



# ANNALS OF TOURISM RESEARCH

A Social Sciences Journal

## AUTHOR INFORMATION PACK

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

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●	<b>Description</b>	<b>p.1</b>
●	<b>Audience</b>	<b>p.1</b>
●	<b>Impact Factor</b>	<b>p.1</b>
●	<b>Abstracting and Indexing</b>	<b>p.2</b>
●	<b>Editorial Board</b>	<b>p.2</b>
●	<b>Guide for Authors</b>	<b>p.5</b>



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### DESCRIPTION

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

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**To find out more, please visit the Preparation section below.**

### INTRODUCTION

Submissions must fall with the aims and scope of the journal. *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* is ultimately dedicated to developing theoretical constructs and new approaches which further an understanding of tourism. 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 the frontiers of knowledge by contributing to the literature on tourism social science.

#### *Types of paper*

To perform its role in the development of a theoretically integrated and methodologically enriched multidisciplinary body of knowledge on tourism, *Annals* publishes manuscripts dealing with various aspects of this phenomenon. Papers on anthropological, business, economic, educational, environmental, geographic, historical, political, psychological, philosophical, religious, sociological, inter alia, aspects of tourism (including conceptual essays, case studies, and industry -oriented expositions) may be submitted. Purely descriptive manuscripts which do not contribute to the development of knowledge are not considered suitable.

Being a broad social science journal its readership is diverse. So specialist technical (e.g. economics) papers must also be intelligible to a broad social science audience.

Alongside *Tourism Management*, *Annals* is the leading journal in the field. 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.

In addition to Research Papers *Annals* also publishes Research Notes (RN). RNs are not necessarily mini-papers. They often follow an overlooked train of thought or add a question mark to some findings (this might be challenging or supporting ongoing research concepts and methods; dealing with untested propositions or hypotheses; importing and applying to tourism new models and tools from other fields; promoting multidisciplinary investigation in tourism; reporting or updating ongoing longitudinal research; raising issues for debate and investigation; identifying research questions applicable to the industry). Typically, the author(s) should identify a particular theme or issue that they would like to draw to the attention of the research community and develop a short piece specifically on this. The essence lies in the flow and in the convincing statement of cutting edge questions and answers/suggestions for future research.

The RN might begin with a discussion of the problem and an explanation of why it is important, perhaps with some thoughts as to why the issue has been overlooked. It should then produce research results, not by going through the introduction, methods, broad results etc. as would be done for a full paper, but by referring to the wider project on which this note is based (rather than trying to treat this note as a paper in its own right). Then conclusions need to be drawn.

If the RN is a theoretical piece, the author needs to ensure that there is enough credible and covering thought in a short introduction before leading to the point of critique/the suggestion or idea. Reviewers will need to be convinced that the development of the argument rings true and does not sound like an opinion piece (which is not a RN but would be something suitable for an invited editorial etc.).

If the RN is set out as a mini paper then it should follow very established methodologies so that not too much room is needed for explanations (if the study in question is based on innovative methodologies then there seems good reason to submit not a RN but a full paper). This type of RN will get to the point quickly, develop a credible methodology, results and get back to the point of departure.

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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.
- *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:

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.

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#### *Conclusions*

- 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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Although a graphical abstract is optional, its use is encouraged as it draws more attention to the online article. The graphical abstract should summarize the contents of the article in a concise, pictorial form designed to capture the attention of a wide readership. Graphical abstracts should be submitted as a separate file in the online submission system. Image size: Please provide an image with a minimum of 531 × 1328 pixels (h × w) or proportionally more. The image should be readable at a size of 5 × 13 cm using a regular screen resolution of 96 dpi. Preferred file types: TIFF, EPS, PDF or MS Office files. You can view [Example Graphical Abstracts](#) on our information site.

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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.

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

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Journal Article

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

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

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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>.

Personal Communications

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