THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

Alt Text and Long Description Instructions for Authors

Contents

Alt Text and Long Descriptions

The University of Chicago and its Press aim to publish scholarship that is accessible to all. For those using assistive technology like a screen reader, having an image description included in an ebook file along with the image caption and the book text ensures access to the full content, context, and argument of your book. Alt-text image descriptions are short, embedded within the ebook file, and apparent only to those using assistive technology tools. Long descriptions contain more information and are included as pages in an accessible ebook's back matter.

Because you are the foremost authority on what an image in your book is showing, we ask that you submit alt text and long descriptions that will flow through the manuscript editing and production process with your image captions.

Submitting Image Descriptions

Your image descriptions should be included within your captions document. For each image include the figure number, the caption (labeled "C"), the alt text (labeled "Alt text"), and, if needed, the long description (labeled "Longdes"). Please see the examples below.

Writing Image Descriptions

When considering your image, ask the following:

- Why did you choose to include this image? What information is it presenting? What purpose does it fulfill?
- What information needs to be *added* to what is already in the book text and caption to ensure that the information relevant to your book and argument that is conveyed by the image is sufficiently explained?

Read through the caption and the book text that relates to the image and consider whether the purpose of the image and the information it contains are sufficiently captured.

Without duplicating information already provided in the book text and image caption, and without adding new argument or commentary, provide a description that is objective and as concise as possible.

The description should highlight the salient features of the image. For example, a map of Illinois could be described in terms of its location in the US, its rivers, or its cities, depending on how the map relates to the book's text.

- A map of the Midwest showing that Illinois is located south of Wisconsin, west of Indiana, and east of Iowa and Missouri.

- A map of the Illinois River, which flows from northeast Illinois to the Mississippi River in the southwest part of the state.
- A map of three Illinois cities. Springfield is in central Illinois. Peoria is north of Springfield and on the Illinois River. Chicago is in the northeast on the coast of Lake Michigan.

Alt text should be around **150 characters (~40 words)** including spaces. If more space is needed to describe the image, please also provide a long description. If you have already discussed or described the image in your book text, then your alt text may be brief.

Because screen readers may not identify alt text as distinct from the book's text, the alt text should begin with something along the lines of "A photograph shows," "A map of," "A line graph plots," etc.

Tips

- Segment your alt text and long descriptions into logical, digestible chunks with the most important information first.
- Begin long descriptions with overview statements before discussing specifics. This convention allows the reader to decide whether they wish to continue for further information.
- Use vocabulary that adds meaning and specificity (e.g., "map" instead of "image").
- Avoid subjective adjectives such as "large," "tall," "short." If possible, compare the object to something else in the image (e.g., "the haystack is twice as tall as the person").
- Words related to color should not be used unless the images in the ebook are in color. If color in the image is relevant, consider whether it should be discussed in the book text rather than in the image description.
- Any text within an image that is relevant to your argument must be transcribed in either the main text, alt text, or a long description.
- Alt text cannot include special formatting like bold, italics, bullet points, etc. Long descriptions can contain the same kinds of formatting that are used in the book text, but keeping them simple when possible will streamline the reader's experience.
- If an image is purely decorative—for example, an ornament on the chapter opener—or is completely described in the surrounding text, it does not require an image description.

Specific Types of Images

Photos and Illustrations: Describe the image's subject and setting. If it is helpful, describe the foreground, background, and directional orientation of objects.

Cartoons: Describe the setting of the cartoon and then replicate any text.

Flow Charts: State how many boxes or rows are in the flow chart to provide the reader with an idea of the complexity of the diagram. Also state whether the flow chart is circular and the number of starting points if there are more than one. It is not necessary to mention arrows unless the arrows are labeled. In a simple linear or circular flow chart, each box can be described in a separate sentence without additional phrases such as "leads to" or "yields." For example, "A flow chart with three boxes as follows. Box 1 text. Box 2 text. Box 3 text."

Radials: State the number of nodes to provide the reader with an idea of the complexity of the diagram. The appearance of the nodes and arrows is not important. Only state the information provided by the diagram, e.g., "feeding leads from human to dog."

Timelines: Provide the range of years and the number of points on the timeline. Then state the year and event for each point.

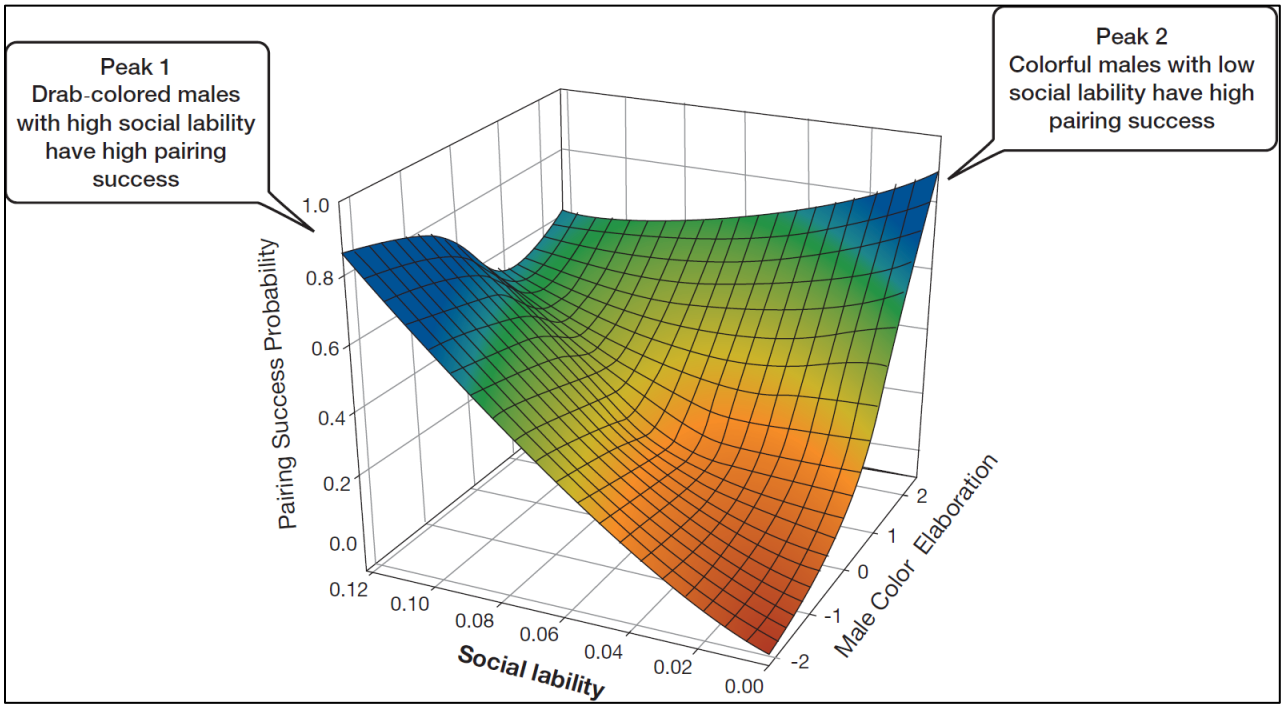
Graphs: State the type of graph (bar, line, pie, scatter plot) and the labels of the *x*- and *y*-axes. Then provide a summary of the trend, e.g., the line increases or decreases from left to right. For pie charts, the data should be listed from lowest to highest percentage or highest to lowest percentage.

Maps: Only state the information that is relevant to the book text. For example, if the book text does not discuss rivers, there is no need to mention rivers in the alt text.

Music: State the number of measures as well as any tempo marking and any labels on individual staves. If the details of the exact notes are needed, they should be placed in the long description.

Tables: Screen readers read tables like regular text, and in most cases they do not need alt text. If you are providing a historical image of a table or if you have formatted a table as an image (NBER volumes), however, state the column titles and the category of the rows, e.g., states. Provide a summary of the information given in the table. If the specifics of the table are required, state, Row 1. Column A, text. Column B, text. Row 2. Column A, text. Column B, text.

Example of an image for which alt text is not needed



C: **Figure 2.15.** Two fitness peaks. When social lability and male color are plotted against mating opportunities, two peaks emerge. Peak 1: Drab colored males with high social lability. Peak 2: Colorful males with low social lability. (Modified from Oh and Badyaev, 2010, Figure 4.) Lee Alan Dugatkin, *Principles of Animal Behavior*, 5th ed. (University of Chicago Press, 2025), 30.

The caption completely describes the image, and no additional alt text would be required. In the manuscript of captions and alt text, leave a bracketed note to indicate that no alt text is needed for a particular image.

Photographs and Illustrations

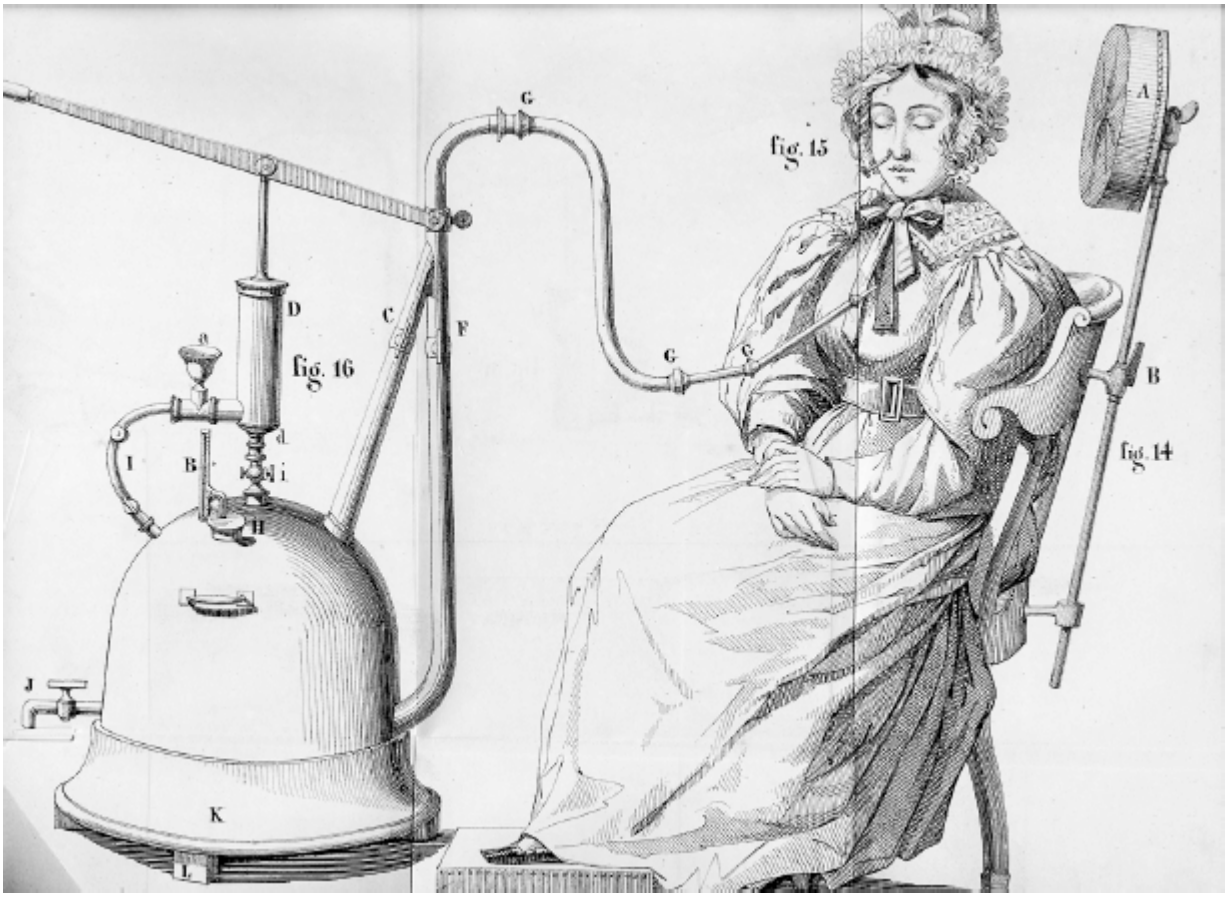


Figure 1.3

C: Nicolas Deleau's procedure for Eustachian tube catherization, 1838. From *Sur le cathétérisme de la trompe d'Eustache, et sur les experiences de M. Itard, mémoire qui démontre l'utilité de l'air atmosphérique dans le traitement de diverses espèces de surdité* (Paris: Chez l'Auteur). Courtesy of Robert Ruben. Jaipreet Virdi, *Hearing Happiness: Deafness Cures in History* (University of Chicago Press, 2020), 67.

Alt text: An illustration of a medical procedure.

Longdes: A woman in a gown and hat sits on a chair, her hands on her lap and her eyes closed. A small tube is inserted in her nose and connects to an air pump. A fan is fastened to the back of the chair.

