



URL	Resource	Size	Potential Savings
		a.program-card-image > img 	
		div.program-card > div.program-card-gallery > a.program-card-image > img ...10/Falturilt...jpg (falturiltu.no) 	747.1 KiB 713.9 KiB

▲ Reduce JavaScript execution time — 1.5 s

Consider reducing the time spent parsing, compiling, and executing JS. You may find delivering smaller JS payloads helps with this. [Learn how to reduce Javascript execution time](#). [TBT](#)

☒ Show 3rd-party resources (5)

URL	Total CPU Time	Script Evaluation	Script Parse
falturiltu.no 1st Party	1,964 ms	733 ms	31 ms
...dist/scripts.js?ver=168... (falturiltu.no)	1,354 ms	636 ms	20 ms
/program/ (falturiltu.no)	494 ms	7 ms	3 ms
...jquery/jquery.min.js?ver=3.7.1 (falturiltu.no)	116 ms	90 ms	8 ms
Google Tag Manager Tag-Manager	369 ms	327 ms	35 ms
/gtag.js?id=G-Q3TZRTKKE&cx=c&_slc=1 (www.googletagmanager.com)	217 ms	196 ms	20 ms
/gtm.js?id=GTM-TD&JBSD (www.googletagmanager.com)	152 ms	131 ms	15 ms
Unattributable	291 ms	72 ms	0 ms
Unattributable	291 ms	72 ms	0 ms
Facebook Social	176 ms	156 ms	18 ms
/en_US/fbevents.js (connect.facebook.net)	117 ms	102 ms	14 ms
...config/952...?v=... (connect.facebook.net)	58 ms	54 ms	4 ms
Google Analytics Analytics	111 ms	100 ms	3 ms
/analytics.js (www.google-analytics.com)	111 ms	100 ms	3 ms

▲ Minimize main-thread work — 3.0 s


Consider reducing the time spent parsing, compiling and executing JS. You may find delivering smaller JS payloads helps with this. [Learn how to minimize main-thread work](#) [TBT](#)

Category	Time Spent
Script Evaluation	1,437 ms
Other	815 ms
Style & Layout	529 ms
Script Parsing & Compilation	93 ms
Rendering	73 ms
Parse HTML & CSS	40 ms
Garbage Collection	15 ms

▲ Largest Contentful Paint element — 15,730 ms

This is the largest contentful element painted within the viewport. [Learn more about the Largest Contentful Paint element](#) [LCP](#)

Element



div.program-card > div.program-card-gallery > a.program-card-image > img

Phase	% of LCP	Timing
TTFB	4%	690 ms
Load Delay	11%	1,760 ms
Load Time	10%	1,600 ms
Render Delay	74%	11,680 ms

■ Eliminate render-blocking resources — Potential savings of 0 ms

Resources are blocking the first paint of your page. Consider delivering critical JS/CSS inline and deferring all non-critical JS/styles. [Learn how to eliminate render-blocking resources](#). [FCP](#) [LCP](#)

There are a number of WordPress plugins that can help you [inline critical assets](#) or [defer less important resources](#). Beware that optimizations provided by these plugins may break features of your theme or plugins, so you will likely need to make code changes.

URL	Transfer Size	Potential Savings
falturiltu.no 1st Party	47.9 KiB	630 ms
...dist/style-blocks.build.css?ver=170... (falturiltu.no)	6.5 KiB	160 ms
...dist/style.css?ver=169... (falturiltu.no)	10.3 KiB	160 ms
...jquery/jquery.min.js?ver=3.7.1 (falturiltu.no)	31.1 KiB	310 ms

■ Defer offscreen images — Potential savings of 13 KiB

Consider lazy-loading offscreen and hidden images after all critical resources have finished loading to lower time to interactive. [Learn how to defer offscreen images](#).

falturiltu.no **1st Party**

TBT

falturiltu.no **1st Party**

[Learn more about efficient cache policies.](#)

URL

○

[about](#)falturiltu.no **1st Party**

○



paylo

URL

○

[how to](#)

Statistic

Statistic	Element	Value
		<pre><path d="M3.73844 17.8645C3.97992 17.2424 4.25465 17.4098 4.5136 17.1824C4.77255 16." fill="black"></pre>
Maximum Child Elements		<div>Program Kategoriar For vaksne(1) Ungdom/vaksne(1) Tidspunkt Kveldstid(1) He... <div id="smooth-content" style=""></div> 10

☐ Avoid chaining critical requests — 9 chains found

The Critical Request Chains below show you what resources are loaded with a high priority. Consider reducing the length of chains, reducing the download size of resources, or deferring the download of unnecessary resources to improve page load. [Learn how to avoid chaining critical requests.](#) [FCP](#) [LCP](#)

