

Minnesota eLearning Summit

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Making Accessibility Accessible: Engaging Instructors Empathetically

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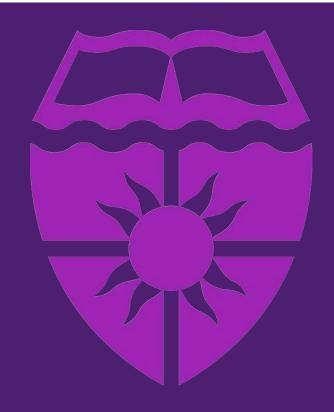
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MAKING ACCESSIBILITY ACCESSIBLE

Engaging Instructors Empathetically

Cynthia Sarver, M.E.T, Ph.D., University of St. Thomas

Compliance. How is this relevant to me?

Dumbing things down

The technologists' job

I don't have time

Accessibility

All this work for maybe 1% of our students (maybe)

Job creep

A list of (tedious) rules to follow

Changing the conversation



A civil rights issue, not a compliance one

✓ Frame accessibility within context of inclusion, an ethic already existing at the university and to which most faculty are already committed to supporting.



But WCAG 2.0 Guidelines are User-Centered



Understanding the User's Perspective and Needs

The techniques and guidelines of web accessibility were not invented to make life



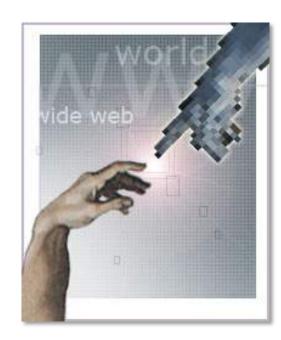
Constructing a POUR Website

Putting People at the Center of the Process

Home > Articles > Constructing a POUR Website

Article Contents

- Page 1: Putting People at the Center of the Process
 - Motivations to Create Accessible Web Content
 - Understanding the User's Perspectives and Needs
 - Moving Beyond Technical Accessibility
 - Focusing on the Principles of Accessibility
- Page 2: Perceivable
- Page 3: Operable
- Page 4: Understandable
- Page 5: Robust

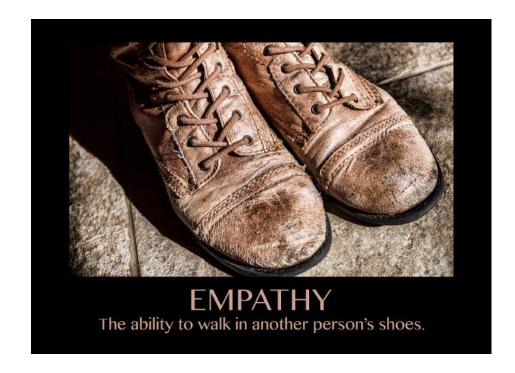


Moving Beyond Technical Accessibility

Techniques and quidelines are important because they represent

Situate within a Social Context

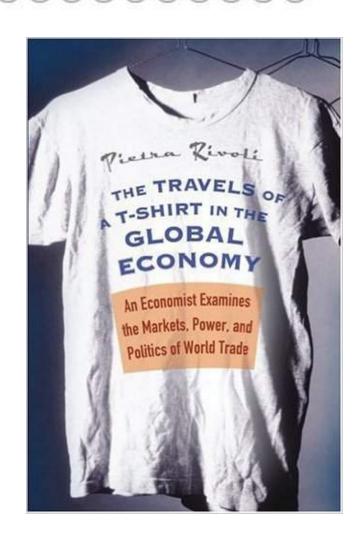
- ✓ Situated learning theory: Put material to be learned in authentic context (Jean Lave & Etienne Wenger, 1991)
- ✓ Build relationship and understanding where there may be none.
- ✓ Build empathy



Humans are "hard-wired for empathy"

"With familiarity, other people become part of ourselves. Our self comes to include the people we feel close to."

