



Integrating Accessibility Topics in Computing Education

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Brief Introduction

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 - ❖ How to integrate accessibility topics in computing education
 - ❖ How to teach computing to persons with disabilities

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Teaching accessibility
≠
Teaching accessibly

Background

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- ❖ In our rapidly digitising world, it is important that software services we develop are *accessible* to anyone and everyone

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- ❖ In our rapidly digitising world, it is important that software services we develop are *accessible* to anyone and everyone
- ❖ RPD-2016
 - ❖ Equality and non-discrimination (3)
 - ❖ Protection from [...] exploitation (7)
 - ❖ Access to information and communication technology (42)



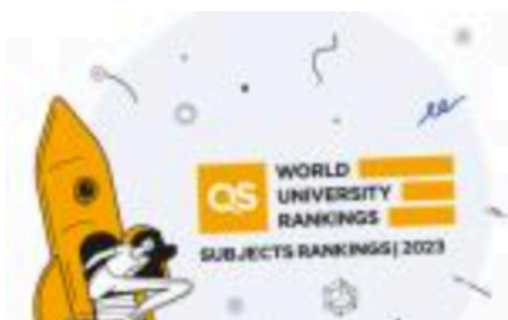
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QS World University Rankings by Subject for 2023

IIT Bombay has been ranked 1st in India and 47th globally in Engineering and Technology with an overall score of 80.4 out of 100 in the Quacquarelli Symonds

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- Inviting Nominations for IIT Bombay International Award 2023



Accessibility

These checks highlight opportunities to [improve the accessibility of your web app](#). Only a subset of accessibility issues can be automatically detected so manual testing is also encouraged.

NAMES AND LABELS

- Image elements do not have [alt] attributes
- Links do not have a discernible name

These are opportunities to improve the semantics of the controls in your application. This may enhance the experience for users of assistive technology, like a screen reader.

NAVIGATION

- Heading elements are not in a sequentially-descending order

These are opportunities to improve keyboard navigation in your application.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (10) Show

These items address areas which an automated testing tool cannot cover. Learn more in our guide



Web Self Service View/Pay Bill

- Home
- New User Registration
- Login
- Forgot Login Name/Password?
- View/Pay Bill
- Consumption Calculator
- Energy Bill Calculator
- New Connection Request
- Complaint Registration
- HT New Connection Complaint Registration *New*
- Complaint Status
- Submit Reading
- View ASD Details *New*
- View RE Consumption

Help Manuals on Block or allow pop-ups. [Document](#) *New* [Video](#) *New*

View My Dues

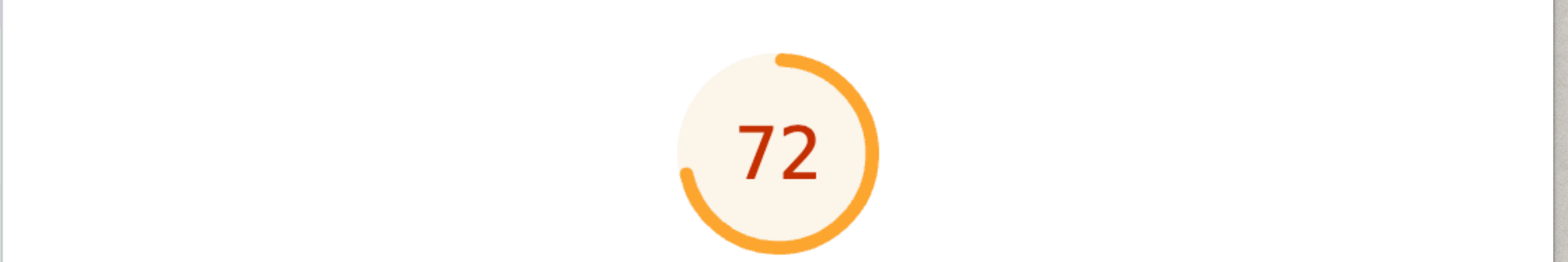
Consumer Type *

Consumer No.(12 digits) *

Captcha

Enter the above captcha in the box.

