

Accessibility

Colorblindness

Colorblindness

VIZ PALETTE

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PICK

Use Chroma.js

Use Colorgorical

Use ColorBrewer

EDIT

7 Colors

Add

☒ #hex ☐ rgb

☐ hsl

GET

☒ #hex ☐ rgb

☐ hsl

1 ● #ffd700 ✎

2 ● #ffb14e ✎

3 ● #fa8775 ✎

4 ● #ea5f94

5 ● #cd34b5

6 ● #9d02d7

7 ● #0000ff

- ☒ String quotes

- ☐ Object with metadata

```
["#ffd700",
"#ffb14e",
"#fa8775",
"#ea5f94",
"#cd34b5",
"#9d02d7",
"#0000ff"]
```

COLORS IN ACTION

Background color: #ffffff

Font color: ● #000000

Charts made with **Semiotic**

Color Population:

No Color Deficiency - 96%

Deuteranomaly - 2.7%

Protanomaly - 0.66%

Protanopia - 0.59%

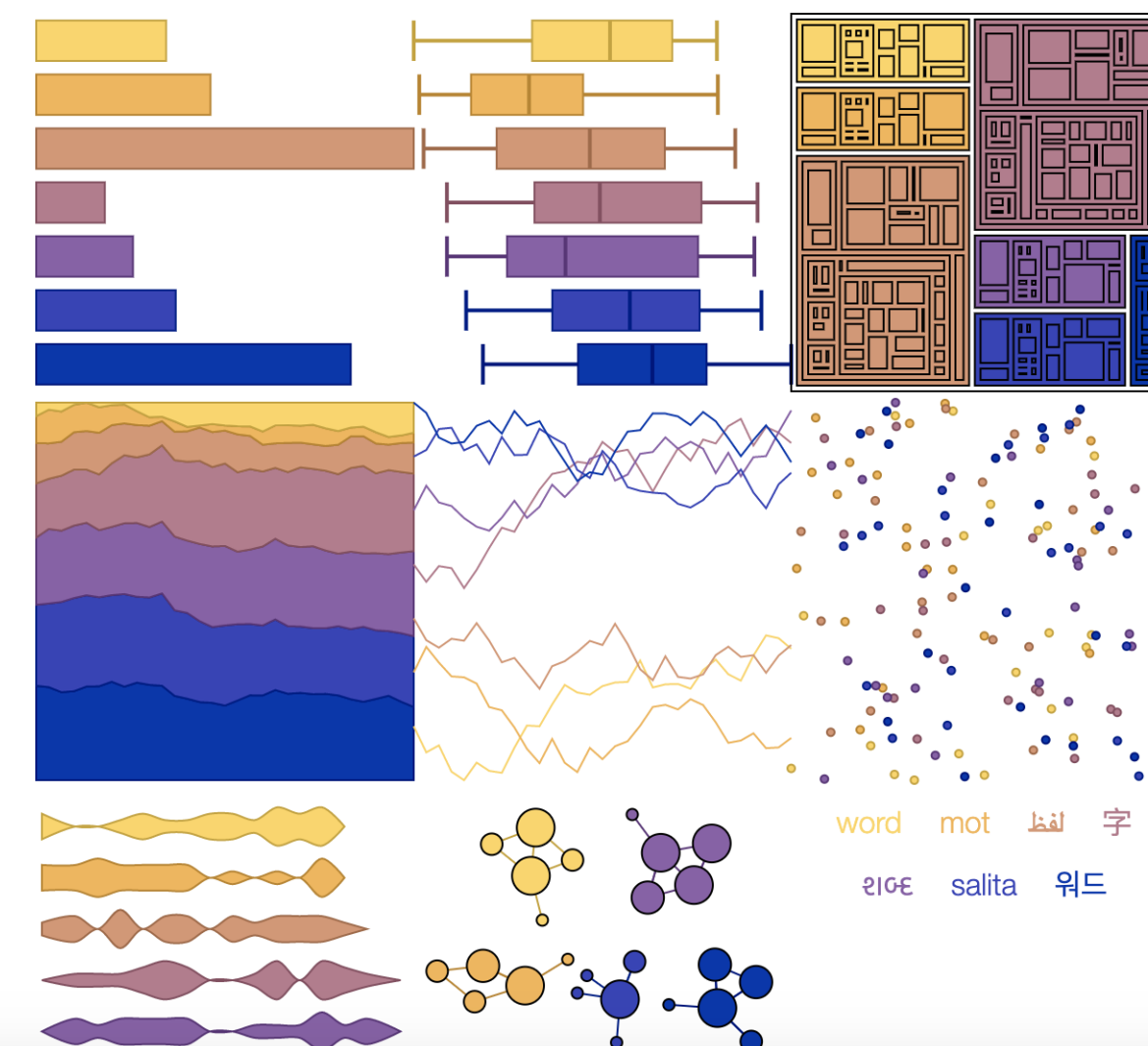
