

Designing for users on the autistic spectrum

Do...	Don't...
use simple colours	use bright contrasting colours
write in plain English	use figures of speech and idioms
use simple sentences and bullets	create a wall of text
make buttons descriptive	make buttons vague and unpredictable
build simple and consistent layouts	build complex and cluttered layouts

Designing for users of screen readers

Do...	Don't...
describe images and provide transcripts for video	only show information in an image or video
follow a linear, logical layout	spread content all over a page
structure content using HTML5	rely on text size and placement for structure
build for keyboard use only	force mouse or screen use
write descriptive links and headings	write uninformative links and headings

Designing for users with low vision

Do...	Don't...
use good colour contrasts and a readable font size	use low colour contrasts and small font size
publish all information on web pages	bury information in downloads
use a combination of colour, shapes and text	only use colour to convey meaning
follow a linear, logical layout	spread content all over a page
put buttons and notifications in context	separate actions from their context

Designing for users with physical or motor disabilities

Do...	Don't...
make large clickable actions	demand precision
give form fields space	bunch interactions together
design for keyboard or speech only use	make dynamic content that requires a lot of mouse movement
design with mobile and touchscreen in mind	have short time out windows
provide shortcuts	tire users with lots of typing and scrolling

Designing for users who are Deaf or hard of hearing

Do...	Don't...
write in plain English	use complicated words or figures of speech
use subtitles or provide transcripts for videos	put content in audio or video only
use a linear, logical layout	make complex layouts and menus
break up content with sub-headings, images and videos	make users read long blocks of content
let users request an interpreter for appointments	don't make telephone the only means of contact with users

Designing for users with dyslexia

Do...	Don't...
use images and diagrams to support text	use large blocks of heavy text
align text to the left and keep a consistent layout	underline words, use italics or write in capitals
consider producing materials in other formats (for example, audio or video)	force users to remember things from previous pages - give reminders and prompts
keep content short, clear and simple	rely on accurate spelling - use autocorrect or provide suggestions
let users change the contrast between background and text	put too much information in one place

Source: <https://accessibility.blog.gov.uk/2016/09/02/dos-and-donts-on-designing-for-accessibility/>



Access to Low
Vision



Accessibility
Symbol



Audio
Description



Telephone
Typewriter (TTY)



Volume Control
Telephone



Sign Language
Interpretation



Assistive Listening
Systems



Accessible
Print



The Information
Symbol



Closed Captioning
(CC)



Braille
Symbol



Visually
Impaired

Source: <https://www.istockphoto.com/vector/disabled-accessibility-icons-light-line-series-gm1077157732-288512850>