Captcha*



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- Form elements do not have associated labels

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INTERNATIONALIZATION AND LOCALIZATION

- <html> element does not have a [lang] attribute

These are opportunities to improve the interpretation of your content by users in different locales.

NAVIGATION

- Heading elements are not in a sequentially-descending order

PUBLIC NOTICE

Due to Pendentic situation of **Covid-19**, Our all Staff and workers are doing work We have closed our office for randomly positive cases for Covid-19. Inbetween we a to provide any appointment to visit our office, we are also not able to receive any left organization. If anyone require any information please mail to our office Info@delhiboard.org.in or send Letter/Visit to our Authorised Admission cum Counse



Public Notice

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Welcome to Delhi Board of Senior Secondary Education

Secondary education is the stage of education following primary education. Except in countries where only primary or basic education is compulsory, secondary education includes the final stage of compulsory education and in many countries it is entirely compulsory. Secondary education is characterised by transition from primary education to tertiary, post - secondary or higher education.

Higher Secondary Examination is a centralised examination of class 12. All the educational boards being autonomous bodies, their sessions of conducting exams differ [read more](#)

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CONTRAST

Background and foreground colors do not have a sufficient contrast ratio.

These are opportunities to improve the legibility of your content.

INTERNATIONALIZATION AND LOCALIZATION

<html> element does not have a [lang] attribute

BITS Pilani, K K Birla Goa Camp

bits-pilani.ac.in/Goa/index.aspx

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https://www.bits-pilani.ac.in/Goa/index.aspx

84

Accessibility

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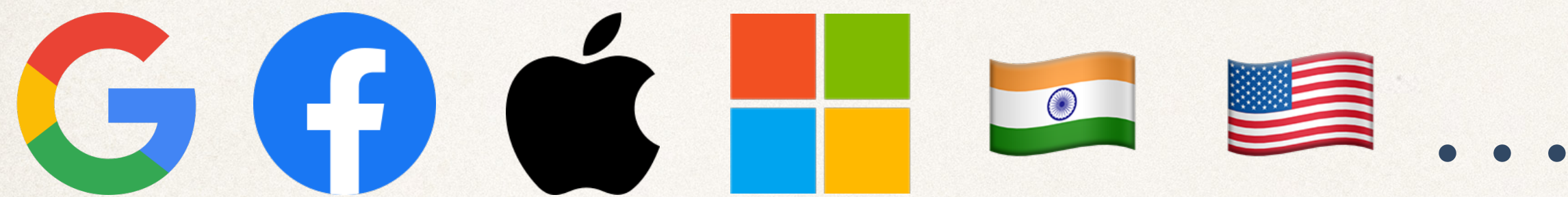
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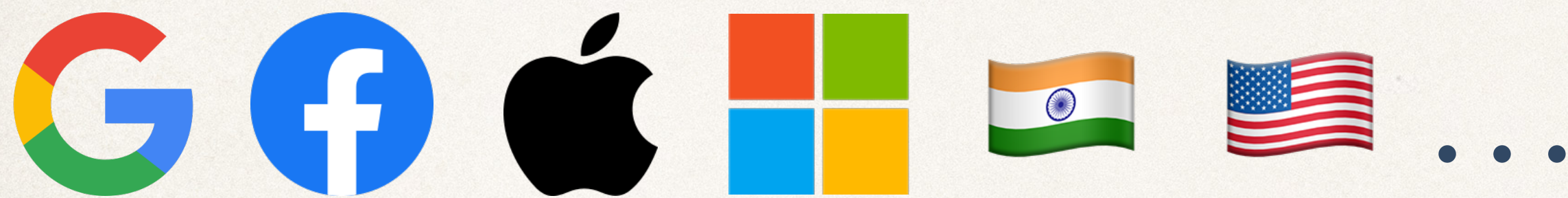
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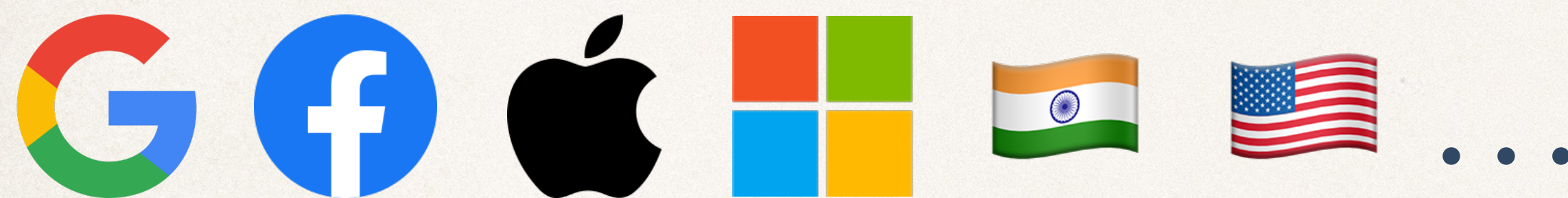
Background



