



Virtual Accessibility

When providing virtual instruction, it is essential to consider the following strategies to ensure your lessons and activities are accessible for students; meaning, your students are able to use your materials. It is important to not forget about accessibility when instruction is virtual. Below is a table of the “POUR” model of ensuring accessibility in the classroom along with examples of implementation.

	Definition	Examples
<u>P</u>erceivable	Students can see and hear your content	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternative text describing each image (to be read by a screen reader) • Close caption videos or transcripts • Color contrast between text and color (specifically with slideshows)
<u>O</u>perable	Students can interact with the content	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide sufficient time for responses • Ensure everything is adequately described • Check for keyboard accessibility
<u>U</u>nderstandable	Students can understand and navigate your content	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure you give clear instructions in multiple formats • Model for students how they should do something • Use plain language such as using active voice (not passive), short sentences and paragraphs, and common words
<u>R</u>obust	Your content works and is compatible with technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform an accessibility check • Test your content on a variety of platforms • Create descriptive titles to help students with screen readers



For additional information visit: <http://aem.cast.org/creating/designing-for-accessibility-pour.html>

Accessibility Resources:

<http://aem.cast.org/creating/accessibility-perceivable.html>

<http://aem.cast.org/creating/accessibility-operable.html>

<http://aem.cast.org/creating/accessibility-understandable.html>

<http://aem.cast.org/creating/accessibility-robust.html>