# Accessibility conformance test report

**Page evaluated:**

**Evaluator:**

## Summary of the conformance test

< include a brief (1 or 2 paragraphs) description of how the conformance test was conducted, the types of issues found and the overall state of the page in terms of accessibility. >

## Results of the conformance test

Note that the information you will be reporting is in your own words, but is based on the ‘Details’ and ‘Reference’ sections in your WAVE conformance test results report.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Error type | Give one or two examples (images of the relevant part of the screen can be useful) | Why is this considered to be an issue? | What should be done? | What level of conformance does it break? |
| Issue 1 | Missing Alternative Text | So, every image must have an alternate attribute, without this the content of the image is not available to the screen reader. | You can fix it by adding an alternate attribute to the image, and the attribute value should accurate and succinctly present the content and function of the image. | This breaks the 1.1.1 Non-text Content Guideline of the WCAG 2. |
| Remedy 1 |  | This was an issue because without the alt image the content of the image will not be available | This was fixed by adding an al attribute to the image. | This breaks the 1.1.1 Non-text Content Guideline of the WCAG 2. |
| Issue 2 | Missing Form Label | If a form control does not have a properly associated text label, the function or purpose of that form control may not be presented to screen reader users. Form labels also provide visible descriptions and larger clickable targets for form controls. | If a text label for a form control is visible, use the <label> element to associate it with its respective form control. If there is no visible label, either provide an associated label, add a descriptive title attribute to the form control, or reference the label(s) using aria-labelled by. Labels are not required for image, submit, reset, button, or hidden form controls. | This breaks the  1.1.1 Non-text Content  1.3.1 Info and Relationships  2.4.6 Headings and Labels  3.3.2 Labels or Instructions |
| Remedy 2 |  | The function and purpose may not be presented to screen reader users. | This was fixed by adding the <label> element to associate it with its respective form control. | This breaks the  1.1.1 Non-text Content  1.3.1 |
| Issue 3 | Very low contrast | Adequate contrast of text is necessary for all users especially users with low vision. | Increase the contrast between the foreground (text) colour and the background colour. Large text (larger than 18 point or 14 points bold) does not require as much contrast as smaller text. | This breaks the 1.4.3 Contrast (Minimum) (Level AA) |
| Remedy 3 |  | This is an issue because it’s necessary for all users especially with low vision | This was fixed by adding a style to the title and making the text black and bold. | This breaks the 1.4.3 Contrast (Minimum) (Level AA) |
| Issue 4 | Suspicious Alt Text | If the alternative text for an image does not provide the same content or information conveyed by the image, that content will not be available to screen reader users and when images are unavailable. | Ensure that the alternative text for the image or image input provides a succinct, yet equivalent alternative to the content and function of the image. Screen readers and browser presentation inform the user that the object is an image, so alternative text of "image of..." (and similar) should be avoided. If the image does not convey content or if the content is presented in nearby text (e.g., a caption), null/empty alternative text (alt="") is appropriate. | This breaks the 1.1.1 Non-text Content (Level A) |
| Remedy 4 |  | If the alternative text for an image does not provide the same content or information conveyed by the image, that content will not be available to screen reader users and when images are unavailable. | We ensures that the alternative text for the image provides a succinct yet equivalent alternative to the content and function of the image. | This breaks the 1.1.1 Non-text Content (Level A) |
| Issue 5 | Skipped Heading Level | Headings provide document structure and facilitate keyboard navigation by users of assistive technology. These users may be confused or have trouble navigating when heading levels are skipped. | Restructure the document headings to ensure that heading levels are not skipped. | 1.3.1 Info and Relationship  2.4.1 Bypass Blocks  2.4.6 Headings and Labels. |
| Remedy 5 |  | This is an issue because headings provide structure to the navigation | We reconstructed the document heading to make sure that the heading levels are not skipped. | 1.3.1 Info and Relationship  2.4.1 Bypass Blocks  2.4.6 Headings and Labels. |