Journal of Consumer Policy (COPO) Style Sheet

In case of doubt, please contact Lucia Reisch at the Editorial Office lre.msc@mbc.dk

0. General Matter

Page Layout
- 12 Times Roman normal everywhere and same type of spacing (1.5) for all parts of the manuscript, including abstract, quotations, references, and footnotes.
- Do not justify lines and do not hyphenate words at the end of lines.
- No boldface in the text (except for headings).
- Tables and figures should be placed in an extra document, not in the text (but: indicate where the tables / figures should be included in the text).
- Footnotes are allowed, but should be minimized; Footnotes should not be used to provide bibliographic details of a reference. Put only additional information (but no discursive materials), and websites in footnotes.
- Footnotes are to be numbered in article order, and indexed by a superscript number. Footnotes appear on the respective pages (no “endnotes”).

Article Categories (decided by Editor):
- Original Article
- Short communication
- Editorial Note
- Book Notes
- Book Review
- Erratum

I. Front Matter

Article Title
- Major words in titles are capitalized, Bold Roman, caps after colon.

Author(s)
- Bold Roman, Centre dot between authors.

Affiliations (provided by Editor)
- To be set as (non-numbered) footnote, e.g.:
  R. Incardona · C. Poncibio (✉)
  Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer, via Fonteiana 48, 00183 Rome, Italy
  e-mail: cristinaponcibo@tin.it

Note: City & Country must be in English.
Article History (provided by Editor)

- Received and Accepted date and Copyright line present.

For example:
Received: 15 May 2018/ Accepted 10 December 2018
© Springer Science+Business Media B.V. 2019

Abstract

- Heading Abstract in Bold roman and the text run on with the heading with a quad space.
- Single paragraph.
- No references in abstracts.

Keywords

- Provide four to six keywords.

II. Body Matter

Headings

1. First-Order Heading: Bold Roman
2. Second-Order Heading: Unbold Roman
3. Third-Order Heading: Italics

Note:
- Major Words in Headings are Capitalized!
- Please use no more than three levels of displayed headings.
- 1st para followed by the Head levels left adjusted.
- Following paras 1 cm indented.
- Split long paragraphs into two or more briefer ones. If a paragraph takes up one page of copy or more, try to divide it.

Figures and Tables

Text citation in brackets as
(Fig. 3), (Figs. 3 and 4)
(Table 5), (Tables 5 and 8), etc.

- Within the text, also use the abbreviation, e.g., in Fig. 1.
- Provide figures and tables in a separate file labelled accordingly.

Figure and Table Captions
Fig. 1 Proposed non-linear relationships between attitudes and behaviour

Table 1 Distribution of the responses

- Figures and Tables are numbered using Arabic numbers and should be cited in the text in consecutive numerical order respectively.
- Identify any previously published material by giving the original source in form of a reference at the end of the table caption.
- No punctuation is to be place after the number, nor at the end of the caption.

Alignment of Column in Tables:

- Left alignment is followed, if it is a mix of decimals, operators, unit, etc. Character/unit alignment is followed for decimals and units.

Text and Language

- Generally: British spelling, not US spelling – unless author is North American!
- “………” – commas and full stops should be within the quotation marks.
- , i.e., , e.g., (in both cases commas before and after).
- labour, behaviour, flavour (“ou“ - not ”o“).
- programme (not: “program”); centred; fulfil, wilful; but: modelled, labelling.
- chapter, part (unless a specific chapter/part is meant, e.g., “Chapter Two,” Part 5).
- to analyse, to exercise, an analysis;
  but: to organize, organization, to standardize, to minimize, to maximize; to emphasize, industrialized, globalization, institutionalization.
- “the media” and “the data” are used in plural (i.e., the data come from).
- Italicize statistical symbols (e.g., p for probability), but not Greek letters (e.g., µ).
- Use real dashes – .
- .28 should be 0.28. However: There is no zero before a decimal when the number cannot be greater than 1 (e.g., correlations, proportions, level of significance).
- a) should be (a); b) should be (b), 1) should be (1), etc.
- If a full sentence follows after a colon, the first letter should always be capitalized.
- Always use ” as quotations mark instead of ’ (unless there is a quote within a quote).
- Insert commas before each element in all lists or parts of a sentence that consists of more than two elements, e.g., “we bought apples, bananas, and milk.”
- Capitalize words such as: Member State, European Commission, Congress.
- Avoid ”we” and ”I” in the abstract. In the main text, use these pronouns sparingly and never “we” to designate a single author.

III. References
a) Citation of References in Text

Direct citation:
Ahlgren and Boberg (1992)
Ahlgren et al. (2006)

Indirect citation:
(Ahlgren and Boberg 1992; Ahlgren et al. 2006)

Citation in the text:
• Place several references in brackets in alphabetical order (not chronological).
• When a work has two authors, always cite both names every time the reference occurs in text, e.g., (Mathios and Suter 2006, pp. 56-58).
• When a work has more than two authors, include only the surname of the first author, followed by et al. (“et al.” not italicized), e.g., (Ölander et al. 2005, p. 20).
• Provide the exact page numbers (not “ff.” or “passim”).

b) Citation in Reference List

For the reference list, JCP follows the rules of the American Psychological Association (APA Guidelines at: www.apastyle.org).

