

關於我們

香港失明人協進會成立於 1964 年，是香港首個由視障人士組織及管理的自助團體，致力發揮視障人士的自助互助精神，以實現視障人士的平等、機會、獨立為宗旨。

About Us

Hong Kong Blind Union, established in 1964, is the first self-help organization founded and managed by people with visual impairment in Hong Kong. It aims at promoting the spirit of self-help and mutual-help as well as striving for equality, opportunity and independence for visually impaired persons.

社會企業計劃 — 「WAFa 網惠人人」

本會一向致力消除數碼隔閡，向公眾推廣無障礙數碼科技是我們其中一項主要的工作。由 2010 至 2012 年，本會推行了「消除數碼隔閡 - 推動網上無障礙及視障使用者能力提昇運動」，目的為推廣無障礙網頁設計的概念及知識。計劃由數碼共融基金贊助，並榮獲「香港資訊及通訊科技獎 2012 — 最佳數碼共融獎（服務）銅獎」。

為了進一步提昇香港網站的無障礙程度，本會承蒙民政事務總署「伙伴倡自強」社區協作計劃資助，於 2013 年初成立全新的社會企業計劃 — 「WAFa 網惠人人」，提供服務包括網頁無障礙程度測試、培訓及顧問服務。計劃一方面積極推廣無障礙數碼科技的訊息，同時為視障人士提供就業機會。

Social Enterprise - WAFa (Web Access For All)

Bridging digital divide and promoting web accessibility in society have been one of the major works of Blind Union. During 2010-2012, we launched the “Overcoming Digital Divide – Web Accessibility & Visually Impaired Users Capacity Building Campaign” with the aim to promote web accessibility concept and knowledge to the public. The Campaign was awarded the Hong Kong ICT Award 2012 Best Digital Inclusion Bronze Award (Service).

To further improve website accessibility in Hong Kong, with sponsorship from “Enhancing Self-Reliance Through District Partnership Programme” of Home Affairs Department, the Blind Union set up a social enterprise project in 2013. The Project, named WAFa (Web Access For All), provides web accessibility testing, training and consultancy services. The Project not only promotes accessible digital technology, but also creates employment opportunity for visually impaired persons.

Accessibility is defined as "Development of information systems flexible enough to accommodate the needs of the broadest range of users. . . Regardless of age or disability"

Cynthia D. Waddell

甚麼是無障礙網頁

What is Accessible Website

是指所有人士，包括殘疾人士，可以無障礙地應用的網頁。根據萬維網聯盟(W3C)[#]之建議，無障礙網頁可照顧到以下網頁使用者的需要：

- 視障
- 讀寫障礙
- 聽障
- 肢體殘障
- 語言障礙
- 認知障礙
- 多種障礙
- 老年相關問題

Websites design is accessible and usable by all people, including those with disabilities. Web users of the following conditions are what web accessibility usually caters for according to the Worldwide Web Consortium (W3C)[#]:

- visual disabilities
- dyslexia
- hearing impairments
- physical disabilities
- speech disabilities
- cognitive and neurological disabilities
- multiple disabilities
- aging-related conditions

[#]<http://www.w3c.org/wai>

網頁無障礙程度測試 1 - 了解萬維網聯盟的無障礙網頁內容指引 2.0 Web Accessibility Testing Step 1 – Understanding W3C WCAG 2.0

萬維網聯盟 (W3C)是 1994 年由互聯網的發明者 Tim Berners-Lee 所成立的組織。W3C 的宗旨之一是提倡互聯網的可及性，建立無障礙的網上世界。

Tim Berners-Lee 作為互聯網的發明者，深信互聯網應是人人可及並善用的資源，不應因為種種原因而令部分人士不能使用。故此，W3C 的成立就是希望推廣網上無障礙，並為此訂立一套國際標準供全世界的網頁製作者參考，而最新版本是無障礙網頁內容指引 2.0 (WCAG 2.0)*。

World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) was founded by Tim Berners-Lee, the creator of Internet, in 1994. "Web for All" is one of the missions stated by W3C, its objective is to build a barrier free internet world.

As Internet creator, Tim Berners-Lee strongly believes that the internet is a resource that can be accessed and utilized by everyone. No one should be stopped from using it by any reason. Therefore the set up of W3C is to advocate web accessibility and create an international standards, the latest version is Web Content Accessibility Guideline (WCAG) version 2.0*, a reference guide for web page developers all over the world.

