



WCAG 2.0 CHECKLIST



1. TEXT ASPECTS

- Ensure that all of your text content remains in a format that allows assistive technology to locate it and utilize it in alternative formats.

E.g. Do not put text in a photo as the tech will not be able to pick it up.

- Take into account many visual aspects of text that could make it difficult for those with disabilities.

E.g. Using too many different fonts. Not making sure that text links are easily identified. Using centrally aligned text. Using too much italics. Overuse of unusual or foreign words. Having headers that do not correlate with the actual content in that section.

- Put into place measures that will assist those with disabilities in recognizing if they have made an error when inputting any information they might need to for forms and things of that nature.

E.g. Creating error messages that are specific enough that it can be determined what was inputting incorrectly. For example, if someone types a province abbreviation incorrectly or in the wrong format.

2. VISUAL ASPECTS

- Make sure that your visual content is distinguishable.

E.g. The contrast on any visuals between the foreground and the background are essential to some with disabilities for them to discern what they are looking at. Contrast between background and foreground text is a prime example of where you could implement this.

- Ensuring that all visual content adheres to the regulations concerning epilepsy and seizure-inducing content.

E.g. Any flashing or blinking graphics should have a frequency of lower than 3 times per second.

3. LAYOUT/NAVIGATION ASPECTS

- Design your website in a navigable and predictable fashion.

E.g. Ensuring that the layout of your website allows users to easily determine where they are and where they need to go next. A consistent layout from page to page can be key for some who may find navigation disorienting.

- Make sure your website is designed in a way that allows it to be accessible and navigable for those that use alternate methods.

E.g. Many peoples with disabilities rely on keyboard control or voice control as opposed to the traditional mouse and keyboard combination.

- Keeping your website compatible with alternative presentation software can be the difference between accessibility and alienating a whole section of your audience.

E.g. Ensure that all your content is compatible with APIs so that new technologies can be used in integration for adaptable presentation.

4. OTHER MEDIA ASPECTS

- Make sure any timed content you have leaves sufficient time for those that may have reading difficulties.

E.g. If you have a video that says “click here now”, make sure that enough time is left for those with reading disabilities to read it and react.

- Ensure any interactive media has alternative interaction methods.

E.g. For those that may not be able to use a mouse, make sure your interactive media can be navigated through alternative methods like keyboard or voice controls.

- Allow for all content to be presented in an alternative method.

E.g. Any and all media should be compatible with software used for alternative presentation.