



20/20

Accessibility

These checks highlight opportunities to [improve the accessibility of your web app](#). Only a subset of accessibility issues can be automatically detected so manual testing is also encouraged.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (10)

[Hide](#)

The page has a logical tab order



Tabbing through the page follows the visual layout. Users cannot focus elements that are offscreen. [Learn more](#).

Interactive controls are keyboard focusable



Custom interactive controls are keyboard focusable and display a focus indicator. [Learn more](#).

Interactive elements indicate their purpose and state



Interactive elements, such as links and buttons, should indicate their state and be distinguishable from non-interactive elements. [Learn more](#).

The user's focus is directed to new content added to the page



If new content, such as a dialog, is added to the page, the user's focus is directed to it. [Learn more](#).

User focus is not accidentally trapped in a region



A user can tab into and out of any control or region without accidentally trapping their focus. [Learn more](#).

Custom controls have associated labels



Custom interactive controls have associated labels, provided by aria-label or aria-labelledby. [Learn more](#).

Custom controls have ARIA roles



Custom interactive controls have appropriate ARIA roles. [Learn more](#).

Visual order on the page follows DOM order



DOM order matches the visual order, improving navigation for assistive technology. [Learn more](#).

Offscreen content is hidden from assistive technology

Offscreen content is hidden with display: none or aria-hidden=true. [Learn more.](#)

HTML5 landmark elements are used to improve navigation

Landmark elements (<main>, <nav>, etc.) are used to improve the keyboard navigation of the page for assistive technology. [Learn more.](#)

These items address areas which an automated testing tool cannot cover. Learn more in our guide on [conducting an accessibility review](#).

PASSED AUDITS (20)

Hide

[aria-*] attributes match their roles

Each ARIA `role` supports a specific subset of `aria-*` attributes. Mismatching these invalidates the `aria-*` attributes. [Learn more.](#)

[aria-hidden="true"] is not present on the document <body>

Assistive technologies, like screen readers, work inconsistently when `aria-hidden="true"` is set on the document `<body>`. [Learn more.](#)

[role]s have all required [aria-*] attributes

Some ARIA roles have required attributes that describe the state of the element to screen readers. [Learn more.](#)

[role] values are valid

ARIA roles must have valid values in order to perform their intended accessibility functions. [Learn more.](#)

[aria-*] attributes have valid values

Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid values. [Learn more.](#)

[aria-*] attributes are valid and not misspelled

Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid names. [Learn more.](#)

Buttons have an accessible name

When a button doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it as "button", making it unusable for users

who rely on screen readers. [Learn more.](#)

ARIA IDs are unique

The value of an ARIA ID must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies. [Learn more.](#)

Form elements have associated labels

Labels ensure that form controls are announced properly by assistive technologies, like screen readers. [Learn more.](#)

`[user-scalable="no"]` is not used in the `<meta name="viewport">` element and the `[maximum-scale]` attribute is not less than 5.

Disabling zooming is problematic for users with low vision who rely on screen magnification to properly see the contents of a web page. [Learn more.](#)

`[aria-hidden="true"]` elements do not contain focusable descendants

Focusable descendants within an `'[aria-hidden="true"]'` element prevent those interactive elements from being available to users of assistive technologies like screen readers. [Learn more.](#)

The page contains a heading, skip link, or landmark region

Adding ways to bypass repetitive content lets keyboard users navigate the page more efficiently. [Learn more.](#)

Background and foreground colors have a sufficient contrast ratio

Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read. [Learn more.](#)

Document has a `<title>` element

The title gives screen reader users an overview of the page, and search engine users rely on it heavily to determine if a page is relevant to their search. [Learn more.](#)

`<html>` element has a `[lang]` attribute

If a page doesn't specify a lang attribute, a screen reader assumes that the page is in the default language that the user chose when setting up the screen reader. If the page isn't actually in the default language, then the screen reader might not announce the page's text correctly. [Learn more.](#)

`<html>` element has a valid value for its `[lang]` attribute

Specifying a valid [BCP 47 language](#) helps screen readers announce text properly. [Learn more.](#)

Links have a discernible name



Link text (and alternate text for images, when used as links) that is discernible, unique, and focusable improves the navigation experience for screen reader users. [Learn more.](#)

Lists contain only `` elements and script supporting elements (`<script>` and `<template>`).



Screen readers have a specific way of announcing lists. Ensuring proper list structure aids screen reader output. [Learn more.](#)

List items (``) are contained within `` or `` parent elements



Screen readers require list items (``) to be contained within a parent `` or `` to be announced properly. [Learn more.](#)

Heading elements appear in a sequentially-descending order



Properly ordered headings that do not skip levels convey the semantic structure of the page, making it easier to navigate and understand when using assistive technologies. [Learn more.](#)

NOT APPLICABLE (24)

Hide

`[accesskey]` values are unique



Access keys let users quickly focus a part of the page. For proper navigation, each access key must be unique. [Learn more.](#)

`button`, `link`, and `menuitem` elements have accessible names



When an element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more.](#)

ARIA input fields have accessible names



When an input field doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more.](#)

ARIA `meter` elements have accessible names



When an element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more.](#)

ARIA `progressbar` elements have accessible names



When a `progressbar` element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more.](#)

- Elements with an ARIA `[role]` that require children to contain a specific `[role]` have all required children. ^

Some ARIA parent roles must contain specific child roles to perform their intended accessibility functions. [Learn more.](#)

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- ARIA toggle fields have accessible names ^

When a toggle field doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more.](#)

- ARIA `tooltip` elements have accessible names ^

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- `<dl>`'s contain only properly-ordered `<dt>` and `<dd>` groups, `<script>`, `<template>` or `<div>` elements. ^

When definition lists are not properly marked up, screen readers may produce confusing or inaccurate output. [Learn more.](#)

- Definition list items are wrapped in `<dl>` elements ^

Definition list items (`<dt>` and `<dd>`) must be wrapped in a parent `<dl>` element to ensure that screen readers can properly announce them. [Learn more.](#)

- `[id]` attributes on active, focusable elements are unique ^

All focusable elements must have a unique `'id'` to ensure that they're visible to assistive technologies. [Learn more.](#)

- No form fields have multiple labels ^

Form fields with multiple labels can be confusingly announced by assistive technologies like screen readers which use either the first, the last, or all of the labels. [Learn more.](#)

- <frame> or <iframe> elements have a title

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Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. [Learn more.](#)

- Image elements have [alt] attributes

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Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with an empty alt attribute. [Learn more.](#)

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When an image is being used as an `<input>` button, providing alternative text can help screen reader users understand the purpose of the button. [Learn more.](#)

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Users do not expect a page to refresh automatically, and doing so will move focus back to the top of the page. This may create a frustrating or confusing experience. [Learn more.](#)

- <object> elements have alternate text

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Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alternate text to `<object>` elements helps screen readers convey meaning to users. [Learn more.](#)

- No element has a [tabindex] value greater than 0

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A value greater than 0 implies an explicit navigation ordering. Although technically valid, this often creates frustrating experiences for users who rely on assistive technologies. [Learn more.](#)

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When a video provides a caption it is easier for deaf and hearing impaired users to access its information. [Learn more.](#)

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2:24 PM GMT+1
Initial page load

Emulated Desktop with
Lighthouse 9.6.6
Custom throttling

Single page load
Using Chromium 108.0.0.0
with devtools

Generated by **Lighthouse** 9.6.6 | [File an issue](#)

Startpagina met zoekresultaat



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NOT APPLICABLE (23)

Hide

○ [accesskey] values are unique ^

Access keys let users quickly focus a part of the page. For proper navigation, each access key must be unique. [Learn more.](#)

○ button, link, and menuitem elements have accessible names ^

When an element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more.](#)

○ ARIA input fields have accessible names ^

When an input field doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more.](#)

○ ARIA meter elements have accessible names ^

When an element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more.](#)

- ARIA `progressbar` elements have accessible names ^

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○ `<frame>` or `<iframe>` elements have a title ^

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○ Image elements have `[alt]` attributes ^

Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with an empty alt attribute. [Learn more.](#)

○ `<input type="image">` elements have `[alt]` text ^

When an image is being used as an `<input>` button, providing alternative text can help screen reader users understand the purpose of the button. [Learn more.](#)

○ The document does not use `<meta http-equiv="refresh">` ^

Users do not expect a page to refresh automatically, and doing so will move focus back to the top of the page. This may create a frustrating or confusing experience. [Learn more.](#)

○ `<object>` elements have alternate text ^

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○ No element has a `[tabindex]` value greater than 0 ^

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Startpagina met kennisartikel



● 20/21

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CONTRAST

- ▲ Background and foreground colors do not have a sufficient contrast ratio.



Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read. [Learn more](#).

Failing Elements

Element	Description
	Bijzonderheden <code></code>
	Bijzonderheden <code><li class="is-active" data-v-04e5c2d0=""></code>

These are opportunities to improve the legibility of your content.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (10)

Hide

- The page has a logical tab order



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- No element has a `[tabindex]` value greater than 0

A value greater than 0 implies an explicit navigation ordering. Although technically valid, this often creates frustrating experiences for users who rely on assistive technologies. [Learn more](#).

- Cells in a `<table>` element that use the [\[headers\]](#) attribute refer to table cells within the same table.

^

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring `<td>` cells using the `[headers]` attribute only refer to other cells in the same table may improve the experience for screen reader users. [Learn more](#).

- `<th>` elements and elements with [\[role="columnheader"/"rowheader"\]](#) have data cells they describe.

^

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring table headers always refer to some set of cells may improve the experience for screen reader users. [Learn more](#).

- `[lang]` attributes have a valid value

^

Specifying a valid [BCP 47 language](#) on elements helps ensure that text is pronounced correctly by a screen reader. [Learn more](#).

- `<video>` elements contain a `<track>` element with [\[kind="captions"\]](#)

^

When a video provides a caption it is easier for deaf and hearing impaired users to access its information. [Learn more](#).

 Captured at Dec 19, 2022, 11:45

AM GMT+1

 Initial page load

 Emulated Desktop with Lighthouse

9.6.6

 Custom throttling

 Single page load

devtools

 Using Chromium 108.0.0.0 with

Generated by **Lighthouse** 9.6.6 | [File an issue](#)

Links



21/21

Accessibility

These checks highlight opportunities to [improve the accessibility of your web app](#). Only a subset of accessibility issues can be automatically detected so manual testing is also encouraged.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (10)

[Hide](#)

The page has a logical tab order



Tabbing through the page follows the visual layout. Users cannot focus elements that are offscreen. [Learn more](#).

Interactive controls are keyboard focusable



Custom interactive controls are keyboard focusable and display a focus indicator. [Learn more](#).

