



How to Meet Accessibility Guidelines

CURRENT WCAG 2.1 (WEB CONTENT ACCESSIBILITY GUIDELINES), JUNE 5, 2018, WWW.W3.ORG (W3C IS THE WORLD WIDE WEB CONSORTIUM).

WCAG 2.1 IS THE CURRENT GUIDELINES FOR ACCESSIBILITY. SO, IF YOU FOLLOW WCAG 2.1, YOU WILL MEET THE ACCESSIBILITY REQUIREMENTS.

I UNDERSTAND THEY ARE WORKING ON 3.0.

AS TECHNOLOGY CHANGES, IMPLEMENTATION HAS TO CHANGE.

THE WORLD WIDE WEB CONSORTIUM (W3C) IS THE MAIN INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS ORGANIZATION FOR THE INTERNET. IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT THE IMPLEMENTATION IS NOT AN ALL-INCLUSIVE LIST OF ISSUES FACING WEB USERS WITH DISABILITIES; HOWEVER, THEY ARE INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNIZED AND ADOPTED STANDARDS.

AS I STUDIED THIS, MY RECOMMENDATION IS THAT YOU GO TO THE CHECKLISTS I WILL GIVE YOU AND THEN SEARCH EACH ONE ON GOOGLE AS YOU TRY TO COMPLY.

WHAT DOES THAT MEAN FOR YOU?

➤ **If you design OR in charge of a website, such as a business owner, YOU want to comply.**

- ❖ 61 million adults in the US live with a disability
- ❖ 26 percent (one in 4).

➤ **2017 – 814 website accessibility lawsuits filed in federal and state courts.**

➤ **Strong business case for accessibility:**

- ❖ Accessible websites have better search results,
- ❖ Reach a bigger audience,
- ❖ SEO friendly,
- ❖ Have faster download times,
- ❖ Encourage good coding practices, and
- ❖ Have better usability.

IF YOU DESIGN OR ARE IN CHARGE OF A WEBSITE, SUCH AS A BUSINESS OWNER, BELIEVE ME - YOU WANT TO COMPLY. CURRENTLY, THERE ARE 61 MILLION ADULTS IN THE UNITED STATES WHO LIVE WITH A DISABILITY. 26 PERCENT (ONE IN 4) OF ADULTS IN THE UNITED STATES HAVE SOME TYPE OF DISABILITY.

IN 2017, THERE WERE [814 WEBSITE ACCESSIBILITY LAWSUITS](#) FILED IN FEDERAL AND STATE COURTS. THESE TWO PIECES OF DATA ALONE SHOULD CONVINC US OF THE IMPORTANCE OF DESIGNING FOR ACCESSIBILITY.

THERE IS ALSO A STRONG BUSINESS CASE FOR ACCESSIBILITY - JUST SAYING.

STUDIES SHOW THAT ACCESSIBLE WEBSITES HAVE BETTER SEARCH RESULTS, THEY REACH A BIGGER AUDIENCE, THEY'RE SEO FRIENDLY,

**HAVE FASTER DOWNLOAD TIMES, THEY
ENCOURAGE GOOD CODING PRACTICES, AND
THEY ALWAYS HAVE BETTER USABILITY.**

ON TO THE
STUDY!



HAVE YOU EVER EVEN TRIED TO READ THE WEB CONTENT
ACCESSIBILITY GUIDELINES?
I DON'T KNOW ABOUT YOU, BUT MY EYES SOMEHOW
GLAZED OVER,

SO I WENT ON A SEARCH TO FIND SOMEONE WHO SPOKE
IN A WAY I COULD UNDERSTAND.
I FOUND MANY WEBSITES, INCLUDING YOUTUBE WHERE
YOU CAN GET ANSWERS.
I WILL INCLUDE SOME OF THEM AT THE END OF THIS
BRIEFING ON THE SLIDES, WHICH YOU CAN GET FROM
THE SAN ANTONIO WEB SPINNERS WEBSITE.

