

Accessibility Report

example-company.com

Moderate Risk



ACCESSIBILITY SCORE

8

ISSUES
FOUND

3

CRITICAL /
HIGH

15

CHECKS
PASSED

Executive Summary

This is a sample report

This PDF demonstrates the structure and level of detail you receive after purchasing the full Accessibility Report. Findings shown here are from an anonymized example website and do not represent your own website.

15 of 23 checks passed · 8 issues found against WCAG 2.1 AA.

82

PROJECTED SCORE

Fixing these 8 issues could bring your score from 58 to ~82

Address the critical and high-severity items first — they have the greatest impact on your accessibility score.

What you're doing well

- ✓ Semantic landmarks present — The page correctly uses <main> and <nav> to mark up its major regions.
- ✓ Keyboard-focusable interactive elements — Buttons and links all receive visible focus outlines when tabbed to.
- ✓ No duplicate element IDs — All id attributes on the page are unique, avoiding assistive-technology confusion.

Action Plan

⚡ **Start here — the 3 most important issues**

- Images missing alt text
- Insufficient color contrast
- Form inputs without labels

Images missing alt text

CRITICAL

Screen reader users cannot understand what these images show, since no text alternative is provided.

🕒 Easy (15 minutes)

📊 **High impact**

👤 Website owner or Developer

📖 WCAG 1.1.1 (A) · Non-text Content

WHY IT MATTERS

Screen reader users hear nothing but "image" for every `img` tag with no `alt` attribute — they get no idea what the image shows or why it's there. This is one of the most common and most impactful accessibility failures, and it's also one of the easiest to fix.

HOW TO FIX IT

1. For every image that conveys meaning (product photos, diagrams, informative icons), add `alt="a concise description of what the image shows"`.
2. For purely decorative images (background flourishes, spacers), add an empty `alt=""` so screen readers skip them silently.
3. Avoid redundant phrases like "image of" or "picture of" — screen readers already announce it as an image.

FOUND ON 4 PAGES

/ /about /team /blog/article-1

AFFECTED ELEMENTS

```
main > section:nth-of-type(1) > img

```

```
main > section:nth-of-type(3) > div > img:nth-of-type(2)

```

```
article > figure > img

```

Insufficient color contrast

HIGH

Several text elements do not meet the 4.5:1 contrast ratio required for normal text, making them hard to read for low-vision users.

Medium (30 minutes)

Medium impact

Website owner or Developer

WCAG 1.4.3 (AA) · Contrast (Minimum)

WHY IT MATTERS

Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible to read for users with low vision, color blindness, or anyone using a screen in bright sunlight. WCAG AA requires a 4.5:1 contrast ratio for normal text and 3:1 for large text (≥18pt, or ≥14pt bold).

HOW TO FIX IT

- For each flagged text element, increase the contrast between the text color and its background color.
- Use a contrast checker (e.g. WebAIM's Contrast Checker) to verify the new colors meet at least 4.5:1 for normal text or 3:1 for large text.
- Watch for text placed over images or gradients — contrast can vary across the image, so check the worst-case region.

FOUND ON 3 PAGES

/ /pricing /contact

AFFECTED ELEMENTS

footer > p.copyright
<p class="copyright" style="color:#a3a3a3">© 2026 Example Company</p>

main > section:nth-of-type(2) > p
<p style="color:#a3a3a3">Learn more about our platform...</p>

Form inputs without labels

HIGH

Input fields have no associated <label>, placeholder-only, or aria-label, so screen reader users cannot tell what to enter.

🕒 Medium (30 minutes)

📊 High impact

👤 Developer

📄 WCAG 1.3.1 (A) · Info and Relationships

WHY IT MATTERS

An input with no associated label, aria-label, or aria-labelledby is announced by screen readers with no indication of what information it expects — users are left guessing or must abandon the form entirely.

HOW TO FIX IT

1. Associate every input with a visible <label for="inputId">, matching the input's id attribute.
2. Where a visible label isn't appropriate (e.g. a search icon field), add aria-label="Description" directly on the input.
3. Placeholder text is not a substitute for a label — it disappears once the user starts typing and isn't reliably announced.

FOUND ON 2 PAGES

/contact /careers

AFFECTED ELEMENTS

```
form#contact-form > input:nth-of-type(1)
<input type="email" placeholder="Email">
```

```
form#contact-form > input:nth-of-type(3)
<input type="tel" placeholder="Phone">
```

Page missing a top-level heading

MEDIUM

The page has no `<h1>`, so screen reader and keyboard users lose the primary landmark for orienting themselves on the page.

 Easy (15 minutes)

 Medium impact

 Website owner or Developer

 WCAG 2.4.6 (AA) · Headings and Labels

WHY IT MATTERS

The H1 is the anchor screen reader users rely on to confirm what page they're on and to jump straight to the main content via heading navigation. Without one, users have to read through the whole page to understand its topic.

HOW TO FIX IT

1. Add a single `<h1>` element that describes the main topic or purpose of the page.
2. Place it near the top of the main content, not inside the header/logo area.

FOUND ON 2 PAGES

[/faq](#)

[/support](#)

Links with no accessible text

MEDIUM

Some links contain only an icon or image with no text alternative, so their destination is unclear to assistive technology.

