Canva vs PowerPoint
Accessibility (A11y)
What software application do you use to create flyers or infographics?
What are Screen Readers

Screen readers are a form of assistive technology (AT) software that enables access to a computer, and all the things a computer does, by attempting to identify and interpret what is being displayed on the computer screen using text-to-speech. Screen readers can only access and process live text (fully editable or selectable text).

- Provides access to someone who is visually impaired, has a mobility or a learning disability, to access text on the screen.

- Offers same level of independence and privacy as anyone else.
Types of screen readers

Screen reader program for Microsoft Windows that allows blind and visually impaired users to read the screen either with a text-to-speech output or by a refreshable Braille display. NVDA screen reader can be downloaded free of charge by anyone.

Provides auditory descriptions of each onscreen element using gestures, a keyboard, or a braille display.

Adds spoken, audible, and vibration feedback to your device.

Screen magnifier for Microsoft Windows that allows you to see and hear everything on the computer.
Mysterious Dash or Hyphen

Screen readers do not know what the – symbol represents (minus, hyphen, en dash or em dash) so screen readers will not read it. *It is always a good practice to spell the word and any abbreviations or make a reference to your abbreviation when used for the first time.*

For examples:

- May 8\(^{th}\), 2022 from 3:30 - 5:00pm. The screen reader reads three, thirty five. Recommend May 8\(^{th}\), 2022 from 3:30 to 5:00pm.
- Grading scale 95 - 100%, screen reader reads 95100%. Recommend 95 to 100%.
  - A –, screen reader reads A. Recommend A minus.
  - Recommend to spell the word plus or minus for consistency purpose.

Minor changes can have a big effect on maintaining clarity for students using assistive technology.
**What is a Tagged PDF?**

**TAGS** are the HTML code accessibility markup all of the document text, images, etc. Tags are invisible identifiers that will tell screen readers and other assistive technology (AT) an element is...

- header `<H1-H6>`
- paragraph `<P>`
- image `<Figure>`
- list item `<LI>`
- hyperlink `<Link>`
- table data cell `<TD>`
Canva Confusion

• Most current file to save Canva to PDF shows “No Tags Available”

• If there are tags available, lots of unnecessary <Div> tags bury underneath real tags such as <P> and <Figure>. The <Div> tag is known as Division tag. The <Div> tag is used in HTML to make divisions of content in the webpage like (text, images, header, footer, navigation bar, etc.)

• No heading structure

• No alternative text (Alt Text) for image descriptions

• No list items and table tags

• Doesn’t have built-in Check Accessibility like Microsoft Office

• Logical reading order is out of order that will not make sense to screen readers users
# How to fix Canva Confusion?

Be familiar with [PDF Accessibility](https://canva.com/guides/pdf-accessibility) tagging tool

## No Tags Available Fix
- Open the Reading Order tool
- Re-tagging everything
- Add image descriptions
- Verify logical reading order
- Run Full Check for accessibility check.
- Use screen reader i.e. NVDA or VoiceOver to finalize your document.

## Fix multiple `<Div>` tags
- Move all real tags `<P>` and `<Figure>` out of all `<Div>`; way on top of the Tags tree.
- Verify all real tags move on top of the Tags tree, then delete all `<Div>`.
- Change some of `<P>` to `<H1>` and `<H2>` for heading titles.
- Add image descriptions for `<Figure>` tags.
- Re-arrange tags in the logical reading order.
- Run Full Check for accessibility check.
- Use screen reader i.e. NVDA or VoiceOver to finalize your document.

## NOTES
- If you update the content in Canva i.e. typos, change date/time, or update other info, you will need to redo PDF tagging steps above again.
- If screen reader doesn’t read text correctly because of tags issue, select a specific tag i.e. `<H2>`, right-click Properties, Actual Text box, copy exact text seen on document into Actual Text box.
Remediate Canva Tags should look like...

Original Canva Tags

Final Tags version
PowerPoint Design Offers

• Microsoft PowerPoint offers a quicker way to create accessible event flyers, infographics, posters, or newsletters that include headings structure, image description (Alt Text), capability to re-arrange logical reading order, built-in accessibility checker, and retains all the structure when exporting to PDF.

• **Time-saver:** you can edit as many times as you want without worrying about losing the designing structure.

• **Everyone** on campus has access to Microsoft PowerPoint.
Legibility

Pretty fonts look good but can people read it? The inaccessible fonts can make content difficult to read and slow readers down. Font size (12 points or up) and color should be legible.

