

# Cultural Impact on Data Visualisation Interpretation.

Heba Khojah  
Department of Computer Science,  
Faculty of Science and  
Engineering, University of  
Manchester  
Manchester, United Kingdom

Andrew J. Stewart  
Department of Computer Science,  
Faculty of Science and  
Engineering, University of  
Manchester  
Manchester, United Kingdom

Caroline Jay  
Department of Computer Science,  
Faculty of Science and  
Engineering, University of  
Manchester  
Manchester, United Kingdom

## Abstract

A clear and well-documented L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X document is presented as an article formatted for publication by ACM in a conference proceedings or journal publication. Based on the “acmart” document class, this article presents and explains many of the common variations, as well as many of the formatting elements an author may use in the preparation of the documentation of their work.

## CCS Concepts

• **Human-centered computing** → *Visualization design and evaluation methods*; **Empirical studies in HCI**; *HCI design and evaluation methods*; **Empirical studies in visualization**.

## Keywords

reading direction, Language directionality, Cross-cultural perception, Cognitive load

### ACM Reference Format:

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## 1 Introduction

ACM’s consolidated article template, introduced in 2017, provides a consistent L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X style for use across ACM publications, and incorporates accessibility and metadata-extraction functionality necessary for future Digital Library endeavors. Numerous ACM and SIG-specific L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X templates have been examined, and their unique features incorporated into this single new template.

If you are new to publishing with ACM, this document is a valuable guide to the process of preparing your work for publication. If you have published with ACM before, this

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document provides insight and instruction into more recent changes to the article template.

The “acmart” document class can be used to prepare articles for any ACM publication — conference or journal, and for any stage of publication, from review to final “camera-ready” copy, to the author’s own version, with *very* few changes to the source.

## 2 Template Overview

As noted in the introduction, the “acmart” document class can be used to prepare many different kinds of documentation — a double-blind initial submission of a full-length technical paper, a two-page SIGGRAPH Emerging Technologies abstract, a “camera-ready” journal article, a SIGCHI Extended Abstract, and more — all by selecting the appropriate *template style* and *template parameters*.

This document will explain the major features of the document class. For further information, the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X User’s Guide is available from <https://www.acm.org/publications/proceedings-template>.

### 2.1 Template Styles

The primary parameter given to the “acmart” document class is the *template style* which corresponds to the kind of publication or SIG publishing the work. This parameter is enclosed in square brackets and is a part of the “documentclass” command:

```
\documentclass[STYLE]{acmart}
```

Journals use one of three template styles. All but three ACM journals use the “acmsmall” template style:

- **acmsmall**: The default journal template style.
- **acmlarge**: Used by JOCCH and TAP.
- **acmtog**: Used by TOG.

The majority of conference proceedings documentation will use the “cmconf” template style.

- **acmconf**: The default proceedings template style.
- **sigchi**: Used for SIGCHI conference articles.
- **sigchi-a**: Used for SIGCHI “Extended Abstract” articles.
- **sigplan**: Used for SIGPLAN conference articles.

### 2.2 Template Parameters

In addition to specifying the *template style* to be used in formatting your work, there are a number of *template parameters* which modify some part of the applied template

style. A complete list of these parameters can be found in the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X User's Guide.

Frequently-used parameters, or combinations of parameters, include:

- **anonymous,review**: Suitable for a “double-blind” conference submission. Anonymizes the work and includes line numbers. Use with the `\acmSubmissionID` command to print the submission's unique ID on each page of the work.
- **authorversion**: Produces a version of the work suitable for posting by the author.
- **screen**: Produces colored hyperlinks.

This document uses the following string as the first command in the source file:

```
\documentclass[manuscript,screen,review]{acmart}
```

### 3 Modifications

Modifying the template — including but not limited to: adjusting margins, typeface sizes, line spacing, paragraph and list definitions, and the use of the `\vspace` command to manually adjust the vertical spacing between elements of your work — is not allowed.

**Your document will be returned to you for revision if modifications are discovered.**

### 4 Typefaces

The “acmart” document class requires the use of the “Liber-tine” typeface family. Your T<sub>E</sub>X installation should include this set of packages. Please do not substitute other typefaces. The “lmodern” and “ltimes” packages should not be used, as they will override the built-in typeface families.

### 5 Title Information

The title of your work should use capital letters appropriately - <https://capitalizemytitle.com/> has useful rules for capitalization. Use the “title” command to define the title of your work. If your work has a subtitle, define it with the “subtitle” command. Do not insert line breaks in your title.

If your title is lengthy, you must define a short version to be used in the page headers, to prevent overlapping text. The “title” command has a “short title” parameter:

```
\title[short title]{full title}
```

### 6 Authors and Affiliations

Each author must be defined separately for accurate meta-data identification. As an exception, multiple authors may share one affiliation. Authors' names should not be abbreviated; use full first names wherever possible. Include authors' e-mail addresses whenever possible.

Grouping authors' names or e-mail addresses, or providing an “e-mail alias,” as shown below, is not acceptable:

```
\author{Brooke Aster, David Mehldau}
\email{dave,judy,steve@university.edu}
\email{firstname.lastname@phillips.org}
```

The `authornote` and `authornotemark` commands allow a note to apply to multiple authors — for example, if the first two authors of an article contributed equally to the work.

If your author list is lengthy, you must define a shortened version of the list of authors to be used in the page headers, to prevent overlapping text. The following command should be placed just after the last `\author{}` definition:

```
\renewcommand{\shortauthors}{McCartney, et al.}
```

Omitting this command will force the use of a concatenated list of all of the authors' names, which may result in overlapping text in the page headers.

The article template's documentation, available at <https://www.acm.org/publications/proceedings-template>, has a complete explanation of these commands and tips for their effective use.

Note that authors' addresses are mandatory for journal articles.

### 7 Rights Information

Authors of any work published by ACM will need to complete a rights form. Depending on the kind of work, and the rights management choice made by the author, this may be copyright transfer, permission, license, or an OA (open access) agreement.

Regardless of the rights management choice, the author will receive a copy of the completed rights form once it has been submitted. This form contains L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X commands that must be copied into the source document. When the document source is compiled, these commands and their parameters add formatted text to several areas of the final document:

- the “ACM Reference Format” text on the first page.
- the “rights management” text on the first page.
- the conference information in the page header(s).

Rights information is unique to the work; if you are preparing several works for an event, make sure to use the correct set of commands with each of the works.

The ACM Reference Format text is required for all articles over one page in length, and is optional for one-page articles (abstracts).

### 8 CCS Concepts and User-Defined Keywords

Two elements of the “acmart” document class provide powerful taxonomic tools for you to help readers find your work in an online search.

The ACM Computing Classification System — <https://www.acm.org/publications/class-2012> — is a set of classifiers and concepts that describe the computing discipline. Authors can select entries from this classification system, via <https://dl.acm.org/ccs/ccs.cfm>, and generate the commands to be included in the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X source.

User-defined keywords are a comma-separated list of words and phrases of the authors' choosing, providing a more flexible way of describing the research being presented.