Background

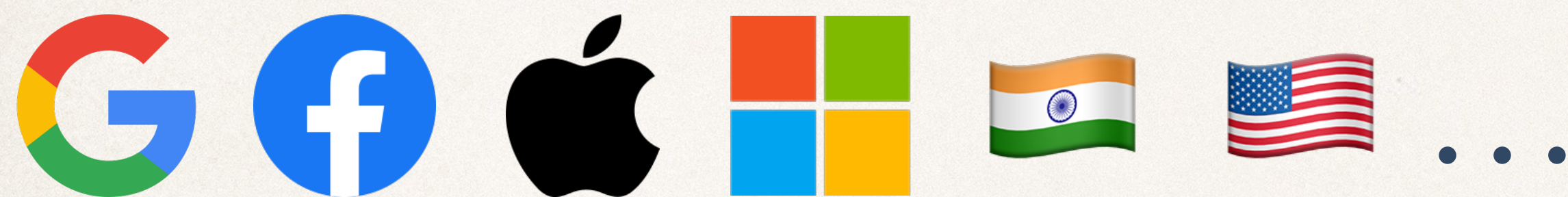


Background



Tech industry finds it difficult to get candidates with accessibility skills (PEAT 2018)

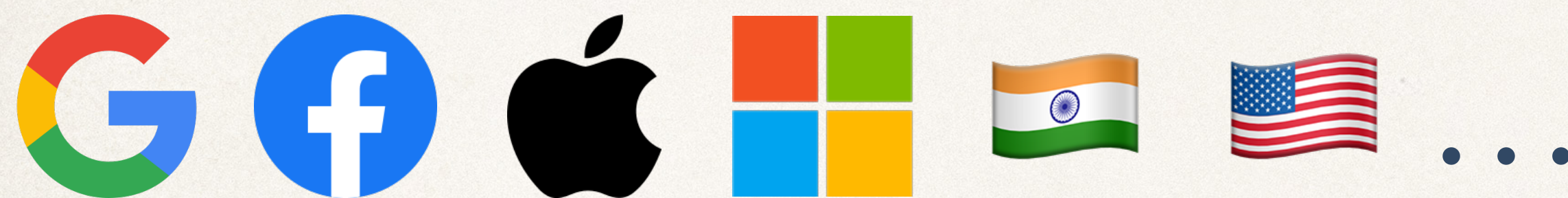
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Limited knowledge in universities → lack of preparedness in industry (Patel et al., 2020)

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Limited knowledge in universities → lack of preparedness in industry (Patel et al., 2020)

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- ❖ Who teaches accessibility – a survey of 14,000+ CS faculty in the US (Shinohara et al., 2018)
 - ❖ 2.5% of the overall faculty, at least one in ~50% institutes
 - ❖ Barriers:
 - ❖ Not a core part of curriculum
 - ❖ Lack of knowledge on the teachers' part

Background

Background

- ❖ Incorporating accessibility topics in
 - ❖ HCI (Palan et al., 2017)
 - ❖ Assistive technology (Matausch et al., 2006)
 - ❖ Web dev (Freire et al., 2013)
 - ❖ Software engineering (El-glaly et al., 2020)
 - ❖ ...

