

ARTICLE TEMPLATE

Taylor & Francis Rmarkdown template for authors (L^AT_EX-based Interact layout)

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ARTICLE HISTORY

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ABSTRACT

This template is for authors who are preparing a manuscript for a Taylor & Francis journal using the L^AT_EX document preparation system and the `interact` class file, which is available via selected journals' home pages on the Taylor & Francis website.

KEYWORDS

Sections; lists; figures; tables; mathematics; fonts; references; appendices

1. Introduction

In order to assist authors in the process of preparing a manuscript for a journal, the Taylor & Francis ‘Interact’ layout style has been implemented as a L^AT_EX 2_ε class file based on the `article` document class. A BIB_TE_X bibliography style file and a sample bibliography are also provided in order to assist with the formatting of your references.

Commands that differ from or are provided in addition to standard L^AT_EX 2_ε are described in this document, which is *not* a substitute for a L^AT_EX 2_ε tutorial.

The present file can be used as a template for a manuscript by cutting, pasting, inserting and deleting text as appropriate, using the preamble and the L^AT_EX environments provided (e.g. `\begin{abstract}`), `\begin{keywords}`).

1.1. The Interact class file

The `interact` class file preserves the standard L^AT_EX 2_ε interface such that any document that can be produced using `article.cls` can also be produced with minimal alteration using the `interact` class file as described in this document.

If your article is accepted for publication it will be typeset as the journal requires in Minion Pro and/or Myriad Pro. Since most authors will not have these fonts installed, the page make-up is liable to alter slightly with the change of font. Also, the `interact`

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class file produces only single-column format, which is preferred for peer review and will be converted to two-column format by the typesetter if necessary during preparation of the proofs. Please therefore do not try to match the typeset format exactly, but use the standard \LaTeX fonts instead and ignore details such as slightly long lines of text or figures/tables not appearing in exact synchronization with their citations in the text: these details will be dealt with by the typesetter. Similarly, it is unnecessary to spend time addressing warnings in the log file – if your `.tex` file compiles to produce a PDF document that correctly shows how you wish your paper to appear, such warnings will not prevent your source files being imported into the typesetter’s program.

1.2. Submission of manuscripts prepared using \LaTeX

Manuscripts for possible publication should be submitted to the Editors for review as directed in the journal’s Instructions for Authors, and in accordance with any technical instructions provided in the journal’s ScholarOne Manuscripts or Editorial Manager site. Your \LaTeX source file(s), the class file and any graphics files will be required in addition to the final PDF version when final, revised versions of accepted manuscripts are submitted.

Please ensure that any author-defined macros used in your article are gathered together in the preamble of your `.tex` file, i.e. before the `\begin{document}` command. Note that if serious problems are encountered in the coding of a document (missing author-defined macros, for example), the typesetter may resort to rekeying it.

2. Using the interact class file

For convenience, simply copy the `interact.cls` file into the same directory as your manuscript files (you do not need to install it in your \TeX distribution). In order to use the `interact` document class, replace the command `\documentclass{article}` at the beginning of your document with the command `\documentclass{interact}`.

The following document-class options should *not* be used with the `interact` class file:

- `10pt`, `11pt`, `12pt` – unavailable;
- `oneside`, `twoside` – not necessary, `oneside` is the default;
- `leqno`, `titlepage` – should not be used;
- `twocolumn` – should not be used;
- `onecolumn` – not necessary as it is the default style.

To prepare a manuscript for a journal that is printed in A4 (two column) format, use the `largeformat` document-class option provided by `interact.cls`; otherwise the class file produces pages sized for B5 (single column) format by default. The `geometry` package should not be used to make any further adjustments to the page dimensions.

3. Additional features of the interact class file

3.1. Title, authors’ names and affiliations, abstracts and article types

The title is generated automatically from the information in the YAML header. The `type` field is also provided as an *optional* element which should *only* be included if

your article actually needs it.

An additional abstract in another language (preceded by a translation of the article title) may be included within the `abstract` environment if required.

A graphical abstract may also be included if required. Within the `abstract` environment you can include the code

```
\\resizebox{25pc}{!}{\includegraphics{abstract.eps}}
```

where the graphical abstract is to appear, where `abstract.eps` is the name of the file containing the graphic (note that `25pc` is the recommended maximum width, expressed in pica, for the graphical abstract in your manuscript).

