MANUSCRIPT GUIDELINES

1. The manuscript should be in MS Word format.

2. Authors should write manuscripts in American English.

3. Format :
   a. Double-space all material, including footnotes, tables, and references
   b. Paper Size : 8 ½ x 11-inch
   c. Font: Times Roman; Font Size: 12
   d. The entire manuscript should be no more than 25 pages, including footnotes, tables, figures, and references.
   e. Include the necessary tables and figures in the manuscript (i.e., results and discussion) with table and figure titles. If there are appendices, include it as well in the submission.
   f. Include line number to the document.

4. The ***front page*** should have **only** **include** the following details:
   a. title of the paper
   b. abstract (maximum of 150 words). The abstract should give a clear idea of the line of reasoning in the article, a brief description of the primary methodology, and conclusions. Abstracts should not include equations, diagrams, footnotes, or parenthetical references but may consist of numbers.
   c. A list of 4-5 key words.

5. The Journal may require MS Excel format submission of all tables and graphs.

6. The Journal's structure comprises of the following:
   a. Abstract
   b. Introduction
   c. Framework*
   d. Methodology
   e. Results and Discussion (include here the necessary tables and/or figures)
   f. Summary and Conclusion
   g. Recommendations
   h. Acknowledgment *(if applicable)*
   i. References

   *Please note that the framework's presentation depends on its applicability to the discipline and the study.

7. All *headings* and *subheadings* are flush left using the following format in denoting levels for distinction.
   Level 1: Bold
   Level 2: Italicized
   Level 3: Underlined

8. In-text citations
    a. Citations inserted parenthetically, e.g. (Becker 1957).
    b. If the author's name is used as part of the sentence, e.g., Blundell, Dearden, and Goodman (2000) show that….
    c. Use *et al*. only with four or more authors.
    d. For text citations listing more than one source, separate sources by a comma: (Becker 1957, Becker and Stigler 1987, Becker et al. 1991)
    e. The page number is necessary, e.g. (Becker 1957, p. 5), if the cited work is voluminous and has numerous sections in which the specific topic is discussed with different points of view. The page number is also required if an entire table is copied from a source, in which case, the complete citation should be at the bottom of the table itself as in Source: *Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas* 2015, p.15.

9. Decimal Places

    Statistical values (i.e., *p*-values, regression coefficients), critical values, and regression estimates should be in two decimal places.
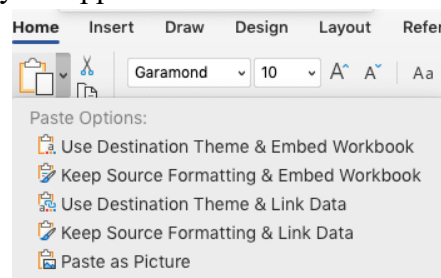
    Example:

    0.0005 should be **5.00 X 10^{-4}**

10. Footnotes should be numbered consecutively in the text.

11. Illustrations, figures, and tables

    a. For charts/ figures from MS Excel/ Numbers, embed the workbook into the document itself using the paste special embed workbook option if the feature is available in your application.

    b. In Arabic numerals
    c. Include titles and sources
    d. Number figures and tables consecutively (Table 1, Table 2, etc.).
    e. Format the tables to be set vertically on the journal page. Double-space all material and omit vertical rules in tables.
    f. Each table and figure must have a legend placed at the top of the table, flush left, and bold. Example:

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Table 1. **Overview of variables used**

g. Gridlines or boxes are commonly invoked when tables are constructed using the word processor's table function. This helps set cell and column alignments but should be eliminated from the printed version.

h. Place legends for figures at the bottom of the figure, flush left, and bold. Capitalize only the first letter of the first word. Example:

Figure 1. **Average years of schooling in rural and urban areas, Philippines 1990-2010**

i. Footnotes to tables:
   i. Use lower case English letters to attach footnotes to specific items within the table and place the footnotes below the table's bottom line in (un-indented) paragraph form.
   ii. For general explanatory notes, use the heading "Note:" and continue on the same line with the note's first word in paragraph form. The "Note:" paragraph may define the use of an asterisk (e.g., *, **, or ***) to denote statistical significance levels. For example, say, "Asterisk (*), a double asterisk (**), and triple asterisk (***) denote variables significant at 1%, 5%, and 10%, respectively."

j. Footnotes to figures: Normally, figures do not carry footnotes to specific items within the figure. General explanatory information may be included in a paragraph bearing the heading of "Note:" and placed below the figure legend.