Maximum critical path latency: 538.977 ms

Initial Navigation

/program/ (falturiltu.no)	
...css/front.css?ver=4.2.11 (falturiltu.no)	- 117.827 ms, 1.97 KiB
...dist/scripts.js?ver=168... (falturiltu.no)	- 168.925 ms, 90.51 KiB
...jquery/jquery.min.js?ver=3.7.1 (falturiltu.no)	- 137.613 ms, 31.10 KiB
...jquery/jquery-migrate.min.js?ver=3.4.1 (falturiltu.no)	- 144.556 ms, 5.32 KiB
...js/dismiss.js?ver=170... (falturiltu.no)	- 188.173 ms, 0.85 KiB
...dist/style.css?ver=169... (falturiltu.no)	- 162.133 ms, 10.26 KiB
...src/accessibility.js?ver=4.2.11 (falturiltu.no)	- 105.413 ms, 1.44 KiB
...dist/front.min.js?ver=4.2.11 (falturiltu.no)	- 142.563 ms, 9.80 KiB
...dist/style-blocks.build.css?ver=170... (falturiltu.no)	- 140.654 ms, 6.54 KiB

☐ User Timing marks and measures — 4 user timings

Consider instrumenting your app with the User Timing API to measure your app's real-world performance during key user experiences. [Learn more about User Timing marks.](#)

Name	Type	Start Time	Duration
fbevents:start:unwantedDataProcessing_952629968469874	Mark	970.87 ms	
fbevents:end:unwantedDataProcessing_952629968469874	Mark	971.00 ms	
fbevents:start:validateUriProcessing_952629968469874	Mark	971.14 ms	
fbevents:end:validateUriProcessing_952629968469874	Mark	971.28 ms	


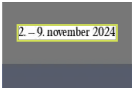
☐ Minimize third-party usage — Third-party code blocked the main thread for 220 ms

Third-party code can significantly impact load performance. Limit the number of redundant third-party providers and try to load third-party code after your page has primarily finished loading. [Learn how to minimize third-party impact.](#) [TBT](#)

Third-Party	Transfer Size	Main-Thread Blocking Time
Google Tag Manager Tag Manager	157 KiB	141 ms
/gtag/js?id=G-Q3TZRTKKE&cx=c&_slo=1 (www.googletagmanager.com)	85 KiB	138 ms
/gtm.js?id=GTm-TD8JBSD (www.googletagmanager.com)	72 KiB	4 ms
Facebook Social	72 KiB	52 ms
/en_US/fbevents.js (connect.facebook.net)	59 KiB	50 ms
...config/952...?v=... (connect.facebook.net)	13 KiB	1 ms
/tr?id=... (www.facebook.com)	0 KiB	0 ms
Google Analytics Analytics	21 KiB	30 ms
/analytics.js (www.google-analytics.com)	21 KiB	30 ms
/j/collect?v=... (www.google-analytics.com)	0 KiB	0 ms
/g/collect?v=... (analytics.google.com)	0 KiB	0 ms
Google Fonts Cdn	24 KiB	0 ms
...v23/L0xTDF4xL...woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	23 KiB	0 ms
/css?family=Roboto+Mono:wght@400:500&display=swap (fonts.googleapis.com)	1 KiB	0 ms
Google/DoubleClick Ads Ad	1 KiB	0 ms
/j/collect?i=... (stats.g.doubleclick.net)	1 KiB	0 ms
/g/collect?v=... (stats.g.doubleclick.net)	0 KiB	0 ms
Other Google APIs/SDKs Utility	1 KiB	0 ms
/ads/ga-audiences?i=... (www.google.com)	1 KiB	0 ms

☐ Avoid large layout shifts — 2 layout shifts found

These are the largest layout shifts observed on the page. Each table item represents a single layout shift, and shows the element that shifted the most. Below each item are possible root causes that led to the layout shift. Some of these layout shifts may not be included in the CLS metric value due to [windowing](#). [Learn how to improve CLS.](#) [CLS](#)

Element	Layout shift score
 <div>Den Festivalen i Vangen </div> 0.000	
...v23/L0xTDF4xL...woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	Web font loaded
...src/accessibility.js?ver=4.2.11 (falturiltu.no)	A late network request adjusted the page layout
...dist/style.css?ver=169... (falturiltu.no)	A late network request adjusted the page layout
/css?family=Roboto+Mono:wght@400:500&display=swap (fonts.googleapis.com)	A late network request adjusted the page layout
...jquery/jquery-migrate.min.js?ver=3.4.1 (falturiltu.no)	A late network request adjusted the page layout
...jquery/jquery.min.js?ver=3.7.1 (falturiltu.no)	A late network request adjusted the page layout
...dist/style-blocks.build.css?ver=170... (falturiltu.no)	A late network request adjusted the page layout
 <div>2 - 9. november 2024 <div class="header__event-date"></div> 0.000	

☐ Avoid long main-thread tasks — 12 long tasks found

Lists the longest tasks on the main thread, useful for identifying worst contributors to input delay. [Learn how to avoid long main-thread tasks](#) TBT

☒ Show 3rd-party resources (5)


URL	Start Time	Duration
falturitu.no 1st Party		536 ms
...dist/scripts.js?ver=168... (falturitu.no)	12,953 ms	203 ms
...dist/scripts.js?ver=168... (falturitu.no)	13,227 ms	104 ms
/program/ (falturitu.no)	933 ms	92 ms
...dist/scripts.js?ver=168... (falturitu.no)	13,331 ms	84 ms
...jquery/jquery.min.js?ver=3.7.1 (falturitu.no)	2,434 ms	53 ms
Google Tag Manager Tag-Manager		280 ms
/gtag/js?id=G-Q3TZRTKKE&cx=c&_slc=1 (www.googletagmanager.com)	15,256 ms	211 ms
/gtm.js?id=GTM-TD&JBSD (www.googletagmanager.com)	4,102 ms	69 ms
Facebook Social		175 ms
/en_US/fbevents.js (connect.facebook.net)	5,737 ms	117 ms
...config/952...?v=... (connect.facebook.net)	6,004 ms	58 ms
Unattributable		121 ms
Unattributable	15,467 ms	67 ms
Unattributable	864 ms	54 ms
Google Analytics Analytics		86 ms
/analytics.js (www.google-analytics.com)	14,101 ms	86 ms

More information about the performance of your application. These numbers don't [directly affect](#) the Performance score.

