**Thredbo 14 author template and guidelines –– manuscript title should be concise and informative, avoid abbreviations and formulae**

Juan Carlos Muñoza, **David A. Hensher**b and Ruth Steelb\*

[Note: Please indicate presenting author above in **bold underlined text**]

a *Departamento de Ingeniería de Transporte y Logística, Escuela de Ingeniería, Avenida Vicuña Mackena 4860, Macul, Santiago, 7820436, Chile*

b *Institute of Transport and Logistics Studies (C13), The University of Sydney Business School, NSW 2006, Australia
[author affiliation address – address at the time the work was completed – full postal address]*

\* *Corresponding author: Institute of Transport and Logistics Studies (C13), The University of Sydney Business School, NSW 2006, Australia [full postal address] +61 (0)2 9114 1810 [phone number with full international code]* *ruth.steel@sydney.edu.au* *[email address]*

**Keywords (up to 8):**

Author, Guidelines, Thredbo, Conference, Competition, Ownership, Land, Passenger Transport

**Classification codes (up to 6):**

The available codes may be accessed at JEL: <http://www.aeaweb.org/jel/guide/jel.php>

**ABSTRACT**

Please include an abstract of no more than 200 words. Please use British spelling and avoiding general and plural terms and multiple concepts (avoid, for example, 'and', 'of'). Be sparing with abbreviations: only abbreviations firmly established in the field may be eligible. These keywords will be used for indexing purposes. The abstract should state briefly the purpose of the research, the principal results and major conclusions. An abstract is often presented separately from the article, so it must be able to stand alone. For this reason, references should be avoided, but if essential, then cite the author(s) and year(s). Also, non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself.

**1. Length of paper**

Manuscripts should be a maximum of 15 pages in length (excluding references).

Pages should be A4 portrait with all margins set at 2.5 cm, line and paragraph spacing as specified below.

**2. Formatting**

Write your text in good English (American or British usage is accepted, but not a mixture of these); if necessary ask someone to proof read and provide corrections to the English. Check your manuscript using the automatic spell and grammar checks in your word processing software as well as ‘manually’ proof reading for errors that the spell check does not pick up.

Follow this template for font styles and sizes for headings and text as well as for the appropriate case (titles in sentence case), justification, line and paragraph spacing, page layout, footers etc. Main body text is regular Arial 11 point, multiple 1.15 line spacing.

Divide your article into clearly defined and numbered sections following the order provided in this document. A maximum of three levels of subsections should be used, numbered as: 1. then 1.1 then 1.1.1 (the abstract, acknowledgements, appendix and references are not included in section numbering). Use this numbering also for internal cross-referencing: do not just refer to "the text". Any subsection may be given a brief heading. Each heading should appear on its own separate line, headings should not appear at the bottom of any page with no text below.

**2.1 Figures and tables**

Present all figures and tables in black and white or greyscale and embed them in the Word document rather than providing separately. Ensure that you include captions for all figures and tables; figure captions should be placed below the figure, table captions should be placed above the table. Number tables and figures consecutively in accordance with their appearance in the text. A figure caption should comprise a brief title (not on the figure itself) and a description of the illustration. Example caption:

***Table 1. An example of the formatting for a table caption***

Keep text in the illustrations themselves to a minimum but explain all symbols and abbreviations used. Place footnotes to tables below the table body and indicate them in the table with superscript lowercase letters. Avoid vertical rules. Be sparing in the use of tables and ensure that the data presented in tables do not duplicate results described elsewhere in the article. When preparing tables, if you are using a table grid, use only one grid for each individual table and not a grid for each row. If no grid is used, use tabs, not spaces, to align columns.

***2.1.1 Images***

Present all images in black and white or greyscale and embed them in the Word document rather than providing separately. Ensure that the images are of sufficient resolution for readability and are contained within the margins of the manuscript. For labelling use uniform lettering (Arial) and sizing. Ensure that permission has been obtained for use of copyrighted material from other sources (including the Web).

**2.2 Math formulae**

Present simple formulae in the line of normal text where possible and use the solidus (/) instead of a horizontal line for small fractional terms, e.g., X/Y. In principle, variables are to be presented in italics. Powers of e are often more conveniently denoted by exp. Number consecutively any equations that have to be displayed separately from the text (if referred to explicitly in the text).

**2.3 Footnotes**

Footnotes should be used sparingly. Number them consecutively throughout the article, using superscript Arabic numbers. Many word processors build footnotes into the text, and this feature may be used. Should this not be the case, indicate the position of footnotes in the text and present the footnotes themselves separately at the end of the article. Do not include footnotes in the Reference list.

