

International Journal of Innovation Studies (IJIS) is an international, interdisciplinary and peer-reviewed journal that seeks to advance the theoretical and practical knowledge of innovation studies.

Aims and Scope:

The Nature of Innovation

Innovation is imperative in today's academic research, but in nature it defies linear analysis and traditional management methods. What are the characteristics of organizations that stimulate successful innovation? What can managers do to create an environment where innovation thrives? How do political leaders and decision makers differentiate between sinkholes and fertile ground when it comes to allocating resources for creative work? How can business harness this illogical, unpredictable force that can be as frustrating as it is valuable?

Interdisciplinary Insights on Innovation

During its emerging era, the field of innovation studies was populated by "immigrants" from other disciplines. It thus became intrinsically interdisciplinary in nature – an intellectual "melting pot" characterized by diversity and an eclectic borrowing of cognitive resources from others. In the IJIS, we would like to invite interdisciplinary researchers from economics, sociology, management studies, psychology, etc. to put forth their insights on innovations, so as to promote the incorporation of a broad and heterogeneous mix of research activities, as well as the engagement in fruitful intercourse with social scientists from different disciplines and fields.

The Future of Innovation Studies

In the past, we have witnessed how innovation changed the world: an earth flattened by the internet and the upheavals in music industry, reading habits and social networking by innovative companies such as Apple, Amazon, Google and Facebook. Yet, innovation studies as the discipline by large failed to update its new research methods regards how to understand the 21st century's innovations. Thus, what can scholars in innovation studies do to follow up future technology and its impacts? In this new era, governments may also need to adopt a more entrepreneurial approach towards innovation policy; can researchers in innovation studies provide a better understanding of the interaction between policy-making and innovation activities? IJIS invites scholars to look forward and to discuss future directions of innovation studies.

Main Subjects Covered:

Micro foundations of Innovation

Economics of Innovation

Evolutionary or Schumpeterian Economics

National Innovation System
Regional Innovation System
Sectoral Innovation System
Corporate Innovation System
Management of Innovation
Strategic Management and Innovation
Managing Open Innovation
User Innovation
Total Innovation Management
Entrepreneurship and Innovation
Knowledge Management and Innovation
Project Management of Innovation
R&D and Innovation
Innovation and Organizational Change
Creating Innovators
Incentives of Innovative People
Innovation Policy
Innovation and Development
Innovation and Sustainability
History of Innovation
Psychology of Innovation
Brain and Innovation
Innovation Philosophy

Types of Paper

IJIS publishes:

- Research Articles - full-length papers of up to 10,000 words
- Special Issues and Special Sections (see below)
- Research Notes - typically of 3-5,000 words, this category is a vehicle for specific types of material that merit publication, but do not require all the 'normal' components of a full research article. This might cover, for example, specific aspects of methodology that have broad relevance for IJIS readers, or short reports about specific sets or types of data (and their access and use) that merit publication without the full set of requirements for a normal article. It might also be relevant, for example, for updating an earlier IJIS paper, where it is not necessary to repeat the literature review, methodology etc.
- Discussion Papers - occasionally published on important topical issues where views differ; where such a paper has been accepted in principle, an IJIS Editor will commission perhaps two responses from those holding different views to appear alongside the discussion paper.
- Book Reviews - commissioned by IJIS Book Review Editor. (However, IJIS does not attempt to cover all new books in the field, only a selected few that are felt likely to be of wide-ranging importance for the field of innovation studies.)

Review Process

All IJIS papers are reviewed using a 'double-blind' process in which reviewers are not informed who are the authors of the paper, as well as the authors not knowing who are the reviewers. To make this possible, authors need to submit two versions of their papers, a 'full' one which will be seen only by the handling Editor, and a 'blinded' version in which the names and addresses of authors have been removed and any identifying references have been suitably anonymized (the version sent to referees).

Submitted papers are first considered by the IJIS Editor to whom they were submitted. Papers that do not fall within the scope of IJIS are 'desk-rejected'. (Those that are borderline may be sent to an IJIS Advisory Editor who is a specialist on that topic for advice.) Papers that, while they address an IJIS issue, do so in a manner that is more appropriate to publication in a mainstream economics, management or other disciplinary journal, may also be desk-rejected (again perhaps following specialist advice from an IJIS Advisory Editor). In addition, papers that fail to meet a minimum threshold for quality and originality will be rejected without being sent out to reviewers.

Papers passing through this initial editorial scrutiny are then typically sent out to three referees. If one or more of these turns down the invitation to provide a review, other referees will subsequently be appointed. Normally, at least two authoritative reviews are needed before the handling Editor can make a decision as to whether to accept, reject, or ask for a 'revise and resubmit' of the submitted paper.

Currently, approximately one third of the papers submitted to IJIS are desk-rejected, about one third are rejected after peer review, and one third are eventually accepted (most after being revised once if not twice).

Contact details for submission

Submission to IJIS through the webpage <https://mc03.manuscriptcentral.com/ijis>

Authors in need of assistance should contact: editor Ms Xie xiejiajin@mail.sciencep.com

New Submissions

We suggest you to use Word document, and text should be left-aligned and double-spaced (or at least 1.5 spacing), with margins of 1 inch or 2.5 cm all round. Divide the article into clearly defined sections. Please ensure the figures and the tables included in the single file are placed next to the relevant text in the manuscript, rather than at the bottom or the top of the file.

Article structure

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.

A typical article might include the following main sections.

