

The Australian Economic Review

Guide to Authors

The *Australian Economic Review* is an applied economics journal with a strong policy orientation. The *Review* aims to publish high quality articles applying economic analysis to a wide range of macroeconomic and microeconomic topics relevant to both economic and social policy issues. It is of special interest to Australian academics, students, policy makers, and others interested in the Australian economy. It also deals with matters of international interest.

Articles submitted for publication in the *Review* should focus on presenting the results of applied economic research on economic and social issues in Australia or, where a wider topic is examined, the implications for Australia should be given central emphasis. The techniques used and results attained should be explained in a way that can be understood by the generalist economist, but the article should contain, or be accompanied by, sufficient information on techniques, programs, assumptions, and data to enable a specialist referee to assess the work.

Manuscripts must be single-sided and double-spaced (including references and endnotes). All pages should be numbered and the title, author and institutional affiliation should be presented on the first page. An abstract of up to 100 words, summarising the central argument or findings, should be included for Invited Articles and Contributed Articles. A short description of the article (fewer than 30 words), which will be included on the contents page of the journal if the article is accepted, should also be supplied. Papers should be succinctly written and not normally exceed 30 A4 pages. Very long papers will not be considered.

Papers will not be considered if they have already been published or are in the process of being published elsewhere. They will be published only if the data used in the study are documented and available to researchers for replication. Details of computations sufficient to allow replication should be supplied. Papers will not normally be published if they are mainly descriptive or minor variations of existing studies or of limited interest.

Electronic submissions are preferred and should be sent to <aer@melbourneinstitute.com>. Submissions can be a Word or PDF file, but accepted papers must be delivered in Word format. If submitting hard copy, two copies of the paper should be sent to the Managing Editor, *Australian Economic Review*, Melbourne Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research, The University of Melbourne, Victoria 3010 Australia.

1. Headings

- The use of subheadings to break up the text is encouraged. Consecutive Arabic numerals should be used to number sections and subsections. Headings should be typed in upper and lower case; eg, **1. Government Intervention** 1.1 *Policy Instruments* 1.1.1 *Prices* **Appendix 1: Description of Variables**
- All sections should be titled; including the introductory paragraphs (eg, **1. Introduction**)

2. Quotes, Shortened Forms, Capitalisation, Spelling

Quotes, Quotation Marks

- Quote extracts meticulously, preserving the punctuation and spelling of the extract quoted. Do not add emphasis, and avoid ellipses. Run short quotes (not exceeding 30 words) in the text. Longer quotes should be indented and set separately (with a para indent only if there was one in the original).
- Give a source, including page numbers, for each quotation and for data, opinions or conclusions that are not your own.
- Obtain written permission to quote copyright material, eg a continuous excerpt of more than 500 words. It is a courtesy to ask permission of both the copyright owner and the author, if not the same, and to mention both in the acknowledgement.
- Use single quotation marks for words or phrases placed in quote marks. Quote marks are not required for long quotes which have been set separately. Use double quotation marks for quotes within quotes (eg, 'The growth in "long-term unemployment" was described ...').

Shortened Forms, Capitalisation

- Shortened forms: spell out the term the first time it is mentioned, followed by the shortened form in brackets. Use as few as possible. When shortened forms are not possessive, no apostrophe is needed (eg, NIEs not NIE's).
- Spell out abbreviations such as: cf, eg, ie, US, UK, %, \$m, \$b, pa ('%' should be 'per cent', 'eg' should be 'for example', etc.)
- Use an initial capital when referring to a specific table, figure, section, appendix (eg, Table 1, Subsection 2.3, Appendix 1); but lowercase when non-specific (eg, This section presents data).
- When using an initial capital for a word, ensure consistency in its usage throughout the article.
- p., pp., ch., vol., s. can be used in the text when providing reference details in brackets.
- Generally terms associated with government should be treated thus: capitalise the full official name and the abbreviation of that name when it retains specific elements, but use lower case when the abbreviation is reduced to the generic element. Similarly when these terms are used generically and are not directly related to a specific name or title, and when they are in the plural or used adjectivally, they should not be capitalised. Use the *Australian Style Manual* as a guide.

Spelling

- The *Oxford Spelling Dictionary* is used as a spelling guide.
- Ensure consistency of spelling and hyphenation.
- Use 's' rather than 'z' when there is a choice (eg, summarise). And use 'our' endings rather than 'or' endings when there is a choice (eg, labour).

3. Endnotes

- An asterisk should be used for a note cue attached to the author's name (ie, the acknowledgement); superscripted Arabic numerals should be used in the text for indicating endnotes. Endnotes should be located at the end of the manuscript and listed by consecutive Arabic numerals.
- Avoid lengthy endnotes. Do not use endnotes to list references.