-- Dr. James Coan, Psychology, University of Virginia (2013)



Making Course Content Accessible Using the RTF Toolbar

Cynthia Sarver Accessibility Specialist/Instructional Designer cynthia.sarver@stthomas.edu

How screen reader users access documents



"Introduction to Screen Readers" Neal Ewers, Trace Research Center (2:27-3:41)

<u>Demonstration of screen reader navigating Word and PowerPoint docs</u>

Sighted Users See the "Visual Landscape" of the Page

University of St. Thomas Department of Faculty Development SYL 123 (41599) Writing Accessible Course Syllabi Spring 2015

Instructor Information

Dr. Joe Blogs

Office location: JRC 407
Office hours: 12:00-1:30
Email: drjoeblogs@stthomas.edu
Office phone: 651-962-5555



Course Information

Class days/time: Tuesday & Thursday 1:30 to 3:10

Classroom: JRC LL01

Course Description

Course Guidelines and Policies

Students with disabilities

Academic accommodations will be provided for qualified students with documented disabilities including but not limited . . .

Academic Integrity

Students will be expected to adhere to the guidelines regarding Academic Integrity and plagiarism and cheating as outlined in the Student Handbook...

Evaluation



This graph illustrates how your grade in this course is derived from the following category weights.

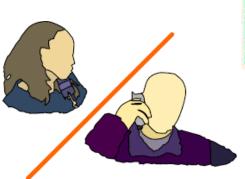
- · Attendance/Participation 10%
- Assignments 10%
- Midterm website project 20%
- Design document 20%
- · Final project 40%

Course Schedule

Dates (Normal)	Topic/Readings (Normal)	Assignments (Normal)

Sighted Users Provide a Map for Screen Reader Users to Navigate this Landscape





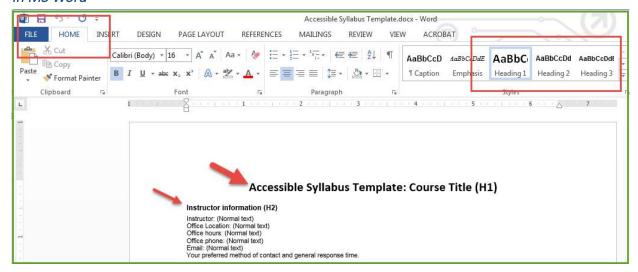


Overview of "Landmarks" We Can Place in Our Documents

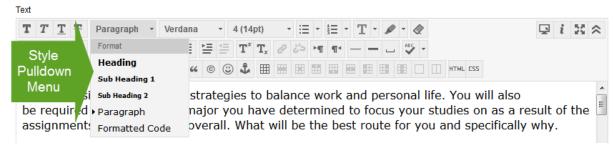
- Headers
- Hyperlinks
- Lists
- Images
- Tables

Headers = Table of Contents

In MS Word



In Blackboard



Hyperlinks = Exit Signs

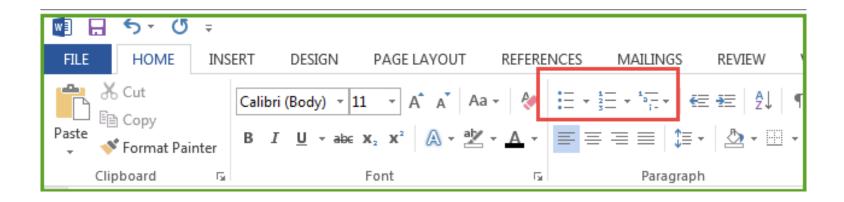
- Screen Readers can scan links
- Therefore use descriptive links (not urls)
- Similarly, avoid "click here" or "more"
- Avoid links longer than 100 characters
- Don't capitalize screen readers spell out all caps

Example:

Don't: Open up https://www.google.com/ and search.

Do: Open up Google and search.