*Table footnotes*

Indicate each footnote in a table with a superscript lowercase letter

**3. Introduction**

State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.

**4. Theory / calculation**

A Theory section should extend, not repeat, the background to the article already dealt with in the Introduction and lay the foundation for further work. In contrast, a Calculation section represents a practical development from a theoretical basis.

**5. Material and methods**

Provide sufficient detail to allow the work to be reproduced. Methods already published should be indicated by a reference: only relevant modifications should be described.

**6. Results**

Results should be clear and concise.

**7. Discussion**

This should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined

Results and Discussion section is often appropriate. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

**8. Conclusions**

The main conclusions of the study may be presented in a short Conclusions section, which may stand alone or form a subsection of a Discussion or Results and Discussion section.

**Appendix**

Commence the appendix on a new page. If there is more than one appendix, they should be identified as A, B, etc. Formulae and equations in appendices should be given separate numbering: Eq. (A.1), Eq. (A.2), etc.; in a subsequent appendix, Eq. (B.1) and so on. Similarly for tables and figures: Table A.1; Fig. A.1, etc.

**Acknowledgements**

Collate acknowledgements in a separate section at the end of the article before the references and do not, therefore, include them on the title page, as a footnote to the title or otherwise. List here those individuals who provided help during the research (e.g., providing language help, writing assistance or proof reading the article, etc.).

**References**

**Citations**

All citations in the text should refer to:

* Single author: the author's name (without initials, unless there is ambiguity) and the year of publication
* Two authors: both authors' names and the year of publication
* Three or more authors: first author's name followed by 'et al.' and the year of publication

Citations may be made directly (or parenthetically). Groups of references should be listed first alphabetically, then chronologically. Examples: ''as demonstrated (Allan, 1996a, 1996b, 1999; Allan and Jones, 1995). Kramer et al. (2000) have recently shown ''

Ensure that every reference cited in the text is also present in the reference list (and vice versa). Any references cited in the abstract must be given in full. Unpublished results and personal communications are not recommended in the reference list, but may be mentioned in the text. If these references are included in the reference list they should follow the standard reference style of the journal and should include a substitution of the publication date with either "Unpublished results" or "Personal communication". Citation of a reference as "in press" implies that the item has been accepted for publication.

**Reference management software**

The Research in Transportation Economics (Elsevier) journal has standard templates available in key reference management packages – EndNote and Reference Manager. Using plug-ins to word processing packages, authors only need to select the appropriate journal template when preparing their article and the list of references and citations to these will be formatted according to the journal style which is described below.

**References**

References should be arranged first alphabetically and then further sorted chronologically if

necessary. More than one reference from the same author(s) in the same year must be identified by the letters ''a'', ''b'', ''c'', etc., placed after the year of publication.

The Harvard system of references is used, for example:

Ben-Akiva, M., de Palma, A., Kanaroglou, P., 1986. Dynamic model of peak period traffic congestion with elastic arrival rates. Transportation Science 20(2), 164-181.

Fischer, G.W., Nagin, D., 1981. Random versus coefficient quantal choice models. In: Manski, C.F., McFadden, D. (Eds.), Structural Analysis of Discrete Data with Econometric Applications, MIT Press, Cambridge, MA, pp. 273-304.

Brilon, W. (Ed.), 1988. Intersections without traffic signals, Proceedings of an International

Workshop. Springer-Verlag, Berlin.

Daganzo, C., 1996. Two paradoxes of traffic flow on networks with physical queues. II Symposium Ingenieria de los Transportes, Madrid, 22-24 May 1996, pp. 55-62.

Reference to a book:

Strunk, W., Jr., and White, E. B. 2000. *The elements of style.* (4th ed.). New York: Longman, (Chapter 4).

Reference to a chapter in an edited book:

Mettam, G. R., and Adams, L. B. 2009. How to prepare an electronic version of your article. In B. S. Jones, and R. Z. Smith (Eds.), *Introduction to the electronic age* (pp. 281–304). New York: E-Publishing Inc.

**Journal abbreviations source**

Journal names should be abbreviated according to:

* Index Medicus journal abbreviations <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/tsd/serials/lji.html>
* List of serial title word abbreviations <http://www.issn.org/2-22661-LTWA-online.php>
* CAS (Chemical Abstracts Service) <http://www.cas.org/sent.html>

**Web references**

As a minimum, the full URL should be given and the date when the reference was last accessed. Any further information, if known (DOI, author names, dates, reference to a source publication, etc.), should also be given. Web references can be listed separately (e.g., after the reference list) under a different heading if desired, or can be included in the reference list.