Perception and Attention in Digital Media: Website Expertise in Sensory Perception

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Introduction

For this expertise, I choose the website of my home university https://is.muni.cz/prihlaska/?lang=en where potential students can search for fields of study and create a new application. I am going to examine website usability and accessibility for disabled people according to a pragmatic episode of finding a specific page with information about General Medicine Programme courses. I suppose that University should not disadvantage anyone with disabilities and it should offer equal education for everyone, which starts even in choosing the appropriate field of study.

In this work, I am going to determine how well that website is working and if it enables the smooth process of searching for studies even for people who have a visual impairment, poor vision disability or total visual disability. I aim to find out possible defects and to suggest improvements.

Research questions:

- 1. Does this website includes small text? Is it possible to zoom text on the website for people with poor vision disability?
- 2. Can people with color blindness disease see all the page elements correctly?
- 3. Is that website designed to be readable by screen reader programs?

Theoretical Background

Sensory perception is a very important component that can affect website accessibility. A person with no disability cannot even imagine how challenging can be for someone to understand sensory information. Since there are so many people who have different types of disabilities it is needed to design websites so that everybody can access it fully.

If we are using sensory characteristics such as color, shapes, size, visual location or orientation on website, it must definitely not be the only means used to convey information. While creating a website that should be available to all the users (with or without various disabilities) we need to think about its accessibility. For example, we should not use color to distinguish important information, links or objects because it can be a problem for user who can not perceive the color. Moreover, we should avoid using small texts for people who have poor vision disability and ensure sufficient zooming function. For people who need to use a screen reader we should not forget to use enough metadata. People use various assistive technologies to understand information on website, that means, to ensure everybody can access our website, we should use alternative methods to convey sensory characteristics.

Web Content Accessibility Guidelines² offers recommendations on how we can adjust website to be accessible also for people with disabilities. For example instead of color, it is advisable to add some

¹ Web Accessibility Criteria - Color and Sensory Characteristics. California State University, Northridge - Universal Design Center.[2021-02-15]. Available at: https://www.csun.edu/universal-design-center/web-accessibility-criteria-color-and-sensory-characteristics#WC

² Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.1. W3C. Recommendation 05 June 2018. [2021-02-15]. Available at: https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG21/

symbols for emphasizing important text, use underlined text for links or provide textual information for all elements on the page including images and buttons and so on.

Research conducted by Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia³ examined how users with visual disabilities interact with the university web. Thanks to them a university website prototype was developed that allows eliminating barriers in access. Unfortunately, this research couldn't aim for all kinds of disabilities and it also doesn't include a representative number of participants, but finally many aspects of disabled unfriendly environment was revealed and repaired to let the majority of disabled people use the web.

Methods

For expertise, I choose university website because of the belief that it should be accessible by anyone. A particular episode was chosen because every potential student (with or without disabilities) should have access to courses that are taught at specific field of study. I decided to demonstrate it on General Medicine Programme only by my personal preferences. Of course this information can be achievable from other pages of the university. I choose website with application for study because I consider this website even more important to be accessible by anyone. As far as I am concerned, there is no alternative for reaching page with General Medicine Programme courses from my starting point.

In my work, I am combining an expert walk through trough a chosen scenario of finding General Medicine Programme courses information in that I concentrate on the size of texts and the possibility of zooming. While coming through this task I take notes and appropriate screenshots.

Then I am using the Colorblind Web Page Filter tool to detect how people with color blindness see the website and evaluate how easy it is for them to see different elements while completing the given task. In addition to Colorblind Web Page Filter I also use RGBlind extension to Chrome browser to see interactive mode pages with trying various elements. To ensure I do not look at pages only with my subjective view I also use in this stage Wave tool for identification of contrast errors.

Third, I use Wave tool for detection if a specific website is designed to be readable by screen reader for people who are completely blind.

After data collection I use quantitative analysis to find out how well the website is adapted to people with vision disability.

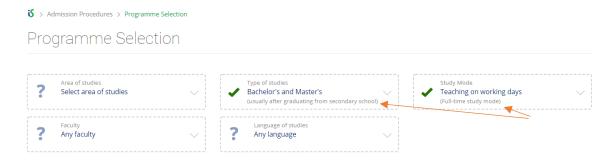
Results

1. Does this website includes small text? Is it possible to zoom text on the website for people with poor vision disability?

