

Review of Economic Studies Journal Style Guide

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This document explains how authors should use the *Review of Economic Studies Journal* L^AT_EX styles in order to submit CRC versions of their papers. The file **RESTUD.cls** encapsulates the most important aspects of the style and should be used. Also provided is the BibT_EX style file, **chicago.bst**, that can be used to generate references to style automatically.

This document is not meant to be replace the standard L^AT_EX reference book ? which all authors should be familiar with before proceeding.

Key words: L^AT_EX, Mathematics, T_EX, Typesetting.

1. INTRODUCTION

To use these files we assume that you have a basic T_EX installation (including the necessary files to run L^AT_EX). Along with this file (**instruction.tex**) you should also have received:

1. **RESTUD.cls**—L^AT_EX 2_ε class file.
2. **chicago.bst**—BibT_EX style file.

Please note that all these files are plain ASCII files.

These files should be placed in the T_EX search directory where they will be picked up automatically.

Of course, **restud.cls** is L^AT_EX 2_ε and this means that these files can also be used under L^AT_EX 2_ε.

2. TEMPLATE

The mark-up of documents must conform to the following standard L^AT_EX layout:

The editor in charge of this paper was Uta Schoenberg.

```

\documentclass{RESTUD}
<preamble>
\begin{document}
<main body>
\end{document}

```

2.1. <preamble>

The commands that appear here are to do with the make-up of the title page. The following macros are available to change publication details.

```

\editorname{Uta Schoenberg}

\cename{ES}

\mstype{Article}

\jvolume{0}

\jissue{0}

\jyear{20}

\def\jshort{rdaa}

\artid{002}

\setcounter{page}{1}

```

First, the editor name is set and CE name and MS type are added. Next the volume, issue number, journal year, article id is given and finally the starting page number.

Further macros are needed for the article title, author names and their affiliations. Indeed, these instructions use the following coding:

```

\shorttitle{Style Guide}

\title{Review of Economic Studies Journal Style Guide}

\authorA{A.~B.~Author}

\affA{Focal Image Ltd,
      Wessex House, Teign Road,
      Newton Abbot, Devon,
      TQ12 4AA., UK}

\authorB{A.~N.~Other}

```

```
\affB{Focal Image (India) Pvt Ltd,
      Cotton Hills, Trivandrum,
      India 695014.\\
      \email{author@orgname.com}}
```

```
\authormark{Focal Image}
```

```
\history{\recd{December {\rm 2016}} \edd{March {\rm 2019}}
\accd{January {\rm 2020} {\rm() {Eds.} {\rm}}}}
```

The text which you type inside `\shorttitle{}` and `\authormark{}` will appear as the running header on odd pages. The running head of even pages is the Journal Name which will be automatically produced.

One or more `\authorA{...}` declarations can be given, similarly a `\affA{...}` and `\email{...}` can be given for each `\author`.

Please note that *all* definitions should be placed in the preamble before the `\begin{document}` statement. This makes it much easier to see the extent of a macro and will speed up the processing of your submitted paper.

2.2. *main body*

The main body is actually made up of several sections. The initial text is usually an abstract which is coded as follows:

```
\abstract{Abstracts are meant to give a brief flavour of the
article. \ldots\ something here just to end the sentence.}
```

and this produces Abstracts are meant to give a brief flavour of the article. ... something here just to end the sentence.

Keywords may be added using the `\keyword{...}` macro directly after the `abstract` environment. This produces a list of words set as the abstract above but in italics.

JelCodes may be added using the `\JEL{...}` after the `keyword` environment. This produces a list of words in italics.

2.2.1. Headings. After the keywords and JelCodes we begin with the headings which are used to introduce each topic.

A level heading	<code>\section{...}</code>	10 pt/12 pt CAPS, displayed.
B level heading	<code>\subsection{...}</code>	10 pt/12 pt <i>italic</i> , displayed.
C level heading	<code>\subsubsection{...}</code>	10 pt/12 pt <i>italic</i> , run-on.

