Title [Times New Roman, size 16, bold]

**Name and SURNAME of the first author [Times New Roman, size 12, bold] a,[[1]](#footnote-1)**

Name and SURNAME of the second author [Times New Roman, size 12] b

*a* [Affiliation]: Organisation, Country [Times New Roman, size 12]

*b* [Affiliation]: Organisation, Country [Times New Roman, size 12]

**Abstract [Times New Roman, size 14, bold]**

*[Times New Roman, size 12, italics] A structured abstract comprehensively outlines the main topics of the original scientific or review article. We recommend the use of the passive voice. The abstract should contain 150 – 350 words and should be designed with the use of IMRD scheme (****I****ntroduction,* ***M****ethods,* ***R****esults and* ***D****iscussion).*

***Introduction:*** *In one or two sentences summarize the importance of your original scientific or review article. The introduction should also contain your thesis statement, hypothesis or research question.*

***Methods:*** *Describe the main characteristics of your experimental design and the used valid and reliable research method. Outline the sample of the study, instrument, methods of data collection and data analysis. Various types of methodology can be used depending on the type of paper.*

***Results:*** *Briefly summarize the main results (findings, data, empirical evidence) of your study or literature review.*

***Discussion:*** *Discuss and sum up the usefulness of the main results or findings and outline the conclusions made in relation to your research problem.*

***Keywords:*** *[3 to 5 keywords, lowercase letters, separated by a comma] keyword 1, keyword 2, keyword 3*

# Introduction

[Times New Roman, size 12, spacing between lines 1.15, spacing between paragraphs 12] The introductory part defines the research problem within the context of knowledge and evidence it was developed. The review of scientific, and only exceptionally, professional literature of the topic provides a rationale behind the work presented. The theoretical part focuses on already published findings and frames the purpose for a study and research questions or hypotheses.

# Methods

In an original empirical scientific article, the author provides information on:

* research questions and hypotheses;
* research method or paradigm;
* research instrument (information about the construction of the instrument, the mode of instrument development, the author(s) of the instrument if it is not your own);
* measurement properties of the instrument (validity, reliability);
* type of the sample (the population from which the sample has been drawn), the sampling procedure;
* response rate of the participants and the respondents’ demographics;
* research procedure and data analysis, statistical methods, the statistical analysis software and programme version;
* method of data collection and analysis, development of codes, categories and qualitative judgements (in qualitative research).

In a review article the author provides information on:

* research design of literature review;
* methods of literature review and sources consulted, results of literature review, quality of the review, data analysis. The methods of literature review include the development, testing and selection of research strategy, inclusion and exclusion criteria, the databases searched, timeframe of publications, type of publications according to hierarchy of evidence, key words, language. The results of the review include the number of hits, the number of selected sources, the number of included and excluded sources.
* quality assessment of the review and description of data analysis include the assessment of the research design and data collection, the quality of selected research, the selection criteria for final inclusion and data analysis procedures.

## **Subtitle**

Paragraph



**Picture 1:** Title

**Table 1.** Title

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Column 1** | **Column 2** |
| Row 1 | 10.2 | 10.2 |
| Row 2 | 6.32 | 6.32 |
| Row 3 | –5.7 | 0.326 |

# Results

This section presents the research results descriptively with reference to tables and/or graphs. Explanation is focused on statistically significant results and the results of the used statistical tests. The authors answer the research questions and confirm or reject hypotheses. In qualitative research, the development of codes, categories, qualitative judgement, etc. should be clearly explained.

# Discussion

The discussion part integrates and explains the results obtained and relates them with those of previous studies in order to determine their significance and applicative value. The results should be interpreted in relation to the research topic, numerical data should be avoided. The section may conclude with specific further research proposals grounded on the substantive content, conclusions and contributions of the study, albeit limitations cited.

# Conclusion

Summarised in this section are the author’s principal points and transfer of new findings into practice.

# References

The authors should follow the Harvard referencing system. The guidelines are available at: <http://libweb.anglia.ac.uk/referencing/harvard.htm>

**Citation Examples**:

Ahn, H.S. et al., 2014. Development of Brain Training Games for a Healthcare Service Robot for Older People. In M. Beetz, B. Johnston, & M.-A. Williams, eds. *Social Robotics: 6th International Conference, ICSR 2014, Sydney, NSW, Australia, October 27-29, 2014. Proceedings*. Cham: Springer International Publishing, pp. 1–10. Available at: http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-11973-1\_1.

Schwarzkopf, L. et al., 2013. Are community-living and institutionalized dementia patients cared for differently? Evidence on service utilization and costs of care from German insurance claims data. *BMC Health Serv Res*, 13. Available at: http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/1472-6963-13-2.

Wimo, A. et al., 1999. `Misplacement’ of elderly people in the caring organisation: reasons and alternatives. *Arch Gerontol Geriatr*, 28. Available at: http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0167-4943(99)00006-0.

1. First author contact information: name, surname, e-mail, study programme, Faculty, University [↑](#footnote-ref-1)