

ACCESSIBILITY SCAN MAPCOMPLETE

May 2024

1 INTRO

This report shows the results of an accessibility scan of MapComplete, done by HAN University of Applied Sciences.

Method of testing

The auditing team at HAN includes students, researchers and lecturers in the field of IT and UX Design. Most of the testing is done manually with the use of a few tools, such as a screen reader. [Here's a list of the \(free\) testing tools we use.](#)

This is a quickscan, which is a check of the most common accessibility issues in a sample of pages/screens. The scan doesn't cover all accessibility criteria, so it is not a replacement for an official audit. If we find an issue we report it only once, this means that the issue might occur in other places.

We follow the criteria as described in the international standard for web accessibility: [WCAG 2.2 guidelines](#), level AA.

Scope of this quickscan

OS & browser used: Windows, Chrome


For this scan we used the 'Restaurant and fast food' map as a test sample. We checked:




- The intro page
- The map
- The menu
- Restaurant detail info (and its functionalities, like rating a restaurant)

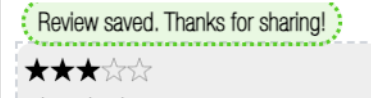
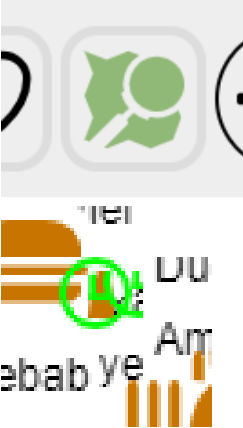
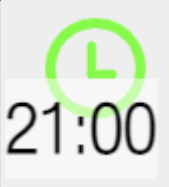
Summary


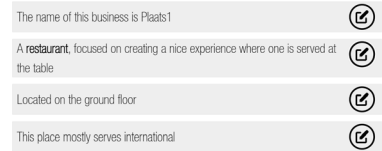


Overall, the website is fairly accessible. Most actions can be completed using a screen reader and the map itself works well with keyboard and screen reader. There is also room for improvement. In the next chapter, we describe the issues we found.

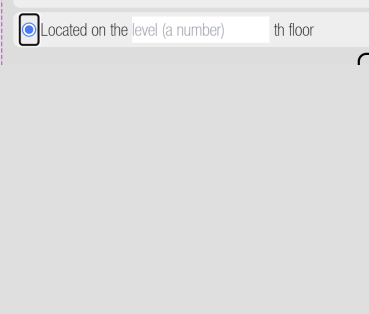

2 ISSUES

Nr	Issue	Location	Example	Guideline
1	<p>The contrast between foreground and background is not sufficient for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the grey placeholder text in the search bar • the blue text links on a restaurant info page • in areas where there are many results: the copyright button 	Different locations		<p>1.4.3 Contrast (minimum)</p>

	OpenStreetMap button and the text 'zoom in further...'			
2	The 'Please log in to add a picture'-button doesn't have a visible focus (is highlighted) when it receives focus using the keyboard. (Maybe this is because it has a white focus indicator, and the button is against a white background.)	Restaurant info page		<u>2.4.7 Focus Visible</u>
3	The 'share' and 'copy' buttons don't have a name (label). A screen reader will read 'button' but doesn't say what happens if you click on it. This same issue goes for the opening hours 'During a public holiday, this is' edit input field. The screen reader will only read 'combo box collapsed'	Different locations		<u>4.1.2 Name, Role, Value</u>
4	By using 'tab' on your keyboard, you should be able to cycle through all interactive elements on the page. This is currently not the case for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the function of rating a restaurant with half stars (0.5). This is only possible using mouse input. People using a keyboard to navigate can only give full stars. the QR-code on the 'share this map' page of the intro page. The exit button at the top right corner of the intro page The button that brings the displayed location on the map back to the current 	Different locations		<u>2.1.1 Keyboard</u>