PASSED AUDITS (19)

Hide

<div><div></div><div>Properly size images</div><div></div></div>
<p>Serve images that are appropriately-sized to save cellular data and improve load time. Learn how to size images.</p> <p>Upload images directly through the media library to ensure that the required image sizes are available, and then insert them from the media library or use the image widget to ensure the optimal image sizes are used (including those for the responsive breakpoints). Avoid using Full Size images unless the dimensions are adequate for their usage. Learn More.</p>
<div><div></div><div>Minify CSS</div><div></div></div>
<p>Minifying CSS files can reduce network payload sizes. Learn how to minify CSS. FCP LCP</p> <p>A number of WordPress plugins can speed up your site by concatenating, minifying, and compressing your styles. You may also want to use a build process to do this minification up-front if possible.</p>
<div><div></div><div>Minify JavaScript</div><div></div></div>
<p>Minifying JavaScript files can reduce payload sizes and script parse time. Learn how to minify JavaScript. FCP LCP</p> <p>A number of WordPress plugins can speed up your site by concatenating, minifying, and compressing your scripts. You may also want to use a build process to do this minification up front if possible.</p>
<div><div></div><div>Reduce unused CSS</div><div></div></div>
<p>Reduce unused rules from stylesheets and defer CSS not used for above-the-fold content to decrease bytes consumed by network activity. Learn how to reduce unused CSS. FCP LCP</p> <p>Consider reducing, or switching, the number of WordPress plugins loading unused CSS in your page. To identify plugins that are adding extraneous CSS, try running code coverage in Chrome DevTools. You can identify the theme/plugin responsible from the URL of the stylesheet. Look out for plugins that have many stylesheets in the list which have a lot of red in code coverage. A plugin should only enqueue a stylesheet if it is actually used on the page.</p>
<div><div></div><div>Enable text compression</div><div></div></div>
<p>Text-based resources should be served with compression (gzip, deflate or brotli) to minimize total network bytes. Learn more about text compression. FCP LCP</p> <p>You can enable text compression in your web server configuration.</p>
<div><div></div><div>Preconnect to required origins</div><div></div></div>
<p>Consider adding preconnect or dns-prefetch resource hints to establish early connections to important third-party origins. Learn how to preconnect to required origins. FCP LCP</p>
<div><div></div><div>Avoid multiple page redirects</div><div></div></div>
<p>Redirects introduce additional delays before the page can be loaded. Learn how to avoid page redirects. FCP LCP</p>
<div><div></div><div>Preload key requests</div><div></div></div>
<p>Consider using <link rel=preload> to prioritize fetching resources that are currently requested later in page load. Learn how to preload key requests. FCP LCP</p>
<div><div></div><div>Use video formats for animated content</div><div></div></div>
<p>Large GIFs are inefficient for delivering animated content. Consider using MPEG4/WebM videos for animations and PNG/WebP for static images instead of GIF to save network bytes. Learn more about efficient video formats LCP</p> <p>Consider uploading your GIF to a service which will make it available to embed as an HTML5 video.</p>
<div><div></div><div>Remove duplicate modules in JavaScript bundles</div><div></div></div>



<div>Remove large, duplicate JavaScript modules from bundles to reduce unnecessary bytes consumed by network activity. TBT</div>
<div><div><div></div><div>Preload Largest Contentful Paint image</div><div></div></div><div>If the LCP element is dynamically added to the page, you should preload the image in order to improve LCP. Learn more about preloading LCP elements. LCP</div></div>
<div><div><div></div><div>All text remains visible during webfont loads</div><div></div></div><div>Leverage the font-display CSS feature to ensure text is user-visible while webfonts are loading. Learn more about font-display. FCP LCP</div></div>
<div><div><div></div><div>Lazy load third-party resources with facades</div><div></div></div><div>Some third-party embeds can be lazy loaded. Consider replacing them with a facade until they are required. Learn how to defer third-parties with a facade. TBT</div></div>
<div><div><div></div><div>Largest Contentful Paint image was not lazily loaded</div><div></div></div><div>Above-the-fold images that are lazily loaded render later in the page lifecycle, which can delay the largest contentful paint. Learn more about optimal lazy loading. LCP</div><div><div>Element</div><div>div.program-card > div.program-card-gallery > a.program-card-image > img
</div></div></div>
<div><div><div></div><div>Uses passive listeners to improve scrolling performance</div><div></div></div><div>Consider marking your touch and wheel event listeners as passive to improve your page's scroll performance. Learn more about adopting passive event listeners.</div></div>
<div><div><div></div><div>Avoids document.write()</div><div></div></div><div>For users on slow connections, external scripts dynamically injected via document.write() can delay page load by tens of seconds. Learn how to avoid document.write().</div></div>
<div><div><div></div><div>Avoid non-composited animations</div><div></div></div><div>Animations which are not composited can be janky and increase CLS. Learn how to avoid non-composited animations CLS</div></div>
<div><div><div></div><div>Image elements have explicit width and height</div><div></div></div><div>Set an explicit width and height on image elements to reduce layout shifts and improve CLS. Learn how to set image dimensions CLS</div></div>
<div><div><div></div><div>Has a <meta name="viewport"> tag with width or initial-scale</div><div></div></div><div>A <meta name="viewport"> not only optimizes your app for mobile screen sizes, but also prevents a 300 millisecond delay to user input. Learn more about using the viewport meta tag. TBT</div></div>



