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## DESCRIPTION

Annals of Tourism Research is a social sciences journal focusing upon academic perspectives on tourism. For the purposes of determining areas of interest, tourism is defined as a global economic activity comprising travel behaviour, the management and marketing activities of service industries that arise to meet consumer demand, the effects of tourism activities on communities and policy and governance at local, national and international levels. While striving for a balance of theory and application, Annals is ultimately dedicated to developing theoretical constructs that span business and the social and behavioural sciences. Disciplinary areas include, but are not limited to: service industries management, marketing science, consumer marketing, decision-making and behaviour, business ethics, economics and forecasting, environment, geography and development, education and knowledge development, political science and administration, consumer-focused psychology, and anthropology and sociology. 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 from a multidisciplinary perspective.

Annals of Tourism Research is the companion journal to Annals of Tourism Research Empirical Insights

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## AUDIENCE

Tourism Researchers in Anthropology, Economics, Geography, History, Management Science, Politics, Psychology, Regional Planning and Sociology.
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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.

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. 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.

Editorial process
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.

Publishing criteria.
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.

Annals seeks to publish papers that can demonstrate:

COURAGEOUSNESS - Annals is the natural home for big new ideas on tourism, within a social science perspective. Manuscripts should have high levels of originality in conceptualisation or methodological design.
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RELEVANCE - Annals encourages research that makes an impact on defined communities of interest - the academy, policy makers, the tourism industry or a local population. The relevance of the research should be immediately evident and communities of interest should be explicitly referenced in the article.

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Types of article

Full papers based on empirical research, conceptual essays, review articles. Research notes. Commentaries and rejoinders. Full research articles.

Articles can be empirically based or conceptual papers, normally of between 6-10,000 words in length (including tables, figures and references). Whilst there is no fixed lower word limit, the absolute maximum number of words for published articles is 10,000 words (inc tables, etc). The research should be from a social science perspective underpinned by any paradigm, be it qualitative, quantitative, Conceptual or Economics. Annals views the social sciences as disciplines and fields contributing to our understanding of how human behaviour and society shape the world around us. Articles that intersect the humanities and or other sciences with the social sciences are encouraged. Research Notes.

Research Notes (RN) are not mini-papers, they are short communications on a research theme, topic or development in theory or method (a maximum 2,000 words in length inc tables, figures and references). Research notes allow space for authors to develop or apply theories from other fields which can be taken up by future researchers in tourism, they may be used to report on preliminary findings, develop hypotheses, and challenge established approaches/research findings. They may test propositions or hypotheses; apply new models and tools to tourism from other fields, promote multidisciplinary investigation in tourism; provide updates on-going longitudinal research; report on issues arising in the tourism industry around the world which may be overlooked (based on empirical evidence). The essence lies in the flow and in the convincing statement of cutting edge questions and answers/suggestions for future research. Commentaries and rejoinders.

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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**Reporting guidance**
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of their research and to avoid ambiguity or conflation of terms and the constructs to which they refer (see Definitions section below). Authors can refer to the **Sex and Gender Equity in Research (SAGER) guidelines** and the **SAGER guidelines checklist**. These offer systematic approaches to the use and editorial review of sex and gender information in study design, data analysis, outcome reporting and research interpretation - however, please note there is no single, universally agreed-upon set of guidelines for defining sex and gender.

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Spelling is in American or English spelling (not a combination of both).

Paragraphs should be no more than around 15 lines long, and ideally between 125 and 200 words.

Footnotes and endnotes are not encouraged, although they may be used in exceptional circumstances.

All references must be mentioned in the Reference List and cited in the text, and vice versa.

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Reference style


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Headings should capture the theme/scope/nature of the paper, the methodology or data and methods, the findings and discussion etc as appropriate.

c. CONCLUSIONS
d. REFERENCES
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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:

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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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