Interactive elements indicate their purpose and state



Interactive elements, such as links and buttons, should indicate their state and be distinguishable from non-interactive elements. [Learn more](#).

The user's focus is directed to new content added to the page



If new content, such as a dialog, is added to the page, the user's focus is directed to it. [Learn more](#).

User focus is not accidentally trapped in a region



A user can tab into and out of any control or region without accidentally trapping their focus. [Learn more](#).

Custom controls have associated labels



Custom interactive controls have associated labels, provided by aria-label or aria-labelledby. [Learn more](#).

Custom controls have ARIA roles



Custom interactive controls have appropriate ARIA roles. [Learn more](#).

Visual order on the page follows DOM order



DOM order matches the visual order, improving navigation for assistive technology. [Learn more](#).

Offscreen content is hidden from assistive technology

Offscreen content is hidden with display: none or aria-hidden=true. [Learn more.](#)

HTML5 landmark elements are used to improve navigation

Landmark elements (<main>, <nav>, etc.) are used to improve the keyboard navigation of the page for assistive technology. [Learn more.](#)

These items address areas which an automated testing tool cannot cover. Learn more in our guide on [conducting an accessibility review](#).

PASSED AUDITS (21)

Hide

[aria-*] attributes match their roles

Each ARIA `role` supports a specific subset of `aria-*` attributes. Mismatching these invalidates the `aria-*` attributes. [Learn more.](#)

[aria-hidden="true"] is not present on the document <body>

Assistive technologies, like screen readers, work inconsistently when `aria-hidden="true"` is set on the document `<body>`. [Learn more.](#)

[role]s have all required [aria-*] attributes

Some ARIA roles have required attributes that describe the state of the element to screen readers. [Learn more.](#)

[role] values are valid

ARIA roles must have valid values in order to perform their intended accessibility functions. [Learn more.](#)

[aria-*] attributes have valid values

Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid values. [Learn more.](#)

[aria-*] attributes are valid and not misspelled

Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid names. [Learn more.](#)

Buttons have an accessible name

When a button doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it as "button", making it unusable for users

who rely on screen readers. [Learn more.](#)

ARIA IDs are unique

The value of an ARIA ID must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies. [Learn more.](#)

Form elements have associated labels

Labels ensure that form controls are announced properly by assistive technologies, like screen readers. [Learn more.](#)

`[user-scalable="no"]` is not used in the `<meta name="viewport">` element and the `[maximum-scale]` attribute is not less than 5.

Disabling zooming is problematic for users with low vision who rely on screen magnification to properly see the contents of a web page. [Learn more.](#)

The page contains a heading, skip link, or landmark region

Adding ways to bypass repetitive content lets keyboard users navigate the page more efficiently. [Learn more.](#)

Background and foreground colors have a sufficient contrast ratio

Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read. [Learn more.](#)

`<dl>`'s contain only properly-ordered `<dt>` and `<dd>` groups, `<script>`, `<template>` or `<div>` elements.

When definition lists are not properly marked up, screen readers may produce confusing or inaccurate output. [Learn more.](#)

Definition list items are wrapped in `<dl>` elements

Definition list items (`<dt>` and `<dd>`) must be wrapped in a parent `<dl>` element to ensure that screen readers can properly announce them. [Learn more.](#)

Document has a `<title>` element

The title gives screen reader users an overview of the page, and search engine users rely on it heavily to determine if a page is relevant to their search. [Learn more.](#)

`<html>` element has a `[lang]` attribute

If a page doesn't specify a lang attribute, a screen reader assumes that the page is in the default language that the user chose when setting up the screen reader. If the page isn't actually in the default language, then the screen reader might not announce the page's text correctly. [Learn more.](#)

<html> element has a valid value for its [lang] attribute ^

Specifying a valid [BCP 47 language](#) helps screen readers announce text properly. [Learn more.](#) ^

Links have a discernible name ^

Link text (and alternate text for images, when used as links) that is discernible, unique, and focusable improves the navigation experience for screen reader users. [Learn more.](#) ^

Lists contain only elements and script supporting elements (<script> and <template>). ^

Screen readers have a specific way of announcing lists. Ensuring proper list structure aids screen reader output. [Learn more.](#) ^

List items () are contained within or parent elements ^

Screen readers require list items () to be contained within a parent `` or `` to be announced properly. [Learn more.](#) ^

Heading elements appear in a sequentially-descending order ^

Properly ordered headings that do not skip levels convey the semantic structure of the page, making it easier to navigate and understand when using assistive technologies. [Learn more.](#) ^

NOT APPLICABLE (23)

Hide

○ [accesskey] values are unique ^

Access keys let users quickly focus a part of the page. For proper navigation, each access key must be unique. [Learn more.](#) ^

○ button, link, and menuitem elements have accessible names ^

When an element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more.](#) ^

○ [aria-hidden="true"] elements do not contain focusable descendants ^

Focusable descendants within an `[aria-hidden="true"]` element prevent those interactive elements from being available to users of assistive technologies like screen readers. [Learn more.](#) ^

○ ARIA input fields have accessible names ^

When an input field doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more.](#)

○ ARIA `meter` elements have accessible names ^

When an element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more.](#)

○ ARIA `progressbar` elements have accessible names ^

When a `progressbar` element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more.](#)

○ Elements with an ARIA `[role]` that require children to contain a specific `[role]` have all required children. ^

Some ARIA parent roles must contain specific child roles to perform their intended accessibility functions. [Learn more.](#)

○ `[role]`s are contained by their required parent element ^

Some ARIA child roles must be contained by specific parent roles to properly perform their intended accessibility functions. [Learn more.](#)

○ ARIA toggle fields have accessible names ^

When a toggle field doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more.](#)

○ ARIA `tooltip` elements have accessible names ^

When an element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more.](#)

○ ARIA `treeitem` elements have accessible names ^

When an element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more.](#)

○ `[id]` attributes on active, focusable elements are unique ^

All focusable elements must have a unique `id` to ensure that they're visible to assistive technologies. [Learn more.](#)

○ No form fields have multiple labels ^

Form fields with multiple labels can be confusingly announced by assistive technologies like screen readers which use

either the first, the last, or all of the labels. [Learn more.](#)

○ `<frame>` or `<iframe>` elements have a title ^

Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. [Learn more.](#)

○ Image elements have `[alt]` attributes ^

Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with an empty alt attribute. [Learn more.](#)

○ `<input type="image">` elements have `[alt]` text ^

When an image is being used as an `<input>` button, providing alternative text can help screen reader users understand the purpose of the button. [Learn more.](#)

○ The document does not use `<meta http-equiv="refresh">` ^

Users do not expect a page to refresh automatically, and doing so will move focus back to the top of the page. This may create a frustrating or confusing experience. [Learn more.](#)

○ `<object>` elements have alternate text ^

Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alternate text to `<object>` elements helps screen readers convey meaning to users. [Learn more.](#)

○ No element has a `[tabindex]` value greater than 0 ^

A value greater than 0 implies an explicit navigation ordering. Although technically valid, this often creates frustrating experiences for users who rely on assistive technologies. [Learn more.](#)

○ Cells in a `<table>` element that use the `[headers]` attribute refer to table cells within the same table. ^

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring `<td>` cells using the `[headers]` attribute only refer to other cells in the same table may improve the experience for screen reader users. [Learn more.](#)

○ `<th>` elements and elements with `[role="columnheader" / "rowheader"]` have data cells they describe. ^

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring table headers always refer to some set of cells may improve the experience for screen reader users. [Learn more.](#)

○ `[lang]` attributes have a valid value ^

Specifying a valid [BCP 47 language](#) on elements helps ensure that text is pronounced correctly by a screen reader. [Learn more.](#)

- ⦿ <video> elements contain a <track> element with [kind="captions"]

^

When a video provides a caption it is easier for deaf and hearing impaired users to access its information. [Learn more.](#)

Captured at Dec 16, 2022,
2:32 PM GMT+1
Initial page load

Emulated Desktop with
Lighthouse 9.6.6
Custom throttling

Single page load
Using Chromium 108.0.0.0
with devtools

Generated by **Lighthouse** 9.6.6 | [File an issue](#)

Personen zoeken



● 23/24

Accessibility

These checks highlight opportunities to [improve the accessibility of your web app](#). Only a subset of accessibility issues can be automatically detected so manual testing is also encouraged.

CONTRAST

- ▲ Background and foreground colors do not have a sufficient contrast ratio.



Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read. [Learn more](#).

Failing Elements

4 resultaten gevonden

Naam	E-mailadres
Sam Teemuts	Sam.Teemuts@sysps.nl
Nobi Wemabe	N.wemabe74@gmail.com
icatttest+samtee@gmail.com	020 6383068

Naam

<th>

Personen

Naam	Tel. nummer
Sam Teemuts	14 020
Nobi Wemabe	020 6383068
icatttest+samtee@gmail.com	020 6383068

Naam E-mailadres Tel. nummer Bsn Geb. datum Postcode + Huisnummer

Details

<thead>

E-mailadres	Tel. nummer
Email1@sysps.nl, Email2@sysps.nl	14 020
icatttest+samtee@gmail.com	020 6383068
N.wemabe74@gmail.com	0653

E-mailadres

<th>

Personen

Naam	Tel. nummer
Sam Teemuts	14 020
Nobi Wemabe	020 6383068
icatttest+samtee@gmail.com	020 6383068

Naam E-mailadres Tel. nummer Bsn Geb. datum Postcode + Huisnummer

Details

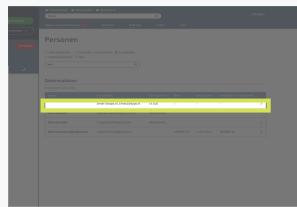
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Tel. nummer
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Tel. nummer

<th>

Failing Elements



Naam E-mailadres Tel. nummer Bsn Geb. datum Postcode + Huisnummer

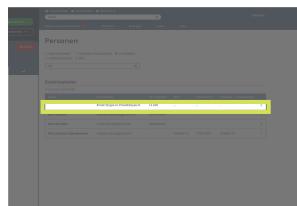
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<thead>



Bsn

<th>



Naam E-mailadres Tel. nummer Bsn Geb. datum Postcode + Huisnummer

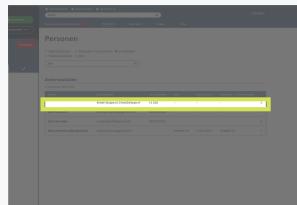
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<thead>



Geb. datum

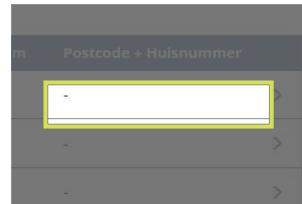
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Naam E-mailadres Tel. nummer Bsn Geb. datum Postcode + Huisnummer

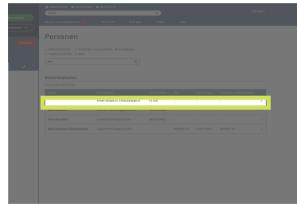
Details

<thead>



Postcode + Huisnummer

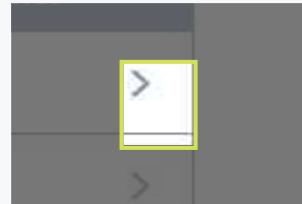
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Naam E-mailadres Tel. nummer Bsn Geb. datum Postcode + Huisnummer

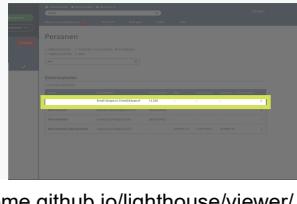
Details

<thead>



Details

<th class="row-link-header">



Naam E-mailadres Tel. nummer Bsn Geb. datum Postcode + Huisnummer

Details

<thead>

Failing Elements



These are opportunities to improve the legibility of your content.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (10)

Hide

The page has a logical tab order

^

Tabbing through the page follows the visual layout. Users cannot focus elements that are offscreen. [Learn more](#).

