Web accessibility evaluation tools

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- Web accessibility standards in Polish state regulations

- Selection of Web accessibility evaluation tools

- Result of the comparison

- Conclusions

Web accessibility standards

- Web Accessibility Initiative (World Wide Web Consortium)

- WCAG 2.0 Guidelines of Web accessibility
  - internationaly recognised and adopted standards
  - in force since 2008
  - three levels of conformance

Web accessibility guidelines – state level

- BS 8878:2010 Web accessibility (by British Standards Institute)

- Section 508 of the 1998 Amendment of US Rehabilitation Act

- Italian Stanca Act

- German BITV 2 Standard

- French RGAA

- Australian Disability Discrimination Act

Web accessibility standards in Poland

- National Framework of Interoperability (2012)

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- Web accessibility of public web services (based on WCAG 2.0 Guidelines)

National Framework of Interoperability
- recommendations for Web accesibility -

Principle	Positions from WCAG 2.0 Guidelines	Brief summary
Perceivable	1.1	Text alternatives for any non-text content - it can be changed into other forms people need, such as large print, braille, speech, symbols or simpler language
	1.2	Time – based media : Alternatives for time-based media
	1.3	Adaptable - content that can be presented in different ways (for example simpler layout) without losing information or structure
	1.4	Distinguishable: facilitating users to see and hear content including separating foreground from background

Web accessibility evaluation tools

Principle	Positions from WCAG 2.0 Guidelines	Brief summary
Operable	2.1	Keyboard Accessible - all functionality available from a keyboard
	2.2	Enough Time - users have enough time to read and use content
	2.3	Seizures: Do not design content in a way that is known to cause seizures
	2.4	Navigable - ways to help users navigate, find content, and determine where they are

Principle	Positions from WCAG 2.0 Guidelines	Brief summary
Understandable	3.1	Readable - text content readable and understandable
	3.2	Predictable: Web pages appear and operate in predictable ways
	3.3	Input Assistance: Help users avoid and correct mistakes

Principle	Positions from WCAG 2.0 Guidelines	Brief summary
Robust	4.1	Compatible: Maximize compatibility with current and future user agents, including assistive technologies

Evaluation tools

- **WAVE - web accessibility evaluation tool**

- **Utilitia**

- **A-Tester**

- **Cynthia Says**

- **Web Accessibility Checker**

- **European Internet Inclusion Initiative Checker (EIII Checker)**

Comparison of selected WA evaluation tools

Tool	Main features
WAVE	various WCAG conformance levels, plugin for Chrome (Intranet testing available), results directly on the page tested, advanced information about contrast errors, clear advices and explanations
Web Accessibility Checker	various WCAG conformance levels, checking against WCAG 2.0. and German (BITV 1.0) or Italian Standards (Stanca Act), report in PDF version
Utilitia	various WCAG conformance levels, testing of subpages, additional HTML and CSS testing using W3C validators, paid advanced options (but free for Polish public institutions), only polish version, slow report generation
Cynthia Says	various WCAG conformance levels, information about errors without clear advices about improvements
A-Tester	Only WCAG 2.0 AA conformance level
EIII Checker	General WCAG 2.0 checking without choosing conformance level, very general and short report

Source: own

Evaluation tools

- Reduce time needed to find and eliminate accessibility barriers

- Facilitating compliance with national standards

- Assisting tool - not planned for final accessibility recognition

Thank you for your attention

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