



PMAbility

Web Accessibility Statement Feb 2022

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Executive Summary

Our aim for Web content accessibility is to endeavour to meet Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0 to AA level.

Our website was developed based on the advice of specialists, as well as user testing and external audits. People with a range of disabilities were involved in testing:

- ✓ during development of the information architecture;
- ✓ during creation of design templates;
- ✓ after the site was populated with content.

Mission Statement

We seek to provide a mechanism for people to manage their funds to a set budget. We provide a customised approach, with visual reminders and graphics representation of their spending patterns.

Our Values

Respect

We respectfully encourage each person to exercise choice and control and respect the diversity of each individual's needs.

Empowerment

We actively listen to better understand individual needs and expressed aspirations, maximising independence and building confidence and capacity

Integrity

We are open, professional, authentic and fair in everything we do.

Strategy and Implementation

In its most general sense, accessible web design refers to the philosophy and practice of designing web content so that it can be navigated and read by everyone, regardless of location, experience, or the type of computer technology used. Accessible web design is usually discussed in relation to people with a disability, because this group is most likely to be disadvantaged if the principles of accessible web design are not implemented. Failure to follow these principles can make it difficult or impossible for people with a disability to access web content.

There are important similarities between designing for accessibility of the physical environment and designing for accessibility of the virtual environment (including the web). Accessibility of buildings and other aspects of the physical environment is best achieved through careful planning and attention to detail, rather than by adding accessibility features at the end of the design process. Similarly, creating accessible web content should be an integral part of the web design cycle, and accessibility features should be incorporated into all aspects of the design process. Testing for accessibility

should also be incorporated into all user testing regimes and should never be seen as an isolated event that can occur after other user testing has taken place. Designing for accessibility is thus as much a strategic issue as a purely technical one.

Accessibility does not require that content be limited to plain text, or that graphics cannot be used. More sophisticated and innovative content can and should also be made accessible. WCAG 2.0 provides many techniques for maintaining visual appeal and dynamic user interaction without sacrificing accessibility. Only in rare cases will it be necessary or desirable to provide alternatives to an otherwise inaccessible feature.

Basic Principles

WCAG 2.0 is founded on four “top level” principles, each of which is operationalised by means of general guidelines, success criteria, and sufficient and advisory techniques.

The four foundational principles require that accessible web content must be:

Perceivable: Information and user interface components must be presentable to users in ways they can perceive. One implication of this principle is that information cannot be presented in a form that is only available through one sense, such as providing only a visual form of a CAPTCHA.

Operable: User interface components and navigation must be operable. In other words, users must be able to operate with the user interface and navigational aspects of a website. One implication of this principle is that interaction with web content should not depend on a user being able to use a physical mouse.

Understandable: Information and the operation of user interface components must be understandable. In other words, users must be able to understand both the information (content) and how to interact with it. One implication of this principle is that changes of content or context must not be triggered unexpectedly (for example, using focus changes).

Robust: Content must be robust enough that it can be interpreted reliably by a wide variety of user agents, including assistive technologies. One implication of this principles is that a webpage should not require the use of a specific assistive technology (such as a specific screen reader) to be accessible.

Our approach:

This is how we have striven to build web accessibility content into our website.

Document formats

Find out about viewing documents on our website by downloading free readers and converting PDF documents.

Formatted text

Content on this website – such a headings, bodytext, listed content, content in tables – is formatted using HTML coding as prescribed by WCAG.

Images and graphics

The content of all images and graphics is described in alt text, which appears when a cursor/on focus sits on an image.

Layout

The layout of content on each page is controlled by Cascading Style Sheets (CSS). Tables are never used for page layout.

Links

Wherever possible, hyperlinks contain descriptions of information found in the link's destination. All links open in the same window to improve usability for people with vision impairment.

Tables

Within a page, tables can be used to present tabular data in a logical manner. Row and column headers are identified using HTML, ensuring that data displayed in table cells is meaningful to screen reader users.

Tab-based navigation

This website allows full tab-based navigation:

- ✓ When you are on a menu item or hyperlink, press enter to activate.
- ✓ Hold down shift and tab to reverse the tab cycle.
- ✓ The skip-to-links function provides the ability for people to tab directly from the top of the page to main navigation, main content, and the search function.

Text size

To change the text size:

- ✓ hold down the Ctrl key (Microsoft Windows) or the Apple key (Mac OS X) on your keyboard and use the + or – key, or scroll with your mouse wheel.