Background

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- ❖ Baker et al., 2020: *A systematic literature review*

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- ❖ Four categories of LOs
 - ❖ Accessibility awareness
 - ❖ Technical knowledge
 - ❖ Empathy
 - ❖ Potential endeavours

Background

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 - ❖ Potential endeavours
- ❖ Modes of teaching
 - ❖ Modifying a lecture
 - ❖ Adding a lecture
 - ❖ Adding a course
 - ❖ Accessibility as a theme

Background

- ❖ Baker et al., 2020: A systematic literature review
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The course

- ❖ CSF314: Software Development for Portable Devices
 - ❖ Android app development using Java
 - ❖ Third / final year CS majors (~75)
 - ❖ Prereq: OOP, Software engineering; most have done summer internships
 - ❖ Online due to COVID19
 - ❖ Four programming assignments (30), Exams (55), In-class activities (15)

Interventions

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- ❖ Guest lecture by a Mumbai high-court advocate – RPD2016, experience from his cases

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- ❖ Lectures – Android accessibility guidelines, TalkBack, Accessibility Scanner, UI testing for accessibility (week 4)

Interventions

- ❖ Guest lecture by a Mumbai high-court advocate – RPD2016, experience from his cases
- ❖ Lectures – Android accessibility guidelines, TalkBack, Accessibility Scanner, UI testing for accessibility (week 4)
- ❖ Programming assignments – some software features (e.g., interact with a database) and some accessibility-related tasks worth 5-15% marks

Participants

Participants

- ❖ 50 out of 72 enrolled students signed the consent forms
- ❖ Ages 18 to 22
- ❖ 47 M, 3 F

Instruments

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(A) An inclusive thinking questionnaire at the start and end of the course

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- (B) Reflective questions on accessibility as part of programming assignments

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- (B) Reflective questions on accessibility as part of programming assignments
- (C) Exam questions on applying accessibility knowledge

(A) Inclusive thinking questionnaire

(A) Inclusive thinking questionnaire

- ❖ Presents a hypothetical COVID vaccine verification scenario: all public movement is allowed but anyone (e.g., a restaurant owner) can ask anyone (e.g., a customer) to show a proof of vaccination.
- ❖ What potential challenges do you see in the large-scale adoption of this solution?
- ❖ Who will be your potential users for testing the prototype to gain feedback on the design?

(A) Inclusive thinking questionnaire

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- ❖ Open-ended questions

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- ❖ Open-ended questions
- ❖ Two-pass magnitude coding

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- ❖ Two-pass magnitude coding
- ❖ N = 40

(A) Inclusive thinking questionnaire

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- ❖ Two-pass magnitude coding
- ❖ N = 40

	Pre	Post
Infrastructure barriers	10	17
Diversity	25	27
Disabilities	1	17

(A) Inclusive thinking questionnaire

- ❖ Open-ended questions
- ❖ Two-pass magnitude coding
- ❖ N = 40

McNemar's test, $p = 0.000177$

	Pre	Post
Infrastructure barriers	10	17
Diversity	25	27
Disabilities	1	17

(B) Programming Assignments

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N = 50

TalkBack

Accessibility
Scanner

Espresso

None

Marks for
Accessibility

(B) Programming Assignments

N = 50	A1
TalkBack	49
Accessibility Scanner	49
Espresso	
None	1
Marks for Accessibility	5

(B) Programming Assignments

N = 50	A1	A2
TalkBack	49	35
Accessibility Scanner	49	<u>8</u>
Espresso		33
None	1	6
Marks for Accessibility	5	15

(B) Programming Assignments

N = 50	A1	A2	A3
TalkBack	49	35	<u>7</u>
Accessibility Scanner	49	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>
Espresso		33	15
None	1	6	35
Marks for Accessibility	5	15	10

(B) Programming Assignments

N = 50	A1	A2	A3	A4
TalkBack	49	35	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>
Accessibility Scanner	49	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>
Espresso		33	15	<u>9</u>
None	1	6	35	41
Marks for Accessibility	5	15	10	0

(B) Programming Assignments

8 others couldn't do accessibility testing due to lack of time

N = 50	A1	A2	A3	A4
TalkBack	49	35	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>
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Espresso		33	15	<u>9</u>
None	1	6	35	41
Marks for Accessibility	5	15	10	0

(C) Exam questions

- ❖ Midterm (30 / 100 marks): identify at least three UI elements that are likely to have accessibility issues and explain how you will fix those issues.

