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# Author Instructions for the Atlantic Canada Economic Review/Revue d'Économie du Canada Atlantique

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**Abstract**— This document provides a template for the preparation of original work whose authors wish to be published in ACER. At first, we strongly recommend writing the summary as a single paragraph containing at least 150 and at most 200 words. In this text section, it is expected including the context, motivation, methodology, the most original contributions, results, and conclusions of your work. It is also strongly recommended to avoid any references to figures or tables in this section. Finally, it is a good practice to write your article by inserting text into and deleting from straight to/from this template file in order to maintain the predefined styles.

**Keywords**— First word, second word, third word. (Place between three and six key words or phrases separated by a comma, which represent the theme of your work)

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## 1 Introduction

ACER, the official journal of the Atlantic Canada Economics Association, offers a diverse platform for research in Economics and Public Policy. While we place a strong emphasis on economic issues within the Atlantic Canada region, we also encourage submissions that explore economic topics from various countries or provinces, provided they offer insights of interest to Atlantic Canada.

Our journal welcomes original research, review articles, and commentaries on public policy across a broad spectrum of areas, including but not limited to:

- Public policy and public finance
- Labor markets and employment dynamics
- Natural resources, environmental sustainability, and climate economics
- Energy systems and their economic implications
- Tourism industry and its economic impacts
- Fisheries management and fisheries economics
- International trade and trade policy

- Health economics and healthcare systems

We value contributions in both English and French, ensuring inclusivity and accessibility for a global readership. All submissions undergo a rigorous and equitable peer-review process to maintain the highest standards of academic excellence. Accepted papers are promptly published online, facilitating the dissemination of valuable knowledge and fostering interdisciplinary discussions.

Authors are encouraged to submit their work in either English or French, promoting accessibility and inclusivity. While we encourage authors to emphasize the implications of their work for the Atlantic Canada region, this focus is not mandatory, allowing for a broader exploration of economic topics in our journal.

ACER provides an excellent platform for researchers to contribute to the fields of Economics and Public Policy. We welcome diverse perspectives and encourage authors to share their insights and knowledge with our global readership.

The paper must clearly justify its motivation, and there must be some innovative elements in it. This contribution can be theoretical and/or empirical and must be demonstrated in relation to previous works duly cited.

In addition to its research quality, an article may be rejected for poor presentation (including images, spelling, grammar); as well as a poor originality in relation to previously published works.

The elementary definitions of style are Times or Times New Roman font for all parts of the document, size 20pt for the title (in the option of papers in French, it must be included a title in English), 12pt for the authors, 9pt and italic for the

line of the Institution the authors belong to, 9pt for the abstract and keywords (in the option of papers in Portuguese, it must be included an abstract and keywords in English), 10pt for the normal text and equations, and 12pt for section titles, 11pt for the level 1 title, italic for the level 2 and 3 titles, 9pt for the titles epigraphs of the figures, tables, and references (all these definitions are already fixed in the provided class file). Use only *italics* to highlight a term. Despite all these details and how many others that could be given, it is recommended to write your article by copying, pasting and replacing text from this document. This is the easiest and safest way to respect the defined styles. Please do not re-define any element of the style (typography, spaces between titles, margins, or other measures defined in the class file).

The general structure expected for this article includes sections such as Introduction, Literature Review, Model, Methodology, Results, Discussion, Conclusions, Acknowledgments and References. These titles can be combined in pairs in the same section and the titles Future Works and Acknowledgments are totally optional. It is common for the Methodology section to have another title more related to the original contribution of the article, but the remaining sections are presented with the titles listed above. If there are demonstrations or other extensive mathematical developments, it is recommended to group them in Appendices before bibliographic references.

More details about the sections of the document and the formats for inserting different types of objects, such as equations, figures, and tables, will be given below.

## 2 Formats for inserted objects

In the format of this publication, the sections and subsections of the document are not numbered and added with the traditional commands of  $\LaTeX$ , that is

```
\section{Section name}
\subsection{Subsection Name}
\subsubsection{Subsubsection Name}
```

The format for the paragraphs already includes an automatic indent in the first line and an extra space for the separation between paragraphs.

### 2.1 Equations

You can directly insert minor equations or variable definitions within the text paragraph. For instance, consider defining a sequence  $\mathbf{h}^n = w_{i-1}, w_{i-2}, \dots, w_{i-n+1}$  associated with the symbol  $w_i$ . To maintain consistent formatting for equations, it's advisable to always use the appropriate mathematical environment, such as  $\$a + b\$$  to represent expressions like  $a + b$  (avoid writing them directly in text like "a + b").

