

# DRS 2014 Submission Guide for Full Papers

## *General Guidance for Authors*

DRS Conference 2014, 16-19 June 2014, Umeå, Sweden

<http://www.drs2014.org>

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- 1 Overview
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## **1. Overview**

### ***The timetable for the event is:***

01 November 2013: Deadline for submission of full papers

13 December 2013: Notification of acceptance of full papers

31 January 2014: Deadline for submission of revised papers

## ***Papers***

It is expected that a wide variety of work will be reported at this research conference. Irrespective of range and stage of research, the organisers expect the highest standards of scholarship in setting the work in context, explicating the methods of inquiry, and reporting results which may be of help to other researchers or practitioners.

### ***Formatting of papers***

Full papers will be between 3,000 and 5,000 words, not counting the abstract, front matter and references.

Citations, Quotations and references must follow conference style guidelines given below (based partly on APA 5th Edition).

Papers must be submitted in the first instance in .pdf format which can be generated from a word file using the layout and style conventions explained in section 2 below. Special attention should be paid to the guidance on use of heading styles and on ensuring minimum file sizes for images.

As the proceedings will be published in digital form authors will have the opportunity to include good quality colour images in your document, or other media files that help to explain the research or its context. However it is important that, whatever media are used, a coherent narrative is developed and the purpose of non-text media is explained in the text.

To allow double blind peer review it is very important that you do not include authors' names or institutional details in the review version of the paper, you can add these later if the paper is accepted. This includes any reference to your own publications, citations of your own work should be presented in this way:

Author (2002) Journal article

Alternatively you can cite your own work in full if the paper does not indicate that this is work by the author.

### **Quality of papers**

We are looking for a high quality of scholarship in papers published in the conference proceedings. In writing your paper, please note the main criteria that reviewers will use when assessing the quality of your paper.

	criteria
Relevance	Is the paper relevant to this conference? Does it make a relevant contribution, and if so to which field?
Originality	Does the paper report original research?
Quality	What are the aims/questions of the research?
	Is there a clear context in which the research arises and has significance?
	Were appropriate research methods used?
	Are the outcomes/findings clearly evident, and do they logically follow from the research conducted?
	Do references support the issues or findings?
	Are there errors of fact?
Clarity	Does the paper clearly specify research intent, conduct and outcomes?
	Does the title accurately reflect the content?
	Does the abstract accurately reflect the paper?
	Does the paper conform to the conference style guidelines?
	Is the standard of English acceptable?

There will be limited time for you to respond to any requests for improvement of your paper, therefore please ensure that these criteria are fully met before submission, and that you have fully spell checked and formatted your paper to the style guidelines.

### **Submissions**

Papers should be submitted by 1 October 2013 through the conference submission system as a .pdf document. The conference submission system can be accessed from the conference website.

### **Full papers review**

All full papers will be blind reviewed by two independent reviewers. Following reviewers' recommendations, final decisions will be made by the Review Committee and communicated to authors in accordance with the timeline indicated.

### **Finally...**

Many thanks for your interest in submitting a paper to this conference.

Kind regards,

*Kristina Niedderer* (chair, peer review committee, paper submissions)

*Youn-Kyung Lim* (chair, peer review committee, paper submissions)

## 2. Layout Guidance

On the following pages you will find an example of the general layout we will use. It is in two parts: an explanatory example showing which paragraph styles we ask you to use followed by an example of an imaginary paper using those styles.

In your paper please follow these conventions, using 11pt text with 6pt spacing after each paragraph to ensure readability. It helps us greatly if you define your spacing and fonts as part of your Normal paragraph style, rather than applying them manually.

The use of Paragraph styles will allow us to fit your paper into the final text and layout format for the proceedings. **Please do not attempt to introduce any complex formatting or stylistic devices as we intend that all papers use the same layout and present a consistent appearance.** By keeping to a simple layout and following the guidance you will ensure that there are no delays that might prevent publication of your paper.

### How to use paragraph styles - Layout example

## Title of the Paper: Using Title Style

**Name of Author 1**, Author's Affiliation using normal style with author in bold (Leave this out of the review versions of the paper)

**Name of Author 2**, Author's Affiliation using normal style with author in bold (Leave this out of the review versions of the paper)

**Continue** with remaining authors

### Abstract (Heading 1 Style)

200 word abstract outlining the main features of the research suitable to be included in the conference abstracts book as guidance to delegates when choosing which presentations to attend

### Keywords (Heading 3 style)

Keyword1; Keyword2; Keyword3; ... (up to 5)