• Text should be clear and easy to read
• Avoid using difficult-to-read fonts and small text
• San-serif fonts are more suited to electronic formats (Arial, Calibri, Verdana or Franklin Gothic Book)
• Avoid underlining text. Underlining is interpreted by screen readers and people with low vision as linked text.
• Capitalization for the heading is fine not the entire paragraph. Most people have difficult to read it if all text capitalized.
Text Shadow Font Style

• **Avoid** using Text Shadow font style because PDF accessibility checker report an error “**Other elements alternate text – failed.**” This is considered as an image alternate text.

• **This report checks for content, other than figures, that requires alternate text (such as multimedia, annotation, or 3D model). Make sure that alternate text is always an alternate representation for content on the page. If an element has alternate text but does not contain any page content, there is no way to determine which page it is on. [Adobe Help Guide](http://csun.edu/udc).
People who have low vision or are colorblind could encounter some difficulty distinguishing text color from a background color if the contrast is insufficient with a contrast ratio like 1.5:1.

This example has a great color contrast ratio of 8.7:1. The contrast is sufficient for those who have different vision.

- Download [Colour Contrast Analyser](http://www.colourcontrastanalyser.com) onto your computer (PC/Mac) to ensure accessible contrast or use an online contrast checker from [WebAIM](http://www.webaim.org).

- WCAG Level AA requires a contrast ratio of at least 4.5:1 for regular sized text (12 or 14 pt. font) and 3:1 for large text (18 pt. font).

- [Coblis Color Blindness Simulator](http://www.coblis.com)
Let’s Get Started with the PowerPoint!

- Let’s start by choosing your Slide Size
  - Design tab, Slide Size, and select Custom Slide Size
  - The Custom option is to customize any size, i.e. letter size 8.5”x11”
Built-in slide layouts (unique title)

• PowerPoint does not use headings like Word Document’s Style Panes instead using slide TITLE. Every slide should have a unique title. Assistive technology users such as screen readers navigate by slide title.

• Using the default slide layouts is the first step in making your presentation accessible.
  1. Go to Home tab
  2. New Slide
  3. Office Theme
  4. Select the slide with Title. Avoid using blank slide that has no title.
New Slide, select **Title and Content**. This will be the main content title, and export to PDF as H1 (heading 1). Just one H1.

Enter the main title name, i.e. **Student Leadership Conference**.

**How to add sub-section H2 (heading 2)?**
- Copy/paste the main content title box (H1) then reduce the font size for heading 2.
- Repeat the same steps if you need more sub-sections (H2) for several pages.
Slide Title to PDF Tags

Slide Title and Sub-sections

Student Leadership Conference

- Speakers
- Schedule
- Location

PDF Tags

- Student Leadership Conference
- Speakers
- Schedule
- Location
Can I use Canva’s images in the PowerPoint?

ABSOLUTELY! Download any Canva’s image file type:

- PNG (suggested): high quality image
- JPG: Small file size image
- SVG: Sharp vector graphics at any size

Either drag the download Canva’s image into the slide or use Insert tab, select Pictures button, browse the image to insert in the slide.

If the image conveying succinct information, add image’s Alt text otherwise mark as decorative.
The purpose of **Alt Text** is to allow low vision or blind users who use text-to-speech assistive technologies (AT), such as screen readers, to understand the purpose of graphic images. Sighted users usually don’t see alt text unless they use AT.

Screen readers and other AT *can’t* convert images into texts. So, when writing alt text, consider the following for images:

- Describe the content and the purpose of the image clearly and concisely, in a phrase or a sentence or two. Keep alt text short 200 characters or less.
- Image with text (for example, the CSUN wordmark) should include the words on the image.
- “Image of...”, “Photo of...” is not needed because screen readers and other AT announce that it’s an “image” or “graphic”.
- When completing the alt text, use proper punctuation such as periods to indicate the end of the alt text. Without proper punctuation, some screen readers will run the alt text into the body text that follows and cause confusion to the user.
- Don’t insert hyperlinks in alt text because they are not clickable and can’t create descriptive link text.
Office 365 - Adding Alt Text

Select the image and right-click to select “Edit Alt Text”
Older version Office 2016 - Adding Alt Text

Right click to select Format Picture, Layout & Properties, Alt Text
Adding QR Code

- QR Code image Alt Text e.g. “QR Code for UDC Training List”
- Add a short URL link to a webpage that is visible on the printed flyer not in the Alt Text box. Alt text is only for screen readers.
What are Decorative Images?

