



Facultad
de Ciencias
Económicas y
Empresariales

Departamento
de Economía
Aplicada y
Estadística



**Revista de Evaluación de
Programas y Políticas Públicas**
JOURNAL OF PUBLIC PROGRAMS AND POLICY EVALUATION

A Guide to drafting an article

Revista de Evaluación de Programas y Políticas Públicas

Journal of Public Programs and Policy Evaluation

INDEX:

1. Style.
2. Drafting rules. Bibliographic references.

1. Article styles

The different sections to be included and styles to be applied in the journal articles are described below.

When submitting an article online, the full name of each author should be given, as well as affiliation and e-mail address. This will be the only place where the authors' identifiable information will appear in order to ensure that anonymity is preserved during the assessment process.

The image shows a journal submission form with several fields highlighted by red boxes with white numbers 1 through 6. At the top left are logos for UNED, Facultad de Ciencias Económicas y Empresariales, and Departamento de Economía Aplicada y Estadística. To the right is the journal title: 'Revista de Evaluación de Programas y Políticas Públicas' and 'JOURNAL OF PUBLIC PROGRAMS AND POLICY EVALUATION'. The form fields are: 1. 'Título completo del artículo' (Article title); 2. 'Núm. x (2013), pp. 0-1.' (Journal number and page range); 3. 'Antonio Baylos, Francisco Trillo' (Authors); 4. 'Recibido: Febrero, 2013' and 'Aceptado: Marzo, 2013' (Receipt and acceptance dates); 5. 'JEL Clasif: xxxxxxxx' (JEL Classification); 6. A footnote area with a horizontal line above the text: 'Antonio Baylos is professor of Law and Social Security in the Castilla-La Mancha University (Spain) and Francisco Trillo is associate professor of Law and Social Security in the Castilla-La Mancha University.'

1. Enter the article title.

Style: "Article title".

2. The editorial team will fill in the number and page field.

Style: "Journal number/ authors".

3. Upon evaluation and acceptance for publication, the editorial team will introduce the authors' first names and surnames separated by commas.

Style: "Journal number/ authors".

4. Enter the date of receipt. The editorial team shall enter the date of acceptance.

Style: "Received / Accepted".

5. Enter JEL Classification.

Style: "Text without indentation".

6. Upon evaluation and acceptance for publication, the editorial team will enter affiliation and email address in the footnotes

* Style is applied directly when entering the footnote.

7	Nombre y Apellidos de los autores/as del artículo
8	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This paper studies the effect of the investment in agricultural machinery on the Spanish net employment and GDP growth. Those dynamic responses to a permanent unitary shock in agricultural machinery capital stock are studied estimating a reduced form of a Structural Equation Model (SEM) where effects on all variables are considered. Results suggest that CAP 2013 negotiation in Brussels is crucial for the Spanish 25% unemployment rate. The investment of 4,5 thousand Euro increases net employment in one employee after 4 years, while other machinery requires 24,7 thousand Euro and metal machinery 47,2 thousand Euro for the same achievement.</p>
9	<p>Key Words: CAP; Econometric modelling; agricultural; farmer and fishing machinery capital stock; Gross Domestic Product (GDP); Labour.</p>
10	<p style="text-align: center;">Resumen</p> <p>Se estudian los efectos que produce sobre el empleo neto y el PIB la inversión en maquinaria para la agricultura, ganadería y pesca. Se estudian las respuestas dinámicas a un shock unitario permanente en el stock de capital de maquinaria para la agricultura, ganadería y pesca mediante la estimación de la forma reducida de un modelo de ecuaciones estructurales donde se permiten los efectos entre todas las variables. Los resultados sugieren que la negociación de la PAC en 2013 es crucial en el desempleo de España. La inversión de 4.500 euros genera unos efectos permanentes al cabo de cuatro años de incremento del empleo neto en un empleado, mientras que si la inversión se realiza en cualquier otra maquinaria se precisan 5,5 veces ese capital y 10,5 veces ese capital si la inversión se realiza en maquinaria metálica.</p>
11	<p>Palabras Clave: PAC; modelización econométrica; stock de capital agrícola ganadera y pesquera; PIB; empleo.</p>
12	<p><i>Revista de Evaluación de Programas y Políticas Públicas Núm. 2 (2013), pp0-1</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">2</p>

7. Double click on the page header to change the data

Enter authors' names and surnames.

