



ANNALS OF TOURISM RESEARCH

A Social Sciences Journal

AUTHOR INFORMATION PACK

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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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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.

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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. Title (maximum 52 characters inc spaces. Longer titles may be accommodated in a title: subtitle structure),
- b. author names and affiliations and e-mail address of each author (indicating the corresponding author)
- 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.

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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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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.
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- 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).

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

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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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- 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.
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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.

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

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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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