I ALSO FOUND THAT THE MORE I STUDIED AND LEARNED,
EVEN THE W3 WEBSITE STARTED TO BECOME CLEAR TO
ME.

WCAG 2.0 DESIGN

➤ WCAG 2.0 WAS DESIGNED AROUND PRINCIPLE – NOT TECHNOLOGY.

➤ Principles of WCAG 2.0 are:

- ❖ Perceivable
- ❖ Operable
- ❖ Understandable
- ❖ Robust

Acronym – POUR



➤ WCAG 2.0 WAS DESIGNED AROUND PRINCIPLE – NOT TECHNOLOGY.
REMEMBER I TOLD YOU ALL THE INFORMATION IN THE PREVIOUS WCAG'S
ARE INCLUDED IN THE CURRENT 2.1.

➤ .

➤ Principles of WCAG 2.0 are:

- ❖ Perceivable
- ❖ Operable
- ❖ Understandable
- ❖ Robust

Acronym – POUR - THINK OF IT AS A POUR WEBSITE. – JUST KIDDING!

PERCEIVABLE

This is about the senses people use when browsing the web:

- ❖ Sight
- ❖ Sound
- ❖ Touch

➤ Need assistive technology to browse your website.

**PERCEIVABLE IS ABOUT THE SENSES PEOPLE USE
WHEN BROWSING THE WEB:**

➤ **SIGHT**
➤ **SOUND, AND**
➤ **TOUCH**

➤ **ALL THESE NEED ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY TO
BROWSE YOUR WEBSITE.**

OPERABLE

Operable involves the actions people take when browsing.

- ❖ Some people have motor difficulties.
- ❖ Some might have sight impairments.

➤ SO - most prefer the keyboard to navigate.



THE PRINCIPLE OF A WEBSITE BEING OPERABLE IS ABOUT THE DIFFERENT WAYS PEOPLE TAKE WHEN BROWSING THE WEB.

SOME OF THEM MAY HAVE MOTOR DIFFICULTIES, WHICH MEANS THEY USE THEIR KEYBOARD TO NAVIGATE AND SOME USERS WHO HAVE SIGHT IMPAIRMENTS OFTEN PREFER TO USE A KEYBOARD RATHER THAN A MOUSE TOO.

THE MAIN ISSUES FOR MAKING YOUR WEBSITE OPERABLE ARE, ENSURING GOOD KEYBOARD-ONLY NAVIGATION, AVOIDING SETTING TIME LIMITS FOR

YOUR USERS AND HELPING THEM OUT IF THEY
MAKE ERRORS ON FORMS.

THEY RECOMMEND THAT ALL NAVIGATION SHOULD
BE ACCESSED THROUGH THE KEYBOARD.

UNDERSTANDABLE

➤ Website – can you understand what is being offered?:

- ❖ Must use clear terms.
- ❖ Have simple instructions.
- ❖ Explain complex issues.

➤ Avoid

- ❖ Unusual,
- ❖ Unexpected, or
- ❖ Inconsistent functions.

TO UNDERSTAND WHAT'S ON YOUR WEBSITE, YOU MUST USE CLEAR TERMS, HAVE SIMPLE INSTRUCTIONS AND EXPLAIN COMPLEX ISSUES.

YOU MUST ALSO MAKE YOUR WEBSITE FUNCTION IN A WAY THAT YOUR USERS UNDERSTAND, BY AVOIDING UNUSUAL, UNEXPECTED OR INCONSISTENT FUNCTIONS.

ROBUST

- Can web browsers and screen readers rely on your website.
- How about recognized standards – clean HTML and CSS.
- When a website is processed correctly, everyone utilizing screen readers profit.

A ROBUST WEBSITE IS ONE THAT THIRD-PARTY TECHNOLOGY (LIKE WEB BROWSERS AND SCREEN READERS) CAN RELY ON. YOUR WEBSITE MUST MEET RECOGNIZED STANDARDS, SUCH AS USING CLEAN HTML AND CSS. THIS MINIMIZES THE RISK OF YOUR USERS RELYING ON TECHNOLOGY THAT CANNOT CORRECTLY PROCESS YOUR WEBSITE.