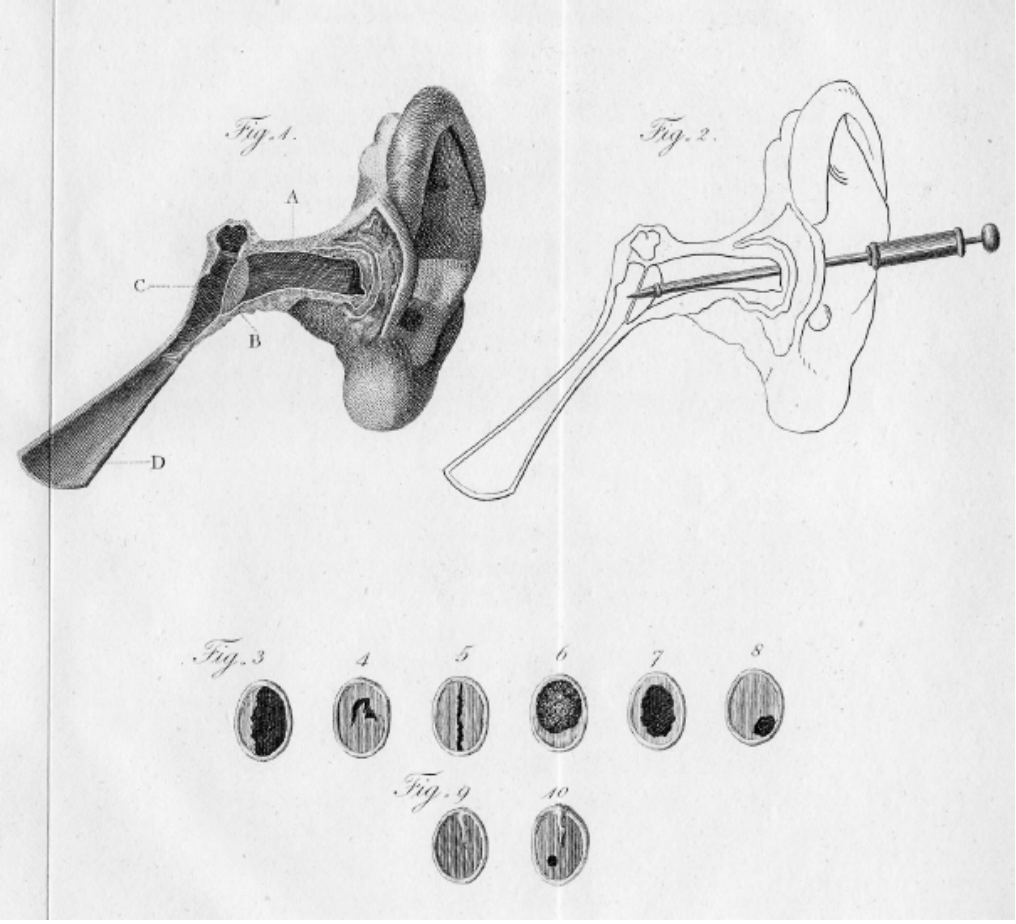


Figure 1.2

C: Astley Cooper's procedure for tympanic membrane perforation, 1801. From "Farther Observations on the Effects Which Take Place from the Destruction of the Membrana Tympani of the Ear: An Account of an Operation for the Removal of a Particular Species of Deafness," *Philosophical Transactions* 91: 435–450. Courtesy of Robert Ruben. Jaipreet Virdi, *Hearing Happiness: Deafness Cures in History* (University of Chicago Press, 2020), 62.

Alt text: An illustration of an ear canal during a medical procedure.

Longdes: A cross-section of the anatomy of the ear showing the ear canal and eardrum. Next to this is an outline of the ear with a sharp medical tool inserted through the canal to the eardrum. Below are anatomical sketches of various types of eardrum perforation.

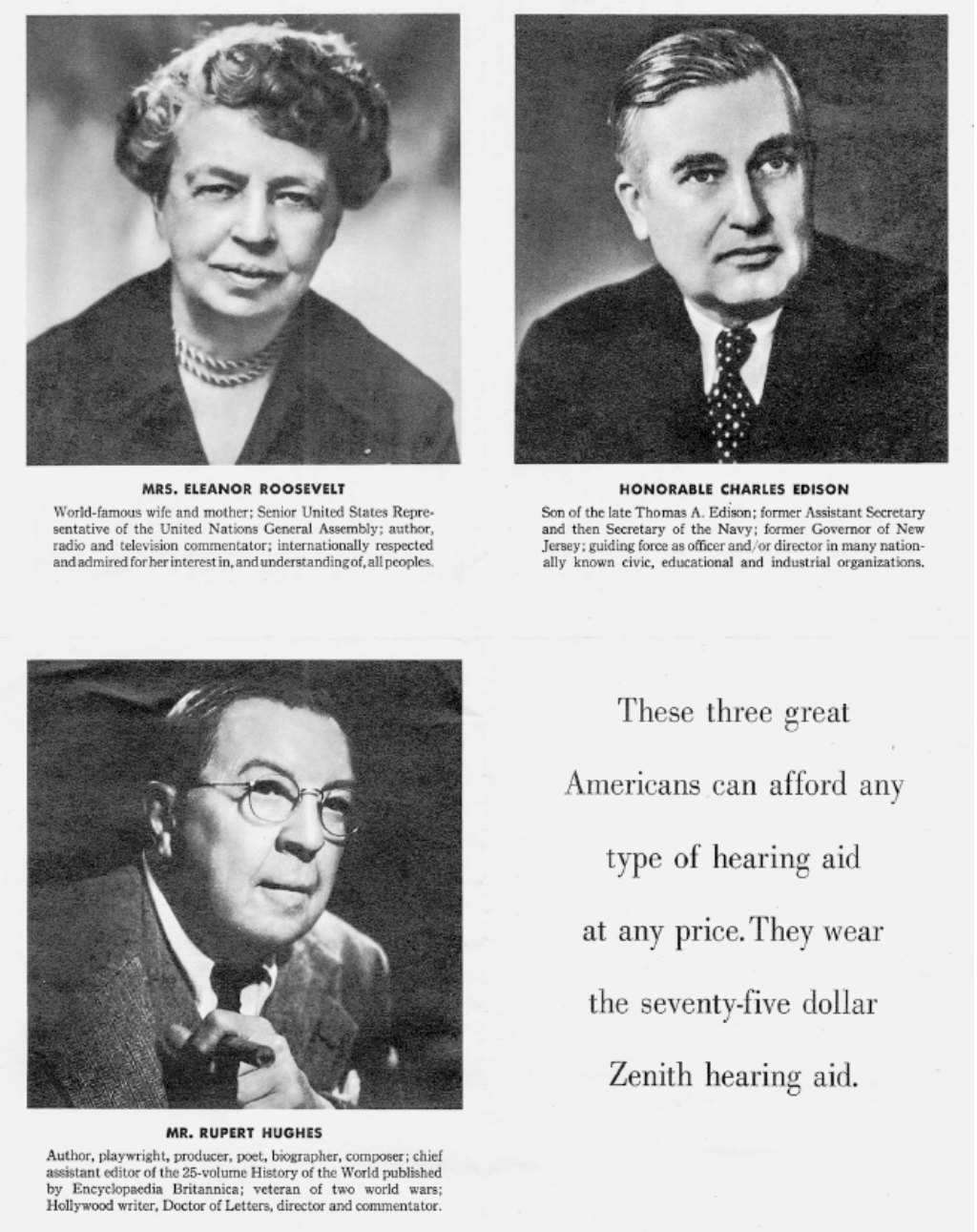


Figure 5.13

C: Eleanor Roosevelt, Rupert Hughes, and Charles Edison were listed by Zenith as their celebrity "great Americans" who wore the company's $75 hearing aid. © LG Electronics USA. Courtesy of Central Institute for the Deaf Collection, Series 3, Bernard Becker Medical Library, Washington University School of Medicine. Jaipreet Virdi, *Hearing Happiness: Deafness Cures in History* (University of Chicago Press, 2020), 234.

Alt text: Image shows an advertisement with photographs of Roosevelt, Hughes, and Edison.

Figure 3.6

C: Charles Fensky's Vibraphones (c. 1920s). Bernard Becker Medical Library, Washington University School of Medicine. Photograph by author. Jaipreet Virdi, *Hearing Happiness: Deafness Cures in History* (University of Chicago Press, 2020), 144.

Alt text: An image shows two pairs of small metal devices with grooves in them. The pair on the left are in an L-shape while the other pair look like a conch.

Figure 2.2

C: Katherine Mansfield with Dorothy Brett, who has Toby in her lap, 1921. Ida Baker Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library (Ref: 1/2 -011927-F). The file records indicate that this photo was taken in Sierre; however, the library acknowledges that there is no mention in any of Katherine Mansfield's biographies that Brett was ever in Sierre in 1921. Jaipreet Virdi, *Hearing Happiness: Deafness Cures in History* (University of Chicago Press, 2020), 84.

Alt text: Black and white photograph of two women wearing dresses and sitting on chairs outdoors. The woman on the right has an ear trumpet on her lap**.**

Figure 1.6

C: Paul Huet, *Landscape in the Forest at Compiègne* (*Paysage dans la forêt à Compiègne*), 1826–28. Oil on canvas, 33 cm × 43.5 cm. Brooklyn Museum, New York. Anonymous gift in honor of Sarah Faunce, Curator of Painting and Sculpture, 1969–98. Image courtesy of the Brooklyn Museum. Stephanie O'Rourke, *Picturing Landscape in an Age of Extraction Europe and Its Colonial Networks, 1780–1850*, 40.

Alt text: Painting of a dense forest viewed from the edge of a lighter green lawn. Sketchy, unblended brush strokes make it hard to tell the trees apart. A tiny patch of blue can be seen in the center beneath the green of the forest.

Figure 1.2

C: Joseph Wright of Derby, *The Corinthian Maid*, 1782–84. Oil on canvas, 106.3 × 130.8 cm. National Gallery of Art, Paul Mellon Collection. Elizabeth Bacon Eager, *The Technology of Drawing: Image and Industry in the Early United States* (University of Chicago Press, 2026), 44.

Alt text: Painting of a woman draped in classical robes leaning over a sleeping man to trace his shadow.

Longdes: Lit by lamplight and the fire of a kiln, the scene shows a woman leaning over her sleeping lover to trace his shadow. Both are dressed in rich colors, and the glowing lamp casts a warm light across the reddish-brown walls. Two large pots frame the pair, and a dog lies at the man's feet.

Diagrams

Cartoons

Figure 4.2

C: Fred O. Siebel's "Eyes on Formosa." *Richmond Times Dispatch*. January 4, 1950. Nicholas Danforth, *50 Maps That Can't Explain the World: A Cartographic Tour from Ptolemy to Trump* (University of Chicago Press, 2026).

Alt text: A cartoon with an octopus labeled, Communism, sprawled across China. It eyes Taiwan, labeled Formosa, while Uncle Sam looks on.

Flow Charts

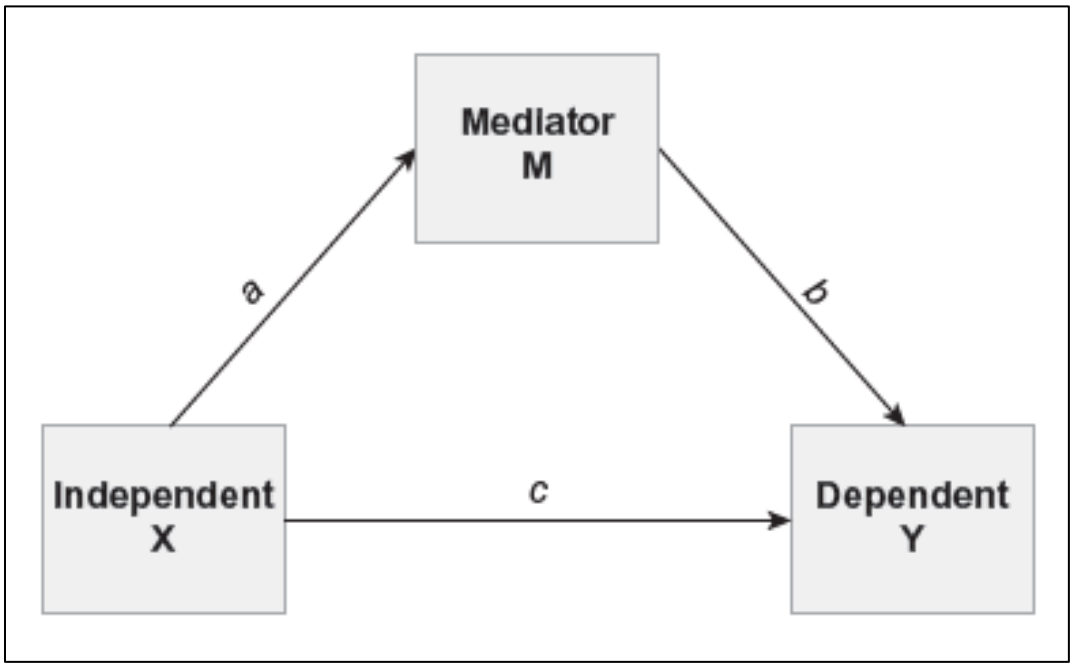


Figure 8A.1

C: Simple Mediation Analysis. The figure reports how c is interpreted as the direct path between independent variable *X* and dependent variable *Y*, while a × b is interpreted as the indirect path. John A. List, *Experimental Economics: Theory and Practice* (University of Chicago Press, 2025), 254.

