



# **JATS for Reuse (JATS4R)**

JATS4R (JATS for Reuse) is an inclusive group of publishers, vendors, and other interested organisations who use the NISO Z39.96-2012 Journal Article Tag Suite (JATS) XML standard.

## The Goals of JATS4R

- Advance scholarly content reuse through the development of best practices for tagging machine-readable content in JATS
- Provide resources to help people in all areas of interested organisations to produce better XML content

### Why JATS4R?

From its inception in the early 2000s, the JATS standard (formerly the NLM DTD) was designed to be broad and flexible, so that as many publishers as possible would be able to adopt the standard. While this favours XML production, it is not supportive of XML document interchange and reuse.

Additionally, as XML becomes increasingly important as the foundation of content discovery and dissemination, JATS4R has identified a need to help everyone, regardless of technical background, improve their XML fluency.

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# **JATS4R Workflow and Tools**

### JATS4R's work can be found at https://github.com/jats4r

Determine which document objects (topics) to create recommendations for, and solicit tagged XML examples

**Discuss best tagging** practices for each topic, and decide on a tagging recommendations

Build schematron rules into the JATS4R Validator to allow users to check compliance of their XML

Publish recommendations

and compliance statistics

**JATS4R Needs You!** 

### We need participation from all members of the scholarly publishing community to make JATS4R work. Here's how you can get involved:

- Send us your XML samples! These are for analysis only so that we get a full picture of how JATS is being used. Please send samples to jats4r@gmail.com
- Join the discussion by subscribing to our mailing list at https://groups.google.com/forum/#!forum/jats4r
- Follow us on Twitter @JATS4R
- Join our bi-weekly conference calls; details are announced in the mailing list prior to

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<title-group>

<article-title>Underestimating a serving size may lead to increased food consumption when using Canada's Food Guide</article-title>

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current model, this dependence arises

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ables in the previous

<contrib-group content-type="authors"> <contrib contrib-type="author" id="con1"

xlink:type="simple"><name name-<title id="ttl16">Discussion</title> presented below. No attempt is made here The most novel findings of this study suggest that Canadians of to account for the surface polarization of different ethnic backgrounds and weight status do not estimate serving sizes accurately. Participants often overestimated the size of a serving and underestimated the number of servings that they consumed. Consequently, the majority of participants inaccurately perceived that they needed to increase food consumption to meet CFG recommendations.

connected leads. The 2007 revision of the CFG included more pictorial serving size examples of The molecular ethnically diverse foods and narrowed the recommended range for servings (<xref <italic>&#x03B1;</italic> rid="ref11" ref-type="bib-ref">Katamay et al. 2007</xref>; <xref rid="ref2" parameters are treated as ref-type="bib-ref">Bush et al. 2007</xref>). Some Canadian health professionals varying linearly with suggest that serving sizes are confusing (<xref rid="ref12" ref-type="bib-ref">Kondro charge on the atom, 2006</xref>). In addition, understanding and conceptualizing a CFG "serving" may be even more compromised among diverse ethnic groups as as is customary in self-consistent they may be less familiar with the term "serving" (<xref rid="ref17" Hücke ref-type="bib-ref">Paisley et al. 2005</xref>; <xref rid="ref24" ref-type="bib-ref">Teufel 1997</xref>). The current study supports the concerns that servings are not well understood. In l models for isolated fact, participants who had previously used the CFG were no better at estimating serving sizes than molecules those who had not previously used the CFG. These findings are similar to an American study that .<xref determined that serving sizes in the American Food Guide Pyramid are not estimated accurately for most of the tested food items (<xref rid="ref1" ref-type="bib-ref">Britten et al. 2006</xref>). In fact, rid=" refg people have been reported to overestimate the size of a serving of grains by 1.5 to 2 times (<xref



#### Check out our current tagging topics at http://jats4r.org/topics.html, and follow the links to the examples and/or the open issues

1 rid="ref10" ref-type="bib-ref">Hogbin and Hess 1999</xref>). This may partially be due to the variability in serving sizes on nutrition labels that are not analogous with food guide servings (<xref rid="ref1" ref-type="bib-ref">Britten et al. 2006</xref>; <xref rid="ref10" ref-type="bib-ref">Hogbin and Hess 1999</xref>). Further, CFG serving sizes also vary between different types of food, as even a serving size of cold cereal differs from hot cereal (<xref rid="ref7" ref-type="bib-ref">Health Canada 2007<italic>b</italic></xref>). Serving size definitions in the CFG have stayed relatively constant in the 1977 to 2007 CFG (<xref rid="ref6")</p> ref-type="bib-ref">Health Canada 2007<italic>a</italic></xref>, <xref rid="ref7" ref-type="bibref">2007<italic>b</italic></xref>). Meanwhile, there has been a steady growth in the portion sizes available in restau-