

1		1
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3		3
4	<b>FIRST AUTHOR</b>	4
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13	The abstract should summarize the contents of the paper. It should be clear, descriptive, self-explanatory and not longer than 150 words. It should also be suitable for publication in abstracting services. Please avoid using math formulas as much as possible. We recommend 3–8 keywords and up to 3 JEL codes.	13
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18	<b>KEYWORDS.</b> First keyword, second keyword, third keyword.	18
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21	<b>1. INTRODUCTION</b>	21
22		22
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29	We thank four anonymous referees. The Editor should not be thanked anonymously or by name in this footnote, or elsewhere in the paper. The first author gratefully acknowledges financial support	29
30	from the National Science Foundation through Grant XXX-0000000.	30
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1 exceptional cases). Please do not use any  $\text{\LaTeX}$  or  $\text{\TeX}$  commands that affect 1  
2 the layout or formatting of your document (i.e., commands like  $\text{\textheight}$ , 2  
3  $\text{\textwidth}$ , etc.). Note that the Introduction should be Section~1 it should not 3  
4 immediately follow the abstract without a heading. 4

5 5

## 6 2. SECTION HEADINGS 6

7 Here are some subsections: 7

8 8

9 9

### 10 2.1 *A subsection* 10

11 Regular text. 11

12 12

13 2.1.1 *A subsubsection* Regular text. 13

14 **Paragraph heading** If you want to add mini-headings for paragraphs without 14  
15 numbers please use  $\text{\paragraph*{}}$ . 15

16 16

## 17 3. TEXT 17

18 18

### 19 3.1 *Lists* 19

20 The following is an example of an *itemized* list, two levels deep. 20

21 21

22 • This is the first item of an itemized list. Each item in the list is marked with a 22  
23 “tick.” The document style determines what kind of tick mark is used. 23

24 • This is the second item of the list. It contains another list nested inside of it. 24  
25 – This is the first item of an itemized list that is nested within the itemized 25  
26 list. 26

27 – This is the second item of the inner list.  $\text{\LaTeX}$  allows you to nest lists deeper 27  
28 than you really should. This is the rest of the second item of the outer list. 28

29 29

30 • This is the third item of the list. 30

31 The following is an example of an *enumerated* list, two levels deep. 31

32 32

- 1        (i) This is the first item of an enumerated list. Each item in the list is marked 1  
2              with a “tick.” 2  
3              The document style determines what kind of tick mark is used. 3  
4        (ii) This is the second item of the list. It contains another list nested inside of it. 4  
5  
6              (a) This is the first item of an enumerated list that is nested within. 6  
7              (b) This is the second item of the inner list. L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X allows you to nest lists 7  
8              deeper than you really should. 8  
9  
10          This is the rest of the second item of the outer list. 10  
11  
12        (iii) This is the third item of the list. 11  
13          Do not use (1), (2), etc. for items in order to avoid confusion with numbered equa- 13  
14              tions. 14  
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18              *3.2 Punctuation* 18  
19  
20          Avoid unnecessary hyphenation; many hyphenated words can be treated as one 20  
21              or two words. Dashes come in three sizes: a hyphen, an intra-word dash like “U- 21  
22              statistics” or “the time-homogeneous model”; a medium dash (also called an “en- 22  
23              dash”) for number ranges or between two equal entities like “1–2” or “Cauchy- 23  
24              Schwarz inequality”; and a punctuation dash (also called an “em-dash”) in place 24  
25              of a comma, semicolon, colon or parentheses—like this. 25  
26          Generating an ellipsis ... with the right spacing around the periods requires 26  
27              using \ldots. 27  
28          *Theoretical Economics* is using longer spaces after periods, please add \ after 28  
29              periods that are not at the end of a sentence, in order to have regular spaces. 29  
30          For example, if there is an abbreviation (e.g., econ. theory) which is not the end 30  
31              of an article but appears in a middle of a sentence, please code it as (e.g., 31  
32              econ.\ theory). 32

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7	liography with object <a href="#">Aumann (1987)</a> . Citing within brackets is done with the	7
8	same commands (e.g., <a href="#">Peck (1994)</a> , <a href="#">Enelow and Hinich (1990)</a> , <a href="#">Hinich and Enelow</a>	8
9	<a href="#">(1990))</a> .	9
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32	• ABC \mathrm{cal{ }}	32

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17	preceded by a zero (0) to enhance the visibility of the decimal. For example, .3	17
18	should be 0.3. This applies to text, tables, and figures.	18
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25	and longer ones.	25
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28	each paragraph is indicated by an extra indentation.	28
29	This is the second paragraph of the quotation. It is just as dull as the first paragraph.	29
30	It should be coded between \begin{quotation} and \end{quotation}.	30
31	<hr/> <sup>1</sup> This is an example of a footnote.	31
32	<sup>2</sup> Note that footnote number is after punctuation.	32