Accessibility

These checks highlight opportunities to [improve the accessibility of your web app](#). Automatic detection can only detect a subset of issues and does not guarantee the accessibility of your web app, so [manual testing](#) is also encouraged.

NAMES AND LABELS

<div><div><div></div><div>Links do not have a discernible name</div><div></div></div><div>Link text (and alternate text for images, when used as links) that is discernible, unique, and focusable improves the navigation experience for screen reader users. Learn how to make links accessible.</div><div><div>Failing Elements</div><div><div>div.program__cards > div.program-card > div.program-card-gallery > a.program-card-image
</div><div>div.program__cards > div.program-card > div.program-card-gallery > a.program-card-image
</div></div></div></div>

These are opportunities to improve the semantics of the controls in your application. This may enhance the experience for users of assistive technology, like a screen reader.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (10)

Hide

<div><div><div></div><div>Interactive controls are keyboard focusable</div><div></div></div><div>Custom interactive controls are keyboard focusable and display a focus indicator. Learn how to make custom controls focusable.</div></div>

<input type="radio"/>	Interactive elements indicate their purpose and state	^
	Interactive elements, such as links and buttons, should indicate their state and be distinguishable from non-interactive elements. Learn how to decorate interactive elements with affordance hints.	
<input type="radio"/>	The page has a logical tab order	^
	Tabbing through the page follows the visual layout. Users cannot focus elements that are offscreen. Learn more about logical tab ordering.	
<input type="radio"/>	Visual order on the page follows DOM order	^
	DOM order matches the visual order, improving navigation for assistive technology. Learn more about DOM and visual ordering.	
<input type="radio"/>	User focus is not accidentally trapped in a region	^
	A user can tab into and out of any control or region without accidentally trapping their focus. Learn how to avoid focus traps.	
<input type="radio"/>	The user's focus is directed to new content added to the page	^
	If new content, such as a dialog, is added to the page, the user's focus is directed to it. Learn how to direct focus to new content.	
<input type="radio"/>	HTML5 landmark elements are used to improve navigation	^
	Landmark elements (<code><main></code> , <code><nav></code> , etc.) are used to improve the keyboard navigation of the page for assistive technology. Learn more about landmark elements.	
<input type="radio"/>	Offscreen content is hidden from assistive technology	^
	Offscreen content is hidden with <code>display: none</code> or <code>aria-hidden=true</code> . Learn how to properly hide offscreen content.	
<input type="radio"/>	Custom controls have associated labels	^
	Custom interactive controls have associated labels, provided by <code>aria-label</code> or <code>aria-labelledby</code> . Learn more about custom controls and labels.	
<input type="radio"/>	Custom controls have ARIA roles	^
	Custom interactive controls have appropriate ARIA roles. Learn how to add roles to custom controls.	

These items address areas which an automated testing tool cannot cover. Learn more in our guide on [conducting an accessibility review](#).

PASSED AUDITS (22)

Hide

	<code>[aria-*]</code> attributes match their roles	^
	Each ARIA role supports a specific subset of <code>aria-*</code> attributes. Mismatching these invalidates the <code>aria-*</code> attributes. Learn how to match ARIA attributes to their roles.	
	<code>[aria-hidden="true"]</code> is not present on the document <code><body></code>	^
	Assistive technologies, like screen readers, work inconsistently when <code>aria-hidden="true"</code> is set on the document <code><body></code> . Learn how aria-hidden affects the document body.	
	<code>[role]</code> s have all required <code>[aria-*</code>] attributes	^
	Some ARIA roles have required attributes that describe the state of the element to screen readers. Learn more about roles and required attributes.	
	<code>[aria-*]</code> attributes have valid values	^
	Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid values. Learn more about valid values for ARIA attributes.	
	<code>[aria-*</code>] attributes are valid and not misspelled	^
	Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid names. Learn more about valid ARIA attributes.	
	Buttons have an accessible name	^
	When a button doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it as "button", making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. Learn how to make buttons more accessible.	
	Image elements have <code>[alt]</code> attributes	^
	Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with an empty alt attribute. Learn more about the alt attribute.	
	<code>[user-scalable="no"]</code> is not used in the <code><meta name="viewport"></code> element and the <code>[maximum-scale]</code> attribute is not less than 5.	^
	Disabling zooming is problematic for users with low vision who rely on screen magnification to properly see the contents of a web page. Learn more about the viewport meta tag.	
	<code>[role]</code> values are valid	^
	ARIA roles must have valid values in order to perform their intended accessibility functions. Learn more about valid ARIA roles.	
	ARIA toggle fields have accessible names	^
	When a toggle field doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. Learn more about toggle fields.	

