

# The title as provided by the author

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The Abstract. Hopefully short and well written.

*Keywords:* keywords; semicolon in between; like; in; this; list

## 1 Introduction

This document provides an overview of SRM's typesetting rules and hints on typesetting an SRM article with  $\LaTeX$ . The  $\LaTeX$  source file(s) of this document also provide examples for typical typesetting problems.

## 2 Filename conventions

All the `.tex`-files that ships with this template should be renamed such that the XXXX in the filename becomes the submission-id of the paper. Once renamed, the files are activated by replacing XXXX with the submission-id in line 11 of `srm_main.tex`.

The following table gives an overview of the contents of the various files that ship with this template:

## 3 Typesetting rules

We follow the rules of the APA Publication Manual, Edition 6. Most of the rules are implemented thru the main drive file, `srm_main.tex`. In addition, please

- do not use bold face in the text body
- do not use vertical lines in tables
- do not use italics for proper english words in equations;  $Var(X)$  should be  $\text{Var}(X)$ .
- use identical symbols for math symbols in the text body and in equations. Wrong:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i$$

with x being ...  
Correct:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i$$

with  $x$  being ...

**Table 1**

### Filename conventions and file contents

File	Contents
XXXX_header.tex	Title, abstract, keywords, contact information, and page headers
XXXX_artcl.tex	The text of the paper, including the Acknowledgment
XXXX_bib.bib	The bibliographic information in BibTeX-Format. The bibliography is created with BibLatex (Biber).
XXXX_tab#.tex	Table #. All tables should be stored in separate files with the name convention XXXX_tab# with # being the number of the table. The tables are included in XXXX_artcl.tex with <code>\input{XXXX_tab#}</code> . See section 6 for more information.
XXXX_fig#.pdf	Figure #. All figures should be stored in separate files in a vector format with the name convention XXXX_fig# with # being the number of the figure. The figures are included in XXXX_artcl.tex as shown in section 7 below.
XXXX_appendix.tex	The Appendix, if any. The Appendix must be activated by uncommenting line 13 of <code>srm_main.tex</code> .
XXXX_packages.tex	Additional $\LaTeX$ -packages. The file must be activated by uncommenting line 14 of <code>srm_main.tex</code> .

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**Table 2***The caption of the table*

Left aligned header	numheader 1	numheader 2
Two digit numbers	1.34	0.20 <sup>a</sup>
More two digit numbers	1.50	1.23
Zero digit number	300	300

We start with a general footnote, if any. Note that we don't want more than three significance stars.

<sup>a</sup> A footnote for footnote signs. Significance footnote come last.

\*  $p < 0.05$     \*\*  $p < 0.01$     \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$

5. take care that separators, hyphen, minus-sign differ in length. Look—as an example—on on the minus-sign in the equation  $1 - 1 = 0$ . More specifically:

- em dashes are reserved for parenthesis-like usage: The food—which was delicious—reminded me of home. Em dashes are used without spaces around.
- en dashes without spaces are used for ranges of values: Pg. 6–12, Years 1984–2021, etc.
- hypens are used to join words: nitty-gritty
- minus is used in equations, whereby spacing is controled by L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X:  $43 - 1 = 42$ .

6. prevent parentheses in parentheses in the text body;

7. use “double quotation marks”. The rule is: “We use ‘single quotation marks’ only inside double quotation marks”.

If in doubt refer the the APA publication manual, 6th edition.

## 4 Section headings

We use sections, subsections and subsubsections. Not more. Never. Unlike APA 6, we we number sections and subsection. The file `srm_main.tex` does this automatically.

## 5 Itemize and Enumerate

Itemlist are typesetted with the “APAitemize” environment. Enumeration is typesetted with the “APAenumerate” environment. The former can be started/closed with the LaTeX commands “bci” and “eci”, while the latter can be started/closed with “bce” and “ece”. Example. The code

```
\bce
\item bla bla
\item more bla bla
\ece
```

creates this

1. bla bla
2. more bla bla

## 6 Tables

Tables are typesetted in a `table` environment or `table*` environment—depending on the size of the table. The `table*` environment is for wide tables, which usually also suggest to be used with `\centering`.

Inside the `table`-environment we use `threeparttable` as shown in the code below (which leads to Table 2).

```
\begin{table}
\begin{threeparttable}[b]
\caption{The caption of the table}
\begin{tabular}{l.{5}.{5}}
\toprule
Left aligned header & \mc{numheader 1} & \mc{numheader 2} \\
\midrule
Two digit numbers & 1.34 & 0.20\tmark{a} \\
More two digit numbers & 1.50 & 1.23 \\
\midrule
Zero digit number & \mc{300} & \mc{300} \\
\bottomrule
\end{tabular}
\vspace{.5em}
\begin{tablenotes}\small
\item We start with a general footnote, if any. Note that we don't
want too many significance stars.

\item [a] A footnote for footnote signs. Significance footnote
come last.

\item [*]  $p < 0.05$ 
\item [**]  $p < 0.01$ 
\item [***]  $p < 0.001$ 
\end{tablenotes}
\end{threeparttable}
\end{table}
```

For tables with line-breaks within cells please use the `tabulary`-package, which is preloaded by `srm_main.tex`. Table 1 is an example.

For multipage tables we prefer solutions with `xtab`, which is however not preloaded.

## 7 Figures

Figures must be provided as scalable vector graphs (e.g., .svg, .pdf, or .eps). We prefer figures printed within the columns, as shown here:

```
\begin{figure}
\includegraphics[width=\linewidth]{XXXX_fig1}
\caption{The caption as provides by the author}
\end{figure}
```

Sometimes, figures must span both columns. In this case we use the starred figure environment. Also, we use `measuredfigure` if the width of the figure is smaller than the overall width of the text (which is usually the case).

```
\begin{figure*}
\centering
\begin{measuredfigure}
\includegraphics[width=.67\linewidth]{XXXX_fig1}
\caption{The caption as provides by the author}
\end{measuredfigure}
\end{figure*}
```

Use *harmonic* fractions of the linewidth for the width of the figure, i.e. 0.25, 0.33, 0.5, 0.67, and 0.75.

### Acknowledgements

Acknowledgements comes last. They are typeset with the starred version of section, i.e.

`\section*{Acknowledgements}`

## 8 Bibliography

We use BibLatex for the Bibliography. You can find the full description of BibLatex on the internet, but examples for the the main functions are shown below:

- The normal cite is for citations without parentheses. Example: see Carrasco, 2003, pg. 12
- parencite is for citations in parentheses. Example: (see Dept et al., 2010, pg. 12)
- textcite if for text citations. Example: Dorer (see 2011, pg. 12).
- For special situations there are also the parencites and textcites commands. Here is an example with parencites: (See Fitzgerald et al., 2011, p. 35; Dorer, 2011, p. 78; Goerman & Caspar, 2007, p. 23, and the introduction). See the BibLatex manual for details.

Note that you must use the command “biber” to create the actual Bibliography instead of bibtex.

### References

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