3.2. Abbreviations

A list of abbreviations may be included if required, enclosed within an `abbreviations` environment, i.e. `\begin{abbreviations}... \end{abbreviations}`, immediately following the `abstract` environment.

3.3. Keywords

A list of keywords may be included if required, enclosed within a `keywords` environment, i.e. `\begin{keywords}... \end{keywords}`. Additional keywords in other languages (preceded by a translation of the word `keywords`) may also be included within the `keywords` environment if required.

3.4. Subject classification codes

AMS, JEL or PACS classification codes may be included if required. The `interact` class file provides an `amscodes` environment, i.e. `\begin{amscodes}... \end{amscodes}`, a `jelcodes` environment, i.e. `\begin{jelcodes}... \end{jelcodes}`, and a `pacscodes` environment, i.e. `\begin{pacscodes}... \end{pacscodes}` to assist with this.

3.5. Additional footnotes to the title or authors' names

Note that any footnotes to the main text will automatically be assigned the superscript symbols 1, 2, 3, etc. by the class file.¹

4. Embedding R code

4.1. Code chunks

```
summary(cars)
```

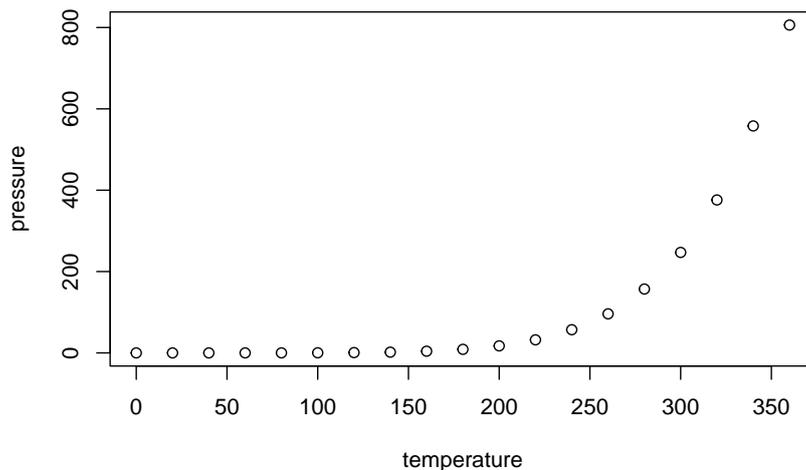
```
##      speed      dist
## Min.   : 4.0   Min.   : 2.00
```

¹If preferred, the `endnotes` package may be used to set the notes at the end of your text, before the bibliography. The symbols will be changed to match the style of the journal if necessary by the typesetter.

```
## 1st Qu.:12.0  1st Qu.: 26.00
## Median  :15.0  Median  : 36.00
## Mean    :15.4  Mean    : 42.98
## 3rd Qu.:19.0  3rd Qu.: 56.00
## Max.    :25.0  Max.    :120.00
```

4.2. Including Plots

You can also embed plots, for example:



Note that the `echo = FALSE` parameter was added to the code chunk to prevent printing of the R code that generated the plot.

5. Some guidelines for using the standard features of \LaTeX

5.1. Sections

The `Interact` layout style allows for five levels of section heading, all of which are provided in the `interact` class file using the standard \LaTeX commands `\section`, `\subsection`, `\subsubsection`, `\paragraph` and `\subparagraph`. Numbering will be automatically generated for all these headings by default.

5.2. Lists

Numbered lists are produced using the `enumerate` environment, which will number each list item with arabic numerals by default. For example,

1. first item
2. second item
3. third item

Alternative numbering styles can be achieved by inserting an optional argument in square brackets to each `item`, e.g. `\item[(i)] first item`, to create a list numbered

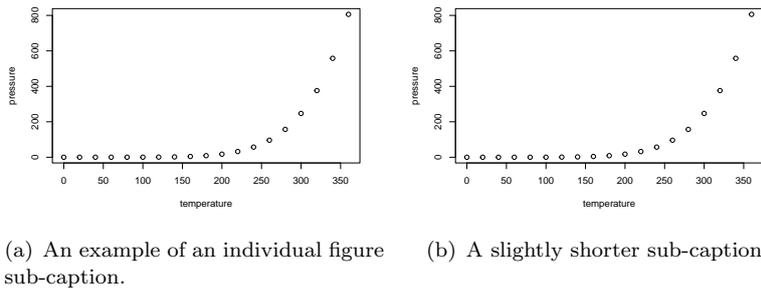


Figure 1. Example of a two-part figure with individual sub-captions showing that captions are flush left and justified if greater than one line of text.

with roman numerals at level one.

