# access

Accessible Information Provision for Lifelong Learning

# Accessible Contact with Organisations







### Web Accessibility in context · Who can operate the device for accessing the web (e.g. a public terminal, a mobile device), **ICT** Accessibility and who can not? Who has access to the internet? Is the web browser accessible as well? Software Accessibility • Is the operating system accessible, does it provide the support your target group need? • Who of your target group can operate your web Web Accessibility site, who cannot? European Agency for Development in Special Needs Education

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# Web Accessibility in context

Physical Accessibility	1
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**ICT Accessibility** 

Software Accessibility

Web Accessibility

• Is the device to access the web placed so that it can be approached and operated by everyone?

· Who can operate the device for accessing the

web (e.g. a public terminal, a mobile device), and who can not?Who has access to the internet?

• Is the web browser accessible as well?

 Is the operating system accessible, does it provide the support your target group need?

• Who of your target group can operate your web site, who cannot ?



# Web Accessibility in context

	Cognitive Accessibility	<ul> <li>How can your target group find out about your web site?</li> <li>How do you ensure that your web site sticks out from "background noise"?</li> </ul>
	Physical Accessibility	<ul> <li>Is the device to access the web placed so that it can be approached and operated by everyone?</li> </ul>
	ICT Accessibility	<ul> <li>Who can operate the device for accessing the web (e.g. a public terminal, a mobile device), and who can not?</li> <li>Who has access to the internet?</li> </ul>
	Software Accessibility	<ul> <li>Is the web browser accessible as well?</li> <li>Is the operating system accessible, does it provide the support your target group need?</li> </ul>
	Web Accessibility	<ul> <li>Who of your target group can operate your web site, who cannot ?</li> </ul>
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# The role of technology in organisations

**Technology and technicalities** 



Your Organisation

# Socio-technological systems



#### People



**Technology and technicalities** 



Your Organisation

Scenario 1: Information gathering, i.e. uni-directional communication (e.g.: web site, flyers, promotional material)

Scenario 2: Telecommunication (e.g.: phone, telefax, mail, e-mail)

Scenario 3: Customer traffic (e.g.: customer center, office visits, helpdesk) Task organization

People

Technology and technicalities

Your Organisation

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#### Scenario 1:

Information gathering, i.e. uni-directional communication (e.g.: web site, flyers, promotional material)

Challenges:
Web accessibility
Accessibility of printed materials
Complexity of the language used
Recognising

- Different levels of experience
- Economic background
- Cultural embedding

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#### Scenario 2:

Telecommunication (e.g.: phone, telefax, mail, e-mail)

Challenges:

Understanding / clarifying the request
If valid, assume responsibility for the customer's / client's concern
Know who can help if own communication skills are not sufficient
If not valid, provide the customer / client with a supportive feedback
Keep the customer / client up-to-date on the

progress of their request



#### Scenario 3:

#### **Customer traffic**

(e.g.: customer center, office visits, helpdesk)

#### **Challenges:**

Ensure that the whole interaction experience of the customer / client is accessible with regard to

- accessibility of the built environment
- wayfinding within the built environment
- communication skills of employees
- printed documents / form sheets
- complexity of language used





Your Organisation

Task organization



# A likely scenario



- High level of Web Accessibility
- High level of usability, e.g.
- lowest possible level of complexity of language and information
- most relevant information (from the users' point of view!) easy to find
- cognitive accessibility of documents like form sheets or questionnaires





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# A likely scenario

- Employees trained for diverse communication needs
- Always assume responsibility for customers' / clients' concerns
- Focus on the solution of the customers' / clients' problems
- Know relevant contact persons in-house in case further help (e.g. sign-language interpretation) is required

e on Finding the right office Interacting with employees





# Recommendations

- Identify your target group(s)
   'Who are or should be your customers / clients?'
- Identify the communication needs of your target group(s) and their concerns with regard to your organisation 'Why do they – need to - contact you?'
- Understand how the target group(s) expect(s) to interact with you to solve their problems 'How should the whole interaction look alike from their perspective?'
- Identify the areas of your organisation (i.e. task organisation, people, technologies and technicalities) that would need to be re-designed / modified / qualified
- Involve customers / clients in the whole process, validate your re-design with them and evaluate your state of usability and accessibility on a regular basis