Alt text: A flow chart with three boxes arranged in a triangle. From Independent X, arrow A leads to mediator M and arrow c leads to Dependent Y. Arrow b leads from mediator M to dependent Y.

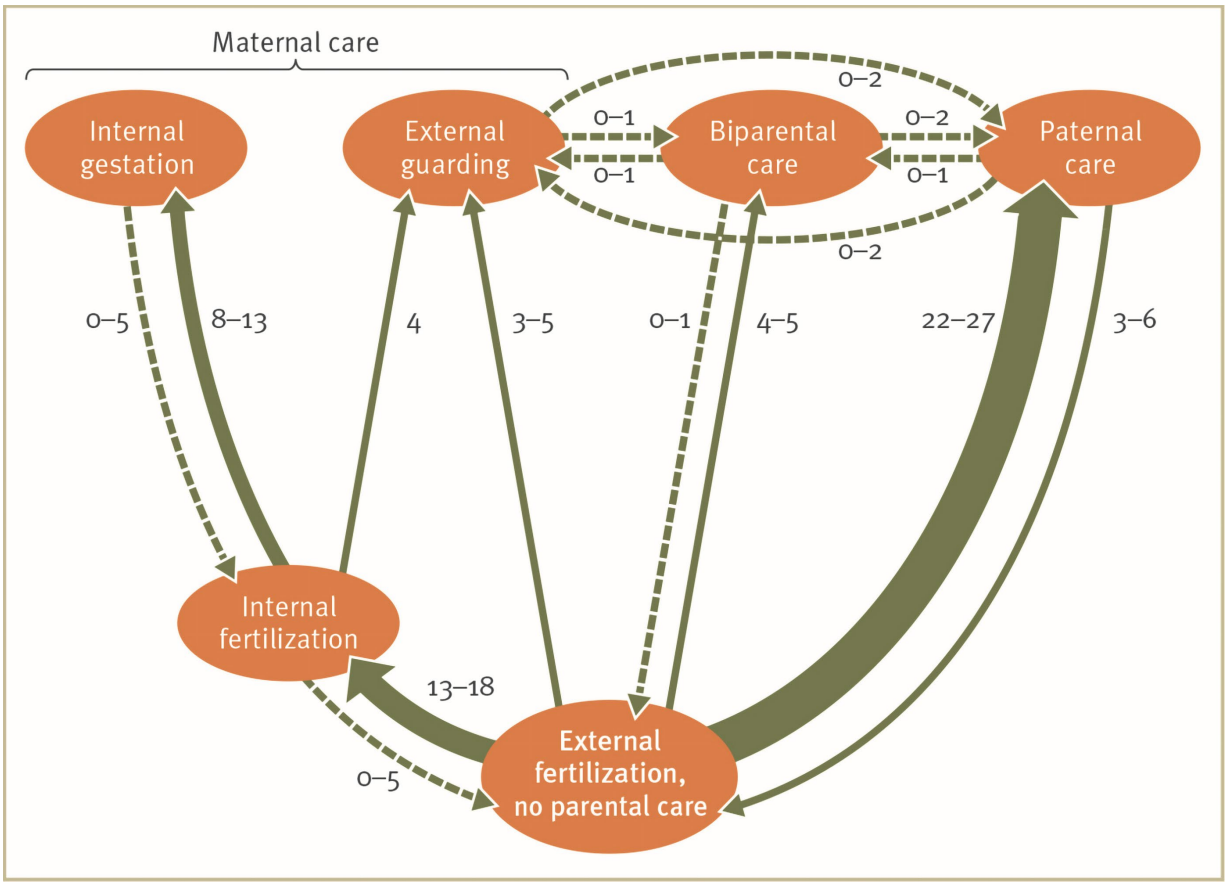


Figure 2.33

C: The evolution of parental care in ray-finned fish. Thickness of the arrows reflects relative numbers of evolutionary transitions (numerals near arrows indicate the estimated range of the number of transitions). Dashed arrows indicate cases in which transitions are unclear. (From Mank et al., 2005.) Lee Alan Dugatkin, *Principles of Animal Behavior*, 5th ed. (University of Chicago Press, 2025), 46.

Alt text: A flow chart. The arrow representing the largest number of transitions, 22 to 27, leads from external fertilization, no parental care, to paternal care.

Longdes: Six remaining known numbers of transitions are as follows. From external fertilization. 13 to 18 transitions to internal fertilization. 3 to 5 transitions to external guarding. 4 to 5 transitions to biparental care. From paternal care. 3 to 6 transitions to external fertilization. From internal fertilization. 8 to 13 transitions to internal gestation. 4 transitions to external guarding. External guarding and internal gestation are maternal care. The remaining transitions are uncertain and range between 0 and 5. Internal gestation to internal fertilization. Internal fertilization to external fertilization. Biparental care to external fertilization. Transitions between external guarding, biparental care, and paternal care.

Radials

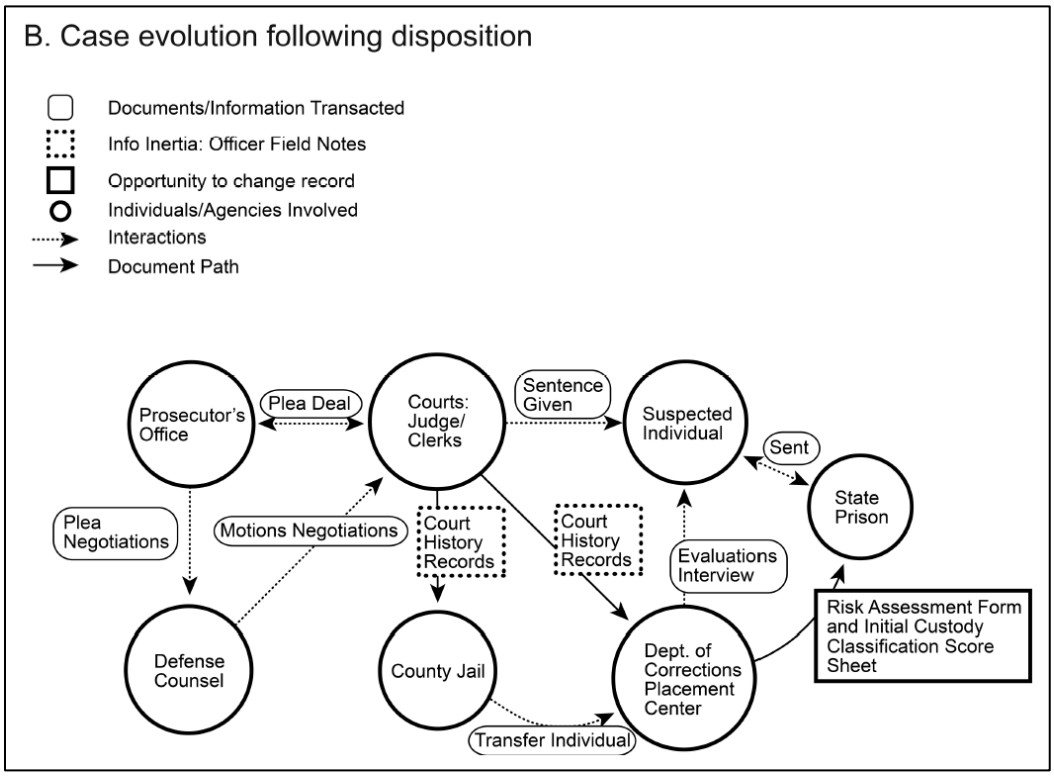


Figure 5.1

C: Flow of information during criminal case adjudication. Source: Authors' summary of findings based on qualitative research. Randall Akee et al., *Race, Ethnicity, and Economic Statistics for the 21st Century* (University of Chicago Press, 2025), 174.

Alt text: A radial diagram titled, Case evolution following disposition, with 7 individuals or agencies involved, 1 opportunity to change record, 7 documents or information transacted, and 2 info inertia.

Longdes: The documents or information transacted are as follows. Plea negotiations from the prosecutor's office to the defense counsel. Motions negotiations from the defense counsel to the courts, judge or clerks. Plea deal between the prosecutor's office and courts. Sentence given from the courts to the suspected individual. Transfer individual from county jail to department of corrections placement center. Evaluations interview from department of corrections placement center to suspected individual. Sent between suspected individual and state prison. The two info inertia, officer field notes as follows. Court history records from courts to county jail. Court history records from courts to department of corrections placement center. The opportunity to change record is a risk assessment form and initial custody classification score sheet from the department of corrections placement center to the state prison.

Timelines

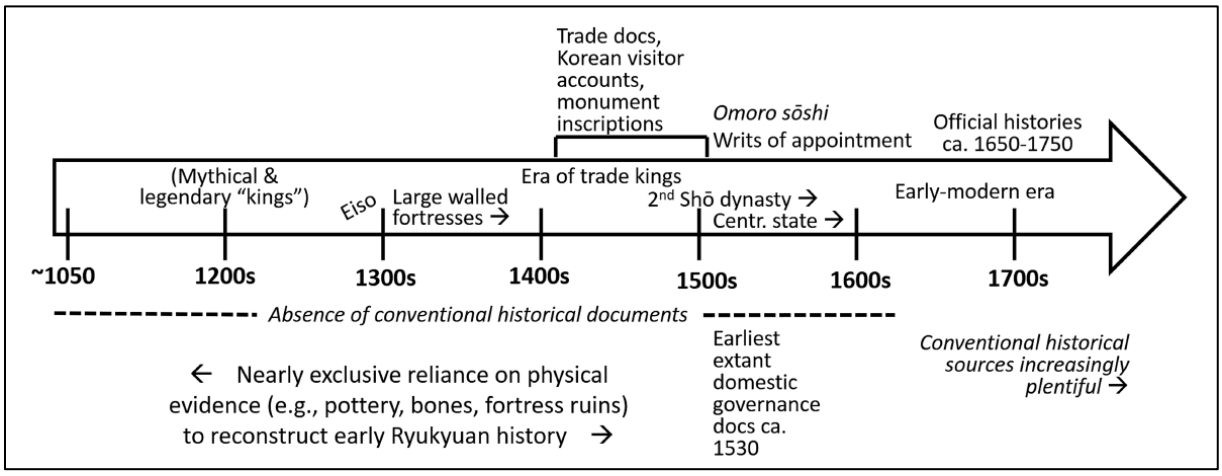


Figure 1.1

C: Major sources for Ryukyuan prehistory and early history. Gregory Smits, *The Ryukyu Islands: A New History from the Stone Age to the Present* (University of Chicago Press, 2025), 27.

Alt text: A timeline ranges from approximately 1050 to the 1700's mostly in increments of 100 years. From 1050 to the early 1600's, there is an absence of conventional historical documents. After this, conventional historical sources are increasingly plentiful.

Longdes: The sources of prehistory and early history are as follows. From the late 1100's to mid 1400's, nearly exclusive reliance on physical evidence, for example, pottery, bones, fortress ruins, to reconstruct early Ryukyuan history. 1400's, trade docs, Korean visitor accounts, monument inscriptions. Approximately 1530, earliest extant domestic governance docs. 1500's to early 1600's, Omoro soshi, writs of appointment. Approximately 1650 to 1750, official histories. Historical dates are as follows. 1200's, mythical and legendary kings. Late 1200's, Eiso. From the early 1300's, large walled fortresses. 1400's, era of trade kings. From the late 1400's, second Sho dynasty. From the early 1500's, centralized state. From the early 1600's, early-modern era.

Factorial Design

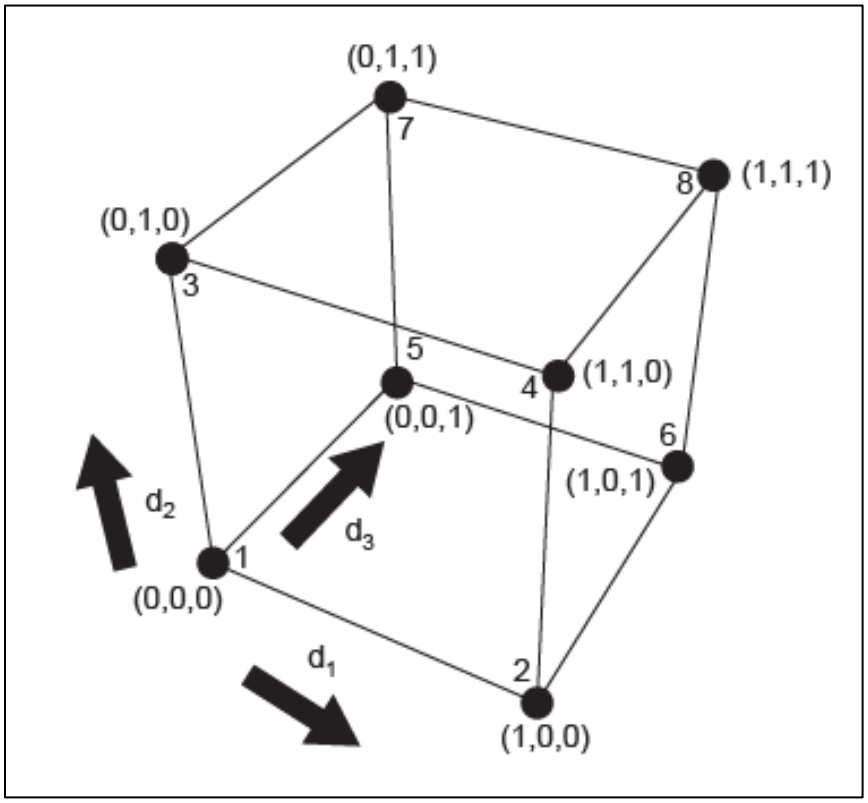


Figure 5A3.2

C: Three Two-Level Factorial Design. In a factorial design with three two-level factors, there are eight possible level-factor combinations (2^3), represented by the eight vertices of a cube. Arrows show the direction in which each factor is "switched on." Vertex 1 corresponds to the case where all three factors are set to zero; vertices 2, 3, and 5 represent design points where one factor is activated; vertices 4, 6, and 7 indicate two-factor interaction terms; and vertex 8 represents the three-factor interaction term. John A. List, *Experimental Economics: Theory and Practice* (University of Chicago Press, 2025), 163.