Additionally, it's crucial to format units of measurement consistently in *round* style to avoid confusion with variables. For example, write  $1, m = 100, \text{cm}$  instead of  $1m = 100\text{cm}$ .

To insert more complex equations or to be referenced, it is recommended to use the equation environments available in the package `amsmath`, noticing that the command `\begin{equation}` automatically enumerates the equations. To write equations without enumerating use

`\begin{equation*}` or simply `\$<equation>\$` to get the expression on a separate line, for example

$$\frac{a+b+c}{2} = d.$$

In the case of an enumerated equation, its *tag* must be defined with the command `\label{ec-1}`:

$$P_i(w_i|\mathbf{h}_i^k) = \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \lambda_j \hat{P}(w_i|\mathbf{h}_i^j). \quad (1)$$

To refer to this equation from the text you must use the command `\eqref{ec-1}`, which automatically places the number of the equation inside parentheses. For example, "in eq. (1) you can see the estimate of the probability of a story from the simple linear combination of lower order stories." Remember that the use of *in quotation marks* in  $\LaTeX$  must be done using the corresponding commands: using `\text''` to get "text".

If your work involves the use of extensive mathematical formulations as in eq. (2), which might not be displayed correctly in the two-column format, you might use an extended float with the command `\begin{figure*}[t]` to arrange the equation in the total width of the page and at the top of the text. The delimiters `()`, `[],` `{}` must be used correctly by the commands `\left*` `\right*` so that its size automatically adjusts to the mathematical expression.

### 2.2 Figures

Figures should be properly referenced using the traditional  $\LaTeX$  commands and should never be placed as loose elements within the text. The figure caption is automatically placed using the environment

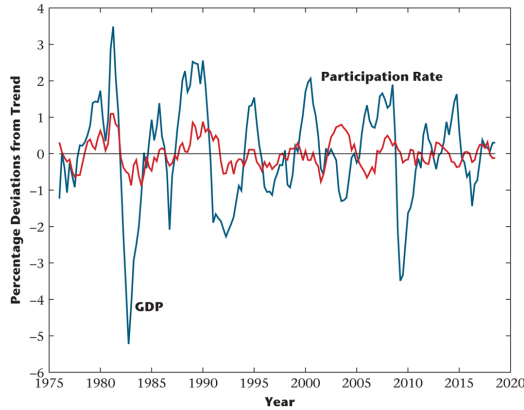
```
\begin{figure}[!tb]
\centering
\includegraphics[<options>]{<file>}
\caption{Epigraph} \label{<label>}
\end{figure}
```

and filling in the corresponding field in `\caption{<>}` (see Fig. 1). The figures can be contained in PDF, JPG or PNG files, among others. Within the field `[<options>]` you can use the `[width=.8\columnwidth]` if it is necessary to adjust the size of the figure. Fig 1 has been set as an example using the factor `.8`.

Preferably, the figures should be arranged at the beginning or end of a column of text (for which the `[!tb]` option is used), and in general, it is not advisable to arrange the figures on special pages at the end of work. Do not include additional breaks or spaces at the ends of the figures as these are duly defined in the class file. If Cartesian axes are used in the figure, always remember to describe what each axis (labels) corresponds to, with a font of size no smaller than 7 pt for easy reading. To refer to a figure, use the abbreviated form Fig. followed by the `\ref{label}` command, except when it is at the beginning of a paragraph, in which case the whole word should be used.

Keep in mind that vectorized graphics provide better electronic and print quality; therefore, insert all graphics with

$$b = \left\{ \frac{1}{\alpha_1 + 1} (x_s - x_i)^{\alpha_1 + 1} + \frac{k}{\alpha_2 + 1} \left[ (c - x_i)^{\alpha_2 + 1} - (x_s - x_i)^{\alpha_2 + 1} \right] + \frac{\beta}{\beta + 1} \left[ (x_s - x_i)^{\alpha_1} - (x_s + x_i)^{\alpha_2} \right] \right\}^{-1}. \quad (2)$$



**Fig. 1:** Percentage deviations from trend, GDP vs. participation rate. (Williamson, 2020)

some vectorized format or, if it is a more complex photograph or image, use formats with lossless compression of information (JPG, PNG, TIF, GIF, etc. formats can be configured). To include figures that need to be displayed in the total width of the page, the `\begin{figure*}` environment must be used again, as in the case of Fig. 2.

