



What is digital accessibility or A11Y?

Digital accessibility or A11Y ensures that **every person** has the same experience and can use digital products – regardless of the digital format.







MOBILE APPS DIGITAL DOCUMENTS

WEBSITE PAGES





In Europe A11Y is for

21% supportive essential 27% necessary

7% essential — 31.2 million people with a severe disability

27% necessary — About 101 million people with other disabilities, ...

21% supportive — Increasing number due to demographic change

100% helpful — High user-friendliness and intuitive usage is good for all of us



4 reasons to act now!

- Implementation required by regulation
- Penalties for noncompliance
- Increasing number of users with disabilities and impairments due to demographic change
- Starting accessibility early reduces implementation scope

5 GAINS FOR FREE

- Improved usability leads to increased user satisfaction
- 2 Improved SEO
- 3 Increase of potential customer groups
- 4 Overcomes technical limitations such as small displays or situational constraints
- 5 Lower customer support efforts



From whom?

Accessibility helps people with all kinds of disabilities. Every person can also be temporarily or situationally limited at some point.

Mobility

PERMANENT TEMPORARY SITUATIONAL Amputation
Injuries
Holding a baby

Vision

PERMANENT

Blindness, impairment

TEMPORARY SITUATIONAL Eye injury Reflecting sunlight

Hearing

PERMANENT

Deafness, hardness of hearing Infection, acute

TEMPORARY

hearing loss

SITUATIONAL

Background noises

Cognitive

PERMANENT TEMPORARY SITUATIONAL Dementia, brain fog Migraine, fatigue Multitasking

LEARN MORE:





Older users

Pain points

- Small navigation and interaction elements
- Overlapping elements when zooming
- _ Low contrasts
- _ Complex texts

- Large navigation and interaction elements
- Resizing of content and responsive design
- High contrasts
- _ Use of easy language



Motor disabilities

Pain points

- Dynamic components that require quick mouse movements
- _ Short time outs for interactions
- _ Bundled interactions together
- Forced precise interactions videos

- Design for keyboard and / or speech input
- _ Visible focus
- Provide shortcuts
- _ Give form fields space



Blindness

Pain points

- _ Forced to use click or touch input
- Unstructured content
- Uninformative or meaningless headings and labels
- Important information only in image or video content

- Provide screen reader functionality
- _ Semantic content using HTML5
- Use descriptive labels, headings and links
- Describe images & transcribe videos

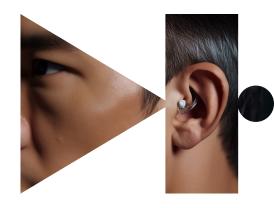


Deafness

Pain points

- _ Content in audio or video only
- _ Phone as the only way of contact
- Use of complicated words

- Subtitles or audio description for video
- _ Provide multi-channel support
- _ Use linear logical layout



Reading disabilities

Pain points

- _ Large blocks of complex text
- _ Forced to remember things
- Capital letters, underlined/italic text
- Too much textual information

- _ Keep content short, clear and simple
- _ Consistent navigation & identification
- _ Linear and logical structure
- _ Combination shape, colors and text
- _ Provide multi-channel support
- _ Use linear logical layout
- _ Two way voice-communication





How can assistive technologies help?

Navigating digital content with disabilities can be challenging. But there are technologies to help with that.



SCREEN READER

Helps people to perceive content of a website through conversion to other formats such as speech or braille.



BRAILLE DISPLAY

Computer output device for blind people that displays characters in braille.



VOICE CONTROL

Input and output is done via spoken language.



SIP-&-PUFF-SWITCHES

This switch translates sips and puffs into independent switch closures.



SCREEN MAGNIFIER

Helps people to see content of a web page.



How can adaptive strategies help?

Adaptive strategies can help coping with hard to access content and digital services.



TEXT ZOOM

Makes text easier to read and increases understanding.



CAPTIONS

Displays speech and auditory information of a video.



HIGH CONTRAST MODE

Helps people to better distinguish content.



PERSONAL CONFIGURATIONS

Helps people to fit the interaction to their needs.

What is





The Web Content Accessibility Guidelines are categorised as follows:

Perceivable

information and user interface





- 1.1 Text alternatives
 - 1.2 Time-based media
 - 1.3 Adaptable
 - 1.4 Distinguishable

Operable

user interface and navigation







2.1 Keyboard accessible

- 2.2 Enough time
- 2.3 Seizures & physical reactions
- 2.4 Navigable
- 2.5 Input modalities

Understandable information and user interface







3.1 Readable

3.2 Predictable

3.3 Input assistance



content & reliable interpretation







4.1 Compatible

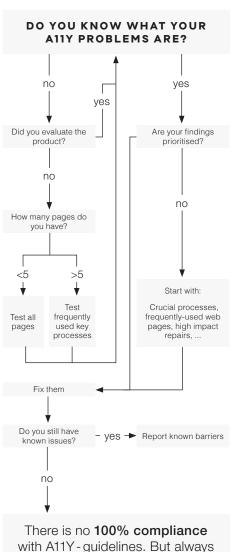


How to get started?

- Raise awareness with stakeholders
- Evaluate the product
- Stop the bleeding by implementing A11Yguidelines for every new development
- Start fixing the issues with the most impact
- Fix your key processes which are frequently used
- Report content, that has known barriers
- Make a plan for long term management of A11Y



Where to start?



aim as high as possible.

Why is A11Y a team effort? Part 1



Management & Product

- Build awareness and knowledge about A11Y in the team
 - _ Set A11Y goals
- _ Define clear A11Y requirements

2

Design

- _ Create accessible text and multimedia content
- Consider all different types of user interaction, e.g. like keyboard users
- Design easy visual layouts and choose clear colors

Why is A11Y a team effort? Part 2

3

Development

- _ Implement correct structure & semantics
- _ Use native HTML elements
- Understand ARIA
- Do unit testing

4

Test

- Building specialisation and qualification in the team for A11Y testing
- Do automatic and manual testing



How can web technologies support A11Y?

HTML, CSS and JavaS-cript are already a good foundation for A11Y, if used correctly.

QUESTIONS? TALK TO OUR DEVELOPMENT-TEAM.

PLEASE NOTE:

Always try to sustain digital accessibility through considerations such as

- _ align semantic & visual meaning
- _ unobstrusive use
- _ keep keyboard interaction in mind
- _ and more!

LEARN MORE:



What is the EAA?

The European Accessibility Act is intended to ensure that everyday digital services are accessible without any constraints throughout Europe. For the requirements the EAA refers to the EU Norm, which is largely based on the international standard WCAG.





EN 301 549

European Norm for Digital Accessibility



WCAG 2.1

Web Content Accessibility Guidelines

Glossary & index

W3C

World Wide Web Consortium

Develops standards for the World Wide Web.

www.w3.org/

WAI

Web Accessibility Initiative

Develops the WCAG. Working group of the W3C. www.w3.org/WAI/

ARIA

Accessible Rich Internet Application

ARIA extends an HTML element with semantic properties. www.w3.org/TR/wai-aria/

Glossary & index

ATAG

Authoring Tool Accessibility Guidelines

They explain how to make author tools or content creation systems accessible. www.w3.org/WAI/standards-guide-lines/atag/

UAAG

User Agent Accessibility Guidelines

They explain how to make user agents (e.g. browser) accessible.

www.w3.org/WAI/standards-guide-lines/uaag/

IMAGES

All images are generated with Al, Midjourney.

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28.06.25 Are you ready?

yes

Thank you for making the world more accessible!

Don't hestitate to **contact** us for help.





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