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# Abstract

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UPDATED—4 February 2016. 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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H.5.m. Information interfaces and presentation (e.g., HCI): Miscellaneous; See<http://acm.org/about/class/1998> for the full list of ACM classifiers. This section is required.

# 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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Please use an 8.5-point Verdana font, or other sans serifs font as close as possible in appearance to Verdana in which these guidelines have been set. (The “Normal” style for this document automatically gives you this font setting.) Arial 9-point font is a reasonable substitute for Verdana as it has a similar x-height. Please use serif or non-proportional fonts only for special purposes, such as distinguishing source code text.

## 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.

## Quotes

Quotes may be italicized and“placed inline”(Anab, 22F).

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## Figures

The examples on these pages should help you get a feel for how 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 legible and usable when printed in black and white. If you aren’t familiar with Word’s handling of pictures, we offer one tip: placing images and their captions in text boxes can be useful to keep them bother and to control the position of pictures and the flow of text around them. We recommend using Photoshop, Preview, or other graphics software to scale images, rather than scaling them after you have placed them in Word. Figure 3 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).



**Figure 1**: Insert a caption below each figure. We suggest selecting the image and then using Insert, Caption. Make sure you use the Caption style for text formatting. All 1-line captions should be centered; justify longer captions.

## Tables

Tables should be clearly formatted, and may be as wide as the two text columns. Large tables should be placed in a Text Box for easier formatting control, similar to large images.

| Name | First | Second | Last |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Marsden | 223.0 | 44 | 432,321 |
| Nass | 22.2 | 16 | 234,333 |
| Borriello | 22.9 | 11 | 93,123 |
| Karat | 34.9 | 2200 | 103,322 |

Table 1. Table captions should be below the table. We recommend table lines be 1pt, 75% brightness grey. Minimize use of unnecessary table lines. Avoid spurious degrees of precision. For larger tables, consider banded rows (select table, then click Tables, Banded Rows) to guide the eye. In Word, we recommend using the Table Grid - SIGCHI table format.

For improved accessibility, header rows of tables should be marked. In Word, right-click a selected header row, and select Table Properties | Row | Repeat as header row at the top of each page. All tables should include alt text for accessibility.

# Language, style, and content



Figure 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.

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 [10]. Be particularly aware of considerations around writing about people with disabilities.



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, create a text box using Insert | Text Box and resize it to the full width. Image CC-BY-ND ayman on Flickr.

So long as you don’t type outside the right margin, it’s okay to put annotations over here on the right, too. This caption is near Hawaii.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | First | Location |
| Child | 22.5 | Melbourne |
| Adult | 22.0 | Bogotá |
| Gene | 22.0 | Palo Alto |
| John | 34.5 | Minneapolis |

Table : A sample narrow table in the margin. Use Table – SIGCHI formatting for the table and Caption formatting for the caption.

* 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.

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1. Add alternative text to all figures
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3. Generate a tagged PDF
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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

Your references should be published materials accessible to the public. Internal technical reports may be cited only if they are easily accessible and may be obtained by any reader for a nominal fee. Proprietary information may not be cited. Private communications should be acknowledged in the main text, not referenced (e.g., [Golovchinsky, personal communication]). References *must* be the same font size as other body text. References should be in alphabetical order by last name of first author. 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. For papers from conference proceedings, include the title of the paper and the name of the conference. Do not include the location of the conference or the exact date; do include the page numbers if available.

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

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