

THE *JEEA* DOCUMENT CLASS FOR LATEX2E

Journal of the European Economic Association

Production Office

Abstract

This article describes the **jeea.cls** class file for use with L^AT_EX 2_ε. The class was developed for authors to submit papers to and prepare accepted papers for the *Journal of the European Economic Association*. It may also serve as a general-purpose document class for academic papers.

1. Introduction

This article describes the **jeea.cls** class file for L^AT_EX 2_ε. This class should be used to convert articles produced with other class files into the correct form for publication in the *Journal of the European Economic Association*. It can also be used as a general-purpose document class for academic papers.

The **jeea.cls** class file preserves much of the standard interface of L^AT_EX 2_ε and the **article** class. It thus allows easy conversion of any document prepared with the **article** class. In the following sections, we describe only what is special to the **jeea** class. For general documentation on L^AT_EX 2_ε there are many online resources and books, including Lamport (1994), Kopka and Daly (2004), and Mittelbach et al. (2004).

Class options can take the form of key=value pairs. See Appendix D for a complete list of the class options.

2. System Requirements

The **jeea** class file should run on any standard and relatively recent L^AT_EX 2_ε installation. Such an installation will have the following required resources: (a) the AMS-LaTeX fonts; (b) the AMS-LaTeX packages **amsfonts.sty**, **amssymb.sty**, and **amsmath.sty**; and (c) these additional packages:

Documentation for **jeea.cls**, v1.0, 2011/06/07.

Acknowledgments: The document class and this documentation were prepared by Doris Escobar (*JEEA* Production), Alistair Smith (Sunrise Setting Ltd., Torquay, UK), and Timothy Van Zandt (INSEAD). To obtain the most up-to-date version of the class file and this documentation, visit www.eeassoc.org. Please send queries or report feedback to jeea.production@insead.edu.

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**bm.sty caption.sty enumitem.sty fix-cm.sty booktabs.sty graphicx.sty
natbib.sty textcase.sty url.sty.**

If any of the required resources are missing from your installation, they can be found on the *T_EX Collection* DVDs or from www.ctan.org.

The only driver-specific feature of the class is the setting of the paper size. It has been tested with dvips, dvipsm, pdfTeX, XeTeX, and LuaTeX, and should also work with VTeX.

3. Known Incompabilities

The **jeea** class does not work with the following packages.

- Theorem macros such as **theorem.sty**, **ntheorem.sty**, and **amsthm.sty**. To use these, add the **notheorems** class option. See Section 12 for details.
- Packages that adjust the line spacing, such as **doubleSPACE.sty** and **setSPACE.sty**. The capabilities of **setSPACE.sty** are incorporated into the **jeea** class. You can include the **onehalfspace** or **doubleSPACE** class option and use the **setSPACE.sty** commands in your document. See Section 9 for details.
- **paralist.sty**.

4. Quick Adaptation from the Article Class

If you have prepared a paper using the **article** class, the quickest way to get it running is to use the **article** option:

```
\documentclass[article]{jeea}
```

This option mainly changes the appearance of the title so that it uses standard **article** class commands such as **\author** and **\thanks**. It also implements **\part** and **\subparagraph** commands, even though these are generally not appropriate for the layout of the **jeea** class.

You may still have to make the following changes.

- If you use theorem and definition macros and environments, include the class option **notheorems**. See Section 12 for details.
- If you have mixed **\epsilon** and **\varepsilon**, or **\phi** and **\varphi**, see Section 5.
- If your file has non-ASCII characters and its encoding is incompatible with UTF-8, add the class option **inputenc=none** or replace **none** by a valid input encoding for **inputenc.sty**.
- The **twocolumn** option is not supported.

5. Fonts

Default fonts and changing them. By default, **jeea.cls** uses the standard T_EX Computer Modern fonts and the matching AMS fonts. Changing fonts in the preamble may be possible but can cause conflicts. The recommended way to change the fonts is the **fonts=value** option, where value can be either:

- one of the predefined font options described below; or
- the name of a style file (without the **.sty** suffix) that sets up your fonts.

The predefined font options load the math symbols in the **amssymb** package and the text symbols in the **textcomp** package. See the documentation of these packages for details. If you use your own style file, be sure it also takes care of such a setup. See the code of **jeea.cls** for examples.

