



GOVVMON

eGovernment Monitor

Measuring Barriers on the Web

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Presentation Outline

- Barriers on the web and web accessibility.
- How is it measured
- Accessibility of the European Web
- Most common barriers
- Conclusion

Reservations

Please make a choice of the options below. A red option cannot be reserved.

Press the green button to submit your choice.

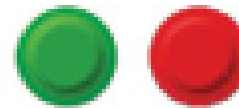
Press the red button to cancel.

Monday 19:00-20:00

Monday 20:00-21:00

Tuesday 19:00-20:00

Tuesday 20:00-21:00



Reservations WebFormator (1)

Reservations]

Please make a choice of the options below. A red option cannot be reserved.]

Press the green button to submit your choice.] |

Press the red button to cancel.]

Monday 19:00-20:00] Radiobutton unchecked]

Monday 20:00-21:00] Radiobutton unchecked]

Tuesday 19:00-20:00] Radiobutton unchecked]

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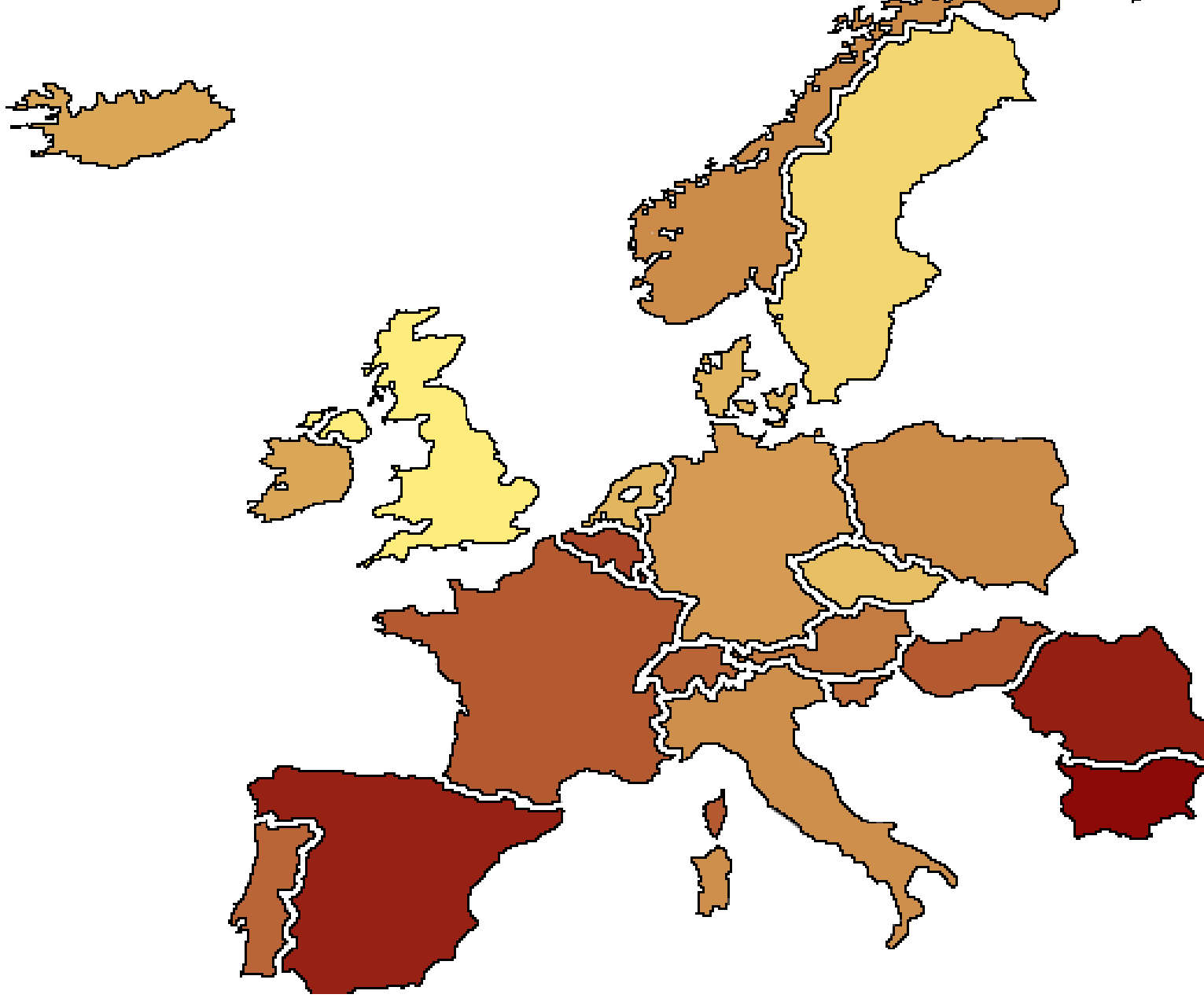
Monday 20:00-21:00] Radiobutton unchecked]

