McGraw Hill ACR Companion

Product Information

Product name	AccessEngineering
Product release date in ACR	June 2026
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Accessibility Statement

McGraw Hill is committed to iteratively building more compliant products that can be accessed and used by all learners. For more information, visit https://www.mheducation.com/about-us/trust-center/accessibility.html .

WCAG 2.2 Conformance

This document summarizes the results of the accessibility audit of McGraw Hill's AccessEngineering against WCAG (Web Content Accessibility Guidelines) 2.2 Level AA performed by Magic Software.

WCAG 2.2 Conformance Summary

Conformance Level	Level A Success Criterion Count	Level AA Success Criterion Count
Partially Supports	15	12
Does Not Support	0	0

WCAG 2.2 Level A

Success Criterion	Issue Description	Status	Remediation Date Complete	Available Workarounds
1.1.1 Non-text Content	On several pages, some images, graphics, and PDF visuals are missing or have unclear text alternatives, so screen reader users may miss information.	Open	January 2028	Equivalent information is available via the surrounding textual context on the page or by referencing the text-based online user documentation.
1.3.1 Info and Relationships	Across several pages and some PDFs, headings, lists, tables, and labels are sometimes coded incorrectly, making navigation and relationships harder for screen reader users to understand.	Open	July 2027	Users can manually explore the content on pages and documents when headings, lists, tables, or labels are not correctly structured. Screen reader users can navigate and read content sequentially using down arrow keys, tab navigation, links, and other page navigation methods to access the same information and functionality.

1.3.2 Meaningful Sequence	In several interactive areas and some PDFs, content is sometimes read in the wrong order, so screen reader users may hear information out of sequence.	Open	December 2026	Users can manually explore the content on pages and documents when headings, lists, tables, or labels are not correctly structured. Screen reader users can navigate and read content sequentially using down arrow keys, tab navigation, links, and other page navigation methods to access the same information and functionality.
1.3.3 Sensory Characteristics	In a few places, instructions rely only on visual cues such as position, color, or icons, which can make actions unclear for users who cannot see those cues.	Open	December 2026	Screen reader users can navigate content sequentially using arrow keys and tab navigation to understand available actions and instructions.
1.4.1 Use of Color	On several pages, some links are identified by color alone or blend into surrounding text, making them harder for users with low vision or color blindness to find.	Open	December 2026	Users can identify links by using the Tab key to trigger focus outlines, or by utilizing browser settings/extensions to force underlines or high-contrast styles.
2.1.1 Keyboard	In several interactive areas, some controls cannot be fully used with a keyboard, which can block or slow users who do not use a mouse.	Open	December 2026	Where standard Tab navigation fails to reach custom controls, screen reader users can utilize virtual cursor commands (such as NVDA/JAWS object navigation or mouse routing) to focus and activate the element.
2.4.1 Bypass Blocks	On the homepage, the skip link does not work correctly, so keyboard users may have to move through repeated navigation each time.	Open	December 2026	While the 'Skip to Content' link on the homepage is non-functional, screen reader users can bypass repetitive navigation blocks by utilizing heading navigation keys (e.g., pressing H to jump directly to the first main heading of the content).
2.4.2 Page Titled	On several pages and in some PDFs, titles are missing or unclear, making it harder for users to know where they are.	Open	December 2026	Users can determine their current location and page context by referencing the main on-screen text

				headings (H1) and visible breadcrumb links.
2.4.3 Focus Order	In several dialogs, menus, and other interactive areas, focus sometimes moves in an unexpected order, making keyboard navigation harder to follow.	Open	December 2026	Keyboard users can continue navigating through interactive elements using the Tab, Shift+Tab, and arrow keys when focus order is inconsistent.
2.4.4 Link Purpose	On several pages, some links use vague or repeated labels, so screen reader users and others may not know where the link goes.	Open	December 2026	Users can determine the link's purpose by reviewing the adjacent narrative text context, checking the preceding section heading, or reviewing the URL destination in the browser status bar.
3.2.1 On Focus	In a few places, moving focus to a control triggers an unexpected change, which can confuse keyboard and screen reader users.	Open	December 2026	Move slowly and recheck context. Assistive technology users can switch to browse-only text modes to read the content safely or use direct shortcut navigation commands to bypass the specific control entirely.
3.2.2 On Input	On a few pages, activating a control can unexpectedly open a new page or do something other than expected, which may confuse users.	Open	December 2026	Use browser controls to recover.
3.3.1 Error Identification	In several forms, error messages are sometimes missing, too generic, or not announced, so users may not know what went wrong or how to fix it.	Open	December 2026	Screen reader users can locate the errors by manually executing a linear text scan of the form fields to read adjacent validation labels and refer to static input placeholder examples to determine the required formatting.
3.3.2 Labels or Instructions	In several forms, labels or instructions are sometimes missing or unclear, which can make it harder for users to enter the right information.	Open	December 2026	Users can identify input requirements by referencing static placeholder text, checking surrounding section context, or hovering over fields to reveal native browser tooltips.
4.1.2 Name, Role, Value	Across several interactive components, names, roles, states, or values are sometimes missing or	Open	July 2027	Test elements to understand behavior.