Using Times Roman fonts. The **jeea.cls** document layout was optimized for the Times Roman fonts used by many journals, including the *Journal of the European Economic Association*. It is particularly recommended that you use Times Roman for both text and math when preparing the final version of a paper that has been accepted by JEEA because doing so is the only way to verify the layout of the math.

There is no way to have full math support for Times Roman without purchasing fonts, but there are reasonable substitutes. The following are the leading commercial and noncommercial options; each can be loaded with a **jeea** class option.

- The best for-purchase fonts are MathTimes Pro2 from PCTeX.
Class option: **fonts=mtpro2**.
- The best free fonts are the “Lite” version of MathTimes Pro2, which are available for download from PCTeX and are complemented by the AMS Fonts.
Class option: **fonts=mtpro2lite**.
- The best option within the standard TeX distribution is the **mathptmx** package.
Class option: **fonts=mathptmx**.

Small caps. This class uses small caps for the headings of theorems, definitions, remarks, and such as well as for the headings of tables and figures. If the font you are using does not include small caps or you simply prefer that these labels use a bold font, then include the **labeledfont=bf** option.

Semibold. This class is meant to use semibold italic for the subsection headings, but the assumption is that you do not have a matching semibold italic font—bold italic is substituted instead. If you do have a semibold italic version of your text font, then use the **sb=true** option.

Input encoding. If your file has non-ASCII characters and its encoding is incompatible with UTF-8, add the class option **inputenc=none** or replace **none** by a valid input encoding for **inputenc.sty**.

Epsilon and phi glyphs. Most TeX fonts define two forms for the Greek math symbols epsilon and phi: `\epsilon` and `\varepsilon`; `\phi` and `\varphi`. The **jeea** class imposes the `\varepsilon` and `\varphi` forms, so that these are used even with the `\epsilon` and `\phi` commands. This requires no change on your part, unless either (a) you want to use the original forms, which are available as `\nonvarepsilon` and `\nonvarphi`, or (b) your file uses both forms. However, using both forms is not proper notation because, for example, ε and ϵ are merely different versions of the same symbol and thus are not distinct symbols.

6. Preamble and Title

Here “title” refers to everything that precedes the body of an article: title, authors, affiliations, abstract, and the like.

Working Paper and Preprint Layouts. Although the **article** option can get you running quicker, the **jeea** class’s two intended title layouts are the following.

Working paper. The working paper layout provides a nice-looking but “generic” title layout. It can be used when preparing papers for submission to *JEEA* or for any academic paper. It is the default and so does not require a class option.

Preprint. The preprint layout, invoked using the **preprint** class option, mimics the distinctive *JEEA* style and thus creates the appearance of an article published in that journal. It is to be used only for papers that have already been accepted by *JEEA*.

The two layouts make use of the commands shown in Table 1. See Appendix A for a sample preamble.

Title Page Option. The **titlepage** option produces a separate title page in the article and working paper layouts. It has no effect in the preprint layout.

Headers and Footers. The default page style with the **article** compatibility option is **myheadings**. Otherwise, it is the **jeea** page style (defined by this package).

The **jeea** page style creates a running head from the `\Author` and `\Title` information with the list of authors followed by the full title. However, if this running head is too long or you otherwise want to customize it, use the preamble command `\Runninghead` to give a short list of authors and a short title:

```
\Runninghead{Escobar and Smith}{The \textit{JEEA} Document Class for LaTeX2e}
```

You can leave the first argument empty if you do not want to include the author(s) in the running head.

You can override these defaults by using standard **article** class page styles or others that you define and load.

TABLE 1. Preamble commands for the preprint and working paper layouts.

\Title {title}	Same as in article class; can use \title instead.
\Date {date}	Same as in article class; can use \date instead.
\Author {first name}{last name}{affiliation}{email}	Use one command for each author, in the order of authorship.
\Runninghead {short author list}{short title}	To override the default running head constructed from the title and author information.
\Editor {editor full name}	For articles accepted to <i>JEEA</i> ; one for each editor.
\Thanks {acknowledgements}	Use once only, outside of any other command.
\JEL {jel codes}	JEL codes; required for articles submitted to <i>JEEA</i> .
\Keywords {keywords}	Keywords; not required for articles submitted to <i>JEEA</i> .
\Abstract {abstract}	Single-paragraph abstract.

Notes: These commands can be given in any order, and each one can be omitted if the information is not to be included in the article header. To actually generate the title/header, **\begin{document}** must be followed by **\maketitle**.

