

Accessibility checklist

Developers - Browsers checklist

This list contains checkboxes where you can check and verify in browser environment. Criteria that can be tested with automatic tools or bookmarklet are marked, others are tested manually or by inspecting the code.

NB! The criteria are continuously updated in accordance with changes in legislation. Ensure that this is checked and updated periodically.

Content Hyperlinks

Click on titles to jump to related content

Code markup

Layout

Content

Media

Navigation

Forms

Tools

- [WCAG 2.1 AA](#)
Is the standard formalized under the law as the accessibility standard. The law requires compliance to a minimum of AA.
- [WAI-ARIA Authoring practices](#)
guide for understanding how to use wai-aria with recommended usage patterns and best practices.
- [Lighthouse & Chrome Developer Tool](#)
Tests your website against performance, SEO and accessibility. Can be run in Chrome Developer Tool and provides a series of audits against the page.
- [Bookmarklets by Paul.J Adam](#)
highlight roles, states, and properties of accessibility elements on the page.
- [Axe](#)
Is a browser extension automatic testing tool for finding common accessibility issues. This is used as a complement to find and analyze problems, specifically useful when developing.
- [W3C Validator Tools](#)
helps you check the validity of your code against the HTML5 standard. The code should preferably not contain any errors and should be validated regularly.
- [Pally](#)
is a command-line tool used to find accessibility issues in web pages. It is an automated accessibility test runner which is useful while you develop.

Checklist

Code markup

All HTML markup follows the HTML5 specification, and as a minimum, does not contain the four errors forbidden by WCAG. [4.1.1 Parsing, W3C validator tool](#)

- ① **Four forbidden errors:** elements must have complete start and end-tags, nested in accordance with the standard, not contain duplicate ID values, nor attributes.

Layout

The interface can be used in all screen orientations (Portrait and Landscape mode).

[1.3.4 Orientation \(AA\)](#)

The layout is responsive and adapts to the viewport size. Should at a minimum go to 320 x 568 size. [1.4.10 Reflow \(AA\)](#)

No scrolling in more than one direction while browser zoom is at 400% (no both horizontal and vertical) [1.4.10 Reflow \(AA\)](#)

- ① **Exception:** where it is required two-dimensional layout or when a toolbar is manipulating another part of the content.

Ensure contents can be presented without loss of information or functionality when zooming to 200%. [1.4.10 Reflow \(AA\)](#)

Content

All pages have a descriptive title. [2.4.2 Page title \(A\)](#), Bookmarklet Page Title

The main language of every page is defined in the code. [3.1.1 Language of Page \(A\)](#)

Content in a different language than the main language is identified in the code. [3.1.2 Language of Parts \(AA\)](#)

Page structure

Text that acts and looks like heading, should be marked with h-element.

[1.3.1 Info & Relationships \(A\)](#), Bookmarklet Headings

Every page has to start with an h1 element and follow a hierarchical structure. No skipping levels. [1.3.1 Info & Relationships \(A\)](#), AXE

Content is divided with landmarks (e.g nav, header, main, footer etc.) ! search field need role attribute. [1.3.1 Info & Relationships \(A\)](#), AXE or Bookmarklet Landmarks

List should be correctly marked as lists (ul, ol, dl). [1.3.1 Info & Relationships \(A\)](#), Bookmarklet Lists

Paragraphs should be marked with p-element and quotes with blockquote.

[1.3.1 Info & Relationships \(A\)](#)

Non-text content

All meaningful images and graphical elements have a text alternative [1.1.1 Non-text content \(A\)](#), Bookmarklet Image or Developer Tool

All images or graphical elements that are decorative is marked as such. [1.1.1 Non-text content \(A\)](#), Bookmarklet Image or Developer Tool

i Example: Decorative images are images that only serves a visual purpose and does not contribute to enhance the understanding of the content, or create a feeling associated with the text.

Text

Text can be resized up to 200% without loss of content or functionality. [1.4.4 Resize text \(AA\)](#)

The interface does not break when changing text spacing settings (e.g text overlapping, functionality not reachable). [1.4.12 Text spacing \(AA\)](#), Bookmarklet Text Spacing

Tables

All tables are created using appropriate HTML table markup (e.g table, th, td or corresponding WAI-ARIA roles) [1.3.1 Info & Relationships \(A\)](#), Bookmarklet Tables

Row or column headings in tables are created with the th element and scope-attribute. [1.3.1 Info & Relationships \(A\)](#), Bookmarklet Tables

Table captions are created with the caption element. [1.3.1 Info & Relationships \(A\)](#), Bookmarklet Tables

Media

Audio-video control

Audio or video should not play automatically. If, it can be turned off. [1.4.2 Audio control \(A\)](#)

Frames and iframes

Frames and iframes has a descriptive title. [1.3.1 Info & Relationships \(A\)](#), AXE or Bookmarklet iframes

Navigation

Keyboard

All interactive elements can be controlled by keyboard. [2.1.1 Keyboard \(A\)](#)

Content displayed on hover can also be accessed by users navigating with a touch screen or keyboard. [2.1.1 Keyboard \(A\)](#)

Content that is displayed on hover or keyboard focus can be dismissable, hoverable and it must be persistent. [1.4.13 Content on Hover or Focus](#)

The tab order is logical. Focus should not go in an unexpected order. [2.4.3 Focus order \(A\)](#), NerdeFocus

Keyboard users can tab through the page without unexpected changes or interruptions and without focus being moved unexpectedly. [3.2.1 On Focus \(A\)](#)

Navigation behind modals is not possible. [1.3.2 Meaningful Sequence \(A\)](#), [2.4.3 Focus order \(A\)](#)

Keyboard users can tab through the whole interface without getting trapped in an area. [2.1.2 Keyboard trap \(A\)](#)

Keyboard shortcuts consisting of a single alphanumeric key, punctuation or symbol key are not used. Requires at least one other key. [2.1.4 Character Key Shortcuts \(A\)](#)

Links and buttons

The size of a clickable object has a minimum target size of 44 x 44 px, or 48 x 48 dp. For iOS, at least 48 x 48 dp. [2.5.5 Target Size \(AAA\)](#)

i Exception: The target size does not apply for links in a sentence or block of text.

Make sure that all links are properly descriptive. [2.4.4 Link Purpose \(In Context\) \(A\)](#)

i Best practice: Best practice is that the link is self-descriptive. The user should be able to identify the purpose of the link without moving focus from the link.

All buttons have an accessible name. [4.1.2 Name, Role, Value \(A\)](#), AXE

i Example: An icon without any visual text requires a textual description in the code, e. g hamburger menu icon reads out "menu" for screen reader users.

Provide a "skip to main content" link on the top of the page for keyboard users. This skip link should be hidden until the user reaches it by tabbing. Then it should appear visually. [2.4.1 Bypass Block \(A\)](#)

Forms

Form controls need suitable markup (input type="email" etc.) [1.3.1 Info & relationships \(A\)](#)

Input field with recurring information about the user requires autocomplete. [1.3.5 Identify Input Purpose \(AA\)](#)

Labels and instructions need to be linked to the input field. [1.3.1 Info & relationships \(A\)](#)

Error messages need to be linked to the input field. [1.3.1 Info & relationships \(A\)](#), [4.1.2 Name, role, value \(A\)](#)

Radiobuttons and checkboxes should be wrapped around fieldset and legend. [1.3.1 Info & relationships \(A\)](#)

Focus is not moved unexpectedly when the user changes the setting on an interface control. [3.2.2 On input \(A\)](#)