Accessibility of Learning Materials

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| **Type of Learning Material**   | **What to take into account**   | **Why?**   |
| Graphs   | Try to avoid the use of colours to display differences in lines/bars. Instead try to display differences by for instance filling the bars or using dotted lines   | Students who are colourblind will not be able to distinguish between the different lines/bars and therefore need other ways to be able to distinguish between them.   |
| Videos   | Put on the subtitles of a video (if they are readily accessible)   AND/OR  Provide a transcribed version of the video  Make sure that all text shown in the video is read out loud or referred to in the video  | This way students with auditory and visual impairments will still be able to follow. The subtitles also assist those who are non-native speakers of the language of education.  |
| PowerPoint slides   | Use accessible fonts such as Calibri, Helvetica, Arial, Verdana, and Times New Roman and use a sufficiently large font    Try to use a clear contrast between background colour and text colour.    Try to find a good balance between text and visuals  Click [here](https://templates.office.com/en-us/accessible-powerpoint-template-sampler-tm16401472) for various accessible PowerPoint templates    | This will make it easier to read for everybody and in particular for students with dyslexia or visual impairments   |
| Textbooks/Articles   | Ideally the textbooks are digitally available so that users can adjust to their needs      | This will allow students with, for instance more severe visual impairments to use assistive technology (text to speech software or a braille device).  This also ensures that students do not have to buy expensive textbooks or travel potentially long distances to access them.  |