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## DESCRIPTION

*Annals of Tourism Research* is a **social sciences** journal focusing upon the academic perspectives of **tourism**. While striving for a balance of theory and application, *Annals* is ultimately dedicated to developing theoretical constructs. Its strategies are to invite and encourage offerings from various disciplines; to serve as a forum through which these may interact; and thus to expand frontiers of knowledge in and contribute to the literature on **tourism social science**. In this role, *Annals* both structures and is structured by the research efforts of a multidisciplinary community of scholars.

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### INTRODUCTION

Annals of Tourism Research is a social sciences journal focusing on academic perspectives on tourism. While striving for a balance of theory and application, Annals ultimately aims to develop theoretical constructs and new approaches, which advance our understanding of tourism as a field and practice. Submissions must fall with the [aims and scope](#) of the journal.

Annals invites and encourages research from various disciplines, to provide a forum through which these different disciplinary perspectives interact, and thus to expand the frontiers of knowledge by contributing to the literature on tourism social science. Papers on anthropological, business, economic, educational, environmental, geographic, historical, political, psychological, philosophical, religious, sociological, *inter alia* aspects of tourism (including conceptual essays, case studies, as well as empirical studies) may be submitted.

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Acronyms are only allowed in the following circumstances: there they represent universally recognised organisations, e.g. UNWTO, NATO, or internationally recognised classifications such as ISO, GDP, or for well recognised scientific methodological terms such as ANOVA, LISREL, PLS and so on. Acronyms are not allowed for field specific terms in any circumstances.

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You must provide us with an editable file of the entire article. Keep the layout of the text as simple as possible. Most formatting codes will be removed and replaced on processing the article. The electronic text should be prepared in a way very similar to that of conventional manuscripts (see also the Guide to Publishing with Elsevier). See also the section on Electronic artwork. To avoid unnecessary errors you are strongly advised to use the 'spell-check' and 'grammar-check' functions of your word processor.

### *Reference formatting*

#### Reference style

Annals follows the referencing style of the American Psychological Association (APA). For full guidelines please consult the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (Fifth Edition), ISBN 1-55798-790-4.

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This journal operates a double blind review process. All contributions will be initially assessed by the editor for suitability for the journal. Papers deemed suitable are then typically sent to a minimum of two independent expert reviewers to assess the scientific quality of the paper. The Editor is responsible for the final decision regarding acceptance or rejection of articles. The Editor's decision is final. [More information on types of peer review.](#)

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**Title page:** Must include;

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- c. abstract (maximum 120 words)
- d. keywords (maximum 6).

**Manuscript:** must include: title, abstract, keywords and manuscript (without author details, affiliations and acknowledgements): This should exclude any material that would reveal the identity of the author(s).

Manuscript must be formatted as follows:

1. INTRODUCTION (IN UPPER CASE for a level 1 heading).
- 2 Main body of the paper, headed with appropriate section headings (in UPPER CASE as a level 1 heading, additional levels should be in lower case and italics to denote a sub-section/level 2 heading). Headings should capture the theme/scope/nature of the paper, the methodology or data and methods, the findings and discussion etc as appropriate.
4. CONCLUSIONS
5. REFERENCES

**Statement of Contribution:** Please supply a paragraph of 100-150 words in answer to each of the following questions. This statement will be sent to reviewers, so this should exclude any material that would reveal the identity of the author(s). What is the contribution to knowledge, theory, policy or practice offered by the paper? How does the paper offer a social science perspective / approach?

**Research highlights:** include 3 to 5 bullet points (maximum 85 characters, including spaces, per bullet point).

**Figures:** 1 file for all figures, presented in the order in which they appear in the manuscript, numbered and captioned. Include a page break between each figure in the file.

**Tables:** 1 file for all tables, presented in order, and numbered and captioned. Include a page break between each table in the file.

#### *Subdivision - numbered sections*

Divide your article into clearly defined and numbered sections. Subsections should be numbered 1.1 (then 1.1.1, 1.1.2, ...), 1.2, etc. (the abstract is not included in section numbering). Use this numbering also for internal cross-referencing: do not just refer to 'the text'. Any subsection may be given a brief heading. Each heading should appear on its own separate line.

