Syllabus A11y
Mac
Organic Syllabus Ingredients

1. Captioning
2. Text
3. TOC
4. Image
5. Link
6. Color
7. Table
8. Checker

Accessibility

Accessibility user-friendly document for CSUN student success
What is Assistive Technology?

Assistive Technology (AT) are “products, equipment, and systems that enhance learning, working, and daily living for persons with disabilities.”

- Screen Readers
- Magnification Software
- Speech Recognition
- Trackball Mouse
- Keyboard
- Zoom Text
- Braille Computer Keyboard
- Captions/Subtitles
- Captioned Telephone
- Video Relay Services
- Deaf Caller
- Hearing Caller
- Sign Language Interpreter Video Relay Services (VRS)
1. Captioning

Captioning Videos

Per federal and state law, and CSU policy, instructional media (e.g., videos, captured lectures, recorded presentations) must have captions. This includes instructional media used in classrooms, posted on websites or shared in Canvas.

- All students who are enrolled in a course must be able to access the content in the course.
- **Faculty**: Funding is available to help faculty generate captions and transcripts for instructional media. Materials should be submitted **at least six weeks** in advance of their use in instruction.
- **Staff**: For CSUN staff who do not provide classroom material, there is a cost through chargeback. For information on the chargeback, email ncod@csun.edu.

[www.csun.edu/captioning](http://www.csun.edu/captioning)
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.

- Provides access to someone who is visually impaired, mobility or has 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.
How Do Screen Readers Work?

• Screen readers read line-by-line from left-to-right and top-to-bottom.

• Screen readers start at the top of a document or website and read any text including alternative text for images, graphics or charts.

• Screen readers navigate a document or website using the keyboard **without** a mouse. **Tab** key: jump from link to link, **Enter**: select a link, **arrow** keys: navigate a document or website.

• Reading order is important for users with visual challenges. The users can become confused if the document (content, tables, images or charts) is poorly organized or out of order.
Click vs Select

Screen readers and physical or mobility limitation users navigate a document or website using the keyboard without a mouse. The word “Click” is not inclusive of people who can’t use the mouse. Use the word “Select” to write step-by-step instructions.

“Click” or “Click on” Example
- Go to YouTube video player
- Click on Settings gear icon
- Click on Subtitles/CC
- Click on Options to Customize
- Click on Caption Style

Use “Select” Example (Recommend)
- Go to YouTube video player
- Select Settings gear icon
- Select Subtitles/CC
- Select Options to Customize
- Select Caption Style
Digital Accessibility Content Analogy

Organize content with headings, subheadings, images, videos, and footer are important for **usability** and **accessibility**.
2. Text

Readability

- Divide large blocks of text into smaller sections
- Avoid overly complex sentences
- Provide adequate whitespace
- Use line or paragraph spacing (avoid Enter/Return for “blank” space)
- Avoid underlining text. Underlining is interpreted by screen readers and people with low vision as linked text.
- Font size between 12 – 18 point
- San-serif fonts are more suited to electronic formats (Arial, Calibri, Verdana or Franklin Gothic Book)
Documents Structure Example

Example 1: Reading long, dense text documents can be a daunting task for learners

As part of our commitment to excellence through diversity and inclusion, California State University, Northridge (CSUN) strives to ensure that campus communication and information technology is accessible to everyone. The California State University system statement on accessibility is articulated in California State University - Executive Order 1111, in accordance with both federal and state laws including the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) and Section 508 of the U.S. Rehabilitation Act.

Need assistance or have a question not answered here? Please contact the Universal Design Center (UDC) at UDC@csun.edu or, during business hours (Monday through Friday, 8am to 5pm Pacific time), at (818) 677-5898.

In this context, “accessibility” means that people with disabilities have access — to facilities, to information and to technology.

“Universal design” takes this concept one step further, to ensure that everyone can perceive, understand, engage, navigate and interact regardless of ability or preference.

The UDC supports the campus community in their efforts to make it possible for individuals to learn, communicate, and share via information and communication technology. One way we do this is by assisting the campus community to ensure their information and communication technology is interoperable, usable and accessible, so that individual learning and processing styles and/or physical characteristics are not barriers to access.

