

## DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- Alhadreti, O. (2021). An Accessibility Evaluation of the Websites of Top-ranked Hospitals in Saudi Arabia. *International Journal of Advanced Computer Science and Applications*, 12(1). <https://doi.org/10.14569/IJACSA.2021.0120180>
- Alismail, S., & Chipidza, W. (2021). Accessibility evaluation of COVID-19 vaccine registration websites across the United States. *Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association*, 28(9), 1990–1995. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jamia/ocab105>
- Alsaeedi, A. (2020). Comparing Web Accessibility Evaluation Tools and Evaluating the Accessibility of Webpages: Proposed Frameworks. *Information*, 11(1), 40. <https://doi.org/10.3390/info11010040>
- Amalia, S. (2024). Pengguna internet indonesia mencapai 221 juta jiwa. rri.co.id - Portal berita terpercaya. <https://www.rri.co.id/iptek/538683/pengguna-internet-indonesia-mencapai-221-juta-jiwa>
- Amaliah, St. M., Hafiar, H., & Dewi, R. (2023). Analisis Aksesibilitas Website Pemerintah Provinsi Indonesia Sebagai Implementasi Corporate Digital Responsibility terhadap E-Government. *Prologia*, 7(2), 473–486. <https://doi.org/10.24912/pr.v7i2.24456>
- Ara, J., & Sik-Lanyi, C. (2022). Investigation of COVID-19 Vaccine Information Websites across Europe and Asia Using Automated Accessibility Protocols. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 19(5), 2867. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph19052867>
- Arasid, W., Abdullah, A. G., Wahyudin, D., Abdullah, C. U., Widiaty, I., Zakaria, D., Amelia, N., & Juhana, A. (2018). An Analysis of Website Accessibility in Higher Education in Indonesia Based on WCAG 2.0 Guidelines. *IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering*, 306, 012130. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1757-899X/306/1/012130>
- Ariyanti, S. (2013). Studi Pengukuran Digital Divide di Indonesia. *Buletin Pos dan Telekomunikasi*, 11(4), 281. <https://doi.org/10.17933/bpostel.2013.110402>
- Asosiasi penyelenggara jasa internet indonesia. (n.d.). Retrieved 5 February 2024, from <https://survei.apjii.or.id/>
- Azmi, B. N., Perdana, A., Suhirman, & Sutarman. (2023). *Analisis Kesesuaian WCAG terhadap Website Pemerintah Daerah dengan Nilai SPBE 2022 Tertinggi menggunakan Tools Accessibility Checker*.

- Badan pusat statistik provinsi bali.* (2023). <https://bali.bps.go.id/statictable/2018/04/10/47/luas-wilayah-dan-letak-geografis-pulau-bali-dan-kabupaten-kota.html>
- Badan pusat statistik provinsi bali.* (2024). <https://bali.bps.go.id/indicator/12/28/1/proyeksi-penduduk-provinsi-bali-menurut-jenis-kelamin-dan-kabupaten-kota.html>
- Balitbang. (2022). *Perda buleleng nomor 2 tahun 2019 Tentang Perlindungan dan Pemenuhan Hak Penyandang Disabilitas.* <https://balitbang.bulelengkab.go.id/informasi/detail/bank-data/61-perda-buleleng-nomor-2-tahun-2019-tentang-perlindungan-dan-pemenuhan-hak-penyandang-disabilitas>
- Broccia, G., Manca, M., Paternò, F., & Pulina, F. (2020). Flexible Automatic Support for Web Accessibility Validation. *Proceedings of the ACM on Human-Computer Interaction, 4(EICS)*, 1–24. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3397871>
- Build content that breaks through.* (n.d.). Siteimprove. Retrieved 17 March 2024, from <http://www.siteimprove.com/why-siteimprove/>
- Dewi, R., Anisa, R., & Yustikasari, Y. (2024). Analisis Aksesibilitas Website Rumah Sakit Jawa Barat Sebagai Implementasi Corporate Digital Responsibility. *Jurnal Minfo Polgan*, 12(2), 2719–2727. <https://doi.org/10.33395/jmp.v12i2.13350>
- Dewi, S. S., & Furqan, R. (2023). Pemilu Inklusif: Analisis Aksesibilitas Website Komisi Pemilihan Umum (KPU) Berdasarkan Wcag 2.1. *Jurnal MediaTIK*, 6(1), 99. <https://doi.org/10.26858/jmtik.v6i1.47595>
- Dinas Sosial. (2020). *Profil-2020-69.pdf*.
- Fadli, M., & Suranto, B. (2024). *Evaluasi Tingkat Aksesibilitas Website Penyedia Berita Menggunakan Website Accessibility Conformance Evaluation Methodology.pdf*. Vol. 3 No. 2 (2024).
- Fauzia, F. H., Wijaya, S., & Eldjuana, D. (2023). *OPTIMALISASI WEBSITE RUMAH SAKIT PRIMASATYA HUSADA CITRA (PHC) SURABAYA SEBAGAI MEDIA INFORMASI DAN PROMOSI*. 5(1).
- Henim, S. R., Muslim, I., & Sari, R. P. (2023). Penerapan Website Accessibility Conformance Evaluation Methodology (WCAG-EM) Untuk Mengukur Accessibility Website BP3M Politeknik Caltex Riau. *INTECOMS: Journal of Information Technology and Computer Science*, 6(1), 297–302. <https://doi.org/10.31539/intecoms.v6i1.5910>
- HIIS Lab. (n.d.). *About MAUVE++*. MAUVE++. Retrieved 19 February 2024, from <https://mauve.isti.cnr.it/about.jsp>