2.2.2. Lists. A list of items can be produced using the standard L^AT_EX environments, namely, `enumerate` and `itemize`. For example, the enumerated list

1. A useful list of things to do.
2. This list is almost over.
3. Oh well, we will just have to start another one.

which was coded with:

```
\begin{enumerate}
  \item A useful list of things to do.
  \item This list is almost over.
  \item Oh well, we will just have to start another one.
\end{enumerate}
```

or, alternatively, the itemized list

- A useful list of things to do.
- This list is almost over.
- Oh well, we will just have to start another one.

which was coded with:

```
\begin{itemize}
  \item A useful list of things to do.
  \item This list is almost over.
  \item Oh well, we will just have to start another one.
\end{itemize}
```

2.2.3. Maths. For examples on the coding of mathematics in $\text{\TeX}$ see the many excellent books on the topic (tex,lamport).

Simple displayed equations are formatted as follows:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

where the coding used was

```
\[\sum_{i=1}^n i = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}\]
```

Note that the equations are centered with alignment around the equals sign for multi-line equations, as can be seen in the next example

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^n i &= 1+2+\cdots+n \\ &= \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \end{aligned} \tag{2.1}$$

The coding used for the previous example was:

```
\begin{eqnarray}
  \sum_{i=1}^n i &= & 1+2+\cdots+n\text{\nonumber}\\
               &= & \frac{n(n+1)}{2}
\end{eqnarray}
```

The notion of combinations, $\binom{n}{r}$, can be coded using `${n \choose r}$`.

The extra $\mathcal{MS}$ -TeX symbols may be used and are loaded automatically for you to use via the `amssym.tex` package.

2.2.4. Tables and Figures. Table 1 shows an output of the following coding:

```
\tableparts{\caption{
  {\label{tab01}Daily returns for Sterling: summaries of
  Figure~\ref{fig01}. The Monte Carlo S.E. of simulation is
  computed using a bandwidth of 2,000, 4,000 and 2,000
  respectively. Italics are correlations rather than
  covariances of the posterior. Computer time is seconds
  on a Pentium Pro/200. The other time is the number of
  seconds to perform 100 sweeps of the sampler.}}}
{\begin{tabular*}{\textwidth}{@{}lllrrrr@{}}
\toprule
  & Mean & MC S.E. & \& Inefficiency & \& \\
\multicolumn{3}{c}{Covariance \& {\it Correlation}}\& \\
\midrule
  $\phi|y$ & 0.97762 & 0.00013754 & 163.55 & 0.00011062 & \& \\
  $-{\it 0.684}$ & & & & & & \\
  $\sigma_{\eta} | y$ & 0.15820 & 0.00063273 & 386.80 & $-0.00022570$ & \& \\
  & 0.00098303 & & & $-{\it 0.129}$ & & \\
  $\beta | y$ & 0.64884 & 0.00036464 & 12.764 & 0.00021196 & \& \\
  & $-0.00040183$ & 0.0098569 & & & & \hline
  Time & 5829.5 & 0.58295$a$ & & & & \\
\bottomrule
\end{tabular*}}{$^a$Table footnotes}
```

`\tableparts` (which typesets a table) has three arguments (`\tableparts{}{}{}`). The text which is in the first argument produces the caption with appropriate number. The second argument produces the tabular text and third argument produces the footnotes of the tables.

The `\begin{tabular*}` has two extra arguments that specify how wide the final table should be as well as how each column is to be aligned. For example, the alignment `{@{}lllrrrr@{}}` first removes any leading space, `@{}`, and then makes 3 columns that are left-aligned. Next we have 4 columns that are right-aligned.

Horizontal rules are provided by the `\toprule` which may be doubled up to produce a slightly thicker line.

Each row of the table is then given with columns separated by an `&` and rows separated by `\\`.

To include figures we have preloaded the `graphicx.sty` package, but others may be used, such as `psfig.sty`, by adding an extra statement with `\usepackage` command. For example, the `psfig.sty` macros will be made available if you add to the preamble of your file with

```
\usepackage{psfig}
...
```

TABLE 1

Daily returns for Sterling: summaries of Figure 1. The Monte Carlo S.E. of simulation is computed using a bandwidth of 2,000, 4,000 and 2,000 respectively. Italics are correlations rather than covariances of the posterior. Computer time is seconds on a Pentium Pro/200. The other time is the number of seconds to perform 100 sweeps of the sampler.