Introduction in Normal Style with no heading and one paragraph space after Keywords ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Aliquam lacus nulla, pulvinar a, mattis ut, consequat sodales, elit. Ut elementum justo ut urna. Pellentesque volutpat, urna et fermentum ultricies, massa erat mollis sapien, sed cursus justo felis rhoncus pede. Mauris tincidunt diam id nisl. Nulla aliquam, ante

### Heading (Heading 1 Style)

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### **Sub-Heading (Heading 2 Style)**

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### **References (Heading 3 style) (one paragraph space after end of main text)**

References in Normal style following APA guidelines

### **Name of Author 1 (heading 3 style with one paragraph space after end of references) (leave this out of the review versions of the paper)**

Brief biography describing your experience, research and role, max 200 words in Normal Style

**Continue with any remaining authors.**

## **Example paper (using fictional text)**

# **An Investigation of Writing Styles in Design**

**David Kelly**, United Kingdom Ministry of Defence

**Alexander Litvinenko**, KGB Staff College, Moscow

## **Abstract**

The authors analysed 5000 texts by designers, in thirteen languages, divided equally between scholarly articles, professional journals and business correspondence. They used Lobachevsky's index of least significance to identify dominant patterns of expression and discovered that designers in the northern hemisphere followed consistently clockwise styles of argument while those in the southern hemisphere tended to adopt an anti-clockwise mode of expression. However it was noted that all designers used essentially circular arguments with the notable exception of fee negotiations when the form of address became direct, except in Britain where an oblique approach was dominant.

## **Keywords**

aesthetics; artificial evolution; case based reasoning; case study/studies; creativity; language; writing; circumlocution; Lobachevsky

## **Introduction**

(introduction has no heading) Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Aliquam lacus nulla, pulvinar a, mattis ut, consequat sodales, elit. Ut elementum justo ut urna. Pellentesque volutpat, urna et fermentum ultricies, massa erat mollis sapien, sed cursus justo felis rhoncus pede. Mauris tincidunt diam id nisl. Nulla aliquam, ante eget consequat suscipit, turpis est faucibus diam

## Methods used

### *Lobachevsky*

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### *Circularity index*

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## Conclusion

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## References

- Desmet, P. M. A., & Hekkert, P. (2007). Framework of product experience. *International Journal of Design*, 1(1), 57-66.
- Bergen, D. (2002, Spring). The role of pretend play in children's cognitive development. *Early Childhood Research & Practice*, 4(1). Retrieved February 1, 2004, from <http://ecrp.uiuc.edu/v4n1/bergen.html>.
- Wundt, W. (1905). *Fundamentals of psychology* (7th ed.). Leipzig: Engelman.
- Baudrillard, J. (2006). *The system of objects* (J. Benedict, Trans.). New York: Verso. (Original work published 1968)
- Schifferstein, H. N. J., Mugge, R., & Hekkert, P. (2004). Designing consumer-product attachment. In D. McDonagh, P. Hekkert, J. Van Erp, & D. Gyi (Eds.), *Design and emotion: The experience of everyday things* (pp. 327-331). London: Taylor & Francis.

## David Kelly

An expert in biological warfare and a former United Nations weapons inspector in Iraq. Kelly's discussion with BBC journalist Andrew Gilligan about the British government's dossier on weapons of mass destruction (WMD) in Iraq caused a major political scandal. He was found dead days after appearing before the Parliamentary committee charged with investigating the scandal.

## Alexander Litvinenko

A lieutenant-colonel in the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation, and later a Russian dissident and writer. Litvinenko published two books, "*Blowing up Russia: Terror from within*" and "*Lubyanka Criminal Group*" in which he described Vladimir Putin's rise to power as a coup d'État organised by the FSB. He was murdered in London in 2006

### 3. APA guidance for Citations, Quotations and References

#### Guidance on applying APA conventions in DRS2008 conference papers

This text is an extract from "APA Style Essentials" by Douglas Degelman, Ph.D., and Martin Lorenzo Harris, Ph.D. Vanguard University of Southern California<sup>1</sup>

Copyright © 2000-2007 Douglas Degelman and Martin Harris.

Copies may be made for reference when preparing papers for Design Research Society Conferences. Otherwise this text may not be reproduced for any purpose without permission of the authors.