The role of the UDC is to help CSUN implement business practices which enable the campus to meet policy standards under the Accessible Technology Initiative Coded Memoranda.

What does this mean to me?

Everyone has a part in creating accessible and usable information. The responsibility of creating and maintaining accessible content falls to the entire campus community.

Example 2: Well-structured documents help students organize and process texts

Universal Design Center (Heading 1)

Accessibility Statement (Heading 2)

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## Headings Structure Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Before Adding Headings</th>
<th>Adding Headings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Item titles are bold at the start of each line</strong></td>
<td><strong>Text with section titles added with headings</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Course:</strong> ENGL 315</td>
<td><strong>Course Info (Heading)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Title:</strong> Digital Writing</td>
<td><strong>Course:</strong> ENGL 315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Class #:</strong> 15275</td>
<td><strong>Title:</strong> Digital Writing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Days:</strong> TuTh</td>
<td><strong>Class #:</strong> 15275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Instructor:</strong> Jane Doe</td>
<td><strong>Days:</strong> TuTh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Email:</strong> <a href="mailto:jane.doe@csun.edu">jane.doe@csun.edu</a></td>
<td><strong>Instructor Info (Heading)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Office:</strong> Sierra Hall 300</td>
<td><strong>Instructor:</strong> Jane Doe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Phone:</strong> 818-677-9999</td>
<td><strong>Email:</strong> <a href="mailto:jane.doe@csun.edu">jane.doe@csun.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Office:</strong> Sierra Hall 300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Phone:</strong> 818-677-9999</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Direct vs Styles Formatting

Direct Formatting
- Not accessible to any assistive technology such as screen readers
- Can’t create a Table of Contents
- Can’t create navigation to different sections in a document
- Huge barriers!

Styles Pane Formatting
- Provide structure and make document accessible
- Easier to modify existing formatting
- Accessible to screen readers
- Create and update a Table of Contents
- Quicker navigation to different sections in a document
- Retain document structure when export to PDF
- Save time and save lives!
Heading Styles

- Heading Styles (Heading 1 through Heading 6) in a logical sequence. Do not skip heading levels i.e. Heading 2 to Heading 4, headings should be in order.)
  - **Heading 1**: Document title or main content heading/title (just one)
  - **Heading 2**: Major section heading
  - **Heading 3**: Sub-section of the Heading 2
  - **Heading 4**: Sub-section of the Heading 3, and so on, ending with Heading 6

- Using heading styles means you can also quickly build a Table of Contents, reorganize your document, and reformat its design without having to manually change each heading's text.

**Headings** are styles to give a document structure by category or topic.

**Without headings**, a person using assistive technology like a screen reader cannot navigate by sections, subsections, or scan section titles to understand the document structure.
Heading Styles compatible with other programs

Microsoft Word

Website

```html
<h1> Main Heading </h1>
<h2> Sub Heading </h2>
  <h3> Sub sub heading </h3>
<h2> Sub Heading </h2>
  <h3> Sub sub heading </h3>
  <h3> Sub sub heading </h3>
```

Canvas

Header 2 -> This is the Title
Header 3 -> This is the sub title
Header 4 -> This is a category
Paragraph -> This is the body of the content

Google Docs

InDesign

Title
Subtitle
Heading 1
Heading 2
Heading 3
Heading 4
Heading 5
If you encounter [Compatibility Mode] and unable to use Word Accessibility Checker, that’s because older version like Microsoft Word 97-2003 don’t have Accessibility Checker features available.

- **For Windows:** File tab, Info, Check for Issues
- **For Mac:** Review tab, Check Accessibility

Go to **File** Tab, select **Convert Document**, and **OK**. Word 2016 or Office 365 has Accessibility Checker features. Run **Accessibility Checker** again.

All CSUN faculty, staff, and students can install the Microsoft Office 365 on up to five personal devices for FREE.