I went through the whole scenario while observing small texts on all the pages. I realized that pages often contain small texts. As you can see on screenshot below small text appeared usually in gray texts that seem to have description role, but it was possible to use zoom very comfortably to see this text in

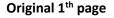
³ HASSOUNA, Mohammed Saleh, Noraidah SAHARI and Amirah ISMAIL. *UNIVERSITY WEBSITE ACCESSIBILITY FOR TOTALLY BLIND USERS*. Faculty of Information Science and Technology Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia. Journal of ICT, 16, No. 1 (June) 2017, pp. 63–80. [2021-02-15]. Available at: http://www.e-journal.uum.edu.my/index.php/jict/article/view/8218/1236

big size. I consider this research question as completed with a positive result in evaluation. In this point of view it works exactly in accordance with disability-friendly environment.

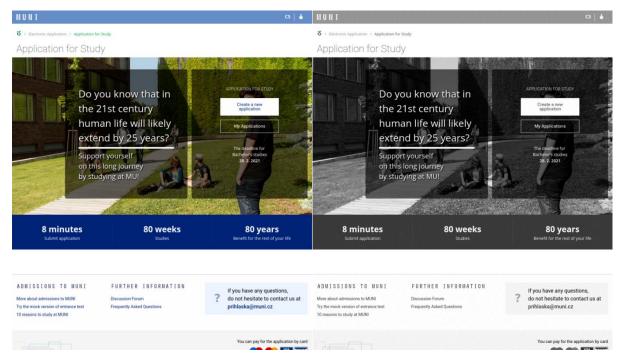


2. Can people with color blindness disease see properly all the page elements?

I used Colorblind Web Page Filter and RGBlind tools to investigate pages in a way how colorblind people with diseases such as achromatopsia, protanopia, deuteranopia and tritanopia see the website content. In the following screenshots you can see starting page with individual filters.

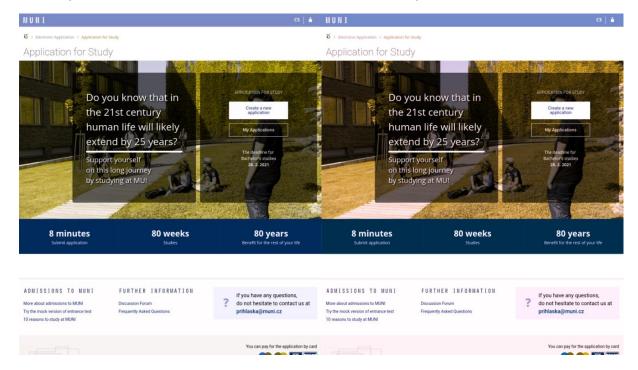


Greyscale/Achromatopsia

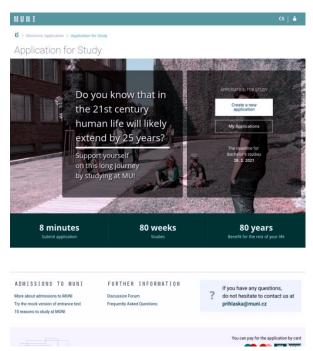


Protanopia

Deuteranopia



Tritanopia

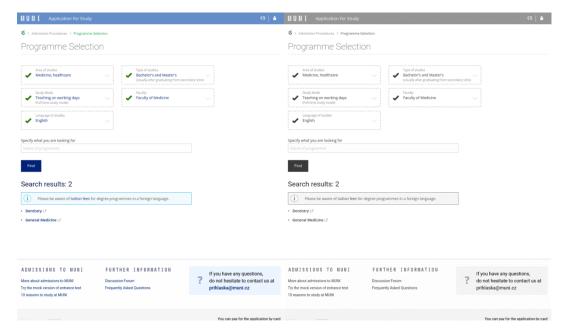


As it is visible, even in colorblind eyes all the tests are readable and even pictures seem to be easily recognizable. I see no contrast error in any of those views. However, Wave tool recognized 10 contrast errors in the first page of expertise. Wave suggests not to use while text on blue background, so obviously this can be tricky for some people and so it is needed to consider some ways of improving this contrast issue.

Next screenshots show second page of interaction. Again I did not see any problems with impaired readability of texts. I did not recognize any contrast errors even Wave tool evaluate thin gray texts on white background as problematic. I agree because when I look at such a thin text I consider it as not so important. I think it could lead to complete ignoration by people.