Alt text: A drawing of a cube with a point and coordinates at each vertex. Arrows d sub 1 to d sub 3 point away from point 1 at 0, 0, 0 at the front bottom left vertex.

Longdes: Arrow d sub 1 points to the front bottom right vertex, point 2 at 1, 0, 0. Arrow d sub 2 points upward to the front top left vertex, point 3 at 0, 1, 0. Arrow d sub 3 points to the back bottom left vertex, point 5 at 0, 0, 1. The remaining vertices are as follows. Point 4 at 1, 1, 0, front top right. Point 6 at 1, 0, 1, back bottom right. Point 7 at 0, 1, 1, back top left. Point 8 at 1, 1, 1, back top right.

Sankey Diagram

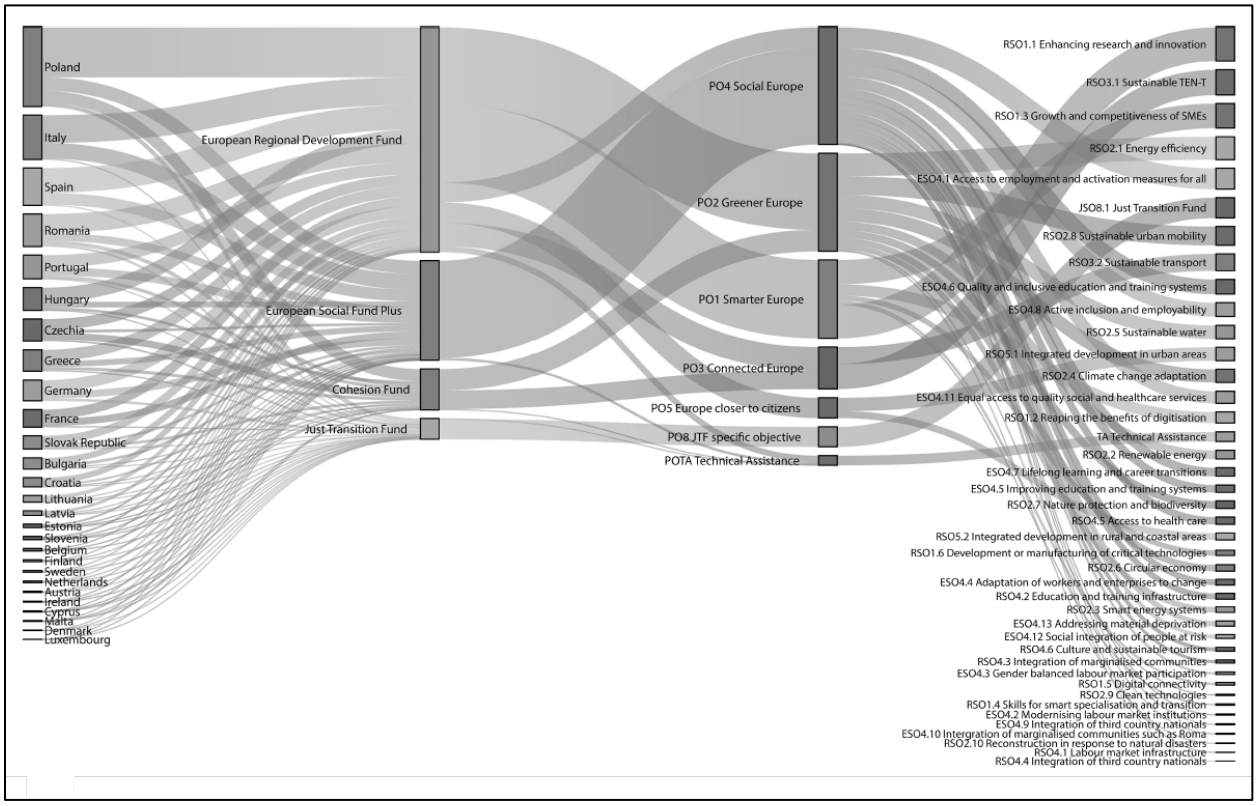


Figure 3.8

C: Planned EU Cohesion Policy financing (2017–2027) by country, fund, and thematic priorities. Cecile Gaubert et al., *The Economics of Place-Based Policies* (University of Chicago Press, 2025), 110.

Alt text: A Sankey diagram with the E U countries, 4 funds, 7 policies, and 41 objectives.

Longdes: The top five countries with the greatest flows are Poland, Italy, Spain, Romania, and Portugal. From greatest to least flow the funds are European Regional Development Fund, European Social Fund Plus, Cohesion Fund, and Just Transition Fund. The top 3 policies are P O 4 Social Europe, P O 2 Greener Europe, and P O 1 Smarter Europe. The top three objectives are R S O 1.1 Enhancing research and innovation, R S O 3.1 Sustainable TEN-T, and R S O 1.3 Growth and competitiveness of S M E's.

Other Types of Data Visualization

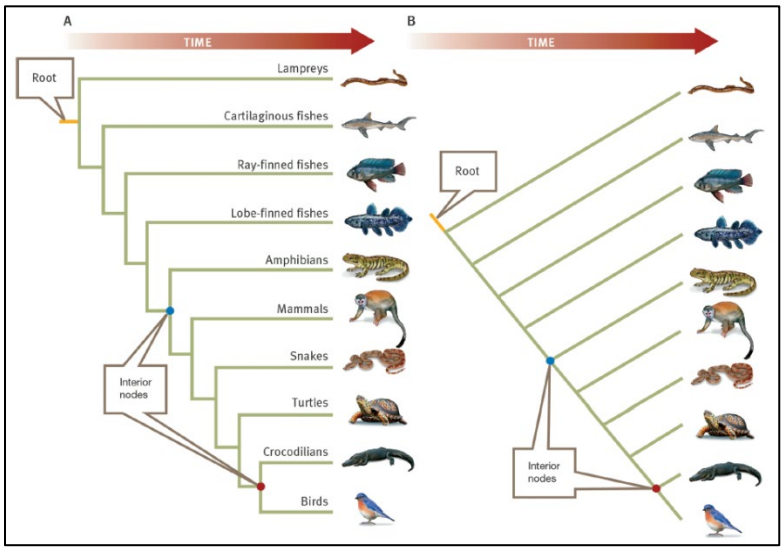


Figure 2.24

C: Two ways of drawing a phylogeny. The two phylogenies of the vertebrates shown illustrate exactly the same information. The phylogeny on the left (A) is referred to as a tree representation; the one on the right (B) is termed a ladder representation. In each, time flows from left (older) to right (more recent), so that the branch tips at the right represent current groups, whereas the interior nodes (nodes on the inner section of the tree) represent ancestral populations. The red dot indicates the common ancestor of birds and crocodilians, whereas the blue dot indicates the common ancestor to all tetrapods. The yellow line segment is the root of the tree. (From Bergstrom and Dugatkin, 2023.) Lee Alan Dugatkin, *Principles of Animal Behavior*, 5th ed. (University of Chicago Press, 2025), 40.

Alt text: In one diagram, horizontal branches lead from the node to the species. In a second diagram, all nodes are along a diagonal line and a line branches diagonally from each node.

Longdes: Each phylogeny has 1 root, 8 interior nodes, and 10 tips. The nodes are numbered here for clarity. A root branches into lampreys and node 1. Node 1 branches into cartilaginous fishes and node 2. Node 2 branches into ray-finned fishes and node 3. Node 3 branches into lobe-finned fishes and node 4. Node 4 is a blue dot. Node 4 branches into amphibians and node 5. Node 5 branches into mammals and node 6. Node 6 branches into snakes and node 7. Node 7 branches into turtles and node 8. Node 8 is a red dot. Node 8 branches into crocodilians and birds.

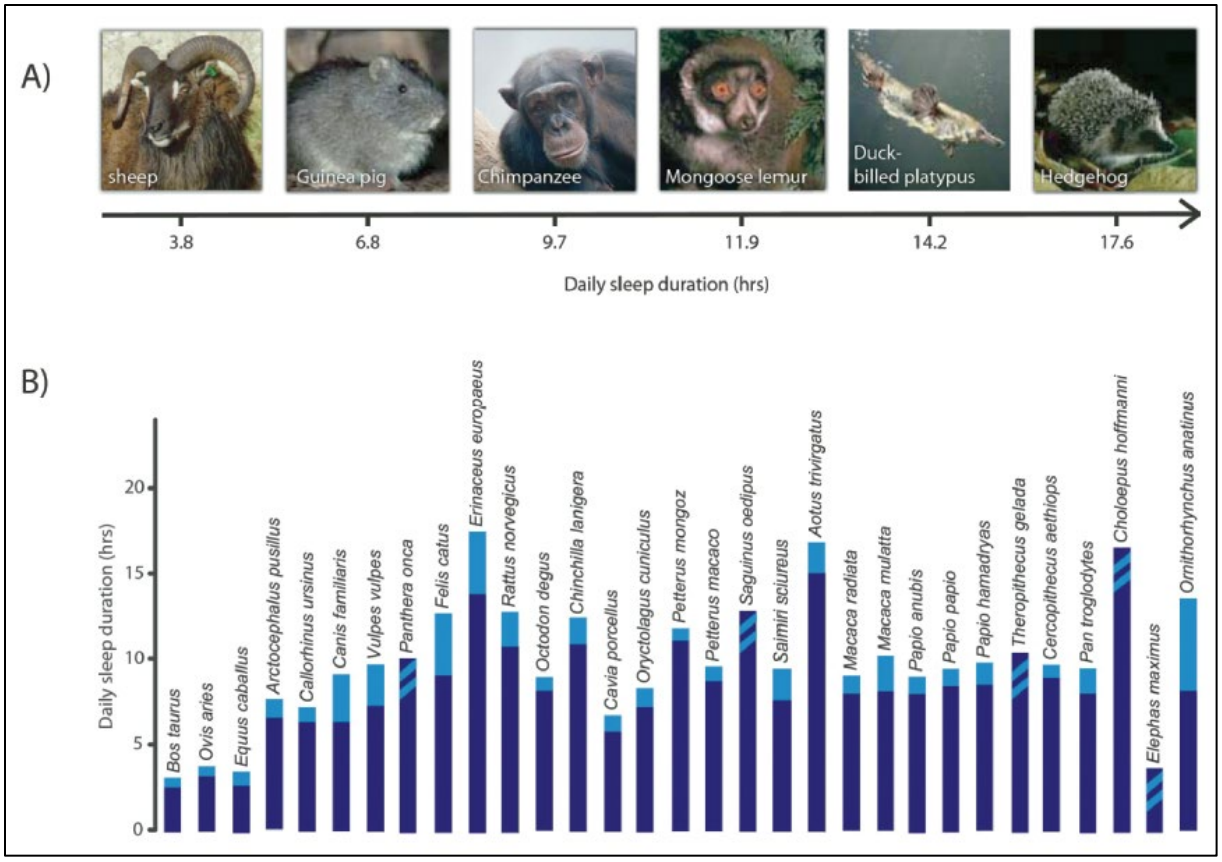


Figure 2.29

C: Sleep across mammals. (A) A few examples of the number of hours spent sleeping each day. (B) A taxonomic representation of sleep patterns across mammals. Dark blue = REM (rapid eye motion), light blue = NREM (non–rapid eye motion), hatched = unknown whether REM or NREM. (From Preston et al., 2009.) Lee Alan Dugatkin, *Principles of Animal Behavior*, 5th ed. (University of Chicago Press, 2025), 43.

Alt text: Panel A, a series of photographs above an arrow depicts sleep duration ranging from 3.8 hours in sheep to 17.6 hours in hedgehogs. Panel B, a bar chart depicts the longest REM sleep in Ornithorhynchus anatinus.