Bulleted lists are produced using the `itemize` environment. For example,

- First bulleted item
- Second bulleted item
- Third bulleted item

5.3. Figures

```
plot(pressure)
```

The `interact` class file will deal with positioning your figures in the same way as standard \LaTeX . It should not normally be necessary to use the optional `[htb]` location specifiers of the `figure` environment in your manuscript; you may, however, find the `[p]` placement option – i.e. `\begin{figure}[p]` – or the `endfloat` package useful if a journal insists on the need to separate figures from the text.

Figure captions appear below the figures themselves, therefore the `\caption` command should appear after the body of the figure. For example, Figure 1 with caption and sub-captions is produced using the following commands:

```
\begin{figure}
\centering
\subfigure[An example of an individual figure sub-caption.]{%
\resizebox*{5cm}{!}{\includegraphics{path/to/fig}}}\hspace{5pt}
\subfigure[A slightly shorter sub-caption.]{%
\resizebox*{5cm}{!}{\includegraphics{path/to/fig}}}
\caption{Example of a two-part figure with individual sub-captions
showing that captions are flush left and justified if greater
than one line of text.} \label{sample-figure}
\end{figure}
```

To ensure that figures are correctly numbered automatically, the `\label` command should be included just after the `\caption` command, or in its argument.

The `\subfigure` command requires `subfigure.sty`, which is called in the preamble of the `interacttfssample.tex` file (to allow your choice of an alternative package if preferred) and included in the `Interact \LaTeX` bundle for convenience. Please supply

Table 1. Example of a table showing that its caption is as wide as the table itself and justified.

Class	Type					
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six
Alpha ^a	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6
Beta	B2	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6
Gamma	C2	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6

^aThis footnote shows how to include footnotes to a table if required.

any additional figure macros used with your article in the preamble of your .tex file.

The source files of any figures will be required when the final, revised version of a manuscript is submitted. Authors should ensure that these are suitable (in terms of lettering size, etc.) for the reductions they envisage.

The `epstopdf` package can be used to incorporate encapsulated PostScript (.eps) illustrations when using PDF \LaTeX , etc. Please provide the original .eps source files rather than the generated PDF images of those illustrations for production purposes.

5.4. Tables

The `interact` class file will deal with positioning your tables in the same way as standard \LaTeX . It should not normally be necessary to use the optional `[htb]` location specifiers of the `table` environment in your manuscript; you may, however, find the `[p]` placement option or the `endfloat` package useful if a journal insists on the need to separate tables from the text.

The `tabular` environment can be used as shown to create tables with single horizontal rules at the head, foot and elsewhere as appropriate. The captions appear above the tables in the `Interact` style, therefore the `\tbl` command should be used before the body of the table. For example, Table 1 is produced using the following commands:

```
\begin{table}
\tbl{Example of a table showing that its caption is as wide as
the table itself and justified.}
{\begin{tabular}{lcccccc} \toprule
& \multicolumn{2}{l}{Type} \\ \cmidrule{2-7}
Class & One & Two & Three & Four & Five & Six \\ \midrule
Alpha\textsuperscript{a} & A1 & A2 & A3 & A4 & A5 & A6 \\ \midrule
Beta & B2 & B2 & B3 & B4 & B5 & B6 \\ \midrule
Gamma & C2 & C2 & C3 & C4 & C5 & C6 \\ \bottomrule
\end{tabular}}
\tabnote{\textsuperscript{a}This footnote shows how to include
footnotes to a table if required.}
\label{sample-table}
\end{table}
```

To ensure that tables are correctly numbered automatically, the `\label` command should be included just before `\end{table}`.

The `\toprule`, `\midrule`, `\bottomrule` and `\cmidrule` commands are those used by `booktabs.sty`, which is called by the `interact` class file and included in the `Interact` \LaTeX bundle for convenience. Tables produced using the standard commands of the

tabular environment are also compatible with the `interact` class file.

