









Accessibility

Content Creators






Here are some of the main things to consider when creating a new web page to ensure that it is accessible to all people:

-  **Write a Unique Page Title**
Your page title should accurately reflect its content.
-  **Write Descriptive Link Text**
All links should be accompanied by a descriptive name and anchor text that clearly identifies the link destination.
-  **Use Headers to Structure Content**
Help visitors, particularly users of assistive technology who may override or disable CSS understand how the different information on the page is related.
-  **Caption Videos**
Ensure visitors with certain audio and cognitive/learning disabilities can enjoy your content.
-  **Clearly Label Input Fields**
Labels should be presented next to fields where users are required to enter information.
-  **Provide Useful Alt Text for Non-Text Content**
This helps to ensure that non-decorative images, media, applets, and other non-text content can be understood by users of assistive technologies.



Quick Tests

Here are some tests that can be undertaken to check your pages' level of accessibility:

-  Try Zooming to 200% to See If All Text Remains Visible
-  Try Navigating Your Site Using Only the Keyboard
-  Switch off Your Monitor and Try Using a Screen Reader
-  Deactivate CSS to See If the Document Structure Remains Understandable
-  Use Monsido's Color Contrast Checker to See If Text and Other On-Page Elements Are Clearly Distinguishable: www.monsido.com/tools/contrast-checker

Read more about Web Accessibility Standards and why they matter at:

www.w3.org/WAI/standards-guidelines/wcag/