<div><div></div><div>Background and foreground colors have a sufficient contrast ratio</div><div></div></div>	Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read. Learn how to provide sufficient color contrast.
<div><div></div><div>Document has a <code><title></code> element</div><div></div></div>	The title gives screen reader users an overview of the page, and search engine users rely on it heavily to determine if a page is relevant to their search. Learn more about document titles.
<div><div></div><div><code><html></code> element has a <code>[lang]</code> attribute</div><div></div></div>	If a page doesn't specify a <code>lang</code> attribute, a screen reader assumes that the page is in the default language that the user chose when setting up the screen reader. If the page isn't actually in the default language, then the screen reader might not announce the page's text correctly. Learn more about the <code>lang</code> attribute.
<div><div></div><div><code><html></code> element has a valid value for its <code>[lang]</code> attribute</div><div></div></div>	Specifying a valid BCP 47 language helps screen readers announce text properly. Learn how to use the <code>lang</code> attribute.
<div><div></div><div>Links are distinguishable without relying on color.</div><div></div></div>	Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read. Link text that is discernible improves the experience for users with low vision. Learn how to make links distinguishable.
<div><div></div><div>Lists contain only <code></code> elements and script supporting elements (<code><script></code> and <code><template></code>).</div><div></div></div>	Screen readers have a specific way of announcing lists. Ensuring proper list structure aids screen reader output. Learn more about proper list structure.
<div><div></div><div>List items (<code></code>) are contained within <code></code>, <code></code> or <code><menu></code> parent elements</div><div></div></div>	Screen readers require list items (<code></code>) to be contained within a parent <code></code> , <code></code> or <code><menu></code> to be announced properly. Learn more about proper list structure.
<div><div></div><div>No element has a <code>[tabindex]</code> value greater than 0</div><div></div></div>	A value greater than 0 implies an explicit navigation ordering. Although technically valid, this often creates frustrating experiences for users who rely on assistive technologies. Learn more about the <code>tabindex</code> attribute.
<div><div></div><div>Heading elements appear in a sequentially-descending order</div><div></div></div>	Properly ordered headings that do not skip levels convey the semantic structure of the page, making it easier to navigate and understand when using assistive technologies. Learn more about heading order.
<div><div></div><div>Values assigned to <code>role=""</code> are valid ARIA roles.</div><div></div></div>	ARIA roles enable assistive technologies to know the role of each element on the web page. If the <code>role</code> values are misspelled, not existing ARIA role values, or abstract roles, then the purpose of the element will not be communicated to users of assistive technologies. Learn more about ARIA roles.
<div><div></div><div>Image elements do not have <code>[alt]</code> attributes that are redundant text.</div><div></div></div>	Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternative text. Alternative text that is exactly the same as the text adjacent to the link or image is potentially confusing for screen reader users, because the text will be read twice. Learn more about the <code>alt</code> attribute.
<div><div></div><div>Elements with visible text labels have matching accessible names.</div><div></div></div>	Visible text labels that do not match the accessible name can result in a confusing experience for screen reader users. Learn more about accessible names.

NOT APPLICABLE (38)

Hide

<div><div></div><div><code>[accesskey]</code> values are unique</div><div></div></div>	Access keys let users quickly focus a part of the page. For proper navigation, each access key must be unique. Learn more about access keys.
<div><div></div><div><code>button</code>, <code>link</code>, and <code>menuitem</code> elements have accessible names</div><div></div></div>	When an element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. Learn how to make command elements more accessible.
<div><div></div><div>Elements with <code>role="dialog"</code> or <code>role="alertdialog"</code> have accessible names.</div><div></div></div>	ARIA dialog elements without accessible names may prevent screen readers users from discerning the purpose of these elements. Learn how to make ARIA dialog elements more accessible.
<div><div></div><div><code>[aria-hidden="true"]</code> elements do not contain focusable descendants</div><div></div></div>	Focusable descendants within an <code>[aria-hidden="true"]</code> element prevent those interactive elements from being available to users of assistive technologies like screen readers. Learn how aria-hidden affects focusable elements.
<div><div></div><div>ARIA input fields have accessible names</div><div></div></div>	When an input field doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. Learn more about input field labels.
<div><div></div><div>ARIA <code>meter</code> elements have accessible names</div><div></div></div>	When a meter element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. Learn how to name meter elements.
<div><div></div><div>ARIA <code>progressbar</code> elements have accessible names</div><div></div></div>	