5.5. *Landscape pages*

If a figure or table is too wide to fit the page it will need to be rotated, along with its caption, through 90° anticlockwise. Landscape figures and tables can be produced using the `rotating` package, which is called by the `interact` class file. The following commands (for example) can be used to produce such pages.

```
\setcounter{figure}{1}
\begin{sidewaysfigure}
\centerline{\epsfbox{figname.eps}}
\caption{Example landscape figure caption.}
\label{landfig}
\end{sidewaysfigure}

\setcounter{table}{1}
\begin{sidewaystable}
\tbl{Example landscape table caption.}
{\begin{tabular}{@{}l1111c11}
.
.
.
\end{tabular}}\label{landtab}
\end{sidewaystable}
```

Before any such float environment, use the `\setcounter` command as above to fix the numbering of the caption (the value of the counter being the number given to the preceding figure or table). Subsequent captions will then be automatically renumbered accordingly. The `\epsfbox` command requires `epsfig.sty`, which is called by the `interact` class file and is also included in the Interact L^AT_EX bundle for convenience.

Please note that if the `endfloat` package is used, one or both of the commands

```
\DeclareDelayedFloatFlavor{sidewaysfigure}{figure}
\DeclareDelayedFloatFlavor{sidewaystable}{table}
```

will need to be included in the preamble of your `.tex` file, after the `endfloat` package is loaded, in order to process any landscape figures and/or tables correctly.

5.6. *Theorem-like structures*

A predefined proof environment is provided by the `amsthm` package (which is called by the `interact` class file), as follows:

Proof. More recent algorithms for solving the semidefinite programming relaxation are particularly efficient, because they explore the structure of the MAX-CUT problem. □

This was produced by simply typing:

```
\begin{proof}
More recent algorithms for solving the semidefinite programming
```

relaxation are particularly efficient, because they explore the structure of the MAX-CUT problem.

`\end{proof}`

Other theorem-like environments (theorem, definition, remark, etc.) need to be defined as required, e.g. using `\newtheorem{theorem}{Theorem}` in the preamble of your .tex file (see the preamble of `interactcadsample.tex` for more examples). You can define the numbering scheme for these structures however suits your article best. Please note that the format of the text in these environments may be changed if necessary to match the style of individual journals by the typesetter during preparation of the proofs.

5.7. Mathematics

5.7.1. Displayed mathematics

The `interact` class file will set displayed mathematical formulas centred on the page without equation numbers if you use the `displaymath` environment or the equivalent `\[...]` construction. For example, the equation

$$\hat{\theta}_{w_i} = \hat{\theta}(s(t, \mathcal{U}_{w_i}))$$

was typeset using the commands

```
\[
\hat{\theta}_{w_i} = \hat{\theta}(s(t, \mathcal{U}_{w_i}))
\]
```

For those of your equations that you wish to be automatically numbered sequentially throughout the text for future reference, use the `equation` environment, e.g.

$$\hat{\theta}_{w_i} = \hat{\theta}(s(t, \mathcal{U}_{w_i})) \tag{1}$$

was typeset using the commands

```
\begin{equation}
\hat{\theta}_{w_i} = \hat{\theta}(s(t, \mathcal{U}_{w_i}))
\end{equation}
```

Part numbers for sets of equations may be generated using the `subequations` environment, e.g.

$$\varepsilon \rho w_{tt}(s, t) = N[w_s(s, t), w_{st}(s, t)]_s, \tag{2a}$$

$$w_{tt}(1, t) + N[w_s(1, t), w_{st}(1, t)] = 0, \tag{2b}$$

which was typeset using the commands

```
\begin{subequations} \label{subeqnexample}
\begin{equation}
\varepsilon \rho w_{tt}(s, t) = N[w_s(s, t), w_{st}(s, t)]_s,
\end{equation}
\end{subequations}
```

```

\label{subeqnparta}
\end{equation}
\begin{equation}
w_{tt}(1,t)+N[w_s(1,t),w_{st}(1,t)] = 0, \quad \label{subeqnpartb}
\end{equation}
\end{subequations}

```

Displayed mathematics should be given end-of-line punctuation appropriate to the running text sentence of which it forms a part, if required.

