



Best Practices for Including Accessible Hyperlinks

Hyperlinks (or simply links) are used to redirect users to other resources or information. The following list will help you determine if a link is accessible whether you are assessing content for accessibility or inserting your own links:

1. The displayed text for all links must be a word or short phrase that indicates the specific content, destination, or purpose of the link.
 - a. Example: For more resources on accessibility, visit [Instructional Accessibility Basics and Best Practices](#)
 - b. Non-Web Content should also include the file type: e.g. “Best Practices for Including Accessible Hyperlinks (PDF)”
 - c. Full URLs are inaccessible and should only be used when writing style-based citations (i.e. APA, MLA, or Chicago)
 - d. Avoid ambiguous wording like “link” or “click here” as it makes it more difficult to quickly scan links on the same page/document.
2. Links need to be visibly identifiable by more than color
 - a. Links are underlined by default; this is the preferred method for displaying links
 - b. Body text links that are not underlined need to meet additional requirements:
 - i. The link text needs to have a contrast ratio of 3:1 from the surrounding text.
 - ii. A non-color indicator (i.e. an underline) should appear on both keyboard and mouse focus.
 - c. Images and graphics can be used with additional considerations:
 - i. Images/graphics need to appear as though they perform an action.
 - ii. The alt-text for images serving as links needs to describe the content of the image and the link function.
3. Users should always have a way to return to the original context of any link
 - a. This is common when adding footnotes in documents or webpages.
 - b. Any link to a footnote needs to be accompanied by a mechanism (e.g. another link) that allows readers to return to where they were on the page before they navigated to the footnotes.