- Faculty and staff [https://www.csun.edu/it/download-office](https://www.csun.edu/it/download-office)
- Students: [https://www.csun.edu/it/students](https://www.csun.edu/it/students)
- Modify heading styles to match your preference
- Repeat for Heading 2 to 6 Modify Style
Apply Heading 1 to Document Title
Apply Heading 2 to *all* Section Title

Repeat for Heading 3 Sub-section Titles, etc.
Update [Style Name] to Match Selection

If you have text in your document that already has a style applied, you can change the formatting of that text and apply it to the style in the Styles Pane/Gallery.

1. Select text in your document that has direct formatting style, such as **Heading 1**. For example, change the point size for the Heading 1 style from 30 points to 24 points.

2. On the **Home** tab, in the **Styles Pane** group, select **Heading 1** arrow down, select “Update to Match Selection.”

3. All text with the style that you changed will automatically change to match the new style that you selected.
OPTIONAL: Instead of plain heading styles, adding background color to spice up a new look. Be sure to check the color contrast is sufficient for those who have color deficiencies.

Select **Heading 2** background color using paint bucket icon then select **Update to Match Selection**.
Select **Heading 2** border line style, color and width then select **Update to Match Selection.**
How to show all Styles Pane in Word?

Windows
On the Home tab, select the Styles Dialog Box Launcher, and then select Options. Under Select styles to show, select All styles. All styles are displayed in the Styles task pane.

Mac
On the Home tab, select the Styles Pane box. Under List, select All styles.
The quickest way to check a document’s heading structure is to open the Navigation Pane

- View tab
- Select Navigation Pane
- Expanding the headings
Styles – Normal, Modify Style

Normal style for paragraph
Styles for formatting

• **Strong** (instead of Bold)
• **Emphasis** (instead of Italics)
• Avoid underlining text. Underlining is interpreted by screen readers and people with low vision as linked text.
• Use **Strong** instead of underlining.
Columns

• If you want to make columns, format them as columns. Screen readers can read the content organized in columns.

• Do not put text on one line and use several tab stops to move it over. Screen readers will read it one line at a time, not as columns.

Optional: If you want to add line between the columns, select **More Columns**, checkbox **Line Between**.
Lists

• Use the bulleted or numbered list formatting tool.

• Screen readers can read the number of items in a list before it begins to read the items.
Avoid Extra Spaces

• Screen readers will read blank or multiple spaces created using the space bar, empty line, empty tab, empty paragraphs or carriage returns as “Blank”.

• This can be very irritating for someone using assistive technology to listen multiple blank characters and may assume they’ve reached the end of a document.
Use Page Break

Screen readers can read blank characters as “Blank”. This can be very irritating, especially if there are multiple blank characters.

Word automatically adds a break at the end of each page. You can also insert a manual page break anytime you want to start a new page in your document.

- Put your cursor where you want one page to end and the next to begin
- Go to Insert > Page Break
To create three columns in one line, set Tab Stops.

1. If Paragraph settings is not available, click on Quick Access Toolbar, More Command to select Paragraph settings.
2. View tab then select Ruler
3. Select text to create tabs
4. Open Paragraph dialog
5. In the lower left of the Paragraph dialog is the button for Tabs
6. Clear All existing Tab Stops for the selected text
7. Set new Tab Stops
Ruler Tab Marker

Use ruler tab marker if you want to set tab position column individually.

Set ruler to mark tab position at 2.5” for 2\textsuperscript{nd} column and 4.0” for 3\textsuperscript{rd} column.
Paragraph or Line Spacing

• Avoid creating blank lines to create spaces between text.
• Use line or paragraph space to increase or decrease the amount of space between headings and paragraphs.
• Heading levels space between a heading and the previous section’s body text.

Universal Design Center (Heading 1)

Accessibility Statement (Heading 2)
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Shared Campus Responsibility (Heading 3)
Everyone has a part in creating accessible and usable information. The responsibility of creating and maintaining accessible content falls to the entire campus community.
Paragraph Spacing

• On Styles Panel, select **Heading 2** and right-click to select **Modify**
• **Format** button to select **Paragraph**...
• **Heading 2** set Before: 12pt and After: 6pt.
• **Heading 3** set Before: 12pt and After: 6pt.
• **Normal** paragraph set Before: 0 pt and After: 18pt.
You can control the vertical space between the lines of text in your document by setting the line spacing.