5.7.2. Math fonts

5.7.2.1. Superscripts and subscripts. Superscripts and subscripts will automatically come out in the correct size in a math environment (i.e. enclosed within $\langle \dots \rangle$ or $\$ \dots \$$ commands in running text, or within $[\dots]$ or the `equation` environment for displayed equations). Sub/superscripts that are physical variables should be italic, whereas those that are labels should be roman (e.g. C_p , T_{eff}). If the subscripts or superscripts need to be other than italic, they must be coded individually.

5.7.2.2. Upright Greek characters and the upright partial derivative sign. Upright lowercase Greek characters can be obtained by inserting the letter `u` in the control code for the character, e.g. `\umu` and `\upi` produce μ (used, for example, in the symbol for the unit microns – μm) and π (the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter). Similarly, the control code for the upright partial derivative ∂ is `\upartial`. Bold lowercase as well as uppercase Greek characters can be obtained by `\{ \bm \gamma \}`, for example, which gives $\boldsymbol{\gamma}$, and `\{ \bm \Gamma \}`, which gives $\boldsymbol{\Gamma}$.

Acknowledgement(s)

An unnumbered section, e.g. `\section*{Acknowledgements}`, may be used for thanks, etc. if required and included *in the non-anonymous version* before any Notes or References.

Disclosure statement

An unnumbered section, e.g. `\section*{Disclosure statement}`, may be used to declare any potential conflict of interest and included *in the non-anonymous version* before any Notes or References, after any Acknowledgements and before any Funding information.

Funding

An unnumbered section, e.g. `\section*{Funding}`, may be used for grant details, etc. if required and included *in the non-anonymous version* before any Notes or References.

Notes on contributor(s)

An unnumbered section, e.g. `\section*{Notes on contributors}`, may be included *in the non-anonymous version* if required. A photograph may be added if requested.

Nomenclature/Notation

An unnumbered section, e.g. `\section*{Nomenclature}` (or `\section*{Notation}`), may be included if required, before any Notes or References.

Notes

An unnumbered `Notes` section may be included before the References (if using the `endnotes` package, use the command `\theendnotes` where the notes are to appear, instead of creating a `\section*`).

6. References

Different journals from Taylor & Francis have different requirements for formatting the list of references. The reference style will be one those:

- American Psychological Association reference style (APA)
- Chicago Author-Date reference style (CAD)
- National Library of Medicine reference style (NLM)
- Reference Style-P (TFP)
- Reference Style-Q (TFQ)
- Reference Style-S (TFS)

Authors must specify the required reference style in the YAML header of this file. For instance, this must be included when using the Chicago Author-Date reference style:

```
output:
  rticles::tf_article:
    reference_style: CAD
```

6.1. References cited in the text

[CAVEAT: The only subsection below that will be correctly typeset is the one corresponding to the value specified in the `reference_style` field of the YAML header.]

6.1.1. American Psychological Association reference style (APA)

References should be cited in accordance with American Psychological Association (APA) style, i.e. in alphabetical order separated by semicolons, e.g. '(Bandura 1977; Piaget 1988; Von Ledebur 2007)' or '*...see Smith (1985, p. 75)*'. If there are two or more authors with the same surname, use the first author's initials with the surnames, e.g. '(Light and Light 2008; Light 2006)'. If there are three to five authors, list all the

authors in the first citation, e.g. ‘(Ganster et al. 1991)’. In subsequent citations, use only the first author’s surname followed by et al., e.g. ‘(Ganster et al. 1991)’. For six or more authors, cite the first author’s name followed by et al. For two or more sources by the same author(s) in the same year, use lower-case letters (a, b, c, . . .) with the year to order the entries in the reference list and use these lower-case letters with the year in the in-text citations, e.g. ‘(Fogel 2004a,b)’. For further details on this reference style, see the Instructions for Authors on the Taylor & Francis website.

