Abstract
The abstract should be short, informative, and avoid external references as much as possible. Follows a list of a few keywords in alphabetical order, and then Classification Codes, available for free from MathSciNet; see mathscinet.ams.org/mathscinet.

Keywords: A necessary keyword, My favorite keyword, Our last keyword.
2020 MSC: Primary 62H12, Secondary 62F12

1. Introduction
Start typing your introduction here. Put the work in relation to previously published results. Clearly state what is new. Include a short plan of the paper at the end, referring to sections. For example, methods are in Section 2. In Section 3 are the results. Our concluding remarks are in Section 4.

2. Methods
Here are our methods. Often it is natural to define notion and notation in this section.

3. Results
Here are our results. The results should usually be presented as theorems, propositions, together with their proofs.

Theorem 1. Assume.....
Proof: Proofs are important..............
or
Proof of Theorem 1: Proofs are important..............

Proposition 1. Assume.....
Lemma 1. Assume.....
Corollary 1. Assume.....
Definition 1. Assume..... Note that text is upshaped.
Remark 1. Assume..... Note that text is upshaped.
Example 1. Assume..... Note that text is upshaped.

There are no strict rules about tables and figures. In the text figures should be referred as Fig. ?? A general recommendation for tables is to use as few horizontal and vertical lines as possible. However one line under the heading and one line under the table should be used. The journal uses table headings. Table headings and figure texts should be self contained (within reasonable limits) so that readers can follow the presentation without consulting the main body of the text too much.

*Corresponding author. Email address:
Fig. 1: Figure text should usually appear under ..... 

Table 1: This article ....

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: This article ...(or for smaller tables)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Conclusions

Here are our conclusions.

Acknowledgments

We thank the Editor, Associate Editor and referees, as well as our financial sponsors.

Appendix

Essential details needed to make the paper reasonably self contained can be presented here.

Instead of using the Appendix one can introduce a new section ”Technical details” before the Acknowledgments.

References

There are several ways to include references into the article. For example, using Bibtex and the file ”trial” has been created so that you can see how one can do. To refer to the content of the file use for instance [1, 2, 4, 5] or [3]. At the end of this template ”trial.bib” is included and below there is also an example of how to include references in an alternative way.

References


or one can use (see the template for details)
References


Supplementary material which has to be uploaded separately: The authors can put material in a Supplementary section which will not be reviewed. Computer programs HAVE TO be put in this section if there are no links to existing sources. The idea is that readers should be able to perform the computations used in the article. Moreover, tables, figures, simulations and data analysis can be put into the supplementary section. Besides trivial calculations NO proofs should appear as supplementary material.
Stylistic guidelines

- The length of an JMVA article is 15-25 pages. There exists a special track for young researchers where somewhat shorter contributions can be accepted (see below).
- Number only those equations that are referred to in the text.
- Enumerations should list the first and last element only, i.e., write \([1, \ldots, n]\) (NOT \([1, 2, \ldots, n]\)). Also do not use \(\cdots\) in enumerations. Write \(i \in [1, \ldots, n]\) instead of \(i = 1, \ldots, n\).
- Respect the following priority rules for fences \([()\)] unless the fences have a special meaning, i.e., write \(EX(t)\) (some authors use \(E[X(t)]\) which is acceptable). If you refer to the set \(1, \ldots, n\), don’t write \([1, \ldots, n]\), because in the latter two contexts, \([\) and \(]\) have conventional meanings.
- Use \(\top\) for transposition (NOT \(\prime\), \(\tau\), \(\tau\) or \(\dagger\)) and \(\ln\) for log, unless you mean \(log_{10}\).
- Symbols like sup, inf, max, min, E, Var, Cov, Corr, diag, trace (or tr), etc. should be in Roman characters (NOT in italics).
- Use Pr for probability, so that it prints "Pr" in Roman characters.
- Avoid the symbol "l", always use \(\ell\) if you need an "ell".
- "i.e." and "e.g." should be preceded and followed by a comma: see, e.g.,
- Vectors should usually be interpreted as columns vectors (if it is not a coordinate free presentation).
- Bold upper and lower cases can be used for matrices and vectors, respectively.
- "cf." means "compare to", NOT "refer to". If you mean "refer to", write "see".
- Avoid in-line fractions; if you need one, write them in the form \(a/b\) rather than \(\frac{a}{b}\).
- Concerning the references and the bibliography: Papers should be referred to by [] or by AUTHOR [number] where appropriate; in lists of references, order papers in increasing order, i.e., write \([2, 5, 8]\), not \([2, 8, 5]\), even if 2 did not appear first chronologically (use "cite", e.g., \([1]\) or \([1, 2]\)); "et al." should be in Roman characters, NOT in italic; the bibliography should list the papers in alphabetical order and should be numbered.
- When referring to the software R, always use \(\text{R}\), even in references. Packages should be typeset as \ldots.
You young researcher track

Journal of Multivariate Analysis understand the challenge for young researchers to get published in a reputable journal.

As a young researcher with a limited network it is often difficult to write a competitive article that contains all the elements as papers by those who have been in the field for many years. In JMVA, often an article consists of three parts: theoretical results, simulations and some kind of illustrative data analysis. This can be quite demanding for young researchers.

The Editor-in-Chief and Executive Editor are now accepting submissions with good theoretical results from young researchers. If these results are complemented with data analysis and simulations, even better, but it is not absolutely necessary.

There are some restrictions:

• The young researcher should be the main/corresponding author of the paper.
• There should be a maximum of two authors (so only one other co-author) – this is to help younger researchers become more independent.
• The young researcher should be no older than 40 years old at the time of submission.
• As with regular submissions, please keep in mind that the length of the paper should be less than 26 pages but can be somewhat shorter than 15 pages.
• If you meet all these criteria, you are welcome to submit your paper via Editorial Manager.

At the “Select Article Type” please choose: “Young Researcher Paper”

We hope that by easing the criteria for young researchers, it will lead to new papers from promising young researchers and rising stars in the field of multivariate analysis.