<input type="radio"/>	When a progressbar element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. Learn how to label progressbar elements.	^
<input type="radio"/>	Elements with an ARIA <code>[role]</code> that require children to contain a specific <code>[role]</code> have all required children.	^
	Some ARIA parent roles must contain specific child roles to perform their intended accessibility functions. Learn more about roles and required children elements.	
<input type="radio"/>	<code>[role]</code> s are contained by their required parent element	^
	Some ARIA child roles must be contained by specific parent roles to properly perform their intended accessibility functions. Learn more about ARIA roles and required parent element.	
<input type="radio"/>	Elements with the <code>role=text</code> attribute do not have focusable descendants.	^
	Adding <code>role=text</code> around a text node split by markup enables VoiceOver to treat it as one phrase, but the element's focusable descendants will not be announced. Learn more about the <code>role=text</code> attribute.	
<input type="radio"/>	ARIA <code>tooltip</code> elements have accessible names	^
	When a tooltip element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. Learn how to name tooltip elements.	
<input type="radio"/>	ARIA <code>treeitem</code> elements have accessible names	^
	When a <code>treeitem</code> element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. Learn more about labeling <code>treeitem</code> elements.	
<input type="radio"/>	The page contains a heading, skip link, or landmark region	^
	Adding ways to bypass repetitive content lets keyboard users navigate the page more efficiently. Learn more about bypass blocks.	
<input type="radio"/>	<code><dl></code> 's contain only properly-ordered <code><dt></code> and <code><dd></code> groups, <code><script></code> , <code><template></code> or <code><div></code> elements.	^
	When definition lists are not properly marked up, screen readers may produce confusing or inaccurate output. Learn how to structure definition lists correctly.	
<input type="radio"/>	Definition list items are wrapped in <code><dl></code> elements	^
	Definition list items (<code><dt></code> and <code><dd></code>) must be wrapped in a parent <code><dl></code> element to ensure that screen readers can properly announce them. Learn how to structure definition lists correctly.	
<input type="radio"/>	<code>[id]</code> attributes on active, focusable elements are unique	^
	All focusable elements must have a unique <code>id</code> to ensure that they're visible to assistive technologies. Learn how to fix duplicate <code>ids</code>.	
<input type="radio"/>	ARIA IDs are unique	^
	The value of an ARIA ID must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies. Learn how to fix duplicate ARIA IDs.	
<input type="radio"/>	No form fields have multiple labels	^
	Form fields with multiple labels can be confusingly announced by assistive technologies like screen readers which use either the first, the last, or all of the labels. Learn how to use form labels.	
<input type="radio"/>	<code><frame></code> or <code><iframe></code> elements have a title	^
	Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. Learn more about frame titles.	
<input type="radio"/>	<code><html></code> element has an <code>[xml:lang]</code> attribute with the same base language as the <code>[lang]</code> attribute.	^
	If the webpage does not specify a consistent language, then the screen reader might not announce the page's text correctly. Learn more about the <code>lang</code> attribute.	
<input type="radio"/>	Input buttons have discernible text.	^
	Adding discernable and accessible text to input buttons may help screen reader users understand the purpose of the input button. Learn more about input buttons.	
<input type="radio"/>	<code><input type="image"></code> elements have <code>[alt]</code> text	^
	When an image is being used as an <code><input></code> button, providing alternative text can help screen reader users understand the purpose of the button. Learn about input image alt text.	
<input type="radio"/>	Form elements have associated labels	^
	Labels ensure that form controls are announced properly by assistive technologies, like screen readers. Learn more about form element labels.	
<input type="radio"/>	The document does not use <code><meta http-equiv="refresh"></code>	^
	Users do not expect a page to refresh automatically, and doing so will move focus back to the top of the page. This may create a frustrating or confusing experience. Learn more about the refresh meta tag.	
<input type="radio"/>	<code><object></code> elements have alternate text	^
	Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alternate text to <code><object></code> elements helps screen readers convey meaning to users. Learn more about alt text for <code>object</code> elements.	
<input type="radio"/>	Select elements have associated label elements.	^
	Form elements without effective labels can create frustrating experiences for screen reader users. Learn more about the <code>select</code> element.	
<input type="radio"/>	Skip links are focusable.	^
	Including a skip link can help users skip to the main content to save time. Learn more about skip links.	
<input type="radio"/>	Tables have different content in the summary attribute and <code><caption></code> .	^
	The summary attribute should describe the table structure, while <code><caption></code> should have the onscreen title. Accurate table mark-up helps users of screen readers. Learn more about summary and caption.	
<input type="radio"/>	Cells in a <code><table></code> element that use the <code>[headers]</code> attribute refer to table cells within the same table.	^

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring <td> cells using the [headers] attribute only refer to other cells in the same table may improve the experience for screen reader users. [Learn more about the headers attribute.](#)

<th> elements and elements with [role="columnheader"/"rowheader"] have data cells they describe.

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring table headers always refer to some set of cells may improve the experience for screen reader users. [Learn more about table headers.](#)

[lang] attributes have a valid value

Specifying a valid [BCP 47 language](#) on elements helps ensure that text is pronounced correctly by a screen reader. [Learn how to use the lang attribute.](#)

<video> elements contain a <track> element with [kind="captions"]

When a video provides a caption it is easier for deaf and hearing impaired users to access its information. [Learn more about video captions.](#)

All heading elements contain content.

A heading with no content or inaccessible text prevent screen reader users from accessing information on the page's structure. [Learn more about headings.](#)

Identical links have the same purpose.

Links with the same destination should have the same description, to help users understand the link's purpose and decide whether to follow it. [Learn more about identical links.](#)

Document has a main landmark.