Style: "Authors".

8. Enter the abstract in English.

Style: "Centred title" and "article text".

9. Enter the "Key Words" for the article.

Style: "Text without indentation".

10. Enter the abstract in Spanish.

Style: "Centred title" and "article text".

11. Enter the "Palabras Clave" for the article.

Style: "Text without indentation".

12. The editorial team will fill in this field.

13 Título del artículo

14 1. Título del apartado uno

15

Since 2008, the EU is living the so-called financial crisis, that is impacting in a different way depending on the Member State. We can distinguish two different groups of the EU Member States: a) Northern countries, leaded by Germany and France and b) Southern countries, known as PIIGS or more recently GIPSI countries, as a new category to refer countries in difficulties with their financing public debts. This situation among European countries provides some interesting information about the EU construction process but also regarding the origin of the crisis. Let's examine some official arguments about the origin of the crisis.

Basically, the official version identifies crisis's origin only with the deregulation of the financial-sector, reducing the analyses of the causes in the idea below: the crash of 2008 is based on the collapse of the subprime mortgages and the lack of financial market regulation.

These kinds of explanations are not satisfactory because do not answer the very important question about the reason of the massive indebtedness² of workers and families that has been characterizing the last two decades. It is necessary then to explore others roots, social roots, as the causes of the massive indebtedness of the families. One of them could be identified in the wages development in the different European labour markets or, more in general, in the inequality evolution of the last decades.

Official information provided by European Commission about the situation of the EU-27 at-risk-of-poverty population indicates how, since 2003, the main reason of these rates of poverty has to be found in incomes distribution inequality especially affecting the peripheral European countries. In other words, massive families' indebtedness has turned an ordinary social condition because of wealth distribution inequality (Lestjegi, 2011). It is thus possible to affirm that "work" has been losing its social and economical function as a "vehicle" that provides the condition of citizen, by means of progressive imposition of worse working conditions. Furthermore, these trends have become in to the principles of productive model not only in the EU but also

² In particular, it has been the situation for Spanish families to access to the housing right in the last two decades.

Revista de Evaluación de Programas y Políticas Públicas | Núm. 2 (2015), pp0-1

3

13. Double click on the page header to change the data

Enter the article title.

Style: "Article title (header)".

14. Article's section.

Style: "Heading for the section".

15. Article's text.

Style: " Article text".

Título del artículo

employment rates. So, new labour law do not take worker as subject to protect, hence intended as a merely production factor.



16

17

Imagen Ejemplo pie de foto

In this sense, ILO has recently pointed out that real wages in the developed countries, especially in Europe, has remained far below pre-crisis levels⁶:

⁶Monthly average wages adjusted for inflation – known as real average wages- grew globally by 1.2 per cent in 2011, down from 2.1 per cent in 2010 and 3 per cent in 2007. Average labour productivity in developed economies increased more than twice while real monthly wages remained flat. The global trend has resulted in a change in the distribution of national income, with the workers' share decreasing while capital income shares increase in a majority of countries. A decrease in the labour share is affecting household consumption and can thus create shortfalls in the aggregate demand. These shortfalls in some countries have been compensated by increasing their net exports, but not all countries can run a current account surplus at the same time. Hence, a strategy of cutting unit labour costs, a frequent policy recommendation for crisis countries with current account deficits, may run the risk of depressing domestic consumption more than it increases exports. If competitive wage cuts are

⁶ [ILO, Global Wage Report 2012/2013, Wages and salaries growth, International Labour Office, Geneva, 2012.](#)

Revista de Evaluación de Programas y Políticas Públicas | Núm. 2 (2013), pp0-1

7

16. Caption.

Style: "Caption".