The screenshot shows the YONO SBI mobile application interface. At the top, the status bar displays 'Jio', signal strength, Wi-Fi, and the time '10:48 AM' with a 64% battery level. The app header includes a back arrow, the 'yono SBI' logo, and icons for help and power. Below the header is a purple bar with the word 'TRANSACTIONS' in white. A search bar with a magnifying glass icon and the text 'Search' is positioned below the purple bar. A message states: 'User can view or download / email only up to 150 transactions.' The main content area is titled 'Transaction Details' and includes icons for a card and an envelope. Three transaction entries are visible, each with a date, description, and amount (blacked out). The first entry is dated '04 OCT 2021' and is a 'TRANSFER TO' with a negative amount. The second entry is dated '02 OCT 2021' and is an 'ATM CASH' withdrawal with a negative amount. The third entry is dated '30 SEP 2021' and is a 'TRANSFER FROM' with a positive amount.

Transaction Details

04 OCT 2021
TRANSFER TO
[REDACTED]
INB
IMPS/P2A/12771970
[REDACTED]
OAFFHTRS9

02 OCT 2021
- ATM CASH 4541
[REDACTED]

30 SEP 2021
TRANSFER FROM
[REDACTED]

(C) Exam questions

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N=50

Identified three issues

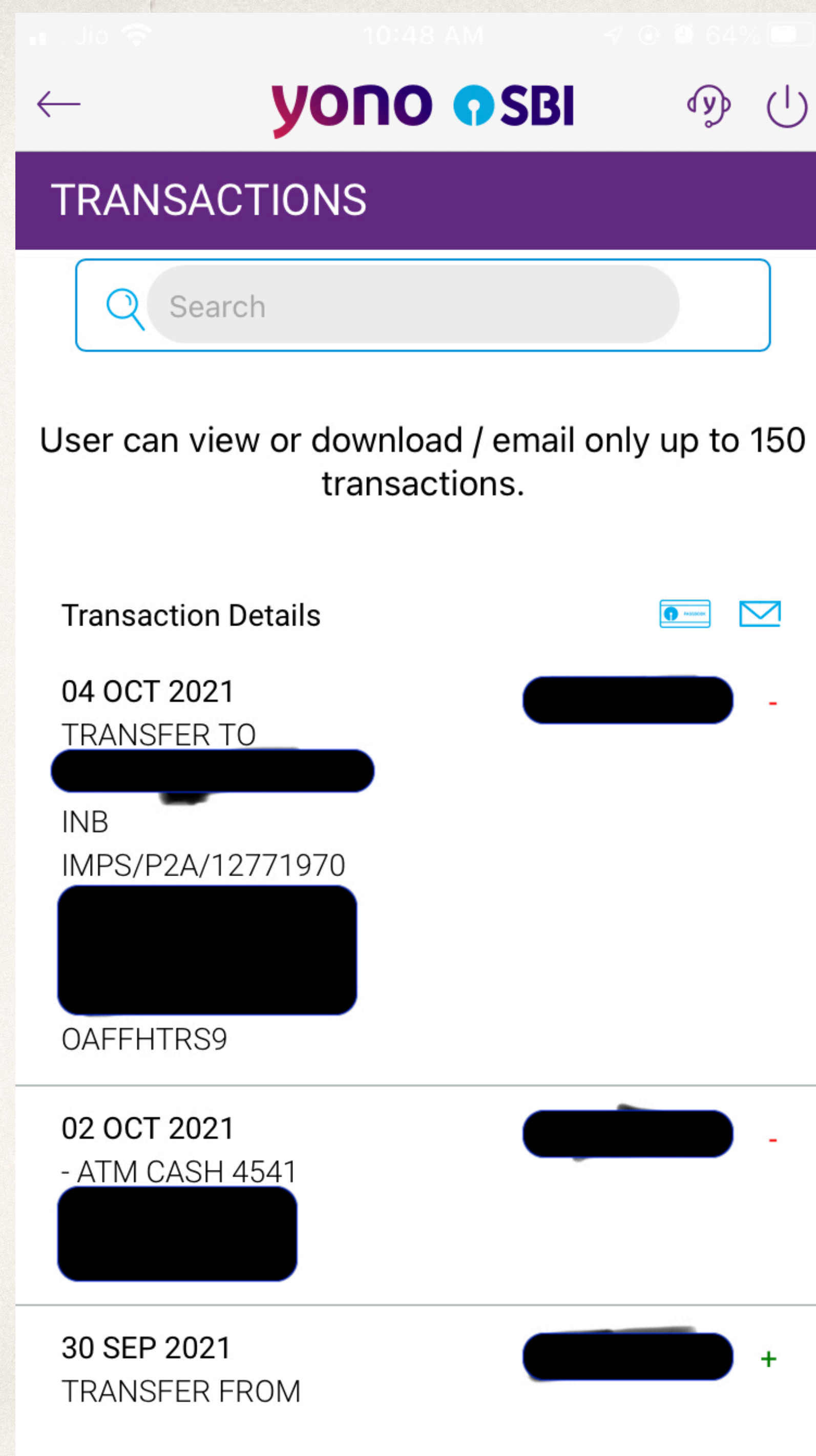
26

Identified one or two

24

Proposed valid fixes

40



(C) Exam questions

- ❖ Final exam (20 / 100 marks): showed an XML code that represents UI in Android (input boxes for title and author, button for submit), containing accessibility flaws
 - ❖ Identify accessibility issues TalkBack will highlight.
 - ❖ Identify accessibility issues TalkBack will *not* highlight.

(C) Exam questions

- ❖ Final exam question (i) Input boxes do not have an attribute for hint-text. (ii) contentDescription of the button is redundant. (iii) button is redundant. (iv) button for submit, containing accessibility flaws.
- ❖ Identify accessibility issues TalkBack will highlight.
- ❖ Identify accessibility issues TalkBack will *not* highlight.

(C) Exam questions

- ❖ Final exam (20 / 100 marks): showed an XML code that represents UI in Android (input boxes for title and author, button for submit), code will highlight.
 - (i) Low colour contrast
 - (ii) Small clickable widget size