- **Text citations:** Source material must be documented in the body of the paper by citing the author(s) and date(s) of the sources. The underlying principle is that ideas and words of others must be formally acknowledged. The reader can obtain the full source citation from the list of references that follows the body of the paper.
  - A. When the names of the authors of a source are part of the formal structure of the sentence, the year of publication appears in parentheses following the identification of the authors. Consider the following example:

Wirth and Mitchell (1994) found that although there was a reduction in insulin dosage over a period of two weeks in the treatment condition compared to the control condition, the difference was not statistically significant. [**Note:** *and* is used when multiple authors are identified as part of the formal structure of the sentence. Compare this to the example in the following section.]
  - B. When the authors of a source are *not* part of the formal structure of the sentence, both the authors and year of publication appear in parentheses. Consider the following example:

Reviews of research on religion and health have concluded that at least some types of religious behaviors are related to higher levels of physical and mental health (Gartner, Larson, & Allen, 1991; Koenig, 1990; Levin & Vanderpool, 1991; Maton & Pargament, 1987; Paloma & Pendleton, 1991; Payne, Bergin, Bielema, & Jenkins, 1991). [**Note:** *&* is used when multiple authors are identified in parenthetical material. Note also that when several sources are cited parenthetically, they are ordered alphabetically by first authors' surnames and separated by semicolons.]
  - C. When a source that has two authors is cited, both authors are included every time the source is cited.
  - D. When a source that has three, four, or five authors is cited, all authors are included the first time the source is cited. When that source is cited again, the first author's surname and "et al." are used. Consider the following example:

Reviews of research on religion and health have concluded that at least some types of religious behaviors are related to higher levels of physical and mental health (Payne, Bergin, Bielema, & Jenkins, 1991).

Payne et al. (1991) showed that ...
  - E. When a source that has six or more authors is cited, the first author's surname and "et al." are used every time the source is cited (including the first time).
  - F. Every effort should be made to cite only sources that you have actually read. When it is necessary to cite a source that you have not read ("Grayson" in the following example) that is cited in a source that you have read ("Murzynski & Degelman" in the following example), use the following format for the text citation and list only the source you have read in the References list:

Grayson (as cited in Murzynski & Degelman, 1996) identified four components of body language that were related to judgments of vulnerability.

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<sup>1</sup> The full text of APA Style Essentials can be found at: [http://www.vanguard.edu/faculty/ddegelman/index.aspx?doc\\_id=796#tables](http://www.vanguard.edu/faculty/ddegelman/index.aspx?doc_id=796#tables)  
However please note that it includes guidance on layout and text formatting that does not apply to this conference

G. To cite a personal communication (including letters, emails, and telephone interviews), include initials, surname, and as exact a date as possible. Because a personal communication is not "recoverable" information, it is not included in the References section. For the text citation, use the following format:

B. F. Skinner (personal communication, February 12, 1978) claimed ...

H. To cite a Web document, use the author-date format. If no author is identified, use the first few words of the title in place of the author. If no date is provided, use "n.d." in place of the date. Consider the following examples:

Degelman and Harris (2000) provide guidelines for the use of APA writing style.

Changes in Americans' views of gender status differences have been documented (*Gender and Society*, n.d.).

- **Quotations:** When a direct quotation is used, always include the author, year, and page number as part of the citation.
  - A. A quotation of fewer than 40 words should be enclosed in double quotation marks and should be incorporated into the formal structure of the sentence. Example:

Patients receiving prayer had "less congestive heart failure, required less diuretic and antibiotic therapy, had fewer episodes of pneumonia, had fewer cardiac arrests, and were less frequently intubated and ventilated" (Byrd, 1988, p. 829).
  - B. A lengthier quotation of 40 or more words should appear (without quotation marks) apart from the surrounding text, in block format, with each line indented five spaces from the left margin.
- **References:** All sources included in the References section must be cited in the body of the paper (and all sources cited in the paper must be included in the References section).
  - A. **Format:** The references (with hanging indent) begin on the line following the References heading. Entries are organized alphabetically by surnames of first authors. Most reference entries have three components:
    1. **Authors:** Authors are listed in the same order as specified in the source, using surnames and initials. Commas separate all authors. When there are seven or more authors, list the first six and then use "et al." for remaining authors. If no author is identified, the title of the document begins the reference.
    2. **Year of Publication:** In parentheses following authors, with a period following the closing parenthesis. If no publication date is identified, use "n.d." in parentheses following the authors.
    3. **Source Reference:** Includes title, journal, volume, pages (for journal article) or title, city of publication, publisher (for book). Italicize titles of books, titles of periodicals, and periodical volume numbers.
- B. **Examples of sources**
  1. **Journal article**

Desmet, P. M. A., & Hekkert, P. (2007). Framework of product experience. *International Journal of Design*, 1(1), 57-66.
  2. **Journal article, Internet-only journal** Bergen, D. (2002, Spring). The role of pretend play in children's cognitive development. *Early Childhood Research & Practice*, 4(1). Retrieved February 1, 2004, from <http://ecrp.uiuc.edu/v4n1/bergen.html>.
  3. **Non-English journal article** Greifswald, R. T. (2006). Sprachübungen. [Language exercises]. *Sprachmagazin*, 2(5), 4-10.