17. Quotation.

Style: "Introduction/ Quotation".

Nombre y Apellidos de los autores/as del artículo

18

Financial crisis is causing a “crisis” in the Labour Law itself

As we have seen, crisis is carrying out new processes of Labour Law creation that are transforming the Labor Law itself. Of labour relations “structural reforms” advocated by the European Union, we would stress the areas in which there has been noticeable change: contracts, internal flexibility and redundancy for economic, technical, organizational and productive reasons. The contents of these reforms are analyzed below.

19

Contracts:

Evaluating the conditions of contracts, reforms introduced over the last two years followed an intense debate on one of the peculiarities of the Spanish labour market: the high rate of temporary employment. This atypical feature has been in place since the end of the 1980s, reached a rate of 34.8% in 2006. This weakness of the Spanish market is one of the factors explaining the extremely rapid and widespread destruction of jobs seen during the first two years of the economic and financial crisis. Therefore, during the first stage of reforms, the imposition of certain legal controls of temporary contracts was promoted, adopting an approach which was somewhat traditional in Spanish legislation and which had been reinforced before the crisis, in the reform of 2006, the result of dialogue between the social actors. However, there was a second stage during which this trend was reversed.

Law 3/2012 (Article 4) has implemented a new type of contract called non-fix contract supporting entrepreneurs -~~contrato indefinido de apoyo a los emprendedores~~, which main feature is the possibility to extend trial period, in any case, up to one year, terminating labor relation without justified reasons or compensation for dismissal. This kind of contract can be used in companies until 50 workers, 99,73% of Spanish companies as inform us Law’s Preamble. In other words, employers could use non-fix contract supporting entrepreneurs to assume workers, as fix and non-fix within first year of contract’s life. So, causality principle in contracts is in risk, breaking guarantees of right to work as if there was not a specific cause, employer is obligated to use a non-fix contract, but also regarding labour rights guarantees in dismissal, because non-fix contract supporting entrepreneurs allows employers not to justify labor relation’s termination reasons.

Revista de Evaluación de Programas y Políticas Públicas | Núm. 2 (2013), pp0-1

10

18. Heading for the section.

Style: "Heading 1".

19. Subheading for the subsection, 2nd level.

Style: "Subheading 2".

Título del artículo

4. Referencias Bibliográficas

20 Apellido, Iniciales. & Apellido, Iniciales. (Año). Título del artículo. Título de la Revista, volumen, páginas.

Apellido, Iniciales. & Apellido, Iniciales. (Año). Título del artículo. Título de la Revista, volumen(número), páginas.

Autor, A. A. & Autor, B. B. (Año). Título del libro: Subtítulo del libro. Lugar de publicación: Editorial.

Autor, A. A. & Autor, B. B. (Año). Título del capítulo. En Título del libro (pp. xxx-xxx). Lugar de publicación: Editorial.

Editor, A. A. & Editor, B. B. (Eds.). (Año). Título del libro. Lugar de publicación: Editorial.

Autor, A. A. (año). Título en itálica de la disertación doctoral o tesis de maestría (Disertación doctoral o tesis de maestría) Recuperada de Nombre de la base de datos. (Número de acceso o de orden.)

Autor, A. A. (año). Título en itálica de la disertación doctoral o tesis de maestría (Disertación doctoral o tesis de maestría no publicada). Nombre de la institución, Localización.

Autor, A. A. (año). Título del libro. Recuperado de <http://www.xxxxxxx>

Autor, A. A. (año). Título del libro. doi:xxxxxxx

Autor, A. A. & Autor, B. B. (año). Título del capítulo o entrada. E.A. Editor, B. Editor & C. Editor (Eds.), Título del libro (pp. xxx-xxx). Recuperado de <http://www.xxxxxxxx>

Revista de Evaluación de Programas y Políticas Públicas | Núm. 2 (2013), pp0-1

11

20. Bibliographic references.

Style: "Bibliographic References".