WCAG LEVELS

- Organized into 3 levels of compliance:
 - ❖ Level A - the most basic web accessibility features
 - ❖ Level AA - deals with the biggest and most common barriers for disabled users
 - ❖ Screen readers,
 - ❖ Screen magnifiers, and
 - ❖ Speech recognition tools.
 - ❖ Level AAA - the highest (and most complex) level of web accessibility

- Obtain the level you can – as some guidelines can't be applied to all websites.
 - A suggestion is to try for AA and AAA.

➤ WCAG IS ORGANIZED INTO 3 LEVELS OF COMPLIANCE:

❖ LEVEL A – THE MOST BASIC WEB ACCESSIBILITY FEATURES

❖ LEVEL AA – DEALS WITH THE BIGGEST AND MOST COMMON BARRIERS FOR DISABLED USERS:

❖ SCREEN READERS,

❖ SCREEN MAGNIFIERS, AND

❖ SPEECH RECOGNITION TOOLS.

❖ LEVEL AAA IS THE HIGHEST (AND MOST COMPLEX) LEVEL OF WEB ACCESSIBILITY

➤ THE IDEA IS TO OBTAIN THE LEVEL YOU CAN – AS SOME GUIDELINES CAN'T BE APPLIED TO ALL WEBSITES.

➤ A SUGGESTION IS TO TRY FOR AA AND AAA.

➤ LEVEL AA IS THE STANDARD OF MANY

GOVERNMENTS, AS THIS LEVEL TARGETS
THE MOST COMMON AND MOST
PROBLEMATIC ISSUES FOR WEB USERS.

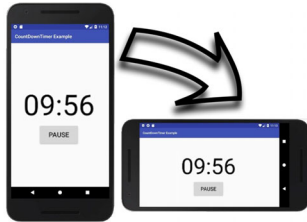
I'VE INCLUDED LEVEL A, AA, AND AAA
CHECKLISTS WHICH WILL BE ON THE SA WEB
SPINNERS WEBSITE. LUKE MCGRATH HAS LOTS
OF INFORMATION ON HIS WEBSITE AND A BOOK
AND COURSE FOR A FEE IF YOU WANT TO TAKE
ADVANTAGE OF THIS. THESE ARE HIS
CHECKLISTS.

THERE ARE ALSO CHECKLISTS ON THE W3C
WEBSITE.

WAYS TO COMPLY – DIFFERENT LEVELS

➤ 1.3.4 Guideline - Orientation (AA)

➤ Sites can be used in both portrait and landscape orientations.



◦ (Cont'd)

I'M GOING TO SHOW YOU SEVERAL WAYS TO COMPLY IN THE NEXT FEW SLIDES. THESE ARE BY NO MEANS ALL INCLUSIVE.

1.3.4 GUIDELINE IS ORIENTATION (AA) – YOUR WEBSITE SHOULD ADAPT TO PORTRAIT AND LANDSCAPE VIEWS WITHOUT LOSING MEANING OR FUNCTION.



WAYS TO COMPLY (CONT'D)

- 1.4.10 Guideline - Reflow (AA) – Elements must be responsive – without scrolling.
 - ❖ Vertical scrolling content at a width equivalent to 320 px
 - ❖ Horizontal scrolling content at a height equivalent to 256 px
 - ❖ Users able to zoom-in up to 400% on desktop browsers.

(Cont'd)

RESPONSIVE WEB DESIGN IS THE NAME OF THE GAME. THAT IS EVERYTHING LOOKS GOOD ON ANY DEVICE OR SCREEN SIZE AND FUNCTIONS CORRECTLY.