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Tuesday 20:00-21:00] Radiobutton unchecked]

Benchmarking Accessibility

- Manually
 - Human Judgement.
 - Preference towards some types of web sites.
 - Costly.
 - Time consuming.
- Automatic
 - Formal rules.
 - Only 20% of the tests can run automatically.



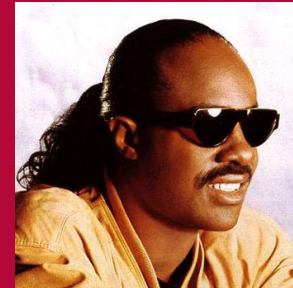
- 1) UK
- 2) Sweeden
- 3) Czech Republic
- 4) Holland
- 5) Denmark
- 6) Ireland
- 7) Iceland
- 8) Germany
- 9) Italy
- 10)Poland
- 11)Norway
- 12)Austria
- 13)Slovenia
- 14)Switzerland
- 15)Portugal
- 16)France
- 17)Cypros
- 18)Belgia
- 19)Hungary
- 20)Luxemburg
- 21)Romania
- 22)Spain
- 23)Bulgaria



17% Percentage of Barriers Detected **38%**

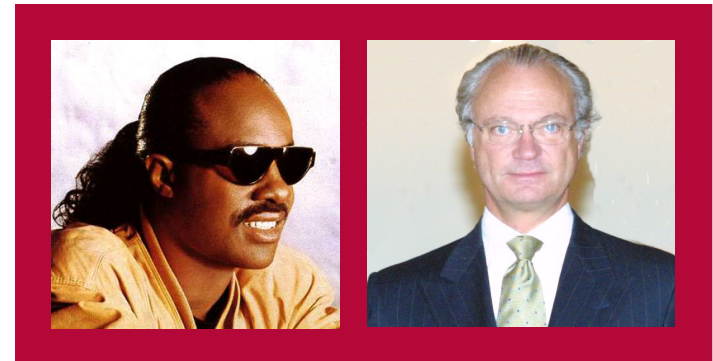
Common Barriers (1)

- 63% had Non-text content without text equivalent.
 - Images without alternative text.
- Why fix it?
 - Some people can not see the images.
 - When alternative texts are missing, the information is lost.



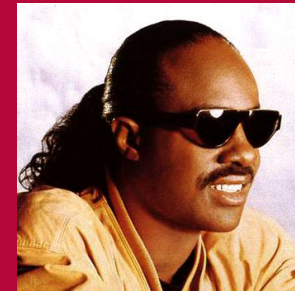
Common Barriers (2)

- 32% Links with the same title but different target.
 - Links as "read more".
 - Problem when links are presented out of context.
- Why fix it?
 - Assistive technology may presents a list of all links in a web site. When all links say "read more", the information is useless.



Common Barriers (3)