4. Tables, Figures, Mathematics, Appendices

- *Tables and Figures* must have a caption. The caption should be typed in upper and lower case (eg, **Table 1 Growth, Wages and Unions**). Label tables and figures using consecutive Arabic numerals (Table 1, Figure 1). All diagrams should be referred to as Figures. Tables and figures should be placed at the end of the document and entries in tables should be separated by tabs rather than spaces. If possible, supply Excel files also.
- A source (author, year, and if necessary page) should be listed at the bottom of figures (constructed from data) and tables. The full citation of the reference should be given in the References.
- *Tables*: Appendix 1 shows examples of the format used for *Review* tables. Note the short length of headings. Notes in tables should be marked using consecutive Roman letters (a, b, c etc.) to avoid confusion with the numbers in the table.
- *Maths*: Mathematical and statistical formulations should be as simple as possible and numbered by consecutive Arabic numerals in brackets at the end of the equation. Lengthy mathematical formulations should be placed in the appendices.
- *Appendices*: Appendices must have a caption. Label appendices with consecutive numbers (eg, Appendix 1, Appendix 2 etc.). Add the prefix A to tables, equations and figures in the appendices (eg, equation (A1)). Numbering of tables, equations, figures should not start afresh if there is more than one appendix; numbering should be continuous throughout the appendices.

5. References

- *References in the text*: give the author's name followed by the publication year in parentheses, with a page reference if necessary. Surnames only are used. Only list those references that have been cited in the article.
- References should be fully listed in alphabetical order (by author surname) at the end of the article in a Reference section (after the Endnotes). If there are two articles by the same author in the same year, use a, b etc. to differentiate.
- Legislation does not appear in the Reference list. First references to legislation should cite the title of the Act/Ordinance, in italics, exactly and in full; in subsequent references a descriptive title, presented in roman type and with the date omitted, may be used: eg, *Interstate Road Transport Act 1985* (Cwlth), then Interstate Road Transport Act.
- Legal authorities do not appear in the Reference list. The details necessary for full citation of legal authorities are: name of case, date or volume number, or both, abbreviated name of report series, beginning page of reference; eg, *West v. The Commonwealth* (1960) 103 CLR 182. If a specific page number is necessary: *West v. The Commonwealth* (1960) 103 CLR 182 at 183. Upon first reference in the text, an authority must be cited in full. An abbreviated form (or the name the case is commonly known as) may be given in brackets following the formal citation. Thereafter the abbreviated/common form may be used; eg, *West v. The Commonwealth* (1960) 103 CLR 182 (the *Sugar Case*).
- Please ensure reference sections are complete and presented in the following style:

ABS Publication

Australian Bureau of Statistics 1994, *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expendi*₃

ture and Product, Cat. no. 5206.0, ABS, Canberra.

Books and Published Reports

AusAID 2005, *Core Group Recommendations Report for a White Paper on Australia's Aid Program*, AusAID, Canberra.

Brannen, J. and Wilson, G. (eds) 1987, *Give and Take with Families: Studies in Resource Distribution*, Allen and Unwin, London.

Article/Chapter in Book

Blank, R. M. and Blinder, R. S. 1986, 'Macroeconomics, income distribution and poverty', in *Fighting Poverty*, vol. 1, eds S. H. Danziger and D. H. Weinberg, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Published Proceedings

Evans, R. 1973, 'Labor market information in Japanese labor markets', in *Industrialization and Manpower Policy in Asian Countries: Proceedings of the Asian Regional Conference on Industrial Relations, Tokyo, Japan*, Japan Institute of Labor, Tokyo.

Journal Article

Chapman, B. J., Junankar, P. N. and Kapuscinski, C. A. 1992, 'Projections of long-term unemployment', *Australian Bulletin of Labour*, vol. 18, pp. 195–207.

Hart, P. E. 1976, 'The comparative statics and dynamics of income distributions', *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*, ser. A. (General), vol. 139, pp. 108–25.

Provide the journal number, as well as the volume number, for those journals where the page numbering starts afresh for each issue within a volume in any particular year:

Stiglitz, J. 'The private uses of public interests: Incentives and institutions', *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, vol. 12, no. 2, pp. 3–22.

Newspaper/Magazine Article

Forman, D. 1992, 'The new heroes who make and export', *Business Review Weekly*, 2 October, pp. 45–6.

Working Papers/Research Papers

Bryant, R. 2004, 'Cross-border macroeconomic implications of demographic change', Brookings Institution Discussion Papers in International Economics no. 166, Washington, DC.