Interactive controls are keyboard focusable

^

Custom interactive controls are keyboard focusable and display a focus indicator. [Learn more](#).

Interactive elements indicate their purpose and state

^

Interactive elements, such as links and buttons, should indicate their state and be distinguishable from non-interactive elements. [Learn more](#).

The user's focus is directed to new content added to the page

^

If new content, such as a dialog, is added to the page, the user's focus is directed to it. [Learn more](#).

User focus is not accidentally trapped in a region

^

A user can tab into and out of any control or region without accidentally trapping their focus. [Learn more](#).

Custom controls have associated labels

^

Custom interactive controls have associated labels, provided by aria-label or aria-labelledby. [Learn more](#).

Custom controls have ARIA roles

^

Custom interactive controls have appropriate ARIA roles. [Learn more](#).

Visual order on the page follows DOM order

^

DOM order matches the visual order, improving navigation for assistive technology. [Learn more](#).

Offscreen content is hidden from assistive technology

^

Offscreen content is hidden with display: none or aria-hidden=true. [Learn more.](#)

○ HTML5 landmark elements are used to improve navigation ^

Landmark elements (<main>, <nav>, etc.) are used to improve the keyboard navigation of the page for assistive technology. [Learn more.](#)

These items address areas which an automated testing tool cannot cover. Learn more in our guide on [conducting an accessibility review](#).

PASSED AUDITS (23)

Hide

● [aria-*] attributes match their roles ^

Each ARIA `role` supports a specific subset of `aria-*` attributes. Mismatching these invalidates the `aria-*` attributes. [Learn more.](#)

● [aria-hidden="true"] is not present on the document <body> ^

Assistive technologies, like screen readers, work inconsistently when `aria-hidden="true"` is set on the document `<body>`. [Learn more.](#)

● [role]s have all required [aria-*] attributes ^

Some ARIA roles have required attributes that describe the state of the element to screen readers. [Learn more.](#)

● Elements with an ARIA [role] that require children to contain a specific [role] have all required children. ^

Some ARIA parent roles must contain specific child roles to perform their intended accessibility functions. [Learn more.](#)

● [role]s are contained by their required parent element ^

Some ARIA child roles must be contained by specific parent roles to properly perform their intended accessibility functions. [Learn more.](#)

- [role] values are valid

ARIA roles must have valid values in order to perform their intended accessibility functions. [Learn more](#).

- [aria-*] attributes have valid values

Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid values. [Learn more](#).

- [aria-*] attributes are valid and not misspelled

Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid names. [Learn more](#).

- Buttons have an accessible name

When a button doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it as "button", making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more](#).

- ARIA IDs are unique

The value of an ARIA ID must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies. [Learn more](#).

- Form elements have associated labels

Labels ensure that form controls are announced properly by assistive technologies, like screen readers. [Learn more](#).

- [user-scalable="no"] is not used in the <meta name="viewport"> element and the [maximum-scale] attribute is not less than 5.

Disabling zooming is problematic for users with low vision who rely on screen magnification to properly see the contents of a web page. [Learn more](#).

- The page contains a heading, skip link, or landmark region

Adding ways to bypass repetitive content lets keyboard users navigate the page more efficiently.

[Learn more.](#)

● Document has a `<title>` element ^

The title gives screen reader users an overview of the page, and search engine users rely on it heavily to determine if a page is relevant to their search. [Learn more.](#)

● `[id]` attributes on active, focusable elements are unique ^

All focusable elements must have a unique `id` to ensure that they're visible to assistive technologies. [Learn more.](#)

● `<html>` element has a `[lang]` attribute ^

If a page doesn't specify a lang attribute, a screen reader assumes that the page is in the default language that the user chose when setting up the screen reader. If the page isn't actually in the default language, then the screen reader might not announce the page's text correctly. [Learn more.](#)

● `<html>` element has a valid value for its `[lang]` attribute ^

Specifying a valid [BCP 47 language](#) helps screen readers announce text properly. [Learn more.](#)

● Links have a discernible name ^

Link text (and alternate text for images, when used as links) that is discernible, unique, and focusable improves the navigation experience for screen reader users. [Learn more.](#)

● Lists contain only `` elements and script supporting elements (`<script>` and `<template>`). ^

Screen readers have a specific way of announcing lists. Ensuring proper list structure aids screen reader output. [Learn more.](#)

● List items (``) are contained within `` or `` parent elements ^

Screen readers require list items (````) to be contained within a parent ```` or ```` to be announced properly. [Learn more.](#)

- Cells in a `<table>` element that use the [\[headers\]](#) attribute refer to table cells within the same table.

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring `<td>` cells using the `[headers]` attribute only refer to other cells in the same table may improve the experience for screen reader users. [Learn more](#).

- `<th>` elements and elements with [\[role="columnheader"/"rowheader"\]](#) have data cells they describe.

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring table headers always refer to some set of cells may improve the experience for screen reader users. [Learn more](#).

- Heading elements appear in a sequentially-descending order

Properly ordered headings that do not skip levels convey the semantic structure of the page, making it easier to navigate and understand when using assistive technologies. [Learn more](#).

NOT APPLICABLE (20)

Hide

- `[accesskey]` values are unique

Access keys let users quickly focus a part of the page. For proper navigation, each access key must be unique. [Learn more](#).

- `button`, `link`, and `menuitem` elements have accessible names

When an element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more](#).

- `[aria-hidden="true"]` elements do not contain focusable descendants

Focusable descendants within an `[aria-hidden="true"]` element prevent those interactive elements from being available to users of assistive technologies like screen readers. [Learn more](#).

- ARIA input fields have accessible names

When an input field doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more](#).

○ ARIA `meter` elements have accessible names ^

When an element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more](#).

○ ARIA `progressbar` elements have accessible names ^

When a `progressbar` element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more](#).

○ ARIA toggle fields have accessible names ^

When a toggle field doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more](#).

○ ARIA `tooltip` elements have accessible names ^

When an element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more](#).

○ ARIA `treeitem` elements have accessible names ^

When an element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more](#).

○ `<dl>`'s contain only properly-ordered `<dt>` and `<dd>` groups, `<script>`, `<template>` or `<div>` elements. ^

When definition lists are not properly marked up, screen readers may produce confusing or inaccurate output. [Learn more](#).

○ Definition list items are wrapped in `<dl>` elements ^

Definition list items (``<dt>`` and ``<dd>``) must be wrapped in a parent ``<dl>`` element to ensure that screen readers can properly announce them. [Learn more](#).

○ No form fields have multiple labels ^

Form fields with multiple labels can be confusingly announced by assistive technologies like screen readers which use either the first, the last, or all of the labels. [Learn more](#).

- <frame> or <iframe> elements have a title ^

Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. [Learn more](#).

- Image elements have [alt] attributes ^

Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with an empty alt attribute. [Learn more](#).

- <input type="image"> elements have [alt] text ^

When an image is being used as an `<input>` button, providing alternative text can help screen reader users understand the purpose of the button. [Learn more](#).

- The document does not use <meta http-equiv="refresh"> ^

Users do not expect a page to refresh automatically, and doing so will move focus back to the top of the page. This may create a frustrating or confusing experience. [Learn more](#).

- <object> elements have alternate text ^

Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alternate text to `<object>` elements helps screen readers convey meaning to users. [Learn more](#).

- No element has a [tabindex] value greater than 0 ^

A value greater than 0 implies an explicit navigation ordering. Although technically valid, this often creates frustrating experiences for users who rely on assistive technologies. [Learn more](#).

- [lang] attributes have a valid value ^

Specifying a valid [BCP 47 language](#) on elements helps ensure that text is pronounced correctly by a screen reader. [Learn more](#).

- <video> elements contain a <track> element with [kind="captions"] ^

When a video provides a caption it is easier for deaf and hearing impaired users to access its information. [Learn more](#).

Captured at Dec 19, 2022, 11:58

Emulated Desktop with Lighthouse

Single page load

AM GMT+1

9.6.6

Initial page load

Custom throttling

Using Chromium 108.0.0.0 with devtools

Generated by **Lighthouse** 9.6.6 | [File an issue](#)

Klantpagina met contactmoment



● 26/27

Accessibility

These checks highlight opportunities to [improve the accessibility of your web app](#). Only a subset of accessibility issues can be automatically detected so manual testing is also encouraged.

CONTRAST

- ▲ Background and foreground colors do not have a sufficient contrast ratio.



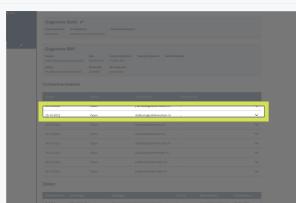
Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read. [Learn more](#).