Journal

Proceedings

Book

Article in edited Book

Dissertation


*Issue briefs, working papers and other corporate documents*

*Newspaper article*

**NOTE:**
- Do *not* capitalize any word other than the first word of titles of articles and books or names; however, if titles of articles and books include a colon, always capitalize the first letter after the colon. The same rule holds for dashes.
- Italicize *titles* of books and journals as well as *volume number* of journal – but not the issue number.
- Citation of authors in reference section: "Smith, A., Smith, B., & Smith, C. (2001)" as well as “Smith, A., & Smith, B. (2005)” – i.e., place a comma also before the ampersand.
- Cross-check citations between text and reference list; compare the spelling of authors’ names between text and reference.
- Use a space between author’s initials, i.e., E. J. Johnson (not: E.J. Johnson).
- When a Journal uses *continuous pagination*, one only gives the number of the volume, but omits the number of the particular *issue* (since this is redundant information). But if a journal paginates each issue (as, e.g., *Journal of Marketing* does), the issue number *must* be provided. It is the author’s responsibility to check whether the journal paginates through or not.
- If there are more than six authors, provide the initials and surnames of the *first six authors*, and shorten any remaining authors to et al.
- Place extra information regarding a piece of work, such as “Notater 18” (or Working Paper No. 24, or Ph. D. dissertation, etc.) *after* place of publication and name of publisher.
- If there is a corporate author - which may include a commission, a committee, or a group that does not identify individual members on the title page – use the name of the corporate author in the place where an author’s name typically appears at the beginning of the entry end set a dot behind the name of the corporate author, e.g., European Commission. (2005).
- If a paper is produced by an organization that is also the publisher whose name can be abbreviated, it is a good idea to use the abbreviated word as the entry in the

- Whereas it is a good idea, in the reference list, to provide an English translation of titles of articles and books (which are not French or German), for articles/chapters within a book it is sufficient to translate their titles.
- Washington, DC is given in the same way as Berkeley, CA.
- When there is more than one place of publication (the publisher is represented in several places), it is sufficient to mention the first place, e.g., Oxford: Oxford University Press.

c) Additional instructions for Law References

All law articles must follow the instructions given above. This means that the use of footnotes should be kept to an absolute minimum. If you regularly publish in law journals, you will be familiar with the OSCOLA footnote-citation method and the practice of using footnotes for ancillary comments or explanations. However, as the Journal of Consumer Policy is a multi-disciplinary journal, our house-style follows conventions which are widely used in the majority of disciplines relevant to the Journal. Please follow the guidance in our style-sheet carefully, and avoid using footnotes altogether if at all possible.

Cases/Court judgments
In the text of your article, please provide the name of the case in italics, and the year when it was decided in round brackets, e.g., Arnold v Britton (2015).

In the reference list, below the list of articles and books as per the instructions in a) and b), above, please add “Cases” as a sub-heading. Below this sub-heading, list the cases by names, in alphabetical order of the first-named party, followed by the full case citation. If you are referring to cases from several jurisdictions, then separate the list of cases by jurisdiction. Arrange jurisdictions in alphabetical order, and the list of cases from each respective jurisdiction below the relevant heading, also in alphabetical order.

E.g.:

Cases
Arnold v Britton [2015] UKSC 36
Davis Contractors v Fareham UDC [1956] AC 696
Donoghue v Stevenson [1932] AC 562

Cases
England and Wales
Arnold v Britton [2015] UKSC 36
Davis Contractors v Fareham UDC [1956] AC 696
Donoghue v Stevenson [1932] AC 562
European Union
Froukje Faber v Autobedrijf Hazet Ochten BV (case C-497/13)
ECLI:EU:C:2015:357
Weber v Wittmer and C-87/09 Putz v Medianess Electronics (C-65/09)
ECLI:EU:C:2011:396

Legislation
In the text of your article, please provide the name, or short title, of the legislation followed by the year it was enacted. Do not separate the name and the year by a comma. E.g., “European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2015”.

In the reference list, below the sub-heading “Cases” and the list of cases, please add “Legislation” as a sub-heading. If you are referring to legislation from different jurisdictions, then separate these by jurisdiction. Arrange jurisdictions in alphabetical order, and the list of legislation below each heading also in alphabetical order.

E.g.:

Legislation
Consumer Protection Act 1987
Consumer Rights Act 2015
Sale of Goods Act 1979

Legislation

European Union

United Kingdom
Consumer Protection Act 1987
Consumer Rights Act 2015
Sale of Goods Act 1979

IV. Stylistic Preferences

Equations

- Centred
• Single-letter variables and scalars are in *italics*
• Multi-letter variables are in roman
• Equation citation in text: Eq. 1 / Eqs. 1 and 6
• At the beginning of the Para/Sentence: Equation 1 / Equations 1 and 6, etc.

**Abbreviations**

• Abbreviations should be defined at first mention and used consistently thereafter.
• Lower case is followed for all the expanded form at the 1st occurrences for common abbreviations except for proper names.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greek variables</th>
<th>Lower case – italics</th>
<th>Upper case – roman</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>μ as a unit</td>
<td>Roman</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between No. &amp; °C</td>
<td>Closed up</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Dash</td>
<td>Closed up em</td>
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<tr>
<td>Between No. &amp; Units</td>
<td>Thin space</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Units</td>
<td>Either (/) or (−) – follow author</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thousand separator (ten thousand)</td>
<td>Thin space</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ratio</td>
<td>Closed up</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>30–90%, 30% and 45%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numbers (except units)</td>
<td>Spell out zero to nine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10, 11, 12, … use a thousand comma in values above 999, e.g. 1,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centrifugal ‘g’</td>
<td>Nonbold italics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probability ‘p’</td>
<td>Lower case italics</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Days, months, year, hour, minute, second</td>
<td>Days/Months/Year/h/min/s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANOVA, ANCOVA, TWINSPAN</td>
<td>Small caps</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In vivo, in vitro, ad libitum, post hoc, per se, a priori, et al., etc.</td>
<td>Roman</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italic text (for emphasis)</td>
<td>Follow author</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Versus</td>
<td>versus in running text/vs. inside parenthesis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quotes</td>
<td>Follow author</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non, pre, post words - hyphenation</td>
<td>Follow author</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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