Lists = Arrays of important illustrative details



Use true numbered and bulleted lists to make information "scannable" by screen readers

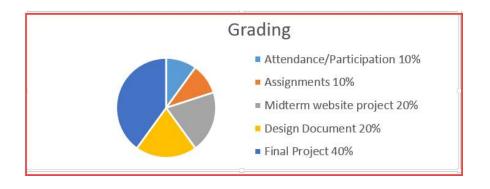
Tables = Important information analyzed a particular way

- Let the screen reader know the table is there (tag the table with Alt Text)
- Indicate a header and (if possible) a first column row, to give users a way to get an overview of the table
- Avoid split or merged cells
- Strive for a uniform number of rows and columns

Images = Worth 1000 Words (sometimes)

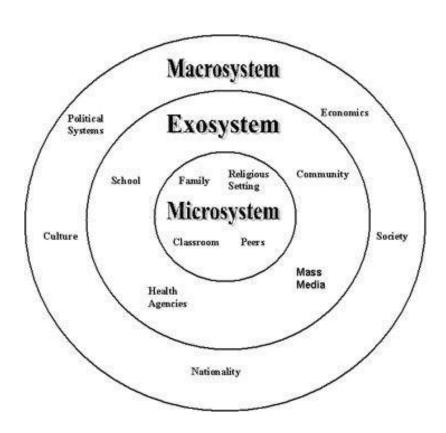


Don't Describe
Decorative Images.
Enter " " in
description instead.

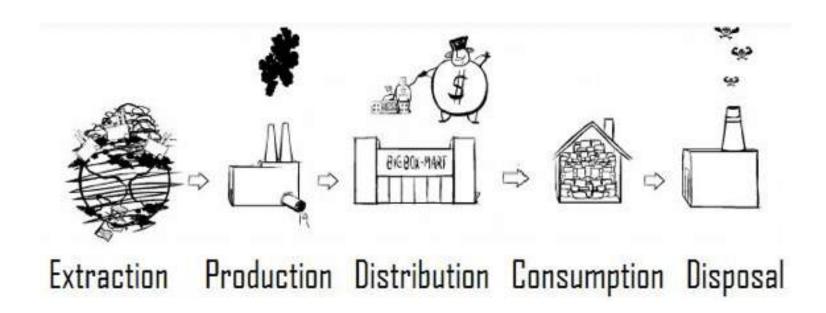


Use "Alt Text" to Describe Images Containing Important Information

Complex Images: Need Textual Equivalents



Complex Images: Need Textual Equivalents (cont'd)



Source: The Story of Stuff

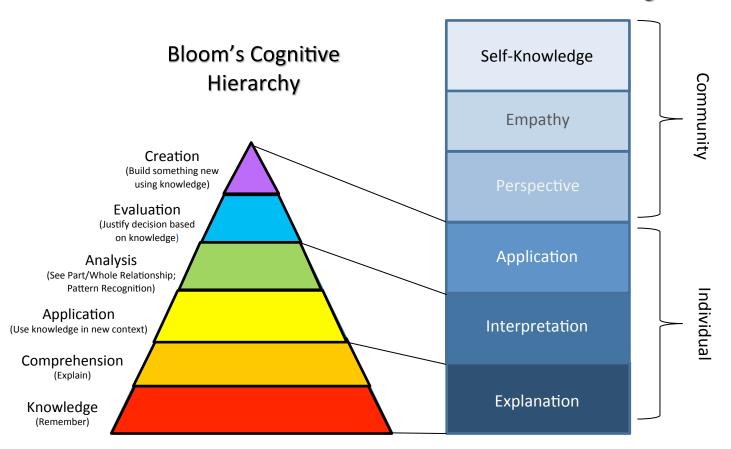
How empathy is fostered?

Empathy fostered through...

- Featuring the experience of a screen reader user
- Analogies that build bridges between the experiences of the sighted faculty member and the person with blindness
- Standing in the shoes of the screen reader user

"Scaffolded Empathy"

Wiggins & McTighe's 6 Facets of Understanding



Thank you!

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