Failing Elements



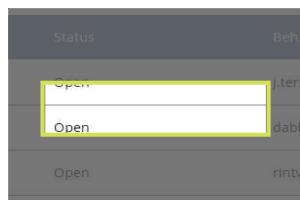
Datum

``



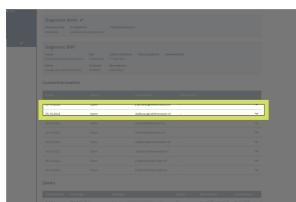
Datum Status Behandelaar Afgerond op

`<div class="header" data-v-2209c843="">`



Status

``



Datum Status Behandelaar Afgerond op

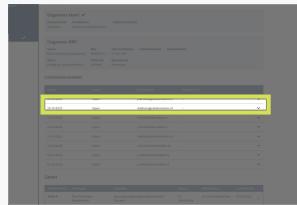
`<div class="header" data-v-2209c843="">`



Behandelaar

``

Failing Elements



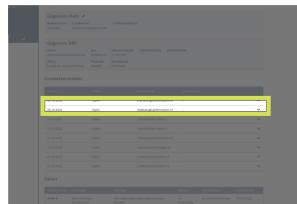
Datum Status Behandelaar Afgerond op

```
<div class="header" data-v-2209c843="">
```



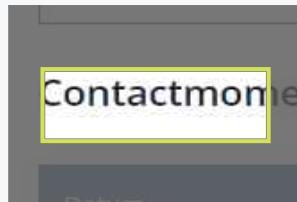
Afgerond op

```
<span data-v-2209c843="">
```



Datum Status Behandelaar Afgerond op

```
<div class="header" data-v-2209c843="">
```



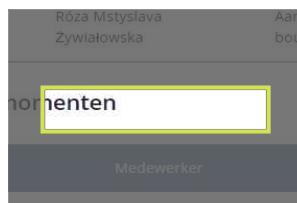
Zaaknummer

```
<th>
```



Zaaknummer Aanvrager Zaaktype Status Behandelaar Indiendatum Details

```
<thead>
```



Aanvrager

```
<th>
```



Zaaknummer Aanvrager Zaaktype Status Behandelaar Indiendatum Details

```
<thead>
```



Zaaktype

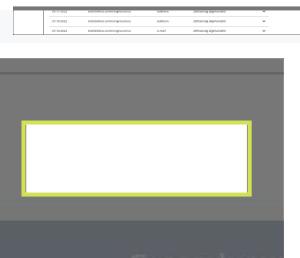
```
<th>
```



Zaaknummer Aanvrager Zaaktype Status Behandelaar Indiendatum Details

```
<thead>
```

Failing Elements



Status

<th>

Zaaknummer	Aanvrager	Zaaktype	Status	Behandelaar	Indiendatum	Details
1234567890	Test Aanvrager	Test Zaaktype	Pending approval	Test Behandelaar	2022-11-15	View Details

Zaaknummer Aanvrager Zaaktype Status Behandelaar Indiendatum Details

<thead>



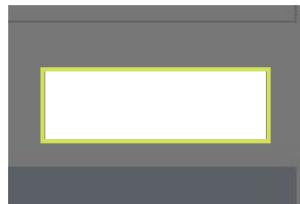
Behandelaar

<th>

Zaaknummer	Aanvrager	Zaaktype	Status	Behandelaar	Indiendatum	Details
1234567890	Test Aanvrager	Test Zaaktype	Pending approval	Test Behandelaar	2022-11-15	View Details

Zaaknummer Aanvrager Zaaktype Status Behandelaar Indiendatum Details

<thead>



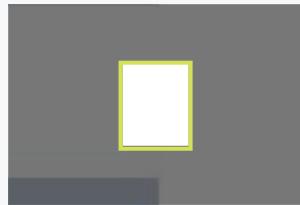
Indiendatum

<th>

Zaaknummer	Aanvrager	Zaaktype	Status	Behandelaar	Indiendatum	Details
1234567890	Test Aanvrager	Test Zaaktype	Pending approval	Test Behandelaar	2022-11-15	View Details

Zaaknummer Aanvrager Zaaktype Status Behandelaar Indiendatum Details

<thead>



Details

<th class="row-link-header">

Zaaknummer	Aanvrager	Zaaktype	Status	Behandelaar	Indiendatum	Details
1234567890	Test Aanvrager	Test Zaaktype	Pending approval	Test Behandelaar	2022-11-15	View Details

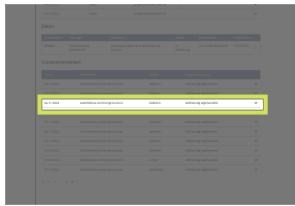
Zaaknummer Aanvrager Zaaktype Status Behandelaar Indiendatum Details

<thead>

15-11-2022	tes
04-11-2022	tes
04-11-2022	tes

Datum

Failing Elements

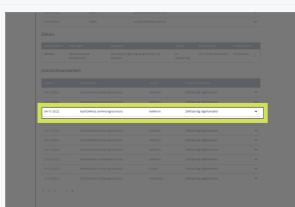


Datum Medewerker Kanaal Gespreksresultaat

<li class="header-row" data-v-90a3bd8c="">

Medewerker	Kanaal
test01@kiss.commonground.nu	telefoon
test02@kiss.commonground.nu	telefoon
est03@kiss.commonground.nu	telefoon
test03@kiss.commonground.nu	telefoon
test03@kiss.commonground.nu	telefoon
test03@kiss.commonground.nu	telefoon

Medewerker

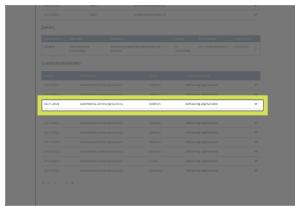


Datum Medewerker Kanaal Gespreksresultaat

<li class="header-row" data-v-90a3bd8c="">

telefoon	Zelfstandig afgehandeld
telefoon	Zelfstandig afgehandeld
telefoon	Zelfstandig afgehandeld

Kanaal



Datum Medewerker Kanaal Gespreksresultaat

<li class="header-row" data-v-90a3bd8c="">

Gespreksresultaat	Zelfstandig afgehandeld
	Zelfstandig afgehandeld

Gespreksresultaat



Datum Medewerker Kanaal Gespreksresultaat

<li class="header-row" data-v-90a3bd8c="">

These are opportunities to improve the legibility of your content.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (10)

Hide

- The page has a logical tab order

^

Tabbing through the page follows the visual layout. Users cannot focus elements that are offscreen. [Learn more](#).

- Interactive controls are keyboard focusable

^

Custom interactive controls are keyboard focusable and display a focus indicator. [Learn more](#).

- Interactive elements indicate their purpose and state

^

Interactive elements, such as links and buttons, should indicate their state and be distinguishable from non-interactive elements. [Learn more](#).

- The user's focus is directed to new content added to the page

^

If new content, such as a dialog, is added to the page, the user's focus is directed to it. [Learn more](#).

- User focus is not accidentally trapped in a region

^

A user can tab into and out of any control or region without accidentally trapping their focus. [Learn more](#).

- Custom controls have associated labels

^

Custom interactive controls have associated labels, provided by aria-label or aria-labelledby. [Learn more](#).

- Custom controls have ARIA roles

^

Custom interactive controls have appropriate ARIA roles. [Learn more](#).

- Visual order on the page follows DOM order

^

DOM order matches the visual order, improving navigation for assistive technology. [Learn more](#).

- Offscreen content is hidden from assistive technology

^

Offscreen content is hidden with display: none or aria-hidden=true. [Learn more](#).

- HTML5 landmark elements are used to improve navigation

^

Landmark elements (<main>, <nav>, etc.) are used to improve the keyboard navigation of the page for assistive technology. [Learn more](#).

These items address areas which an automated testing tool cannot cover. Learn more in our guide on [conducting an accessibility review](#).

PASSED AUDITS (26)

- [aria-*] attributes match their roles

Each ARIA `role` supports a specific subset of `aria-*` attributes. Mismatching these invalidates the `aria-*` attributes. [Learn more](#).

- [aria-hidden="true"] is not present on the document <body>

Assistive technologies, like screen readers, work inconsistently when `aria-hidden="true"` is set on the document `<body>`. [Learn more](#).

- [role]s have all required [aria-*] attributes

Some ARIA roles have required attributes that describe the state of the element to screen readers. [Learn more](#).

- Elements with an ARIA [role] that require children to contain a specific [role] have all required children.

Some ARIA parent roles must contain specific child roles to perform their intended accessibility functions. [Learn more](#).

- [role]s are contained by their required parent element

Some ARIA child roles must be contained by specific parent roles to properly perform their intended accessibility functions. [Learn more](#).

- [role] values are valid

ARIA roles must have valid values in order to perform their intended accessibility functions. [Learn more](#).

- [aria-*] attributes have valid values

Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid values. [Learn more](#).

- [\[aria-*\] attributes are valid and not misspelled](#)

^

Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid names.

[Learn more.](#)

- [Buttons have an accessible name](#)

^

When a button doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it as "button", making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more.](#)

- [ARIA IDs are unique](#)

^

The value of an ARIA ID must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies. [Learn more.](#)

- [Form elements have associated labels](#)

^

Labels ensure that form controls are announced properly by assistive technologies, like screen readers. [Learn more.](#)

- [\[user-scalable="no"\] is not used in the <meta name="viewport"> element and the \[maximum-scale\] attribute is not less than 5.](#)

^

Disabling zooming is problematic for users with low vision who rely on screen magnification to properly see the contents of a web page. [Learn more.](#)

- [\[aria-hidden="true"\] elements do not contain focusable descendants](#)

^

Focusable descendants within an `'[aria-hidden="true"]` element prevent those interactive elements from being available to users of assistive technologies like screen readers. [Learn more.](#)

- [The page contains a heading, skip link, or landmark region](#)

^

Adding ways to bypass repetitive content lets keyboard users navigate the page more efficiently. [Learn more.](#)

- `<dl>`'s contain only properly-ordered `<dt>` and `<dd>` groups, `<script>`, `<template>` or `<div>` elements.

When definition lists are not properly marked up, screen readers may produce confusing or inaccurate output. [Learn more](#).

- Definition list items are wrapped in `<dl>` elements

Definition list items (``<dt>`` and ``<dd>``) must be wrapped in a parent ``<dl>`` element to ensure that screen readers can properly announce them. [Learn more](#).

- Document has a `<title>` element

The title gives screen reader users an overview of the page, and search engine users rely on it heavily to determine if a page is relevant to their search. [Learn more](#).

- `[id]` attributes on active, focusable elements are unique

All focusable elements must have a unique `id` to ensure that they're visible to assistive technologies. [Learn more](#).

- `<html>` element has a `[lang]` attribute

If a page doesn't specify a lang attribute, a screen reader assumes that the page is in the default language that the user chose when setting up the screen reader. If the page isn't actually in the default language, then the screen reader might not announce the page's text correctly. [Learn more](#).

- `<html>` element has a valid value for its `[lang]` attribute

Specifying a valid [BCP 47 language](#) helps screen readers announce text properly. [Learn more](#).

- Links have a discernible name

Link text (and alternate text for images, when used as links) that is discernible, unique, and focusable improves the navigation experience for screen reader users. [Learn more](#).

- Lists contain only `` elements and script supporting elements (`<script>` and `<template>`).