THE 1.4.10 GUIDELINE IS REFLOW (AA) – IT SAYS THAT ELEMENTS MUST BE RESPONSIVE. WITHOUT SCROLLING. IT GOES INTO MORE DETAIL TELLING US THAT:

- ❖ **VERTICAL SCROLLING CONTENT MUST BE AT A WIDTH EQUIVALENT TO 320 PX**
- ❖ **HORIZONTAL SCROLLING CONTENT MUST BE AT A HEIGHT EQUIVALENT TO 256 PX**
- ❖ **USERS MUST BE ABLE TO ZOOM-IN UP TO 400% ON DESKTOP BROWSERS.**

THE INTENT OF THIS ONE IS TO SUPPORT PEOPLE WITH LOW VISION WHO NEED TO ENLARGE TEXT AND READ IT IN A SINGLE COLUMN. WHEN THE

BROWSER ZOOM IS USED TO SCALE CONTENT TO 400%, IT REFLOWS - I.E., IT IS PRESENTED IN ONE COLUMN SO THAT SCROLLING IN MORE THAN ONE DIRECTION IS NOT NECESSARY.

HAVE YOU TRIED GOING TO CHROME AND ENLARGING IT TO 400%. IT IS AMAZING HOW GOOD IT LOOKS.

WAYS TO COMPLY (CONT'D)

➤ 1.4.12 Guideline – Text Spacing (AA) – Users must be able to increase text properties without losing content or functionality.

- ❖ Line height (line spacing) to at least 1.5 x the font size,
- ❖ Space below paragraphs to at least 2 x the font size,
- ❖ Letter spacing (tracking) to at least 0.12 x the font size,
- ❖ Word spacing to at least 0.16 x the font size.

➤ (Cont'd)

THE 1.4.12 GUIDELINE IS ABOUT TEXT SPACING (AA) – USERS MUST BE ABLE TO INCREASE TEXT PROPERTIES WITHOUT LOSING CONTENT OR FUNCTIONALITY. FOR INSTANCE:

- ❖ **LINE HEIGHT (LINE SPACING) IS AT LEAST 1.5 X THE FONT SIZE,**
- ❖ **SPACE BELOW PARAGRAPHS ARE AT LEAST 2 X THE FONT SIZE,**
- ❖ **LETTER SPACING (TRACKING) IS AT LEAST 0.12 X THE FONT SIZE,**
- ❖ **WORD SPACING IS AT LEAST 0.16 X THE FONT SIZE.**

WAYS TO COMPLY (CONT'D)

- 1.3.5 Guideline - Identify Input Purpose (AA)
 - ❖ We should help browsers automatically fill out forms.

Sign Up Now!
Sign up and tell us what you think of the site!

1 First Name & Address

Your Full Name
Address

2 Email & Phone

Email Address
Phone Number

3 Passwords

Password
Confirm Password

You agree to our Terms and Policy.

EXAMPLE:
First name:
 Subscribe to newsletter

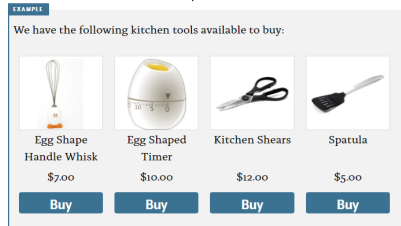
The 1.3.5 GUIDELINE IS TO IDENTIFY INPUT PURPOSE (AA) - WE SHOULD HELP BROWSERS AUTOMATICALLY FILL OUT OUR FORMS. THEY ALSO RECOMMEND YOU PUT THE NAME OF THE FIELD ABOVE THE FORM FIELD AND YOU CAN ALSO PUT IT TO THE LEFT OF THE FORM FIELD. HOWEVER, THEY SAY THAT SCREEN READERS READ IT BETTER WHEN IT IS ON THE TOP OF THE FORM FIELD.