4. **Book**  
Wundt, W. (1905). *Fundamentals of psychology* (7th ed.). Leipzig: Engelman.
5. **English translation of a book** Baudrillard, J. (2006). *The system of objects* (J. Benedict, Trans.). New York: Verso. (Original work published 1968)
6. **Article or chapter in an edited book** Schifferstein, H. N. J., Mugge, R., & Hekkert, P. (2004). Designing consumer-product attachment. In D. McDonagh, P. Hekkert, J. Van Erp, & D. Gyi (Eds.), *Design and emotion: The experience of everyday things* (pp. 327-331). London: Taylor & Francis.
7. **Article in a published proceeding** Khalid, H. M. (2001). Can customer needs express affective design? In M. G. Helander, H. M. Khalid, & T. M. Po (Eds.), *Proceeding of Affective Human Factors Design* (pp. 190-198). London: Asean Academic Press.
8. **Article in an electronic proceeding** Chen, C.-w., You, M., Liu, H., & Lin, H. (2006). A usability evaluation of web map interface. In E. Koningsveld (Ed.), *Proceedings of the 16th World Congress of the International Ergonomics Association* [CD ROM]. New York: Elsevier Science.
9. **Article in print magazine or newsletter** Heskett, J. (2002, September/October). Waiting for a new design. *Form*, 185, 92-98.
10. **Article in the online magazine or news**  
Wallis, C. (2005, January 09). The new science of happiness. *Time Magazine*. Retrieved July 15, 2006, from <http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,1015902,00.html>.
11. **Unpublished master's thesis or doctoral dissertation** McNeil, P. (1993). *Designing women: Gender, modernism and interior decoration in Sydney, c. 1920–1940*. Unpublished master's thesis, Australian National University, Canberra, Australia.
12. **Report** Wu, J. T., & Liu, I. M. (1987). Exploring the phonetic and semantic features of Chinese words (Tech. Rep. No. NSC75 0310 H002-024). Taiwan National Science Council.
13. **Web document on university program or department Web site** Degelman, D., & Harris, M. L. (2000). *APA style essentials*. Retrieved May 18, 2000, from Vanguard University, Department of Psychology Web site: [http://www.vanguard.edu/faculty/ddegelman/index.aspx?doc\\_id=796](http://www.vanguard.edu/faculty/ddegelman/index.aspx?doc_id=796).
14. **Stand-alone Web document (no date)** Nielsen, M. E. (n.d.). *Notable people in psychology of religion*. Retrieved August 3, 2001, from <http://www.psywww.com/psyrelog/psyrelpr.htm>.
15. **Stand-alone Web document (no author, no date)**  
*Gender and society*. (n.d.). Retrieved December 3, 2001, from <http://www.trinity.edu/~mkearl/gender.html>.
16. **Journal article from database** Hien, D., & Honeyman, T. (2000). A closer look at the drug abuse-maternal aggression link. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 15(5), 503-522. Retrieved May 20, 2000, from ProQuest database.
17. **Abstract from secondary database** Garrity, K., & Degelman, D. (1990). Effect of server introduction on restaurant tipping. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 20(1), 168-172. Abstract retrieved July 23, 2001, from PsycINFO database.



## 4. Use of images, charts and tables

### *Images*

Images can be very helpful to understanding of a paper and in design research it may be essential to show images of the actual material of the research. However images can introduce a large amount of data into a document and make it hard to store and slow to download, display and print. Please pay close attention to the size and resolution of any images that you use. Managing images is a normal professional skill for most design researchers, if you are not familiar with the use of digital images please seek advice from a colleague who has relevant experience..

### **Images must be:**

- No bigger than necessary for their purpose in the paper.
- No more than 300 DPI at the size displayed -process the image to be at the right size and resolution before
- Placed as close as possible to the relevant part of the text.
- JPEG format to ensure a minimum file size. (NB. Although TIFF files are often used to ensure quality in print publications a document such as these proceedings must strike a balance between image quality and size of data file)
- Referred to in the text using the figure number
- Have a Figure Number and caption placed immediately below in Normal style as shown in the example below



Fig 1. Example of conflict between design standards

### **Do Not:**

- Attempt to wrap text around images

### ***Tables of information and charts or diagrams***

May be included and should be given a figure number and caption as above.

Tables may be produced as Word tables or as images.

Charts and diagrams should be produced as image files to ensure that layout and text formatting are not altered when included in the proceedings