Screen readers have a specific way of announcing lists. Ensuring proper list structure aids screen reader output. [Learn more](#).

- List items (``) are contained within `` or `` parent elements

Screen readers require list items (````) to be contained within a parent `` or `` to be announced properly. [Learn more](#).

- Cells in a `<table>` element that use the `[headers]` attribute refer to table cells within the same table.

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring `<td>` cells using the `[headers]` attribute only refer to other cells in the same table may improve the experience for screen reader users. [Learn more](#).

- `<th>` elements and elements with `[role="columnheader"/"rowheader"]` have data cells they describe.

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring table headers always refer to some set of cells may improve the experience for screen reader users. [Learn more](#).

- Heading elements appear in a sequentially-descending order

Properly ordered headings that do not skip levels convey the semantic structure of the page, making it easier to navigate and understand when using assistive technologies. [Learn more](#).

NOT APPLICABLE (17)

Hide

- `[accesskey]` values are unique

Access keys let users quickly focus a part of the page. For proper navigation, each access key must be unique. [Learn more](#).

- `button`, `link`, and `menuitem` elements have accessible names

When an element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more](#).

- ARIA input fields have accessible names ^

When an input field doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more](#).

- ARIA `meter` elements have accessible names ^

When an element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more](#).

- ARIA `progressbar` elements have accessible names ^

When a `progressbar` element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more](#).

- ARIA toggle fields have accessible names ^

When a toggle field doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more](#).

- ARIA `tooltip` elements have accessible names ^

When an element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more](#).

- ARIA `treeitem` elements have accessible names ^

When an element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more](#).

- No form fields have multiple labels ^

Form fields with multiple labels can be confusingly announced by assistive technologies like screen readers which use either the first, the last, or all of the labels. [Learn more](#).

- `<frame>` or `<iframe>` elements have a title ^

Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. [Learn more](#).

- Image elements have `[alt]` attributes ^

Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with an empty alt attribute. [Learn more](#).

○ <input type="image"> elements have [alt] text ^

When an image is being used as an `<input>` button, providing alternative text can help screen reader users understand the purpose of the button. [Learn more](#).

○ The document does not use <meta http-equiv="refresh"> ^

Users do not expect a page to refresh automatically, and doing so will move focus back to the top of the page. This may create a frustrating or confusing experience. [Learn more](#).

○ <object> elements have alternate text ^

Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alternate text to `<object>` elements helps screen readers convey meaning to users. [Learn more](#).

○ No element has a [tabindex] value greater than 0 ^

A value greater than 0 implies an explicit navigation ordering. Although technically valid, this often creates frustrating experiences for users who rely on assistive technologies. [Learn more](#).

○ [lang] attributes have a valid value ^

Specifying a valid [BCP 47 language](#) on elements helps ensure that text is pronounced correctly by a screen reader. [Learn more](#).

○ <video> elements contain a <track> element with [kind="captions"] ^

When a video provides a caption it is easier for deaf and hearing impaired users to access its information. [Learn more](#).

📅 Captured at Dec 19, 2022, 11:52

AM GMT+1

⌚ Initial page load

💻 Emulated Desktop with Lighthouse

9.6.6

⚡ Custom throttling

🌐 Single page load

devtools

🌐 Using Chromium 108.0.0.0 with

Bedrijven zoeken



● 23/24

Accessibility

These checks highlight opportunities to [improve the accessibility of your web app](#). Only a subset of accessibility issues can be automatically detected so manual testing is also encouraged.

CONTRAST

- ▲ Background and foreground colors do not have a sufficient contrast ratio.



Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read. [Learn more](#).

Failing Elements

Naam

<th>

Naam KvK-nummer Postcode + Huisnummer E-mailadres Tel. nummer Details

<thead>

KvK-nummer

<th>

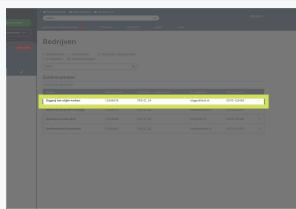
Naam KvK-nummer Postcode + Huisnummer E-mailadres Tel. nummer Details

<thead>

Postcode + Huisnummer

<th class="wrap">

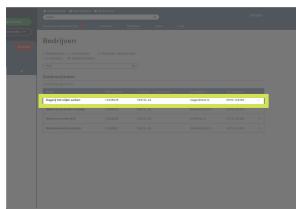
Failing Elements



Naam KvK-nummer Postcode + Huisnummer E-mailadres Tel. nummer Details
`<thead>`

E-mailadres	Tel.
slager@test.nl	05
bakkerij@test.nl	05

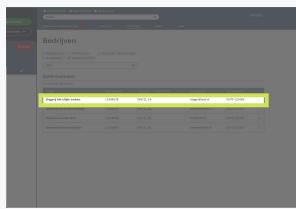
E-mailadres

`<th>`

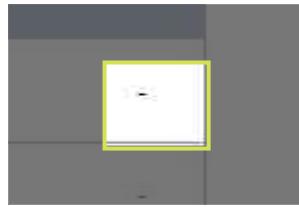
Naam KvK-nummer Postcode + Huisnummer E-mailadres Tel. nummer Details
`<thead>`

Tel. nummer
0570-123456
0570-123457

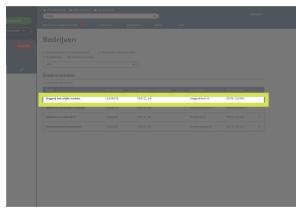
Tel. nummer

`<th>`

Naam KvK-nummer Postcode + Huisnummer E-mailadres Tel. nummer Details
`<thead>`



Details

`<th class="row-link-header">`

Naam KvK-nummer Postcode + Huisnummer E-mailadres Tel. nummer Details
`<thead>`

These are opportunities to improve the legibility of your content.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (10)

Hide

- The page has a logical tab order

^

Tabbing through the page follows the visual layout. Users cannot focus elements that are offscreen. [Learn more](#).

- Interactive controls are keyboard focusable

^

Custom interactive controls are keyboard focusable and display a focus indicator. [Learn more](#).

- Interactive elements indicate their purpose and state

^

Interactive elements, such as links and buttons, should indicate their state and be distinguishable from non-interactive elements. [Learn more](#).

- The user's focus is directed to new content added to the page

^

If new content, such as a dialog, is added to the page, the user's focus is directed to it. [Learn more](#).

- User focus is not accidentally trapped in a region

^

A user can tab into and out of any control or region without accidentally trapping their focus. [Learn more](#).

- Custom controls have associated labels

^

Custom interactive controls have associated labels, provided by aria-label or aria-labelledby. [Learn more](#).

- Custom controls have ARIA roles

^

Custom interactive controls have appropriate ARIA roles. [Learn more](#).

- Visual order on the page follows DOM order

^

DOM order matches the visual order, improving navigation for assistive technology. [Learn more](#).

- Offscreen content is hidden from assistive technology

^

Offscreen content is hidden with display: none or aria-hidden=true. [Learn more](#).

- HTML5 landmark elements are used to improve navigation

^

Landmark elements (<main>, <nav>, etc.) are used to improve the keyboard navigation of the page for assistive technology. [Learn more](#).

These items address areas which an automated testing tool cannot cover. Learn more in our guide on [conducting an accessibility review](#).

PASSED AUDITS (23)

- [aria-*] attributes match their roles

Each ARIA `role` supports a specific subset of `aria-*` attributes. Mismatching these invalidates the `aria-*` attributes. [Learn more](#).

- [aria-hidden="true"] is not present on the document <body>

Assistive technologies, like screen readers, work inconsistently when `aria-hidden="true"` is set on the document `<body>`. [Learn more](#).

- [role]s have all required [aria-*] attributes

Some ARIA roles have required attributes that describe the state of the element to screen readers. [Learn more](#).

- Elements with an ARIA [role] that require children to contain a specific [role] have all required children.

Some ARIA parent roles must contain specific child roles to perform their intended accessibility functions. [Learn more](#).

- [role]s are contained by their required parent element

Some ARIA child roles must be contained by specific parent roles to properly perform their intended accessibility functions. [Learn more](#).

- [role] values are valid

ARIA roles must have valid values in order to perform their intended accessibility functions. [Learn more](#).

- [aria-*] attributes have valid values

Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid values. [Learn more](#).

- [\[aria-*\] attributes are valid and not misspelled](#)

^

Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid names.

[Learn more.](#)

- [Buttons have an accessible name](#)

^

When a button doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it as "button", making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more.](#)

- [ARIA IDs are unique](#)

^

The value of an ARIA ID must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies. [Learn more.](#)

- [Form elements have associated labels](#)

^

Labels ensure that form controls are announced properly by assistive technologies, like screen readers. [Learn more.](#)

- [\[user-scalable="no"\] is not used in the <meta name="viewport"> element and the \[maximum-scale\] attribute is not less than 5.](#)

^

Disabling zooming is problematic for users with low vision who rely on screen magnification to properly see the contents of a web page. [Learn more.](#)

- [The page contains a heading, skip link, or landmark region](#)

^

Adding ways to bypass repetitive content lets keyboard users navigate the page more efficiently. [Learn more.](#)

- [Document has a <title> element](#)

^

The title gives screen reader users an overview of the page, and search engine users rely on it heavily to determine if a page is relevant to their search. [Learn more.](#)

- [\[id\] attributes on active, focusable elements are unique](#)

^

All focusable elements must have a unique `id` to ensure that they're visible to assistive technologies. [Learn more.](#)

- <html> element has a [lang] attribute ^

If a page doesn't specify a lang attribute, a screen reader assumes that the page is in the default language that the user chose when setting up the screen reader. If the page isn't actually in the default language, then the screen reader might not announce the page's text correctly. [Learn more.](#)

- <html> element has a valid value for its [lang] attribute ^

Specifying a valid [BCP 47 language](#) helps screen readers announce text properly. [Learn more.](#)

- Links have a discernible name ^

Link text (and alternate text for images, when used as links) that is discernible, unique, and focusable improves the navigation experience for screen reader users. [Learn more.](#)

- Lists contain only elements and script supporting elements (<script> and <template>). ^

Screen readers have a specific way of announcing lists. Ensuring proper list structure aids screen reader output. [Learn more.](#)

- List items () are contained within or parent elements ^

Screen readers require list items (``) to be contained within a parent `` or `` to be announced properly. [Learn more.](#)

- Cells in a <table> element that use the [headers] attribute refer to table cells within the same table. ^

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring `<td>` cells using the `[headers]` attribute only refer to other cells in the same table may improve the experience for screen reader users. [Learn more.](#)

- `<th>` elements and elements with `[role="columnheader"/"rowheader"]` have data cells they describe.

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring table headers always refer to some set of cells may improve the experience for screen reader users. [Learn more](#).

