

Some useful guidelines for preparing a manuscript in the style of the South African Statistical Journal

John F. Jones¹, Gregory R. L. Smith² and Karel van Dalen^{1,3}

¹Department of Statistics, ABC University, Johannesburg, South Africa

²Department of Mathematics, XYZ University, Frankfurt, Germany

³Department of Statistics, UVW University, Cape Town, South Africa

Here goes a brief summary of your research article. This block of text typically contains the research focus, the research methods used, the results/findings of the research, and the main conclusions and recommendations.

Keywords: Keyword A, Keyword B, Keyword C.

1. Introduction

Usually the introduction is typed in this section.

2. Typesetting and referencing mathematical expressions

The mass function for a Poisson distributed random variable X is denoted by $p(x)$ and is defined as

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x / x! & \text{for } x = 0, 1, 2, \dots \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

Notice how the equation is labelled and referenced. Below we have an example of an equation that does not have an equation number (only add equation numbers for those equations that are referenced in the text):

$$f(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{y^2} e^y & \text{if } y < 0, \\ \log(y) & \text{if } y \geq 0, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Here is another maths example:

$$\begin{aligned} g(x) &= (2x^2 - x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= (x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= x, \quad \text{if } x > 0. \end{aligned}$$

Corresponding author: Gregory R. L. Smith (greg.smith@xyzmail.edu)

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If you want to type bold math roman letters and arabic numbers like **x**, **a**, **1**, or **0** then use the command `\mathbf`. However, if you want to type bold math greek letters like **β** , **Δ** , or **τ** then use the command `\bm`.

Some basic text is outlined in Section 1. You may also reference Subsection 6.1 and Subsubsection 6.1.1.

3. Itemized and enumerated lists

Here is an example of a nested enumerated list.

1. Level 1
 - (a) Level 2
 - i. Level 3
 - A. Level 4

Here is an example of a nested itemized list.

- Level 1
 - Level 2
 - * Level 3
 - Level 4

4. Theorems, propositions, etc.

Consider Theorem 1 and Proposition 1 below. Note how these are labelled and referenced.

Theorem 1. *My theorem.*

Proof. My proof. ■

Proposition 1. *My proposition.*

Corollary 1. *My corollary.*

Lemma 1. *My lemma.*

Definition 1. My definition.

Remark 1. My remark.

5. Tables and figures

Table 1 shows an example of a table containing simulation results. Note that *table captions should go above the tables*. In Figure 1 we can see a graph where uniform random numbers are plotted against the sequence 1 to 30. Note that *captions for figures should go below the figures*. Furthermore, note that a table or figure always appears either at the top or bottom of a page, regardless of where the table is placed in the text. This behaviour is correct.

Table 1. Results of for the χ_5^2 distribution.

Type	$n = 50$			$n = 100$			$n = 200$		
	ℓ	NC	EUB	ℓ	NC	EUB	ℓ	NC	EUB
\hat{I}_H^N	20	0.088	1.748	40	0.073	1.644	80	0.065	1.563
	25	0.096	1.706	50	0.078	1.612	100	0.068	1.540
	30	0.105	1.671	60	0.085	1.588	120	0.072	1.522
\hat{I}_B^N	20	0.063	1.828	40	0.052	1.695	80	0.048	1.594
	25	0.075	1.764	50	0.060	1.650	100	0.053	1.563
	30	0.087	1.715	60	0.069	1.617	120	0.059	1.540
\hat{J}_H^N	20	0.074	2.070	40	0.062	1.830	80	0.057	1.666
	25	0.078	1.937	50	0.066	1.748	100	0.060	1.616
	30	0.083	1.848	60	0.069	1.693	120	0.062	1.582

6. Sections and subsections

The sections of the text can also be referenced. See, for example, the code used to label Section 5 concerning tables and figures, or Section 7 concerning references.

6.1 Subsection title goes here

Subsection text.

6.1.1 Subsubsection title goes here

Subsubsection text.

7. Citing references

Firstly you need to create bibliography file (references.bib in this example) containing the details of all works cited in your manuscript. This can be done easily using reference management software such as JabRef (freely available for download from <http://www.jabref.org/>). Once your bibliography file has been prepared and linked (see the necessary \LaTeX code near the end of the TeX file), it is easy to cite works in the text. A list of references containing only the works cited in the text will then be generated automatically and printed at the end of the article.

There are several citing styles. When a reference does not form part of the main sentence and needs to be referred to in parentheses as (Hall, 1988), you can use the code `\citep{hall1988}`. Using `\citet{hall1988}` instead, results in Hall (1988), i.e. only the author is printed along with the publication year in parentheses. Other commonly-used styles for citing are shown in Table ??.

References

- FISHER, R. A. (1939). Student. *Annals of Eugenics*, **9** (1), 1–9.
- HALL, P. (1988). Theoretical comparison of bootstrap confidence intervals. *The Annals of Statistics*, **16** (3), 927–953.

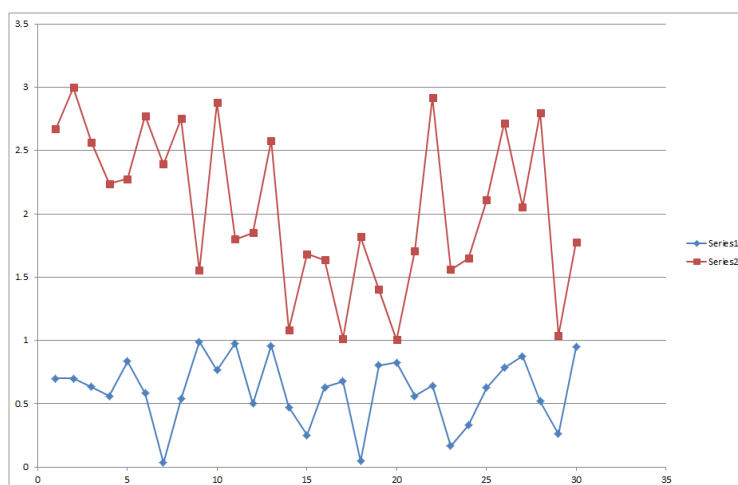


Figure 1. Plots of random numbers.

Table 2. abc

Syntax	Code example	Result in text
\citep{}	\citep{fisher1939}	(Fisher, 1939)
	\citep{fisher1939,hall1988}	(Fisher, 1939; Hall, 1988)
	\citep[p.~931]{hall1988}	(Hall, 1988, p. 931)
	\citep[see, for example,][]{fisher1939}	(see, for example, Fisher, 1939)
\citett{}	\citett{fisher1939}	(see Hall, 1988, p. 931)
	\citett[see][p.~931]{hall1988}	(see Hall, 1988, p. 931)
	\citett{fisher1939}	Fisher (1939)
	\citett{fisher1939,hall1988}	Fisher (1939); Hall (1988)
\citealp{}	\citealp[p.~13]{fisher1939}	Fisher (1939, p. 13)
	\citealp[see, for example,][]{fisher1939}	see, for example, Fisher, 1939