Cai, L., Vu, H. and Wilkins, R. 2006, 'Disability Support Pension recipients: Who gets off (and stays off) payments?', Melbourne Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research Working Paper no. 18/06, University of Melbourne.

Davis, N. and Fabling, R. 2002, 'Population ageing and the efficiency of fiscal policy in New Zealand', New Zealand Treasury Working Paper 02/11, Wellington.

Dwyer, J., Kent, C. and Pease, A. 1993, 'Exchange rate pass-through: Different responses of importers', Reserve Bank of Australia Research Discussion Paper no. 9304, Sydney.

Foster, L., Haltiwanger, J. and Krizan, C. J. 2002, 'The link between aggregate and micro productivity growth', National Bureau of Economic Research Working Paper no. 9120, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Conference Paper

Suzuki, R. 1982, 'Workers' attitudes towards compensation', paper presented to 10th World Congress of Sociology, Mexico City, 16–21 August.

Thesis

Crowley, F. K. 1949, 'Working class conditions in Australia', PhD thesis, University of Melbourne.

Unpublished

Brown, J. A. C. 1967, 'The life cycle in income', unpublished paper, Department of Economics, University of Bristol.

Internet References

As far as possible adopt the principles for conventional hardcopy sources, followed by the URL address. If possible insert a date for month and year viewed:

Australian Bureau of Statistics 2004, *Australian System of National Accounts*, Cat. no. 5204.0, ABS, Canberra, viewed May 2004, <<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats>>.

Breunig, R. and Wong, M.-H. 2006, 'A richer understanding of Australia's productivity performance in the 1990s: Improved estimates', unpublished paper, School of Economics, Australian National University, <http://econrsss.anu.edu.au/Staff/breunig/workpapers_bb.htm>.

Kerr, R. 2005, 'Lessons from labour market reform in New Zealand', paper presented to H R Nichols Society's XXVI Conference, Melbourne, 18 March, viewed December 2005, <<http://www.hrnicholls.com.au/nicholls/nichvo26/kerr.pdf>>.

Price, S. 2005, 'IR agenda gets poor report card', *Green Left Weekly*, 13 July, viewed March 2006, <<http://www.greenleft.org.au/back/2005/633/633p7.htm>>.

Treasury 2002, *Intergenerational Report, 2002-03 Budget Paper No. 5*, AGPS, Canberra, <<http://www.budget.gov.au>>.

Appendix 1 Examples of One-Column and Two-Column Width Tables and Figures

Note the use of upper and lower case.

Table A1 The Green Paper Growth and Unemployment Projections

	<i>Base growth</i>	<i>High growth</i>
Unemployment rate 1992–93 (per cent)	11.0	11.0
Real GDP growth, average (per cent per annum)	3.5	4.75
Labour productivity (per cent per annum)	1.0	1.75
Labour force growth (per cent per annum)	1.9	2.25
Unemployment rate 2000–01 (per cent)	7.0	5.0

Source: Committee on Employment Opportunities (1993, p. 52).

Table A2 GDP Growth Rates for Selected Asian and OECD Economies
(per cent per annum)

<i>Nation</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994^a</i>	<i>1995^a</i>
Asia				
South Korea	5.0	5.6	7.0	7.0
Taiwan	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.5
OECD				
United States	2.6	3.0	4.0	3.0
Germany	2.1	–1.3	1.8	2.6
France	1.2	–0.9	1.8	2.9
Italy	0.7	–0.7	1.5	2.6
OECD average	1.7	1.2	2.6	2.9

Note: (a) This figure is an estimate.

Source: OECD (1994, p. 119, Table A4).

Table A3 Contributions to Industry Productivity Growth

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Share of components in normalised MFP change^a (1995–1998)</i>							
	<i>ANZSIC</i>	<i>Pure</i>			<i>Entry</i>	<i>Exit</i>	<i>MFP change</i>	<i>Net entry effect^b</i>
		<i>Within-firm</i>	<i>Between-firm</i>	<i>share change</i>				
Manufacturing	C							
Food, beverage and tobacco	21	0.821	0.295	–0.365	–0.010	0.259	1.000	0.248
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather	22	–0.809	0.207	–0.532	0.002	0.132	–1.000	0.134
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product	25	–0.891	0.155	–0.283	–0.007	0.027	–1.000	0.020
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	26	–0.378	0.201	–0.952	–0.005	0.134	–1.000	0.129
Construction	E							
General construction	41	–0.750	0.397	–1.516	0.008	0.861	–1.000	0.868
Construction trade services	42	0.531	0.306	0.049	0.117	–0.003	1.000	0.114
Personal and other services	Q							
Personal services	95	0.848	0.116	0.011	0.041	–0.017	1.000	0.024

Notes: (a) The MFP change indicator is normalised to one for each industry. The within-firm, between-firm, pure share change, entry and exit effects sum to one.