One main landmark helps screen reader users navigate a web page. [Learn more about landmarks.](#)

Touch targets have sufficient size and spacing.

Touch targets with sufficient size and spacing help users who may have difficulty targeting small controls to activate the targets. [Learn more about touch targets.](#)

Tables use <caption> instead of cells with the [colspan] attribute to indicate a caption.

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring that tables use the actual caption element instead of cells with the [colspan] attribute may improve the experience for screen reader users. [Learn more about captions.](#)

<td> elements in a large <table> have one or more table headers.

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring that <td> elements in a large table (3 or more cells in width and height) have an associated table header may improve the experience for screen reader users. [Learn more about table headers.](#)



Best Practices

BROWSER COMPATIBILITY

Page lacks the HTML doctype, thus triggering quirks-mode **Document must contain a doctype**

Specifying a doctype prevents the browser from switching to quirks-mode. [Learn more about the doctype declaration.](#)

TRUST AND SAFETY

Ensure CSP is effective against XSS attacks

A strong Content Security Policy (CSP) significantly reduces the risk of cross-site scripting (XSS) attacks. [Learn how to use a CSP to prevent XSS](#)

Description	Directive	Severity
No CSP found in enforcement mode		High

GENERAL

Detected JavaScript libraries

All front-end JavaScript libraries detected on the page. [Learn more about this JavaScript library detection diagnostic audit.](#)

Name	Version
jQuery	3.7.1
Lo-Dash	4.17.21
WordPress	
core-js	core-js-pure@3.0.0

PASSED AUDITS (13)

Hide

Uses HTTPS

All sites should be protected with HTTPS, even ones that don't handle sensitive data. This includes avoiding [mixed content](#), where some resources are loaded over HTTP despite the initial request being served over HTTPS. HTTPS prevents intruders from tampering with or passively listening in on the communications between your app and your users, and is a prerequisite for HTTP/2 and many new web platform APIs. [Learn more about HTTPS.](#)

<div> <div></div> <div>Avoids deprecated APIs</div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div>Deprecated APIs will eventually be removed from the browser. Learn more about deprecated APIs.</div> <div></div> </div>
<div> <div></div> <div>Avoids third-party cookies</div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div>Support for third-party cookies will be removed in a future version of Chrome. Learn more about phasing out third-party cookies.</div> <div></div> </div>
<div> <div></div> <div>Allows users to paste into input fields</div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div>Preventing input pasting is a bad practice for the UX, and weakens security by blocking password managers. Learn more about user-friendly input fields.</div> <div></div> </div>
<div> <div></div> <div>Avoids requesting the geolocation permission on page load</div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div>Users are mistrustful of or confused by sites that request their location without context. Consider tying the request to a user action instead. Learn more about the geolocation permission.</div> <div></div> </div>
<div> <div></div> <div>Avoids requesting the notification permission on page load</div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div>Users are mistrustful of or confused by sites that request to send notifications without context. Consider tying the request to user gestures instead. Learn more about responsibly getting permission for notifications.</div> <div></div> </div>
<div> <div></div> <div>Displays images with correct aspect ratio</div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div>Image display dimensions should match natural aspect ratio. Learn more about image aspect ratio.</div> <div></div> </div>
<div> <div></div> <div>Serves images with appropriate resolution</div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div>Image natural dimensions should be proportional to the display size and the pixel ratio to maximize image clarity. Learn how to provide responsive images.</div> <div></div> </div>
<div> <div></div> <div>Properly defines charset</div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div>A character encoding declaration is required. It can be done with a <meta> tag in the first 1024 bytes of the HTML or in the Content-Type HTTP response header. Learn more about declaring the character encoding.</div> <div></div> </div>
<div> <div></div> <div>Avoids <code>unload</code> event listeners</div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div>The <code>unload</code> event does not fire reliably and listening for it can prevent browser optimizations like the Back-Forward Cache. Use <code>pagehide</code> or <code>visibilitychange</code> events instead. Learn more about unload event listeners</div> <div></div> </div>
<div> <div></div> <div>No browser errors logged to the console</div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div>Errors logged to the console indicate unresolved problems. They can come from network request failures and other browser concerns. Learn more about this errors in console diagnostic audit</div> <div></div> </div>
<div> <div></div> <div>No issues in the <code>Issues</code> panel in Chrome Devtools</div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div>Issues logged to the <code>Issues</code> panel in Chrome Devtools indicate unresolved problems. They can come from network request failures, insufficient security controls, and other browser concerns. Open up the <code>Issues</code> panel in Chrome DevTools for more details on each issue.</div> <div></div> </div>
<div> <div></div> <div>Page has valid source maps</div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div>Source maps translate minified code to the original source code. This helps developers debug in production. In addition, Lighthouse is able to provide further insights. Consider deploying source maps to take advantage of these benefits. Learn more about source maps.</div> <div></div> </div>

NOT APPLICABLE (1)	Hide
<div> <div></div> <div>Fonts with <code>font-display: optional</code> are preloaded</div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div>Preload optional fonts so first-time visitors may use them. Learn more about preloading fonts</div> <div></div> </div>



SEO

These checks ensure that your page is following basic search engine optimization advice. There are many additional factors Lighthouse does not score here that may affect your search ranking, including performance on [Core Web Vitals](#). [Learn more about Google Search Essentials](#).