1	8. ENVIRONMENTS	1
2	Please use regular counters (Theorem 1) as opposed to counters belonging on	2
3	sections (Theorem 3.1). Results (Lemmas, Propositions, Theorems, Claims) can	3
4	be on the same or different counters.	4
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6	8.1 Examples for plain-style environments	6
7	<b>THEOREM 8.1.</b> <i>This is the body of Theorem 8.1.</i>	7
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9	<b>PROOF.</b> This is the body of the proof of the theorem above.	9
10	$\square$	10
11		11
12	<b>CLAIM 1.</b> <i>This is the body of Claim 1.</i>	12
13	<b>AXIOM 8.1.</b> <i>This is the body of Axiom 8.1. Axioms should be on a different counter</i>	13
14	<i>from results (e.g. Theorems, Propositions, Lemmas).</i>	14
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18		18
19	<b>LEMMA 8.3.</b> <i>This is the body of Lemma 8.3. Lemma 8.3 is numbered after Theorem 8.2 because we used \verb [theorem]  in \verb \newtheorem .</i>	19
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21	<b>FACT.</b> <i>This is the body of the fact. Fact is unnumbered because we used the command \newtheorem* instead of \newtheorem.</i>	21
22		22
23		23
24	<b>PROOF OF THEOREM 2.</b> This is the body of the proof of Theorem 8.2.	24
25	$\square$	25
26		26
27	8.2 Examples for definition-style environments	27
28	The following environments can be numbered or not; if numbered, they should	28
29	be on different counters from results.	29
30		30
31	<b>DEFINITION 8.1.</b> <i>This is the body of Definition 8.1. Definitions should be on a different counter from results (e.g. Theorems, Propositions, Lemmas).</i>	31
32		32

1 EXAMPLE 8.1. *This is the body of the example. Example is unnumbered because 1  
2 we used \verb|\\newtheorem\*| instead of \verb|\\verb|/\\newtheorem|. 2*

3 REMARK 8.1. *This is the body of the remark. 3  
4*

5 9. EQUATIONS AND THE LIKE 5  
6

7 Only number equations to which there is a subsequent reference. See equations 7  
8 below (1)–(7). Please punctuate equations as you would punctuate a sentence, 8  
9 that is add a comma between two equations and add a period if it ends a sen- 9  
tence. 10

11 Two equations: 11

$$13 C_s = K_M \frac{\mu/\mu_x}{1 - \mu/\mu_x} \quad (1) \quad 13 \\ 14$$

15 and 15

$$16 G = \frac{P_{\text{opt}} - P_{\text{ref}}}{P_{\text{ref}}} 100(\%). \quad (2) \quad 17 \\ 17 \quad 18$$

19 Equation arrays: 19

$$20 \quad 20 \\ 21 \quad \frac{dS}{dt} = -\sigma X + s_F F, \quad (3) \quad 21 \\ 22 \quad 22$$

$$23 \quad \frac{dX}{dt} = \mu X, \quad (4) \quad 23$$

$$24 \quad \frac{dP}{dt} = \pi X - k_h P, \quad (5) \quad 24 \\ 25 \quad 25$$

$$26 \quad \frac{dV}{dt} = F. \quad (6) \quad 26 \\ 27 \quad 27$$

28 One long equation, note that the equation number is on the last line: 28

$$29 \quad 29 \\ 30 \quad \mu_{\text{normal}} = \mu_x \frac{C_s}{K_x C_x + C_s} \quad 30 \\ 31 \quad 31 \\ 32 \quad = \mu_{\text{normal}} - Y_{x/s} (1 - H(C_s)) (m_s + \pi / Y_{p/s}) \quad 32$$

TABLE 1. The spherical case ( $I_1 = 0, I_2 = 0$ ).

Equil. Points	$x$	$y$	$z$	$C$	S
$L_1$	-2.485252241	0.0000000000	0.017100631	8.230711648	U
$L_2$	0.0000000000	0.0000000000	3.068883732	0.0000000000	S
$L_3$	0.009869059	0.0000000000	4.756386544	-0.000057922	U
$L_4$	0.210589855	0.0000000000	-0.007021459	9.440510897	U
$L_5$	0.455926604	0.0000000000	-0.212446624	7.586126667	U
$L_6$	0.667031314	0.0000000000	0.529879957	3.497660052	U
$L_7$	2.164386674	0.0000000000	-0.169308438	6.866562449	U
$L_8$	0.560414471	0.421735658	-0.093667445	9.241525367	U
$L_9$	0.560414471	-0.421735658	-0.093667445	9.241525367	U
$L_{10}$	1.472523232	1.393484549	-0.083801333	6.733436505	U
$L_{11}$	1.472523232	-1.393484549	-0.083801333	6.733436505	U

$$= \mu_{\text{normal}} / Y_{x/s} + H(C_s)(m_s + \pi / Y_{p/s}). \quad (7)$$

Note that variables made of more than one letter should use command `\mathit`, e.g.,  $sov = 550$ , where  $sov$  is sum of votes. Abbreviations used in subscripts or superscripts should use `\mathrm`, e.g.,  $t_{\max} - t_{\min} = 10$ . Operator names should use `\operatorname`, e.g.  $\text{AR}(1)$ . Also, note that  $\emptyset$  symbol is preferred to  $\varnothing$ .

