Oxford University Press Accessibility Conformance Report Based on Voluntary Product Accessibility Template® (VPAT®)¹

VPAT Version 2.0 Beta 2

Name of Product: OUP Oxford African American Studies

Date:17 August 2018

Contact information:

Notes:

Standards/Guidelines

This report covers the degree of conformance for the following accessibility standard/guideline:

Standard/Guideline	Included In Report
Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 2.0, at <u>http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/REC-</u>	Level A 🗹
<u>WCAG20-20081211/</u>	Level AA 🗹
	Level AAA
Section 508 as published in 2017, at <u>http://www.Section508.gov</u>	
EN 301 549 Accessibility requirements suitable for public procurement of ICT	
products and services in Europe, at <u>http://mandate376.standards.eu/standard</u>	

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Table Information

For each of the standards, the criteria are listed by chapter in a table. The structures of the tables are: the first column contains the criteria being evaluated, the second column describes the level of conformance of the product with regard to the criteria and the third column contains any additional remarks and explanations regarding the product.

- By default the table information is showing. This information can be hidden by clicking "Click to show or hide table data". This allows users to hide information so they see only the sections they need.
- When sections of criteria do not apply, or deemed by the customer as not applicable, the section is noted as such and the rest of that table may be removed for that section.
- When multiple standards are being recorded in this document, the duplicative sections are noted and responded to only one time. The duplicate entry will note the cross reference to the data.

Terms

The terms used in the Conformance Level information are defined as follows:

- **Supports**: The functionality of the product has at least one method that meets the criteria without known defects or meets with equivalent facilitation.
- **Supports with Exceptions**: Some functionality of the product does not meet the criteria.
- **Does Not Support**: Majority of functionality of the product does not meet the criteria.
- Not Applicable: The criteria are not relevant to the product.
- Not Evaluated: The product has not been evaluated against the criteria. This can be used only with WCAG 2.0 Level AAA.

WCAG 2.0 Report -Click to show or hide WCAG table data (section headings will remain)

Tables 1 and 2 also documents conformance with:

• EN 301 549: Chapter 9 - Web, Chapter 10 - Non-Web documents, Section 11.2.1- Non-Web Software (excluding closed functionality), and Section 11.2.2 - Non-Web Software (closed functionality).

Table 4 documents the WCAG conformance statements:

- WCAG
- EN 304 549: Chapter 9 Web

Table 1: Conformance Criteria, Level A - Click to show or hide table data

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
 1.1.1 Non-text Content (Level A) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria 9.2.1 (Web) 10.2.1 (non-web document) 11.2.1.1 (Software) 11.2.2.1 (Closed Functionality Software) 2017 Section 508 501 (Web)(Software) 504.2 (Authoring Tool) 602.3 (Support Docs) 	Does not support	Providing a descriptive form field label will allow users to know what information to enter in a form field. There a number of instances where form labels are not correctly associated with form fields (orphaned), making it difficult for certain users to understand how to complete the form. Examples of pages that contain orphaned form labels can be seen on the "Oxford AASC: Browse' page' and the 'Oxford AASC: Primary Source Documents Search' page. This issue was present on multiple pages tested. All images must contain a valid alternative text to allow screen readers to hear the description of the image. If an item is used for decoration, a null alt attribute should be included (alt=""), to hide the items from Screen Reading software. It will cause less confusion, while making the website more usable and accessible as a result. Furthermore, an image with a null ALT attribute should not have a TITLE or ARIA label attributes, as it can impact on screen reader users as follows: JAWS: Ignores all images with ALT="".

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
		NVDA: Reads some images with ALT="" and a TITLE or
		ARIA label.
		WindowEyes: Reads images with ALT="" and a TITLE or
		ARIA label.
		VoiceOver: Reads images with ALT="" and a TITLE or ARIA label.
		There are a number of instances where linked images
		are missing alternative text, such as on the
		'Oxford AASC: Main Search' page; The 'Oxford AASC:
		Browse' page and the 'Oxford AASC: Biography Search' page.
		The 'Oxford AASC' page contains an image that does not
		have alternative text present.
		There are also linked images missing alternative text on
		the 'Oxford AASC: Learning Center' page.
		Describing the content of images is very important to
		give users with a visual impairment a similar experience
		of a website as sighted visitors. Without a valid
		alternative text, Screen Reading software will use the
		filename of the image to try and describe the content of
		the image. Missing out alternative text or using a non-
		descriptive alternative text can cause confusion for screen reader users.
		There were a number of instances where images had
		non-descriptive alt text such as on the 'Oxford AASC:
		King, B. B.' page where non-descriptive text used.
		Other examples of images that have non-descriptive
		alternative text can be viewed on the
		'Oxford AASC: African Religions in Brazil' page and the
		'Oxford AASC: "\$100 Reward."' Page.
		Fieldset's tags (<fieldset>) are used to group related</fieldset>
		form fields, for example, multiple answers to a
		question. The first element within a fieldset should be a
		legend tag (<legend>). The legend provides a label for</legend>