- Select one or more paragraphs to update line spacing
- Go to **Home** > Paragraph section
- Select **Line Spacing Options**
- Enter how much spacing before and/or after vertical space lines of text

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**How many spaces BEFORE a paragraph?**

As part of our commitment to excellence through diversity and inclusion, California State University, Northridge (CSU) strives to ensure that campus communication and information technology is accessible to everyone.

**How many spaces AFTER a paragraph?**
Screen readers can read blank characters as “Blank”. This can be very irritating, especially if there are multiple blank characters.
Table of Contents

Introduction ................................................... 1
What Is Less Doing? ........................................... 3

Fundamental 1: The 80/20 Rule ............................. 8
Tracking for Results .......................................... 10
Optimizing your Processes and Creating the
"Manual of You" ............................................. 12
A Note on Essential vs. Optional ........................ 16
80/20 Advanced ................................................. 18

Fundamental 2: Creating an External Brain ............... 19
Your External Brain ........................................... 21
Setting up your External Brain ............................ 22
Emptying your Inbox ........................................ 29
Eliminating your To-Do List ................................ 31
Hiring a Virtual Assistant .................................. 35
Outsourcing Your Outsourcing ............................ 43

Fundamental 3: Customization .............................. 47
Where to start .................................................. 50

Fundamental 4: Choose your own Workweek .......... 53
Table of Contents

• Headings structure will automatically populate a table of contents and provide accessible for screen readers rely on headings structure to navigate a page quickly.

• Adding Table of Contents to any documents or syllabus over 8 pages to make it easier for readers to go directly to a specific section in the document.

• Or Custom Table of Contents
• Ensure the ‘Tab leader’ option is ‘…….’
• To change which styles appear, select ‘Options’
• Number each style in the order in the Table of Contents
• Select ‘Ok’ twice
What’s the best way to make images accessible to everyone?
Image Alternative or Alt Text

• The purpose of alt text is to allow low vision or blind users to understand the purpose of the image. Describe only how image relates to content. **What is its purpose? Why the image there?**

• Screen readers and other assistive technologies **can’t** convert images into words/texts.

• Captions are universal and accessible for everyone.

• “Image of...”, “photo of...” is not needed.

• Keep alt text short 8 to 120 characters or less.

• Alt text should be very brief, no more than a sentence or two.

• Best practices for accessible images

When screen readers encounter an image, they read out the word “image” or “graphic” and then read the alt text:

“Three plants going through transformation with text quote Accessibility user-friendly document for CSUN student success.”
A stair chase leading up to an entryway is painted yellow with bold black text that reads "museums are now.

A hand reaches out of a computer screen giving the hand gesture for stop. The screen reads 'access denied!

On the left is the book cover for Haben The Deafblind Woman Who Conquered Harvard Law, and on the right is the quote: "In the Tigrinya language of Eritrea and Ethiopia, Haben means ‘pride.’"

Michelle Obama claps and Barack waves.

Student holds a diploma hardcover up in the air during CSUN commencement. Caption text "and together, as Matadors, we will move mountains.

More examples of How to Describe Images
- Document Learning Tools: Describing images
- How to Describe Images (Art, Chemistry, Diagrams, Flow Charts, Formatting & Layout, Graphs, Maps, Mathematics, Page Layout, Tables, Text-only images)
- Periodic Table of the Elements
- UDC Best Practices for Describing Images
Office 365 - Adding Alt Text

Select the image, select **Picture Format** tab, then **Alt Text**.
Office 2016 – Adding Alt Text

Option 1: Mouse right-click **Format Picture**
Option 2: Select a picture, **Picture Format** tab, **Format Pane**, **Alt Text**
5. Link