*<http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20/>

網頁無障礙程度測試 2 - 利用網頁測試工具作自動測試

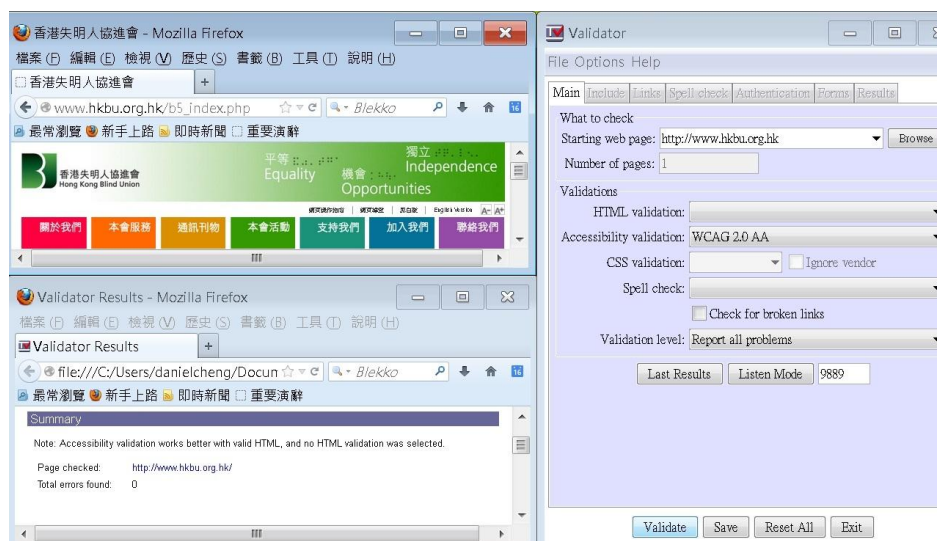
Web Accessibility Testing Step 2 – Performing automatic test with web testing tools

在開發網頁或了解網頁無障礙程度之初期，建議可使用軟件工具作自動偵測，包括檢測網頁的編碼及內容。利用自動測試工具可以快速地找出許多有礙瀏覽網頁的問題所在，以便修正。

當完成自動測試後，自動測試報告會列出所有的問題及所在位置。建議應先了解編碼掃描報告並修正所有問題後，才往下一個步驟。

During the web page development phase, in order to find out its level of accessibility, it is suggested to use software tools to scan the codes and content of the web pages automatically. Throughout an automatic scanning process, many accessibility issues can be quickly detected and then fixed.

Once automatic scanning is completed, the result report will list out all issues and identify their corresponding location. It is suggested to go through the report and rectify all issues before going forward to the next step.



利用自動測試工具檢測網頁的編碼和內容。

Using automatic software tools to scan the codes and content of the web page.

網頁無障礙程度測試 3 - 手動測試

Web Accessibility Testing Step 3 – Human testing

雖然利用網頁測試工具可以自動測試網站內的大部份障礙所在，但自動測試很多時候都會出現誤報，以及未能找出所有出現障礙的地方(事實上是沒有自動測試工具可做到的)。因此，手動測試於整個網頁無障礙程度測試是非常重要的一環。

手動測試是指由有經驗之測試員以人手使用不同輔助器材，包括讀屏軟件和屏幕放大軟件等，分階段有系統地檢測網站找出障礙問題所在。而最徹底方法是直接透過各類殘疾人士檢測網頁，了解那部分是他們難以瀏覽的。

Although web testing tools can be used to identify most accessibility issues automatically within a website, these automatic testing tools may often produce false alarm. Moreover, it cannot detect all possible accessibility problems (no tool can). Therefore, human testing is one of the most important steps in web accessibility testing process.

Human testing refers to a manual test process which is performed by an experienced human tester, by using various assistive tools such as screen reader and screen magnification software, to identify the accessibility issues in a systematic way. Therefore, the thorough approach to ensure web accessibility is to test a website by persons with various disabilities, to identify what areas are difficult for them to access.



網頁測試員正利用不同的輔助器材進行無障礙程度測試。

Web testers are conducting human testing with various assistive tools.

聯絡我們

地址： 九龍觀塘鴻圖道 16 號志成工業大廈 12 樓 1202 室

電話： 3996 0760

傳真： 3996 0759

網址： <http://wafa.hkbu.org.hk>

電郵： wafa@hkbu.org.hk

Contact Us

Address: Room 1202, 12/F, Houtex Industrial Building, 16 Hung To Road,
Kwun Tong, Kowloon

Tel: 3996 0760

Fax: 3996 0759

Website: <http://wafa.hkbu.org.hk>

Email: wafa@hkbu.org.hk

2013.6 (1,500 copies)