12. Units and symbols. Metric units, according to the System of International Units (SI), should be used.

13. Data and documentation. Authors are expected to document their data sources, models, and estimation procedures as thoroughly as possible. Supporting materials should be submitted with the manuscript to facilitate the review process.

14. References

a. Ensure one-to-one correspondence between the names and years in the text and those on the list.

b. It should be alphabetically arranged.

c. Format:
Hanging indention (first line flush left, second and subsequent lines indented)

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d. Source from the Website:
    i. Author – Year – Title of the Source – Title of Website Page –Date accessed - URL

    Example:

    Bibby, A. and L. Shaw. 2005. Making a Difference: Co-operative solutions to global poverty. *Co-operative College, London*, accessed April 1, 2020, http://www.andrewbibby.com/pdf/making%20a%20difference.pdf.

    ii. For Journal Articles accessed online

    Example:

    Rajaeifar, M.A., M. Tabatabaei, R. Abdi, A.M. Latifi, F. Saberi, M. Askari, A. Zenouzi, & M. Ghorbani. 2017. Attributional and Consequential Environmental Assessment of Using Waste Cooking oil- and Poultry Fat-based Biodiesel Blends in Urban Buses: A real-world Operation Condition Study. *Biofuel Research Journal* 4(3): 638-653, https://www.biofueljournal.com/article_49779.html.

e. In general, the list of references should follow the examples provided in the "References and Citations for the American Journal of Agricultural Economics." For your reference, the key AJAE guidelines are listed below:

References and Citations were modified from the ***American Journal of Agricultural Economics*** (http://www.oxfordjournals.org/our_journals/ajae/for_authors/guide.pdf).

Book with one author
Black, J.D. 1929. "Agricultural Reform in the United States." New York: McGraw Hill Book Co.

Book with two authors
Wold, H. and L. Jureen. 1989. "Demand Analysis," 3rd. ed. New York: Macmillan Co.

Book with three authors
Wold, H., J. Smith, and L. Jureen. 1989. "The Viability.."

Forthcoming Book
Masters, H.E. Forthcoming. "Land Grant Colleges Today," vol. 1. New York: Macmillan Co.

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Author and Editor

        Timmer, C.P. 1975. "The Impact of Price." George Tolley, ed. Chicago:
            Ballinger Press.

Editor as Author

        Harriss, C.L., ed. 1975. "The Good Earth of America." Englewood Cliffs NJ:
            Prentice-Hall.

Paper delivered at the meeting and not published

        Blakley, L. 1974. "Domestic Food Costs." Paper presented at AAEA
            annual meeting, College Station TX, 4–8 August.

Article in a book

        Sjaastad, L. 1971. "Occupational Structure and Migration Patterns." In E. O.
            Heady, ed. Labor Mobility and Population in Agriculture. Ames IA: Iowa
            State University Press, pp. 8–27.

Article in press:

If publication year is known, use:

        Swallow, S.K., and M.J. Mazzotta. 2004. "Assessing Public Priorities
            for Experiment Station Research: Contingent Value and Public
            Preferences for Agricultural Research." *American Journal of*
            Agricultural Economics 86:in press.

If publication year is not known, use:

        Swallow, S.K., and M.J. Mazzotta. Forthcoming. "Assessing Public
            Priorities for Experiment Station Research: Contingent Value
            and Public Preferences for Agricultural Research." *American*
            Journal of Agricultural Economics, in press.

Article in a journal that uses an issue number rather than a volume number or article in a journal that begins numbering at p.1 in each issue.

        Porter, M.E. and M. Sakakibara. 2004. "Competition in Japan." *Journal of*
            Economic Perspectives 18(1): 27-50.

        Calcott, P. and M. Walls. 2000. "Can Downstream Waste Disposal Policies
            Encourage Upstream' Design for Environment'?" *American*
            Economic Review: Papers and Proceedings 90(2): 233-237.