#### *Introduction*

The heading for this section is simply INTRODUCTION (IN UPPER CASE).

- The purpose of this section is to set the stage for the main discussion.
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- If the introduction is short, it appears as one undivided piece. A long introduction of more than 1,500 words can be subdivided. In such a case, the subtitles are in Title Case Format (in italics, but not bold). Example:

INTRODUCTION (this is a Level 1 heading)

Subheading in Italics (this is a Level 2 heading)

Next Subheading in Italics (another Level 2 heading)

Et cetera (but no Level 3 headings can be accommodated in INTRODUCTION)

#### *Material and methods*

- This is the main body of the paper, headed with a section heading capturing the theme/scope/nature of the paper, ALL IN UPPER CASE. Often this heading is somewhat similar to the article title itself.
- The opening discussion begins immediately after the section heading (without a Level 2 subheading intervening). This may include a literature review, if that is not already covered in INTRODUCTION. As much as possible, please use present tense (not past tense) for the literature review.

- The study methodology, if applicable, is then introduced, titled with a Level 2 heading: Study Methods (in italics).
- Then the paper proceeds to discuss study findings and their theoretical and practical applications. The discussion in this section is Subtitled as Appropriate (again in a Level 2 heading, in italics).
- In general, this is how this section is headed/subheaded:

THEMATICALLY APPROPRIATE HEADING (this is the Level 1 heading, in all cap letters, not bold)

Subheading in Italics (this is a Level 2 heading, in italics, not bold)

Subheading in Italics. Et cetera (again a Level 2 heading, in italics, not bold)

All subheadings (Level 2) appear in the same fashion, with no further distinction/variation allowed.

If any of the above (Level 2) subheaded parts must in turn be subdivided, then this format should be used:

Subheading in Italics (Level 2)

This begins with one or more paragraphs of discussion . . . . and then next levels' subheadings are introduced: Sub-subheading in Italics (Level 3). The concept of carrying capacity suggests that in the case of . . . .

NB This is a run-on subheading; that is, the text begins on the same line as its Level 3 heading. Short sections of one or two paragraphs should not have sub-headings or sub-subheadings.

*Annals* will not accommodate additional headings beyond the Level 3.

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- This section, headed simply CONCLUSION (a Level 1 heading), can begin with a restatement of the research problem, followed by a summary of the research conducted and the findings.
- It then proceeds to make concluding remarks, offering insightful comments on the research theme, commenting on the contributions that the study makes to the formation of knowledge in this field, even also suggesting research themes/challenges in years ahead.
- To do justice to the study, this section should not be limited to one or two paragraphs. Its significance/contribution deserves to be insightfully featured here, including remarks which had they been added to the earlier sections would have been premature.
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Immediately after the abstract, provide a maximum of 6 keywords, using American or English spelling (not a mixture of both) and avoiding general and plural terms and multiple concepts (avoid, for example, "and", "of"). Be sparing with abbreviations: only abbreviations firmly established in the field may be eligible. These keywords will be used for indexing purposes.

### *Acknowledgements*

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List funding sources in this standard way to facilitate compliance to funder's requirements:

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Single reference: ... Smith (2005) suggests that .... Or it is argued that ... (Smith, 2006). Multiple references: ... (Cohen, 2006; Harrison, 1999, 2005; Wilkinson, 2006). Please note that authors in this situation appear in alphabetical order. Also note the use of punctuation and spacing. Page numbers should be given when using specific points from a paper, including direct quotations or referring to a given part of it: ... (Dann, 2004, p. 44). This reference appears at the end of the quotation. Use double quotation marks to enclose quotations of less than 40 words. These are included in the running text. Longer quotations (40 words or longer) are presented as separate blocks of text, indented 1.3 cms on both margins, without quotation marks and ending with the reference: ... (2004, p. 37). Multi-author sources:



Two authors: Cite both names throughout.

Three to five authors: When cited first in the paper, these should name all co-authors, for example (Smith, Brown, Johnson & Clark, 2005); thereafter, the last name of the first author, followed with et al. (Smith et al., 2005). Please note that et al. is followed by a period but is not italicised.