- IEEE Brand Experience. (2022, December 15). Keep your website optimized with Siteimprove tools. *IEEE Brand Experience*. <https://brand-experience.ieee.org/keep-your-website-optimized-with-siteimprove-tools/>
- Initiative (WAI), W. W. A. (n.d.-a). *Aria basics*. Web Accessibility Initiative (WAI). Retrieved 19 March 2024, from <https://www.w3.org/WAI/ARIA/apg/about/aria-basics/>
- Initiative (WAI), W. W. A. (n.d.-b). *Headings*. Web Accessibility Initiative (WAI). Retrieved 20 October 2024, from <https://www.w3.org/WAI/tutorials/page-structure/headings/>
- Initiative (WAI), W. W. A. (n.d.-c). *Introduction to web accessibility*. Web Accessibility Initiative (WAI). Retrieved 16 March 2024, from <https://www.w3.org/WAI/fundamentals/accessibility-intro/>
- Initiative (WAI), W. W. A. (2020). *WCAG-em overview: Website accessibility conformance evaluation methodology*. Web Accessibility Initiative (WAI). <https://www.w3.org/WAI/test-evaluate/conformance/wcag-em/>
- Jano, Z., & Ahmad, N. A. (2022). *WEB ACCESSIBILITY COMPLIANCE TO WCAG 2.0 STANDARD: A CASE OF A MALAYSIAN PUBLIC UNIVERSITY*.
- Kurnia, A. (2020). *Daftar tipe rumah sakit di buleleng—Bali*. AlamatSehat.com. <https://alamatsehat.com/daftar-tipe-rumah-sakit-di-buleleng-bali/>
- Macakoğlu, Ş. S., & Peker, S. (2023). Accessibility evaluation of university hospital websites in Turkey. *Universal Access in the Information Society*, 22(3), 1085–1093. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10209-022-00886-8>
- Maisarah, W. (2022). *Kesenjangan digital menghambat penyandang disabilitas untuk terlibat aktivisme daring: Apa yang harus dilakukan pemerintah?* The Conversation. <http://theconversation.com/kesenjangan-digital-menghambat-penyandang-disabilitas-untuk-terlibat-aktivisme-daring-apa-yang-harus-dilakukan-pemerintah-192030>
- Mateus, D. A., Silva, C. A., De Oliveira, A. F. B. A., Costa, H., & Freire, A. P. (2021). A Systematic Mapping of Accessibility Problems Encountered on Websites and Mobile Apps: A Comparison Between Automated Tests, Manual Inspections and User Evaluations. *Journal on Interactive Systems*, 12(1), 145–171. <https://doi.org/10.5753/jis.2021.1778>
- Niño-Vega, J. A., Giraldo-Cardona, M. T., & Fernández-Morales, F. H. (2022). Analysis of web accessibility to Colombian universities under the guidelines proposed by WCAG 2.1. *Gaceta Médica de Caracas*, 130(Supl. 3). <https://doi.org/10.47307/GMC.2022.130.s3.15>
- Niom, T., & Lin, F. (2022). Accessibility of COVID-19 Websites of Asian Countries: An Evaluation Using Automated Tools. *SN Computer Science*, 3(6), 498. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s42979-022-01412-6>