	restaurant on a restaurant detail page			
5	<p>The status message displaying that a review is successfully saved, is not announced by the screen reader. Let assistive technology notify users about status changes that don't take focus. This same issue occurs when the site displays messages like:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Searching... • Loading data.... • There are no relevant features... 	Different pages		4.1.3 Status Messages
6	<p>User interface components and meaningful graphics must have a colour contrast ratio of at least 3:1 to their background. The green 'Openstreetmap.org' button and the clock icon don't meet the minimum colour contrast ratio threshold. This is also seen on the map where the clock icons have various backgrounds that don't provide enough contrast.</p>	Restaurant detail page		1.4.11 Non-text Contrast
7	<p>All images that aren't decorative need a text alternative, so that people using screen readers can hear what the image or icon means. This is not the case for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The clock with current opening hour - the QR-code on the 'share this map' page of the intro page 	Restaurant detail page		1.1.1 Non-text content
8	When opening a tab in the menu pages, the keyboard focus selects the whole tab first, before focusing on the	Menu page		2.4.3 Focus Order

	first interactive element in the tab. This whole screen is not an interactive element itself, which may cause confusion for people who use a keyboard to navigate.			
9	The input field ' <i>What kind of food is served here?</i> ' doesn't provide feedback of the autocomplete when typing, which makes it impossible for people who use a screen reader to know that the options change. Use code to indicate the purpose of common inputs.	Restaurant detail page		1.3.5 Identify Input Purpose
10	Headings and labels describe their topic or purpose in order to let people who use a screen reader navigate themselves (what happens when a button is pressed, for example). There is currently no clear description for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the editable options on a restaurant detail page, like '<i>Coffee is served here</i>'. the button next to '<i>located on the ground floor</i>' which lets users edit the restaurant's floor 	Restaurant detail page		2.4.6 Headings and Labels
11	The purpose of each link should be understandable from its own text or immediate context, in order to let users understand the purpose of each links. This is not the case for the links to a restaurant's website and their email address	Restaurant detail page		2.4.4 Link Purpose (In Context)
12	Using a screen reader, it is not clear what type of information is required in the input field above the opening	Restaurant detail page		3.3.2 Labels or Instructions

	hours schedule. Provide labels or instructions for inputs to let users know what information to enter.			
13	The form element under ‘ <i>On what level is this feature located?</i> ’ doesn’t have a label. People who use a screen reader need a label to hear what the element is for. Placeholder text is not allowed as label.	Restaurant detail page		<u>1.3.1 Info and Relationships</u>
14	If an image isn’t decorative, it needs a text alternative, so that people using screen readers can hear what the image means. The image for Restaurant Landhaus Walter doesn’t have an alternative text. If this image is decorative, it needs an empty alt attribute (alt=’’) so screen readers will ignore the image. Note that also user generated content need text alternatives. One option could be that users add a description to their image.	<u>Restaurant detail page</u>		<u>1.1.1 Non-text content</u>

3 OTHER FINDINGS

1. There is no audible feedback when using the zoom buttons on the map, even though we see changes visually. We suggest that the buttons provide some sort of feedback to people who use a screen reader about what is currently happening. Perhaps this feedback could be the zoom level or a description of what is shown of the map, such as the available restaurants within the current view.
2. When changing the language in settings, some parts aren’t translated. This is okay, as long as those parts have a lang attribute that tells screen readers in which language that part is written (see: 3.1.2 Language of Parts). This doesn’t seem to happen everywhere, meaning some Dutch parts are voiced with an English voice.
3. When typing an invalid input in the “*What are the opening hours of restaurant xx*” input field (that is, without using the mouse slider underneath), there is no visual or audible feedback that the input is wrong or any suggestions on how to correctly type opening hours. This fails WCAG guideline 3.3.3 Error Suggestions. A screen reader user that selects hours and then presses enter is also not informed that they have to log in to submit the hours. We suggest that the option to add anything is not shown for users that are not logged in.

4 REFERENCES

- [Web Content Accessibility Guidelines \(WCAG\) 2.2](#)
- [How to Meet WCAG 2.2 Quick Reference](#)
- [HAN NGI website](#)
- [List of free tools HAN uses for accessibility testing](#)