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
		the fieldset group. If fieldset are missing or used inappropriately, for example a fieldset without a corresponding legend, then screen readers will not easily be able to understand the grouping. There are several; pages that contain fieldsets that are missing a legend, examples of this can be found on the 'Oxford AASC: Image & Multimedia Search' page, another example of this can be viewed on the 'Oxford AASC: Browse ' page. There is an unidentified object present that does not contain any alternative content. All object tags should contain alternative content, which is displayed when objects are disabled or unsupported. The 'Oxford AASC:' page contains an object that is untitled. When adjacent links go to the same location (such as a linked product image and an adjacent linked product name that go to the same product page) this results in additional navigation and repetition for keyboard and screen reader users. If possible, combine the redundant links into one link and remove any redundant text or alternative text (for example, if a product image and product name are in the same link, the image can usually be given alt=""). When testing the website, it was found that there are instances where there are duplicated links present in close proximity; this can cause problems for screen reader users, examples of this can be viewed on the 'Oxford AASC: Brown, James At a Glance' page, this is also the case on the 'Oxford AASC: Attucks, Crispus At a Glance' page. This is the case on multiple pages throughout the website.

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
 1.2.1 Audio-only and Video-only (Prerecorded) (Level A) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria 9.2.2 (Web) 10.2.2 (non-web document) 11.2.1.2 (Software) 11.2.2.2 (Closed Software) 2017 Section 508 501 (Web)(Software) 504.2 (Authoring Tool) 602.3 (Support Docs) 	Supports	N/A
 1.2.2 Captions (Prerecorded) (Level A) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria 9.2.3 (Web) 10.2.3 (non-web document) 11.2.1.3 (Software) 11.2.2.3 (Closed Software) – Does not apply 2017 Section 508 501 (Web)(Software) 504.2 (Authoring Tool) 602.3 (Support Docs) 	Does not support	The website contained embedded videos on a number of pages. To enable users who have hearing impairments understand content in videos, they must have a text alternative. Transcripts or subtitles can be used to convey the information within the video to hearing impaired users. The 'Oxford AASC: Dispatches' page shows an example of an embedded video that contains auto-generated subtitles. The page itself does not contain a transcript and there is no link to a transcript on another page or downloadable file. The auto-generated subtitles do not provide an accurate representation of what is being said. The partial subtitle 'could send miss the facts of black history and by extension' is incorrect, what is actually said is 'could send the facts of Black history and by extension'. Another example of an inaccurate subtitle can be viewed on the same page, where the speaker says 'and Cuba from Haiti the dictionary of Caribbean and afro Latin American', however, the auto-generated subtitles announces as follows:

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
		'and Cuba from Haiti the dictionary of Caribbean and after Latin American'.
 1.2.3 Audio Description or Media Alternative (Prerecorded) (Level A) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria 9.2.4 (Web) 10.2.4 (non-web document) 11.2.1.4 (Software) 11.2.2.4 (Closed Software) 2017 Section 508 501 (Web)(Software) 504.2 (Authoring Tool) 602.3 (Support Docs) 	Supports	N/A
 1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria 9.2.7 (Web) 10.2.7 (non-web document) 11.2.1.7 (Software) 11.2.2.7 (Closed Software) 2017 Section 508 501 (Web)(Software) 504.2 (Authoring Tool) 602.3 (Support Docs) 	Does not support	Screen reader and other assistive technology users have the ability to navigate web pages by heading structure. This means that the user can read or jump directly to top level elements (<h1>), next level elements (<h2>), third level elements (<h3>), and so on. Viewing or listening to this outline should give them a good idea of the contents and structure of the page. The 'Homepage' contains a heading structure that is illogical, there is no heading at level 1 and there is also a skipped heading at level 4. The 'Oxford AASC: Legal Notice' page contains a heading structure that has a level 1 heading followed by a heading at level 3, missing headings at level 2. There were no headings found on the 'Oxford AASC' page. There are multiple pages on the website that contain an illogical heading structure.</h3></h2></h1>

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
		There are empty headings on some pages. This may mean that screen reader users spend time looking for content that is not there. There were empty headings on several of the pages tested throughout the website; examples of this can be viewed on the 'Oxford AASC: What's New' page contains an empty heading, this is also the case on the 'Oxford AASC: FAQ' page. Providing a descriptive form field label will allow users to know what information to enter in a form field. There a number of instances where form labels are not correctly associated with form fields (orphaned), making it difficult for certain users to understand how to complete the form. Examples of pages that contain orphaned form labels can be seen on the 'Oxford AASC: Browse' page' and the 'Oxford AASC: Primary Source Documents Search' page. This issue was present on multiple pages tested. When using tables to convey data, it is important to mark-up the tables correctly to allow screen reader users to interpret the data. Column and row header mark-up should be added to data tables as they provide the necessary context that enable screen readers to understand the information. There are a number of instances where data tables contain multiple rows with 'th' elements. When data tables have more than one level of row or column headers, markup should be used to associate the data cells and the header cells. Including unique ID attributes in the 'th' cells and 'Header' attributes in the associated 'td' cells or including 'Scope' attributes in the 'th' cells would resolve this issue; examples of this can be viewed on the 'Oxford AASC: Enrollment 15 Years and Over' page, other examples of this issue can be viewed on the