WAYS TO COMPLY (CONT'D)

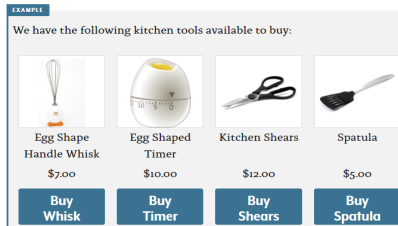
➤ 2.5.3 Guideline – Label in Name (A)

- ❖ Visible labels need to match accessible names.

Kitchen Tools – Poor Example:



Kitchen Tools – Better Example:



GUIDELINE 2.5.3 IS LABEL IN THE NAME (A)

- ❖ VISIBLE LABELS NEED TO MATCH ACCESSIBLE NAMES.

LOOKING AT BOTH EXAMPLES - IN THE BETTER EXAMPLE, THE ACCESSIBLE NAME THAT A SCREEN READER USER HEARS IS "BUY <ITEM NAME> FOR <AMOUNT>", AND THE SOFTWARE CAN ACTIVATE THE CORRECT BUTTON.

WAYS TO COMPLY (CONT'D)

- **1.1.1 Guideline - Non-Text Content (A) - Alt Text - a tenet of accessible web design.**
 - ❖ Also known as “alt attributes” and “alt descriptions.”
 - ❖ HTML code to describe appearance & function of an image on a page.
- **Purpose – Describe Images to visitors unable to see them.**
 - ❖ Sight impaired or unable to visually identify an image.
 - ❖ If image is not loaded, the alt text will be displayed.
- **For SEO - Include alt text with your images to ensure all users, regardless of visual ability, can appreciate the content on your site. Also,**
 - ❖ Do Not Have:
 - ❖ You miss out on ranking.
 - ❖ Miss the opportunity to include target keywords.

(Cont'd)

GUIDELINE 1.1.1 IS THE NON-TEXT CONTENT GUIDELINE - ALT TEXT IS A TENET OF ACCESSIBLE WEB DESIGN.

**IT'S ALSO KNOWN AS “ALT ATTRIBUTES,” AND “ALT DESCRIPTIONS.”
SO, IT'S HTML CODE TO DESCRIBE APPEARANCE & FUNCTION OF AN IMAGE ON A PAGE.**

ITS PURPOSE IS TO DESCRIBE IMAGES TO VISITORS UNABLE TO SEE THEM.

THIS INCLUDES USERS WHO ARE SIGHT-IMPAIRED OR OTHERWISE UNABLE TO VISUALLY IDENTIFY AN IMAGE.

**IF AN IMAGE IS NOT LOADED FOR SOME REASON, THE ALT TEXT WILL BE DISPLAYED.
FOR SEO - INCLUDE ALT TEXT WITH YOUR IMAGES TO ENSURE ALL USERS, REGARDLESS OF VISUAL**

ABILITY, CAN APPRECIATE THE CONTENT ON YOUR
SITE. ALSO,
IF YOU DON'T HAVE ALT IMAGES, YOU MISS OUT
ON RANKING AND YOU
MISS THE OPPORTUNITY TO INCLUDE YOUR
TARGET KEYWORDS.



EXAMPLE OF ALT TEXT (moz.com)

➤ Optimal Alt Text Format - Sufficiently descriptive but doesn't contain any spammy attempts at keyword stuffing.

❖ Okay: ``

❖ Good: ``

➤ **Keyword stuffing – NOT RECOMMENDED**

``

OPTIMAL ALT TEXT FORMAT IS SUFFICIENTLY DESCRIPTIVE BUT DOESN'T CONTAIN ANY SPAMMY ATTEMPTS AT KEYWORD STUFFING.

OKAY: ``

GOOD: `` THAT BETTER DESCRIBES THE PRODUCT.

NOT RECOMMENDED: **KEYWORD STUFFING WE USED TO DO THIS, BECAUSE YOU WANTED EVERY CONCEIVABLE KEYWORD THAT WOULD BRING UP YOUR WEBSITE IN GOOGLE, FOR INSTANCE.**

**PANCAKE PANCAKES PAN CAKE HOTCAKES
HOTCAKE BREAKFAST FOOD BEST BREAKFAST TOP
BREAKFASTS BREAKFAST RECIPES PANCAKE
RECIPE**

HOW DO I WRITE GOOD ALT TEXT?

