WCAG 2.0 Level A Checklist

This checklist serves as a guide on how accessibility principles can be implemented on a website to reach WCAG 2.0 Level A. It doesn't replace the WCAG guidelines themselves, is not a comprehensive policy document and does not serve as an accessibility certification.

Principle 1: Perceivable

Users can identify and perceive content by using their senses, which includes sight, sound or touch.

❏ **All non-text content has a text-based equivalent or alternative.**

➔ Could a short description or label help a person using assistive technology to understand the purpose or meaning behind the content?

❏ **Your video and audio content has accessible alternatives.**

➔ Do videos contain captions that are correctly synchronised with the video?
➔ Can web users download or access full transcripts of video or audio content on your website?
➔ Have you provided audio descriptions for pre-recorded video content?

❏ **Your content can be presented in different ways without losing meaning.**

➔ Is the information on your website able to be read by assistive technology without losing structure or meaning?
➔ If you have meaningful sequences in your content, can this be programmatically determined for interpretation by assistive technologies?
➔ Do any visual or audio instructions for using your website also have a text label that can be understood by screen readers or for people using assistive technologies?

➔ Is your content viewable usable on a variety of screen sizes and device types?

❏ Your content is easy to see and hear.

➔ Does your website use characteristics other than colour alone to convey information, prompt action or response, or to distinguish an interactive feature?

➔ Are there play, pause, stop and volume controls on all audio and video content?

➔ Does your text, foreground objects and background have a minimum contrast ratio of 4.5:1?

➔ Can your text be resized up to 200% without assistive technology?

➔ Are any images that contain text purely for decoration?

◆ For example, title banner images.

Principle 2: Operable

The user can operate buttons, controls, navigation and other interactive elements on your website, which could be via a keyboard, rollerball or voice commands.

❏ Your website is keyboard accessible.

➔ Can you access and navigate logically through your website using only a keyboard?

➔ Can you move away from or exit any particular area of your website using only a keyboard?

◆ If moving away from this area requires more than a simple one-key exit method, have you provided instructions on how to do this?

❏ Your website provides enough time for a user to read and use or interact with content.

➔ If you have time limits on your website, are these able to be reset or adjusted by the user?

➔ Do you have manual controls on sliding, blinking or scrolling content?

◆ For example, clickable arrows or pause buttons on carousels or feeds.

❏ **Your website isn't designed in a way that is known to cause physical reactions or seizures.**

➜ If you have content that flashes or produces a strobe-like effect, does it flash less than three times in one second?

❏ **It is easy for users to navigate through your website to find content, and to determine where they are at all times.**

➜ Can you bypass or skip blocks of content that are repeated on multiple pages?
   ◆ For example, using anchor links ("skip to content") or collapsible blocks.
➜ Do your web pages have clear titles that describe the topic or purpose of the page?
➜ Can you determine the purpose of a hyperlink from the text and tooltip?
➜ Can your web pages be navigated through sequentially without losing meaning or operability?

Principle 3: Understandable

The user can read, operate and understand your website.

❏ **Your text content is readable and understandable.**

➜ Have you identified the default human language of the page using markup?
   ◆ For example, by using href-lang tags.

❏ **Your website operates in a predictable way.**

➜ Do elements or components on your webpage remain the same when they are in focus?
➜ Do elements or components on your webpage remain the same when they receive input?
➜ Is your navigation menu the same everywhere within your website?
➜ Is there consistency in the appearance and functionality of components across various areas of your website?

❏ Your website helps users to avoid and correct mistakes.

➔ Do your forms or input areas contain default error text that tells the user what went wrong and how to fix it?

➔ Are there labels or instructions on form fields or input areas?

Principle 4: Robust

Your content can be interpreted by a variety of user agents, including assistive technologies.

❏ Your website is / will be compatible with current and future technologies.

➔ Is your website code clean, error-free and complete?

➔ Is your website code written in a way that makes it easy for assistive technologies to interpret?