Deuteranopia - 0.56%

Greyscale

Sample font

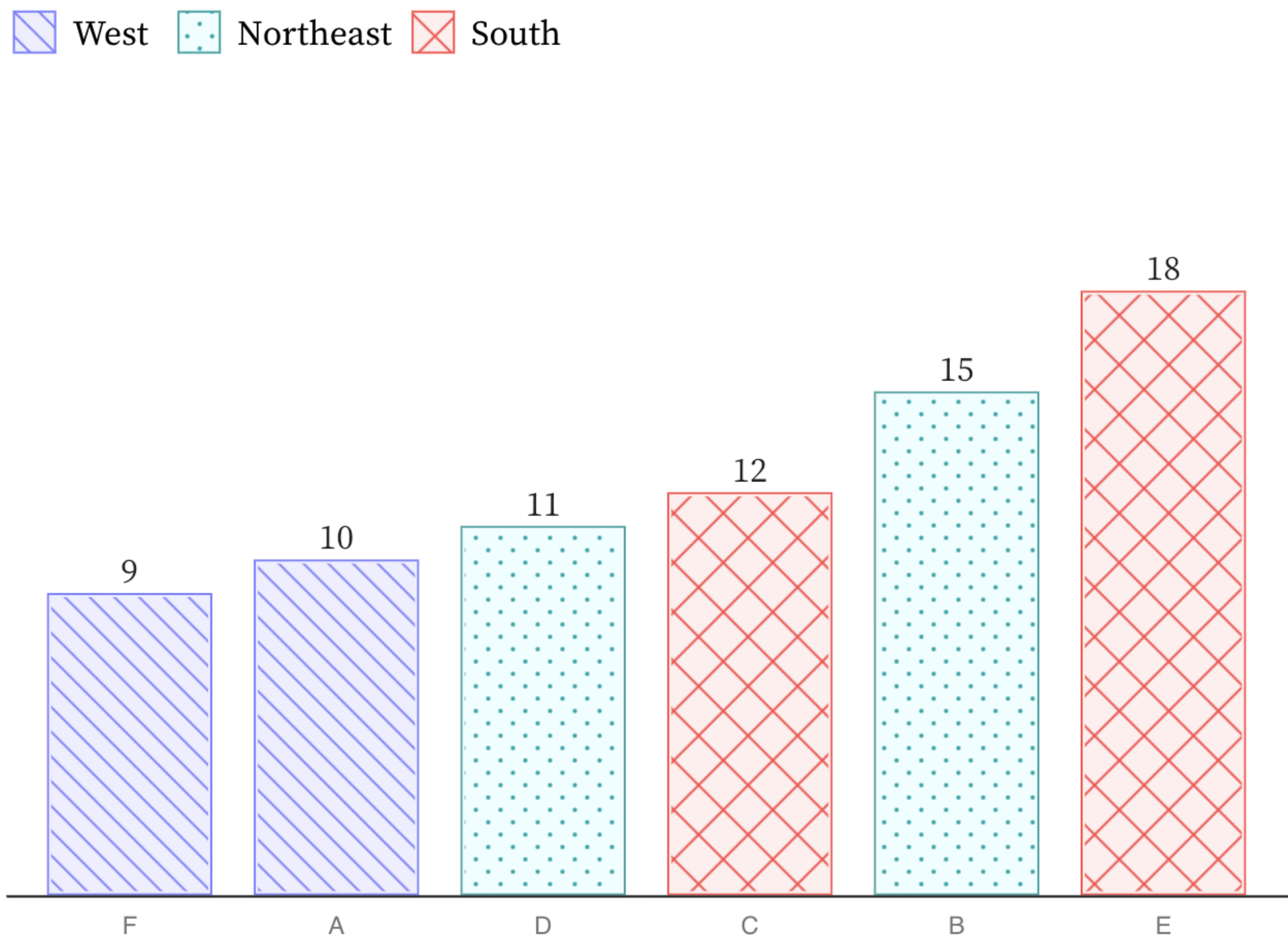
Randomize Data

Stroke: Dark None



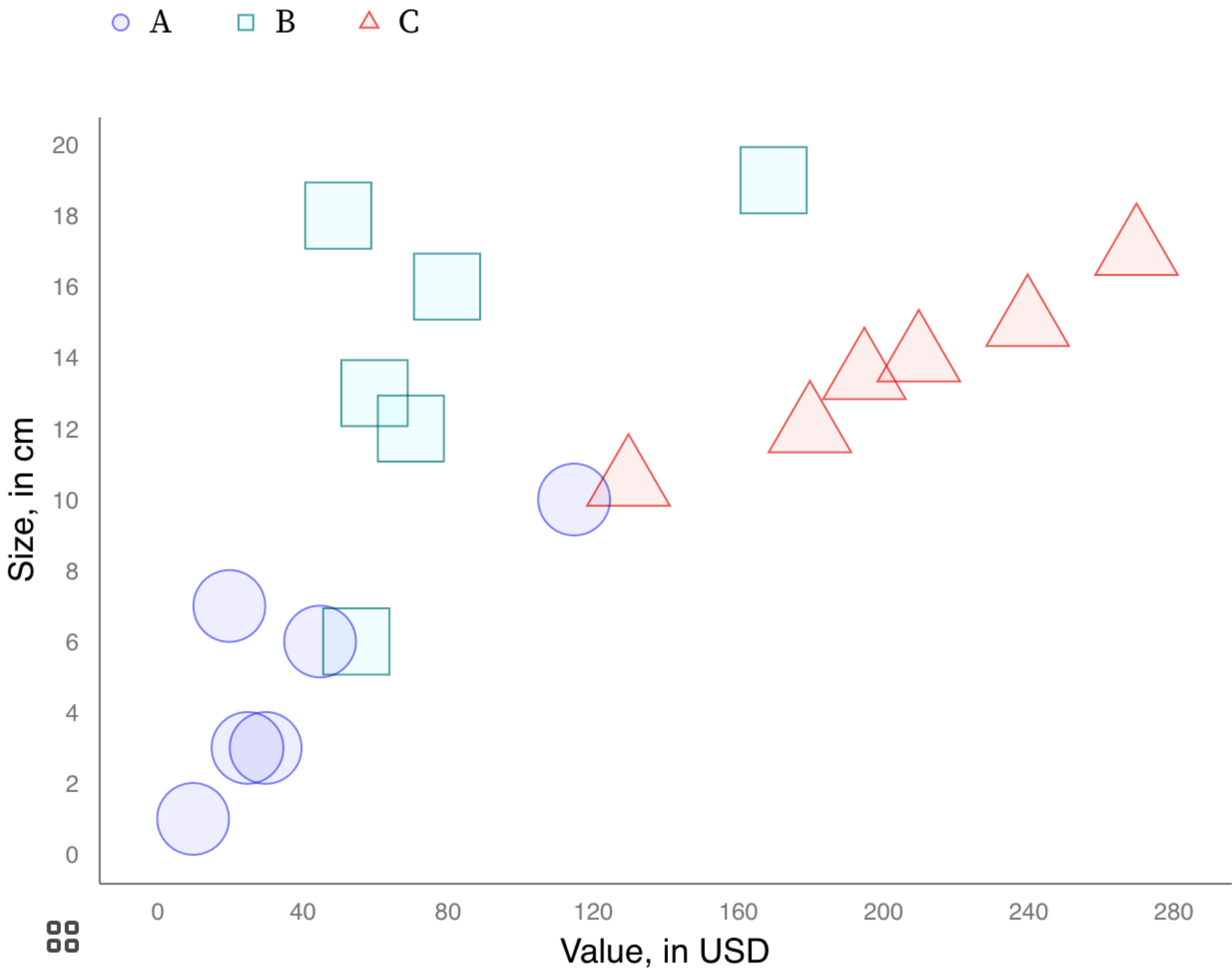
Colorblindness

A bar chart that uses a categorical color scheme with textures that also match

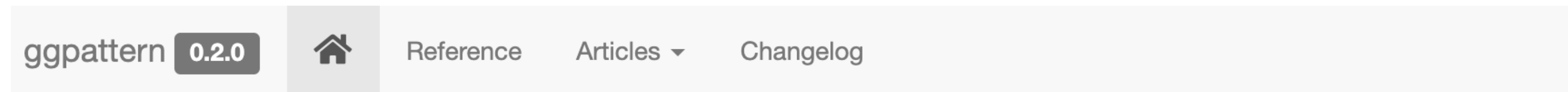


A scatterplot that uses shapes in conjunction with color

