# Testing LATEX class and BibTEX style for the journal 'Applied Economics' (ApEcon)

Arne Henningsen<sup>1</sup> and His Coauthor<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Institute of Food and Resource Economics, University of Copenhagen, Rolighedsvej 25, 1958 Frederiksberg C, Denmark <sup>2</sup> \alpha T\_EX University, Nostreet 123, 00000 Nowhere City, Noland

# Running title:

LATEX class and BibTEX style for 'Applied Economics'

## Abstract

This is an abstract. This is an abstract.

## Corresponding author:

Arne Henningsen, Institute of Food and Resource Economics, Rolighedsvej 25, 1958 Frederiksberg C, Denmark

#### I. Introduction

This is an introduction. This is an introduction.

Footnotes should appear at the end of the page in which they are inserted.<sup>1</sup> 'Single quotation marks' can be conveniently inserted using the 'csquotes' package: add the lines

```
\usepackage{csquotes}
```

\MakeInnerQuote{"}

## II. Manuscript Formatting

Instructions to authors including formatting guidelines are available at http://www. tandf.co.uk/journals/journal.asp?issn=0003-6846&linktype=44. All references used as examples in these guidelines are shown in this document to demonstrate that the BibT<sub>E</sub>X style of 'Applied Economics' complies with these guidelines. Please report any problems at http://sourceforge.net/projects/economtex/.

# **III.** Citations

## Citations in Text

Smith (1972) says A, Brown and Jones (2005) say B, Smith *et al.* (1972a) say C, and Smith *et al.* (1972b) say D. An overview is available in table 1.

<sup>1</sup> This is a footnote. This is a footnote.

<sup>2</sup>Of course, you can also define another symbol in the command \MakeInnerQuote, e.g. the degree sign (°).

#### Citations in Parenthesis

A equals B (Smith, 1972), B equals C (Brown and Jones, 2005), C equals D (Smith *et al.*, 1972a), and D equals A (Smith *et al.*, 1972b). Hence, A, B, C, and D are all equal (Smith, 1972; Brown and Jones, 2005; Smith *et al.*, 1972a,b).

## Citations with Page Numbers

Smith (1972, p. 123) says A, Brown and Jones (2005, p. 234) say B, Smith *et al.* (1972a, p. 345) say C, and Smith *et al.* (1972b, p. 456) say D. A equals B (Smith, 1972, p. 123), B equals C (Brown and Jones, 2005, p. 234), C equals D (Smith *et al.*, 1972a, p. 345), and D equals A (Smith *et al.*, 1972b, p. 456).

# **IV. Equations**

There are no instructions regarding equations.

$$y = a + Xb \tag{1}$$

where a is a scalar, y and b are vectors, and X is a matrix. Of course, you can also use Greek symbols.

$$\theta = \alpha + \Psi \beta \tag{2}$$

where  $\alpha$  is a scalar,  $\theta$  and  $\beta$  are vectors, and  $\Psi$  is a matrix.

#### References

- Brigham, E. F. (1965) The determinants of residential land values, *Land Economics*, 41, 325–334.
- Brown, S. P. and Jones, E. (2005) Introduction to the special issue: Advancing the field of selling and sales management, *Journal of Personal Selling and Sales Management*, 25, 103–104.
- Phelps Brown, H. (1981) Labour market policy, in *Changing Perceptions of Eco*nomic Policy (Ed.) F. Cairneross, Methuen, London, pp. 68–113.
- Smith, C. H., Lanier, R. A. and Taylor, M. E. (1972a) The need for and scope of the audit of management: A survey of attitudes, *Accounting Review*, 47, 270–283.
- Smith, K. R., Miller, M. and Golladay, F. L. (1972b) An analysis of the optimal use of inputs in the production of medical services, *Journal of Human Resources*, 7, 208–225.
- Smith, V. L. (1972) A theory and test of credit rationing: Some generalizations, American Economic Review, 62, 477–483.

Table 1. Citations

Author(s)	Statement
Smith (1972)	А
Brown and Jones $(2005)$	В
Smith $et al.$ (1972a)	$\mathbf{C}$
Smith $et al.$ (1972b)	D



Figure 1. Dummy figure