### 2.3 Tables

It is strongly recommended that tables be created using the  $\LaTeX$  commands specifically designed for this purpose, rather than inserting them as image files, as this can negatively impact the document's quality. However, exceptions may be made when inserting tables from vectorized formats that maintain consistent size and typographic style.

The table headings should be distinct and positioned above the tables, with a font size of 8 pt and centered alignment. Just like figures, tables should ideally be placed at the beginning or the bottom of a column for optimal layout.

Regarding text size within tables, it should fall within the range of 7 pt to 10 pt, which matches the font size used in the main text. An example of this formatting style can be found in: Table 1.

### 2.4 Bibliographic citations

Bibliographic citations will be added using the Chicago citation system. References must be cited within the text, and multiple references should each be numbered with separate brackets. For titles other than books, capitalize only the first word, unless it's a proper noun or an element symbol. Following the  $\LaTeX$  formatting guidelines will ensure flawless implementation of these rules.

**TABLE 1:** FINAL RESULTS. JIA (2023)

	$\hat{\epsilon}_s$	$\hat{\mu}_s$	Bootstrapped SE
$\Delta$ Firm entry	-0.045***		0.015
$\Delta$ Non-emp firm	-0.057***		0.018
Equation (3)		63.35***	0.000

The section containing bibliographic references should be labeled as "References" (or in the chosen language's equivalent) and should adhere to a specific paragraph style, where indentation is eliminated, and the font size is fixed at 8 pt. References should be listed in alphabetical order, considering the last name of the first author, regardless of their order of appearance in the text. It's important to note that all references included in the bibliography section must be properly cited within the text.

To fully comply with the defined bibliography requirements and to simplify future editing and publishing tasks, we strongly recommend using the provided reference style. This can be achieved by inserting the bibliography with the following command at the end of the manuscript:

```
\insertbibliography{<file.bib>}
```

at the end of the manuscript.

## 3 Relating to the Atlantic Canada Region

We appreciate it when a paragraph is incorporated to address how the research relates to our region, this is not mandatory by any means.

## 4 Conclusions

The concluding section should provide a comprehensive overview of the article's essential points, with a particular focus on analyzing and discussing the results presented in preceding sections and their practical applications or extensions. It's important to avoid duplicating the summary or reiterating paragraphs found elsewhere in the article.

## 5 Acknowledgment

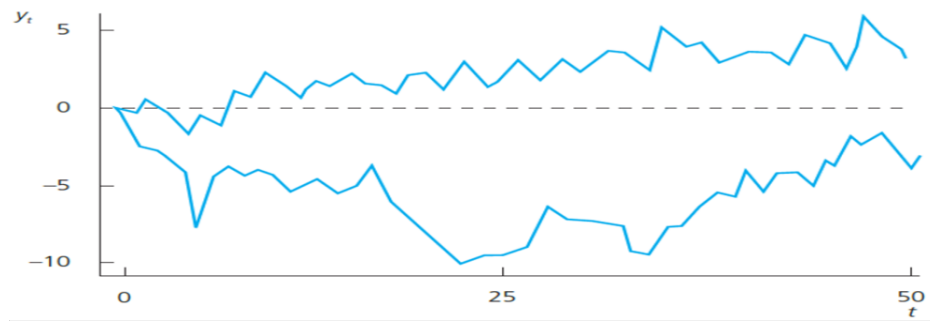
If there are acknowledgments, references to research projects, or work-financing entities, these should be included in the "Acknowledgments" section afterward the conclusions of the work. Check the following: if the place the names and/or codes corresponding to research projects, institutions, financing programs, etc., involved in the work.

## A Appendices

In some situations, it is convenient to include a section of appendices with their corresponding subsections.

## References

Jia, Y. (2023). Did the unemployment benefits extension between 2009–2013 deter entrepreneurship in the us? some evidence and a model of unemployment benefits and entrepreneurship. *Economic Modelling*, 122:106240.



**Fig. 2:** Example of realizations of random walk. (Wooldridge, 2020)

Williamson, S. (2020). *Macroeconomics, Canadian Edition*. Pearson, 6th edition.

Wooldridge, J. M. (2020). *Introductory econometrics: a modern approach*. Cengage Learning, 7th edition.