

# Windows vs macOS Accessibility Comparison Chart

## vs Overview

A side-by-side comparison of the major accessibility features in **Windows 11 (24H2)** and **macOS Sonoma**, organized by category for quick reference.

 vs   Vision		
Feature Category	Windows 11 (24H2)	macOS Sonoma
Screen Reader	Narrator (New Natural Voices + Classic Mode)	VoiceOver
Screen Magnification	Magnifier (Full-Screen, Lens, Docked)	Zoom (Full-Screen, Split-Screen, Picture-in-Picture)
Color Filters	Grayscale, Inverted, Grayscale Inverted, Protanopia, Deuteranopia, Tritanopia	Color Filters (Same set + Tinting options)
Contrast Themes	High-Contrast Themes (Aquatic, Desert, Dusk, Night Sky)	Increase Contrast, Reduce Transparency, Smart Invert
Text Size	System-wide text scaling (100–225%)	Display text size slider (system-wide)
Pointer Customization	Pointer size, color, touch indicator	Pointer size, color, outline, fill
Visual Alerts	Flash screen, window, or title bar	Flash screen

 vs   Hearing		
Feature Category	Windows 11 (24H2)	macOS Sonoma
Mono Audio	Yes	Yes
Live Captions	System-wide, offline, customizable	System-wide, offline, customizable
Audio Alerts → Visual Alerts	Flash screen/window/title bar	Flash screen
Background Sounds	No built-in equivalent	Yes (rain, ocean, stream, etc.)

 vs   Mobility

Feature Category	Windows 11 (24H2)	macOS Sonoma
Voice Control	Voice Access (modern, offline, grid navigation)	Voice Control (full system control, dictation, grid navigation)
On-Screen Keyboard	Yes (resizable, predictive text)	Yes (Accessibility Keyboard + Dwell Control)
Sticky Keys	Yes	Yes
Filter Keys	Yes	No direct equivalent (but Slow Keys exists)
Slow Keys	No	Yes
Mouse Keys	Yes	Yes
Eye Control	Yes (requires hardware)	No built-in equivalent

 vs   Cognitive

Feature Category	Windows 11 (24H2)	macOS Sonoma
Reading Support	Immersive Reader, Line Focus, Read Aloud	Safari Reader, Spoken Content, Highlight Content
Text Suggestions	Word prediction, emoji suggestions	Predictive text, emoji suggestions
Focus Tools	Focus Sessions (timer, quiet mode)	Focus Modes (system-wide filtering)
Simplified UI Options	Simplified Quick Settings	Reduce Motion, Reduce Transparency

 vs   Speech and  Input

Feature Category	Windows 11 (24H2)	macOS Sonoma
Dictation / Voice Typing	Voice Typing (Win + H)	Dictation (double-press Fn or Control key)
Keyboard Accessibility	Sticky Keys, Filter Keys, Toggle Keys	Sticky Keys, Slow Keys, Key Repeat controls
Switch Control	Limited (third-party required)	Full built-in Switch Control suite

 vs   **General Accessibility**

Feature Category	Windows 11 (24H2)	macOS Sonoma
Unified Accessibility Hub	Yes (Settings → Accessibility)	Yes (System Settings → Accessibility)
System-Wide Display Adjustments	Scaling, HDR, Night Light	Scaling, True Tone, Night Shift
Notifications	Priority notifications, quiet hours	Focus modes, Do Not Disturb
Automation	Limited built-in automation	Shortcuts app (extensive automation)

   **Notable Strengths of Each Platform**

Windows 11 Strengths	macOS Strengths
Voice Access is exceptionally strong for hands-free control	VoiceOver is deeply integrated and highly consistent
Narrator’s new natural voices are fast and responsive	Background sounds support sensory regulation
Magnifier’s docked and lens modes are highly customizable	Switch Control is more robust and built-in
Eye Control support is unique among major OS platforms	Display customization (contrast, transparency, motion) is more granular

 vs   **Summary**

Both Windows 11 and macOS offer full-featured, modern accessibility ecosystems, but each excels in different areas:

- Windows leads in voice control, eye tracking, and magnification.
- macOS leads in screen reader depth, switch control, and sensory regulation tools.