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
		'Oxford AASC: California State Population by Race, 1850 to 1990' page and the 'Oxford AASC' page. The tables also had no caption elements present and contained empty 'th' elements which could cause confusion for some users. Fieldset's tags (<fieldset>) are used to group related form fields, for example, multiple answers to a question. The first element within a fieldset should be a legend tag (<legend>). The legend provides a label for the fieldset group. If fieldset are missing or used inappropriately, for example a fieldset without a corresponding legend, then screen readers will not easily be able to understand the grouping. There are several; pages that contain fieldsets that are missing a legend, examples of this can be found on the 'Oxford AASC: Image & Multimedia Search' page, another example of this can be viewed on the 'Oxford AASC: Browse ' page. There is an unidentified object present that does not contain any alternative content. All object tags should contain alternative content. All object tags should contain alternative content, which is displayed when objects are disabled or unsupported. The 'Oxford AASC:' page contains an object that is untitled. There is a frame present on the site that does not contain a descriptive title. When a screen reader user hears a list of frames, the user needs to know the purpose of each one. When frame titles are not present, screen readers look for other sources of information, such as the frame's name attribute or file name. Sometimes these other sources of information are not very helpful at all. If a frame is given a name or filename of "default.htm" (or something equally non-descriptive), there is really no way to know what each frame</legend></fieldset>

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
		contains, other than by having the screen reader read through the content. Alternative content must also be provided for browsers that do not support frames. For example <iframe src='file.htm'>Alternative content The 'Oxford AASC: Dispatches' page contains untitled frames; this is also the case on the 'Oxford AASC: What's New' page. Note: Shaw Trust Accessibility Services realise that the content of frames are usually provided by a third party and are very difficult to alter. However, there should be some form of labelling within the frame to display some content to users or browsers that cannot display the frames' content.</iframe
 1.3.2 Meaningful Sequence (Level A) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria 9.2.8 (Web) 10.2.8 (non-web document) 11.2.1.8 (Software) 11.2.2.8 (Closed Software) – Does not apply 2017 Section 508 501 (Web)(Software) 504.2 (Authoring Tool) 602.3 (Support Docs) 	Supports	Pass
1.3.3 Sensory Characteristics (Level A) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria	Supports	Pass

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
• 9.2.9 (Web)		
• 10.2.9 (non-web document)		
• 11.2.1.9 (Software)		
 11.2.2.9 (Closed Software) – Does not apply 		
2017 Section 508		
• 501 (Web)(Software)		
• 504.2 (Authoring Tool)		
• 602.3 (Support Docs)		
1.4.1 Use of Color (Level A)		
Also applies to:		
EN 301 549 Criteria		
• 9.2.10 (Web)		
• 10.2.10 (non-web document)		
• 11.2.1.10 (Software)	Supports	Pass
 11.2.2.10 (Closed Software) – Does not apply 		
2017 Section 508		
• 501 (Web)(Software)		
• 504.2 (Authoring Tool)		
• 602.3 (Support Docs)		
1.4.2 Audio Control (Level A)		
Also applies to:		
EN 301 549 Criteria		
• 9.2.11 (Web)		
 10.2.11 (non-web document) 		
• 11.2.1.11 (Software)	Supports	Pass
 11.2.2.11 (Closed Software) – Does not apply 		
2017 Section 508		
 501 (Web)(Software) 		
• 504.2 (Authoring Tool)		
602.3 (Support Docs)		
2.1.1 Keyboard (Level A)		Various methods of input, such as using a mouse,
Also applies to:	Does not support	keyboard or voice control, are employed depending on
EN 301 549 Criteria		the user's particular needs. Websites must

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
 9.2.15 (Web) 10.2.15 (non-web document) 11.2.1.15 (Software) 11.2.2.15 (Closed Software) 2017 Section 508 501 (Web)(Software) 504.2 (Authoring Tool) 602.3 (Support Docs) 		accommodate all types of input methods with all areas being accessible to users using any of these types of input. There are several pages on the website that contain areas that are not accessible via 'keyboard only'. Keyboard only users can navigate to various links, however, when the user lands on the link and attempts to navigate away from the link, there are hidden links that a keyboard user cannot view that a mouse user can. This can cause confusion and disorient the keyboard user. This issue is present throughout multiple pages that were tested.
 2.1.2 No Keyboard Trap (Level A) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria 9.2.16 (Web) 10.2.16 (non-web document) 11.2.1.16 (Software) 11.2.2.16 (Closed Software) – Does not apply 2017 Section 508 501 (Web)(Software) 504.2 (Authoring Tool) 602.3 (Support Docs) 	Supports	Pass
 2.2.1 Timing Adjustable (Level A) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria 9.2.17 (Web) 10.2.17 (non-web document) 11.2.1.17 (Software) 11.2.2.17 (Closed Software) – Does not apply 2017 Section 508 501 (Web)(Software) 	Supports	N/A