Longdes: The REM sleep for Ornithorhynchus anatinus is approximately 5 hours out of 13 hours total. The shortest amount of REM sleep and total sleep is in Bos taurus, with 0.3 hours of REM and 2.5 hours of total sleep.

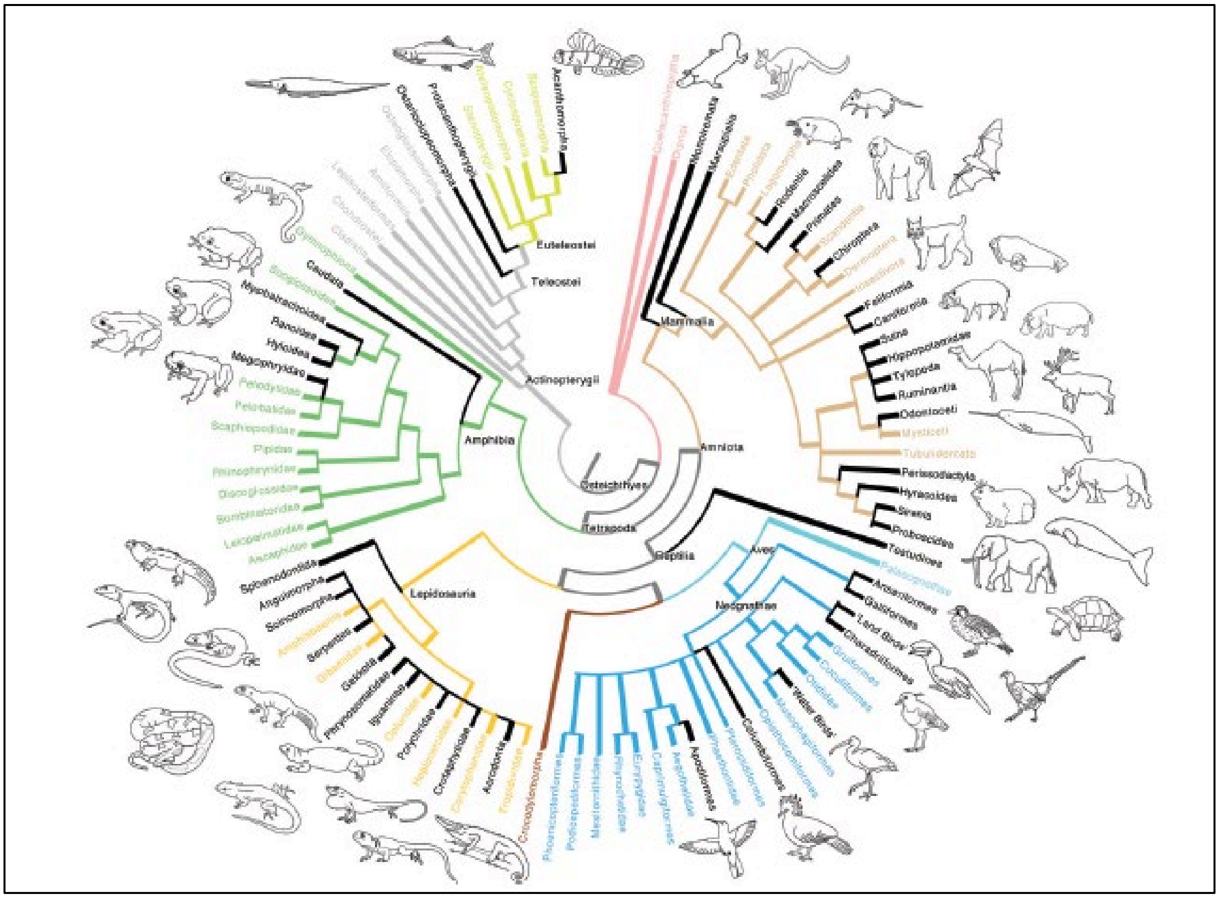


Figure 15.2

C: Phylogenetic distribution of weapons in vertebrates. A phylogenetic tree depicting intrasexually selected weapons (in black). (From Rico-Guevara and Hurme, 2019, Figure 7, used with permission from John Wiley and Sons, permission conveyed through Copyright Clearance Center, Inc.) Lee Alan Dugatkin, *Principles of Animal Behavior,* 5th ed. (University of Chicago Press, 2025), 353.

Alt text: A phylogenetic tree shows that the class Mammalia has the greatest number of orders using intrasexually selected weapons and the class Actinopterygii has the least.

Longdes: Number of intrasexually selected weapons per class. Mammalia, 17. Lepidosauria, 10. Aves, 7. Amphibia, 5. Actinopterygii, 3.

Graphs

Area Graphs

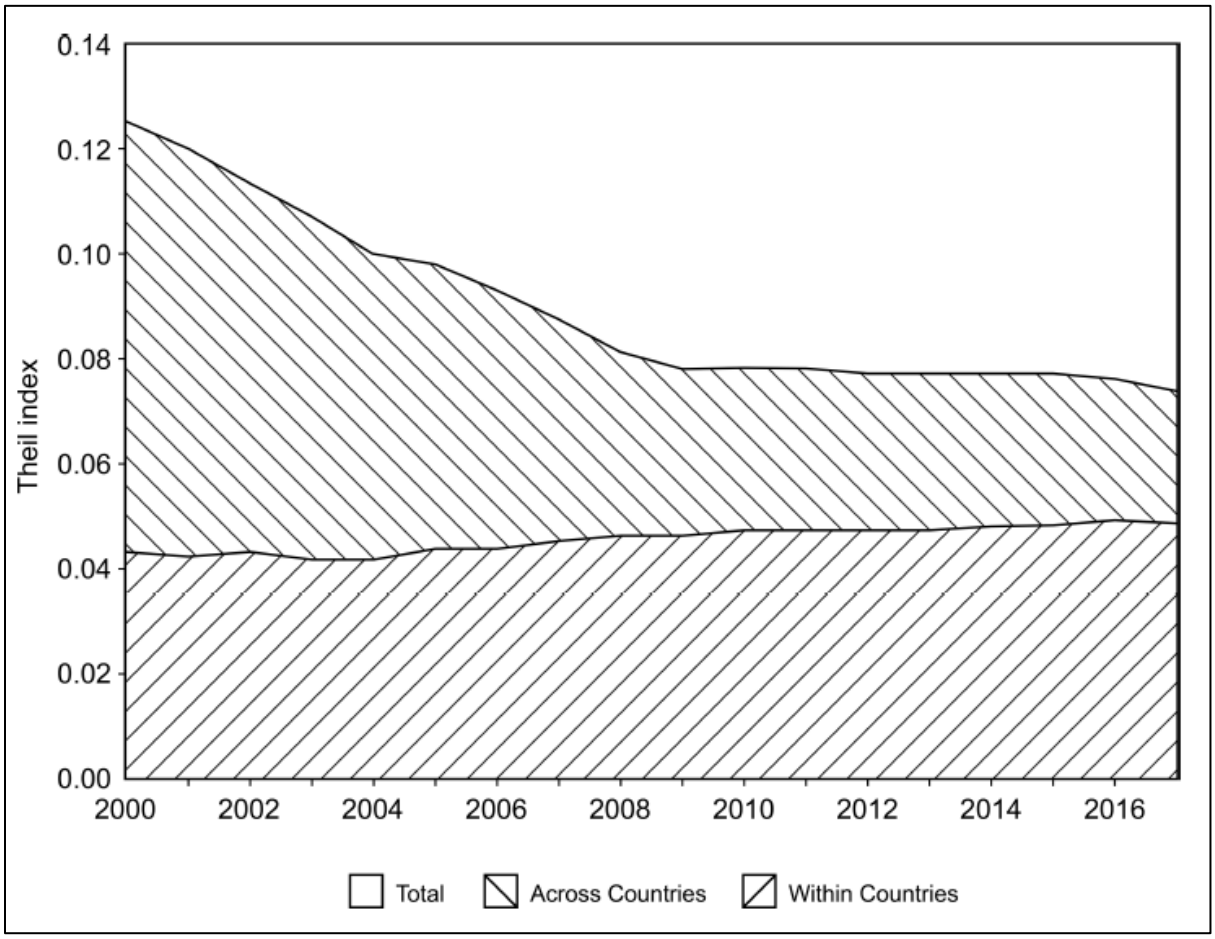


Figure 3.4

C: Theil index, GDP per head, NUTS 3 regions, 2000–2017. Source: Monfort 2020. Cecile Gaubert et al., *The Economics of Place-Based Policies* (University of Chicago Press, 2025), 102.

Alt text: An area graph plots Theil index versus year. The total decreases from 0.123 in 2000 to 0.08 in 2016.

Longdes: The index within countries increases slightly from 0.042 in 2000 to 0.05 in 2016. The index across countries decreases from 0.081 in 2000 to 0.03 in 2016.

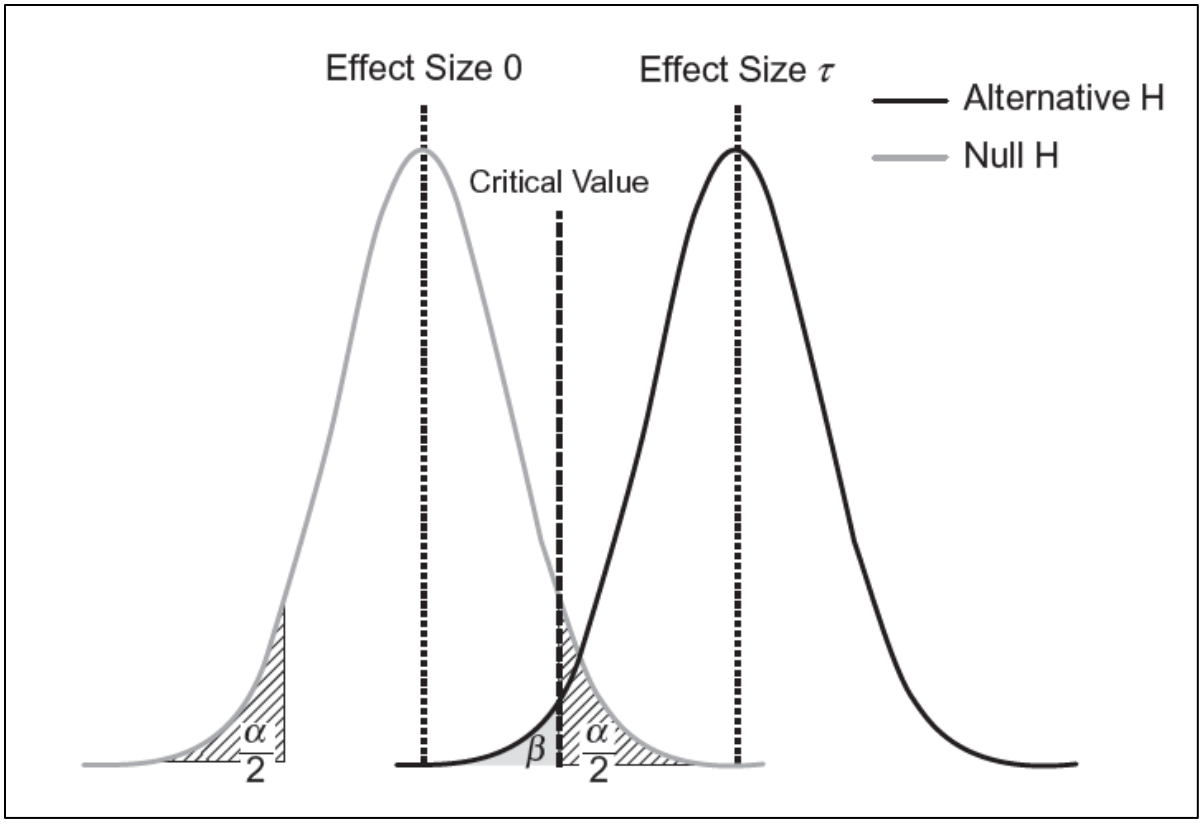


Figure 5.1

C: An Ocular View of Type 1 and Type 2 Errors and Power. The figure visually captures the two errors—Type 1 and Type 2—that a researcher is concerned with in the context of hypothesis testing. The dashed areas correspond to the probability of a Type 1 error (α), given the lighter gray distribution of ATEs under a true null hypothesis of no effect ($\tau = 0$). Conversely, the lighter gray area represents the probability of a Type 2 error (β), with area ($1 - \beta$) being the power of the test, when we have a strictly positive effect ($\tau = \delta > 0$). John A. List, *Experimental Economics: Theory and Practice* (University of Chicago Press, 2025), 125.

Alt text: Two overlapping distribution curves. The area beta is under the left tail of the right curve that is to the left of a vertical critical value line.

Longdes*:* A vertical line through the peak of the left, Null H, curve is effect size 0. A vertical line through the peak of the right, Alternative H, curve is effect size tau. The left tail of the alternative H curve overlaps the right tail of the null H curve. The dashed area under the left and right tails of the null H curve is alpha over 2. The critical value is at the left edge of the right tail of the null H curve.

