



## **The Handbook**

### **Codex**

<http://codex.wordpress.org/Accessibility>

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# Accessibility

Accessibility is for everyone, even WordPress users. But what is it?

Accessibility in web page design means creating a web page design where ANYONE can use it. And that means anyone. Not just the visually impaired, handicapped, or otherwise challenged. This includes people in Russia and South Africa who are using physically challenged computers hooked up to generators that only run two hours a day, trying to connect to the Internet with old browsers and dial up connections. It's about people from different countries who speak different languages and yet are trying to learn your language by reading your blog or site.

This also includes using cell phones and handheld computers to access your blog. Those people, including the approximately 25% of all Internet users who are physically impaired in some way, need access to web pages, and as a web page designer (or tweaker), you need to know about accessibility.

## Describe Images and Links

In the most simplest of examples, web users who have visual or physical impairment and rely upon your help to "see" or "hear" your web page. When you include a graphic or photograph, describe it in the `alt` part of the tag.

```
...and the ball bounced higher and higher  
as <img scr="ball.jpg" alt="graphic of a red and blue ball" />  
the child bounced it....
```

For those who rely upon readers, they might hear, "and the ball bounced higher and higher as - image - graphic of a red and blue ball - the child bounced it" as part of the content. For those who want to know more about the picture, they can hold their mouse over the graphic and a small balloon would pop up and tell them "graphic of a red and blue ball".

Many people use these attributes to "describe" or "editorialize" about the image or link. That is not the purpose of them. It is actually to "replace" the image or link. The descriptive words must let those who cannot see the image know what is there on the screen. If the description is longer than a few words, you can also use the `longdesc` to link to a descriptive file (`ball.html`) that more fully explains the image.

```
...and the ball bounced higher and higher as  
<img scr="ball.jpg" alt="graphic of a red and blue ball"  
longdesc="ball.html" />  
the child bounced it....
```

Some readers use both or either of the `alt` and `title` attributes, so you might want to include both:

```
...and the ball bounced higher and higher as  
<img scr="ball.jpg" alt="graphic of a red and blue ball"  
title="red and blue ball" />  
the child bounced it....
```

There are times, though, when adding a description to an image only clutters things up. If

the image isn't important to the topic, why give the person more information than they need. You can maintain accessibility standards by simply listing the `alt` and `title` in an image as blank. This way, the image is skipped over because it does not add to the content.

```
<h2><?php the_title(); ?>
</h2>
```

You can use the same technique with the `title` in links:

```
If you are
<a href="http://example.com/talent-shopping/"
title="Article about shopping for photographic models">
shopping for models</a>
for your portrait photography....
```

These descriptive additions to your graphics and links not only help those who need the help, it can help you. Google, Yahoo, and other search engines can compare the words used within links and graphics with your keywords and titles and it can affect your page ranking....see, accessibility is a good thing.

## WordPress and Accessibility

WordPress works right out of the box to help you keep your site accessible. Unfortunately, not all WordPress Theme authors take the time and patience to maintain those accessibility standards. Here is an example of using the `title` in a link in the `index.php` and the [WordPress Loop](#):

```
<h2>
<a href="<?php the_permalink() ?>" rel="bookmark"
title="Permanent Link to <?php the_title(); ?>">
<?php the_title(); ?>
</a>
</h2>
```

Let's look at this. Inside of the `h2` tag for the title of the post is a link. Inside of the link is a call to the [permalink](#), the address of the post. It is followed by a `rel` which attaches a *relationship* to the link as a *bookmark*. This is followed by the `title`. In this case, it says "Permanent Link to" and then the title of the post is automatically generated by the [the\\_title\(\)](#) template tag. The title tag is then used again as the name of the link.

Using these template tags, WordPress automatically gets information from the database to fill in the link information, making the link more accessible.

You can change the `title` to something other than "Permanent Link to". Here's an example:

```
<a href="<?php the_permalink() ?>" rel="bookmark"
title="Article about <?php the_title(); ?>">
<?php the_title(); ?>
</a>
```

This same technique for generating `titles` for links is used throughout your WordPress site, including lists found in your sidebar for the categories, Pages, and archives. The work is done for you. In some cases, you can even customize the way the title is generated, though not always. See [Template Tags](#) for specifics on each tag.

## Accessibility Considerations

In addition to helping users "hear" descriptions of links and images, there are a few more things you might want to take into consideration when designing your WordPress Theme for yourself or for public release.