        Yohe, G., J. Neumann, and H. Ameden. 1995. "Assessing the Economic
            Cost of Greenhouse-Induced Sea Level Rise: Methods and
            Application in Support of a National Survey." *Journal of*
            Environmental Economics and Management 29(3, Part 2): S-78-
            S-97.

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Article in a journal that numbers pages consecutively throughout the year (Be sure page numbers of articles are included)

Ezekiel, M. 1929. "A Statistical Examination of the Problem of Handling Annual Surpluses of Nonperishable Farm Products." *Journal of Farm Economics* 11: 193–226.

Article in a popular magazine

Prufer, O. 1964. "The Hopewell Cult." Scientific American, December, pp. 90–102.

Forthcoming magazine article

Lambert, P. Forthcoming. "Parameters of Social Disintegration." Political Science Quarterly, in press.

If two or more books or articles are by the same author or authors, list them alphabetically by title, not chronologically. Use a 3-em dash only if author name(s) appear precisely the same in the second instance (a single dash is also used to signify one or several authors, editors, compilers, or translators, provided they are listed in the same order).

Goldberger, A.S. 1959. "Impact Multiplier and Dynamic Properties of the Klein- Goldberger Model." Amsterdam: North-Holland Publishing.

——. 1964. "Econometric Theory." New York: John Wiley and Sons.

Horan, R.D., J.S. Shortle, and D.G. Abler. 1999. "Green Payments for Nonpoint Pollution Control." *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* 81: 1210-1215.

——. 2004. "The Coordination and Design of Point-Nonpoint Trading Programs and Agri-Environmental Policies." *Agricultural and Resource Economics Review* 33: 61-78.

University departmental bulletin

Bucholz, H.E., G.G. Judge, and V.I. West. 1962. "A Summary of Estimated Behavior Relations for Agricultural Products in the United States." Dept. Agr. Econ. AERR- 57, University of Illinois.

Working paper

Fishbourne, N. and B. Geagh. 1974. "Food Policies and Social Supply." Working paper, Dept. of Agr. Econ., University of California, Davis.

Unpublished thesis

Kuranchie, P.A. 1971. "Cost and Returns to Selected Crops in Ghana." MS thesis, University of Ghana.

Wells, J.C. 1964. "An Appraisal of Agricultural Investments in the
    1962-63 Nigerian Development Program." Ph.D. dissertation,
    University of Michigan.

Unpublished material
    Moore, P. 1960. "Academic Development." Unpublished, University of Notre
    Dame.

State Agricultural Experiment station bulletin
    Heady, E.O., D. McKee, and C.B. Haver. 1955. "Farm Size
    Adjustments in Iowa and Cost Economies in Crop Production
    for Farms of Different Sizes." Iowa State University Agr. Exp.
    Sta. Res. Bull. No. 428, May.

Departmental bulletin
    Heady, E.O., D. McKee, and C.B. Haver. 1955. "Farm Size
    Adjustments." Dept. Agr Econ. Bull. No. 428, Iowa State
    University, May.

Publication from Government Agency

    National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA). 2017. "Philippine
    Development Plan 2017-2022." Pasig City: NEDA.

    Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). 2020. "2018 Poverty Statistics." PSA,
    accessed April 24, 2020, http://openstat.psa.gov.ph.

Congressional publication

    U.S. Congress, House of Representatives, Task Force on Federal Flood
    Control. 1966. "A Unified National Program for Managing Flood
    Losses." Washington DC: House Document 465, 89th Cong., 2nd
    sess., 10 August.

    U.S. Congress, Senate Commission on Commerce. "Conversion to the
    Metric System: Hearings on S1278." Washington DC: 88th Cong.,
    2nd sess., 9 January 1964, p. 58.

United Nations publication
    United Nations. 1964. "Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics,
    1963." New York. United Nations, Food and Agriculture
    Organization. 1962. Agricultural Commodities, Projections for
    1970. Rome.

Publications by foreign governments or their agencies
    Ghana, Republic of, Central Bureau of Statistics. 1962. "Economic
    Survey, 1961." Accra: Government Printing Department.

15. Style Guide for mathematical notations and expressions

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A. Basics

1. All mathematical expressions in the manuscript must be rendered using the **Cambria Math** font.

2. Do not italicize Hindu-Arabic numerals *anywhere* in the manuscript.

   Example: The numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are elements of the set of reals.