*** Please see further instructions on bibliographic references at the end of the document.

2. Drafting rules. Bibliographic References

These rules are extracted from the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association.

The Reference list should be placed at the end of the article. It should be arranged alphabetically by author surname. Works by the same author should be arranged by year of publication (starting with the oldest).

Use commas to separate authors' names, with two or more authors use an "&" before the last author.

For eight or more authors, include the first six authors' names, then insert three ellipsis points and the last author's name.

Give the publication date in parentheses "()" after the author's name and end with a period.

For works with no author or editor, begin with the title, followed by year of publication and the rest of the bibliographic information.

For works with no date use "(n.d.)".

Present the book or journal title in full and italicized.

For books, journal articles and electronic documents, capitalize only the first word of the title, the first word of the subtitle and any proper names.

In journal titles, capitalize the first letter of each word.

Examples. References of journal articles

Basic format for journals

Journal with continuous pagination:

Surname, Initials. & Surname, Initials. (Year). Title of article. *Title of journal, volume, pages.*

Journal that pages issues separately:

Surname, Initials. & Surname, Initials. (Year). Title of article. *Title of journal, volume (issue), pages.*

Article in a scientific journal

Example, journal with continuous pagination:

Mellers, B. A. (2000). Choice and the relative pleasure of consequences. *Psychological Bullentin*, 126, Volume in italics 910-922.

Example, journal that pages issues separately:

Dexter, P. & Smith, B. B. (1991). Providers of services to the homeless: Problems and prospects. *Administration in Social Work*, Volume in italics 15(3), 105-119.

Issue number in brackets, no italics

Volume in italics

More than seven authors

Gilbert, D. G., McClernon, J. F., Rabinovich, N. E.,
Sugai, C., Plath, L. C., Asgaard, G., . . . Bostros, N.
(2004). Effects of quitting smoking on EEG
activation. *Nicotine and Tobacco Research*, 6,
249-267.

References of books

Reference to the whole book:

Format:

Author, A. A. & Author, B. B. (Year). *Title of book:*
Subtitle. Place of publication, Publisher.

Example:

Andrews, L. B. & Nelkin, D. (2001). *Body bazaar: The market for human issue in the biotechnology age*. New York: Crown Publisher.

Reference to a chapter in a book

Format:

Autor, A. A. & Autor, B. B. (Año). Title of chapter. In *Title of book (pp. xxx-xxx)*. Place of publication: Publisher.

Example:

Andrews, L. B. & Nelkin, D. (2001). Biocommerce: The people in the body. In *Body bazaar: The market for human issue in the biotechnology age* (pp. 24-41). New York: Crown Publishers.

Reference to an edited book

Format:

Editor, A. A. & Editor, B. B. (Eds.). (Year). *Title of book*. Place of publication: Publisher.

Example:

Gibbs, J. T. & Huang, L. N. (Eds.). (1991). *Children of color: Psychological interventions with minority youth*. San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass.

Reference to a chapter in a edited book

Invert (surnames first) authors' names. Do not invert editors' names.

Example:

Haybron, D. M. (2008). Philosophy and the science of subjective well-being. In M. Eid & R. J. Larsen (Eds.), *The science of subjective well-being* (pp. 17-43). New York, NY: Guilford Press.

Book by corporate author

Give the full name of the organisation.

If the author and the publisher are identical, use the word "Author" as the publisher's name.

Example:

American Psychiatric Association. (1994). *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders* (4a. ed.). Washington, DC: Author.

Reference to a specific edition of a book

Give the edition information in parentheses after the title of the book.

Use a period after the final parenthesis.

Examples:

Bekerian, D. A., Jr. (1992). People in organizations: *An introduction to organizational behavior* (Ed. rev.). New York: McGraw-Hill.