Introduction

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

The introduction should also justify why the topic of the paper is important and that the content is original. The summary of results should have been dealt with in the abstract.

Literature review, conceptual framework, hypotheses etc.

This section should extend (but not repeat) the background to the article already dealt with in the Introduction and lay the foundation for the work being reported. It should identify the most relevant previous literature on the topic (but not in excessive detail) in order to position the paper and demonstrate how it will make a significant contribution. It (or a separate section) should set out (and justify) the theoretical or conceptual framework adopted in the paper. It may identify a number of hypotheses to be tested or research questions to be explored. In short, this section (or sections) should explain what is the motivation for the paper and why its contribution is original and significant.

Material and methods

Provide sufficient detail to allow the work to be reproduced. Methods already published should be indicated by a reference: only relevant modifications should be described.

The reader needs to know that the empirical data and/or other material are relevant, reliable and capable of supporting robust conclusions, and that the methodology is appropriate, systematic and rigorous.

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 often appropriate. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

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.

This section should also make clear what is the original contribution of the paper, discuss the policy or management implications of the findings, provide a critical assessment of the limitations of study, and outline possible fruitful lines for further research.

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.

Article length

IJIS has a strong preference for articles to be no more than 8-10,000 words. In exceptional circumstances, however, the IJIS Editor handling the paper may be willing to agree some latitude here with the author.

Essential title page information

- **Title.** Concise and informative. Titles are often used in information-retrieval systems. Avoid abbreviations and formulae where possible.
- **Author names and affiliations.** Please clearly indicate the given name(s) and family name(s) of each author and check that all names are accurately spelled. Present the authors' affiliation addresses (where the actual work was done) below the names. Indicate all affiliations with a lower-case superscript letter immediately after the author's name and in front of the appropriate address. Provide the full postal address of each affiliation, including the country name and, if available, the e-mail address of each author.
- **Corresponding author.** Clearly indicate who will handle correspondence at all stages of refereeing and publication, also post-publication. **Ensure that the e-mail address is given and that contact details are kept up to date by the corresponding author.**
- **Present/permanent address.** If an author has moved since the work described in the article was done, or was visiting at the time, a 'Present address' (or 'Permanent address') may be indicated as a footnote to that author's name. The address at which the author actually did the work must be retained as the main, affiliation address. Superscript Arabic numerals are used for such footnotes.

Reference style

Once the editor accepts to publish your paper, you are suggested to modify your reference according to IJIS's publishing style. IJIS follows the Harvard referencing style. In this author/date referencing style, you should indicate a reference in the text by giving the author name (family name only, although include initials if the paper refers to work by two different authors with the same family name) followed by date of publication (in parentheses). If you cite two or more publications at the same time, separate these with a semicolon and list them alphabetically. If a publication has two authors, give both of these, but if the publication has three or more authors, give only the name of first author followed by "et al.". For quotations or where the reader needs to be guided to a specific point in the cited reference, always give the relevant page number.

Example of referencing within text to illustrate the above rules:

"... as argued by Nelson and Winter (1982, p.52). Other authors (e.g. Dosi et al., 1988; Freeman, 1987; Lundvall, 1992a & 1992b) have suggested ..."

Reference examples

In the reference list at the end of the article, the references should be listed in alphabetical order by author (and chronologically for works by the same author, with the letters "a", "b" etc. being used if that author has published more than one article in a given year).

Reference to a journal article

Pavitt, K., 1984. Sectoral patterns of technical change: Towards a taxonomy and a theory. *Research Policy* 13, 343-73.

(Note that IJIS uses a slightly stylized form of the Harvard system in which the names of journals are spelt out in full rather than being abbreviated. In addition, issue numbers only need to be given if each issue of that journal begins its numbering from page 1.)

Reference to a book

Nelson, R.R., Winter, S.G., 1982. *An Evolutionary Theory of Economic Change*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass.

Rogers, E.M., 2003. *Diffusion of Innovations* (5th ed.). Free Press, New York.

Reference to an edited book

Dosi, G., Freeman, C., Nelson, R., Silverberg, G., Soete, L. (Eds), 1988. *Technical Change and Economic Theory*. Pinter Publishers, London.

Reference to a chapter in an edited book

Kline, S.J., Rosenberg, N. (1986). Overview of innovation, in: Landau, R., Rosenberg, N. (Eds), *The Positive Sum Strategy: Harnessing Technology for Economic Growth*. National Academy Press, Washington D.C., pp. 275-305.

Reference to a report

Levin, R.C., Klevorick, A.K., Nelson, R.R., Winter, S.G., 1987. Appropriating the returns from industrial research and development. *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity*, Brookings Institution, Washington D.C.

Reference to a working paper, report etc. available on the web

Pachauri, R.K., Reisinger, A. (Eds), 2007. *Climate Change 2007: Synthesis Report. Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* (downloaded on 12 November 2009 from http://www.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/publications_ipcc_fourth_assessment_report_synthesis_report.htm).

Reference to a conference paper, lecture etc. that has not been published:

Martin, B.R. 2010. Science Policy Research - Can Research Influence Policy? How? And Does It Make for Better Policy? Distinguished Lecture, Centre for Science and Policy, University of Cambridge, 3 March 2010.

Reference to unpublished report, dissertation etc.:

Sherwin, C.W., Isenson, R.S., 1966. *First Interim Report on Project Hindsight* (Summary). Office of the Director of Defense Research and Engineering, Washington D.C