SIGCHI Conference Proceedings Format

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# INTRODUCTION

# One of the first things we are taught in school is how to read. And it is this knowledge that allows us to get most of the information in our lives. When learning, most of the time the way we gather the information we need is either through reading books, or in the present times, by reading articles on the internet and searching information through websites (i.e. Wikipedia).

# Not only is reading important when studying, but also, when reading books in our daily lives, and this is because reading helps us develop skills that are important to our wellbeing. It helps to improve your self-expression capabilities since you are extending your vocabulary, it can teach you how to deal with certain obstacles you find in life or help you to learn a new skill.

# Our desired outcome is understanding how different these habits are between different countries throughout Europe, and also try to find whether are correlations between them or not. if it has an impact in the overall picture of the demographics indicators such as the level of dropout or even high achievement in education system.

# Initially there were many questions about the subject that we wanted to answer through the visualizations, but after further study of the topic, we realized that there was a need to narrow our scope that would be feasible given our data limitations, and only to focus on the most important questions.

With this in mind, we decided to come out with the questions below, that should be answered by correlating reading habits metrics and some demographic indicators.

1. How many hours, in average, do the countries in EU spend reading?
2. What is the average income for education for level?
3. What is country reading habit and dropout rate?
4. Household expenditure in books?

## Title and Authors

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**Adding and Removing Author Fields Above**

If you need a 4th block for an additional author with a different affiliation, click on the table, click “layout” under “table tools”, and click “insert left” or “insert right”. Then right-click anywhere on the table, click “Table Properties”, and within the “Table” tab, click the tab box for “Preferred Width” and enter “7”.

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## Abstract and Keywords

Every submission should begin with an abstract of about 150 words, followed by a set of keywords. The abstract and keywords should be placed in the left column of the first page under the left half of the title. The abstract should be a concise statement of the problem, approach, and conclusions of the work described. It should clearly state the paper’s contribution to the field of HCI.

## Normal or Body Text

Please use 10-point Times New Roman or Times Roman font (the Normal style) or, if this is unavailable, another proportional font with serifs, as close as possible in appearance to Times New Roman 10-point. Other than Helvetica or Arial headings, please use sans-serif or non-proportional fonts only for special purposes, such as source code text.

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On pages beyond the first, start at the top of the page and continue in double-column format. The two columns on the last page should be of approximately equal length.



Figure 1. Use high-resolution images, 300+ dpi, legible if printed in color or black-and-white. Number all figures and include captions below, using Insert, Caption.

## References and Citations

Use a numbered list of references at the end of the article, ordered alphabetically by last name of first author, and referenced by numbers in brackets [1,3,4].

| Objects | **Caption – pre-2002** | **Caption – 2003 and afterwards** |
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Table 1. Table captions should be placed below the table. We recommend table lines be 1 point, 25% black. Minimize use of unnecessary table lines.

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References should be in ACM citation format: <http://acm.org/publications/submissions/latex_style>. This includes citations to internet resources [1,4,8,1] according to ACM format, although it is often appropriate to include URLs directly in the text, as above.

# SECTIONS

The heading of a section should be in Arial 9-point bold, all in capitals (Heading 1 style). Sections should not be numbered.

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Headings of subsections should be in Arial 9-point bold with initial letters capitalized (Heading 2 style). For sub-sections and sub-subsections, a word like *the* or *of* is not capitalized unless it is the first word of the heading.

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Place figures and tables at the top or bottom of the appropriate column or columns, on the same page as the relevant text (see Figure 1). A figure or table may extend across both columns to a maximum width of two columns, or 17.78 cm (7 in.).

Captions should be Times New Roman 9-point bold (Caption style). They should be numbered (e.g., “Table 1” or “Figure 2”), centered, and placed beneath the figure or table. The words “Figure” and “Table” should be spelled out (e.g., “Figure” rather than “Fig.”) wherever they occur.

All figures should also include alt text for improved accessibility. In Word, right click the figure, and select Format Picture | Layout | Alt Text). Papers and notes may use color figures, which are included in the page limit; the figures must be usable when printed in black-and-white in the proceedings.

The paper may be accompanied by a short video figure up to five minutes in length. However, the paper should stand on its own without the video figure, as the video may not be available to everyone who reads the paper.

## Inserting Images

Occasionally MS Word generates larger-than-necessary PDF files when images inserted into the document are manipulated in MS Word. To minimize this problem, use an image editing tool to resize the image at the appropriate printing resolution (usually 300 dpi), and then insert the image into Word using Insert | Picture | From File.



Figure 2. Sample of a wide figure. Be sure to place at the top or bottom of the page. Ensure that important information is legible in both black-and-white and color printing. Image: CC-BY-ND ayman on Flickr.

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* Try to avoid long or complex sentence structures.
* Use common and basic vocabulary (e.g., use the word “unusual” rather than the word “arcane”).
* Briefly define or explain all technical terms that may be unfamiliar to readers.
* Explain all acronyms the first time they are used in your text—e.g., “Digital Signal Processing (DSP)”.
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* 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.
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1. Add alternative text to all figures
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# Conclusion

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# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Sample text: We thank all the volunteers, and all publications support and staff, who wrote and provided helpful comments on previous versions of this document. Authors 1, 2, and 3 gratefully acknowledge the grant from NSF (#1234-2012-ABC). This is just an example.

# References format

References must be the same font size as other body text. References should be in alphabetical order by last name of first author. Example reference formatting for individual journal articles [3], articles in conference proceedings [7], books [9], theses [10], book chapters [11], an entire journal issue [6], websites [1,4], tweets [1], patents [5], and online videos [8] is given here. This formatting is a slightly edited version of the format automatically generated by the ACM Digital Library (http://dl.acm.org) as “ACM Ref”. More details of reference formatting are available at:

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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.

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