	Mean	MC S.E.	Inefficiency	Covariance & Correlation		
ϕy	0.97762	0.00013754	163.55	0.00011062	<i>-0.684</i>	<i>0.203</i>
$\sigma_\eta y$	0.15820	0.00063273	386.80	-0.00022570	0.00098303	<i>-0.129</i>
βy	0.64884	0.00036464	12.764	0.00021196	-0.00040183	0.0098569
Time	5829.5	0.58295 ^a				

^aTable footnote

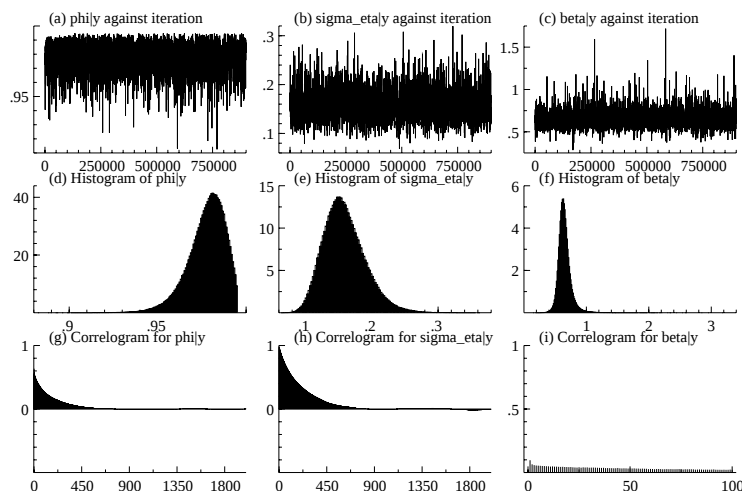


FIGURE 1

Mixture approximation to χ_1^2 density. Left: χ_1^2 density and mixture approximation. Right: the log of the ratio of the χ_1^2 density to the mixture approximation.

Figures should be placed near to where they are first referred to. All figures should be supplied as .eps PostScript files. The following coding will include your figures:

```
\begin{figure}
\centerline{\includegraphics[width=0.75\textwidth]{fig01.eps}}
\caption{\label{fig01}Mixture approximation to  $\chi_1^2$ 
density. Left:  $\chi_1^2$  density and mixture
approximation. Right: the log of the
 $\chi_1^2$  density to the mixture approximation.}
\end{figure}
```

The effect of the above input can be seen in Figure 1. Note that

```
\includegraphics[width=0.75\textwidth]{fig01.eps}
```

sets the figure to be 75% of the textwidth, but any percentage can be used.

`graphicx.sty` is part of the `graphics` bundle in the $\text{\LaTeX} 2_{\epsilon}$ distribution. Please read the `grfguide.ps` which is the documentation for graphic inclusion available in your distribution.

2.2.5. References. References are Harvard style, that is ‘Author (Year)’ or ‘(Author, Year)’ depending on the context. You can obtain the first by using `\cite{...}`, whereas the second is obtained by `\cite{...}`. You can use `BIB $\text{\TeX}$` and the supplied `chicago.bst` to generate references in the correct style for the journal.

Please note that when supplying $\text{\TeX}$ codes, we also need any `.bbl` or `.bib` files that you use as well.

Within the `thebibliography` environment you must use a modified form for each `\bibitem`. Following each `\bibitem` is the sequence

```
[\citeauthoryear{full-author-info}{abbrev-author-info}{year}]
```

which is then followed by the internal label for the reference, `{ref-label}`.

Finally we have a full example of one of the references shown later.

```
\begin{thebibliography}{}
...
\bibitem[Abramitzky and Lavy(2014)]{ABRAMITZKY2014}
  ABRAMITZKY, R. and LAVY, V. (2014), ‘‘How Responsive is
  Investment in Schooling to Changes in Returns? Evidence from
  an Unusual Pay Reform in Israel’s Kibbutzim’’,
  \textit{Econometrica}, \textbf{82}, 1241--1272. ...
\end{thebibliography}
```

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