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# Abstract

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UPDATED—26 March 2019. This sample paper describes the formatting requirements for SIGCHI Extended Abstract Format, and this sample file offers recommendations on writing for the worldwide SIGCHI readership. Please review this document even if you have submitted to SIGCHI conferences before, as some format details have changed relative to previous years. Abstracts should be about 150 words and are required.

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# CCS Concepts • ****General and reference~Reference works****

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# Introduction

This format is to be used for submissions that are published in the conference publications. We wish to give this volume a consistent, high-quality appearance. We therefore ask that authors follow some simple guidelines. In essence, you should format your paper exactly like this document. The easiest way to do this is to replace the content with your own material.

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**Preparation**: Do not change the text box size or position. Do copy text box to other pages. You may change the surrounding box to be visible or invisible, up to you.

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# Page Size

All SIGCHI submissions should be US letter (8.5x11 inches) and not A4. US Letter is a standard option on all versions of Microsoft Word, as well as most other document preparation programs.

# Text Formatting

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## Text styles

The template uses MS Word text styles to facilitate text formatting, and we highly recommend you use these Styles instead of manually applying formatting. The applicable text styles are:

* Normal—for body text. Don’t use “Default Paragraph Font”.
* Heading 1, Heading 2, Heading 3
* Bullet list
* Numbered list
* Caption
* References—for bibliographic entries

Additionally, here is an example of footnoted text.[[1]](#footnote-1) (The footnote is created with the “footnote…” command under the “Insert” menu in MS Word). As stated in the footnote, footnotes should rarely be used.

## Language, style, and content

The written and spoken language of SIGCHI is English. Spelling and punctuation may use any dialect of English (e.g., British, Canadian, US, etc.) provided this is done consistently. Hyphenation is optional. To ensure suitability for an international audience, please pay attention to the following:

* Write in a straightforward style. Try to avoid long sentences and complex sentence structures. Use semicolons carefully.
* Use common and basic vocabulary (e.g., use the word “unusual” rather than the word “arcane”).
* Briefly define or explain all technical terms. The terminology common to your practice/discipline may be different in other design practices/disciplines.
* Explain all acronyms the first time they are used in your text—e.g., “Digital Signal Processing (DSP)”.
* Explain local references (e.g., not everyone knows all city names in a particular country).
* Explain “insider” comments. Ensure that your whole audience understands any reference whose meaning you do not describe (e.g., do not assume that everyone has used an Android phone or a particular application).
* Explain colloquial language and puns. Understanding phrases like “red herring” requires a cultural knowledge of English. Humor and irony are difficult to translate.
* Use unambiguous forms for culturally localized concepts, such as times, dates, currencies, and numbers (e.g., “1-5- 97” or “5/1/97” may mean 5 January or 1 May, and “seven o’clock” may mean 7:00 am or 19:00). For currencies, indicate equivalences: “Participants were paid ₩22, or roughly US$29.”
* Be careful with the use of gender-specific pronouns (*he*, *she*) and other gendered words (*chairman*, *manpower*, *man-months*). Use inclusive language that is gender-neutral (e.g., *she* *or* *he*, *they*, *s/he*, *chair*, *staff*, *staff-hours*, *person-years*). See the *Guidelines for Bias-Free Writing* for further advice and examples regarding gender and other personal attributes [9]. Be particularly aware of considerations around writing about people with disabilities.
* If possible, use the full (extended) alphabetic character set for names of persons, institutions, and places (e.g., Grønbæk, Lafreniére, Sánchez, Nguyễn, Universität, Weißenbach, Züllighoven, Århus, etc.). These characters are already included in most versions and variants of Times, Helvetica, and Arial fonts.

# Figures and Tables

The examples on this and following pages should help you get a feel for how screen-shots and other figures should be placed in the template. *Be sure to make images large enough so the important details are legible and clear.* Your document may use color figures, which are included in the page limit; the figures must be usable when printed in black and white.



**Figure 1**: Insert a caption below each figure. We suggest selecting the image and then using Insert, Caption. Then if you use Insert, Cross-Reference then your Figure numbering referencing will be consistent. Make sure you use the Caption style for text formatting.

If you aren’t familiar with Word’s handling of pictures, we offer one tip: the “format picture” dialog is the key to controlling position of pictures and the flow of text around them. You access these controls by selecting your picture, then choosing “Picture…” from the “Format” menu. As for the “picture” tab in that dialog, we recommend using Photoshop, Preview, or other graphics software to scale images, rather than scaling them after you have placed them in Word.



Figure 2: In this image, the cats are tesselated to save space. You, too, can save space by placing images in the sidebar. Images should have captions and be within the boundaries of the text box on Page 2. Photo CC-BY jofish on Flickr.

| **Objects** | **Caption –  pre-2002** | **Caption – 2003 and beyond** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Tables | Above | Below |
| Captions | Below | Below |

**Table 1**: Tables should have the caption below. Use Table – SIGCHI style. Use 0.75 rules/borders at 75% grey for your tables, align decimals or center text in the cells. For improved accessibility, header rows of tables should be marked. In Word, right click a header row, and select Table Properties | Row | Repeat as header at the top of each page. Avoid spurious decimal points.



Figure 3: You can make figures as wide as you need, up to a maximum of the full width of both columns. To achieve this, select the figure and the caption, choose “columns” under the “Format” menu, pick the “One” (single column) icon at the top of the dialog, and make sure you are making the change only for “selected text” (at the bottom of the dialog). Image CC-BY-ND ayman on Flickr

Page 5 shows a treatment of large figures, too big to fit inside a single column of text. All figures should include alt text for improved accessibility. In Word, right click the figure, and select Format Picture | Alt Text).

# Accessibility

|  | **First** | **Second** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| child | 22 | 44 |
| adult | 22 | 16 |
| Gene | 22 | 11 |
| Cliff | 34 | 22 |

Table 2: A narrow table in the margin

So long as you don’t type outside the right margin, it’s okay to put annotations over here on the right, too. Remember to use the annotation text style.

The Executive Council of SIGCHI has committed to making SIGCHI conferences more inclusive for researchers, practitioners, and educators with disabilities. As a part of this goal, the all authors are asked to work on improving the accessibility of their submissions. Specifically, we encourage authors to carry out the following five steps:

1. Add alternative text to all figures
2. Mark table headings
3. Generate a tagged PDF
4. Verify the default language
5. Set the tab order to “Use Document Structure”

For links to instructions and resources, please see:

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We recommend that you produce a PDF version of your submission well before the final deadline. Your PDF file must be ACM DL Compliant. Requirements are at:

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# Acknowledgements

We thank all the volunteers, publications support, staff, and authors who wrote and provided helpful comments on previous versions of this document. As well authors 1, 2, & 3 gratefully acknowledge the grant from NSF (#1234-2222-ABC). Author 4 for example may want to acknowledge a supervisor/manager from their original employer. This whole paragraph is just for example. Some of the references cited in this paper are included for illustrative purposes only.

# References format

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Note that the hyperlink style used throughout this document uses blue links; however, URLs that appear in the references section may appear in black.

# References

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1. Use footnotes sparingly, if at all. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)