### *Creating a Readable Page*

Sometimes, the simplest thing a website designer can do is to create a more readable page. Crowded text, busy looks, a jumble of font styles, and too much information on a single page is not only cluttered but difficult to read.

While developing your WordPress Theme, take extra time to pay attention to the white space or "empty" space around the different elements on your web page. Make sure the fonts are large enough to be readable at most screen resolutions. Position navigation elements in logical places, so people will naturally look there to move around your site.

If you really want to have a good test of the readability of your website's Theme, consider having someone over the age of 60 look at it. This is a great test. ;-)

- [Readability Of Websites With Various Foreground/Background Color Combinations, Font Types And Word Styles](http://hubel.sfasu.edu/research/AHNCUR.html) (<http://hubel.sfasu.edu/research/AHNCUR.html>)

### *Color and Accessibility*

Color choices also affect people's ability to "see" a page. Approximately 10% of all Internet users have problems seeing colors, like those with color blindness. There are lots of sites which can help you test your color choices to see how they would be "seen" and recognized. You don't have to design your site around these issues, but being better informed makes for better designers.

- [Can Color Blind Users See Your Web Page?](http://msdn.microsoft.com/library/default.asp?url=/library/en-us/dnhess/html/hess10092000.asp) (<http://msdn.microsoft.com/library/default.asp?url=/library/en-us/dnhess/html/hess10092000.asp>)
- [Q42 Color Blindness Simulator](http://www.q42.nl/demos/colorblindnesssimulator/) (<http://www.q42.nl/demos/colorblindnesssimulator/>)
- [Visibone's Color Blind Color Chart](http://www.visibone.com/color/#card) (<http://www.visibone.com/color/#card>)
- [Color Blind Web Filter - Testing Online](http://colorfilter.wickline.org/) (<http://colorfilter.wickline.org/>)
- [Blindness-Related Resources on the Web and Beyond](http://www.hicom.net/~oedipus/blind.html) (<http://www.hicom.net/~oedipus/blind.html>)
- [Accessible Web Page Design - Resources for the Visually Impaired](http://www.library.uwsp.edu/aschmetz/Accessible/pub_resources.htm) ([http://www.library.uwsp.edu/aschmetz/Accessible/pub\\_resources.htm](http://www.library.uwsp.edu/aschmetz/Accessible/pub_resources.htm))
- [Design Considerations: Readers with Visual Impairments](http://www.lcc.gatech.edu/gallery/dzine/access/) (<http://www.lcc.gatech.edu/gallery/dzine/access/>)
- [Vischeck \(simulates color blind vision\)](http://vischeck.com/) (<http://vischeck.com/>)

### *Access Keys*

For the visually or physically challenged, one of the ways of navigating a site is through the

use of Access Keys. These are standardized keys that when pressed in combination will move the cursor around to the different areas on your page. For example, if you have a link to a search page for advanced searches, the user would press `alt+s` in Windows and `ctrl+s` in Mac and the cursor would jump to the search link. The code to set the `accesskey` in a link to a search page would be:

```
<a href="search.php" accesskey="s">Search</a>
```

Here is an example of the use of access keys within a sidebar using the [Pages](#) template tag:

```
<ul id="pageslist">
<li>
  <a href="index.php" title="Home Page" accesskey="1">Home</a>
</li>
<li>
  <a href="index.php?cat=7" title="Blog">Blog</a>
</li>
  <?php wp_list_pages('depth=1&sort_column=menu_order&title_li='); ?>
<li>
  <a title="Site Map" href="sitemap.php" accesskey="3">Site Map</a>
</li>
</ul>
```

The template tag for listing pages currently doesn't support access keys, but hopefully it will in future versions.

The United Kingdom's government set a national standard for the use of access keys on official sites, and many website administrators have adopted these same standards internationally. Unfortunately, the Mozilla Firefox Internet browser uses `alt+1`, or whatever number, to control movement between tab windows, which breaks this usage. Hopefully, all browsers and website's will feature a standard for access keys soon.

In the meantime, you can study the different options and choose your own, but we recommend that you create an Accessibility Policy Page on your site, linked from your sidebar or footer, that will help some users find out what access keys you are using on your site.