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
• 504.2 (Authoring Tool)		
602.3 (Support Docs)		
2.2.2 Pause, Stop, Hide (Level A)		
Also applies to:		
EN 301 549 Criteria		
• 9.2.18 (Web)		
• 10.2.18 (non-web document)		
• 11.2.1.18 (Software)	Supports	Pass
 11.2.2.18 (Closed Software) – Does not apply 		
2017 Section 508		
• 501 (Web)(Software)		
• 504.2 (Authoring Tool)		
602.3 (Support Docs)		
2.3.1 Three Flashes or Below Threshold (Level A)		
Also applies to:		
EN 301 549 Criteria		N/A
• 9.2.19 (Web)		
• 10.2.19 (non-web document)		
• 11.2.1.19 (Software)	Supports	
 11.2.2.19 (Closed Software) – Does not apply 		
2017 Section 508		
 501 (Web)(Software) 		
• 504.2 (Authoring Tool)		
• 602.3 (Support Docs)		
2.4.1 Bypass Blocks (Level A)		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Also applies to:		The purpose of skip navigation is to provide a
EN 301 549 Criteria		mechanism to bypass blocks of material that are repeated on multiple web pages by skipping directly to the main content of the web page. One of the first interactive items on a web page should be a link to the beginning of the main content. Activating the link sets focus beyond the repeated content to the main conten
• 9.2.20 (Web)		
• 10.2.20 (non-web document) – Does not apply	Does not support	
• 11.2.1.20 (Software) – Does not apply		
 11.2.2.20 (Closed Software) – Does not apply 		
2017 Section 508		
 501 (Web)(Software) – Does not apply to non-web software 		of the page.

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
 504.2 (Authoring Tool) 602.3 (Support Docs) – Does not apply to non-web docs 		If there is no 'Skip' Navigation present, screen reader users would have to listen to content on pages visited on the website, and keyboard only users would have to tab through all the links until they arrive at the main content of the page. Ideally, the 'skip' to content link should take the user to just above the header of the main content at the top left hand side. There are frames present on the site that do not contain a descriptive title. When a screen reader user hears a list of frames, the user needs to know the purpose of each one. When frame titles are not present, screen readers look for other sources of information, such as the frame's name attribute or file name. Sometimes these other sources of information are not very helpful at all. If a frame is given a name or filename of "default.htm" (or something equally non-descriptive), there is really no way to know what each frame contains, other than by having the screen reader read through the content. Alternative content must also be provided for browsers that do not support frames. For example <iframe src='file.htm'>Alternative content The 'Oxford AASC: Dispatches' page contains untitled frames; this is also the case on the 'Oxford AASC: What's New' page. Note: Shaw Trust Accessibility Services realise that the content of frames are usually provided by a third party and are very difficult to alter. However, there should be some form of labelling within the frame to display some content to users or browsers that cannot display the frames' content.</iframe

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
 2.4.2 Page Titled (Level A) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria 9.2.21 (Web) 10.2.21 (non-web document) 11.2.1.21 (Software) - Does not apply 11.2.2.21 (Closed Software) - Does not apply 2017 Section 508 501 (Web)(Software) 504.2 (Authoring Tool) 602.3 (Support Docs) 	Supports	Pass
 2.4.3 Focus Order (Level A) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria 9.2.22 (Web) 10.2.22 (non-web document) 11.2.1.22 (Software) 11.2.2.22 (Closed Software) – Does not apply 2017 Section 508 501 (Web)(Software) 504.2 (Authoring Tool) 602.3 (Support Docs) 	Supports	Pass
 2.4.4 Link Purpose (In Context) (Level A) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria 9.2.23 (Web) 10.2.23 (non-web document) 11.2.1.23 (Software) 11.2.2.23 (Closed Software) – Does not apply 2017 Section 508 501 (Web)(Software) 504.2 (Authoring Tool) 602.3 (Support Docs) 	Does not support	The text of a link should provide a clear description of the link and the link's purpose. Providing descriptive link text will allow users to easily determine the function of the link and make educated decisions to click the link or not. When a link is empty, screen readers will create the text of a link from the URL. This is not always understandable by a user. When navigating through the website, it was found that the 'Oxford AASC: What's New' page contained multiple instances of 'empty links'. This could cause unnecessary confusion for screen reader users.