(b) The net entry effect sums the entry and exit components in the ‘Entry’ and ‘Exit’ columns.

Table A4 Data Descriptions and Sources

Variable	Description	Source
Time since last WVA appeal	The number of months since the last appeal to account for possible donor fatigue.	WVA
Number affected	The log of the number of people directly affected by a disaster or emergency.	EM-DAT
News articles	The log of the number of news articles in <i>The Australian</i> newspaper for a three-week period, covering the period one week before to two weeks after the appeal being launched by WVA.	<i>The Australian</i>
Region	Continent in which the emergency or disaster occurred.	

Figure A1 Capital Inflow and the Price of Assets

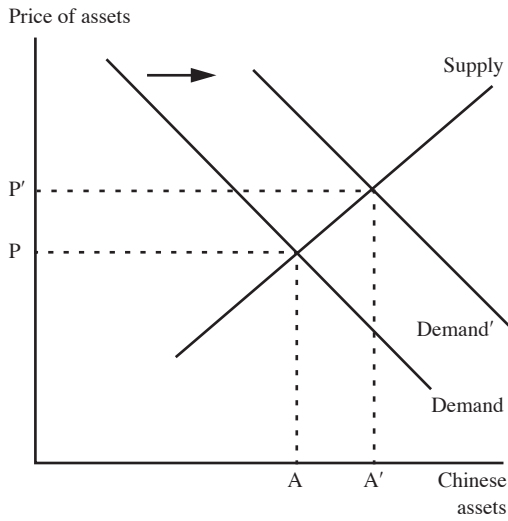
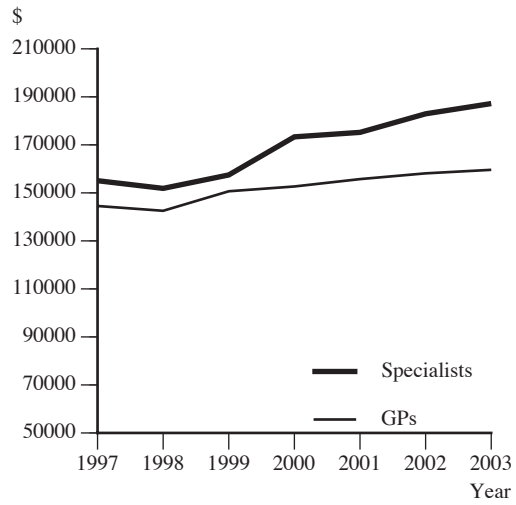


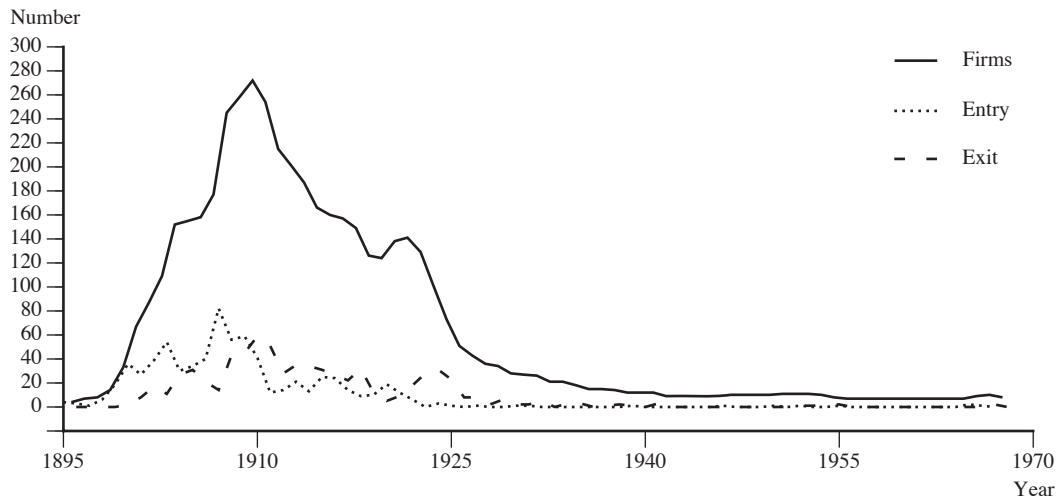
Figure A2 Total Value of Doctor Activity per FTE



Notes: Total revenue includes Medicare payments and patient co-payments in constant 2002–03 prices using the AIHW medical services price index.

Sources: Department of Health and Ageing (2005); AIHW Medical Labour Force Survey.

Figure A3 US Automobile Manufacturers: Firms, Entry and Exit



Source: Derived by the author based on Smith (1968, pp. 191–267).