Research supports the idea that shape and color can be used effectively as redundant encoding, not just for accessibility but general visual cognition too.



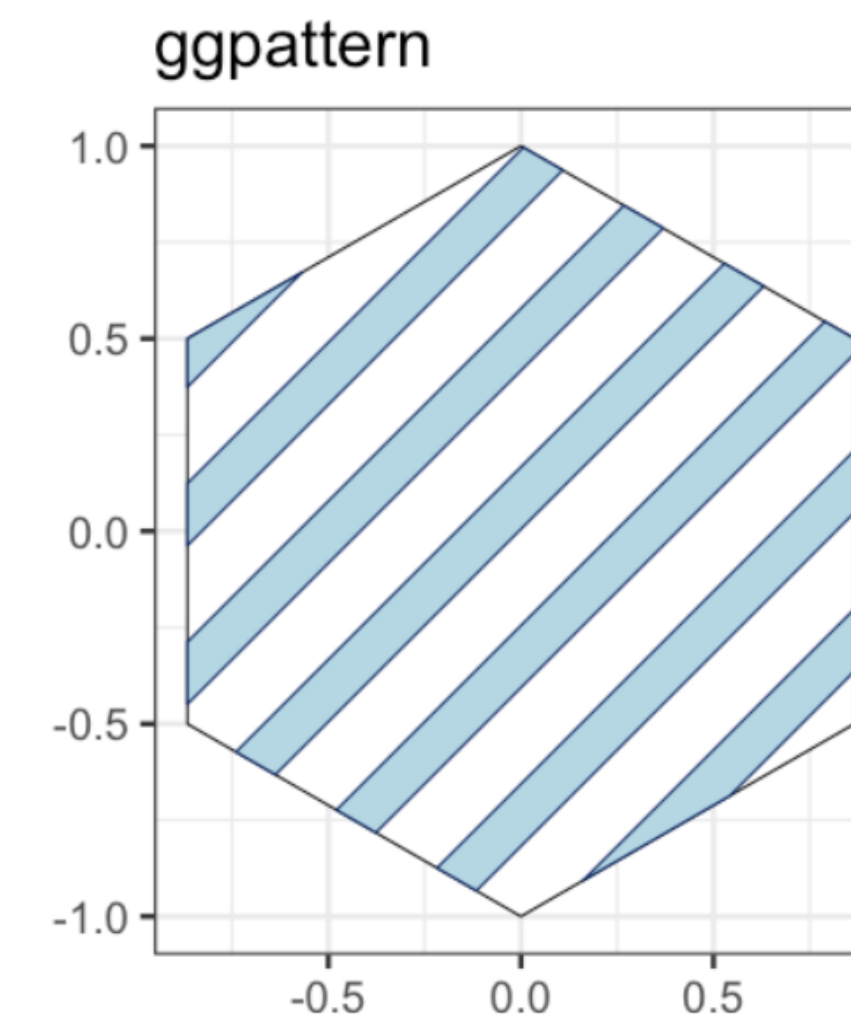
Colorblindness



ggpattern

`ggpattern` provides custom `ggplot2` geoms which support filled areas with geometric and image-based patterns.