🕒 Easy (15 minutes)

📊 High impact

👤 Developer

📖 WCAG 2.4.4 (A) · Link Purpose (In Context)

WHY IT MATTERS

Links with no text and no accessible name are announced as just "link" — screen reader and keyboard users have no way to know where they lead. This is especially common with icon-only links (social icons, close buttons built as <a> tags).

HOW TO FIX IT

- 1. Add visible text inside the <a> element describing the destination.
- 2. For icon-only links, add aria-label="Description of destination" (e.g. aria-label="Visit our LinkedIn page").

FOUND ON 3 PAGES

/ /products /blog

AFFECTED ELEMENTS

```
header > nav > a:nth-of-type(4)
<a href="/cart"><svg>...</svg></a>
```

Buttons with no accessible name

MEDIUM

Icon-only buttons have no text, aria-label, or title, so their purpose is unclear to screen reader users.

Easy (15 minutes) High impact Developer

WCAG 4.1.2 (A) · Name, Role, Value

WHY IT MATTERS

A button with no text and no aria-label is announced by screen readers simply as "button" — the user has no idea what it does. This is especially common with icon-only buttons (close, menu, search) built without an accessible name.

HOW TO FIX IT

- 1. Add visible text inside the <button> element wherever possible.
- 2. For icon-only buttons, add aria-label="Description of the action" (e.g. aria-label="Close menu").
- 3. Avoid relying on a title attribute alone — it is not reliably announced by screen readers.

FOUND ON 4 PAGES

/ /products /pricing /contact

AFFECTED ELEMENTS

```
header > div.actions > button:nth-of-type(1)
<button><svg>...</svg></button>

main > section:nth-of-type(1) > button.close-btn
<button class="close-btn"><svg>...</svg></button>
```

Page language not declared

LOW

The `<html>` element has no `lang` attribute, so screen readers may mispronounce content by guessing the wrong language.

 Easy (5 minutes)

 Medium impact

 Developer

 WCAG 3.1.1 (A) · Language of Page

WHY IT MATTERS

Screen readers use the `lang` attribute to select the correct pronunciation and voice profile. Without it, they typically default to the user's system language, which can make non-matching content unintelligible when read aloud.

HOW TO FIX IT

1. Add a `lang` attribute to the opening `<html>` tag matching the page's primary language, e.g. `<html lang="en">` or `<html lang="de">`.

FOUND ON 11 PAGES

[/](#) [/about](#) [/team](#) [/products](#) [/pricing](#) [/contact](#) [/careers](#) [/faq](#)
[/support](#) [/blog](#) [/blog/article-1](#)

Autoplaying media without controls

LOW

A video or audio element autoplays without visible pause/stop controls, which can disorient users with cognitive or vestibular conditions.

 Easy (15 minutes)

 Medium impact

 Developer

 WCAG 1.4.2 (A) · Audio Control

WHY IT MATTERS

Autoplaying, unmuted audio or video can drown out or conflict with screen reader speech, disorienting users who rely on audio output — and it's a poor experience for everyone else too.

HOW TO FIX IT

1. Remove the `autoplay` attribute from the media element, or
2. If `autoplay` is required, ensure the media starts muted and provide a clearly visible, keyboard-accessible pause/stop control.

FOUND ON 1 PAGE

[/about](#)

SAMPLE REPORT

Detailed Findings

Images 1 critical 1 passed

- ! Missing alt text on images
Images without alt text are invisible to screen readers — blind users get no information about the image.
- ✓ Suspicious empty alt on non-decorative images

Navigation 2 medium 4 passed

- ! Missing H1 heading
Screen readers rely on H1 to understand the page topic and provide document context to the user.
- ✓ Multiple H1 headings on one page
- ✓ Skipped heading levels (e.g. H2 → H4)
- ! Empty links with no text or label
Screen readers announce empty links as just "link" with no destination — users have no idea where it goes.
- ✓ Generic link text ("click here", "read more")
- ✓ Missing skip-navigation link

Forms 1 high 1 medium 2 passed

- ! Form inputs without associated labels
Unlabelled form fields are unidentifiable by screen readers — users cannot tell what information to enter.
- ✓ Missing autocomplete on name / email / phone
- ! Buttons without an accessible label
Buttons without labels are announced as just "button" — users cannot tell what action they will trigger.
- ✓ Buttons with whitespace-only label

Structure 1 low 6 passed

- ✓ Missing or empty page <title>
- ✓ No <main> landmark element
- ✓ No <nav> landmark element
- ✓ Duplicate ID attributes in the DOM
- ! Missing lang attribute on <html>
Without a lang attribute, screen readers may use the wrong language rules and mispronounce the entire page.
- ✓ Invalid lang attribute value
- ✓ Data tables without header cells

ARIA 2 passed

- ✓ Invalid ARIA role values
- ✓ aria-labelledby pointing to non-existent IDs

Color & Contrast 1 high

- ! Insufficient text / background contrast (AA)
Low text contrast makes content unreadable for users with low vision or colour blindness.

Media 1 low

- ! Autoplaying audio or video
Autoplaying audio interferes with screen reader output and can be disorienting or distressing for users.