

Website Accessibility Checklist

This brief checklist is provided as an initial resource to help make websites accessible. However, it is recommended that a website should be accessible to at least level AA of Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.1 (of W3C). A quick reference guide for WCAG2.1 is available at this link: <http://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/quickref/>

S.No.	Accessibility Indicator	Compliance Status (Yes / No)
1.	Images, form image buttons, and image map hot spots have appropriate, equivalent alternative text.	YES
2.	Images that do not convey content, are decorative, or contain content that is already conveyed in text are given null alt text or implemented as CSS backgrounds.	YES.
3.	All linked images have descriptive alternative text.	YES
4.	Equivalent alternatives to <u>complex images</u> are provided in context or on a separate linked page.	YES.
5.	Form buttons have a descriptive value.	YES
6.	Form inputs have associated text labels.	YES
7.	A transcript of relevant content is provided for non-live audio-only (audio podcasts, MP3 files, etc.).	N/A
8.	A transcript or audio description of relevant content is provided for non-live video-only, unless the video is decorative.	N/A
9.	Semantic markup is used appropriately to designate headings, regions/landmarks, lists, emphasized or special text, etc.	YES
10.	Tables are used for tabular data and data cells are associated with their headers. Data table captions, if present, are associated to data tables.	YES
11.	Text labels are associated with form input elements. Related form elements are grouped with fieldset/legend. ARIA labelling may be used when standard HTML is insufficient.	YES
12.	The reading and navigation order (determined by code order) is logical and intuitive.	YES
13.	Instructions do not rely upon shape, size, or visual location (e.g., "Click the square icon to continue" or "Instructions are in the right-hand column").	YES.
14.	Instructions do not rely upon sound (e.g., "A beeping sound indicates you may continue.").	YES
15.	Color is not used as the sole method of conveying content or distinguishing visual elements.	YES
16.	Color alone is not used to distinguish links from surrounding text unless the contrast ratio between the link and the <u>surrounding text</u> is at least 3:1 and an additional distinction (e.g., it becomes underlined) is provided when the link is <u>hovered over</u> and receives focus.	YES.
17.	A mechanism is provided to stop, pause, mute, or adjust volume for audio that automatically plays on a page for more than 3 seconds.	YES.
18.	If the same visual presentation can be made using <u>text alone</u> , an image is not used to present that text.	YES.
19.	A contrast ratio of at least 3:1 is present for differentiating graphical objects (such as icons and components of charts or graphs) and author-	N/A

	customized interface components (such as buttons, form controls, and focus indicators/outlines).	
20.	At least 3:1 contrast must be provided in the various states (focus, hover, active, etc.) of author-customized interactive components.	YES
21.	All page functionality is available using the keyboard, unless the functionality cannot be accomplished in any known way using a keyboard (e.g., free hand drawing).	YES.
22.	Page-specified shortcut keys and accesskeys (accesskey should typically be avoided) do not conflict with existing browser and screen reader shortcuts.	N/A.
23.	Keyboard focus is never locked or trapped at one particular page element. The user can navigate to and from all navigable page elements using only a keyboard.	YES
24.	If a keyboard shortcut uses printable character keys, then the user must be able to disable the key command, change the defined key to a non-printable key (Ctrl, Alt, etc.), or only activate the shortcut when an associated interface component or button is focused.	YES
25.	If a page or application has a time limit, the user is given options to turn off, adjust, or extend that time limit. This is not a requirement for real-time events (e.g., an auction), where the time limit is absolutely required, or if the time limit is longer than 20 hours.	N/A
26.	Automatically moving, blinking, or scrolling content (such as carousels, marquees, or animations) that lasts longer than 5 seconds can be paused, stopped, or hidden by the user.	NO
27.	Automatically updating content (e.g., a dynamically-updating news ticker, chat messages, etc.) can be paused, stopped, or hidden by the user or the user can manually control the timing of the updates.	NO
28.	No page content flashes more than 3 times per second unless that flashing content is sufficiently small and the flashes are of low contrast and do not contain too much red.	YES
29.	A link is provided to skip navigation and other page elements that are repeated across web pages.	YES
30.	The web page has a descriptive and informative page title.	YES
31.	The navigation order of links, form elements, etc. is logical and intuitive.	YES
32.	The purpose of each link (or form image button or image map hotspot) can be determined from the <u>link text alone</u> , or from the link text and its context (e.g., surrounding text, list item, previous heading, or table headers).	YES.
33.	Links (or form image buttons) with the same text that go to different locations are readily distinguishable.	YES
34.	If multipoint or path-based gestures (such as pinching, swiping, or dragging across <u>the screen</u>) are not essential to the functionality, then the functionality can also be performed with a single point activation (such as activating a button).	YES
35.	To help avoid inadvertent activation of controls, avoid non-essential down-event (e.g., onmousedown) activation when clicking, tapping, or long pressing the screen. Use onclick, onmouseup, or similar instead. If onmouseup (or similar) is used, you must provide a mechanism to abort or undo the action performed.	
36.	If an interface component (link, button, etc.) presents text (or images of text), the accessible name (label, alternative text, aria-label, etc.) for that component must include the visible text.	YES

37.	Functionality that is triggered by moving the device (such as shaking or panning a mobile device) or by user movement (such as waving to a camera) can be disabled and equivalent functionality is provided via standard controls like buttons.	N/A
38.	When a page element receives focus, it does not result in a substantial change to the page, the spawning of a pop-up window, an additional change of keyboard focus, or any other change that could confuse or disorient the user.	YES
39.	When a user inputs information or interacts with a control, it does not result in a substantial change to the page, the spawning of a pop-up window, an additional change of keyboard focus, or any other change that could confuse or disorient the user unless the user is informed of the change ahead of time.	YES
40.	Required form elements or form elements that require a specific format, value, or length provide this information within the element's label.	YES
41.	Form validation errors are efficient, intuitive, and accessible. The error is clearly identified, quick access to the problematic element is provided, and the user can easily fix the error and resubmit the form.	YES
42.	Sufficient labels, cues, and instructions for required interactive elements are provided via instructions, examples, properly positioned form labels, and/or fieldsets/legends.	No
43.	Markup is used in a way that facilitates accessibility. This includes following the HTML/XHTML specifications and using forms, form labels, frame titles, etc. appropriately.	YES
44.	ARIA is used appropriately to enhance accessibility when HTML is not sufficient.	YES
45.	If an important status message is presented and focus is not set to that message, the message must be announced to screen reader users, typically via an ARIA alert or live region.	YES