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
		If there are hyperlinks present on a website that are contained within a paragraph, these are programmatically determinable when read in this context and are easily understood by a screen reader software user. If a screen reader software user displays a 'links list' then some links that are easily understood within the context of a paragraph, can become harder to understand, depending on what is announced by the screen reader program. There are 'Read More' links on the 'Homepage' that are not enclosed within the paragraphs that they visually relate to; this can be problematic for screen reader users. When adjacent links go to the same location (such as a linked product image and an adjacent linked product name that go to the same product page) this results in additional navigation and repetition for keyboard and screen reader users. If possible, combine the redundant links into one link and remove any redundant text or alternative text (for example, if a product image and product name are in the same link, the image can usually be given alt="""). When testing the website, it was found that there are instances where there are duplicated links present in close proximity; this can cause problems for screen reader users, examples of this can be viewed on the 'Oxford AASC: Brown, James At a Glance' page, this is also the case on the 'Oxford AASC: Attucks, Crispus At a Glance' page. This is the case on multiple pages throughout the website.
3.1.1 Language of Page (Level A) Also applies to:	Supports	Pass

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
EN 301 549 Criteria		
• 9.2.27 (Web)		
• 10.2.27 (non-web document)		
• 11.2.1.27 (Software)		
• 11.2.2.27 (Closed Software)		
2017 Section 508		
• 501 (Web)(Software)		
• 504.2 (Authoring Tool)		
• 602.3 (Support Docs)		
3.2.1 On Focus (Level A)		
Also applies to:		
EN 301 549 Criteria		
• 9.2.29 (Web)		
• 10.2.29 (non-web document)		
• 11.2.1.29 (Software)	Supports	Pass
 11.2.2.29 (Closed Software) – Does not apply 		
2017 Section 508		
 501 (Web)(Software) 		
• 504.2 (Authoring Tool)		
602.3 (Support Docs)		
		When user controls are used on a page their function
3.2.2 On Input (Level A)		should be predictable, i.e. check boxes are used to
Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria		select and option buttons are used to submit a
		completed form.
• 9.2.30 (Web)		When user controls are used for a non-standard
• 10.2.30 (non-web document)		function, the function of these controls should be
 11.2.1.30 (Software) 11.2.2.20 (Closed Software) 	Does not support	advised to the user before they use the controls.
 11.2.2.30 (Closed Software) – Does not apply 2017 Section 508 		If a user is not aware that the page has been refreshed,
		the user could lose focus on the page and cause them to
• 501 (Web)(Software)		have to tab through the entire page to get back to
• 504.2 (Authoring Tool)		where they were prior to the page refresh. An example
• 602.3 (Support Docs)		of a page that refreshes without a user activating a

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
		control can be viewed on the 'Oxford AASC: Search results' page
 3.3.1 Error Identification (Level A) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria 9.2.33 (Web) 10.2.33 (non-web document) 11.2.1.33 (Software) 11.2.2.33 (Closed Software) 2017 Section 508 501 (Web)(Software) 504.2 (Authoring Tool) 602.3 (Support Docs) 	Does not support	When a user makes an error when submitting data to a form, the user should firstly be informed that they have made an error and secondly where the errors are located. This is especially important for screen reader users who will be unaware of any visual indication that there are input errors. When entering the 'Log In' page, there is an indication given to log in with a username and password, however, if a user does not complete the form fields and activates the 'Go' button the user is taken back to the main page. When an error occurs, the user should be notified of this, allowing them the opportunity to complete the form fields before submitting the form.
 3.3.2 Labels or Instructions (Level A) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria 9.2.34 (Web) 10.2.34 (non-web document) 11.2.1.34 (Software) 11.2.2.34 (Closed Software) – Does not apply 2017 Section 508 501 (Web)(Software) 504.2 (Authoring Tool) 602.3 (Support Docs) 	Does not support	Providing a descriptive form field label will allow users to know what information to enter in a form field. Where a series of form fields relate to similar information, the context of the form fields needs to be included in the field description. The 'Oxford AASC: Focus On Black Lives Matter' page contains an empty form label; labels that do not contain any content can make them confusing. Providing a descriptive form field label will allow users to know what information to enter in a form field. Where a series of form fields relate to similar information, the context of the form fields needs to be included in the field description. There are numerous labels that do not contain any content which can make them confusing such as can be seen on the 'login' page. Another example of this can be viewed on the 'Oxford AASC: Contact Us' page.

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
		This issue occurred throughout multiple pages. Fieldset's tags (<fieldset>) are used to group related form fields, for example, multiple answers to a question. The first element within a fieldset should be a legend tag (<legend>). The legend provides a label for the fieldset group. If fieldset are missing or used inappropriately, for example a fieldset without a corresponding legend, then screen readers will not easily be able to understand the grouping. There are several; pages that contain fieldsets that are missing a legend, examples of this can be found on the 'Oxford AASC: Image & Multimedia Search' page and the 'Oxford AASC: Browse ' page.</legend></fieldset>
 4.1.1 Parsing (Level A) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria 9.2.37 (Web) 10.2.37 (non-web document) 11.2.1.37 (Software) 11.2.2.37 (Closed Software) 2017 Section 508 501 (Web)(Software) 504.2 (Authoring Tool) 602.3 (Support Docs) 	Does not support	Some pages have markup errors and parsing errors that may impact on assistive technologies and may cause screen readers to miss content. Markup errors like missing end tags mean screen readers may skip important content. Duplicate ID errors are known to cause problems for assistive technologies when they are trying to interact with content. Duplicate values of type ID can be problematic for screen reader users that rely on this attribute to accurately convey relationships between different parts of content to users. For example, a screen reader may use ID values to identify the applicable header content for a data cell within a data table, or an input control to which a given label applies. If these values are not unique, the screen reader will be unable to programmatically determine which headers are associated with the data cell or which control is associated with which label or name.

