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DESCRIPTION

The *Journal of Transport & Health* (JTH) is devoted to research on the many interactions between transport and health. These include, for instance: the impacts on public health and inequalities of: active modes of transport; noise and air pollution generated by transport; road traffic injuries; community severance; road danger and its reduction: actual safety and security hazards associated with transport; perceptions of danger and factors affecting these; factors affecting transport choices: urban form; location and accessibility of health and other facilities; age, health and disability; socio-economic inequalities; rurality; logistics systems, especially for food transport and distribution; tourism and leisure travel; synergies between sustainability and health impacts of transport; economic and health impact assessments; and policies that promote or discourage healthy and sustainable transport modes, transport systems and communities.

The journal aims to cover transport and health issues in all countries. Three particular aims of the journal are: to promote dialogue between the two research communities it serves; to improve the quality of data and the appropriate use of data; and to encourage transfer of research into practice.

Transport and Health Study Group (THSG)

JTH is formally affiliated with the Transport and Health Study Group (THSG). However, JTH is a scientific journal, and manuscripts submitted to JTH will therefore be considered on two factors - their scientific quality and the relevance of their content - and not on whether the study's findings conflict with current THSG policy. As the THSG prides itself on promoting evidence-based policies, there will be occasions when such policy needs to be reviewed because of emerging evidence.

IMPACT FACTOR

2016: 1.718 © Clarivate Analytics Journal Citation Reports 2017

ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

TRID, the TRIS and ITRD Database
SafetyLit
European Reference Index for the Humanities (ERIH)
Scopus
Social Sciences Citation Index
PsychINFO

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GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

INTRODUCTION

The *Journal of Transport & Health* (JTH) is devoted to research on the many interactions between transport and health. These include, for instance: the impacts on public health and inequalities of: active modes of transport; noise and air pollution generated by transport; road traffic injuries; community severance; road danger and its reduction: actual safety and security hazards associated with transport; perceptions of danger and factors affecting these; factors affecting transport choices: urban form; location and accessibility of health and other facilities; age, health and disability; socio-economic inequalities; rurality; logistics systems, especially for food transport and distribution; tourism and leisure travel; synergies between sustainability and health impacts of transport; economic and health impact assessments; and policies that promote or discourage healthy and sustainable transport modes, transport systems and communities.

The journal aims to cover transport and health issues in all countries. Three particular aims of the journal are: to promote dialogue between the two research communities it serves; to improve the quality of data and the appropriate use of data; and to encourage transfer of research into practice.

Types of article

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Line numbers must be included (continuous numbering is preferred, or restart each page plus provide page numbers as well).

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Subdivision - numbered sections

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The following are examples of sections / headings that may be relevant for your article. Most articles will not need all of these.

Introduction

State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.

Material and methods

Provide sufficient details to allow the work to be reproduced by an independent researcher. Methods that are already published should be summarized, and indicated by a reference. If quoting directly from a previously published method, use quotation marks and also cite the source. Any modifications to existing methods should also be described.

Theory/calculation

A Theory section should extend, not repeat, the background to the article already dealt with in the Introduction and lay the foundation for further work. In contrast, a Calculation section represents a practical development from a theoretical basis.

Results

Results should be clear and concise.

Discussion

This should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined Results and Discussion section is sometimes appropriate. Avoid excessive citations and discussion of published literature but you do need to discuss your results in the context of what others have found. You should generally include a strengths and limitations subsection.

A new requirement is to include at least a paragraph in the discussion about the relevance of your study findings to policy-makers and practitioners, unless there is none, for example for some methodological papers.

Conclusions

The main conclusions of the study may be presented in a short Conclusions section, which may stand alone or form a subsection of a Discussion or Results and Discussion section.

Appendices

If there is more than one appendix, they should be identified as A, B, etc. Formulae and equations in appendices should be given separate numbering: Eq. (A.1), Eq. (A.2), etc.; in a subsequent appendix, Eq. (B.1) and so on. Similarly for tables and figures: Table A.1; Fig. A.1, etc.

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A concise and factual abstract is required of 200-300 words. The abstract should state briefly the purpose of the research, the principal results and major conclusions. An abstract is often presented separately from the article, so it must be able to stand alone. For this reason, References should be avoided, but if essential, then cite the author(s) and year(s). Also, non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself.

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Immediately after the abstract, provide a maximum of 6 keywords, using American spelling 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

Collate acknowledgements in a separate section at the end of the article before the references and do not, therefore, include them on the title page, as a footnote to the title or otherwise. List here those individuals who provided help during the research (e.g., providing language help, writing assistance or proof reading the article, etc.).

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References

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2. *Two authors:* both authors' names and the year of publication;
3. *Three or more authors:* first author's name followed by 'et al.' and the year of publication.

Citations may be made directly (or parenthetically). Groups of references should be listed first alphabetically, then chronologically.

Examples: 'as demonstrated (Allan, 2000a, 2000b, 1999; Allan and Jones, 1999). Kramer et al. (2010) have recently shown ...'

List: References should be arranged first alphabetically and then further sorted chronologically if necessary. More than one reference from the same author(s) in the same year must be identified by the letters 'a', 'b', 'c', etc., placed after the year of publication.

Examples:

Reference to a journal publication:

Van der Geer, J., Hanraads, J.A.J., Lupton, R.A., 2010. The art of writing a scientific article. *J. Sci. Commun.* 163, 51–59.

Reference to a book:

Strunk Jr, W., White, E.B., 2000. *The Elements of Style*, fourth ed. Longman, New York.

Reference to a chapter in an edited book:

Mettam, G.R., Adams, L.B., 2009. How to prepare an electronic version of your article, in: Jones, B.S., Smith, R.Z. (Eds.), *Introduction to the Electronic Age*. E-Publishing Inc., New York, pp. 281–304.

Reference to a website:

Cancer Research UK, 1975. Cancer statistics reports for the UK. <http://www.cancerresearchuk.org/aboutcancer/statistics/cancerstatsreport/> (accessed 13.03.03).

Reference to a dataset:

[dataset] Oguro, M., Imahiro, S., Saito, S., Nakashizuka, T., 2015. Mortality data for Japanese oak wilt disease and surrounding forest compositions. *Mendeley Data*, v1. <https://doi.org/10.17632/xwj98nb39r.1>.

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