7. Font Sizes

Changing the Font Size of the Document. The main text font in the **jeea** class is 10.5pt. There is no option for redefining the font commands to use different sizes, as exists with the 11pt and 12pt options of the **article** class. The reason for this omission is that adjusting the font sizes requires also adjusting all the margins, the size of the graphics, and so on. The more flexible way to vary the font size is simply to adjust the magnification on the screen or when printing. For example, a magnification of 114% leads to a 12pt size for the text font.¹

However, the **jeea** class also allows you to perform this magnification from within TeX. This might be convenient, for example, if you want to deliver a working paper preformatted on A4 paper that will display your desired font size without any magnification. A caveat is that TeX's magnification system is awkward and using this

1. If you do *not* want to adjust the font size when printing, be careful to set **Page Scaling** to **None** in Adobe Acrobat (rather than to the default **Fit to Printable Area**) or take similar precautions in whatever software you are using.

feature has a risk of incompatibility with drivers, other LaTeX packages, or any code that uses TeX **true** dimensions (e.g., **truemm**) inappropriately.

There are two ways to set the magnification. The option **fontsize=dim** sets the magnification so that the font size is dim. For example, **fontsize=12pt** is similar to including the **12pt** class option in the article class, even though the mechanism is quite different.² The option **mag=num** sets the magnification factor to num. For example, **mag=1.14** is equivalent to **fontsize=12pt** (except perhaps for rounding errors).

Font Size Commands Within a Document. The standard LaTeX font sizes, such as `\normalsize` and `\small` are defined. In addition, the **jeea** class defines a `\smaller` size that is intermediate between `\footnotesize` and `\small`. It is the default size for (a) the abstract; (b) tables and figures; and (c) references. You can override these settings by redefining `\abstractsize`, `\tablesize`, and `\refsize` to invoke a different font-size command.

Furthermore, the **jeea** class defines a `\tablenotesize` size, which is a little smaller than `\footnotesize`, for use in the notes of tables.

8. Adjusting the Paper Size and Margins

Paper Size. The default paper size is that of the *JEEA* journal: 171mm × 246mm. The **letterpaper** and **a4paper** options are also supported. However, leaving the smaller paper size can be advantageous. When viewing on the screen, the margin is just large enough to highlight the article without taking up too much space. When printing, selecting “Auto-Rotate and Center” in Acrobat positions the document properly on whatever paper size you are using.

If you choose to magnify the document as described in Section 7, then the default *JEEA* paper size scales up with the magnification whereas the letter and A4 paper sizes retain their true values.

Margins. The **lettersize** and **a4paper** options do not change the width and height of the text.

The width of the text has been optimized for readability after taking into account the size of the font, the expectation that the font is Times Roman, and the likely use of math and tables (which lead to a wider column than would be optimal for pure text). The *width* of the paper on which the article is printed is irrelevant for this calculation. However, the optimal text width does depend on the font; if you are using fonts that are wider than Times Roman—such as the default Computer Modern fonts or Utopia—then add the **wider** class option.

2. In the **article** class, only the sizes of the fonts change; in the **jeea** class, everything is scaled up proportionality, except those dimensions given in **true** units. The only use **true** units by the **jeea** class is the setting of the a4 and letter paper sizes.

One might, however, want to take full advantage of the *height* of the paper. This is achieved by using the **fullheight** option. It has no effect unless either **letterpaper** or **a4paper** is selected.

Two-sided Printing. Use the **twosided** option in order to adjust the margins and certain other features for two-sided printing. Remember that this only adjusts margins and headings so that they look better when printed double-sided. It is up to you to figure out *how* to print that way.

9. Line Spacing

In general, changing the line spacing of your document will reduce readability. However, a copyeditor may want to work with a double-spaced version to have room for corrections. If you therefore need one-and-a-half or double spacing, use the **onehalfspace** or **doublespace** class option. It would typically make sense to combine these with either the **a4paper** or **letterpaper** option and with the **fullheight** option.

These options affect the spacing of footnotes unless you include also the **ssfootnotes** option. However, they do not affect the line spacing of the title and affiliations or of the **table** and **figure** environments (because these are often ruined by changes in line spacing).

More genenerally, the **jeea** class includes all the capabilities of **setspace.sty** (which therefore cannot be used). For example, you can use the commands **\singlespacing**, **\onehalfspacing**, and **\doublespacing** to change the spacing in the middle of the document, or the environments **singlespace**, **onehalfspace**, and **doublespace** to change the spacing of enclosed text.