Each bibliographic entry has a key, which is assigned by the author and is used to refer to that entry in the text. In this document, the key `Nas93` in the citation form `\citep{Nas93}` produces ‘(Nash 1993)’, and the keys `Koc59`, `Han04` and `ClA08` in the citation form `\citep{Koc59,Han04,ClA08}` produce ‘(Koch 1959–1963; Han 2004; Clay 2008)’. The citation `\citep{Cha08}` produces ‘(Chamberlin et al. 2008)’ where the citation first appears in the text, and ‘(Chamberlin et al. 2008)’ in any subsequent citation. The appropriate citation style for different situations can be obtained, for example, by `\citet{Ovi95}` for ‘Oviedo (1995)’, `\citealp{MPW08}` for ‘Marshall-Pescini and Whiten 2008’, and `\citealt{Sch93}` for ‘Schwartz 1993’. Citation of the year alone may be produced by `\citeyear{Sch00}`, i.e. ‘2000’, or `\citeyearpar{Gra05}`, i.e. ‘(2005)’, or of the author(s) alone by `\citeauthor{Rit74}`, i.e. ‘Ritzmann’. Optional notes may be included at the beginning and/or end of a citation by the use of square brackets, e.g. `\citep[p.~31]{Hay08}` produces ‘(Haybron 2008, p. 31)’; `\citep[see] [pp.~73-77]{PI51}` produces ‘(see Piaget and Inhelder 1951, pp. 73–77)’; `\citep[e.g.] []{Fel181}` produces ‘(e.g. Feller 1981)’. A ‘plain’ `\cite` command will produce the same results as a `\citet`, i.e. `\cite{BriIP}` will produce ‘Briscoe (in press)’.

6.1.2. Chicago Author-Date reference style (CAD)

References should be cited in Chicago author-date style, e.g. ‘(Bandura 1977; Piaget 1988; Von Ledeber 2007)’ or ‘. . . see Smith (1985, 75)’. If there are three authors, list them all in every citation, e.g. ‘(Ganster et al. 1991)’. For more than three authors, cite the first author’s name followed by et al. For two or more sources by the same author(s) in the same year, use lower-case letters (a, b, c, . . .) with the year to order the entries in the References list and use these letters with the year in the in-text citations, e.g. ‘(Fogel 2004a,b)’. If two or more authors have the same surname, use their initials with the surnames, e.g. ‘(Light and Light 2008; Light 2006)’. If the first author’s names and the years of publication are identical for several references, include enough co-author names to eliminate ambiguity, e.g. ‘(Schonen, Baker, et al. 2009; Schonen, Brooks, et al. 2009)’. For further details on this reference style, see the Instructions for Authors on the Taylor & Francis website.

Each bibliographic entry has a key, which is assigned by the author and is used to refer to that entry in the text. In this document, the key `Nas93` in the citation form `\citep{Nas93}` produces ‘(Nash 1993)’, and the keys `{Koc59,Han04,ClA08}` in the citation form `\citep{Koc59,Han04,ClA08}` produce ‘(Koch 1959–1963; Han 2004; Clay 2008)’. The appropriate citation style for different situations can be obtained, for example, by `\citet{Ovi95}` for ‘Oviedo (1995)’, `\citealt{Sch93}` for ‘Schwartz 1993’, or `\citealp{MPW08}` for ‘Marshall-Pescini and Whiten 2008’. Citation of the year alone may be produced by `\citeyear{Sch00}`, i.e. ‘2000’, or `\citeyearpar{Gra05}`, i.e. ‘(2005)’, or of the author(s) alone by `\citeauthor{Rit74}`, i.e. ‘Ritzmann’. Optional notes may be included at the beginning and/or end of a citation by the use of square brackets, e.g. `\citep[see] [275]{PI51}` produces ‘(see Pi-

aget and Inhelder 1951, 275)'; `\citep[e.g.][] {Fel81}` produces '(e.g. Feller 1981)'; `\citet[chap.~2]{Str00}` produces 'Strunk and White (2000, chap. 2)'. A 'plain' `\cite` command will produce the same result as a `\citet`, i.e. `\cite{BriIP}` will produce 'Briscoe (in press)'.

6.1.3. National Library of Medicine reference style (NLM)

References should be cited in accordance with US National Library of Medicine (NLM) style. References are cited in the text by a number in square brackets (e.g. [1], [2,4,10], [11–15], *not* [11]–[15]), in the order in which they first appear. For further details on this reference style, see the Instructions for Authors on the Taylor & Francis website.