- Conveys no information; does not provide meaningful information.
- Purely for visual effect.
- The horizontal line that divided the two sections.
- Line border image used as part of page design.
- Decorative images do not require a text alternative.
- **Decorative images, lines, borders, or shapes are ignored by assistive technologies, such as screen readers.**
Shapes

All SHAPES mark as decorative to ignore by the screen readers.

- Draw the shape under Drawing group
- Select the shape, right-click to select Edit Alt Text or Format tab
- Select the checkbox “Mark as decorative”
Text on top of the shape – two layers

**Don’t combine** the shape and Edit Text in one layer then mark as decorative. Screen reader will ignore the text entirely.

**Recommend** to create two separate layers:
- Layer #1: select the shape, right click to select Alt Text, mark as decorative
- Layer #2: Select Text box, type your text
- Move text box on top of the shape
- **Do not group** two layers together then mark as decorative. PDF accessibility checker reports “Figures alternative text-Failed.”
Group images or objects

**DO NOT** group images or objects together then adding alternative text (alt text) at once. PDF accessibility checker reports “Figures alternative text – Failed.” Alt text or mark as decorative image/object individually.
CSUN Honors Four Exceptional Graduate Students for Thesis and Project Work
CSUN's Division of Academic Affairs has selected four exceptional CSUN graduate students as the winners of the 2020 Distinguished Thesis/Graduate Project Competition, with each receiving a $1,000 award and recognition from the university.

Learn more about CSUN's Four Exceptional Graduate Students.

CSUN Team to Tap into Power of Inouye Telescope to Study Sun's Atmosphere
With the aid of a telescope in Hawaii, a team of professors at California State University, Northridge hope to solve some of the mysteries found in the sun's atmosphere, information that could help us better understand the impact of solar flares, as well as what is happening with other stars in our solar system.

Continue reading about CSUN's Astronomy Team.

Minimizing the COVID Slide During the Summer
In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, schools across the nation transitioned to meeting online. Given the abruptness of the transition and lack of preparation parents had in becoming in-home teachers' aides, many parents and educators are worried about a "COVID slide" or "COVID slowdown," where students fail to retain any new information learned before and during the pandemic — as well as over the summer, when students are not in school.

Learn more about the "COVID Slide".

Screen readers read: The content and link text then announce the word "link"
Descriptive Link Text, 2 of 2
The order of text boxes, images, and shapes determines how the content will be presented to screen reader users, and other users of assistive technology.

Incorrect Reading Order

Correct Reading Order
To check or fixing reading order of a slide, select Home > Arrange > Selection Pane.

Reading order is shown in reverse, **bottom to top**. Click and drag or use the arrow buttons to change reading order.

When the screen reader reads this slide, it reads the objects in the reverse order listed in the Selection pane.

**Important:** The Title should always be read first as heading title. Assistive technology users such as screen readers navigate by slide title.

Verify the reading order for each slide
The **PowerPoint** reading order reads the objects in the reverse order listed in the **Selection** pane from bottom to top.

When **exporting to PDF**, the tags reading order reads from **top to bottom**. It’s **very important** to ensure the slides reading order follow the PowerPoint’s reading order in the correct order for the PDF to export correct reading order.
PowerPoint Accessibility Checker

The accessibility checker will identify certain accessibility issues:

- Duplicate slide titles
- Images with no alt text
- Tables without the header box checked.
- Tables that have merged cells or with empty cells
- Reading order needs checking.

- PowerPoint 365: Select Review tab, select Check Accessibility
- Word 2016: Select File menu, then Check for Issues and select the Check Accessibility from the drop-down menu.
What is a Document Title?

• A document title is a descriptive and meaningful version of the file name. When converting to PDF, titles are often visible in the PDF window or tab.

• When multiple PDFs are open, well defined PDF titles allow for easier distinction between them. This distinction is particularly useful when relying on screen readers.

• The best way to add a PDF title is to edit an original document such as Microsoft Office file. See next slide how to add a Title in the PowerPoint.
Designing for Accessibility - PPT sample

Protect Presentation
Control what types of changes people can make to this presentation.

Inspect Presentation
Before publishing this file, be aware that it contains:
- Document properties and author’s name
- Content that people with disabilities find difficult to read

Manage Presentation
There are no unsaved changes.

