WHITE LABEL IQ™

WEBSITE COMPLIANCE REPORT

ADA/Accessibility Audit (WCAG 2.1 AA)

https://www.abccorp.com/

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Complete overview of accessibility audit sections and findings

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Quick Summary

Good news: Your website is **85% accessible** - above industry average! We identified **7 issues types,** that need fixing to make it accessible to everyone.

These fixes will help more people use your website and protect your business from legal risks.

Audit Matrix

Detailed Audit Matrix

Overall Compliance

OVERALL COMPLIANCE

85% Compliant

Good compliance rate.
How is this percentage calculated?
The compliance percentage shows how many accessibility rules your website passed out of all applicable rules. For your website, 41 rules passed out of 48 total applicable rules, which is 85% compliance. Rules that don't apply to your website (like video captions when you have no videos) are not counted.

PASSED TESTS
41
Tests that apply to your website

PASS RATE
85%
Percentage of applicable tests passed

WCAG LEVEL
2.1 AA
Standard being tested against

Issues Requiring Action

TOTAL ISSUE TYPES IDENTIFIED

7

These issues prevent full WCAG 2.1 AA compliance and should be addressed.

CRITICAL ISSUES
1
Blocks task completion

SERIOUS ISSUES
2
Major barriers to accessibility

MODERATE ISSUES
1
Noticeable friction for users

MINOR ISSUES
3
Small usability gaps

Testing Methodology

Testing Framework & Approach

We use automated scans and hands-on reviews to measure your site against WCAG 2.1 AA and prioritize fixes.

Audit scope and testing parameters : We test key pages, navigation, and forms on desktop and mobile across your site.

Testing tools and framework details : We pair axe-core scans with manual keyboard, contrast, and screen-reader checks.

WCAG standards and compliance criteria : All findings are measured against the WCAG 2.1 AA standard used by most organizations.

Methodology and testing approach : We plan pages, scan automatically, verify manually, document fixes, and retest to confirm improvements.

Audit Scope

Website URL

https://www.abccorp.com/

Audit Date

MM DD, YYYY

Testing Scope

Complete page accessibility assessment including all interactive elements, forms, and content

Device Testing

Desktop and mobile responsive design evaluation

Detailed Findings

Accessibility Issues Summary

7

Issue Types
Found

47

Total Instances

2

Pages Affected

Issues by Severity

Critical	1 (14%)

Serious	2 (29%)

Moderate	1 (14%)

Minor	3 (43%)

Issues by Category

Accessibility Issues Grouped by Type

Issues by Category

Color & Contrast

25 instances

2 pages with issues

Issues related to color contrast ratios, text visibility, and color-dependent information.

Structure & Semantics

14 instances

2 pages with issues

Problems with HTML structure, heading hierarchy, landmarks, and semantic markup.

General Accessibility

4 instances

2 pages with issues

General accessibility issues that need to be addressed for better user experience.

ARIA & Screen Readers

2 instances

1 pages with issues

ARIA attributes, screen reader compatibility, and assistive technology support.

Mobile & Responsive

2 instances

2 pages with issues

Mobile accessibility, responsive design, and touch interaction issues.

Most Common Issues Understanding - ADA Audit

Accessibility Issues Explained in Simple Terms (Page 1 of 7)

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1. Duplicate IDs (Including ARIA and Labels)

What this means:

Some elements on the page share the same HTML id, including form fields and ARIA labels, even though every ID should be unique.

Why it matters:

Screen readers and browsers rely on unique IDs to correctly associate labels, instructions, and interactions. Duplicate IDs can cause assistive tools to read incorrect information or skip content entirely.

In simple terms:

It's like having two people with the same name in a meeting — assistive tools get confused about who is who.

2. Elements must have sufficient color contrast

What this means:

Text and background colors don't have enough contrast in some areas of the site.

Why it matters:

Users with low vision or color blindness may struggle to read content if text blends into the background.

In simple terms:

Some text is hard to read because it blends into the background, especially for users with vision challenges.

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3. ## Page Structure & Landmark Issues

What this means:

Some parts of the page are not structured correctly using accessibility landmarks (such as header, navigation, main content, and footer). This includes missing landmarks, multiple headers, nested headers, landmarks without clear labels, or missing a clear main content area.

