Although physical disabilities disproportionately impact older people, it is important to design content that is accessible for people who are low vision/blind, hard of hearing/deaf and with motor impairments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PHYSICAL DISABILITY</th>
<th>BLIND</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>56.7 million Americans had a disability in 2010, roughly 19% of the U.S. population.*</td>
<td>62,528 U.S. students attended elementary or primary school in 2016 and qualified for Braille, large-print, or audio-based learning materials.**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Best Practices for Students with Low Vision and Blindness**
- Use text with high contrast
- Publish all information on a webpage
- Make links and buttons descriptive
- Allow for screen magnification

**DEAF**

Somewhere around 20,000 deaf and hard of hearing students attend post-secondary educational institutions each year.***

**Best Practices for Students Who Are Hard of Hearing or Deaf**
- Use subtitles or provide a transcript
- Use a linear layout
- Write in plain language
- Allow alternative ways to communicate outside of verbal communication or oral presentations

**PHYSICALLY IMPAIRED**

Children and youth with physical impairments comprise 1.5% of the total population of students with disabilities who receive special education services.****

**Best Practices for Students with Physical Disabilities**
- Make large clickable buttons
- Design webpages that can work with keyboard navigation
- Design with mobile phones and touch screens in mind
- Allow for adjustable timeout of sessions

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* Latest Census Bureau disability report
** The National Federation for the Blind
*** The National Center for Educational Statistics
**** National Science Teachers Association

http://traviselearning.net