Each bibliographic entry has a key, which is assigned by the author and is used to refer to that entry in the text. In this document, the key `Ban77` in the citation form `\cite{Ban77}` produces 'Bandura (1977)', and the keys `{Pia88,VL07}` in the citation form `\cite{Pia88,VL07}` produce 'Piaget (1988); Von Ledebur (2007)'. The citation for a range of bibliographic entries (e.g. 'Koch (1959–1963); Han (2004); Clay (2008); Chamberlin et al. (2008); Oviedo (1995); Schwartz (1993); Marshall-Pescini and Whiten (2008); Schatz (2000); Graham (2005); Ritzmann (1974); Piaget and Inhelder (1951)') will automatically be produced by `\cite{Koc59,Han04,Cla08,Cha08,Ovi95,Sch93,MPW08,Sch00,Gra05,Rit74,PI51}`. Optional notes may be included at the beginning and/or end of a citation by the use of square brackets, e.g. `\cite[cf.][] {Fel81}` produces '(cf. Feller 1981)', `\cite[p.356]{Str00}` produces '(Strunk and White 2000, p.356)', and `\cite[see] [p.73--77]{BriIP}` produces '(see Briscoe in press, p.73–77)'.

6.1.4. Reference Style-P (TFP)

References cited in the text should be quoted by italic numbers in parentheses (e.g. (1), (2, 4, 10), (11–15), *not* (11)–(15)), in the order in which they first appear. For further details on this reference style, see the Instructions for Authors on the Taylor & Francis website.

Each bibliographic entry has a key, which is assigned by the author and used to refer to that entry in the text. In this document, the key `Ban77` in the citation form `\cite{Ban77}` produces 'Bandura (1977)', and the keys `Pia88` and `VL07` in the citation form `\cite{Pia88,VL07}` produce 'Piaget (1988); Von Ledebur (2007)'. The citation for a range of bibliographic entries such as 'Nash (1993); Koch (1959–1963); Han (2004); Clay (2008); Chamberlin et al. (2008); Oviedo (1995); Schwartz (1993); Marshall-Pescini and Whiten (2008); Schatz (2000); Graham (2005); Ritzmann (1974); Haybron (2008); Piaget and Inhelder (1951); Feller (1981); Briscoe (in press)' will automatically be produced by `\cite{Nas93,Koc59,Han04,Cla08,Cha08,Ovi95,Sch93,MPW08,Sch00,Gra05,Rit74, Hay08,PI51,Fel81}`. By using the `merge` option to `natbib`, citation keys within a multiple `\cite` command may contain a leading `*` that causes them to be merged in the bibliography together with the previous citation as a single entry with a single reference number. For example, `\cite{LP02,*LP04}` produces 'Lu and Pignatello (2002); ?', and both references are listed in the bibliography under one entry with that number.

6.1.5. Reference Style-Q (TFQ)

References should be cited in the text by a number in square brackets (e.g. [1], [2,4,10], [11–15], *not* [11]–[15]) in the order in which they first appear. For further details on

this reference style, see the Instructions for Authors on the Taylor & Francis website.

Each bibliographical entry has a key, which is assigned by the author and is used to refer to that entry in the text. In this document, the key `Ban77` in the citation form `\cite{Ban77}` produces ‘Bandura (1977)’, and the keys `Pia88` and `VL07` in the citation form `\cite{Pia88,VL07}` produce ‘Piaget (1988); Von Ledebur (2007)’. The citation for a range of bibliographic entries (e.g. ‘Nash (1993); Koch (1959–1963); Han (2004); Clay (2008); Chamberlin et al. (2008); Oviedo (1995); Schwartz (1993); Marshall-Pescini and Whiten (2008); Schatz (2000); Graham (2005); Ritzmann (1974); Haybron (2008); Piaget and Inhelder (1951); Feller (1981); Briscoe (in press)’) will automatically be produced by `\cite{Nas93,Koc59,Han04,Cla08,Cha08,Ovi95,Sch93,MPW08,Sch00,Gra05,Rit74,Hay08,PI51,Fe181}`. Optional notes may be included at the end of a citation by the use of square brackets, e.g. `\cite[cf.][] {Lig08}` produces ‘(cf. Light and Light 2008)’, and `\cite[see] [and references therein] {GSSM91}` produces ‘(see Ganster et al. 1991, and references therein)’.

6.1.6. Reference Style-S (TFS)

References should be cited in the text by numbers in square brackets based on the order in which they appear in an alphabetical list of references at the end of the document (not the order of citation), so the first reference cited in the text might be [23]. For example, these may take the forms [32], [5,,6,,14], [21–55] (*not* [21]–[55]). For further details on this reference style, see the Instructions for Authors on the Taylor & Francis website.