- Nour, R. (2022). An Assessment of Accessibility and Usability of Saudi Online FinTech Services for People with Disabilities. *Computational and Mathematical Methods in Medicine*, 2022, 1–9. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2022/8610844>
- Open government indonesia.* (n.d.). Retrieved 6 February 2024, from [https://ogi.bappenas.go.id/en/RANVII/Komitmen\\_VII](https://ogi.bappenas.go.id/en/RANVII/Komitmen_VII)
- Perda kab. Buleleng no. 2 tahun 2019.* (n.d.). Database Peraturan | JDIH BPK; BPK. Retrieved 4 February 2024, from <http://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/148440/perda-kab-buleleng-no-2-tahun-2019>
- Rivenburgh, K. (2021). Wcag 101: Understanding the web content accessibility guidelines. WCAG. <https://wcag.com/resource/what-is-wcag/>
- Siteimprove. (n.d.-a). *Accessibility rule: Inline frame without a text alternative, explained.* Siteimprove. <https://help.siteimprove.com/support/solutions/articles/80001051799-accessibility-rule-inline-frame-without-a-text-alternative-explained>
- Siteimprove. (n.d.-b). *Browser extensions.* Siteimprove. Retrieved 18 March 2024, from <http://www.siteimprove.com/integrations/browser-extensions/>
- Sumartias, S., Hafiar, H., Amin, K., Limilia, P., & Prastowo, A. A. (2022). Labour union's website accessibility and information rights fulfilment among workers with disability. *Jurnal Studi Komunikasi (Indonesian Journal of Communications Studies)*, 6(3), 859–870. <https://doi.org/10.25139/jsk.v6i3.4952>
- Syafi'ie, M. (2014). Pemenuhan Aksesibilitas Bagi Penyandang Disabilitas. *INKLUSI*, 1(2), 269. <https://doi.org/10.14421/ijds.010208>
- The Website Architect. (2020). *Does text alignment matter for accessibility and usability?* The Website Architect. <https://thewebsitearchitect.com/does-center-aligned-text-matter-for-accessibility/>
- University of Minnesota Duluth. (n.d.). *Strengths and limitations of automated tools.* [https://www.d.umn.edu/itss/training/online/wave/strengths\\_limits.html](https://www.d.umn.edu/itss/training/online/wave/strengths_limits.html)
- Utami, E. O., Raharjo, S. T., & Apsari, N. C. (2018). AKSESIBILITAS PENYANDANG TUNADAKSA. *Prosiding Penelitian dan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat*, 5(1), 83. <https://doi.org/10.24198/jppm.v5i1.16962>
- UU No. 8 Tahun 2016.* (n.d.). Database Peraturan | JDIH BPK; BPK. Retrieved 5 February 2024, from <http://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/37251/uu-no-8-tahun-2016>
- Vigo, M., Brown, J., & Conway, V. (2013). Benchmarking web accessibility evaluation tools: Measuring the harm of sole reliance on automated tests.