3. Do not italicize or render in boldface the Roman numerals.

   Example: 154 = CLIV

4. Whenever necessary, use the comma for separator for thousands, millions, and so on.

   Example: The total land area is 1,264 ha.

5. As much as possible, ***never*** put mathematical expressions on footnotes or endnotes to prevent expressions from being misread (especially with tree subscripts or superscripts). A classic example of this would be the probability density function (pdf) of a normal random variable. Recall that if X is a normal random variable with mean μ and variance σ^2, its pdf f will be of the form

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\left[\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2\right]$$

6. We follow the celebrated PEMDAS rule in rendering equations. PEMDAS means "parentheses-exponents-multiplication-division-addition-subtraction", with operations done from left to right. Never attempt to validate this using "quiz challenges" posted on social media.

7. Related to PEMDAS, all arguments should not be italicized and all their arguments must be enclosed in parentheses.

   Example: The signum function $\text{sgn}(x)$ and the absolute value function $|x|$ are related such that for any nonzero real variable x, we have

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$$\mathrm{sgn}(x) = \frac{|x|}{x}$$

8. On logarithms: to be precise with the notation, use "ln" for natural logarithms (and not "log" as is loosely used in modern econometrics textbooks). Strictly speaking, we have

$$\ln(x) = \log_e(x), \quad \text{and} \quad \log(x) = \log_{10}(x)$$

B. Variables (or scalars)

9. Variables are expressed using either uppercase or lowercase English letters or uppercase or lowercase Greek letters, italicized. *Do not express them in boldface*, regardless if you need to emphasize such expression.

> Example: The instrumental variable z is found to be non-significant. Further, its coefficient β does not satisfy *a priori* signs as indicated in the model.

10. Nouns and qualifiers with variables should consider the italics required for the variable in the word or phrase.

> Example: The p-value of the estimate is 0.0000, consistent with the statistical results if we use the t-critical value or the z-tabular value.

11. Matrices and vectors are rendered using either uppercase or lowercase English letters, or uppercase or lowercase Greek letters, in boldface. *Do not italicize*.

> Example: Let **A** be a modal Hermitian matrix. Consider the real scalars z and w. Then $z\mathbf{A}$ and $w\mathbf{A}$ are also Hermitian matrices. If the field is the real number line, then the Hermitian matrix becomes a real symmetric matrix.

12. As a general rule in mathematics, a vector is *always* a column vector unless otherwise stated.

> Example: Let **x** be a vector of length n. Then the quadratic form $\mathbf{x}^T\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}$ is a scalar if **A** is a square matrix of order n. Note that here, $\mathbf{x}^T$ is a row vector.

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13.   When expanded, matrices and vectors use square brackets. The dimensions are to be placed as subscripts in the boldface symbols representing them. A single subscript will denote its order for square matrices, while for vectors, a single subscript will denote its length. Note that the symbol × is exclusively used here, only for matrix and vector dimensions.

Examples

$$\mathbf{A}_{3\times4} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 6 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$ **A** is a matrix having three rows and four columns.

$$\mathbf{B}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 5 \\ 6 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$ **B** is a square matrix of order 2.

$$\mathbf{v}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$ **v** is a vector of length 3.

14.   In some instances, the author might want to save space for aesthetics, as well as for brevity. In this case, the column vector may be indicated as a row vector, with "T" to denote the transpose.

Example: The vector $\mathbf{v}_4^T = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ is a nonzero vector.

15.   Use the prime notation (') in matrices to denote matrix derivatives. As mentioned above, we use "T" for the transpose of a matrix or a vector. Note that some authors and references are loosely interchanging the two. We do not do it here.

16.   Symbols for matrix operations are not in boldface unless required to be in such form, as defined. Note that in the above, we use regular fonts to indicate matrix derivatives and matrix transposition (i.e., the "T" is not in boldface).

C. Operations

17. Never denote the usual multiplication (in elementary algebra) by the letter "x". Even if there is an available symbol (×), do not use it to prevent confusion with the manuscript variables.

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18. Use a dot (•) to denote multiplication. Ensure that this is middle-aligned and not lower-aligned (to prevent misinterpretation concerning a decimal point).