- [Website Accessibility Testing and Services - Accesskeys and Reserved Keystroke Combinations](http://www.wats.ca/resources/accesskeysandkeystrokes/38) (<http://www.wats.ca/resources/accesskeysandkeystrokes/38>)
- [Clagnut: Accesskey Standards](http://www.clagnut.com/blog/193/) (<http://www.clagnut.com/blog/193/>)
- [Using accesskey attribute in HTML forms and links](http://www.cs.tut.fi/~jkorpela/forms/accesskey.html) (<http://www.cs.tut.fi/~jkorpela/forms/accesskey.html>)
- [W3's Forms in HTML Documents - Using Accesskey](http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-html40/interact/forms.html) (<http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-html40/interact/forms.html>)
- [Accesskeys: Unlocking Hidden Navigation](http://www.alistapart.com/articles/accesskeys/) (<http://www.alistapart.com/articles/accesskeys/>)
- [Access Information, Technques and Keyboard Access Information \(UK Government Recommendations\)](http://e-government.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/Resources/WebHandbookIndex1/WebHandbookIndex1Article/fs/en?CONTENT_ID=4000092&#38;chk=KXx42g) ([http://e-government.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/Resources/WebHandbookIndex1/WebHandbookIndex1Article/fs/en?CONTENT\\_ID=4000092&#38;chk=KXx42g](http://e-government.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/Resources/WebHandbookIndex1/WebHandbookIndex1Article/fs/en?CONTENT_ID=4000092&#38;chk=KXx42g))
- [Provide Clear Navigation Mechanisms](http://www.juicystudio.com/tutorial/accessibility/navigation.asp) (<http://www.juicystudio.com/tutorial/accessibility/navigation.asp>)

## ***Accessibility with Browsers***

It's nice when you design your website to work in Internet Explorer, but when viewed with Firefox or Safari, things are not only different, they might be scrambled. Or vice versa. Not all browsers display all websites the same. If you are concerned about accessibility, access via different browsers becomes critical.

1. **Validate:** Check your website's code through [validation tests](#). Check the XHTML and CSS thoroughly to make sure there are no errors.
2. **Test Drive Browsers:** Test drive your site through different browsers and make what adjustments you can so your site is viewable across browsers.
3. **Test Drive Operating Systems:** Different browsers in different operating systems "see" web pages differently. If you don't have a multitude of computers around you, ask friends and family, or head down to your local library and/or Internet café and see if they have different operating systems you might be able to use to view your site.

Testing your site for accessibility isn't limited to browsers. It is also affected by different screen resolutions and color quality. You can use the Desktop Properties Settings to change your own screen's resolution and color quality, or the Web Developer Tools that come with Firefox, or some of the other resources listed below.

## **Validation Resources**

- [Gazingus.org's Validation Bookmarks](#) ([http://www.gazingus.org/html/Validation\\_Bookmarklets.html](http://www.gazingus.org/html/Validation_Bookmarklets.html))
- [NetMechanic's Spell Check for Web Pages](#) ([http://www.netmechanic.com/cobrand/MarketingTips/spell\\_check.htm](http://www.netmechanic.com/cobrand/MarketingTips/spell_check.htm))
- [Silk Tide Online Validator for Errors and Accessibility](#) (<http://www.silktide.com/>)
- [Accessibility Checking Favelets \(scripts\)](#) (<http://www.accessify.com/tools-and-wizards/accessibility-checking-favelets.asp>)
- [HiSoftware's Online Content Accessibility and Quality Tester](#) (<http://www.hisoftware.com/accmonitorsitetest/>)
- [Evaluation, Repair, and Transformation Tools for Web Content Accessibility](#) (<http://www.w3.org/WAI/ER/existingtools.html>)
- [W3C Web Accessibility Initiative: Evaluating Websites for Accessibility](#) (<http://www.w3.org/WAI/eval/>)
- [WaiZilla: Open Source Accessibility Testing](#) (<http://www.waizilla.com/>)
- [WAVE Online Accessibility Tool Checker](#) (<http://www.wave.webaim.org/index.jsp>)

## **Screen Resolution Testing**

- [Pcman's Web Page Screen Resolution Tester](#) ([http://www.thepcmanwebsite.com/screen\\_resolution.shtml](http://www.thepcmanwebsite.com/screen_resolution.shtml))
- [Web Page Monitor \(check for different sized monitors\)](#) (<http://members.optushome.com.au/sjyounis/window2.html>)
- [Window Sizer - Check a page at various window resolutions](#) (<http://www.scottcrevier.com/x.smc/windowsizer/>)