Each bibliographic entry has a key, which is assigned by the author and is used to refer to that entry in the text. In this document, the key `Ban77` in the citation form `\cite{Ban77}` produces ‘Bandura (1977)’, and the keys `Pia88` and `VL07` in the citation form `\cite{Pia88,VL07}` produce ‘Piaget (1988); Von Ledebur (2007)’. The citation for a range of bibliographic entries (e.g. ‘Nash (1993); Koch (1959–1963); Han (2004); Clay (2008); Chamberlin et al. (2008); Oviedo (1995); Schwartz (1993); Marshall-Pescini and Whiten (2008); Schatz (2000); Graham (2005); Ritzmann (1974); Haybron (2008); Piaget and Inhelder (1951); Feller (1981); Briscoe (in press)’) will automatically be produced by `\cite{Nas93,Koc59,Han04,Cla08,Cha08,Ovi95,Sch93,MPW08,Sch00,Gra05,Rit74,Hay08,PI51,Fe181}`. Optional notes may be included at the beginning and/or end of a citation by the use of square brackets, e.g. `\cite[cf.][] {Lig08}` produces ‘(cf. Light and Light 2008)’, and `\cite[see] [and references therein] {GSSM91}` produces ‘(see Ganster et al. 1991, and references therein)’.

6.2. The list of references

Authors should create the list of references using a `BIBTEX` database. `LATEX/BIBTEX` will extract from your `.bib` file only those references that are cited in your text and list them in the References section. According to the chosen reference style, one of the following `.bst` files will be automatically used:

- APA: `apacite.bst`
- CAD: `tfcad.bst`
- NLM: `tfnlm.bst`
- TFP: `tfp.bst`

- TFQ: `tfq.bst`
- TFS: `tfs.bst`

Besides from `apacite.bst`, which is part of standard L^AT_EX distributions, the files listed above should have been installed in the same directory of this skeleton file. You may delete the ones that are not needed.

Please include a copy of your `.bib` file and/or the final generated `.bbl` file among your source files.

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7. Appendices

Any appendices should be placed after the list of references, beginning with the command `\appendix` followed by the command `\section` for each appendix title, e.g.

```
\appendix
\section{This is the title of the first appendix}
\section{This is the title of the second appendix}
```

produces:

Appendix A. This is the title of the first appendix

Appendix B. This is the title of the second appendix

Subsections, equations, figures, tables, etc. within appendices will then be automatically numbered as appropriate. Some theorem-like environments may need to have their counters reset manually (e.g. if they are not numbered within sections in the main text). You can achieve this by using `\numberwithin{remark}{section}` (for example) just after the `\appendix` command.

Please note that if the `endfloat` package is used on a document containing appendices, the `\processdelayedfloats` command must be included immediately before the `\appendix` command in order to ensure that the floats in the main body of the text are numbered as such.

Appendix A. Troubleshooting

Authors may occasionally encounter problems with the preparation of a manuscript using L^AT_EX. The appropriate action to take will depend on the nature of the problem:

- (i) If the problem is with L^AT_EX itself, rather than with the actual macros, please consult an appropriate L^AT_EX 2_ε manual for initial advice. If the solution cannot be found, or if you suspect that the problem does lie with the macros, then please contact Taylor & Francis for assistance (latex.helpdesk@tandf.co.uk).
- (ii) Problems with page make-up (e.g. occasional overlong lines of text; figures or tables appearing out of order): please do not try to fix these using ‘hard’ page make-up commands – the typesetter will deal with such problems. (You may, if you wish, draw attention to particular problems when submitting the final version of your manuscript.)
- (iii) If a required font is not available on your system, allow T_EX to substitute the font and specify which font is required in a covering letter accompanying your files.

Appendix B. Obtaining the template and class file

B.1. Via the Taylor & Francis website

This article template and the `interact` class file may be obtained via the ‘Instructions for Authors’ pages of selected Taylor & Francis journals.

Please note that the class file calls up the open-source L^AT_EX packages `booktabs.sty`, `epsfig.sty` and `rotating.sty`, which will, for convenience, unpack with the downloaded template and class file. The template calls for `natbib.sty` and `subfigure.sty`, which are also supplied for convenience.

B.2. Via e-mail

This article template, the `interact` class file and the associated open-source L^AT_EX packages are also available via e-mail. Requests should be addressed to latex.helpdesk@tandf.co.uk, clearly stating for which journal you require the template and class file.