- Heading elements appear in a sequentially-descending order

Properly ordered headings that do not skip levels convey the semantic structure of the page, making it easier to navigate and understand when using assistive technologies. [Learn more](#).

NOT APPLICABLE (20)

Hide

- `[accesskey]` values are unique

Access keys let users quickly focus a part of the page. For proper navigation, each access key must be unique. [Learn more](#).

- `button`, `link`, and `menuitem` elements have accessible names

When an element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more](#).

- `[aria-hidden="true"]` elements do not contain focusable descendants

Focusable descendants within an `'[aria-hidden="true"]'` element prevent those interactive elements from being available to users of assistive technologies like screen readers. [Learn more](#).

- ARIA input fields have accessible names

When an input field doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more](#).

- ARIA `meter` elements have accessible names

When an element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more](#).

- ARIA `progressbar` elements have accessible names

When a `progressbar` element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more](#).

- ARIA toggle fields have accessible names ^

When a toggle field doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more](#).

- ARIA `tooltip` elements have accessible names ^

When an element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more](#).

- ARIA `treeitem` elements have accessible names ^

When an element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more](#).

- `<dl>`'s contain only properly-ordered `<dt>` and `<dd>` groups, `<script>`, `<template>` or `<div>` elements. ^

When definition lists are not properly marked up, screen readers may produce confusing or inaccurate output. [Learn more](#).

- Definition list items are wrapped in `<dl>` elements ^

Definition list items (``<dt>`` and ``<dd>``) must be wrapped in a parent ``<dl>`` element to ensure that screen readers can properly announce them. [Learn more](#).

- No form fields have multiple labels ^

Form fields with multiple labels can be confusingly announced by assistive technologies like screen readers which use either the first, the last, or all of the labels. [Learn more](#).

- `<frame>` or `<iframe>` elements have a title ^

Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. [Learn more](#).

- Image elements have `[alt]` attributes ^

Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with an empty alt attribute. [Learn more](#).

- `<input type="image">` elements have `[alt]` text ^

When an image is being used as an `<input>` button, providing alternative text can help screen reader users understand the purpose of the button. [Learn more](#).

○ The document does not use `<meta http-equiv="refresh">` ^

Users do not expect a page to refresh automatically, and doing so will move focus back to the top of the page. This may create a frustrating or confusing experience. [Learn more](#).

○ `<object>` elements have alternate text ^

Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alternate text to `<object>` elements helps screen readers convey meaning to users. [Learn more](#).

○ No element has a `[tabindex]` value greater than 0 ^

A value greater than 0 implies an explicit navigation ordering. Although technically valid, this often creates frustrating experiences for users who rely on assistive technologies. [Learn more](#).

○ `[lang]` attributes have a valid value ^

Specifying a valid [BCP 47 language](#) on elements helps ensure that text is pronounced correctly by a screen reader. [Learn more](#).

○ `<video>` elements contain a `<track>` element with `[kind="captions"]` ^

When a video provides a caption it is easier for deaf and hearing impaired users to access its information. [Learn more](#).

 Captured at Dec 19, 2022, 11:57

AM GMT+1

 Initial page load

 Emulated Desktop with Lighthouse

9.6.6

 Custom throttling

 Single page load

devtools

 Using Chromium 108.0.0.0 with

Generated by **Lighthouse** 9.6.6 | [File an issue](#)

Klantdetail met contactverzoek



● 25/26

Accessibility

These checks highlight opportunities to [improve the accessibility of your web app](#). Only a subset of accessibility issues can be automatically detected so manual testing is also encouraged.

CONTRAST

- ▲ Background and foreground colors do not have a sufficient contrast ratio.



Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read. [Learn more](#).

Failing Elements



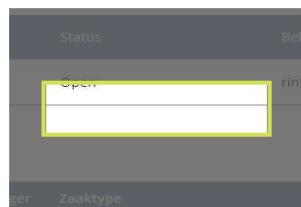
Datum

``



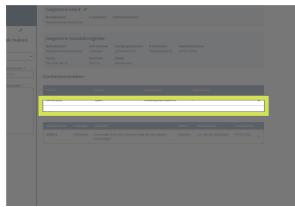
Status

`<div class="header" data-v-2209c843="">`



Behandelaar

``



Afgerond op

`<div class="header" data-v-2209c843="">`

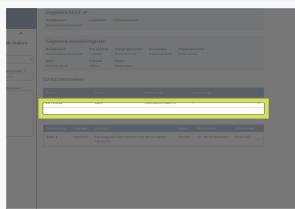


Zaaknummer

``

Failing Elements

Status



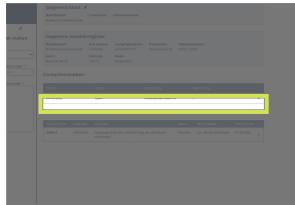
Datum Status Behandelaar Afgerond op

<div class="header" data-v-2209c843="">

Afgerond op

Afgerond op

Status Behandelaar Indien



Datum Status Behandelaar Afgerond op

<div class="header" data-v-2209c843="">

ZAAK-3

Zaaknummer

<th>

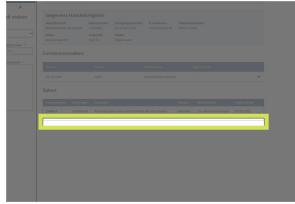


Zaaknummer Aanvrager Zaaktype Status Behandelaar Indiendatum Details

<thead>

Aanvrager

<th>



Zaaknummer Aanvrager Zaaktype Status Behandelaar Indiendatum Details

<thead>

Zaaktype

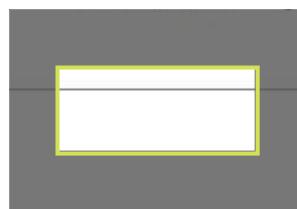
<th>



Zaaknummer Aanvrager Zaaktype Status Behandelaar Indiendatum Details

<thead>

Failing Elements



Status

<th>



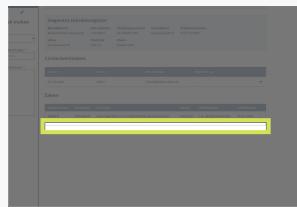
Zaaknummer Aanvrager Zaaktype Status Behandelaar Indiendatum Details

<thead>



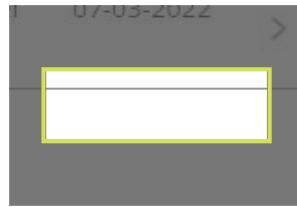
Behandelaar

<th>



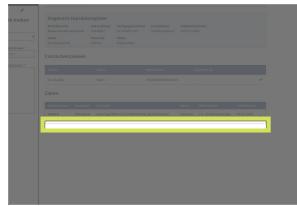
Zaaknummer Aanvrager Zaaktype Status Behandelaar Indiendatum Details

<thead>



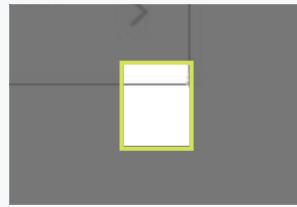
Indiendatum

<th>



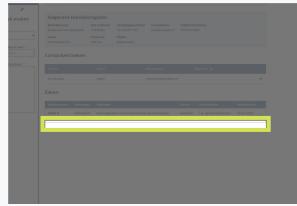
Zaaknummer Aanvrager Zaaktype Status Behandelaar Indiendatum Details

<thead>



Details

<th class="row-link-header">



Zaaknummer Aanvrager Zaaktype Status Behandelaar Indiendatum Details

<thead>

These are opportunities to improve the legibility of your content.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (10)

Hide

- The page has a logical tab order

Tabbing through the page follows the visual layout. Users cannot focus elements that are offscreen. [Learn more](#).

- Interactive controls are keyboard focusable

Custom interactive controls are keyboard focusable and display a focus indicator. [Learn more](#).

- Interactive elements indicate their purpose and state

Interactive elements, such as links and buttons, should indicate their state and be distinguishable from non-interactive elements. [Learn more](#).

- The user's focus is directed to new content added to the page

If new content, such as a dialog, is added to the page, the user's focus is directed to it. [Learn more](#).

- User focus is not accidentally trapped in a region

A user can tab into and out of any control or region without accidentally trapping their focus. [Learn more](#).

- Custom controls have associated labels

Custom interactive controls have associated labels, provided by aria-label or aria-labelledby. [Learn more](#).

- Custom controls have ARIA roles

Custom interactive controls have appropriate ARIA roles. [Learn more](#).

- Visual order on the page follows DOM order

DOM order matches the visual order, improving navigation for assistive technology. [Learn more](#).

- Offscreen content is hidden from assistive technology

Offscreen content is hidden with display: none or aria-hidden=true. [Learn more](#).

- HTML5 landmark elements are used to improve navigation

Landmark elements (<main>, <nav>, etc.) are used to improve the keyboard navigation of the page for assistive technology. [Learn more](#).

These items address areas which an automated testing tool cannot cover. Learn more in our guide on [conducting an accessibility review](#).

PASSED AUDITS (25)

Hide

- [\[aria-*\] attributes match their roles](#)

^

Each ARIA `role` supports a specific subset of `aria-*` attributes. Mismatching these invalidates the `aria-*` attributes. [Learn more](#).

- [\[aria-hidden="true"\] is not present on the document <body>](#)

^

Assistive technologies, like screen readers, work inconsistently when `aria-hidden="true"` is set on the document `<body>`. [Learn more](#).

- [\[role\]s have all required \[aria-*\] attributes](#)

^

Some ARIA roles have required attributes that describe the state of the element to screen readers. [Learn more](#).

- [Elements with an ARIA \[role\] that require children to contain a specific \[role\] have all required children.](#)

^

Some ARIA parent roles must contain specific child roles to perform their intended accessibility functions. [Learn more](#).

- [\[role\]s are contained by their required parent element](#)

^

Some ARIA child roles must be contained by specific parent roles to properly perform their intended accessibility functions. [Learn more](#).

- [\[role\] values are valid](#)

^

ARIA roles must have valid values in order to perform their intended accessibility functions. [Learn more](#).

- [\[aria-*\] attributes have valid values](#)

^

Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid values. [Learn more.](#)

- [aria-*] attributes are valid and not misspelled

Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid names. [Learn more.](#)

- Buttons have an accessible name

When a button doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it as "button", making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more.](#)

- ARIA IDs are unique

The value of an ARIA ID must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies. [Learn more.](#)

- Form elements have associated labels

Labels ensure that form controls are announced properly by assistive technologies, like screen readers. [Learn more.](#)

- [user-scalable="no"] is not used in the <meta name="viewport"> element and the [maximum-scale] attribute is not less than 5.