## Browser Testing

- [AnyBrowser's Web Site Viewer - How does your site look to other browsers](http://www.anybrowser.com/siteviewer.html) (<http://www.anybrowser.com/siteviewer.html>)\* [AnyBrowser.org](http://www.anybrowser.org)
- [Developing Web Pages to Work for Every Browser](http://www.anybrowser.com/) (<http://www.anybrowser.com/>)
- [Bobby \(checks sites for browser compatibility and disability access\)](http://www.cast.org/bobby/) (<http://www.cast.org/bobby/>)
- [Web Browsers Compatibility from Delorie](http://www.delorie.com/web/wpbcv.html) (<http://www.delorie.com/web/wpbcv.html>)
- [Viewing A Sample Page Under Various Conditions and Uses](http://www.cameraontheroad.com/learn/web/pageview.html) (<http://www.cameraontheroad.com/learn/web/pageview.html>)
- [Webmonkey - Browser Kit](http://www.hotwired.com/webmonkey/webmonkey/browserkit/) (<http://www.hotwired.com/webmonkey/webmonkey/browserkit/>)
- [A Compendium of HTML Elements \(browser compatibility lists\)](http://www.htmlcompendium.org/) (<http://www.htmlcompendium.org/>)
- [NetMechanic's Browser Compatibility](http://www.netmechanic.com/cobrand/MarketingTips/compat_check.htm) ([http://www.netmechanic.com/cobrand/MarketingTips/compat\\_check.htm](http://www.netmechanic.com/cobrand/MarketingTips/compat_check.htm))
- [Learnwebdesign's Browser References](http://www.shire.net/learnwebdesign/browser.htm) (<http://www.shire.net/learnwebdesign/browser.htm>)
- [Public Lynx Access Browsers](http://www.subir.com/lynx/public_lynx.html) ([http://www.subir.com/lynx/public\\_lynx.html](http://www.subir.com/lynx/public_lynx.html))
- [Checking with Multiple Browsers \(the hard core way\)](http://www.thesitewizard.com/webdesign/multiplebrowsers.shtml) (<http://www.thesitewizard.com/webdesign/multiplebrowsers.shtml>)

## Cell Phones and Hand Held Computers

Viewing a web page from your desk or laptop is no longer standard viewing. Many people are accessing the Internet via cell phones and hand held computers. How does your site do when pruned down to a tiny screen?

Some small screen browsers simply strip a site's style sheet, leaving the content behind, such as seen when [printing a page](#) on your WordPress site. Others show the whole screen, though compressed. You can also control how your site looks on the small screens by adding the hand held media styles to your style sheet. The following articles will show you how.

- [Code Style Media Monitor \(projection, print, etc\)](http://www.codestyle.org/css/media/index.shtml) (<http://www.codestyle.org/css/media/index.shtml>)
- [Guide to CSS2 Support in PDA/Handheld Browsers](http://www.macedition.com/cb/resources/handheldbrowsercsssupport.html) (<http://www.macedition.com/cb/resources/handheldbrowsercsssupport.html>)
- [pawgo.com's Handheld Internet 101](http://www.pawgo.com/desktop/net101.html) (<http://www.pawgo.com/desktop/net101.html>)
- [Pcman's Free WAP Tools and Resources \(WML/WAP Page Emulator\)](http://www.thepcmanwebsite.com/wap_tools.shtml) ([http://www.thepcmanwebsite.com/wap\\_tools.shtml](http://www.thepcmanwebsite.com/wap_tools.shtml))
- [How Can I Tell HTML Browsers from WML \(Wireless\) Browsers](http://www.thewirelessfaq.com/4.6.asp) (<http://www.thewirelessfaq.com/4.6.asp>)
- [The Wireless FAQ \(WAP, WML\)](http://www.thewirelessfaq.com/index.asp) (<http://www.thewirelessfaq.com/index.asp>)
- [W3C Mobile Access - Seamless Web Access From Mobile Devices](http://www.w3.org/Mobile/) (<http://www.w3.org/Mobile/>)
- [W3C Mobile Access Activity Statement](http://www.w3.org/Mobile/Activity) (<http://www.w3.org/Mobile/Activity>)
- [CSS Mobile Profile Test Suite](http://www.w3.org/Style/CSS/Test/Mobile/1.0/current/) (<http://www.w3.org/Style/CSS/Test/Mobile/1.0/current/>)
- [W3C CSS Mobile Profile 1.0](http://www.w3.org/TR/css-mobile) (<http://www.w3.org/TR/css-mobile>)