<div> <div></div> <div>Document does not have a meta description</div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div>Meta descriptions may be included in search results to concisely summarize page content. Learn more about the meta description.</div> <div></div> </div>
---	---

Format your HTML in a way that enables crawlers to better understand your app's content.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (1)	Hide
<div> <div></div> <div>Structured data is valid</div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>

Run these additional validators on your site to check additional SEO best practices.

PASSED AUDITS (13)

Hide

Has a `<meta name="viewport">` tag with width or initial-scale

A `<meta name="viewport">` not only optimizes your app for mobile screen sizes, but also prevents a [300 millisecond delay to user input](#). [Learn more about using the viewport meta tag](#). (TBT)

Document has a `<title>` element

The title gives screen reader users an overview of the page, and search engine users rely on it heavily to determine if a page is relevant to their search. [Learn more about document titles](#).

Page has successful HTTP status code

Pages with unsuccessful HTTP status codes may not be indexed properly. [Learn more about HTTP status codes](#).

Links have descriptive text

Descriptive link text helps search engines understand your content. [Learn how to make links more accessible](#).

Links are crawlable

Search engines may use href attributes on links to crawl websites. Ensure that the href attribute of anchor elements links to an appropriate destination, so more pages of the site can be discovered. [Learn how to make links crawlable](#)

Page isn't blocked from indexing

Search engines are unable to include your pages in search results if they don't have permission to crawl them. [Learn more about crawler directives](#).

robots.txt is valid

If your robots.txt file is malformed, crawlers may not be able to understand how you want your website to be crawled or indexed. [Learn more about robots.txt](#).

Image elements have `[alt]` attributes

Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with an empty alt attribute. [Learn more about the alt attribute](#)

Document has a valid `hreflang`

hreflang links tell search engines what version of a page they should list in search results for a given language or region. [Learn more about hreflang](#).

Document has a valid `rel=canonical`

Canonical links suggest which URL to show in search results. [Learn more about canonical links](#).

Document uses legible font sizes — 100% legible text

Font sizes less than 12px are too small to be legible and require mobile visitors to "pinch to zoom" in order to read. Strive to have >60% of page text ≥12px. [Learn more about legible font sizes](#).

Source	Selector	% of Page Text	Font Size
Legible text		100.00%	≥ 12px

Document avoids plugins

Search engines can't index plugin content, and many devices restrict plugins or don't support them. [Learn more about avoiding plugins](#).

Tap targets are sized appropriately — 100% appropriately sized tap targets

Interactive elements like buttons and links should be large enough (48x48px), or have enough space around them, to be easy enough to tap without overlapping onto other elements. [Learn more about tap targets](#).

As per [Chrome's updated Installability Criteria](#), Lighthouse will be deprecating the PWA category in a future release. Please refer to the [updated PWA documentation](#) for future PWA testing.



PWA

These checks validate the aspects of a Progressive Web App. [Learn what makes a good Progressive Web App](#).

INSTALLABLE

<div><div></div><div>Web app manifest or service worker do not meet the installability requirements — 1 reason</div><div></div></div>
<div>Service worker is the technology that enables your app to use many Progressive Web App features, such as offline, add to homescreen, and push notifications. With proper service worker and manifest implementations, browsers can</div>

proactively prompt users to add your app to their homescreen, which can lead to higher engagement. [Learn more about manifest installability requirements.](#)

Failure reason

No manifest was fetched

PWA OPTIMIZED

▲

Is not configured for a custom splash screen

Failures: No manifest was fetched.

^

A themed splash screen ensures a high-quality experience when users launch your app from their homescreens. [Learn more about splash screens.](#)

▲

Does not set a theme color for the address bar.

Failures: No manifest was fetched, No <meta name="theme-color"> tag found.

^

The browser address bar can be themed to match your site. [Learn more about theming the address bar.](#)

●

Content is sized correctly for the viewport

^

If the width of your app's content doesn't match the width of the viewport, your app might not be optimized for mobile screens. [Learn how to size content for the viewport.](#)

●

Has a <meta name="viewport"> tag with width or initial-scale

^

A <meta name="viewport"> not only optimizes your app for mobile screen sizes, but also prevents a 300 millisecond delay to user input. [Learn more about using the viewport meta tag.](#) [TBT](#)

▲

Manifest doesn't have a maskable icon

No manifest was fetched

^

A maskable icon ensures that the image fills the entire shape without being letterboxed when installing the app on a device. [Learn about maskable manifest icons.](#)

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (3) Hide

○

Site works cross-browser

^

To reach the most number of users, sites should work across every major browser. [Learn about cross-browser compatibility.](#)

○

Page transitions don't feel like they block on the network

^

Transitions should feel snappy as you tap around, even on a slow network. This experience is key to a user's perception of performance. [Learn more about page transitions.](#)

○

Each page has a URL

^

Ensure individual pages are deep linkable via URL and that URLs are unique for the purpose of shareability on social media. [Learn more about providing deep links.](#)

These checks are required by the baseline [PWA Checklist](#) but are not automatically checked by Lighthouse. They do not affect your score but it's important that you verify them manually.