One-and-a-half spacing and double spacing scale the line spacing by setting **\baselinestretch** to 1.4 and 1.8, respectively. To set an arbitrary scale factor such as 1.5, use the class option **spacing=1.5** or the command **\setspacing{1.5}** or the environment **\begin{spacing}{1.5} ... \end{spacing}**.

The commands and environments for changing spacing in the middle of the document should be used only at the beginning of a new paragraph. They may insert some vertical space to create a proper transition between the line spacing. If this is not desired, use **\setstretch{1.5}** (for example).

10. Sections

The **jeea** class supports only three levels of headings: **\section**, **\subsection**, and **\subsubsection**. In addition, the **\paragraph** command adds an italic title to a paragraph; however, it does not provide a clear fourth hierarchical level of structure to a document.

With the **article** compatibility option, the commands **\part** and **\subparagraph** are supported, but they do not make sense for the **jeea.cls** layout.

Add the **numberbysection** class option if you want equations, figures, tables, and theorems to be numbered within each section. For example, the equations in Section 3 would be numbered (3.1), (3.2), and so forth. (This option is discouraged except for papers that are unusually long.)

11. Appendices

Appendices must come at the end, after any other numbered section commands though possibly before the references. Each appendix has its own **\section** command, and **\subsection** and **\subsubsection** commands are also permitted. The appendices should be immediately preceded by

\appendix

This command does not generate any output; it merely redefines the section commands to generate appendix headings.

So far, this is identical to the **article** class. There are three ways in which the **\section** commands differ in an appendix of the **jeea** class.

1. You can leave the argument empty, as in **\section{}**, if you want to label the appendices simply “Appendix A”, “Appendix B”, etc.
2. If there is a single appendix, it will be labeled merely “Appendix” rather than “Appendix A”. If you have multiple appendices, then you need to process the file twice (similarly to the resolution of cross-references in LaTeX) so that the **jeea** class can figure out that it should include the “A”. Alternatively, you can force this behavior by beginning your appendix with **\appendices** rather than **\appendix**.
3. Although this requires no intervention on your part, you should be aware that the numbering of equations, theorems, figures, et cetera is restarted within each appendix. For example, the equations of Appendix B are numbered (B.1), (B.2), etc.

12. Theorems, Remarks, Examples, and Proofs

The **jeea** class defines its own theorem environments, which are incompatible with most theorem packages such as **ntheorem.sty**, and **amsthm.sty**. If you want to use one of these packages—for example, because you are trying to adapt a file quickly—then add the **notheorems** class option. However, conversion from these packages to the **jeea** class theorems is typically easy and just involves modifying your **\newtheorem** commands.

A “theorem” here means various kinds of material that is set apart and specially formatted, including theorems, numerical results, assumptions, definitions, remarks, examples, and proofs. The **jeea** class defines four classes of theorem environments:

theorem	For the results of a paper
remark	For most other cases
example	For discourses that are so long they need a symbol to denote end
proof	Proofs or other substantiations

An example ends with `\exmsymbol`, which by default is `\blacksquare`; a proof ends with `\qedsymbol`, which by default is `\square`. For either an example or proof, you can force the placement of the symbol using `\qedhere` just as in `amsthm.sty`. (This is typically used if the environment ends with an equation or a list and you do not want extra vertical space before the symbol.)

Their main features are summarized in Appendix B. Each class has some predefined environments and has a command for defining new ones. For example, to create a new numbered theorem environment called “empirics” with the label “Empirical Results”, issue the command

```
\newtheorem{empirics}{Empirical Results}
```

You can also redefine existing environments. Perhaps your examples are all short and you prefer to omit the black square at the end. Then change the **example** environment to a remark:

```
\newremark{example}{Example}
```

If you add an asterisk to `\newtheorem`, `\newremark`, or `\newexample`, then the environment is unnumbered:

```
\newtheorem*{empirics}{Empirical Results}
```

Either way, the environment takes an optional argument in square brackets, which adds a title to the theorem. See Appendix B.3 for examples.

You might sometimes want to replace a generic theorem heading by the actual name of the theorem. For example, rather than beginning with “THEOREM 2 (First Welfare Theorem)” you might simply want the heading “FIRST WELFARE THEOREM”. Then use the **ad hoc theorem** environment, with your title as the obligatory argument:

```
\begin{ad hoc theorem}{First Welfare Theorem}
  Markets are great.
\end{ad hoc theorem}
```

There are analogous **ad hoc remark** and **ad hoc example** environments.