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
 4.1.2 Name, Role, Value (Level A) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria 9.2.38 (Web) 10.2.38 (non-web document) 11.2.1.38 (Software) 11.2.2.38 (Closed Software) 2017 Section 508 501 (Web)(Software) 504.2 (Authoring Tool) 602.3 (Support Docs) 	Does not support	Providing a descriptive form field label will allow users to know what information to enter in a form field. There a number of instances where form labels are not correctly associated with form fields (orphaned), making it difficult for certain users to understand how to complete the form. Examples of pages that contain orphaned form labels can be seen on the "Oxford AASC: Browse' page' and the 'Oxford AASC: Primary Source Documents Search' page. This issue was present on multiple pages tested. Fieldset's tags (<fieldset>) are used to group related form fields, for example, multiple answers to a question. The first element within a fieldset should be a legend tag (<legend>). The legend provides a label for the fieldset group. If fieldset are missing or used inappropriately, for example a fieldset without a corresponding legend, then screen readers will not easily be able to understand the grouping. There are several; pages that contain fieldsets that are missing a legend, examples of this can be found on the 'Oxford AASC: Browse ' page. Some pages have markup errors and parsing errors that may impact on assistive technologies and may cause screen readers to miss content. Markup errors like missing end tags mean screen readers may skip important content.</legend></fieldset>

Table 2: Conformance Criteria, Level AA - Click to show or hide table data

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
1.2.4 Captions (Live) (Level AA)		
Also applies to:		
EN 301 549 Criteria		
• 9.2.5 (Web)		
 10.2.5 (non-web document) 		
• 11.2.1.5 (Software)	Supports	N/A
 11.2.2.5 (Closed Software) – Does not apply 		
2017 Section 508		
 501 (Web)(Software) 		
• 504.2 (Authoring Tool)		
• 602.3 (Support Docs)		
1.2.5 Audio Description (Prerecorded) (Level AA)		
Also applies to:		
EN 301 549 Criteria		
• 9.2.6 (Web)		
 10.2.6 (non-web document) 		
• 11.2.1.6 (Software)	Supports	N/A
 11.2.2.6 (Closed Software) – Does not apply 		
2017 Section 508		
 501 (Web)(Software) 		
• 504.2 (Authoring Tool)		
602.3 (Support Docs)		
1.4.3 Contrast (Minimum) (Level AA)		
Also applies to:		The combination of text and background colour should
EN 301 549 Criteria		be set to create an easy to read website. Using colours
• 9.2.12 (Web)	Does not support	that are similar for the background and foreground can
 10.2.12 (non-web document) 		cause blocks of text to become difficult to read.
• 11.2.1.12 (Software)		Alternative stylesheets can be used to change the
 11.2.2.12 (Closed Software) – Does not apply 		

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
2017 Section 508 • 501 (Web)(Software) • 504.2 (Authoring Tool) • 602.3 (Support Docs)		 appearance of the page and provide an alternative with a stronger contrast. If the text size is at least18 point if not bold and 14 point if bold, the minimum colour contrast ratio should be at least 3:1, if the text is less than 18 point if not bold and less than 14 point if bold, the minimum colour contrast ratio should be at least 4.5:1. Throughout the site there are combinations of colours that fall below the minimum contrast levels that make the text difficult to read. Examples of this can be viewed on the 'Oxford AASC: Home' page, where the grey text 'READ MORE' against the orange background as a colour contrast ratio of 3.1:1. Other examples of insufficient colour contrast can be viewed on the ' Oxford AASC: Timelines' page, where the darker grey text 'I691 – 1781' against the lighter grey background fails the minimum colour contrast test with a colour contrast ratio of 1.4:1. There was insufficient colour contrast found on the 'Oxford AASC: Browse' page, between the grey text 'GO' and the light grey background of the button.
 1.4.4 Resize text (Level AA) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria 9.2.13 (Web) 10.2.13 (non-web document) 	Supports	Pass

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
 11.2.1.13 (Software) 11.2.2.13 (Closed Software) 2017 Section 508 501 (Web)(Software) 504.2 (Authoring Tool) 602.3 (Support Docs) 		
 1.4.5 Images of Text (Level AA) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria 9.2.14 (Web) 10.2.14 (non-web document) 11.2.1.14 (Software) 11.2.2.14 (Closed Software) 2017 Section 508 501 (Web)(Software) 504.2 (Authoring Tool) 602.3 (Support Docs) 	Does not support	Describing the content of images is very important to give users with a visual impairment a similar experience of a website as sighted visitors. Without a valid alternative text, Screen Reading software will use the filename of the image to try and describe the content of the image. Missing out alternative text or using a non- descriptive alternative text can cause confusion for screen reader users. There were a number of instances where images had non-descriptive alt text such as on the 'Oxford AASC: King, B. B.' page where non-descriptive text used. Other examples of images that have non-descriptive alternative text can be viewed on the 'Oxford AASC: African Religions in Brazil' page. The 'Oxford AASC: "\$100 Reward" Page contains an image of text with a non-descriptive alternative text.
 2.4.5 Multiple Ways (Level AA) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria 9.2.24 (Web) 10.2.24 (non-web document) – Does not apply 11.2.1.24 (Software) – Does not apply 	Supports	Pass