Example: In the expression $3 \bullet 2 = 6$, we call 2 the multiplicand and three the multiplier. Moreover, this expression means that we have $2 + 2 + 2$, and not $3 + 3$.

19. For brevity, we denote the division in inline text equations with the right slash symbol (/), while in regular equations, we use the usual fractions. Note that here, the slash symbol is *not* italicized.

Example: Given two integers a and b, the expression $q = a/b$ is a rational number when

$$q = \frac{a}{b}, \quad b \in \mathbf{Z}\breve{a}$$

D. Special symbols

20. As a general rule, special symbols are *neither* italicized *nor* in boldface.

21. Symbols for operations should not also be italicized. In some instances, such symbols may be rendered in boldface depending on the usage (examples are found in abstract algebra, topology, and real and complex analysis).

E. Equations, inequalities, and mathematical statements

22. We define variables in an equation aligned with the equality symbol (=) and the word "where" is not the beginning of a paragraph and not followed by a colon. Trick: to align the definition of the variables for "=," use a table with no borders (the first column right-aligned and the second column left-aligned. Due to the space distortions created by subscripts and superscripts, all table entries are also middle aligned.

Example:

$$y = \alpha + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \gamma z + \varepsilon$$

where

$x_1 =$ score for each indicator in education

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$$x_2 = \quad \text{the score for each indicator in health}$$
$$z = \quad \text{Country's GDP per capita}$$
$$\varepsilon = \quad \text{error terms}$$

23. As a general rule, mathematical statements are aligned with respect to equality or inequality (or related symbols, e.g., ordering relation in lattices).

Example:

$$a = b + c$$
$$x + y > b$$
$$pq \le abc - x^y$$

24. If equations are necessary to be numbered in the manuscript, follow a single numbering system throughout the document. No other numbering styles or sequences must appear within the manuscript.

Example:

$$M_i^* = \alpha Z_i + \mu_i \tag{2}$$

with

$$M_i = \begin{cases} 1 & if\ M_i^* > 1 \\ 0 & if\ M_i^* \le 0 \end{cases} \tag{3}$$

Conditional on treatment, the outcomes of decision are denoted by the following:

$$\text{Regime 1: } y_{i1} = \beta_1 X_{i1} + \epsilon_{i1} \qquad if\ M_i = 1 \tag{4}$$
$$\text{Regime 2: } y_{i0} = \beta_0 X_{i0} + \epsilon_{i0} \qquad if\ M_i = 0 \tag{5}$$

F. Operators and repeated operations

25. An expanded expression using an operator must only indicate the first (1), second (2), and last element in the array. The ellipsis (…) must be in between the operations and must be middle aligned.

Example: We define an iterated sum as

$$\sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{k=1}^{m} a_{ij} = a_{11} + a_{12} + \cdots + a_{1n} + a_{21} + a_{22} + \cdots + a_{mn}$$

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26. If a single line is not enough to expand an expression with an operator (if the discussion deems fit), the next line must be a hanging indent, aligned with the operation after the first expression on the right-hand side of the mathematical term, beginning with the indicated operation.

<div style="margin-left: 2em;">

Example: It can be shown that the summation by parts is of the form

</div>

$$\sum_{j=m}^{n} x_j(y_{j+1} - y_j) = x_{n+1}y_{n+1} - x_m y_m$$

$$- \sum_{j=m}^{n} y_{j+1}(x_{j+1} - x_j)$$

G. Statistical precision and identifiers

27. As a standard rule, we use the following legend for statistical significance (in regression estimates): * for the 10% level of significance, ** for the 5% level of significance, and *** for the 1% level of significance.

28. If possible, p-values should be reported using four decimal places, while regression estimates are reported using two decimal places. Exceptions are only applied when estimates are very small (i.e., cannot be accounted only by two decimal places).

SUBMISSION

- Manuscript should be in MS Word format upon submission and should follow the **MANUSCRIPT GUIDELINES FOR AUTHORS** for its prescribed format.

- The Author must duly accomplish the **SUBMISSION FORM**.

- JEMAD prefers online submission.

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         Example : JEMAD2021_DELACRUZJUANC

    (2) the **manuscript** (in MS Word file);
    (3) **raw data of tables, graphs, and figures** (in MS Excel file); and
    (4) accomplished **submission form**

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