Proofs are never numbered, so there is no `\newproof*` command. Furthermore, the optional argument to a proof replaces the proof head entirely, so there is no **ad hoc proof** environment. The optional argument is most often used to change, for example, “*Proof*” to “*Proof of Lemma 2*”.

To have lemmas and theorems (for example) share the same numbering sequence, use

```
\newtheorem{lemma}{theorem}[Lemma]
```

Most of what has been described is similar to the other main packages for defining theorems. One exception is that it is not possible to reset the numbering of the environments in a highly customizable way. However, the class option

numberbysection causes the numbering of all theorems (and equations, figures, and tables) to be restarted after each section. The theorems in Section 3 are then numbered 3.1, 3.2, and so forth.

13. Tables and Figures (a.k.a. “Floats”)

See Appendix C for an example of a table that uses some of the features described below.

Captions. The **jeea** class loads **caption.sty**. You can use the features of that package to modify the appearance of the captions for tables and figures. A caption should normally be placed above a table or below a figure. However, such positioning is required only when using the **preprint** option; otherwise, **caption.sty** tries to guess the position of the caption and set it up appropriately.

Table notes. Table notes should follow immediately after the **tabular** environment (but before **\end{table}**). The notes are enclosed in a **tablenotes** environment. Marked notes use markers “a”, “b”, etc. by default, and each note begins with **\tablenote**. The markers must be inserted in the table manually using the **\tnmark** command (e.g., **\tnmark{a}**).³ See the example in Appendix C.

You can add notes that carry no marker by preceding each one with **\tablenote***. For example:

```
\tablenote* Notes: General notes, perhaps even with a paragraph break.
\tablenote* *Significant at 10\%; **significant at 5\%; ***significant at 1\%.
\tablenote* Source: World Trade Organization, Annual Briefing 2010.
```

To use a different system of markers, just use the **\tablenote*** command and include your custom markers. For example, you can use a marker **\tnmark{(b)}** in a table and then include a note that begins **\tablenote* (b)\hspace{0.75em}**.

Other formatting details. A figure or table environment automatically centers its content and changes the font size to **\tablesize**, unless these settings are overridden by your own commands within the environment.

The **jeea** class loads the **graphicx** package. See its documentation—or Goossens et al. (2008) or Kopka and Daly (2004)—for instructions on including graphs and other illustrations.

This class also loads the **booktabs** package. See its documentation for instructions on creating high-quality tables. In short: (a) don’t use vertical rules or double horizontal rules; (b) use **\toprule**, **\midrule**, and **\bottomrule** rather than **\hline**; (c) begin and

3. There is no automatic system for inserting markers in tables and linking them to the notes because the ordering of markers within a table can be ad hoc and because a note may be referenced several times by the same marker in a table.

end the column specifier with `@{}` to suppress the extra space on each side of the table, as shown here: `\begin{tabular}{@{}lcc@{}}`.

If you are following the style of **booktab.sty**, then it can be nice to set the width of tables to the width of the document by expanding or contracting the space between columns (as controlled by the LaTeX length `\tabcolsep`). To do this, put the entire **tabular** environment as the argument of `\fittable{tabular environment}`. Note that `\tabcolsep` is set to at most the value of `\maxtabcolsep` and is not shrunk to less than `\mintabcolsep`. (Thus, even with the `\fittable` command, a table may end up narrower or wider than the column width.) If you change `\maxtabcolsep` or `\mintabcolsep`, remember that the space between columns equals *twice* the value of `\tabcolsep`. Caveat: The spacing can be unexpected when the table contains `\multicolumn` commands.

If you have a table or figure that is too wide and will fit only if set sideways on the page, then use the **rotating.sty** package and its **sidewaystable** environment.

14. Mathematics

*The **amsmath** Package.* The **jeea** class loads the **amsmath** package. See its documentation for instructions on proper formatting of math. In particular, we advise the use of the **align**, **gather**, and **multline** environments for displayed mathematics (rather than the obsolete **eqnarray** environment).

*Underlined Symbols: The **ubar** Package.* TeX does not have a good way to position accents under a variable, such as in \underline{f} , $\underline{\theta}$, $\underline{\Psi}$, or \underline{M} . The best workaround is to avoid accents under variables! Such accents lead to cluttered notation and confusion about whether an accent lies underneath a variable or above a variable on the line below.