- Proceedings of the 10th International Cross-Disciplinary Conference on Web Accessibility*, 1–10. <https://doi.org/10.1145/2461121.2461124>
- W3C. (n.d.-a). *C15: Using CSS to change the presentation of a user interface component when it receives focus* / WAI / W3C. <https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Techniques/css/C15.html>
- W3C. (n.d.-b). *H71: Providing a description for groups of form controls using fieldset and legend elements* / WAI / W3C. <https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Techniques/html/H71>
- W3C. (n.d.-c). *Introduction to Understanding WCAG 2.0 / Understanding WCAG 2.0*. Retrieved 17 March 2024, from <https://www.w3.org/TR/UNDERSTANDING-WCAG20/intro.html>
- W3C. (n.d.-d). *Understanding success criterion 1. 4. 5: Images of text* / wai / w3c. <https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Understanding/images-of-text>
- W3C. (n.d.-e). *Understanding success criterion 1. 4. 9: Images of text (No exception)* / wai / w3c. <https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Understanding/images-of-text-no-exception>
- W3C. (n.d.-f). *Understanding success criterion 1. 4. 10: Reflow* / wai / w3c. <https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Understanding/reflow>
- W3C. (n.d.-g). *Understanding success criterion 2. 4. 9: Link purpose (Link only)* / wai / w3c. <https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Understanding/link-purpose-link-only.html>
- W3C. (2018). *Web content accessibility guidelines (WCAG) 2. 1.* <https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG21/>
- W3C. (2023). *What's New in WCAG 2.2*. Web Accessibility Initiative (WAI). <https://www.w3.org/WAI/standards-guidelines/wcag/new-in-22/>
- Wahab, R. A. (2019). NARROWING THE DIGITAL DIVIDE OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES TO ENSURE THE TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIAL INCLUSION. *Masyarakat Telematika Dan Informasi : Jurnal Penelitian Teknologi Informasi Dan Komunikasi*, 10(2), 50. <https://doi.org/10.17933/mti.v10i2.157>
- Wave help. (n.d.). Retrieved 25 June 2024, from <https://wave.webaim.org/help>
- Web content accessibility guidelines 1. 0. (n.d.). Retrieved 16 March 2024, from <https://www.w3.org/TR/WAI-WEBCONTENT/#Status>
- web dev. (n.d.). *Manual accessibility testing*. Web.Dev. <https://web.dev/learn/accessibility/test-manual>
- Webaim: Web accessibility in mind. (n.d.). Retrieved 17 March 2024, from <https://webaim.org/>

- World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). (n.d.-a). *ARIA6: Using aria-label to provide labels for objects* / WAI / W3C.  
<https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Techniques/aria/ARIA6>
- World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). (n.d.-b). *ARIA16: Using aria-labelledby to provide a name for user interface controls* / WAI / W3C.  
<https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Techniques/aria/ARIA16>
- World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). (n.d.-c). *C19: Specifying alignment either to the left or right in css* / wai / w3c.  
<https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Techniques/css/C19>
- World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). (n.d.-d). *F65: Failure of Success Criterion 1.1.1 due to omitting the alt attribute or text alternative on img elements, area elements, and input elements of type ‘image’* | WAI | W3C.  
<https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Techniques/failures/F65>
- World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). (n.d.-e). *F73: Failure of Success Criterion 1.4.1 due to creating links that are not visually evident without color vision* | WAI | W3C.  
<https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Techniques/failures/F73>
- World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). (n.d.-f). *F77: Failure of Success Criterion 4.1.1 due to duplicate values of type ID* | WAI | W3C.  
<https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Techniques/failures/F77>
- World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). (n.d.-g). *F78: Failure of Success Criterion 2.4.7 due to styling element outlines and borders in a way that removes or renders non-visible the visual focus indicator* | WAI | W3C.  
<https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Techniques/failures/F78>
- World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). (n.d.-h). *F89: Failure of Success Criteria 2.4.4, 2.4.9 and 4.1.2 due to not providing an accessible name for an image which is the only content in a link* | WAI | W3C.  
<https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Techniques/failures/F89>
- World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). (n.d.-i). *G17: Ensuring that a contrast ratio of at least 7:1 exists between text (And images of text) and background behind the text* | WAI | W3C.  
<https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Techniques/general/G17>
- World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). (n.d.-j). *G18: Ensuring that a contrast ratio of at least 4.5:1 exists between text (And images of text) and background behind the text* | WAI | W3C.  
<https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Techniques/general/G18>
- World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). (n.d.-k). *G140: Separating information and structure from presentation to enable different presentations* | WAI | W3C.  
<https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Techniques/general/G140>