Disabling zooming is problematic for users with low vision who rely on screen magnification to properly see the contents of a web page. [Learn more.](#)

- The page contains a heading, skip link, or landmark region

Adding ways to bypass repetitive content lets keyboard users navigate the page more efficiently. [Learn more.](#)

- <dl>'s contain only properly-ordered <dt> and <dd> groups, <script>, <template> or <div> elements.

When definition lists are not properly marked up, screen readers may produce confusing or inaccurate output. [Learn more.](#)

- Definition list items are wrapped in `<dl>` elements ^

Definition list items (``<dt>`` and ``<dd>``) must be wrapped in a parent ``<dl>`` element to ensure that screen readers can properly announce them. [Learn more.](#)

- Document has a `<title>` element ^

The title gives screen reader users an overview of the page, and search engine users rely on it heavily to determine if a page is relevant to their search. [Learn more.](#)

- `[id]` attributes on active, focusable elements are unique ^

All focusable elements must have a unique `id` to ensure that they're visible to assistive technologies. [Learn more.](#)

- `<html>` element has a `[lang]` attribute ^

If a page doesn't specify a lang attribute, a screen reader assumes that the page is in the default language that the user chose when setting up the screen reader. If the page isn't actually in the default language, then the screen reader might not announce the page's text correctly. [Learn more.](#)

- `<html>` element has a valid value for its `[lang]` attribute ^

Specifying a valid [BCP 47 language](#) helps screen readers announce text properly. [Learn more.](#)

- Links have a discernible name ^

Link text (and alternate text for images, when used as links) that is discernible, unique, and focusable improves the navigation experience for screen reader users. [Learn more.](#)

- Lists contain only `` elements and script supporting elements (`<script>` and `<template>`). ^

Screen readers have a specific way of announcing lists. Ensuring proper list structure aids screen reader output. [Learn more.](#)

● List items (``) are contained within `` or `` parent elements ^

Screen readers require list items (````) to be contained within a parent `` or `` to be announced properly. [Learn more](#).

● Cells in a `<table>` element that use the `[headers]` attribute refer to table cells within the same table. ^

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring `<td>` cells using the `[headers]` attribute only refer to other cells in the same table may improve the experience for screen reader users. [Learn more](#).

● `<th>` elements and elements with `[role="columnheader"/"rowheader"]` have data cells they describe. ^

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring table headers always refer to some set of cells may improve the experience for screen reader users. [Learn more](#).

● Heading elements appear in a sequentially-descending order ^

Properly ordered headings that do not skip levels convey the semantic structure of the page, making it easier to navigate and understand when using assistive technologies. [Learn more](#).

NOT APPLICABLE (18)

Hide

○ `[accesskey]` values are unique ^

Access keys let users quickly focus a part of the page. For proper navigation, each access key must be unique. [Learn more](#).

○ `button`, `link`, and `menuitem` elements have accessible names ^

When an element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more](#).

○ `[aria-hidden="true"]` elements do not contain focusable descendants ^

Focusable descendants within an `'[aria-hidden="true"]` element prevent those interactive elements from being available to users of assistive technologies like screen readers. [Learn more](#).

○ ARIA input fields have accessible names ^

When an input field doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more](#).

○ ARIA `meter` elements have accessible names ^

When an element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more](#).

○ ARIA `progressbar` elements have accessible names ^

When a `progressbar` element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more](#).

○ ARIA toggle fields have accessible names ^

When a toggle field doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more](#).

○ ARIA `tooltip` elements have accessible names ^

When an element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more](#).

○ ARIA `treeitem` elements have accessible names ^

When an element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more](#).

○ No form fields have multiple labels ^

Form fields with multiple labels can be confusingly announced by assistive technologies like screen readers which use either the first, the last, or all of the labels. [Learn more](#).

○ `<frame>` or `<iframe>` elements have a title ^

Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. [Learn more](#).

○ Image elements have `[alt]` attributes ^

Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with an empty alt attribute. [Learn more](#).

○ `<input type="image">` elements have `[alt]` text ^

When an image is being used as an `<input>` button, providing alternative text can help screen reader users understand the purpose of the button. [Learn more](#).

○ The document does not use `<meta http-equiv="refresh">` ^

Users do not expect a page to refresh automatically, and doing so will move focus back to the top of the page. This may create a frustrating or confusing experience. [Learn more](#).

○ `<object>` elements have alternate text ^

Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alternate text to `<object>` elements helps screen readers convey meaning to users. [Learn more](#).

○ No element has a `[tabindex]` value greater than 0 ^

A value greater than 0 implies an explicit navigation ordering. Although technically valid, this often creates frustrating experiences for users who rely on assistive technologies. [Learn more](#).

○ `[lang]` attributes have a valid value ^

Specifying a valid [BCP 47 language](#) on elements helps ensure that text is pronounced correctly by a screen reader. [Learn more](#).

○ `<video>` elements contain a `<track>` element with `[kind="captions"]` ^

When a video provides a caption it is easier for deaf and hearing impaired users to access its information. [Learn more](#).

 Captured at Dec 19, 2022, 11:41

AM GMT+1

 Initial page load

 Emulated Desktop with Lighthouse

9.6.6

 Custom throttling

 Single page load

 Using Chromium 108.0.0.0 with devtools

Zaakdetail



22/22

Accessibility

These checks highlight opportunities to [improve the accessibility of your web app](#). Only a subset of accessibility issues can be automatically detected so manual testing is also encouraged.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (10)

[Hide](#)

The page has a logical tab order



Tabbing through the page follows the visual layout. Users cannot focus elements that are offscreen. [Learn more](#).

Interactive controls are keyboard focusable



Custom interactive controls are keyboard focusable and display a focus indicator. [Learn more](#).

Interactive elements indicate their purpose and state



Interactive elements, such as links and buttons, should indicate their state and be distinguishable from non-interactive elements. [Learn more](#).

The user's focus is directed to new content added to the page



If new content, such as a dialog, is added to the page, the user's focus is directed to it. [Learn more](#).

User focus is not accidentally trapped in a region



A user can tab into and out of any control or region without accidentally trapping their focus. [Learn more](#).

Custom controls have associated labels



Custom interactive controls have associated labels, provided by aria-label or aria-labelledby. [Learn more](#).

Custom controls have ARIA roles



Custom interactive controls have appropriate ARIA roles. [Learn more](#).

Visual order on the page follows DOM order



DOM order matches the visual order, improving navigation for assistive technology. [Learn more](#).

Offscreen content is hidden from assistive technology

Offscreen content is hidden with display: none or aria-hidden=true. [Learn more.](#)

HTML5 landmark elements are used to improve navigation

Landmark elements (<main>, <nav>, etc.) are used to improve the keyboard navigation of the page for assistive technology. [Learn more.](#)

These items address areas which an automated testing tool cannot cover. Learn more in our guide on [conducting an accessibility review](#).

PASSED AUDITS (22)

Hide

[aria-*] attributes match their roles

^

Each ARIA `role` supports a specific subset of `aria-*` attributes. Mismatching these invalidates the `aria-*` attributes. [Learn more.](#)

[aria-hidden="true"] is not present on the document <body>

^

Assistive technologies, like screen readers, work inconsistently when `aria-hidden="true"` is set on the document `<body>`. [Learn more.](#)

[role]s have all required [aria-*] attributes

^

Some ARIA roles have required attributes that describe the state of the element to screen readers. [Learn more.](#)

Elements with an ARIA [role] that require children to contain a specific [role] have all required children.

^

Some ARIA parent roles must contain specific child roles to perform their intended accessibility functions. [Learn more.](#)

[role]s are contained by their required parent element

^

Some ARIA child roles must be contained by specific parent roles to properly perform their intended accessibility functions. [Learn more.](#)

[role] values are valid

^

ARIA roles must have valid values in order to perform their intended accessibility functions. [Learn more.](#)

[aria-*] attributes have valid values

^

Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid values. [Learn more.](#)

[aria-*] attributes are valid and not misspelled ^

Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid names. [Learn more.](#)

Buttons have an accessible name ^

When a button doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it as "button", making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more.](#)

ARIA IDs are unique ^

The value of an ARIA ID must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies. [Learn more.](#)

Form elements have associated labels ^

Labels ensure that form controls are announced properly by assistive technologies, like screen readers. [Learn more.](#)

[user-scalable="no"] is not used in the `<meta name="viewport">` element and the [maximum-scale] attribute is not less than 5. ^

Disabling zooming is problematic for users with low vision who rely on screen magnification to properly see the contents of a web page. [Learn more.](#)

The page contains a heading, skip link, or landmark region ^

Adding ways to bypass repetitive content lets keyboard users navigate the page more efficiently. [Learn more.](#)

Background and foreground colors have a sufficient contrast ratio ^

Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read. [Learn more.](#)

Document has a `<title>` element ^

The title gives screen reader users an overview of the page, and search engine users rely on it heavily to determine if a page is relevant to their search. [Learn more.](#)

[id] attributes on active, focusable elements are unique ^

All focusable elements must have a unique `id` to ensure that they're visible to assistive technologies. [Learn more.](#)

`<html>` element has a [lang] attribute ^

If a page doesn't specify a lang attribute, a screen reader assumes that the page is in the default language that the user chose when setting up the screen reader. If the page isn't actually in the default language, then the screen reader might not announce the page's text correctly. [Learn more.](#)

[`<html>` element has a valid value for its `\[lang\]` attribute](#)



Specifying a valid [BCP 47 language](#) helps screen readers announce text properly. [Learn more.](#)

[Links have a discernible name](#)



Link text (and alternate text for images, when used as links) that is discernible, unique, and focusable improves the navigation experience for screen reader users. [Learn more.](#)

[Lists contain only `` elements and script supporting elements \(`<script>` and `<template>`\).](#)



Screen readers have a specific way of announcing lists. Ensuring proper list structure aids screen reader output. [Learn more.](#)

[List items \(``\) are contained within `` or `` parent elements](#)



Screen readers require list items (``) to be contained within a parent '``' or '``' to be announced properly. [Learn more.](#)

[Heading elements appear in a sequentially-descending order](#)



Properly ordered headings that do not skip levels convey the semantic structure of the page, making it easier to navigate and understand when using assistive technologies. [Learn more.](#)

NOT APPLICABLE (22)

[Hide](#)

[`\[accesskey\]` values are unique](#)



Access keys let users quickly focus a part of the page. For proper navigation, each access key must be unique. [Learn more.](#)

[`button`, `link`, and `menuitem` elements have accessible names](#)



When an element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more.](#)

[`\[aria-hidden="true"\]` elements do not contain focusable descendants](#)



Focusable descendants within an '`[aria-hidden="true"]`' element prevent those interactive elements from being available to users of assistive technologies like screen readers. [Learn more.](#)

- ARIA input fields have accessible names ^

When an input field doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more](#).