However, when underlined symbols are absolutely necessary, the **ubar** package implements a fairly good workaround, `\ubar`, for the most common case: a simple bar under a single variable. The four examples in the previous paragraph were made with this code:

```
\ubar{f} \ubar{\theta} \ubar[up]{\Psi} \ubar{M}
```

The **jeea** class automatically loads the **ubar** package. See **ubar-doc.pdf** for documentation.

Multiletter Variable Names. A multiletter variable name should never be typed merely as a string of letters in math mode because it leads to improper spacing between the letters. For example, the LaTeX code `fit` generates fit , which looks like the product of variables f , i , and t . Type instead `(\textit{fit})`, which generates \textit{fit} .

The **jeea** class defines a command `\vn` for multiletter variable names so that these can be handled in a uniform and flexible way in both math mode and text. The command has an optional argument in square brackets for changing the style among italic (**it**), upright (**up**), small caps (**sc**), and fake small caps (**fakesc**). For example,

`\vn{sc}{world}` generates WORLD. The command `\vnstyle{style}` changes the default style.

Whereas the **it** and **up** styles allow you to mix upper- and lowercase letters, the **sc** and **fakesc** styles set all letters in the same case. The **fakesc** style should be used if you want to use small caps and either you do not have a small caps font or your variable names include digits, as in POST02.

Conditional Expectations and Probability. For proper spacing when using a vertical bar | in a set definition, use the standard LaTeX command `\mid` rather than |, as in

$$\{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid f(x) \geq g(y)\} \quad \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid f(x) \geq g(y)\}$$

When used for conditional expectations or probabilities, `\mid` tends to provide too much space. The **jeea** class provides another command `\cond` for this purpose, as in

$$E[x \mid f(x) \geq z] \quad E[x \mid f(x) \geq z]$$

(`\mid` is equivalent to `\mathrel{||}` whereas `\cond` is equivalent to `\mathbin{||}`.)

15. Lists

Displayed (Hanging) Lists. The **jeea** class loads the **enumitem** package for the implementation of displayed (a.k.a. hanging) lists: **enumerate**, **itemize**, **description**. See the documentation of **enumitem** if you want to use its features to customize your list.

It is best to nest lists no more than one level down (two levels total). In footnotes and table notes, only single-level displayed lists are allowed.

It is also best to use the default labels of 1., 2. for level-1 lists and (a), (b) for level-2 lists. However, sometimes it is useful to change the enumeration from 1., 2. to (1), (2) or (i), (ii) or (a), (b) in order to facilitate cross-references to the list items. It is enough to add the optional argument `[(1)]` or `[(i)]` or `[(a)]` to `\begin{enumerate}`:

```
\begin{enumerate}[(1)]
\begin{enumerate}[(a)]
\begin{enumerate}[(i)]
```

Lists with long items. Long items should be avoided in hanging lists. The result is often an entire page of indented text whose indentation continues on a following page but the reader is not sure why. The indentation may also take away needed space from displayed equations.

Alternatives include making each item a subsection (best for very long items) or setting the items as ordinary paragraphs but with some leading words to show the logical structure (good for a few one-paragraph items).

In addition, the **jeea** class provides a **paritem** environment. Each item should be introduced with `\paritem` rather than `\item`. The items are set like ordinary paragraphs, but with space between the items. The recommended style is to begin each item with an

italicized heading; just include the heading in square brackets as an optional argument to `\paritem`. You can instead (or in addition) enumerate the list by adding an optional argument such as `[(a)]` or `[(A)]` or `[(i)]` to the `\paritem`s environment.

16. Bibliography

The default is that the `jeea` class implements the standard bibliography support of the LaTeX `article` class. You can therefore use the `jeea` class with the bibliography methods to which you are accustomed.

The `jeeabib` option loads `natbib.sty` and some minor customization. You can thus try this option if you are using `natbib.sty` and perhaps a BibTeX style file for `natbib.sty`. In that case, note that for consecutive citations you must include each one in its own `\citete` command, whereas

To mimic JEEA's bibliography style, use the `jeea.bst` BibTeX style (included in the distribution of the `jeea` document class) with the `jeeabib` class option. You do not have to add the command `\bibliographystyle{jeea}` because this is set as the default. Just include the `\bibliography{bibfile}` at the end of your document and run BibTeX. See the documentation of `natbib.sty` for instructions on citation commands and the different versions used for parenthetical and non-parenthetical citations.

