title (level A: 2.4.2)		
	Layout: Text Header Levels are used to organize content in a correct reading/structure order (level A: 1.3.2/2.4.3, level AAA: 2.4.10)		
	Layout/UX: Is thematically chunked into tabs and boxes (level AA: 3.1.2)		
	Layout/UX: Place special tabs next to or close to the beginning/first tab		
	Layout: Header Levels are used to organize content in a correct reading/structure order (level A: 1.3.2/2.4.3, level AAA: 2.4.10)		
	Boxes: When possible, content/mapped tabs or boxes were used		
	Boxes: Unwanted mapped assets/boxes/tabs are hidden or deleted		
	UX: New tabs/pages are set in a 2 (3 if needed) column design		
	UX: The guide has been viewed on multiple devices to check responsiveness		
	UX: Guide presents information infographic /multimedia		
	UX: Maintain a balance of presenting information by infographic(s) and text		
	UX-Books: Displayed books follow institution/personal preference		
	UX-Databases: Displayed databases follow institution/personal preference		

√	Guidelines	Notes	Recommended Improvements
	UX-Journals: Displayed journals follow institution/personal preference		
	UX-Web page: Web resources with a hyperlink provides the reader with a short description/purpose for that link (level A: 2.4.4, level AAA: 2.4.9)		

Content Section

√	Guidelines	Notes	Recommended Improvements
	Resource: Be selective about what resources to reuse /create and be future-friendly		
	Resource: Include resources/images that are relevant to the guide's objective		
	Resource: Lists are kept short, organized, and in order of importance		
	Text: Text provides clear semantic (meaning) of the content (level A: 1.3.1) ** Used to designate headings, lists, emphasized, or special text		
	Text: Written with web consumption in mind: keep it short and simple (level: AAA 3.1.5)		
	Text: Use academic language with a friendly/welcoming, conversational tone (level AA: 3.1.2)		
	Text: If using library jargon or abbreviations, does the guide include the meaning (level AAA: 3.1.3/3.1.4)		
	Text: Headings/labels are informative of included information (level AA: 2.4.6) **Example title: "How To Request an ILL"		
	Text: Any content located in a sensory object (list, shape, etc.), has a clear description of that location (level A: 1.3.3) **Example: To submit the form press the round button labeled "go"		



√	Guidelines	Notes	Recommended Improvements
	Text: The added text is not fully justified (level AAA: 1.4.8)		
	Text: If Copy & Pasting into “Add Rich Text/HTML, highlight text and click on the toolbar’s T_x icon (removes any hidden formatting)		
	Hyperlinks: Hyperlinks within text need a descriptive sentence explaining the purpose of the provided link(s) , avoid using vague “click these links to access” statements (level A: 2.4.4, level AAA: 2.4.9)		
	Hyperlinks: Links are displayed in blue, underlined font		
	Hyperlinks: Link title/text should have a short description of the destination		
	Hyperlinks: Each link has a clear and unique name		
	Hyperlinks: Links open in same tab (level AAA: 3.2.5) {Window Target: Open in Current Window}		
	Image: Guide provides non-decorative, educational content using image(s)		
	Image: In addition to the image, the guide has text explaining why the image on the guide		
	Image: Color is not used as the only visual means to present information (level A: 1.4.1)		

Accessibility Section

√	Guidelines	Notes	Recommended Improvements
	Text Color Ratio: Text and images of text have a contrast ratio of at least 4.5:1 (level AA: 1.4.3)	*Visit Contrast Ratio *Visit Contrast Checker	



√	Guidelines	Notes	Recommended Improvements
	Images: Review images to determine what type of alt text to provide	*Visit W3C – An Alt Decision Tree	
	Images: All images have appropriate alt-text descriptions (level A: 1.1.1)	*Visit W3C – Images Concepts Tutorial WebAIM - Alternative Text	
	Images: Non-text content images have a text alternative that serves the equivalent replacement (level A: 1.1.1)	*Visit W3C – An Alt Decision Tree	
	Images: All linked images have descriptive alt-text (level A: 1.1.1)		
	Image: Complex images provide an equivalent alternative in the context or linked page (level A: 1.1.1)		
	Uploaded Files: Files have a clear title followed by [file type] *Example: Citation Examples [PDF]		
	Uploaded Files: Have been passed through the program(s) accessibility checker/review	*Microsoft: Improve Accessibly Checker Microsoft: PowerPoint Accessibility Microsoft: Word Accessibility Microsoft: PDF Accessibility Adobe: PDF Accessibility	
	Videos: Pre-recorded videos provide viewers with a transcript and/or closed captions (level A: 1.2.1)		
	Image/Videos: Pages do not contain anything that flashes more than three (3) times per second (level AAA: 2.3.2)		
	Animation (Motion): Any animation triggered by interaction can be disabled/paused unless it is essential to present information (level AAA: 2.3.3)		

