



Building Accessible Data Collection

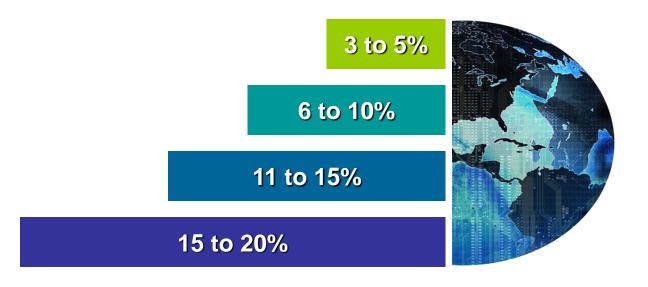
And Building An Accessibility Program

Dana Marlowe
Vice President, TecAccess



Before We Begin, Consider this question...

What percentage of the U.S. population do you think has a disability or limitation that might affect their ability to use all forms of computer assisted survey information collection?







Consider this question...

What percentage of the U.S. population do you think has a disability or limitation that might affect their ability to use all forms of computer assisted survey information collection

3 to 5%

6 to 10%

11 to 15%

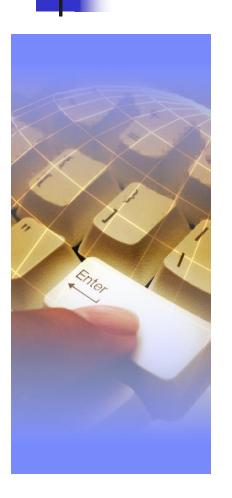
15 to 20%



Approximately 58 million of these people live in the United States and about 37 million in Europe.

In the US, this represents between 15 to 20% of the population.





- Introductions
- Today's Technology
- Working Together



Today's Objectives



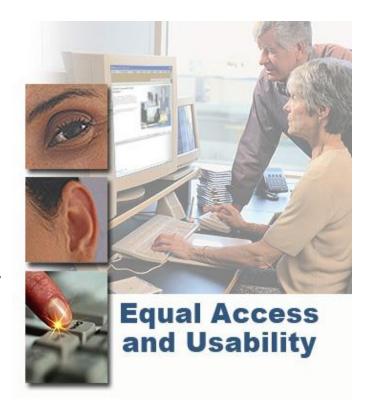
- Define accessibility and why it is important to CASIC
- Understand the legality of accessibility
- Understand accessible survey instruments
- Creating an accessibility program





Accessibility Defined

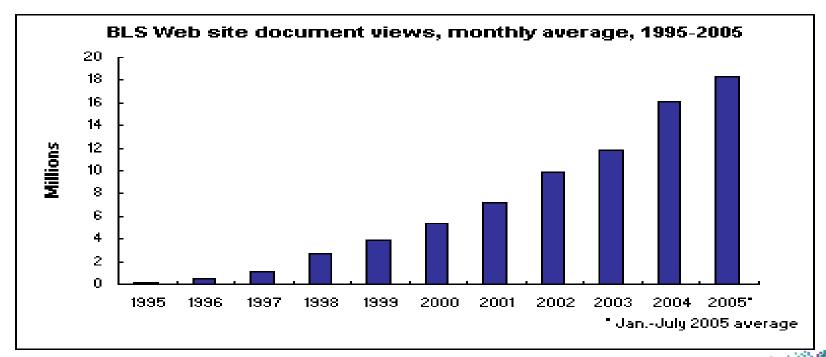
- Accessibility means equal access
- To be accessible, technology must be designed and developed to provide equal access and usability to every member of your target audience





Technology Trends

Emerging technology and how it affects the way we compile, acquire, and distribute.







How Accessibility Relates to CASIC

Information surveys and data collection presents numerous benefits as well as unanticipated barriers

Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) and Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI)

The move towards Computerized Self-Administered Questionnaire (CSAQ) technology

Next logical step -- Web CSAQ





Assistive Technology

<u>Alternative browsers include:</u>

- Screen readers that use synthesized speech to read text on websites to a user.
- Text-only browsers that render websites in a text-only format.
- Voice-enabled browsers that navigate websites using speech commands.



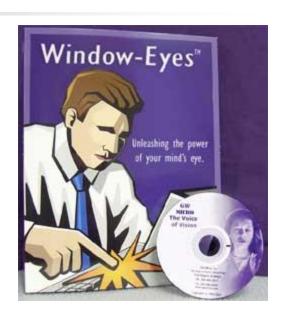




Example: Screen Readers

Alternative browsers include:

- Sreen Readers that use synthesized speech to read text on websites to a user.
- Text-only browsers that render websites in a text-only format.
- Voice-enabled browsers that navigate web sites using speech commands.







- When a text-to-speech browser attempts to read an inaccessible site, the output is garbled with coding elements and unrecognizable gibberish.
- Pages broken into frames improperly can cause screen readers to jump around pages.
- Pop-up windows without proper client side negotiation can interfere with the reading process.





Repercussions

- The possibility of a lawsuit
- Loss of productivity
- Missed opportunities
- Poor public image







It's the Law

• Section 508

 1986 amendment to the Rehabilitation Act of 1973





Who Benefits?