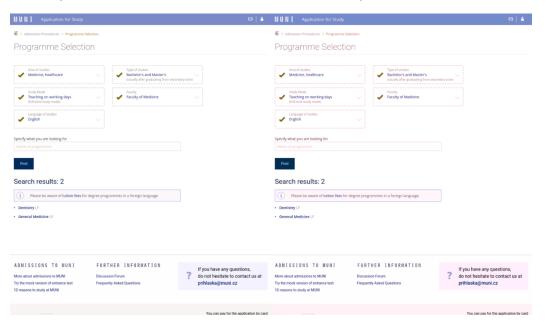
Original 2nd page

Grayscale/Achromatopsia



Protanopia

Deuteranopia

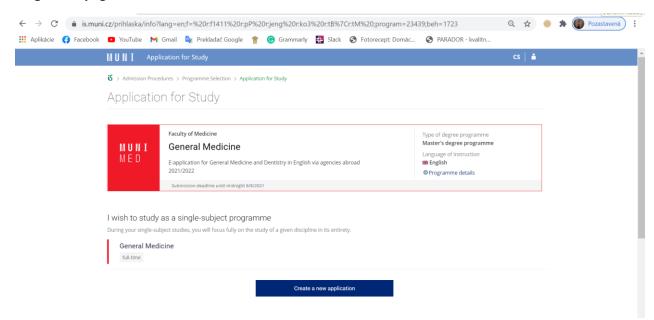


Tritanopia

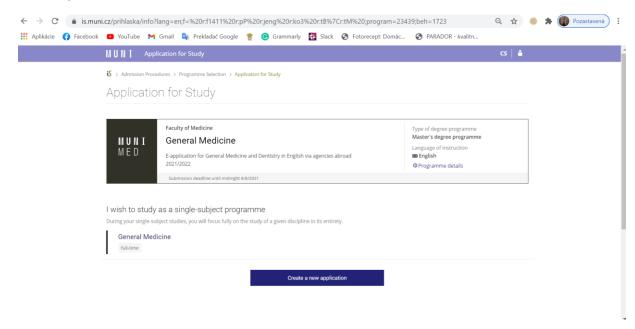


The third page again contains thin gray text and also white text on blue background. Those things were discussed above, so I will not mention them again. Apart from this, all elements on this page are visible. The same is valid for all the following pages 4th, 5th, and 6th. In general, I would say that concerning colors website is well-designed. There are only minor errors that can be easily removed. Even on the 5th page, where the black text is on a yellow background, and I thought it could cause troubles according to evaluation tools, it was good. I think web designers have chosen minimalistic design with just a small amount of colors to avoid color perception problems.

