

AUTHORSERVICES

Supporting Taylor & Francis authors

Taylor & Francis

Corrections Policy

Every article published by a Taylor & Francis journal, or a Society journal published by us, constitutes the **Version of Record (VoR)**: the final, definitive, and citable version in the scholarly record (see [NISO, 2008](#)). The VoR includes:

- the paper, revised and accepted following peer review, in its final form, including the abstract, text, references, bibliography, and all accompanying tables, illustrations, data; and
- any supplemental material.

We frequently publish VoR articles online ahead of allocation to a scheduled issue. It is our policy (in common with other publishers) not to amend or alter this published VoR.

"Articles that have been published should remain extant, exact, and unaltered to the maximum extent possible"

([STM Guidelines on Preservation of the Objective Record of Science](#)).

We publish corrections to the VoR as [errata](#) or [corrigenda](#), if there is a serious error, for example with regard to scientific accuracy, or if your reputation or that of the journal would be affected. We do not publish corrections that would not affect the article in a material way, nor significantly impair the reader's understanding of the article.

What to do if you have found an error in your article

If you have identified an error in your article, please review the guidance below. If, after reading the guidance, you believe a correction is necessary in your article, contact the production editor, or email us at authorqueries@tandf.co.uk.

If we and the Journal's editors agree a correction is warranted, and your article has been published online only, we will correct the error online, linking to a notice of correction via a footnote. However, if we find a correction is warranted, but your article has already appeared in an issue, online and in print, we cannot make any changes to the online version. Instead, we will publish a correction notice which will be linked to the original article online.

Examples of corrections we would make include:

- Spelling error or factual error in title
- Author name spelt incorrectly
- Affiliation, if this was incorrect at the time of submission
- Error in ORCID
- Error in copyright line
- Error in correspondence details
- Error in the submitted, received, revised, or accepted dates
- Error in the article category heading
- Missing text or typographical error, if the meaning is changed or an error introduced
- Error in data
- Error in medical terms
- Amendment to tables, figures, and appendices, if the meaning is changed or an error introduced
- Figure source, attribution, or permission information missing

- Poor figure quality
- Missing or incorrect conflict of interest or disclosure statement
- Missing funding information
- Error in online-only supplemental data
- Amendment to reference list when incorrect information given

Examples of proposed changes we would decline include amendments to:

- Title, if an aesthetic change only
- Affiliation, if this has changed **since** submission
- ORCID, if not supplied on submission
- Text or typography, if the meaning is unchanged or no error has been introduced
- Tables, figures, and appendices if the meaning is unchanged or no error has been introduced
- Acknowledgements
- Additional or updated references and citations

The different types of corrections we can make

Errata

An erratum will be used if a significant error has been introduced by us during the production of the journal article, including errors of omission such as failure to make factual proof corrections requested by authors within the deadline provided by the journal and within journal policy. A 'significant error' is one that affects the scholarly record, the scientific integrity of the article, the reputation of the authors, or of the journal.

All errata are linked to the VoR article that they correct.

Corrigenda

A corrigendum is a notification of a significant error made by the authors of the article. All corrigenda are normally approved by the editors of the journal.

All corrigenda are linked to the VoR article that they correct.

Addenda

An addendum is a notification of an addition of information to an article, for example in response to a reader's request for clarification. Addenda do not contradict the original publication, but if the author inadvertently omitted significant information available at the time, this material can be published as an addendum. Addenda may be peer reviewed, according to journal policy, and are normally subject to oversight by the editors of the journal.

Addenda relating to the article content are published only rarely and only when the journal editors decide that an addendum is crucial to the reader's understanding of a significant part of the published article.

All addenda are linked to the VoR article to which they relate.

Comments, responses, and rejoinders

In cases where a comment on a published VoR article is submitted to the journal editor, it will be subject to peer review, and shared with the authors of the published VoR, who are invited to submit a response.

In turn, the response will be subject to peer review, and shared with the commentator, who is invited to submit a rejoinder. The rejoinder will be subject to peer review, and shared with the authors of the published VoR. No further correspondence will be considered for publication.

All comments, responses, and rejoinders are linked to the VoR article to which they relate.

Expressions of concern

Expressions of concern are used to alert readers to a potential issue within an article that could affect readers' understanding of the methods, results, author articles, or ethical approval within the published article, but where a retraction is not immediately warranted.

The rationale for an expression of concern will be given in the expression of concern notice. Taylor & Francis and the editors of the journal reserve the right to issue a retraction if evidence of misconduct by an author is subsequently forthcoming, following an investigation of the issue in question.

Retractions

A retraction is a means to notify the community of unsound results or misconduct, following an investigation of the issue in question by Taylor & Francis and the editors of the journal. Either can be held to compromise the validity and reliability of a article, and the latter can be held to damage the reputation of the journal.

Retractions for unsound results are made when the conclusions of an article are seriously undermined as a result of miscalculation or error.

Retractions for misconduct are made when there has been an infringement of publishing ethics or a breach of author warranties, which can include breaches of third party copyright.

In cases of serious misconduct, Taylor & Francis reserve the right to prohibit an author from making new submissions to any of our journals for up to five years.

The rationale for a retraction will be given in a Statement of Retraction. All Statements of Retraction are linked to the VoR article which they retract; the VoR will be digitally watermarked RETRACTED.

Article removals

On occasion Taylor & Francis may be obliged to remove an article from TFO as a consequence of a legal action. Removal will be indicated on the issue table of contents, by the insertion of "Article withdrawn" to prefix the article title and in place of the removed content, by the posting of an Article Withdrawal notice.

Corrections to articles are free to access

Taylor & Francis makes all corrections to journal articles completely free to access on Taylor & Francis Online in all cases, whether these are corrigenda, errata, or statements of retraction.

Errors in PubMed

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