√	Guidelines	Notes	Recommended Improvements
	Audio/Media: An alternative for any prerecorded time-based media/audio is provided (level AAA: 1.2.8)		
	Tables: Assign table headers and add caption and summary to describe table (level A: 1.3.1)		
	Moving Images: If lasts longer than 5 seconds, the user can stop or pause the movement (level A: 2.2.2)		
	Navigation: Test to confirm that users can navigate using a keyboard (level A: 2.1.1)		

Accessibility Confirmation Tools Section

Used	Accessibility Tool	Special Issues
	Evaluation Tool: WAVE: Web Accessibility Evaluation Tool	
	Evaluation Tool: A11Y Bookmarks: A11Y Reporter, A11Y LibGuide, A11y Graphics, A11y Tabblings	
	Evaluation Tool: Tota11y: an accessibility visualization toolkit	
	Evaluation Tool: Siteimprove Accessibility Checker	
	Evaluation Tool: ANDI: Accessible Name and Description Inspector	<i>Not Yet Tested</i>
	Video Evaluation Tool: Photosensitive Epilepsy Analysis Tool	<i>Not Yet Tested</i>
	Video/Audio: Able Player	<i>Not Yet Tested</i>
	Video/Audio Evaluation Tool: Caption And Description Editing Tool (CADET)	<i>Not Yet Tested</i>
	Accessibility Simulator: Confirm the guide successfully presents information	Silktide – website accessibility simulator (Chrome Extension)



Used	Accessibility Tool	Special Issues
	Screen Reader: Confirm the guide can be used by screen reader/non-visual patrons	<p>NVDA screen reader for Windows (WebAIM instruction guide and shortcut page) and VoiceOver for Mac (WebAIM instruction guide)</p> <p>Other option: Screen Reader (Chrome Extension)</p>

Maintenance Section

√	Guidelines	Notes	Recommended Improvements
	Hyperlinks: Using LibGuide's Link Checker to check if any guides have any links that are possibility inactive		
	UX: Check all hyperlinks to outside resources to confirm the link still active		
	UX: Conduct Usability Study (Quality Improvement and IRB approved Research)		
	Maintenance Log: Update a record log of the guide was reviewed and updated		
	Maintenance (Optional): Before updating/deleting, create a HTML Backup to save past versions		

Directions	Legend
	Evaluated Guide Assigned URL Date of Report
Place and highlight your name after "Human Tester"	Tester
	LibGuide Information Tab location
Flag is FALSE URL, tabs should have a shorter URL	Friendly URL Creator
Disregard AXE Report section, this section is more helpful to LibGuide Admins and web developers	AXE-Core Rule Set AXE - Details on website design Description/Instances Color Contrast does not meet 1.4.3 Contrast Heading levels should increase by one Images must have alternate text Frames must have title attribute, an embed resource missing a title/name
Flag if the H# skips numerical order (example: H2, H5)	Font Headings Structure/Reading Order Main page <h1> Content Boxes <h2> Text sub-Headings <h3, h4, h5...>
Disregard Possible Headings section	Possible Headings
Disregard ARIA Landmarks section, helpful for the web designers	ARIA Landmarks Navigation by top Blue Links (UL/RG/guide) Navigation by Tab titles Navigation by links at bottom of page

Flag if Questionable (Column G) has a True , there maybe a problem navigating the guide using keyboard navigation	Tab Report
	Ordered List of Detecible Tab elements
	Tab Elements - Keyboard navagation
	True = Possible Issue

Flag if no description in the Alt box (Column D)	Accessibility Image
Flag if box only has "Book Cover"	Image file and alt text
	Image file and alt text
	Image file and alt text
	Image file and alt text
	Image file and alt text

Flag if Link Text (Column C) has a vague title and does not list format	Linked Files
	File type and source

Flag if Link Text (Column C) has a vague title and does not list format	Linked Assests
	File type and asset location
	File type and asset location

Disregard Icon Fonts section	Icon Fonts
	Defalt Font in LibGuides

Flag if "span[style]" appears	Copy and Paste Text
	Copy and Paste included hidden formating elements
	Note: if span[style], font has some type of unique formating (from copy and paste or within LibGuides)