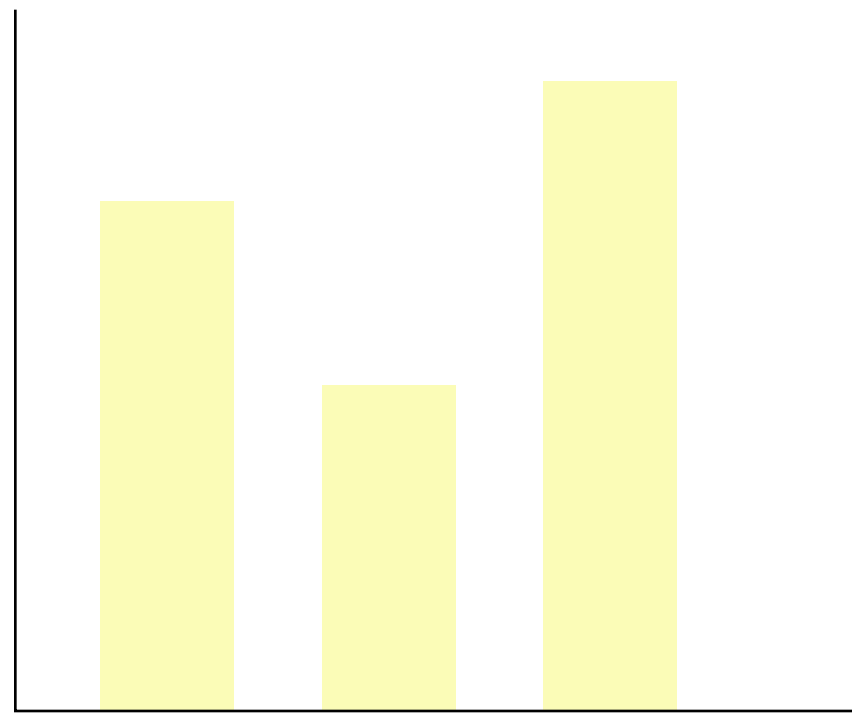
Reading the articles/vignettes on [the package website](#) is probably the best way to get started.