Why it matters:

Screen reader users rely on landmarks to understand the layout of a page and move quickly between sections. When landmarks are missing, duplicated, or incorrectly placed, navigation becomes confusing and inefficient.

In simple terms:

It's like a building with unclear room labels and multiple main entrances — users don't know where they are or how to get around easily.

4. ## Elements must only use allowed ARIA attributes

What this means:

Some elements are using ARIA attributes that are not valid for their assigned role.

Why it matters:

Incorrect ARIA usage can confuse assistive technologies and make content harder to understand.

In simple terms:

ARIA works like instructions — using the wrong instructions causes screen readers to misinterpret the content.

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5. Certain ARIA roles must contain particular children

> **What this means:**
> Some ARIA roles are missing required child elements that are expected as part of their structure.

> **Why it matters:**
> Screen readers expect a specific structure when ARIA roles are used. Missing required elements breaks that expectation.

> **In simple terms:**
> Some accessibility components are incomplete, so assistive tools don't know how to interpret them.

> *Think of ARIA roles like furniture instructions: If you say "This is a table", screen readers expect rows and cells inside. If it's empty or filled with the wrong things, the table "breaks".*

6. Links must have discernible text

> **What this means:**
> Some links do not contain meaningful or readable text (for example, icon-only links or empty links).

> **Why it matters:**
> Screen reader users rely on link text to understand where a link will take them.

> **In simple terms:**
> Every link should clearly say what it does — icon-only links or vague wording aren't enough.

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7. Heading levels should only increase by one

What this means:

Heading levels are used out of order (for example, jumping from H1 directly to H4).

Why it matters:

Screen readers use headings like a table of contents. Incorrect order makes the page harder to follow.

In simple terms:

Headings should follow a logical order, like chapters and subchapters in a book.

8. Page should contain a level-one heading (H1)

What this means:

Some pages do not include a main H1 heading.

Why it matters:

The H1 helps users understand what the page is about, especially when using assistive technology.

In simple terms:

Every page should have a clear main title so users immediately understand its purpose.

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9. ARIA-hidden elements must not contain focusable elements

What this means:

Elements that are hidden from screen readers still contain interactive or focusable items.

Why it matters:

Users may tab into content they cannot see or hear, causing confusion and frustration.

In simple terms:

Hidden content should truly be hidden — users shouldn't be able to interact with something they can't perceive.

10. Elements must have an accessible name

What this means:

Some inputs or dropdown fields (<select>) are missing a visible or programmatic label.

Why it matters:

Screen reader users hear "dropdown" but don't know what the dropdown is for.

In simple terms:

Every dropdown needs a clear label like "Select a location" or "Choose a product."

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11. ## Links with the same name must have a similar purpose

What this means:

Multiple links use the same text (such as "Learn more") but lead to different destinations.

Why it matters:

Screen reader users often navigate by link text alone, so identical link names with different actions are confusing.

In simple terms:

If two links say the same thing, they should do the same thing — otherwise they need clearer descriptions.

12. ## Navigation & focus issues (keyboard usability)

What this means:

Some interactive elements are difficult to reach, understand, or track using only a keyboard.

Why it matters:

Many users rely on keyboards instead of a mouse, including users with motor disabilities and screen reader users.

In simple terms:

Users should be able to move through the site using the keyboard and always know where they are.

13. General accessibility issues

What this means:

These are smaller usability gaps that don't block access but reduce overall ease of use.

Examples may include:

- Missing alternative text
- Non-descriptive buttons
- Inconsistent focus styling

In simple terms:

These don't break the site, but fixing them makes the experience smoother and more inclusive.

Testing Methodology

Comprehensive Testing Framework & Approach

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Testing Methodology

Automated Testing

Comprehensive automated accessibility testing using axe-core v4.3.5

- 86 different accessibility checks
- WCAG 2.1 AA compliance validation
- Real-time issue detection

Visual Assessment

Manual review of visual elements and user interface components

- Color contrast analysis
- Visual hierarchy evaluation
- Layout and spacing review

Keyboard Navigation

Testing keyboard accessibility and navigation patterns

- Tab order validation
- Focus management review
- Keyboard shortcuts testing

Screen Reader Testing

Compatibility testing with assistive technologies

- Screen reader compatibility
- Alternative text validation
- Semantic structure review

ADA Compliance Checklist (WCAG 2.1 AA)

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Below is the General compliance checklist that we usually check for each page and in the entire site.