Meaningful Link Text, 1 of 3

**Not Accessible** – vague and redundant

**Accessible** – descriptive and unique

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### CSUN News

**Woman of the Year for the 18th Senate District**

California State University, Northridge President Dianne F. Harrison has been named Woman of the Year for the state’s 18th Senate District by Sen. Robert Hertzberg. [Read more.](https://www.csun.edu/universal-design-center)

**Important Dates for CSUN Commencement 2019**

For graduating seniors, CSUN GradFest 2019 will take place from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., March 13 and 14, at the CSUN Campus Store Complex. The event gives students the opportunity to make their final preparations for graduation, including renting caps and gowns, information on ceremony schedules, reserving guest tickets, purchasing souvenirs and taking graduation portraits. [Read more.](https://www.csun.edu/universal-design-center)

**Blinky the Friendly Hen: 40th Anniversary Exhibition**

Comprised of a Relic Chamber, a Blinky Theatre, Blinky book editions (1979-2019), chapel, gift shop, stained glass, and historical artifacts, this fourth retrospective exhibition celebrates historical and contemporary works relating to four decades of the Blinky phenomenon. [Read more.](https://www.csun.edu/universal-design-center)

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Full URL text [https://www.csun.edu/universal-design-center](https://www.csun.edu/universal-design-center)

(raw URL may not make sense to screen reader users or others, so make the link text descriptive i.e. [Universal Design Center](https://www.csun.edu/universal-design-center))
Meaningful Link Text, 2 of 3

When creating hyperlinks, make sure the text associated with the link is understandable out of context.

• Avoid this: You may find this tutorial here.

• Do this: You may find this tutorial on Creating an Accessible Syllabus on our website.

For Printing

• If the document is likely to be printed, include the full URL. If the URL is long, consider creating a shorten URL (tiny.cc or bitly.com or other URL services).

You may find this tutorial on Creating an Accessible Syllabus on our website (www.csun.edu/udc/word)

• Avoid using click here, more info, read more, continue, email me, and other vague language.

• Do not use different link text to refer to the same resource.

• Do not to use the same link text to refer to different resources.

• Be unique for unique destinations.

• Best practice is to bold or underline links.

• Do not use color links as the only method to convey important information.

• Tab order should read from the upper left to the lower right, and make sense to both sighted and visually impaired users.
A presentation that is intended to be displayed electronically and in a printout, include the URL and a description in the link text. For example, “Universal Design Center (www.csun.edu/universal-design-center).”
6. Color

Provide descriptions if using color to convey meaning.

**Example 1**: Inaccessible color highlights in red
May 11-17, 2019

**Example 1**: Accessible with a description
May 11-17, 2019* (final exams)

**Example 2**: Inaccessible table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assignments (overdue in red)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example 2**: Accessible table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assignments</th>
<th>Overdue</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 1</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example 3**: Inaccessible color shape

Color identical may not be recognized by colorblind users

**Example 3**: Accessible color and number

Which is the right-angled triangle?
- Green
- Blue
- Red
- Yellow
- Don't know

1. Green (1)
2. Blue (2)
3. Red (3)
4. Yellow (4)
Don't know
People who have low vision or colorblind could encounter some difficulty distinguishing text color from a background color if the contrast is insufficient contrast ratio 1.5:1.

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

Check Color Contrast

- Download Colour Contrast Analyser onto your computer (PC/Mac) to ensure accessible contrast or use an online contrast checker from WebAIM.
- 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
Test Color Filters without Printing

- Information and charts should never be conveyed through color alone.
- Color may not be recognized by colorblind users.
- Provide text descriptions for charts and graphics.

Image courtesy of Accessible Syllabus

To use color filters on **Windows:**
- Select **Start** > **Settings** > **Ease of Access** > **Color filters.**
- Switch on the toggle under **Turn on color filters.**

To use color filters on **Mac:**
- On your Mac, choose **Apple menu > System Preferences**, select **Accessibility**, select **Display**, select “Use grayscale”
7. Table

Tips for Creating Accessible Tables

Insert, don't draw

• Create tables by inserting them. Avoid creating tables by drawing boxes and lines or by using tabs and spaces. Screen readers have difficulty understanding tables with odd cell sizes.