References

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Appendix A: Sample Preamble

```

\documentclass{jeea}

\Title{Using Words to Extract Meaning: A New Theory of Capital Structure}

\Date{14 September 2010}

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\Runninghead{Gordon and Palermo}{Using Words to Extract Meaning}

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\JEL{D72, H00, C72, C82}

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around the world for their spiteful comments. We are grateful to Hernando Feroz
for pointing out a mistake in the proof of Theorem 1 in an earlier version
of this paper. This reseach was supported by a grant from the NSF.}

\Abstract{Words can give meaning, even in accounting forms. Using a sample
of F208 filings from 200 public corporations, we are able to find estimates
of the eating patterns of the top managers. We find that diet is negatively
correlated with stock market returns.}

\begin{document}

\maketitle

\section{Introduction}

We present here a most revolutionary method for beating the stock market.

\end{document}

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Appendix B: Theorem Environments (a.k.a. “Blocks”)

B.1. The Four Classes and Their Intended Usage

THEOREM. Any assertion that is or might be proved or tested: Theorem, Lemma, Proposition, Claim, Conjecture, Corollary, Hypothesis, Result, and so forth.

REMARK. All other blocks (besides theorem and proof blocks) with a title word: Definition, Assumption, Axiom, Remark, Note, et cetera.

EXAMPLE. Like a remark, but long blocks whose ending point might be difficult to detect without a clear end-of-block symbol. ■

Proof. The substantiation of an assertion: Proof, Numerical Test, and the like. □

B.2. Their Properties

Type	Declaration	Head font	Body font	End symbol	Predefined
Theorem	<code>\newtheorem</code>	Sm caps	Italic	None	theorem corollary proposition lemma conjecture
Remark	<code>\newremark</code>	Sm caps	Roman	None	remark definition assumption axiom
Example	<code>\newexample</code>	Sm caps	Roman	<code>\exmsymbol</code> black square	example
Proof	<code>\newproof</code>	Italic	Roman	<code>\qedsymbol</code> open square	proof

B.3. Examples of Theorems, Remarks, and Proofs

`\newremark{specification}{Specification}`

`\begin{specification}`

Includes employer fixed effects:

`\[`

$$Y_{ij} = a + bX_j + cZ_{ij} + \epsilon_{ij}.$$

`\]`

`\end{specification}`

SPECIFICATION 1. Includes employer fixed effects:

$$Y_{ij} = a + bX_j + cZ_{ij} + \epsilon_{ij}.$$

`\newtheorem*{empirics}{Empirical Results}`

`\begin{empirics}[From first sample]`

Reject null hypothesis that mandatory sentences reduce drug consumption.

`\end{empirics}`

EMPIRICAL RESULTS (From first sample). *Reject null hypothesis that mandatory sentences reduce drug consumption.*

`\newexample{example}{Example}`

`\begin{example}`

I can only come up with long examples. Without the square box at the end,
readers would never be able to figure out where they end.

`\end{example}`

EXAMPLE 1. I can only come up with long examples. Without the square box at the end, readers would never be able to figure out where they end. ■

`\begin{adhoctheorem}{First Welfare Theorem}`

Markets are great.

`\end{adhoctheorem}`

FIRST WELFARE THEOREM. *Markets are great.*

`\begin{proof}[Proof of Lemma 2]`

The result is clearly obvious.

`\end{proof}`

Proof of Lemma 2. The result is clearly obvious. □

Appendix C: Sample Table

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\begin{table}
\caption{Summary of experimental treatments.}

\fitable{
\begin{tabular}{@{}cccccc@{}}
\toprule
Treatment & Task & Game(s) & \# Subjects & Matching & Payoffs & \# Periods \\
\midrule
AP & Beliefs/Actions & DSG/nDSG & 64 & Fixed & All & $20/20$ \\
AP$_{4\times 4}$ & Beliefs/Actions & DSG/nDSG & 20 & Fixed & All & $20/20$ \\
RM & Beliefs/Actions & DSG & 20 & Random & All & $20+40$ \\
RM & Beliefs/Actions & nDSG & 20 & Random & All & $20+40$ \\
OP & Beliefs/Actions & DSG/nDSG & 72 & Fixed & Own & $20/20+40$ \\
NB & Actions & DSG/nDSG & 40 & Fixed & All & $20/20$ \\
\bottomrule
\end{tabular}}

\begin{tablenotes}
\tablenote* Note: All treatments were run by the same experimenters and staff.

\tablenote Subjects played one game for 20 periods and then
(after being rematched) the other game for 20 periods.

\tablenote Subjects played for an initial 20 periods and were then
asked to play 40 more periods.

\tablenote Subjects played one game for 20 periods, and then (after
being rematched) the other game for $20+40$ periods as in b.
\end{tablenotes}
\end{table}

```

TABLE C.1. Summary of experimental treatments.

