## ACCESSIBLE INSTRUCTIONS

# Overall form instructions

Where relevant, instructions that apply to the entire form should be provided before the <form> element.

For example, indicate any required fields, allowed date formats, and password limitations.

```
All form fields are required.
<form action="#">
    ...
</form>
```

#### Inline instructions

There are times when individual form fields need additional information in order for users to understand how to fill them in correctly.

These instructions need to be programmatically associated with the form control, so that they are announced to screen readers along with the label content.

#### Three methods

There are three different methods that can be used to programmatically associate instructions with their relevant form fields.

#### Method 1: Inside the label

Using this method, information can be associated with form fields by placing it inside the <label> element.

This method only works if the <label>
element wraps around the label
content, form control and instructions.

```
<label for="one">
    <span class="label-content">Phone number</span>
    <input id="one" type="text">
        <span class="hint">Make sure to include a 10
        digit number</span>
</label>
```

This technique is stable across all web browsers and assistive technologies so is the recommended solution.

### Method 2: Using aria-describedby

Using this method, the ariadescribedby attribute can be used to associate instructions with form controls. In this example, the <input> element has an aria-describedby attribute with a value of instructions2.

The <span> element, which contains the additional instructions, also has an ID value of instructions2.

```
<label for="one">Phone number</label>
<input id="one" type="text"
    aria-describedby="instructions1">
<span id="instructions1">Make sure to include a
10 digit number</span>
```

This technique has **good support** across all modern web browsers and assistive technologies.

It can be used in cases where it is **not possible** to wrap the <label> element around the form control.

### Method 3: Using aria-labelledby

Using this method, the aria-labelledby attribute can be used to associate instructions with form controls.

In this example, the <input> element has an aria-labelledby attribute with a value of instructions2.

The <span> element, which contains the additional instructions, also has an ID value of instructions2.

To ensure backward compatibility, the <label> element also contains an ID value which is referenced by the arialabelledby attribute.

```
<label for="one" id="label1">Phone number</label>
<input id="one" type="text"
    aria-labelledby="label1 instructions1">
<span id="instructions1">Make sure to include a
10 digit number</span>
```

This technique has **only acceptable support** across all modern web browsers
and assistive technologies and is
therefore not recommended.

### Method 4. Using placeholder

This method involves using the placeholder attribute to display simple instructions directly in the form field.

```
<label for="one">Phone number</label>
<input id="one" type="text"
   placeholder="Make sure to include a 10 digit
   number">
```

### This method presents two accessibility issues:

1. These instructions **disappear** as soon as the user types a character in the field, or tab to the field.

For some users, especially some types of cognitive impaired users, this can present a challenge as the instructions are no longer available.

2. The placeholder text is often presented in a very soft gray color which is well below acceptable WCAG color contrast ratios.

Even though this text can be styled with CSS, many developers do not do this, so it can be inaccessible to anyone with vision issues.

For these reasons, the placeholder method should be avoided.



#### **Russ Weakley**

Max Design

Site: maxdesign.com.au

Twitter: twitter.com/russmaxdesign

Slideshare: slideshare.net/maxdesign

Linkedin: linkedin.com/in/russweakley