Contrast

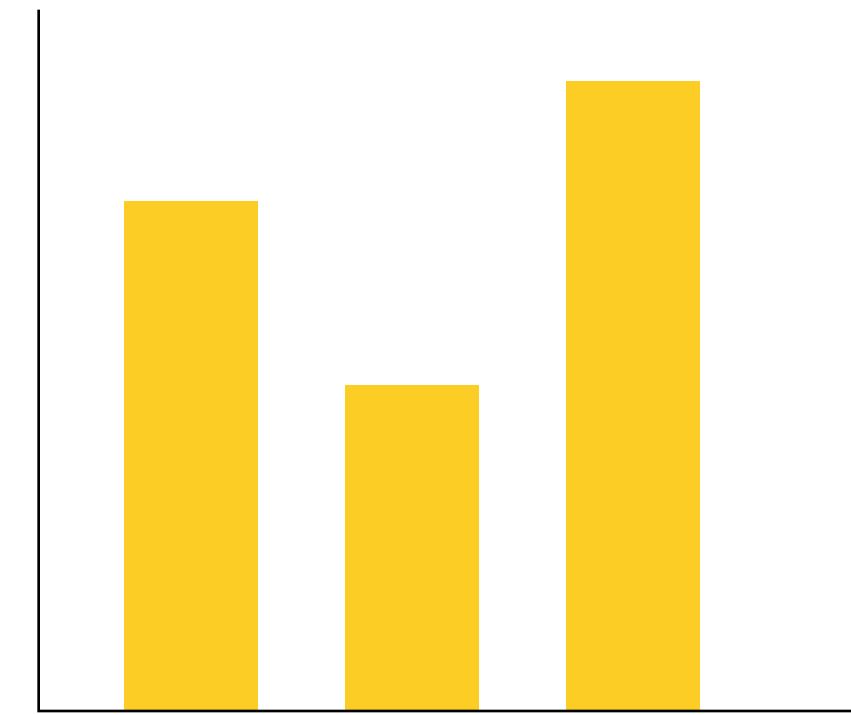
Insufficient

A chart title



Sufficient

A chart title



<https://webaim.org/resources/contrastchecker/>

Alt text

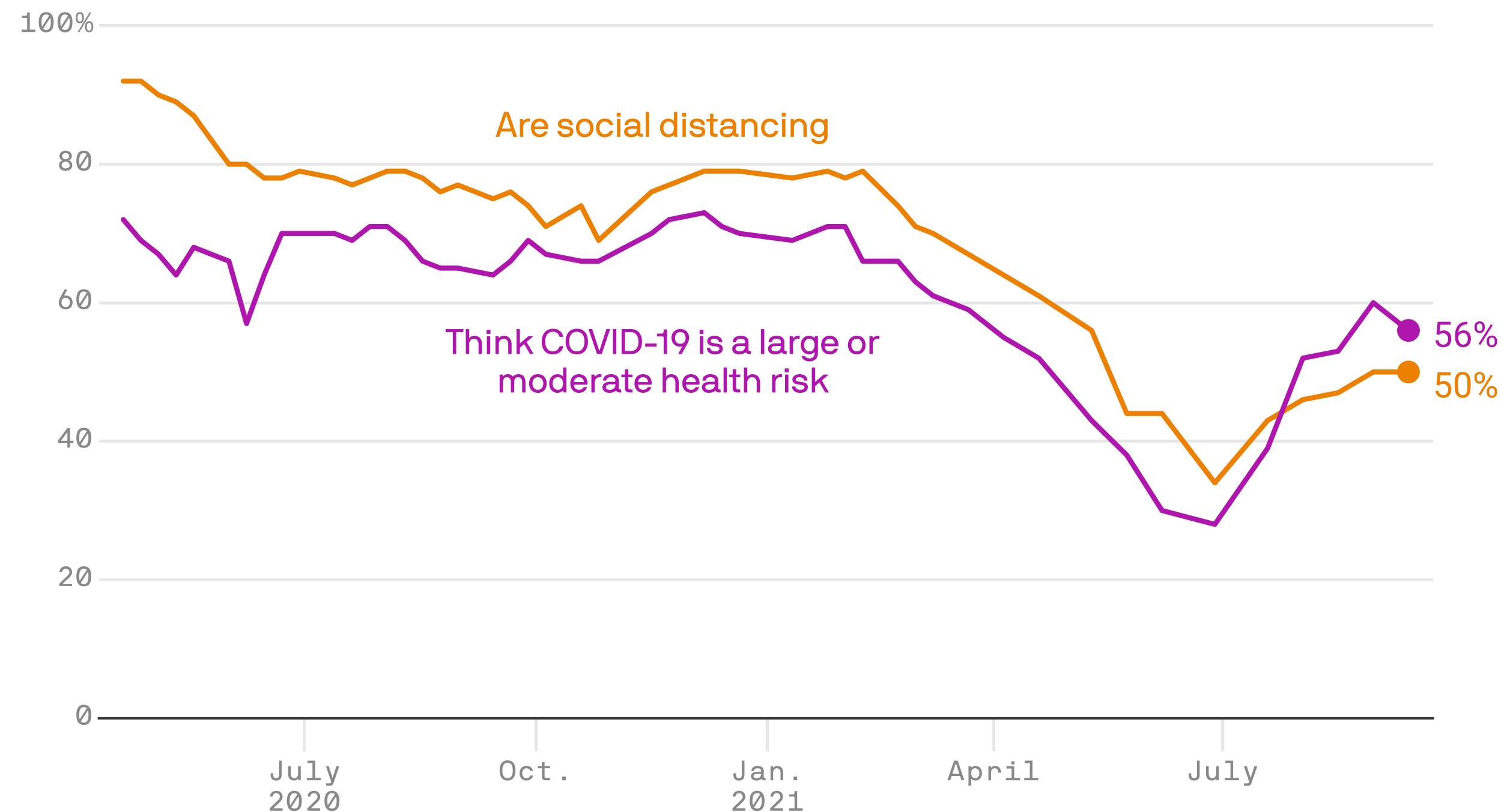
alt= “**Chart type** of **type of data**
where **reason for including chart**”

Include a **link to data source**
somewhere in the text

<https://medium.com/nightingale/writing-alt-text-for-data-visualization-2a218ef43f81>

Percentage of Americans who...

Survey of up to 1,065 U.S. adults, April 20, 2020, to Sept. 13, 2021



alt= “**Chart type** of **type of data**
where **reason for including chart**”

Include a **link to data source**
somewhere in the text

A line chart with two lines showing the percentage of people who think COVID-19 is a large or moderate health risk, vs. the percentage who are social distancing. The lines are closely correlated, and for most of 2020 the values hover between 70-80%, then in 2021 they drop steadily to about 30% in July before rising to about 50% in September.