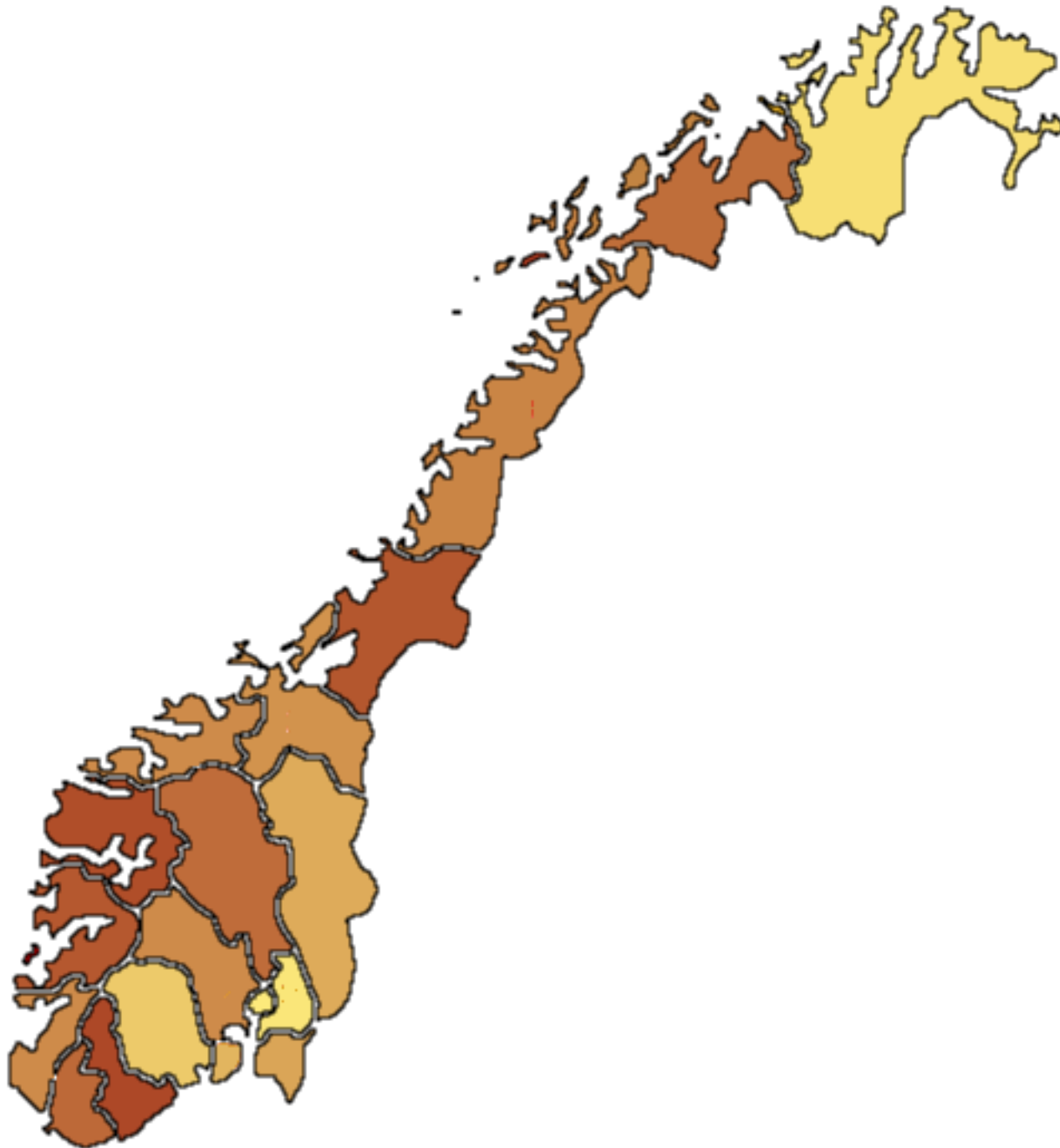
- 15% Mouse required
 - For example in menu items.
- Why fix it?
 - Some people have challenges using mouse or other steering deviced.



Conclusion

- The public European web is far from accessible.
- More frequent and unbiased results.
 - Automatic evaluations
- There is a significant improvement potential when it comes to accessibility, in Europe.

Supplementary Slides



- 1) Oslo
- 2) Akershus
- 3) Finnmark
- 4) Telemark
- 5) Hedmark
- 6) Vestfold
- 7) Sør Trøndelag
- 8) Østfold
- 9) Rogaland
- 10) Møre og Romsdal
- 11) Buskerud
- 12) Nordland
- 13) Troms
- 14) Oppland
- 15) Vest Agder
- 16) Nord Trøndelag
- 17) Hordaland
- 18) Sogn og Fjordane
- 19) Aust Agder

Results from automatic UWEM tests January 2009

Why measure automatically? (1)

- Unbiased
 - No (subconscious) preference to any type of web site.
- Repeatable
 - The evaluation can be run many times and the evaluation is directly comparable with previous results.
- Low cost.

Why measure automatically? (2)

- Can evaluate large parts of the web site.
 - Manual evaluations can in practice only evaluate few web pages.

Disadvantages with automatic measurements.

- Can not run as many tests automatically.
 - Manual evaluations is more advanced.
 - Only 20% of the tests can be run automatically.
- Can only detect barriers, not claim that a web site is accessible.