	incorrect, so assistive technologies may not report controls accurately.			Users can infer the function and state of custom controls by reviewing adjacent text descriptions, tracking layout changes directly beneath the element, or monitoring mouse cursor changes upon hover.

WCAG 2.2 Level AA

Success Criterion	Issue Description	Status	Remediation Date Complete	Available Workarounds
1.3.5 Identify Input Purpose	In a few forms, some fields do not expose their purpose programmatically, which can make autofill and assistive technology support, less reliable.	Open	December 2026	Users can manually input the required data into fields or use clipboard copy-and-paste commands to transfer their contact information from external documents.
1.4.3 Contrast	On several pages, some text and text-based controls have low contrast, making them harder to read for users with low vision.	Open	January 2028	Adjust display settings. Users can enable native operating system High Contrast themes, use browser forced-colors settings, or utilize standard page zoom to improve text legibility.
1.4.4 Resize Text	On several pages, enlarging text can cause content to be cut off, misaligned, or harder to use, which affects users who need larger text.	Open	December 2026	Adjust zoom level. Users can apply full browser Page Zoom (**Ctrl+**) rather than text-only magnification to allow the layout to scale proportionally, or activate browser Reader Views to view text cleanly.
1.4.10 Reflow	On several pages, high zoom or small viewport sizes can cause content to be cut off or require horizontal scrolling, making reading and interaction harder.	Open	July 2027	Change zoom or device orientation.
1.4.11 Non-text Contrast	Across several pages, some buttons, icons, focus indicators, and other interface elements have low contrast, making them harder for users with low vision to see.	Open	January 2028	Use labels or tooltips. Users can enable native operating system High Contrast themes or browser-specific forced-colors settings to bypass low-contrast interface

				elements and display highly distinct components.
1.4.12 Text Spacing	On a few pages, changing text spacing can cause content to break or become harder to read, which affects users who rely on custom spacing.	Open	December 2026	Reduce spacing if needed. Users can utilize standard browser zoom functions instead of localized text-spacing extensions, or active browser-native "Reader View" configurations to consume text cleanly without layout friction.
1.4.13 Hover or Focus	In a few places, content that appears on hover or focus is hard to dismiss with the keyboard, which can block or distract keyboard users.	Open	December 2026	Keyboard users can dismiss the overlapping content by tabbing away from the trigger element or using native scrolling keys to shift the layout viewport.
2.4.5 Multiple Ways	In some content areas, users do not always have more than one reliable way to find information, which can make navigation harder for assistive technology users.	Open	December 2026	Users can leverage their browser native text search function (Ctrl+F or Cmd+F) to locate specific keywords and jump directly to relevant information on the page.
2.4.6 Headings and Labels	In several areas, some headings and labels are unclear, duplicated, or missing, making controls and sections harder for users to identify.	Open	December 2026	Users can determine the intent of vague labels or headings by reviewing adjacent instructional text, placeholder text, or by utilizing screen reader shortcut lists to review the structural hierarchy.
2.4.7 Focus Visible	In several interactive areas, the keyboard focus indicator is hard to see, so keyboard users may lose track of where they are on the page.	Open	January 2028	Move slowly to track focus. Users can activate their browser's native High Contrast Mode or forced-colors settings to override custom styling and display high-visibility focus rings.
2.4.11 Focus Not Obscured	In one interactive area, the focused item can be partly hidden by overlapping content, making it harder for keyboard users to see what is selected.	Open	January 2028	Keyboard users can press arrow or Page Down keys to scroll the obscured item into view or rely on screen reader announcements to confirm their current selection.
4.1.3 Status Messages	Across several pages, status updates and dynamic changes are not always	Open	January 2028	Screen reader users can confirm the status of their actions by manually

	announced to screen readers, so users may miss important feedback.			exploring the page layout to read newly appeared text blocks or by verifying that input fields have cleared.