Properties
- Size: 574KB
- Slides: 1
- Hidden slides: 0

Title: Designing for Accessibility

Tags: Add a tag
Categories: Add a category

Related Dates
- Last Modified: Today, 11:58 AM
- Created: 12/7/2021 1:02 PM
- Last Printed

Universal Design Center
csun.edu/udc
Windows: Converting to PDF

1. Select **File** menu

2. **Save as**, Save as type: PDF

3. Select **Options** button to include Document Properties and Document structure tags for accessibility

4. **Save**

5. Open the PDF file from Adobe Acrobat Pro

6. Run Accessibility Check

Learn more about **PDF Accessibility**
Mac: File, Properties, Title
Mac: Converting to PDF

Unfortunately, Mac PowerPoint Desktop Software Save as PDF doesn’t import PDF tags structure “No Tags available”.

The alternative way to export PDFs with tags is by logging into Microsoft Office 365 online.

1. Go to MyCSUN Portal
2. Select Microsoft Office 365
3. Select PowerPoint tab on left side
4. Upload your PowerPoint file
5. Select File menu
6. Save as, Download as PDF button
7. Download button (save on your desktop)
8. Open the PDF file from Adobe Acrobat Pro
9. Run Accessibility Check

Learn more about PDF Accessibility
Never choose a "Print" to PDF option in Office, or in any other program. A screen reader user may still be able to access the text of a PDF created in this way, but heading structure, alternative text, a logical reading order, and any other tag structure will be lost.

Use **Save As**, then choose **PDF**.
How to Save the PowerPoint Designing in PNG or JPEG for Social Media or Email Marketing?

• Go to File menu
• Select Save As
• Save as type: dropdown list, choose either PNG or JPEG
• Enter file name
• Save button
Adobe Creative Cloud for Faculty & Staff

• Adobe Creative Cloud software is now available for use (at no additional charge) on all faculty and staff university-owned computers, labs and classroom devices, and for all students.

• Please note that this deployment of Adobe software is not available for use on personally-owned faculty and staff devices at this time.

• Learn more about Adobe Creative Cloud for Faculty & Staff

• Adobe Reader is for viewing, printing, signing, sharing, and annotating PDFs. Adobe Reader doesn’t have Accessibility checking tool.

• Adobe Acrobat DC

Universal Design Center
Adobe Acrobat Tools Pane Set Up

If this is your first time setting up Adobe Acrobat software:
- Select Tools Tab
- Add Shortcut for Accessibility
Adding Tools to Navigation Pane

These are the primary tools needed to create an accessible PDF:

**Option 1:** View > Show/Hide > Navigation > Tags and Content Pane

**Option 2:** On left pane, right-click to select Tags and Content Pane
Adobe Acrobat Pro Check Accessibility
Run the Accessibility Full Check

• Accessibility checkers results in bold text have one or more issues/failed that need to fix.

• If you have a failure, you can right-click on any item in the report and select “Explain” that will link to Adobe webpage to explain the problem.

• If the results not in bold text, that section has passed.
Common Issues – Title shown as a failure

Acrobat did not recognize the Title from Word Document, simply right-click Title item and select “Fix”.

The document description gives the document a proper title and language to be recognized by assistive technology.

- **Select File** menu > **Properties**
- **Description** tab, enter **Title** box is document title or main content heading/title (deselect **Leave As Is**, if necessary).
- **Application** box showing the source document created from Word to PDF.
Accessibility Checker – Manual evaluation

The accessibility checker will always flag two items that require manual evaluation:

- Logical Reading Order
- Color Contrast

Two question marks 🔄 will always stay in Document (2 issues) section even if you right-click and select Pass. It just there as a reminder to conduct manual check.
Use a screen reader to finalize your flyers/infographics accessibility features

Microsoft Windows NVDA screen reader that allows blind and visually impaired users to read the screen either with a text-to-speech output or by a refreshable Braille display. NVDA can be downloaded free of charge by anyone.

nvaccess.org

• Apple VoiceOver built-in provides auditory descriptions of each onscreen element using gestures, a keyboard, or a Braille display.
Quick Check Using ‘Read Out Loud’ Tool

Adobe Acrobat’s built-in ‘Read Out Loud’ is not a real screen reader, but this is a quick check to listen how a screen reader reads the content.

• Open your Canva PDF file in Adobe Acrobat Pro or Reader, View tab, Read Out Loud, Activate Read Out Loud.

• Go back to View tab again, Read Out Loud, Read This Page Only. Listen how the screen reader reads the content information in Canva.

• Recognize the logical reading order is out of order?
Your **creativity** is worth millions as long as you consider the following **accessibility** best practices

Learn more about Infographics Best Practices
Universal Design Center Offers

- Online, self-paced training
- In-person training each semester
- Consultations
- Tools and Services

DESIGN means design for everyone

How can we help you make a difference?