Bar Graphs

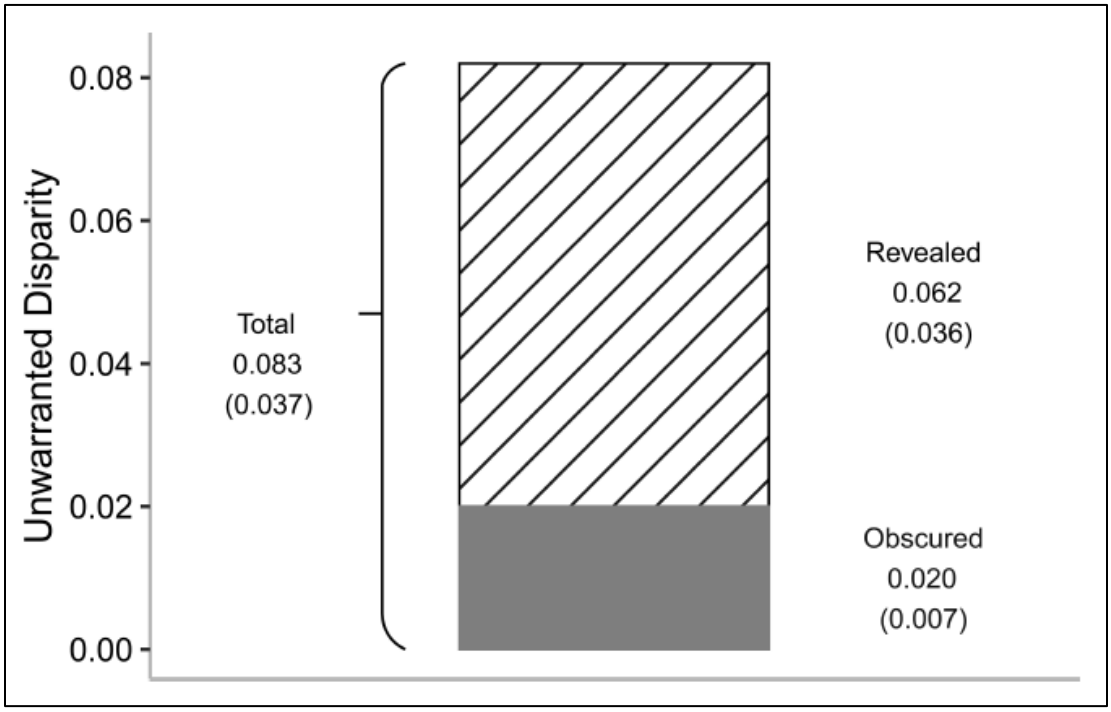


Figure 6.3

C: Decomposition of unwarranted disparity in investigators' decisions ($\Delta_1^{D^*}$). Note: This figure shows estimates of investigator UD by self-reported race among screened-in children with maltreatment potential ($\Delta_1^{D^*}$), as well as estimates of the two terms of decomposition (10). All estimates are based on a linear extrapolation of investigator-specific placement and subsequent maltreatment rates among children left at home, as described in appendix A.2. Standard errors are two-way clustered by child and investigator and reported in parentheses. Randall Akee et al., *Race, Ethnicity, and Economic Statistics for the 21st Century* (University of Chicago Press, 2025), 224.

Alt text: A vertically stacked bar chart plots unwarranted disparity for one bar as follows. Total, 0.083. Revealed, 0.062. Obscured, 0.020.

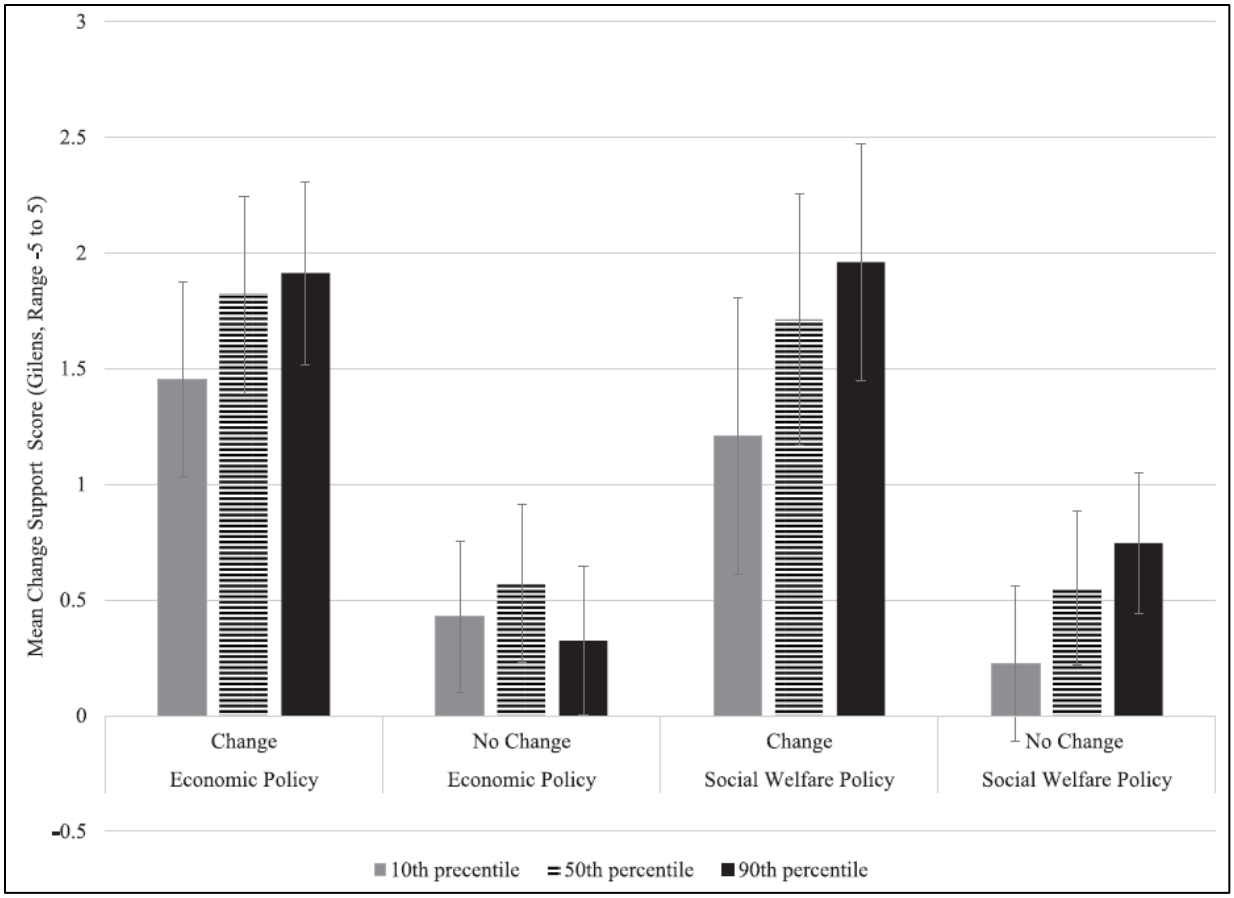


Figure 4.7

C: Attitudes of different income groups toward economic and social-welfare policy change, 1981–2002. Capped lines denote 95 percent confidence intervals. Data is from Gilens (2012) and Gilens and Page (2014). Andrew J. Taylor, *A Tolerance for Inequality: American Public Opinion and Economic Policy* (University of Chicago Press, 2025), 82.

Alt text: A bar chart plots mean change support score, Gilens, Range negative 5 to 5, for four sets of bars.

Longdes: Each set of bars consists of 3 bars for tenth, fiftieth, and ninetieth percentile. Change economic policy increases from tenth percentile, 1.4, to ninetieth percentile, 1.8. No change economic policy. Tenth percentile, 0.4. fiftieth percentile, 0.6. Ninetieth percentile, 0.25. Change social welfare policy increases from tenth percentile, 1.2, to ninetieth percentile, 1.9. No change social welfare policy increases from tenth percentile, 0.2, to ninetieth percentile, 0.75.

Line Graphs

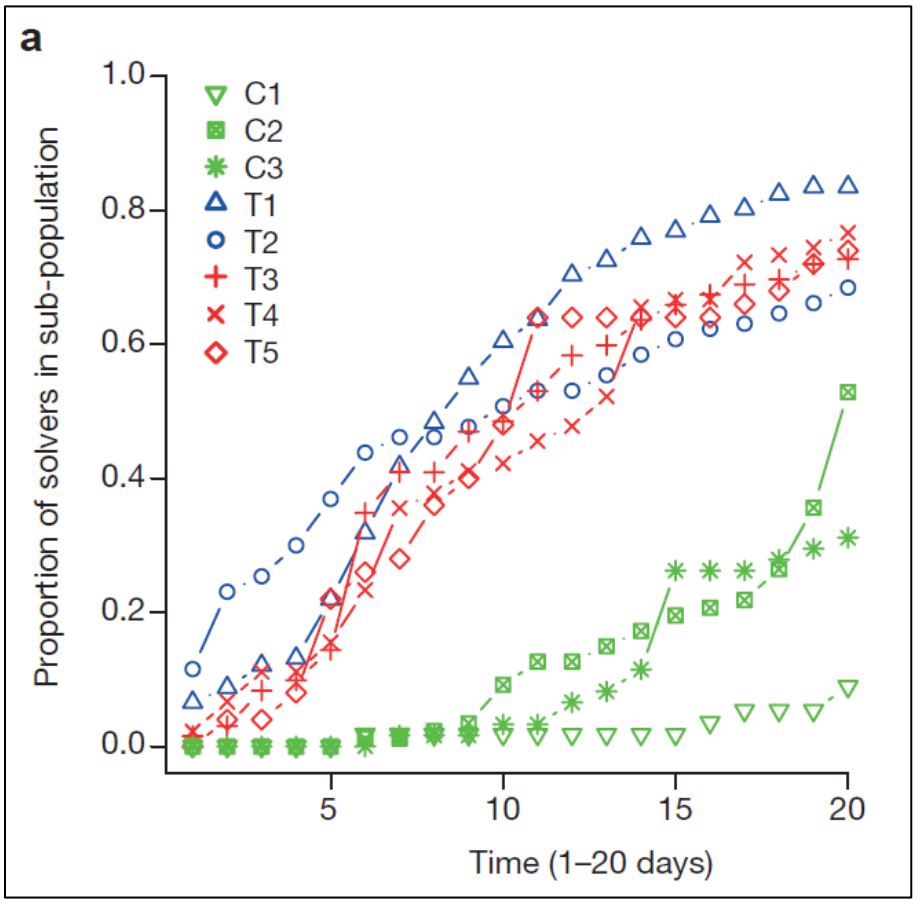


Figure 6.24a

C: The birth and maintenance of a tradition. (A) Great tits in a control population showed no preference for sliding to the right or left, and they solved the puzzle box much less often than birds from populations where a demonstrator opened the door either from the left *or* from the right. When demonstrators opened the box by sliding a blue door to the right, birds in their population most often used this solution. Similarly, when demonstrators opened the box by sliding a red door to the left, birds in their population did this as well. (From Aplin, Farine, et al., 2015, reprinted by permission from Macmillan Publishers Ltd. © 2015.) Lee Alan Dugatkin, *Principles of Animal Behavior*, 5th ed. (University of Chicago Press, 2025), 135.

Alt text: A line graph plots proportion of solvers in sub-population versus time. Lines T 1 to T 5 have the greatest proportion of problem solvers by day 20.

Longdes: All lines start between 0.0 and 0.11 on day 0. Lines T 1 and T 2 increase to 0.83 and 0.72, respectively. Lines T 3 to T 5 increase to 0.75. Lines C 1 to C 3 increase to between 0.1 and 0.55.