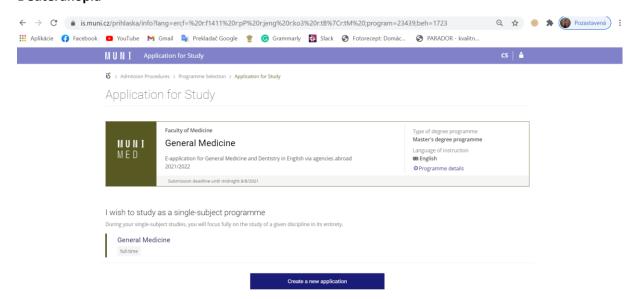
Original 3th page



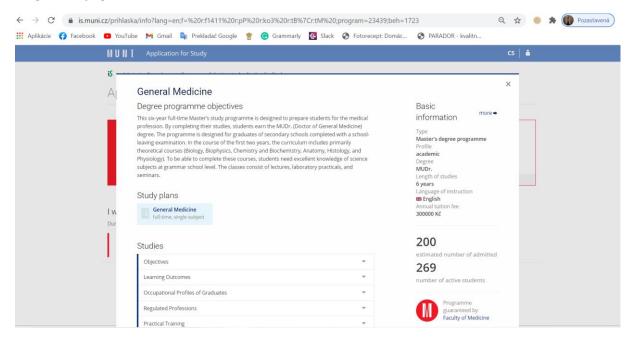
Protanopia



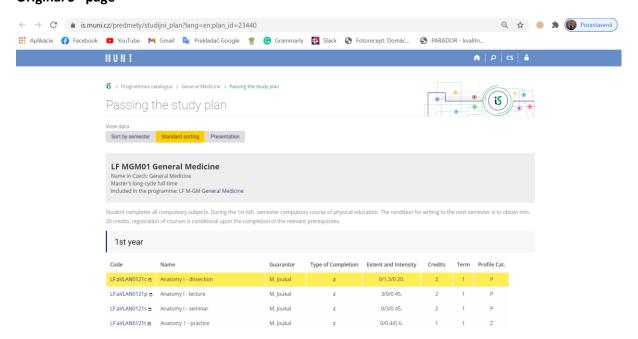
Deuteranopia



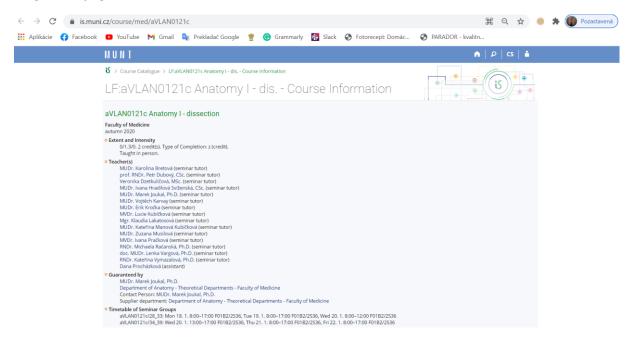
Original 4th page



Original 5th page

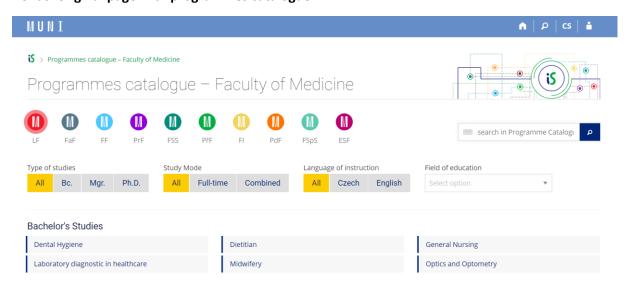


Original 6th page

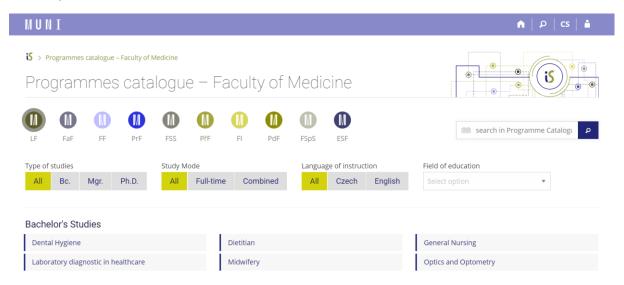


I would like to demonstrate how the university works with color, distinguishing various faculties in the following screenshot. Every faculty has its color, and as we can see on screenshots, a person with protanopia can recognize colors. For that case below, the miniature of M in faculty colors is also an available abbreviation of individual faculty to provide textually (not only sensory) information.

Bonus: original page with programmes catalogue



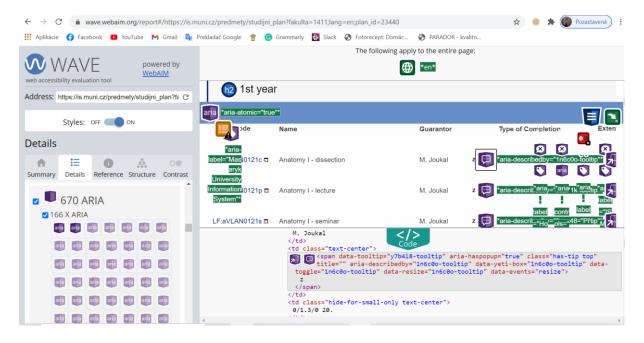
Protanopia



3. It that website designed to be readable by screen reader programs?

The third research question was devoted to the subject if MUNI university's web is designed to be readable by a screen reader. Wave accessibility evaluation tool was used for the expertise and unfortunately, on most pages, high number of ARIA problems were detected. Accessible Rich Internet Applications (ARIA) represents a set of attributes added to HTML elements to define how can assistive technology access web content and mediate it to user with a disability.⁴

It was shown that majority of description contains only unreadable mixture of numbers and another characters and many of labels are in Slovak language although I was examining the English version of website.



⁴ SHAW, Kat. What the Heck is ARIA? A Beginner's Guide to ARIA for Accessibility. Lullabot, 2021. [2021-02-16]. Available at: https://www.lullabot.com/articles/what-heck-aria-beginners-guide-aria-accessibility

Conclusion

Webpages often contain small texts, but if there is small text user is allowed to zoom comfortably.

With the help of tools for the colorblind filter, I went through all the pages with colorblind eyes. I did not find any significant issues that would cause any difficulties to people with poor vision disabilities. Only white text on the blue background and thin grey text is considered a little bit disputable. In places where colors could cause trouble, there was also information added in written form.

Finally, I used the Wave tool for every page I went through, and I realized many places with very low ARIA. It means this web is not designed to be readable by completely blind people who are reliant on assistive technologies.

To sum up, I have appreciated how the website deals with colors and possible accessibility issues that disabilities can cause. Everything worked well in the context of the size of texts, zooming function, and colors used to convey information. The biggest problem was invisible in ordinary people's first sight – html descriptions in Slovak language or even no description at all.

To improve this website, I would recommend the first translation of all html elements in the Slovak language into English. As the page is in English, it should be in their language to be understandable for English people with disabilities. The website should work on ARIA to become accessible by anyone as it is desirable from an institute like a university.

Secondly, I suggest transforming thin gray text into a classic black text in a bigger size. It seems this is how the website holds its style, but I think, from a practical point of view, the black text would be better readable. With this, we could overcome ignoring some parts by the user. For the white text on a blue background, I would choose to make the font thicker and the background color lighter.