- Federal employees
- An active aging population
- Users to whom English is a second language
- People who never learned to read
- Users operating with low-bandwidth or environmental limitations
- And many more.







Keys to Success

- Keyboard Accessible
- Logical
- Easy to Use







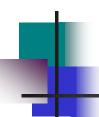
Widest Possible Usage

In order to ensure the widest possible usage of forms on your website, the forms must be created with accessibility and usability in mind.



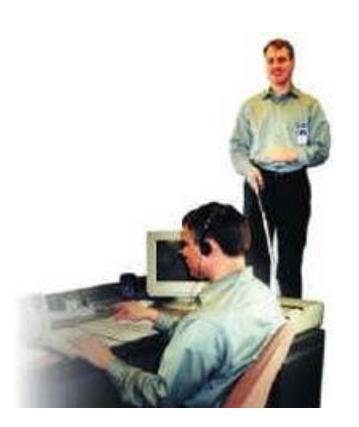
- Layout
- Labeling
- Grouping





Keyboard Access

- Ensure that Surveys and Forms Can Be Completed by Only Using the Keyboard
- JavaScript = Unusable with the Keyboard
- Always Test Your Website Forms for Accessibility







Forms Should Be:

- Organized in a Logical Manner
- Provide Good and Clear Instruments
- If Form Elements are Required, Be Sure to Indicate so.
- Make Sure the Order in Which Elements are Accessed is Logical and Easy





Screen Reader Form Accessibility

First Name	Email		Home Phone	
	Middle Initial	Computer type	Work Phone	
Last Name		Mac PC	Country	
	Internet speed 28.8 56k T1			

A screen reader will read the above table in this order:

1	2		3
4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11
12	13		14





Using Form Labels Appropriately

There are two ways to fix the table:

- Put the labels adjacent to their controls
- Use HTML markup to associate the controls explicitly with their labels





Create Labels for Form Elements Using the <label> Element

 Solution: The label should almost always be located adjacent to the form item itself. When a screen reader accesses a form item that has a <label> element associated with it, it will read the text within the <label> element and indicate the type of form item it is (e.g., "First Name. Text box" or "Age. Check box").





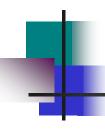
Control Type: Select

Which is your favorite city?

Amsterdam -







Control Type: Button

Submit

Reset

For form buttons (submit and reset input elements and button elements), no additional accessibility information is required





Control Type: Image Button

If you use a graphic rather than a standard button, you must include appropriate alt text.

Here's the HTML markup:

<input type="image" alt="submit!" border="0" name="imageField" src="graphics/submit.gif" width="109" height="41">





Control Type: JavaScript Jump Menus

Pick a link to one of the following web sites:



Select a web site





- Putting It All Into Play
- Creating an Accessibility Program
- Leveraging Your Accessibility Knowledge







Putting It All Into Play

- Trained technical support staff regarding accessible products and issues
- In-house subject matter experts on assistive technologies and standards



Accessible user documentation





Accessibility Statements

EXAMPLE: WWW.OPM.GOV





- To meet this commitment, we will comply with...
- Section 508 requires that individuals with disabilities....
- Comments on the accessibility of our website....





IT Procurement – Checklists

- The driving force of Section 508 is IT procurements
- Add a 508 checklist to the package
- Best Practice Example: USPTO







- Make sure the buyer signature is always on the checklist
- Certify that the product being purchased is 508 compliant
- Federal agencies are legally liable for noncompliant products





Accessibility Program Components

- Needs assessments
- Technical support of all AT recommended
- Specialty equipment and software demonstration
- Guidance to application developers and vendors
- Workplace adjustments and modifications
- Accessible website design consultation
- Participation on committees on disability issues





Other Benefits

- Detect, diagnose, resolve, and report AT problems
- Prepare recommendations for administration and maintenance of implemented AT and services
- Perform design reviews of application systems to ensure design is compatible with Section 508.
- Identify AT products to be supported/conduct reviews
- Develop procedures





Benefits Are Endless

- Develop Section 508 testing criteria and procedures
- Coordinate installation and implementation procedures
- Determine validation/compliance status
- Prepare Section 508 Validation Reports
- Provide expert advise, assistance, and consultation
- Develop testing criteria





- Enables your department to recruit and hire from an uptapped qualified labor pool
- Your surveys and data will more accurately reflect the overall population due to the fact that it will be accessible to the overall population.
- Avoid possible litigation







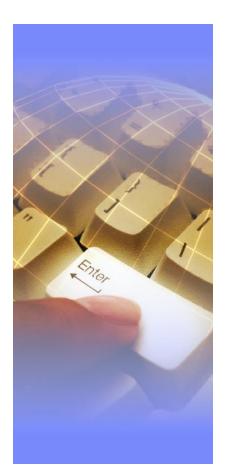
- Consider accessibility in all aspects of CASIC
- Create a quality Accessibility Program







Moving Forward



The benefits of usable and accessible design extend beyond the disabled and elderly populations, and move firmly into supporting the needs of all people.





Questions?

Dana Marlowe
TecAccess
Dmarlowe@TecAccess.net
www.TecAccess.net
(240) 476-9974