- ❖ Identify accessibility issues TalkBack will *not* highlight.

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N = 50		
TalkBack Capabilities	Correctly identified	49
	Misidentified	18
TalkBack Limitations	Correctly identified	42
	Misidentified	11

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- ❖ More students considered disabilities when answering the question on designing a vaccine verification app at the end of the course
- ❖ 17 students considered accessibility testing in A4 even when there were no marks for that → intrinsic goal orientation

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Not exposed to such examples in assignments, only covered in lecture

LOs: Empathy

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- ❖ Not directly measured
- ❖ Visible in student self reflection on assignments after using their app blindfolded
- ❖ “I realised why [this exercise] is important as using TalkBack people with disabilities can also use the applications.”

Limitations and future work

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- ❖ Generalisability: need replication / adaptation studies
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- ❖ Reflection questions v. Actual student code / work
- ❖ Long-term retention?

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Followed by 1-1 interviews
RAs currently transcribing

Also working on

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- ❖ Industry survey

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- ❖ One PhD student exploring gamification for teaching accessibility esp in industry

Conclusion

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- ❖ Need to develop modules / resources faculty can easily integrate in their existing courses
- ❖ Various opportunities in this broad space

Conclusion

- ❖ Developing accessible software – emerging, important field
- ❖ Lack of instructions / support in mainstream CS education
- ❖ Need to develop modules / resources faculty can easily integrate in their existing courses
- ❖ Various opportunities in this broad space
 - ❖ interest from govt / NGOs → need to educate them about ‘education research’

References

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Thank you!

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