• Use Table Tools editor to identify the different types of rows and columns such as **Header Row and First Column**.

Keep your table simple

• Avoid merging cells, split cells, as well as tables nested within a cell.

• Simple tables are easier to interpret for all students and screen readers.

• Never use table for layout.
Accessible grading scale in table vs non-table format

Non-table format

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Points</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A plus</td>
<td>1000 to 970</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>969 to 940</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A minus</td>
<td>939 to 900</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B plus</td>
<td>899 to 870</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>869 to 840</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B minus</td>
<td>839 to 800</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C plus</td>
<td>799 to 770</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>769 to 740</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C minus</td>
<td>739 to 700</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D plus</td>
<td>699 to 670</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>669 to 640</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D minus</td>
<td>639 to 600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>599 points or lower</td>
<td>59% or lower</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table format

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Points</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A plus</td>
<td>960 to 1000</td>
<td>96 to 100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>930 to 959</td>
<td>93 to 95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A minus</td>
<td>900 to 929</td>
<td>90 to 92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B plus</td>
<td>860 to 899</td>
<td>86 to 89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>830 to 829</td>
<td>83 to 85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B minus</td>
<td>800 to 829</td>
<td>80 to 82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C plus</td>
<td>760 to 799</td>
<td>76 to 79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>730 to 759</td>
<td>73 to 75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C minus</td>
<td>700 to 729</td>
<td>70 to 72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D plus</td>
<td>660 to 699</td>
<td>66 to 69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>630 to 659</td>
<td>63 to 65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D minus</td>
<td>600 to 629</td>
<td>60 to 62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>599 points or lower</td>
<td>59% or lower</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Different screen readers may read texts differently. The “+/−” may not be read out loud. It is always a good practice to spell them out and spell out any abbreviations or make a reference of your abbreviation when used for the first time. Visit Screen Readers: A Guide to Punctuation and Typographic Symbols.
Step 1: Insert - Table

- Use tables to organize data not format information
- Create table headings
- Include table captions or brief description
  - Select **Insert** tab, then select **Table**
  - Select the number of rows and columns by highlighting the boxes on the grid.
  - Type in the table data
Step 2: Select Table Header Row

A table header row contains column headings that provide context and aid navigation of the table. People who can’t see the table can have column headings read aloud.

Example of Header Row

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Design Tab &gt; Header Row</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A plus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A minus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example of Header Row and First Column

Design Tab > Header Row and First Column

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Presentation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Student 1</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student 2</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student 3</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Step 3: Table Headers Properties

Proper **table headers** help readers understand how tables are organized into columns and rows. Avoid solely using text and cell formatting, such as making the text big or bold to mimic the visual appearance of a table header, as this provides no underlying information about the structure of the table.

**Table Properties Options: Row and Alt Text tabs**
- Deselect “Allow row to break across pages”
- Select “Repeat as header row at the top of each page”
- Enter alt text in Alt Text tab. If empty cells intentionally left blank, mention in Alt Text, Description box.

![Table Properties and Options](image_url)
What is “Allow row to break across pages”?  

When inserting a table at the bottom of a page in Word, the table break across two pages show two repeating header rows. Users with visual or cognitive challenges or screen readers, breaking table content across two pages causes readability and comprehensive barriers.

**Best practice accessibility is to keep table rows on the same page. See next slide.**
How to keep table rows on the same page?

1. Select the table which breaks across two pages then select **Layout** tab (under Table Tools) then **Properties**.

2. In **Table Properties**, select **Row** tab then uncheck **Allow row to break across pages** and check **Repeat as header row at the top of each page**, select then **OK** button.