- Describe the image as specifically as possible.
- Keep it short. Recommended 125 characters.
- Use your keywords if possible, but no keyword stuffing.
- Don't use images in place of words.
 - ❖ Search engines can't read text within your images.
 - ❖ If you do, explain what it says in alt text.
- Don't include "image of," "picture of," etc. in your alt text.

(Cont'd)

SO, HOW DO I WRITE GOOD ALT TEXT?

DESCRIBE THE IMAGE AS SPECIFICALLY AS POSSIBLE.

KEEP IT SHORT. RECOMMENDATION IS 125 CHARACTERS.

USE YOUR KEYWORDS IF POSSIBLE, BUT NO KEYWORD STUFFING.

DON'T USE IMAGES IN PLACE OF WORDS.

SEARCH ENGINES CAN'T READ TEXT WITHIN YOUR IMAGES.

IF YOU DO, EXPLAIN WHAT IT SAYS IN ALT TEXT.

RECOMMEND YOU DON'T INCLUDE "IMAGE OF," "PICTURE OF," ETC., IN YOUR ALT TEXT. THAT IS CONSIDERED REDUNDANT.

(CONT'D)

HOW DO I WRITE GOOD ALT TEXT? (Cont'd)

- Don't neglect form buttons. Give an alt attribute.
 - ❖ "submit"
 - ❖ "sign up"
 - ❖ "apply now"
 - Content that does not need an explanation:
 - ❖ Decorative content that has no meaning.
 - ❖ Content is used solely for visual formatting.
 - ❖ Content that's invisible to all users.
- NOTE:** Use this coding ``
Screen readers won't pick it up.
- Video/audio
 - ❖ Add a short description of the media - ideally provide a transcript.

**THERE IS SOME MORE ABOUT ALT TEXT.
DON'T NEGLECT FORM BUTTONS. GIVE AN ALT
ATTRIBUTE SUCH AS:**

" SUBMIT "
" SIGN UP "
" APPLY NOW "

**THERE IS CONTENT THAT DOES NOT NEED AN
EXPLANATION:**

- ❖ **DECORATIVE CONTENT THAT HAS NO
MEANING.**
- ❖ **CONTENT THA IS USED SOLELY FOR VISUAL
FORMATTING.**
- ❖ **CONTENT THAT'S INVISIBLE TO ALL USERS.**

**IN THIS CASE, USE THIS CODING. NOTICE
EVERYTHING IS THERE INCLUDING THE
QUOTATION MARKS, BUT THERE IS NOTHING
BETWEEN THE QUOTES.
THIS IS GOOD FOR SCREEN READERS, AS THEY**

WON'T PICK IT UP.

**FOR VIDEO AND AUDIO, ADD A SHORT DESCRIPTION
OF THE MEDIA BUT IDEALLY PROVIDE A
TRANSCRIPT.**

CONTRAST (MINIMUM)

- **1.4.3 Guideline (AA) – Contrast ratio between text and background - a least 4.5:1.**
 - ❖ **Users with: Low Vision and Color Deficiencies**

- **Larger & heavier fonts.**
 - ❖ **Easier to read at lower contrast**
 - ❖ **18 pt or 14 pt bold - minimum contrast ratio drops to 3 to 1.**
- **Text that is part of a logo or brand name has no minimum contrast requirement.**

NOTE: Text that is decorative and conveys no information is excluded.

(Cont'd)

COLOR CONTRAST IS AN OFTEN OVERLOOKED WEB ACCESSIBILITY PROBLEM. PEOPLE WHO HAVE LOW VISION COULD FIND IT DIFFICULT TO READ TEXT FROM A BACKGROUND COLOR IF IT HAS LOW CONTRAST.