Works with six or more authors: Cite the surname of the first author followed by et al. for all citations. References to personal communication appear in parentheses: ... (J. Jafari, personal communication, November 10, 2008) and are not included in the reference list.

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The format for making references in the text is as follows:

- Single reference: ... Smith (2005) suggests that .... Or it is argued that ... (Smith, 2006).
- Multiple references: ... (Cohen, 2006; Harrison, 1999, 2005; Wilkinson, 2006). Please note that authors in this situation appear in alphabetical order (also note the use of punctuation and spacing).
- Page numbers should be given when using specific points from a paper, including direct quotations or referring to a given part of it: ... (Dann, 2004, p. 44). This reference appears at the end of the quotation.
- Use double quotation marks to enclose quotations of less than 40 words. These are included in the running text.
- Longer quotations (40 words or longer) are presented as separate blocks of text, indented 1.3 cms. on both margins, without quotation marks and ending with the reference: ... (2004, p. 37).
- Multi-author sources:

Two authors: Cite both names throughout.

Three to five authors: When cited first in the paper, these should name all co-authors, for example (Smith, Brown, Johnson & Clark, 2005); thereafter, the last name of the first author, followed with et al. (Smith et al., 2005). Please note that et al. is followed by a period but is not italicised.

Works with six or more authors: Cite the surname of the first author followed by et al. for all citations.

- References to personal communication appear in parentheses: ... (J. Jafari, personal communication, November 10, 2008) and are not included in the reference list.

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#### Journal Article

van der Duim, R. (2007). Tourismscapes: An actor-network perspective. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 34, 961-976.

If a journal is paginated by issue please include its issue number as well:

Hollinshead, K. (2006). The shift to constructivism in social enquiry: Some pointers for tourism studies. *Tourism Recreation Research*, 31(2), 43-58.

For multiple authors:

Coles, T., Hall, C. M., & Duval, D. (2005). Mobilizing tourism: A post disciplinary critique. *Tourism Recreation Research*, 30(1), 31-41.

#### Book

Nash, D. (2007). *The study of tourism: Anthropological and sociological beginnings*. Oxford: Elsevier.

#### Edited Book

Smith, M. K. & Robinson, M. (Eds.). (2006). *Cultural tourism in a changing world: Politics, participation and (re)presentation*. Clevedon: Channel View Publications.

#### Chapter in Edited Book

Hall, M. (2004). Reflexivity and tourism research: Situating myself and/with others. In J. Phillimore & L. Goodson (Eds.), *Qualitative research in tourism: Ontologies, epistemologies and methodologies* (pp. 137-155). London: Routledge.

More than one contribution by the same author

Arrange in date order, including author name for each entry.

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If an author has two or more publications in the same year, they are distinguished by placing a, b, etc. after the year. For example, 2008a or 2008b, and they are referred to accordingly in the text.

#### Doctoral Dissertation

Sheldon, P. (1984). *Economics of tour packaging*. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Hawaii, United States.

#### Newspapers

Haslam, C. (2008, November 16). One-third of Britain's beaches are contaminated. *The Sunday Times Travel*, p. 2.

#### Internet

Urry, J. (2001). Globalising the Tourist Gaze. Retrieved November 15, 2008, from Lancaster University, Department of Sociology Web site: <http://www.lancs.ac.uk/fass/sociology/papers/urry-globalising-the-tourist-gaze.pdf>

Oguro, M., Imahiro, S., Saito, S., Nakashizuka, T. (2015). Mortality data for Japanese oak wilt disease and surrounding forest compositions. Mendeley Data, v1. <http://dx.doi.org/10.17632/xwj98nb39r.1>

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- Manuscript length: Between 6,000 and 9,000 words for initial submission and between 6,000 and 10,000 words for final paper including all revisions (including tables, figures and references).
- Format: Margins 2.5 cms. all around; spacing 1 to 2 lines (tables single).
- Spelling: For the sake of uniformity and consistency, American or English spelling should be used throughout the paper, but not a combination of both.
- Footnotes/endnotes/appendices: None is accommodated in Annals. They must be omitted and their main points briefly stated in the text.

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