3. Select the table rows, **Home** tab, select two arrows icon **Line Spacing Options**.

4. In the **Paragraph** settings, select **Line and Page Breaks** tab, check **Keep with next** option, then **OK** button. Now table rows are on the same page.
Step 4: Table – Insert Caption

Adding a caption or summary of your table is universal and accessible for everyone

- Select the table, then right click to select **Insert Caption** or
- Go to **References** tab, then select **Insert Caption**
- In the popup window, type the title of the table in the **Caption** textbox
- In the **Label** textbox, select **Table**
- In the **Position** textbox, select **Above selected item** then select **OK**
Alternative way without using Table (no header row)

To create three columns in 1 line, set Tab Stops (see previous slide):

1. If Paragraph settings is not available, click on Quick Access Toolbar, More Command to select Paragraph settings.
2. View tab then select Ruler
3. Select text to create tabs
4. Open Paragraph dialog
5. In the lower left of the Paragraph dialog is the button for Tabs
6. Clear All existing Tab Stops for the selected text
7. Set new Tab Stops

Avoid multiple tabs key, space bar, and blank lines, someone with assistive technology like screen readers will listen excess spaces and lines.
Table Color

Avoid using color as the only means to convey information. For example, in the table below, the complete and incomplete items may appear the same to someone who is color blind:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Due Date</th>
<th>Completed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project 1</td>
<td>March 15, 2020</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project 2</td>
<td>April 15, 2020</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project 3</td>
<td>May 15, 2020</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A better option would be to provide another way of conveying information not just color alone:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Due Date</th>
<th>Completed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project 1</td>
<td>March 15, 2020</td>
<td>N or No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project 2</td>
<td>April 15, 2020</td>
<td>Y or Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project 3</td>
<td>May 15, 2020</td>
<td>Y or Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Q: Should I included headers and footers in my document?

A: Headers and Footers are not always read immediately to screen reader users. However, if a screen reader user wants to look at the header there are methods for them to do that.

Headers and Footers can be used to hold document information but should **never** hold important document content such as filename, document owner etc.
Headers and Footers, 2 of 2

- Insert tab
- Select Header or Footer
- Insert text or other document information
- Always include page numbers in the footer with the “Normal” style
Microsoft Office Accessibility Checker

8. Checker

The accessibility checker will identify certain accessibility issues:

• Headings that are not in logical order
• Images with no alt text
• Tables have the header box checked
• Tables that have merged cells or with empty cells
• Large numbers of repeated blank characters (spacebars, tabs, enters)
Check for Issues, Check Accessibility

Always use Word’s built-in Accessibility Checker

Repair Errors, Warnings and Tips
How to add 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. Well defined PDF titles can help students assess the content of a document. This quick assessment helps students save time deciding which documents to engage with. The best way to add a PDF title is to edit an original document such as Microsoft Office file.

1. Open Microsoft Word
2. Select **File** from the menu and select **Properties**
3. In the **Summary** tab, enter **Title** field to add a document title.
4. A title is a short descriptive sentence of what the document is about. For example, file name ‘Accessible Tables.doc’ versus the title ‘Guide for Creating Accessible Tables’.
5. Save the changes you made.
Converting a document to PDF

1. Select **File** from the menu and select **Save As**. Choose where you want to save the file.

2. In the **Save As** dialog box, choose **PDF (Export Formats)** in the **File Format**.

3. Select 1st radio button “**Best for electronic distribution and accessibility (Uses Microsoft online service)**”

4. Select **Export** button
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** choose **PDF**.
Open PDF files from Adobe Acrobat not Web Browser by default

• Save PDF files on Desktop
• Select PDF (not double click)
• File tab, Always Open with, Other
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.
Create with Accessibility in Mind

Best Practices

Document Accessibility

user-friendly document for CSUN student success

Alternative Text
Images
Shapes

Video/Audio
Captions/transcripts

Navigation/Links
Link requirements

Structure
Headings
Lists, etc.

Color
Color contrast
Meaning without color

User Interface
Keyboard accessibility
Sample language to include Canvas Ally in a syllabus

Canvas Ally is a university initiative to help make course materials more accessible to all students. Next to each file in Canvas is a small arrow icon that opens a menu with three options. The third option is Alternative Formats. You will be able to download different formats of the file, which may include a PDF, browser (HTML), reader (ePub) or audio (MP3) files. For more information, please visit www.csun.edu/ally.
How can we help you make a difference?

Universal Design Center Offers

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

Universal Design means design for everyone