Accessibility Scan Report

Website URL	**https://tutorit.ca**
Client	**Foundation**
Contact Name	**Santosh**
Contact Email	**skumar@0barriers.org**
Company Address	**8 Trent Avenue**
Rules Selected	**All**
Issues Identified	5
Date of Audit	**November 11, 2024 at 9:49:09 AM EST**
Auditor	**Auditor Name**

Prepared By: O Barriers Foundation
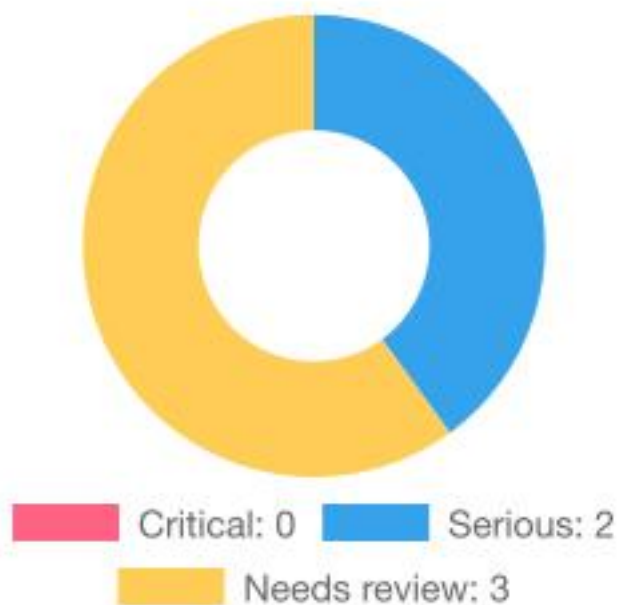Date: November 11, 2024 at 9:49:09 AM EST

Executive Summary

An accessibility audit for Foundation website homepage was carried out on November 11, 2024 at 9:49:09 AM EST by 0 Barriers Foundation, a Non-Profit Organization dedicated toeliminating barriers for people with disabilities. The Foundation's mission is to create inclusiveWeb and Mobile experiences for people with disabilities. This document incorporates thefindings relevant to digital accessibility barriers identified during the process.
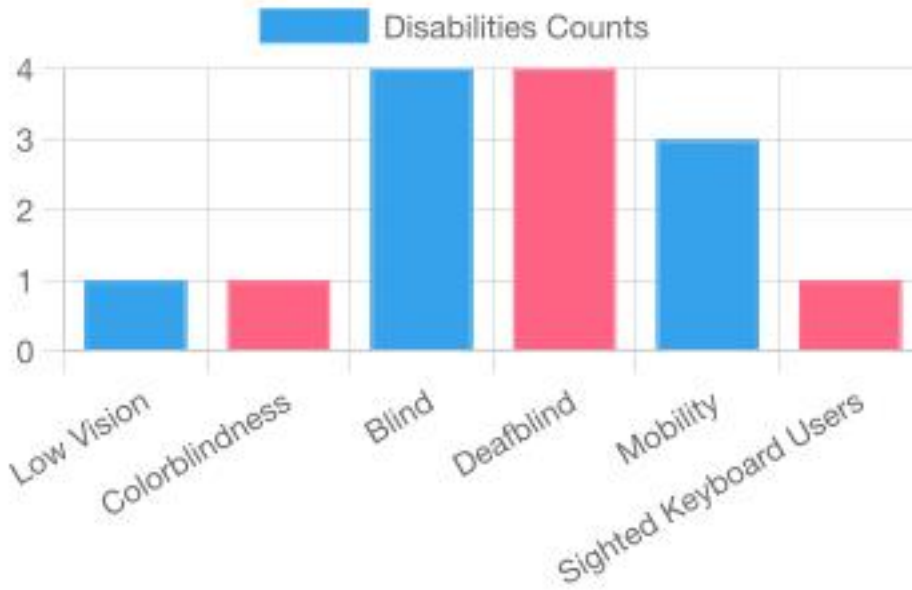
Statistics

Compliance Score 87.8%

Compliance   Non-Compliance

Issues Breakdown by Impact

Critical: 0   Serious: 2

Needs review: 3

Disabilities Affected

Audit Summary

In order for the tested URL(s) to be accessible, Section 508 compliant and in line with WCAG 2.1 requirements, improvements need to be made in the following areas. Below shows a list of the problematic areas of concern categorized by impact:

Serious

- color-contrast
- link-name

Needs review

- heading-order
- landmark-unique
- region

Violations

Rule Id: color-contrast

User impact: serious

How to fix the problem: Ensure all text elements have sufficient color contrast between the text in the foreground and background color behind it.