Treatment	Task	Game(s)	# Subjects	Matching	Payoffs	# Periods
AP	Beliefs/Actions	DSG/nDSG	64	Fixed	All	20/20 ^a
AP _{4×4}	Beliefs/Actions	DSG/nDSG	20	Fixed	All	20/20 ^a
RM	Beliefs/Actions	DSG	20	Random	All	20 + 40 ^b
RM	Beliefs/Actions	nDSG	20	Random	All	20 + 40 ^b
OP	Beliefs/Actions	DSG/nDSG	72	Fixed	Own	20/20 + 40 ^c
NB	Actions	DSG/nDSG	40	Fixed	All	20/20 ^a

Note: All treatments were run by the same experimenters and staff.

- Subjects played one game for 20 periods and then (after being rematched) the other game for 20 periods.
- Subjects played for an initial 20 periods and were then asked to play 40 more periods.
- Subjects played one game for 20 periods, and then (after being rematched) the other game for 20 + 40 periods as in b.

Appendix D: Summary of Class Options

TABLE D.1. key=val pairs.

Key	Values	Effect	Default
paper	jeea a4 letter	Set paper size to 171mm × 246mm. A4 paper size, 8.27in x 11./69 in. US letter paper size, 8.5 in x 11 in.	jeea
paperwidth	dim	Set paper width to dim.	171mm
paperheight	dim	Set paper height to dim.	246mm
textwidth	dim	Set width of text column to dim.	126mm
wider	bool	Increase text width by 8% (for wider fonts).	false
textheight	dim	Set height of text column to dim.	572pt
fullheight	dim	Use the full height of the paper.	false
topmargin	auto dim	Automatically balance top and bottom margins. Set \topmargin to dim.	auto
headheight	dim	Set \headheight to dim.	15pt
headsep	dim	Set \headsep to dim.	18pt
footskip	dim	Set \footskip to dim.	30pt
fontsize	dim	Scale the document so that main font has size dim.	10.5pt
mag	num	Scale the document by factor num.	1
titlepage	bool	Use separate title page.	false
layout	wp preprint article	Generic layout for working papers. <i>JEEA</i> layout for accepted articles. Emulate the article class in some ways.	wp
fonts	cmr mathptmx mtpro2 mtpro2lite file	Use standard Computer Modern fonts. Use Times Roman as implemented by mathptmx.sty . Use mtpro2.sty and MathTimes Pro2 fonts. Use the MathTimes Pro2 Lite fonts. Implement fonts by inputting file.sty.	
sb	bool	Use semibold for subsection headings.	false
labelfont	bf	Use bold for block and float labels.	sc
inputenc	enc none	Use inputenc.sty with encoding enc. Don't use inputenc.sty .	utf8
notheorems	bool	Don't define theorem macros.	false
numberbysection	bool	Number theorems, equations, and floats by section.	false
spacing	num	Set line space (\baselinestretch) to num.	
ssfootnotes	bool	Single-space footnotes even when spacing ≠ 1.	false
parskip	dim	Set \parskip to dim and \parindent to 0pt.	0pt
twoside	bool	Adjust margins and headings for two-sided printing.	false
eqno	right left	Equation numbers on right side of page. Equation numbers on left side of page.	right
fleqn	bool	Set equations flush left.	false

TABLE D.2. Abbreviated class options. In addition, for any boolean option such as **wider**, the option **wider** is equivalent to **wider=true**.

Option	Equivalent to
preprint	layout=preprint
article	layout=article
letterpaper	paper=letter
a4paper	paper=a4
onehalfspace	spacing=default value of one-and-one-half spacing
doublespace	spacing=default value of double spacing
10pt	fontsize=10pt
11pt	fontsize=11pt
12pt	fontsize=12pt
parskip	parskip=6.5pt plus 1.5pt minus 0.5pt