### TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Description .................................................. p.1
- Audience .................................................... p.1
- Impact Factor ................................................ p.1
- Abstracting and Indexing ................................. p.2
- Editorial Board .............................................. p.2
- Guide for Authors ......................................... p.5

### 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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### AUDIENCE

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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 within 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.

Papers that take a social science perspective on matters related to tourism from the other branches of science (cross-disciplinary approaches) are welcome. Purely descriptive research, which does not contribute to the development of knowledge is not considered suitable.

Annals attracts a broad-based, diverse social science readership. Therefore, manuscripts should be written clearly and communicate specialist technical ideas and material in a way that is intelligible to a broad social science audience.

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Annals is one of the leading journals in the field and receives over 700 submissions per year. We can typically publish between 80 and 100 and so there is inevitably a high rejection rate. Annals operates on a highly devolved structure of editorial work: around 100 Associate Editors represent the diversity of the social sciences approach to tourism studies. All manuscripts received by the journal are initially evaluated by the Editors-in-Chief to decide whether they have the potential to meet the high standards required to be published. At this stage, about 60% of submissions are rejected. Once through this initial process, manuscripts are allocated to an Associate Editor who is an expert on the topic, field or methodology of the piece. Associate Editors evaluate the paper themselves, and either 'desk reject' (accounting for a further 20% rejections) or decide to handle the review process until a final decision is made. Peer review operates on a double blind process, whereby at least three expert reviewers are typically assigned to evaluate the work.

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Annals is the social science journal in tourism. The quality standards of the journal are that papers must be of publishable standard or exceptional merit. These are defined as follows: Of exceptional merit: Demonstrates a level of significance, rigor and originality that positions it amongst leading works in tourism and the social sciences. Makes a significant or substantial contribution to theory, knowledge, policy or practice in tourism and is likely to become a primary point of reference in tourism research. Of publishable standard: Demonstrates a level of significance, rigor and originality that meets international standards of excellence. Enhances theory, knowledge, policy or practice of the social science of tourism and is likely to become an important point of reference in tourism research.

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A commentary is a comment on a newly published article (a max of 3000 words, inc references and figures etc). A commentary might be solicited by the Editors in Chief or submitted by an author(s) who has a strong opinion about a recently published article in the journal. However, the author ought to have deep expertise and knowledge of the topic. A commentary article does not involve original research, but should be grounded in social science theory.

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Manuscript must by 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

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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.
- *Annals* prefers that this section ends by stating the purpose of the research/paper, but without outlining what sequentially will follow.
- 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:

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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)

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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.
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