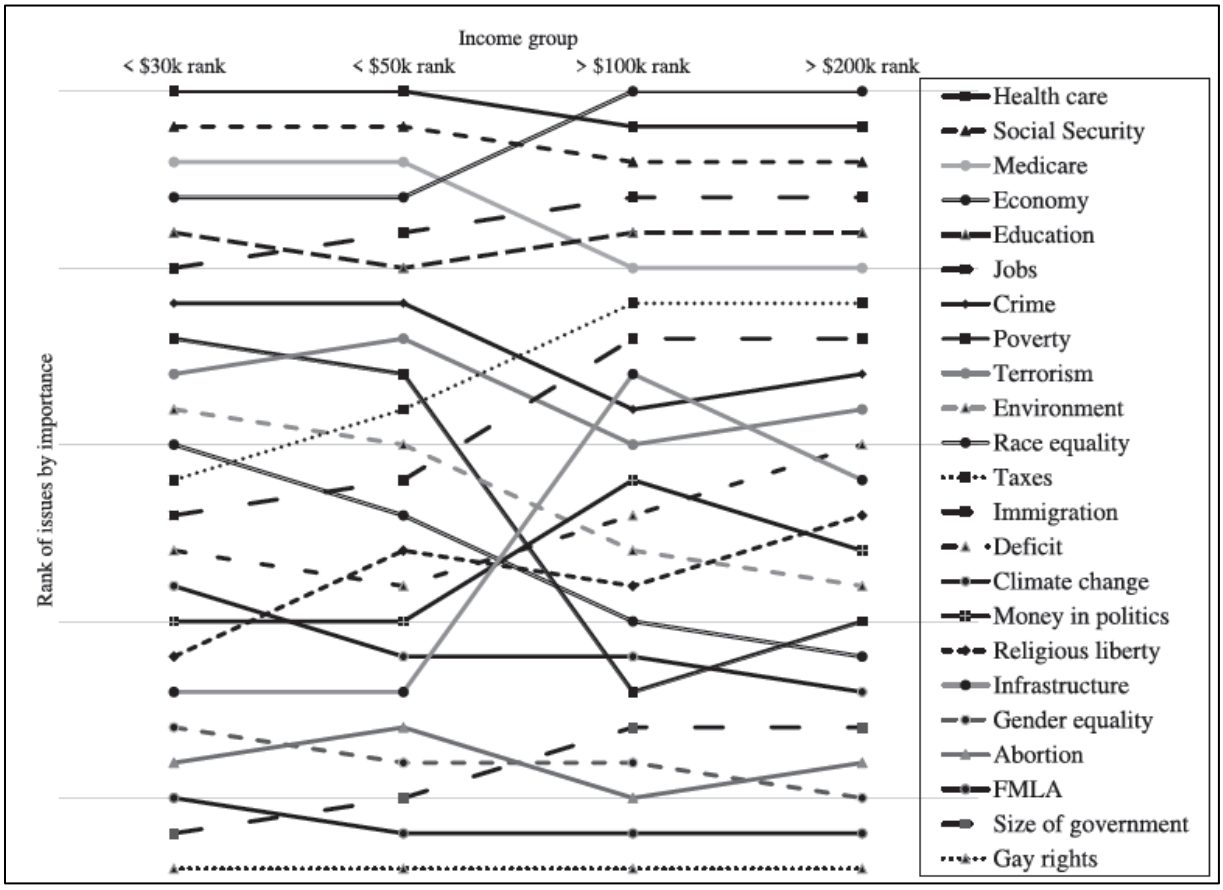


Figure 5.12

C: Importance of various issues to different income cohorts, DFVGS 2019. Lines denote issues ranking, with most important issues at the top. DFVSG data can be found at https://www.voterstudygroup.org/data. Andrew J. Taylor, *A Tolerance for Inequality: American Public Opinion and Economic Policy* (University of Chicago Press, 2025), 109.

Alt text: A line graph plots rank of issues by importance versus income group. 23 issues are plotted.

Longdes: The top 4 issues for the group earning less than $30,000 are health care, social security, Medicare, and the economy. The top 4 issues for the group earning more than $200,000 are the economy, health care, social security, and jobs. The two issues with the largest gaps between ranks are poverty at rank 8 for incomes less than $30,000 and at rank 16 for incomes greater than $200,000, and infrastructure at rank 18 for incomes less than $30,000 and at rank 9 for incomes greater than $100,000.

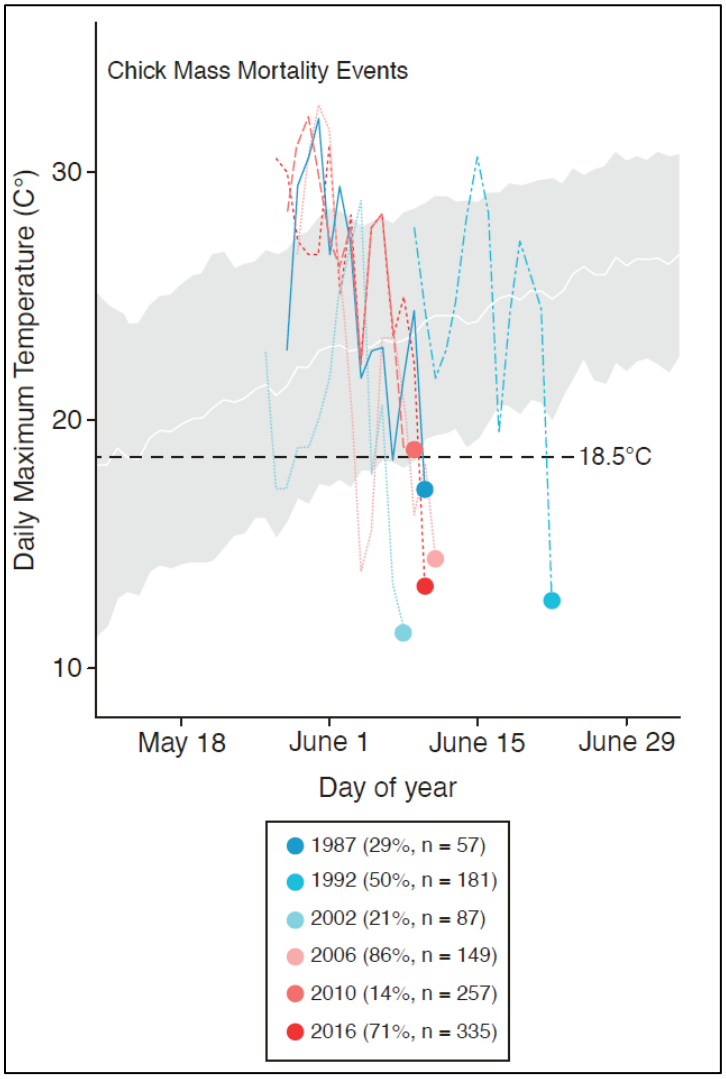


Figure 2.18

C: Cold snaps and chick mortality. One to two days of temperatures less than 18.5 °C can lead to mass mortality in young chicks. 71% of chicks died in a single day event on June 9, 2016. White line = mean daily maximum temperature and gray shading = ±1 SD. (From Shipley et al., 2020, Figure 1.) Lee Alan Dugatkin, *Principles of Animal Behavior*, 5th ed. (University of Chicago Press, 2025), 33.

Alt text: A line graph titled, Chick Mass Mortality Events, plots daily maximum temperature, degrees Celsius, versus day of year. A mean daily maximum temperature line increases with time.

Longdes: Five points are plotted below 18.5 degrees in June from 1987 to 2016. The mortality for these points ranges from 29%, n = 57, to 86%, n = 149.

Scatter Plots

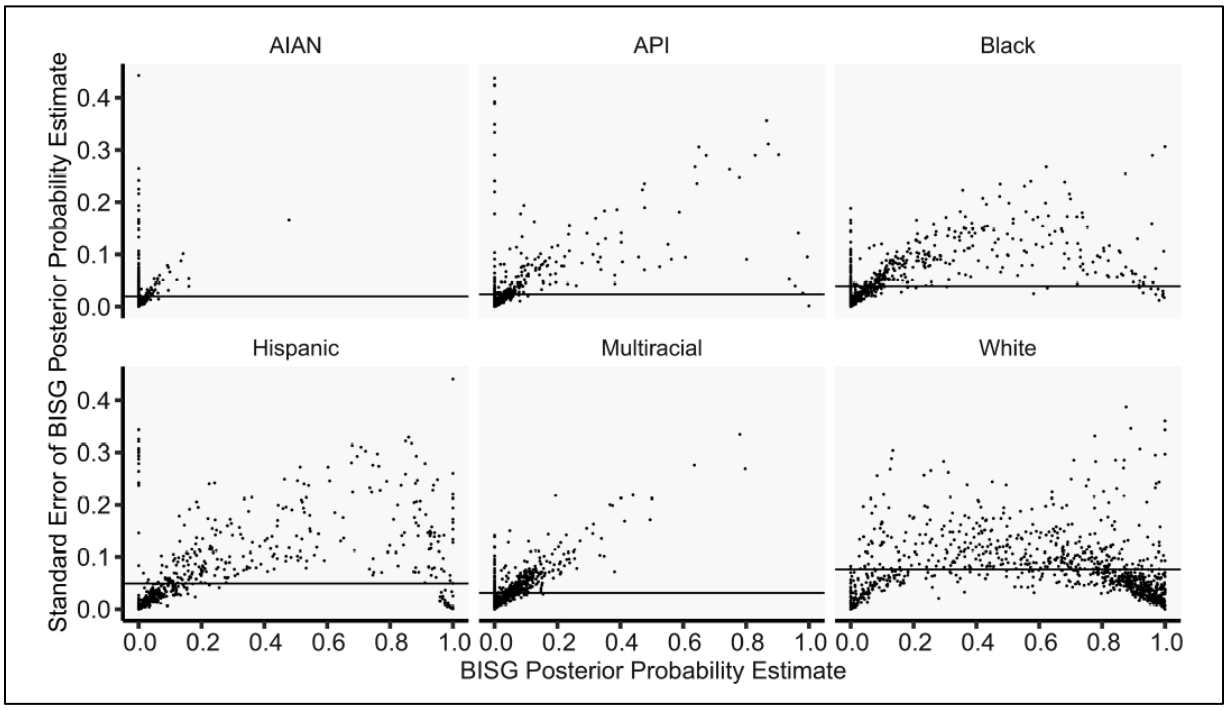


Figure 7.2

C: Average standard error of the estimated average outcome of each race, as estimated by the dual-bootstrap and the single-bootstrap when BISG is used for imputation. Randall Akee et al., *Race, Ethnicity, and Economic Statistics for the 21st Century* (University of Chicago Press, 2025), 252.

Alt text: Six scatter plots all plot standard error of B I S G posterior probability estimate versus B I S G posterior probability estimate.

Longdes: A I A N increases, with nearly all points between 0.0 and 0.1 on the x axis. A P I increases, with most points between 0.0 and 0.2. Black increases to a peak at 0.5 and then decreases, with most points between 0.0 and 0.2. Hispanic increases and then decreases, with most points between 0.0 and 0.2. Multiracial increases, with most points between 0.0 and 0.2. White increases and then decreases, with most points between 0.8 and 1.0.

Maps

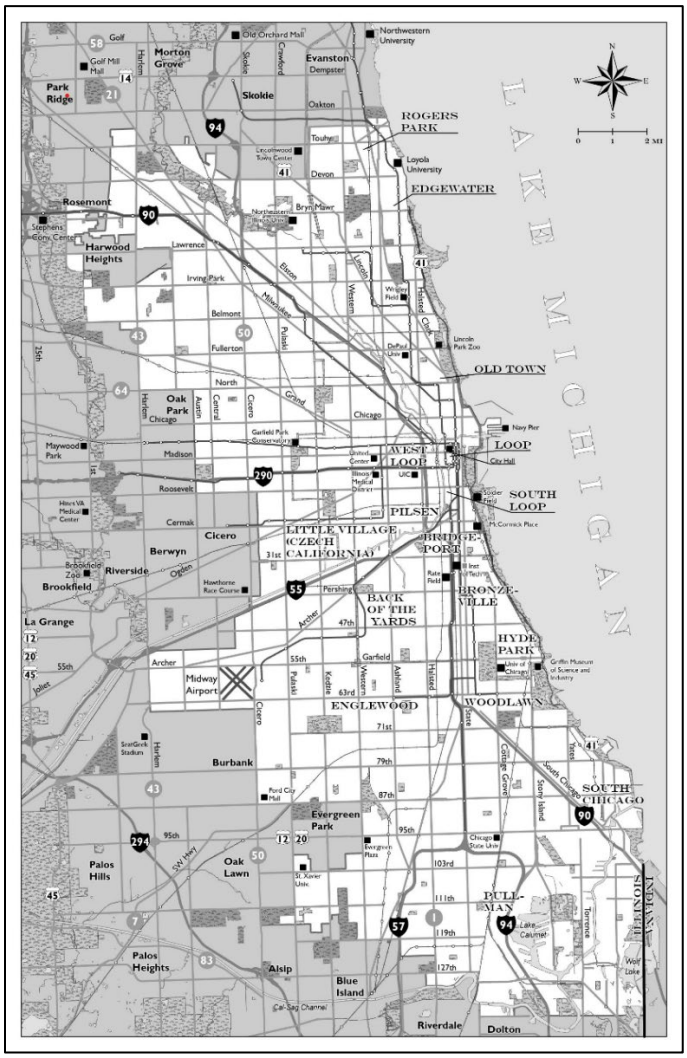


Figure I.1

C: General map of the city showing important neighborhoods. Courtesy of Parker Otto. Dominic A. Pacyga, *Clout City: The Rise and Fall of the Chicago Political Machine* (University of Chicago Press, 2025), 3.

Alt text: A map of Chicago depicts Lake Michigan to the east. From north to south near the coast are Rogers Park, Edgewater, Old Town, Loop, South Loop, and Hyde Park.

Longdes*:* Farther inland, to the west of the Loop, from north to south, are West Loop, Pilsen, Bridgeport, Bronzeville, Woodlawn, and Pullman. Little Village, also called Czech California, is to the west of Bridgeport, and Back of the Yards is west of Bronzeville. Englewood is south of Back of the Yards. South Chicago is near the southern coast near the Illinois, Indiana border.