- [W3C HTML 4 Specs on Mobility - Handheld](http://www.w3.org/TR/NOTE-html40-mobile/) (<http://www.w3.org/TR/NOTE-html40-mobile/>)
- [Aural style sheets](http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-CSS2/aural.html) (<http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-CSS2/aural.html>)
- [The W3C CSS2 recommendation, Section 7: Media types](http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-CSS2/media.html) (<http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-CSS2/media.html>)
- [Open Mobile Alliance for the Mobile Services Market](http://www.wapforum.org/) (<http://www.wapforum.org/>)
- [Web Design for Mobility - Handheld, PDA, etc.](http://www.websitetips.com/wireless/) (<http://www.websitetips.com/wireless/>)

## Creating an Accessibility Policy

It is also a growing trend for websites to have their own Accessibility Policy, a page that informs users of the standards you are using to make your page accessible to everyone. In Britain, there have been lawsuits and complaints filed against government and corporate websites under the Disability Discrimination Act for NOT being accessible, and the trend is happening here in the United States. It is not hard to be compliant with accessibility standards, it just takes a few extra keystrokes to help everyone get the most from your site.

- [Accessibility Policy Page - an example](http://www.cameraontheroad.com/index.php?page_id=538) ([http://www.cameraontheroad.com/index.php?page\\_id=538](http://www.cameraontheroad.com/index.php?page_id=538))
- [Creating an Accessibility Statement](http://diveintoaccessibility.org/day_30_creating_an_accessibility_statement.html) ([http://diveintoaccessibility.org/day\\_30\\_creating\\_an\\_accessibility\\_statement.html](http://diveintoaccessibility.org/day_30_creating_an_accessibility_statement.html))
- [Review: International Compliant Style \(IC-Style\) Accessibility](http://fawny.org/blog/2003/09/?fawnyblog#IC-Style) (<http://fawny.org/blog/2003/09/?fawnyblog#IC-Style>)
- [Accessibility Statement and Resources](http://www.literarymoose.info/help/accessibility.html) (<http://www.literarymoose.info/help/accessibility.html>)
- [A Primer for Accessible Web Pages](http://www.oreillynet.com/pub/a/javascript/synd/2001/11/30/accessibility.html) (<http://www.oreillynet.com/pub/a/javascript/synd/2001/11/30/accessibility.html>)
- [Section 508 US Accessibility Law](http://www.section508.gov/) (<http://www.section508.gov/>)
- [Checkpoints for Web Accessibility Guidelines](http://www.w3.org/TR/WAI-WEBCONTENT/full-checklist.html) (<http://www.w3.org/TR/WAI-WEBCONTENT/full-checklist.html>)

## Testing Your Site for Accessibility

There are a variety of online services that will test your site for Accessibility standards. Here are a few:

- [Testing your site for accessibility](http://www.cameraontheroad.com/learn/web/validate.html#accesstests) (<http://www.cameraontheroad.com/learn/web/validate.html#accesstests>)
- [An Introduction to Speech-Access Realities for Interested Sighted Internauts](http://leb.net/blinux/blynx/sarsi.html) (<http://leb.net/blinux/blynx/sarsi.html>)
- [EmacSpeak](http://www.cs.cornell.edu/Info/People/raman/emacspeak/emacspeak.html) (<http://www.cs.cornell.edu/Info/People/raman/emacspeak/emacspeak.html>)
- [Introduction to the Voice, Your Aural Font - CSS Tutorial](http://www.it-enquirer.com/publishing/web-development/aural-css.html) (<http://www.it-enquirer.com/publishing/web-development/aural-css.html>)
- [Accessible by Design](http://www.digital-web.com/features/feature_2002-04.shtml) ([http://www.digital-web.com/features/feature\\_2002-04.shtml](http://www.digital-web.com/features/feature_2002-04.shtml))



- [Viewable with Any Browser Campaign](http://www.anybrowser.org/campaign/) (<http://www.anybrowser.org/campaign/>)
- [Dive Into Accessibility](http://www.diveintoaccessibility.org/) (<http://www.diveintoaccessibility.org/>)

## Resources

If you are really serious about creating and designing accessible web pages, there are some folks who would really love to have your help, or just to have you hang around a bit:

- [Accessibility Forum](http://www.accessifyforum.com/) (<http://www.accessifyforum.com/>)
- [Makoa.org's Accessibility Resources and Information](http://www.makoa.org/web-design.htm) (<http://www.makoa.org/web-design.htm>)
- [The Accessible Web](http://www.newcastle.edu.au/oldsite/services/iesd/webteam/access/) (<http://www.newcastle.edu.au/oldsite/services/iesd/webteam/access/>)
- [Guild of Accessible Web Designers](http://www.gawds.org/) (<http://www.gawds.org/>)

To find out more about accessibility and designing your site with accessibility in mind:

- [Notes on Tools for Checking and Improving Web Page Accessibility](http://www.cs.tut.fi/~jkorpela/www/acctools.html) (<http://www.cs.tut.fi/~jkorpela/www/acctools.html>)
- [Website Accessibility Design for Business Blogs](http://arkansas.blogsome.com/2005/03/03/web-site-accessibility-design-for-business-blogs/) (<http://arkansas.blogsome.com/2005/03/03/web-site-accessibility-design-for-business-blogs/>)
- [Arguments for Making your Site Universally Accessible](http://www.lgta.org/accessibility/iowa_arguments.html) ([http://www.lgta.org/accessibility/iowa\\_arguments.html](http://www.lgta.org/accessibility/iowa_arguments.html))
- [Don't Fake Your Markup Accessibility Issues for CSS](http://brainstormsandraves.com/archives/2002/05/14/dont_fake_your_markup_accessibility_issues_for_css/) ([http://brainstormsandraves.com/archives/2002/05/14/dont\\_fake\\_your\\_markup\\_accessibility\\_issues\\_for\\_css/](http://brainstormsandraves.com/archives/2002/05/14/dont_fake_your_markup_accessibility_issues_for_css/))
- [How Alt Attributes Help Accessibility](http://builder.com.com/5100-31-5073307.html) (<http://builder.com.com/5100-31-5073307.html>)
- [Five Site-accessibility Tips to Help Comply with Section 508](http://builder.com.com/5100-6371-1044627.html) (<http://builder.com.com/5100-6371-1044627.html>)
- [Improving Web Site Usability and Appeal](http://msdn.microsoft.com/library/default.asp?url=/library/en-us/dnsiteplan/html/improvingsiteusa.asp) (<http://msdn.microsoft.com/library/default.asp?url=/library/en-us/dnsiteplan/html/improvingsiteusa.asp>)
- [Designing More Usable Web Sites](http://trace.wisc.edu/world/web/) (<http://trace.wisc.edu/world/web/>)
- [Making Accessibility Accessible: The Reasons Organizations Don't Have Accessible Websites](http://www.changeinmotion.com/resource_center/article_reasons.html) ([http://www.changeinmotion.com/resource\\_center/article\\_reasons.html](http://www.changeinmotion.com/resource_center/article_reasons.html))
- [Dracos Accessibility Examples \(using popular "inaccessible" websites and redesigning them to be accessible\)](http://www.dracos.co.uk/web/accessibility/) (<http://www.dracos.co.uk/web/accessibility/>)
- [CSS Accessibility Problems: Is Markup Dead?](http://www.mcu.org.uk/articles/cssaccessproblems.html) (<http://www.mcu.org.uk/articles/cssaccessproblems.html>)
- [Accountability of Accessibility and Usability](http://www.shaghaghi.net/blog/archives/000725.html) (<http://www.shaghaghi.net/blog/archives/000725.html>)
- [Useit.com CSS and Usability](http://www.useit.com/) (<http://www.useit.com/>)
- [W3C Device Independence Principles - Understanding Accessibility Issues](http://www.w3.org/TR/2003/NOTE-di-princ-20030901/) (<http://www.w3.org/TR/2003/NOTE-di-princ-20030901/>)
- [Guidelines for Creating Accessible Web Sites](http://www.w3.org/TR/WAI-WEBCONTENT/) (<http://www.w3.org/TR/WAI-WEBCONTENT/>)
- [Curriculum for Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 1.0](http://www.w3.org/WAI/wcag-curric/) (<http://www.w3.org/WAI/wcag-curric/>)
- [Accessible Web Authoring Resources and Education](http://aware.hwg.org) (<http://aware.hwg.org>)
- [Designing More Usable Web Sites - massive links](#)

(<http://trace.wisc.edu/world/web/>)

- [Designing More Usable Web Sites](http://trace.wisc.edu/world/web/) (<http://trace.wisc.edu/world/web/>)
- [Alertbox: References on usability of web design](#)