

USING THE EASY-TO-READ FRAMEWORK FOR DIGITAL EXHIBITION

General Objective

This practical sheet will introduce you to the Easy-To-Read (EtR) framework, as well as its usages and techniques for online exhibitions.

In this practical sheet, you will:

- ✓ Learn the background of this communication tool,
- ✓ Understand its key rules and how to use it,
- ✓ See examples of do's and don'ts.

Challenges and issues

Easy-to-read comes from a need to provide access to people with intellectual disabilities, learning disabilities, little to no reading skills, to information, texts, and other written source. It is a right for this target group to have access to information that is easy to read and to understand. In addition to formal, legal, and useful information, providing content for these audience in the fields of the arts is also paramount.

Adaptation

[Inclusion Europe](#) is an association of European country members that focuses on equal rights for people with intellectual disabilities, their family members and all policies affecting them. As part of their mission, they promote and

push for a more spread use of the Easy-to-Read framework. Websites that provide accessible version of their content in EtR will often display this logo:



They also created a checklist of what to do (and don't) to ensure any content is accessible and available in an Easy-to-Read format, whether it is online exhibition or information.

Here are the following rules:

1. Layout

- All pages should have be numbered (cover page excluded).
- Font should be Sans Serif like Arial, in size 14 or bigger.
- Text should be aligned left.
- Images should help people understand the text.
- Titles should be clear and bold

2. Sentences and texts

- Each sentence starts on a new line.
- Sentence should be 1 or 2 lines max.
- Sentence should be written in positive tense.
- Difficult words should be explained, and explained every time they are used.
- Do not split words on two lines.
- Write the numbers as digits.

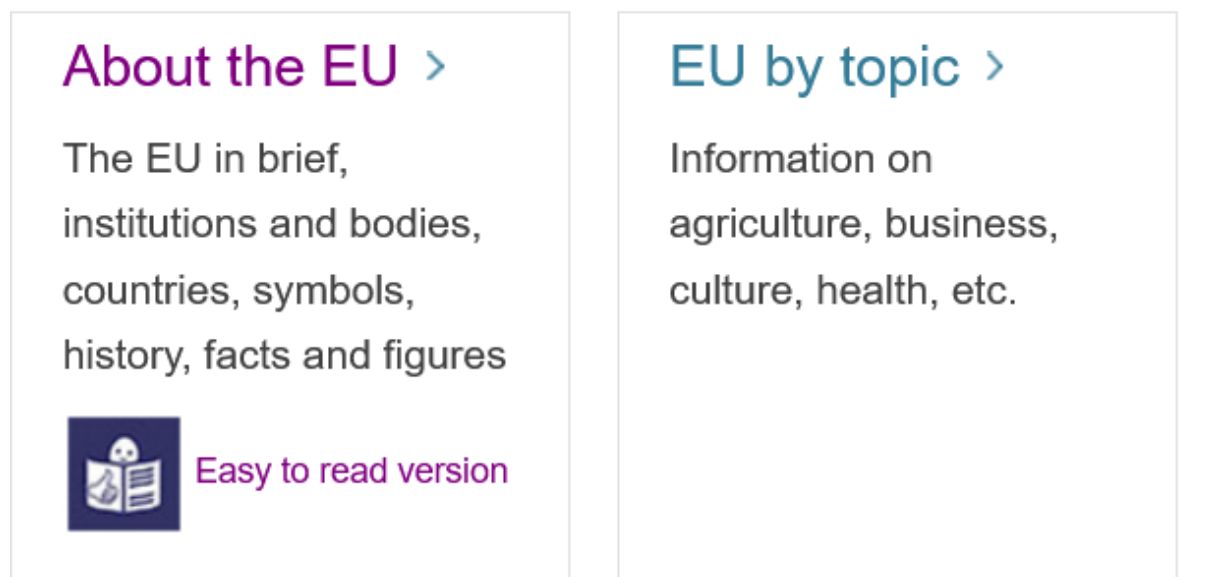
3. Information order

- Make the main information easy to find.
- Stick to an order (chronological, step by step, etc.)
- One paragraph about one subject.
- Use bullet points for lists.
- Clarify 'who' is talking when using he/she/it.

Practical examples and inspiration

Recently, the [European Union](#) has decided to include Easy-to-read pages on their website. You can identify the easy-to-read friendly pages with the logo shown in the image.

Official website of the European Union



This allows readers to access content about the European Union, its creation, signatories, treaties, and other relevant information.

In the image below, you can see how the information is being presented, in clear and easy to understand sentence, which are to the point **without being**

patronizing. The use of bullet point allows for a clearer understand of the list of countries that were at the beginning of the creation of the EU.

How the European Union started

The idea to make the European Union came after two big wars happened in Europe.

Countries in Europe saw that it is better to work together than fighting against each other.



In the beginning, only 6 countries in Europe started working together:

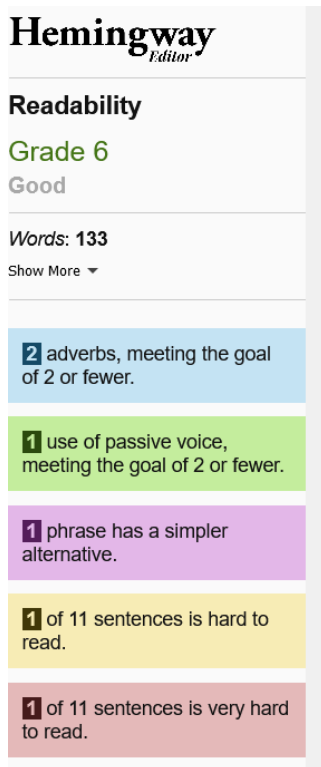
- Belgium
- Germany
- France
- Italy
- Luxembourg
- Netherlands

https://europa.eu/european-union/about-eu/easy-to-read_en

For online exhibition and accessible online content in the field of arts, similar writing techniques can be applied.

Additional resources

The [Heminway App](#) allows you to check the level of your text when wanting to work within an Easy-to-Read level. It will tell if whether a sentence is passive, is the level of the text is high or not, and if there are any grammatical difficulties that could be avoided.



Hemingway
Editor

Readability

Grade 6
Good

Words: 133
Show More ▾

- 2 adverbs, meeting the goal of 2 or fewer.
- 1 use of passive voice, meeting the goal of 2 or fewer.
- 1 phrase has a simpler alternative.
- 1 of 11 sentences is hard to read.
- 1 of 11 sentences is very hard to read.

The app provides a series of grades, which does not imply the grade of your reading audience, but rather estimates the lowest education needed to understand your text. The average reader will read at a 10th grade level (US system) which implies that higher grades are not necessarily better. Indeed, writing at a grade 15th is more tedious and confusing than writing at a grade 8th for example.

A good grade to keep in mind when you are trying to write within the Easy to Read and Understand guidelines is between Grade 4 and 6.