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
 11.2.2.24 (Closed Software) – Does not apply 2017 Section 508 501 (Web)(Software) – Does not apply to non-web software 504.2 (Authoring Tool) 602.3 (Support Docs) – Does not apply to non-web docs 4.6 Headings and Labels (Level AA) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria 9.2.25 (Web) 10.2.25 (non-web document) 11.2.1.25 (Software) 	Does not support	Screen reader and other assistive technology users have the ability to navigate web pages by heading structure. This means that the user can read or jump directly to top level elements (<h1>), next level elements (<h2>), third level elements (<h3>), and so on. Viewing or listening to this outline should give them a good idea of the contents and structure of the page. The 'Homepage' contains a heading structure that is illogical, there is no heading at level 1 and there is also a skipped heading at level 4. The 'Oxford AASC: Legal Notice' page contains a heading</h3></h2></h1>
 11.2.2.25 (Closed Software) – Does not apply 2017 Section 508 501 (Web)(Software) 504.2 (Authoring Tool) 602.3 (Support Docs) 		 structure that has a level 1 heading followed by a heading at level 3, missing headings at level 2. There were no headings found on the 'Oxford AASC' page. There are multiple pages on the website that contain a illogical heading structure. There are empty headings on some pages. This may mean that screen reader users spend time looking for content that is not there.

Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
	There were empty headings on several of the pages tested throughout the website; examples of this can be
	viewed on the 'Oxford AASC: What's New' page contains
	an empty heading, this is also the case on the 'Oxford
	AASC: FAQ' page.
Supports	Pass
Supports	Pass
Supports	Pass
Supports	rass
	Conformance Level Conformance Level Conformance Level Supports Supports Supports Supports Supports

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
 9.2.31 (Web) 10.2.31 (non-web document) – Does not apply 11.2.1.31 (Software) – Does not apply 11.2.2.31 (Closed Software) – Does not apply 2017 Section 508 501 (Web)(Software) – Does not apply to non-web software 504.2 (Authoring Tool) 602.3 (Support Docs) – Does not apply to non-web docs 		
 3.2.4 Consistent Identification (Level AA) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria 9.2.32 (Web) 10.2.32 (non-web document) – Does not apply 11.2.1.32 (Software) – Does not apply 11.2.2.32 (Closed Software) – Does not apply 2017 Section 508 501 (Web)(Software) – Does not apply to non-web software 504.2 (Authoring Tool) 602.3 (Support Docs) – Does not apply to non-web docs 	Supports	Pass
 3.3.3 Error Suggestion (Level AA) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria 9.2.35 (Web) 10.2.35 (non-web document) 11.2.1.35 (Software) 11.2.2.35 (Closed Software) – Does not apply 2017 Section 508 501 (Web)(Software) 504.2 (Authoring Tool) 602.3 (Support Docs) 	Does not support	When a user makes an error when submitting data to a form, the user should firstly be informed that they have made an error and secondly where the errors are located. This is especially important for screen reader users who will be unaware of any visual indication that there are input errors. When entering the 'Log In' page, there is an indication given to log in with a username and password, however, if a user does not complete the form fields and activates the 'Go' button the user is taken back to the main page. When an error occurs, the user should be notified of

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
		this, allowing them the opportunity to complete the
		form fields before submitting the form.
 3.3.4 Error Prevention (Legal, Financial, Data) (Level AA) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria 9.2.36 (Web) 		
 10.2.36 (non-web document) 11.2.1.36 (Software) 11.2.2.36 (Closed Software) – Does not apply 	Supports	N/A
2017 Section 508		
• 501 (Web)(Software)		
• 504.2 (Authoring Tool)		
602.3 (Support Docs)		

Table 3: Conformance Criteria, Level AAA - Click to show or hide table data

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
 1.2.6 Sign Language (Prerecorded) (Level AAA) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria – Does not apply 2017 Section 508 – Does not apply 	Not Evaluated	
 1.2.7 Extended Audio Description (Prerecorded) (Level AAA) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria – Does not apply 2017 Section 508 – Does not apply 	Not Evaluated	
 1.2.8 Media Alternative (Prerecorded) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria – Does not apply 	Not Evaluated	