- World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). (n.d.-l). *G195: Using an author-supplied, visible focus indicator* / WAI / W3C.  
<https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Techniques/general/G195>
- World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). (n.d.-m). *H30: Providing link text that describes the purpose of a link for anchor elements* / WAI / W3C.  
<https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Techniques/html/H30>
- World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). (n.d.-n). *H37: Using alt attributes on img elements* / WAI / W3C.  
<https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Techniques/html/H37>
- World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). (n.d.-o). *H42: Using h1-h6 to identify headings* / WAI / W3C.  
<https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Techniques/html/H42>
- World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). (n.d.-p). *H44: Using label elements to associate text labels with form controls* / WAI / W3C.  
<https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Techniques/html/H44>
- World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). (n.d.-q). *H64: Using the title attribute of the iframe element* / WAI / W3C.  
<https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Techniques/html/H64>
- World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). (n.d.-r). *H65: Using the title attribute to identify form controls when the label element cannot be used* / WAI / W3C.  
<https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Techniques/html/H65>
- World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). (n.d.-s). *H93: Ensuring that id attributes are unique on a Web page* / WAI / W3C.  
<https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Techniques/html/H93>
- World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). (n.d.-t). *H98: Using HTML 5.2 autocomplete attributes* / WAI / W3C.  
<https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Techniques/html/H98>
- World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). (n.d.-u). *Understanding success criterion 1.*  
 1. 1: *Non-text content* / wai / w3c.  
<https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Understanding/non-text-content.html>
- World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). (n.d.-v). *Understanding success criterion 1.*  
 3. 1: *Info and relationships* / wai / w3c.  
<https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Understanding/info-and-relationships>
- World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). (n.d.-w). *Understanding success criterion 1.*  
 3. 5: *Identify input purpose* / wai / w3c.  
<https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Understanding/identify-input-purpose>
- World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). (n.d.-x). *Understanding success criterion 1.*  
 4. 1: *Use of color* / wai / w3c.  
<https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Understanding/use-of-color>

- World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). (n.d.-y). *Understanding success criterion 1. 4. 3: Contrast (Minimum) / wai / w3c.*  
<https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Understanding/contrast-minimum>
- World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). (n.d.-z). *Understanding success criterion 1. 4. 4: Resize text / wai / w3c.*  
<https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Understanding/resize-text>
- World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). (n.d.-aa). *Understanding success criterion 1. 4. 6: Contrast (Enhanced) / wai / w3c.*  
<https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Understanding/contrast-enhanced>
- World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). (n.d.-ab). *Understanding success criterion 1. 4. 8: Visual presentation / wai / w3c.*  
<https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Understanding/visual-presentation>
- World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). (n.d.-ac). *Understanding success criterion 2. 4. 1: Bypass blocks / wai / w3c.*  
<https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Understanding/bypass-blocks>
- World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). (n.d.-ad). *Understanding success criterion 2. 4. 4: Link purpose (In context) / wai / w3c.*  
<https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Understanding/link-purpose-in-context.html>
- World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). (n.d.-ae). *Understanding success criterion 2. 4. 6: Headings and labels / wai / w3c.*  
<https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Understanding/headings-and-labels>
- World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). (n.d.-af). *Understanding success criterion 2. 4. 7: Focus visible / wai / w3c.*  
<https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Understanding/focus-visible.html>
- World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). (n.d.-ag). *Understanding success criterion 2. 5. 5: Target size / wai / w3c.*  
<https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Understanding/target-size>
- World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). (n.d.-ah). *Understanding success criterion 3. 3. 2: Labels or instructions / wai / w3c.*  
<https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Understanding/labels-or-instructions>
- World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). (n.d.-ai). *Understanding success criterion 4. 1. 1: Parsing / wai / w3c.*  
<https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Understanding/parsing>
- World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). (n.d.-aj). *Understanding success criterion 4. 1. 2: Name, role, value / wai / w3c.*  
<https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Understanding/name-role-value.html>
- Yulaswati, V., Nursyamsi, F., Nur Ramadhan, M., Palani, H., & Kurnia Yazid, E. (2021). *Kajian Disabilitas—Tinjauan Peningkatan Akses dan Taraf Hidup Penyandang Disabilitas Indonesia Aspek Sosioekonomi dan Yuridis.*

Bappenas.

<https://www.bappenas.go.id/datapublikasishow?q=Policy+Paper&s=disabilitas&tahun=2021>