- **Duplicate ID** – Ensure each HTML ID is unique to avoid conflicts with assistive technologies.

- **Missing Landmark** – Mark key page regions using semantic tags like <header>, <main>, and <footer>.

- **Missing H1** – Include one main <h1> heading per page to establish content hierarchy.

- **Skipped Heading Levels** – Maintain logical heading order without skipping levels (e.g., <h2> should follow <h1>).

- **Duplicate Landmark** – Only one instance of each landmark role (e.g., role="main") should be present.

- **Duplicate Link Names** – Avoid using identical link text for different destinations to reduce confusion.

- **Same Link, Different Content** – Do not use the same link label for destinations that serve different purposes.

- **Viewport Not Enabled** – Add <meta name="viewport"> to ensure mobile users can zoom and scale the page.

- **Empty Heading** – Remove or complete any heading elements that do not contain text.

- **Empty Link** – All links must have descriptive text or accessible labels for screen readers.

- **Missing ARIA Role on Clickable Element** – Assign appropriate ARIA roles to non-native interactive elements.

- **Tabindex Inside Button Role** – Avoid using tabindex within elements that already have a native button role.

- **Dropdown Menu Missing aria-expanded** – Ensure toggle elements indicate expanded or collapsed state with aria-expanded.

- **Keyboard Inaccessible Functionality** – All interactive elements must be usable with keyboard navigation alone.

- **Color Contrast Insufficiency** – Maintain a minimum contrast ratio of 4.5:1 between text and background.

ADA Compliance Checklist (WCAG 2.1 AA)

General compliance checklist for accessibility standards (Page 2 of 2)

- **Use of Color Alone** – Do not use color as the sole way to convey information or status.

- **Missing or Inappropriate Alt Text** – Provide descriptive alt text for meaningful images.

- **Decorative Images Not Marked Properly** – Mark decorative images with alt="" or role="presentation".

- **Missing Form Labels** – Ensure each form input has an associated visible and programmatic label.

- **No Error Identification or Suggestions** – Display clear error messages with instructions for form correction.

- **No Fieldset/Legend for Grouped Inputs** – Use <fieldset> and <legend> for related form controls like radio buttons.

- **Visible Focus Not Present** – Provide visible focus indicators for keyboard users on interactive elements.

- **Focus Trap** – Ensure modal dialogs or components don't trap the keyboard focus.

- **Missing Page Language Declaration** – Declare the document's language using the lang attribute in the <html> tag.

- **Missing Page Title** – Every page must have a unique, descriptive <title> element.

Test Results Summary

Comprehensive Accessibility Audit Results

Test Results Overview

Passed Tests: These are accessibility tests that the website successfully passed, indicating good accessibility practices are already in place.

Inapplicable Tests: These tests were not applicable to the current website content and structure, meaning the elements they test for don't exist on this site.

Passed Tests	Inapplicable Tests	Total Tests
41	45	86

Passed Tests by Category (Page 1 of 2)

Category		Count
ARIA & Semantics		21 of 41
General Accessibility		10 of 41
Keyboard & Focus		4 of 41
Forms & Inputs		3 of 41
Media & Content		2 of 41
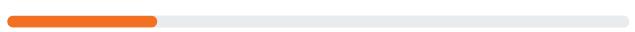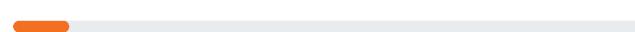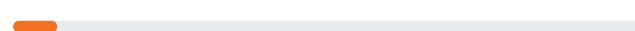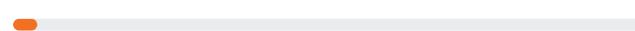
Accessibility Audit Report

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This comprehensive accessibility audit has identified key areas for improvement to ensure your website meets WCAG 2.1 AA standards. The findings presented in this report provide a clear roadmap for enhancing accessibility and creating a more inclusive digital experience for all users.

We recommend prioritizing the critical and serious issues identified, as these have the most significant impact on user accessibility. The moderate issues, while less urgent, should also be addressed to achieve full compliance.

Thank you for choosing White Label IQ for your accessibility needs. We're committed to helping you create inclusive digital experiences.

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