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
2017 Section 508 – Does not apply		
 1.2.9 Audio-only (Live) (Level AAA) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria– Does not apply 2017 Section 508 – Does not apply 	Not Evaluated	
 1.4.6 Contrast Enhanced (Level AAA) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria – Does not apply 2017 Section 508 – Does not apply 	Not Evaluated	
 1.4.7 Low or No Background Audio (Level AAA) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria – Does not apply 2017 Section 508 – Does not apply 	Not Evaluated	
 1.4.8 Visual Presentation (Level AAA) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria – Does not apply 2017 Section 508 – Does not apply 	Not Evaluated	
 1.4.9 Images of Text (No Exception) Control (Level AAA) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria – Does not apply 2017 Section 508 – Does not apply 	Not Evaluated	
 2.1.3 Keyboard (No Exception) (Level AAA) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria – Does not apply 2017 Section 508 – Does not apply 	Not Evaluated	
 2.2.3 No Timing (Level AAA) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria – Does not apply 2017 Section 508 – Does not apply 	Not Evaluated	
 2.2.4 Interruptions (Level AAA) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria – Does not apply 2017 Section 508 – Does not apply 	Not Evaluated	

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
2.2.5 Re-authenticating (Level AAA)	Not Evaluated	
Also applies to:		
EN 301 549 Criteria – Does not apply		
2017 Section 508 – Does not apply		
2.3.2 Three Flashes (Level AAA)	Not Evaluated	
Also applies to:		
EN 301 549 Criteria – Does not apply		
2017 Section 508 – Does not apply		
2.4.8 Location (Level AAA)	Not Evaluated	
Also applies to:		
EN 301 549 Criteria – Does not apply		
2017 Section 508 – Does not apply		
2.4.9 Link Purpose (Link Only) (Level AAA)	Not Evaluated	
Also applies to:		
EN 301 549 Criteria – Does not apply		
2017 Section 508 – Does not apply		
2.4.10 Section Headings (Level AAA)	Not Evaluated	
Also applies to:		
EN 301 549 Criteria – Does not apply		
2017 Section 508 – Does not apply		
3.1.3 Unusual Words (Level AAA)	Not Evaluated	
Also applies to:		
EN 301 549 Criteria – Does not apply		
2017 Section 508 – Does not apply		
3.1.4 Abbreviations (Level AAA)	Not Evaluated	
Also applies to:		
EN 301 549 Criteria – Does not apply		
2017 Section 508 – Does not apply		
3.1.5 Reading Level (Level AAA)	Not Evaluated	
Also applies to:		
EN 301 549 Criteria – Does not apply		
2017 Section 508 – Does not apply		
3.1.6 Pronunciation (Level AAA)	Not Evaluated	

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
Also applies to:		
EN 301 549 Criteria – Does not apply		
2017 Section 508 – Does not apply		
3.2.5 Change on Request (Level AAA)	Not Evaluated	
Also applies to:		
EN 301 549 Criteria – Does not apply		
2017 Section 508 – Does not apply		
3.3.5 Help (Level AAA)	Not Evaluated	
Also applies to:		
EN 301 549 Criteria – Does not apply		
2017 Section 508 – Does not apply		
3.3.6 Error Prevention (All) (Level AAA)		
Also applies to:	Not Evaluated	
EN 301 549 Criteria – Does not apply		
2017 Section 508 – Does not apply		

Table 4: WCAG Conformance Requirements - Click to show or hide table data

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
 1. Conformance Level Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria 9.3 (Web) 2017 Section 508 501 (Web)(Software) 504.2 (Authoring Tool) 602.3 (Support Docs) 	None	The Oxford African American Studies website met 10 of the 21 (48%) applicable success criteria required for level A conformance and 06 of the 10 (60%) applicable success criteria required for level AA conformance.
2. Full pages Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria	None	No full pages fully pass any Conformance Level

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
 9.3 (Web) 2017 Section 508 501 (Web)(Software) 504.2 (Authoring Tool) 602.3 (Support Docs) 		
 3. Complete processes Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria 9.3 (Web) 2017 Section 508 501 (Web)(Software) E207.3 (Software) 504.2 (Authoring Tool) 602.3 (Support Docs) 	None	When a Web page is one of a series of Web pages presenting a process (i.e., a sequence of steps that need to be completed in order to accomplish an activity), all Web pages in the process must conform at the specified level. Conformance is not possible at a particular level if any page in the process does not conform at that level or better. At present, not all pages in the process confirm to a particular level.
 4. Only Accessibility-Supported Ways of Using Technologies Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria 9.3 (Web) 2017 Section 508 501 (Web)(Software) 504.2 (Authoring Tool) 602.3 (Support Docs) 	None	Content is provided in a way that is supported and compatible with assistive technology.
 5. Non-Interference Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria 9.3 (Web) 2017 Section 508 501 (Web)(Software) 504.2 (Authoring Tool) 602.3 (Support Docs) 	None	Technology is not used in a way that is not accessibility supported

2017 Section 508 Report -Click to show or hide 2017 Section 508 tables (section headings will remain)

Notes:

Chapter 6: Support Documentation and Services - Click to show or hide table data

Notes:

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
601.1 Scope		
602 Support Documentation		
602.2 Accessibility and Compatibility Features		
602.3 Electronic Support Documentation	See <u>WCAG 2.0</u> section	
602.4 Alternate Formats for Non-Electronic Support Documentation		
603 Support Services		
603.2 Information on Accessibility and Compatibility Features		
603.3 Accommodation of Communication Needs		

Legal Disclaimer (Company)

Include your company legal disclaimer here, if needed