## 10. TABLES AND FIGURES

Cross-references to labeled tables: As you can see in Table 1 and also in Table 2.

Sample of cross-reference to figure: Figure 1 shows that it is not easy to get something on paper. Note that figures will be in grayscale in the printed version.

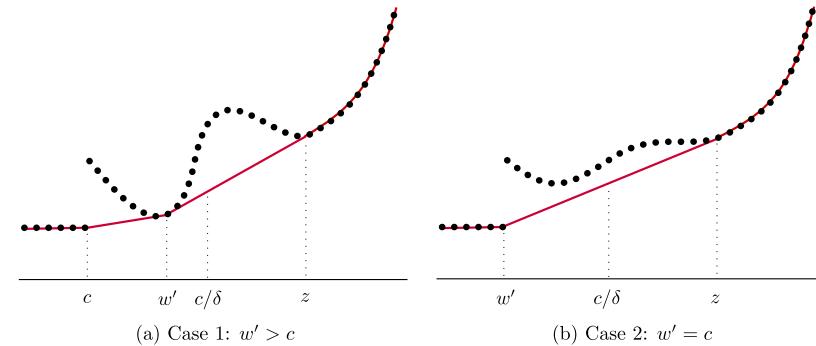
**Table note:** This is how table note should be presented. Please do not use asterisks or bold face to denote statistical significance. We encourage authors to report standard errors and coverage sets or confidence intervals.

## APPENDIX A: TITLE

Appendices should be provided in `{appendix}` environment. If there is only one appendix, then please refer to it in text as ... in the Appendix.

TABLE 2. Sample posterior estimates for each model.

Model	Parameter	Mean	Std. Dev.	Quantile		
				2.5%	50%	97.5%
Model 0	$\beta_0$	-12.29	2.29	-18.04	-11.99	-8.56
	$\beta_1$	0.10	0.07	-0.05	0.10	0.26
	$\beta_2$	0.01	0.09	-0.22	0.02	0.16
Model 1	$\beta_0$	-4.58	3.04	-11.00	-4.44	1.06
	$\beta_1$	0.79	0.21	0.38	0.78	1.20
	$\beta_2$	-0.28	0.10	-0.48	-0.28	-0.07
Model 2	$\beta_0$	-11.85	2.24	-17.34	-11.60	-7.85
	$\beta_1$	0.73	0.21	0.32	0.73	1.16
	$\beta_2$	-0.60	0.14	-0.88	-0.60	-0.34
	$\beta_3$	0.22	0.17	-0.10	0.22	0.55

FIGURE 1. The dotted lines show the values of  $u(x)$  for  $x$  in the discrete support of  $F$ . The solid lines show  $u_{\text{conv}}(x)$ .

## APPENDIX B: TITLE OF THE FIRST APPENDIX

If there are more than one appendix, then please refer to it as ... in Appendix A,  
Appendix B, etc.

1	APPENDIX C: TITLE OF THE SECOND APPENDIX	1
2	C.1 <i>First subsection of Appendix B</i>	2
3	If your appendix is long, make sure to divide it into subsections and refer to them	3
4	in text. Use the standard <i>LATeX</i> commands for headings in {appendix}. Head-	4
5	ings and other objects will be numbered automatically.	5
6		6
7		7
8	$\mathcal{P} = (j_{k,1}, j_{k,2}, \dots, j_{k,m(k)}).$	(8) 8
9	Sample of cross-reference to formula (8) in Appendix~C.1. Note that it is better	9
10	to refer to Appendix~C.1 as opposed to Appendix~C, because it is easier for the	10
11	reader to locate the necessary place.	11
12		12
13	APPENDIX: REFERENCES	13
14	Aumann, Robert (1987), “Correlated equilibrium as an expression of Bayesian ra-	14
15	tionality.” <i>Econometrica</i> , 55 (1), 1–18. [4]	15
16		16
17	Cahuc, P., F. Postel-Vinay, and J.-M. Robin (2006), “Supplement to ‘Wage bargain-	17
18	ing with on-the-job search: Theory and evidence.’” <i>Quantitative Economics Sup-</i>	18
19	<i>plemental Material.</i> [4]	19
20	Enelow, James and Melvin Hinich, eds. (1990), <i>Advances in the Spatial Theory of</i>	20
21	<i>Voting</i> . Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, U.K. [4]	21
22	Hinich, Melvin and James Enelow, eds. (1990), <i>Spatial strategies when candidates</i>	22
23	<i>have policy preferences</i> , 66–98. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, U.K. [4]	23
24		24
25	Peck, James (1994), “Competition in transactions mechanisms: The emergence	25
26	of competition.” Unpublished Manuscript, Ohio State University. [4]	26
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