THE 1.4.3 GUIDELINE (AA) IS CONTRAST RATIO BETWEEN TEXT AND BACKGROUND – IT SHOULD BE AT LEAST 4.5:1 RATIO.

THIS IS FOR USERS WITH LOW VISION AND COLOR DEFICIENCIES.

THE RATIOS BECOME MORE FORGIVING WITH LARGER AND HEAVIER FONTS SINCE THEY'RE EASIER TO READ AT LOWER CONTRAST. IF YOUR TYPE IS AT LEAST 18 PT OR 14 PT BOLD, THE MINIMUM CONTRAST RATIO DROPS TO 3 TO 1.

TEXT THAT IS PART OF A LOGO OR BRAND NAME HAS NO MINIMUM CONTRAST REQUIREMENT.

TEXT THAT IS DECORATIVE AND CONVEYS NO
INFORMATION IS EXCLUDED.

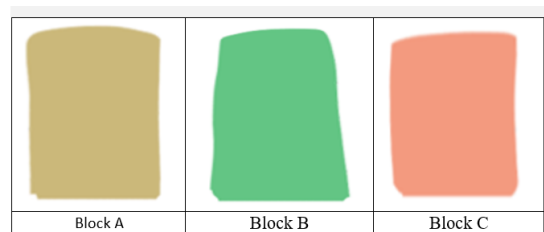
CONTRAST (Cont'd)

Don't Use Color Alone

Not:



Better:



WHEN YOU'RE COMMUNICATING SOMETHING IMPORTANT, SHOWING AN ACTION, OR PROMPTING A RESPONSE, DON'T USE COLOR AS THE ONLY VISUAL CUE. PEOPLE WITH LOW VISUAL ACUITY OR COLOR BLINDNESS WILL HAVE A HARD TIME UNDERSTANDING WHAT YOU WANT OR ARE TRYING TO TELL THEM.

FOR INSTANCE, SPELL OUT THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN BLOCKS WHICH MAKE IT COLOR-BLIND FRIENDLY.

References

PennState Accessibility,
<https://accessibility.psu.edu/images/alttext/>

Web Accessibility for Developers
(<https://www.wuhcag.com/web-content-accessibility-guidelines/>) – Check Lists by Luke McGrath on
<https://sawebspinners.com/>.

[How to Meet WCAG \(Quick Reference\) by W3C](#). Good Checklists. More detailed than Luke McGraths.

(Cont'd)

THESE ARE JUST A FEW WEBSITES AND OTHER USEFUL INFORMATION I CAME ACROSS WHEN STUDYING FOR THIS BRIEFING. I HOPE I HAVE DEFINED ACCESSIBILITY WELL ENOUGH SO YOU KNOW WHERE TO GO TO GET MORE INFORMATION WHEN YOU ARE IMPLEMENTING ACCESSIBILITY ON YOUR WEBSITE OR ONE YOU MANAGE.

MORE REFERENCES

CHROME EXTENSIONS (DEVELOPER TOOLS)

SEVERAL PROGRAMS:

Accessibility Checkers for Developers in Chrome (FREE):

[Axe-Coconut-Web Accessibility](#) - Offered by Deque Systems (5,000+ users)

[WCAG Accessibility Audit Developer UI](#) – Offered by Horia Tudosie (7,000+ users)

[Accessibility Insights for Web](#) - Offered by Accessibility Insights (40,000+ users)

[Contrast Checker](#) to ensure WCAG's Contrast and Color Accessibility

This tool will calculate the score for both regular and larger text sizes in different [conformance levels](#) (A, AA, AAA.) You can change the color values and see the results in real time.

Mac's have a Contrast App. With this tool you can instantly check contrast using a color picker.

I'VE INCLUDED SOME CHROME EXTENSIONS WHICH I CAME ACROSS RECOMMENDED BY SOME. THESE CHECK YOUR WEBSITE FOR ACCESSIBILITY, AND THEY ARE FREE.