Success Criterion: Ensure color contrast of at least 4.5:1 for small text or 3:1 for large text, even if text is part of an image. Large text has been defined in the requirements as 18pt (24 CSS pixels) or 14pt bold (19 CSS pixels). Note: Elements found to have a 1:1 ratio are considered "incomplete" and require a manual review.

Why it matters: Some people with low vision experience low contrast, meaning that there aren't very many bright or dark areas. Everything tends to appear about the same brightness, which makes it hard to distinguish outlines, borders, edges, and details. Text that is too close in luminance (brightness) to the background can be hard to read.

Rule Description: Ensure the contrast between foreground and background colors meets WCAG 2 AA minimum contrast ratio thresholds

Disabilities affected: Low Vision, Colorblindness

WCAG Success Criteria: 1.4.3: MUST: Contrast (Minimum)

Applicable Standard(s): cat.color, wcag2aa, wcag143, TTv5, TT13.c, EN-301-549, EN-9.1.4.3, ACT

Rule Id: heading-order

User impact: moderate

How to fix the problem: Ensure headings are in a logical order. For example, check that all headings are marked with h1 through h6 elements and that these are ordered hierarchically. For example, the heading level following an h1 element

should be an h2 element, not an h3 element. Finally, don't use heading mark up on text that isn't actually a heading.

To ensure you are writing effective headings, read through the headings on the page and ask yourself if you get a general sense of the page's contents based only on the information provided by the headings. If the answer is "no", consider rewriting your headings. While you are at it, be sure that you are using the heading markup (h1 through h6's) if and only if you are writing a heading. While applying such markup is a quick way to make text stand out, using it for anything other than headings will make navigating a web page more confusing for users of assistive technology.

Why it matters: The underlying purpose of headers is to convey the structure of the page. For sighted users, the same purpose is achieved using different sizes of text. Text size, however, is not helpful for users of screen readers, because a screen reader identifies a header only if it is properly marked-up. When heading elements are applied correctly, the page becomes much easier to navigate for screen reader users and sighted users alike.

Rule Description: Ensure the order of headings is semantically correct

Disabilities affected: Blind, Deafblind, Mobility

WCAG Success Criteria:
Applicable Standard(s): cat.semantics, best-practice

Rule Id: landmark-unique

User impact: moderate

How to fix the problem: landmark-unique contains eleven passing markup solutions:

landmark-unique contains seventeen markup solutions that fail test criteria:

Why it matters: landmark-unique is a new best practice rule ensures that landmarks have a unique role or accessible name (i.e. role, label, title) combination.

Rule Description: Ensure landmarks are unique

Disabilities affected: Sighted Keyboard Users, Blind, Deafblind

WCAG Success Criteria:
Applicable Standard(s): cat.semantics, best-practice

Rule Id: link-name

User impact: serious

How to fix the problem: Ensure that all link names are accessible. It may be possible that the inner link text is not visible to a screen reader, that there are duplicate link labels, or that the link is not focusable.

Ensure all links can receive programmatic focus; for example, avoid device-specific events (for example, onmouseover).

Why it matters: Inaccessible link elements pose barriers to accessibility, as they are a fundamental component of a website.

Rule Description: test

Disabilities affected: Blind, Deafblind, Mobility

WCAG Success Criteria: 2.4.4: MUST: Link Purpose (In Context)

Applicable Standard(s): cat.name-role-value, wcag2a, wcag244, wcag412, section508, section508.22.a, TTv5, TT6.a, EN-301-549, EN-9.2.4.4, EN-9.4.1.2, ACT

Rule Id: region

User impact: moderate

How to fix the problem: Ensure all content is contained within a landmark region, designated with HTML5 landmark elements and/or ARIA landmark regions.

Screen reader users can navigate to a section based on its HTML element or ARIA Landmark. For example, you might use ARIA Landmarks to provide a simple replacement for a skip navigation link, though the replacement is only useful for users of screen readers. Sighted users or people using screen enlargers won't benefit from the addition, so it's not a good practice to substitute ARIA landmarks for skip navigation links altogether.

Why it matters: Navigating a web page is far simpler for screen reader users if the content splits between multiple high-level sections. Content outside of sections is difficult to find, and the content's purpose may be unclear.

Rule Description: Ensure all page content is contained by landmarks

Disabilities affected: Blind, Deafblind, Mobility

WCAG Success Criteria:
Applicable Standard(s): cat.keyboard, best-practice

Pagewise Analysis

Url \ Rule	Color Contrast	Heading Order	Landmark Unique	Link Name	Region	Scores
/	X	X	X	X	X	87.8
Scores	0	0	0	0	0	87.8

Test Environment

userAgent	**Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/94.0.4606.81 Safari/537.36**
windowWidth	**1920**
windowHeight	**1080**
orientationAngle	**0**
orientationType	**portrait-primary**