Access to Information Technology by Users with Disabilities: Initial Guidelines | Department of Education, 1987 | David B. Gray, Richard R. LeClair, Joseph E. Traub | 1987

Following web accessibility guidelines are essential for people with disabilities. Complying with the ADA is not a legal requirement, but highly recommended. Websites that use sounds to prompt users are impossible for the deaf or hard-of-hearing to navigate. A site with media players that do not provide captions or sign language to guide users compounds the problem. Cognitive and neurological impairment. Those with conditions such as autism spectrum disorder, learning disabilities or mental health conditions may have difficulty with tasks such as page navigation that features moving content that they cannot turn off. Physical disabilities. Before discussing the difficulties disabled users may have in accessing Web information, we should note that online information provides many benefits compared with printed information: it is easy for people with poor eyesight to increase the font size, and text-to-speech conversion for blind users works much better for online text than for print. Indeed, many disabled users are empowered by computers to perform tasks that would have been difficult for them with traditional technology. You can even hear how the article sounds through a screen reader - note how reading is done at very high speed (access to the Times site requires registration). The Web Accessibility Initiative has published guidelines for accessible Web design. PDF | Nowadays learning technologies transformed educational systems with impressive progress of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT). | Find, read and cite all the research you need on ResearchGate. sibility guidelines for browsing and access technologies. (UAAG) and for tools to support creation of Web content. (ATAG) (Sloan et al., 2006). ble tools that prevent people with disabilities access to the. content even though this is in an accessible format. - Some systems may provide content during the learning pro General Accessibility Guidelines. Some general access strategies can be applied across all information systems. In the list below, the major disability groups that would be affected by each strategy are shown in brackets. at all levels to disseminate information to agencies having direct contact with individuals with disabilities, disseminate information to disability advocacy and consumer groups, publicize new information in appropriate journals and media, encourage consumer and user participation in educating policymakers regarding access issues, and include consumer feedback mechanisms for all NII development activities.