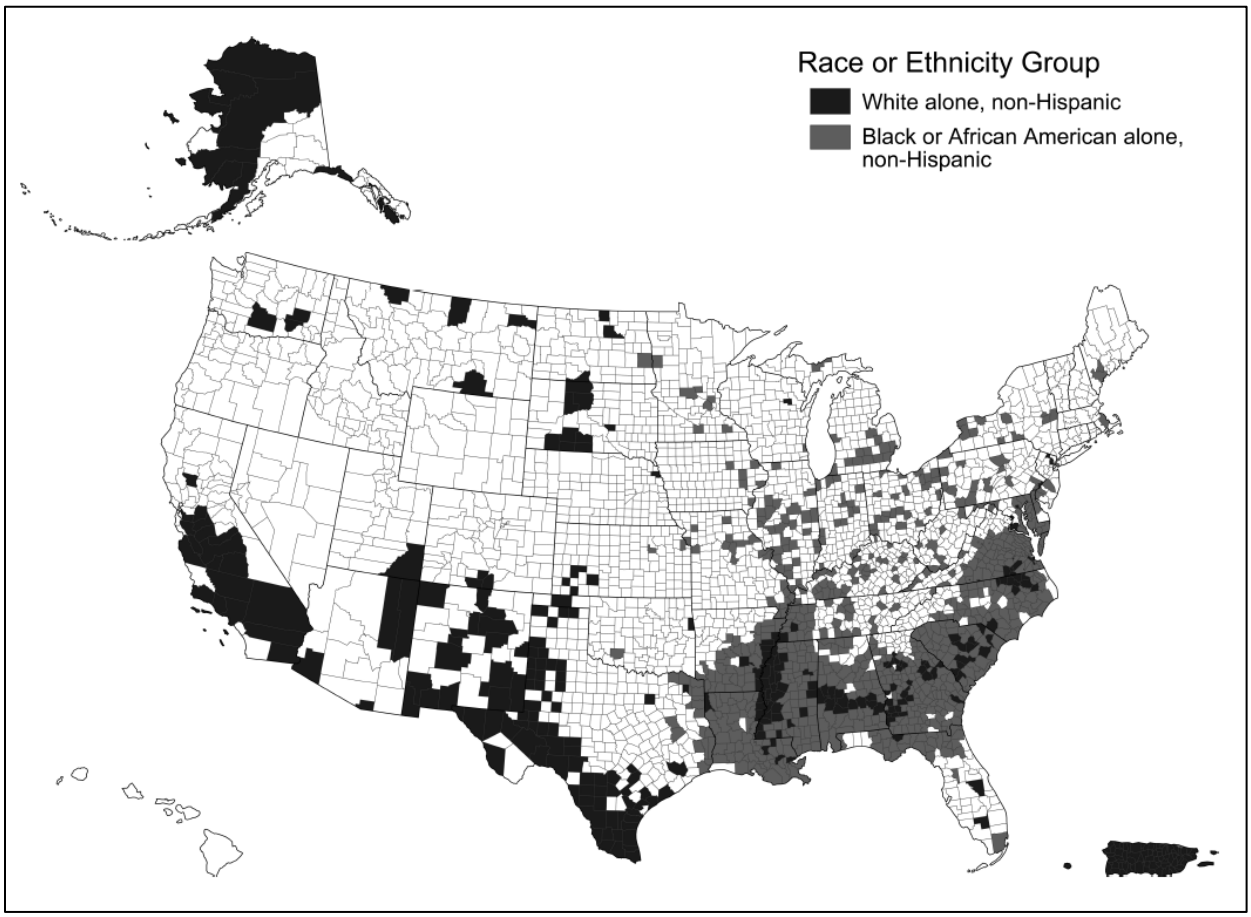


Figure 1.2b

C: Second-most prevalent race or ethnicity group by county: 2020. Source: US Census Bureau, 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File. Note: Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, non-Hispanic, and Some Other Race alone, non-Hispanic were not the second-most prevalent group in any county. Randall Akee et al., *Race, Ethnicity, and Economic Statistics for the 21st Century* (University of Chicago Press, 2025), 36.

Alt text: A map of the U S plots two groups, White alone, non-Hispanic, and Black or African American alone, non-Hispanic.

Longdes: Black or African American alone, non-Hispanic, regions are concentrated in the southeastern states, with the exception of southern Florida, and extend up the coast to Maryland. There are also scattered regions throughout the Midwest. White alone, non-Hispanic, regions are concentrated in sections of the southeastern states, extend primarily across the south of the southwestern states, are in the northern and western sections of Alaska, and are scattered across the central and western northern states.

Music

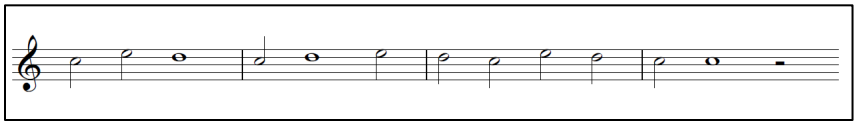


Figure 3.2

C: The exemplary melody needing no *fa* in the Manchu *Elements*, dubbed a "Manchu song" (*Manju ucun*). Lester Hu, *The Emperor's New Epistemology: Music, Empire, and Empiricism in Early Modern China* (University of Chicago Press, 2027), 88.

Alt text: Four measures of music in the treble clef as follows. Half notes C, E, whole note D, half note C, whole note D, half notes E, D, C, E, D, C, whole note C. Half rest.

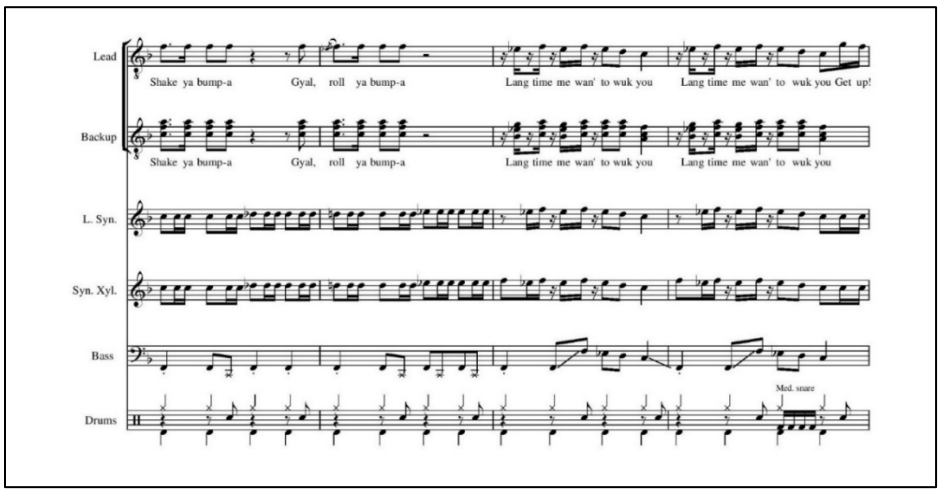


Figure 3.1

C: Transcription of the chorus to Grand Masters Band's 2014 "Shake Your Bumpa." Jessica Swanston Baker, *Island Time: Speed and the Archipelago from St. Kitts and Nevis* (University of Chicago Press, 2024), 102.

Alt text: 4 measures of sheet music for 6 parts, Lead, Backup, Lead synth, synth xylophone, bass, drums.

Longdes: All parts are in b flat and mostly consist of eighth and sixteenth notes. The lead has the following lyrics and notes. Shake ya bump-a, F, F, F, F. Gyal, roll ya bump-a, F, E flat, F, F, F, F. Lang time me wan to wuk you, E flat, F, E flat, F, E flat, D, C. Lang time me wan to wuk you, Get up, E flat, F, E flat, F, E flat, D, C, G, F.

Tables

In general, tables do not require alt text unless the table is presented as an image, for example, as a scan or photograph from a historical document.

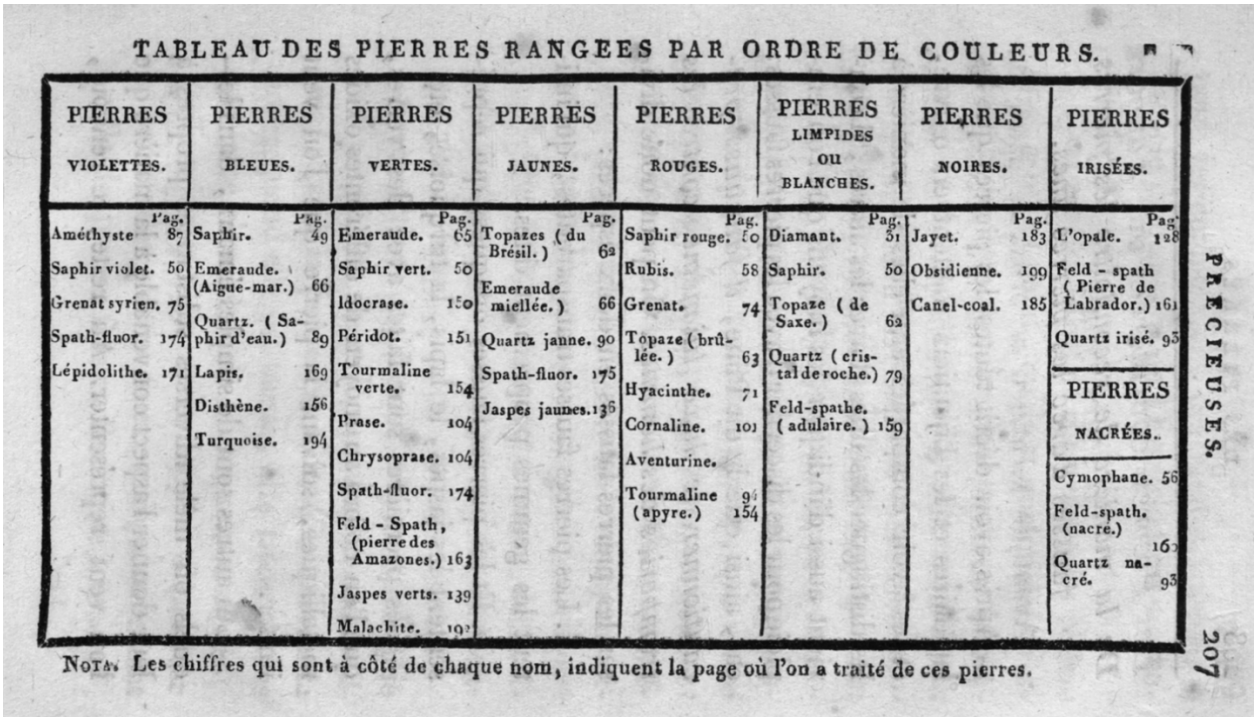


TABLEAU DES PIERRES RANGEES PAR ORDRE DE COULEURS.

PIERRES VIOLETTES.	Pag.	PIERRES BLEUES.	Pag.	PIERRES VERTES.	Pag.	PIERRES JAUNES.	Pag.	PIERRES ROUGES.	Pag.	PIERRES LIMPIDES OU BLANCHES.	Pag.	PIERRES NOIRES.	Pag.	PIERRES IRISÉES.	Pag.
Améthyste	87	Saphir.	49	Emeraude.	65	Topazes (du Brésil.)	62	Saphir rouge.	50	Diamant.	51	Jayet.	183	L'opale.	128
Saphir violet.	50	Emeraude. (Aigue-mar.)	66	Saphir vert.	50	Emeraude miellée.)	66	Rubis.	58	Saphir.	50	Obsidienne.	199	Feld - spath (Pierre de Labrador.)	161
Grenat syrien.	75	Quartz. (Saphir d'eau.)	89	Idocrase.	150	Quartz jaune.	90	Grenat.	74	Topaze (de Saxe.)	62	Canel-coal.	185	Quartz irisé.	93
Spath-fluor.	174	Lapis.	169	Péridot.	151	Spath-fluor.	175	Topaze (brûlée.)	63	Quartz (cristal de roche.)	79				
Lépidolithe.	171	Disthène.	156	Tourmaline verte.	154	Jaspes jaunes.	136	Hyacinthe.	71	Feld-spathe. (adulaire.)	159			PIERRES NACRÉES.	
		Turquoise.	194	Prase.	104			Cornaline.	101					Cymophane.	56
				Chrysoprase.	104			Aventurine.						Feld-spath. (nacre.)	160
				Spath-fluor.	174			Tourmaline (apyre.)	94 154					Quartz nacré.	93
				Feld - Spath, (pierre des Amazones.)	163										
				Jaspes verts.	139										
				Malachite.	192										

Nota. Les chiffres qui sont à côté de chaque nom, indiquent la page où l'on a traité de ces pierres.

PRECIEUSES. 207

Figure 7.2

C: Brard's table of stones organized by color. Each column lists gems of a different color, from purple to black. Each gem is listed alongside the page number on which it is described in the main text of the book. Readers in possession of a violet stone (for example) are invited to identify the stone by comparing the descriptions of the various violet stones in the main text. From Brard, *Treatise on Precious Stones* (1808), 207. Courtesy of gallica.bnf.fr / Bibliothèque nationale de France. Michael Bycroft, *Gems and the New Science: Matter and Value in the Scientific Revolution* (University of Chicago Press, 2026), 239.

Alt text: A table with eight columns with headings such as "violet stones," "blue stones," "green stones," and so on. Each column lists several gem names, followed by page numbers.