- ARIA `meter` elements have accessible names ^

When an element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more](#).

- ARIA `progressbar` elements have accessible names ^

When a `progressbar` element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more](#).

- ARIA toggle fields have accessible names ^

When a toggle field doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more](#).

- ARIA `tooltip` elements have accessible names ^

When an element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more](#).

- ARIA `treeitem` elements have accessible names ^

When an element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more](#).

- `<dl>`'s contain only properly-ordered `<dt>` and `<dd>` groups, `<script>`, `<template>` or `<div>` elements. ^

When definition lists are not properly marked up, screen readers may produce confusing or inaccurate output. [Learn more](#).

- Definition list items are wrapped in `<dl>` elements ^

Definition list items (`<dt>` and `<dd>`) must be wrapped in a parent `<dl>` element to ensure that screen readers can properly announce them. [Learn more](#).

- No form fields have multiple labels ^

Form fields with multiple labels can be confusingly announced by assistive technologies like screen readers which use either the first, the last, or all of the labels. [Learn more](#).

- <frame> or <iframe> elements have a title ^

Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. [Learn more.](#)

- Image elements have [alt] attributes ^

Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with an empty alt attribute. [Learn more.](#)

- <input type="image"> elements have [alt] text ^

When an image is being used as an `<input>` button, providing alternative text can help screen reader users understand the purpose of the button. [Learn more.](#)

- The document does not use <meta http-equiv="refresh"> ^

Users do not expect a page to refresh automatically, and doing so will move focus back to the top of the page. This may create a frustrating or confusing experience. [Learn more.](#)

- <object> elements have alternate text ^

Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alternate text to `<object>` elements helps screen readers convey meaning to users. [Learn more.](#)

- No element has a [tabindex] value greater than 0 ^

A value greater than 0 implies an explicit navigation ordering. Although technically valid, this often creates frustrating experiences for users who rely on assistive technologies. [Learn more.](#)

- Cells in a <table> element that use the [headers] attribute refer to table cells within the same table. ^

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring `<td>` cells using the `[headers]` attribute only refer to other cells in the same table may improve the experience for screen reader users. [Learn more.](#)

- <th> elements and elements with [role="columnheader" / "rowheader"] have data cells they describe. ^

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring table headers always refer to some set of cells may improve the experience for screen reader users. [Learn more.](#)

- [lang] attributes have a valid value ^

Specifying a valid [BCP 47 language](#) on elements helps ensure that text is pronounced correctly by a screen reader. [Learn more.](#)

- <video> elements contain a <track> element with [kind="captions"]

^

When a video provides a caption it is easier for deaf and hearing impaired users to access its information. [Learn more.](#)

Captured at Dec 16, 2022,
2:35 PM GMT+1
Initial page load

Emulated Desktop with
Lighthouse 9.6.6
Custom throttling

Single page load
Using Chromium 108.0.0.0
with devtools

Generated by **Lighthouse** 9.6.6 | [File an issue](#)

Afhandelscherm



13/13

Accessibility

These checks highlight opportunities to [improve the accessibility of your web app](#). Only a subset of accessibility issues can be automatically detected so manual testing is also encouraged.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (10)

[Hide](#)

The page has a logical tab order



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Interactive controls are keyboard focusable



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HTML5 landmark elements are used to improve navigation ^

Landmark elements (<main>, <nav>, etc.) are used to improve the keyboard navigation of the page for assistive technology. [Learn more.](#)

These items address areas which an automated testing tool cannot cover. Learn more in our guide on [conducting an accessibility review](#).

PASSED AUDITS (13) Hide

[aria-hidden="true"] is not present on the document <body> ^

Assistive technologies, like screen readers, work inconsistently when `aria-hidden="true"` is set on the document `<body>`. [Learn more.](#)

Buttons have an accessible name ^

When a button doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it as "button", making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more.](#)

ARIA IDs are unique ^

The value of an ARIA ID must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies. [Learn more.](#)

Form elements have associated labels ^

Labels ensure that form controls are announced properly by assistive technologies, like screen readers. [Learn more.](#)

[user-scalable="no"] is not used in the <meta name="viewport"> element and the [maximum-scale] attribute is not less than 5. ^

Disabling zooming is problematic for users with low vision who rely on screen magnification to properly see the contents of a web page. [Learn more.](#)

The page contains a heading, skip link, or landmark region ^

Adding ways to bypass repetitive content lets keyboard users navigate the page more efficiently. [Learn more.](#)

Background and foreground colors have a sufficient contrast ratio ^

Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read. [Learn more.](#)

Document has a `<title>` element ^

The title gives screen reader users an overview of the page, and search engine users rely on it heavily to determine if a page is relevant to their search. [Learn more.](#)

`<html>` element has a `[lang]` attribute ^

If a page doesn't specify a lang attribute, a screen reader assumes that the page is in the default language that the user chose when setting up the screen reader. If the page isn't actually in the default language, then the screen reader might not announce the page's text correctly. [Learn more.](#)

`<html>` element has a valid value for its `[lang]` attribute ^

Specifying a valid [BCP 47 language](#) helps screen readers announce text properly. [Learn more.](#)

Links have a discernible name ^

Link text (and alternate text for images, when used as links) that is discernible, unique, and focusable improves the navigation experience for screen reader users. [Learn more.](#)

List items (``) are contained within `` or `` parent elements ^

Screen readers require list items (``) to be contained within a parent `` or `` to be announced properly. [Learn more.](#)

Heading elements appear in a sequentially-descending order ^

Properly ordered headings that do not skip levels convey the semantic structure of the page, making it easier to navigate and understand when using assistive technologies. [Learn more.](#)

NOT APPLICABLE (31)

Hide

○ `[accesskey]` values are unique ^

Access keys let users quickly focus a part of the page. For proper navigation, each access key must be unique. [Learn more.](#)

○ `[aria-*]` attributes match their roles ^

Each ARIA `role` supports a specific subset of `aria-*` attributes. Mismatching these invalidates the `aria-*` attributes. [Learn more.](#)

- [button](#), [link](#), and [menuitem](#) elements have accessible names ^

When an element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more.](#)

- [\[aria-hidden="true"\]](#) elements do not contain focusable descendants ^

Focusable descendants within an `[aria-hidden="true"]` element prevent those interactive elements from being available to users of assistive technologies like screen readers. [Learn more.](#)

- ARIA input fields have accessible names ^

When an input field doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more.](#)

- ARIA [meter](#) elements have accessible names ^

When an element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more.](#)

- ARIA [progressbar](#) elements have accessible names ^

When a `progressbar` element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more.](#)

- [\[role\]](#)s have all required [\[aria-*\]](#) attributes ^

Some ARIA roles have required attributes that describe the state of the element to screen readers. [Learn more.](#)

- Elements with an ARIA [\[role\]](#) that require children to contain a specific [\[role\]](#) have all required children. ^

Some ARIA parent roles must contain specific child roles to perform their intended accessibility functions. [Learn more.](#)

- [\[role\]](#)s are contained by their required parent element ^

Some ARIA child roles must be contained by specific parent roles to properly perform their intended accessibility functions. [Learn more.](#)

- [\[role\]](#) values are valid ^

ARIA roles must have valid values in order to perform their intended accessibility functions. [Learn more.](#)

- ARIA toggle fields have accessible names ^

When a toggle field doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more.](#)

- ARIA `tooltip` elements have accessible names ^

When an element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more.](#)

- ARIA `treeitem` elements have accessible names ^

When an element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more.](#)

- `[aria-*]` attributes have valid values ^

Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid values. [Learn more.](#)

- `[aria-*]` attributes are valid and not misspelled ^

Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid names. [Learn more.](#)

- `<dl>`'s contain only properly-ordered `<dt>` and `<dd>` groups, `<script>`, `<template>` or `<div>` elements. ^

When definition lists are not properly marked up, screen readers may produce confusing or inaccurate output. [Learn more.](#)

- Definition list items are wrapped in `<dl>` elements ^

Definition list items (`<dt>` and `<dd>`) must be wrapped in a parent `<dl>` element to ensure that screen readers can properly announce them. [Learn more.](#)

- `[id]` attributes on active, focusable elements are unique ^

All focusable elements must have a unique `'id'` to ensure that they're visible to assistive technologies. [Learn more.](#)

- No form fields have multiple labels ^

Form fields with multiple labels can be confusingly announced by assistive technologies like screen readers which use either the first, the last, or all of the labels. [Learn more.](#)

- `<frame>` or `<iframe>` elements have a title ^

Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. [Learn more.](#)

- Image elements have `[alt]` attributes ^

Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with an empty alt attribute. [Learn more](#).

- `<input type="image">` elements have `[alt]` text ^

When an image is being used as an `<input>` button, providing alternative text can help screen reader users understand the purpose of the button. [Learn more](#).

- Lists contain only `` elements and script supporting elements (`<script>` and `<template>`). ^

Screen readers have a specific way of announcing lists. Ensuring proper list structure aids screen reader output. [Learn more](#).

- The document does not use `<meta http-equiv="refresh">` ^

Users do not expect a page to refresh automatically, and doing so will move focus back to the top of the page. This may create a frustrating or confusing experience. [Learn more](#).

- `<object>` elements have alternate text ^

Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alternate text to `<object>` elements helps screen readers convey meaning to users. [Learn more](#).

- No element has a `[tabindex]` value greater than 0 ^

A value greater than 0 implies an explicit navigation ordering. Although technically valid, this often creates frustrating experiences for users who rely on assistive technologies. [Learn more](#).

- Cells in a `<table>` element that use the `[headers]` attribute refer to table cells within the same table. ^

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring `<td>` cells using the `[headers]` attribute only refer to other cells in the same table may improve the experience for screen reader users. [Learn more](#).

- `<th>` elements and elements with `[role="columnheader" / "rowheader"]` have data cells they describe. ^

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring table headers always refer to some set of cells may improve the experience for screen reader users. [Learn more](#).

- `[lang]` attributes have a valid value ^

Specifying a valid [BCP 47 language](#) on elements helps ensure that text is pronounced correctly by a screen reader. [Learn more](#).

- <video> elements contain a <track> element with [kind="captions"]

^

When a video provides a caption it is easier for deaf and hearing impaired users to access its information. [Learn more.](#)

Captured at Dec 16, 2022,
2:22 PM GMT+1
Initial page load

Emulated Desktop with
Lighthouse 9.6.6
Custom throttling

Single page load
Using Chromium 108.0.0.0
with devtools

Generated by **Lighthouse** 9.6.6 | [File an issue](#)