Real Academia Española. (2001). *Diccionario de la lengua española* (22nd. ed.). Madrid, España: Author.

References to dissertations and theses

For a dissertation or thesis available in ProQuest or some other form of publication

Format:

Author, A. A. (year). *Title in italics of doctoral dissertation or master's thesis* (Doctoral dissertation or master's thesis) Retrieved from Name of database. (Accession or order number.)

Example. Dissertation available in a database

Quiñones Mauras, I. I. (2008). *El activismo estudiantil y las respuestas de la administración universitaria en el Recinto de Río Piedras de la Universidad de Puesto Rico, 1970-2000* (Doctoral dissertation). Retrieved from ProQuest Dissertations and Thesis Full text. database (UMI No. 3314537).

For an unpublished dissertation or thesis available in print at a library

Format:

Autor, A. A. (year). *Title in italics of doctoral dissertation or master's thesis* (Unpublished doctoral dissertation or master's thesis). Name of Institution, Location.

Example. Unpublished thesis:

Rodríguez Díaz, C. E (2004). *El discurso oficial del artículo 103 del Código Penal de Puerto Rico y sus implicaciones para la promoción de la salud de gays, lesbianas, bisexuales y transgénero.* (Unpublished master's thesis). Universidad de Puerto Rico, Recinto de Ciencias Médicas, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

References to electronic sources

For electronic versions of print sources (as in PDF), provide inclusive page numbers (xx-xx) for the article cited.

If available, provide the DOI (Digital Object Identifier)

The DOI makes it unnecessary to provide additional information to locate the content.

When no DOI has been assigned to the content, provide the URL for the journal or book, or give the publisher's name.

Do not use hyperlinks in the reference.

In general, it is not necessary to include the database information.

Do not include retrieval dates unless the source material may change over time. (e.g. Wikis).

Do not insert a hyphen when breaking a long URL that takes up several lines. Break it leaving a space before a punctuation mark (except for http://).

Do not use a period after URLs.

Some archival documents (e.g. discontinued journals, monographs, dissertations, or papers not formally published) can only be found in electronic databases such as ERIC or JSTOR.

When the document is not easily located through its primary publishing channel, give the home or entry page URL for the online archive.

Journal article with DOI

Rocket, I., Lian, Y., Stack, S., Wang, S. & Ducatman, A.
(2009). Discrepant comorbidity between
minority and white suicides: A national multiple
cause-of-death analysis. *BMC Psychiatry*, 9.
Doi:10.1186/1471-244X-9-10

Journal article without DOI

Sillick, T. J. & Schutte, N. S. (2006). Emotional intelligence and self-esteem mediate between perceived early parental love and adult happiness. *E-journal of Applied Psychology*, 2(2), 38-48. Retrieved from <http://ojs.lib.swin.edu.au/index.php/ejap>

Give the issue number for journals that page issues separately.

If no DOI is given and you obtained the article online, please give the URL.

Do not include retrieval date.

Advance online publication

Generally refers to peer-reviewed work whose content has not been edited or formatted for final production.

Some journals offer advanced versions of their articles (with DOI) before they are assigned a volume, issue or page numbers.

Article with DOI, advance online publication

Example:

Von Lendebur, S. C. (2007). *Optimizing Knowledge transfer by new employees in companies.* *Knowledge Management Research & Practice.* Advance online publication. Doi:10.1057/palgrave.kmrp.8500141

Give the article's DOI in the reference. If there is no DOI, give the URL of the journal's home page.

Update references shortly before your publication date. If possible, use references to final versions.

Articles from preprint archives

Journal publishers that do not offer advance online publication, may allow authors to submit an electronic version of their articles to an external repository or preprint archive.

These articles have not been assessed or peer-reviewed.

Example:

Briscoe, R. (in press). *Egocentric spatial representation in action and perception. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research.*
Retrieved from <http://cogprints.org/5780/1/ECSRAP.F07.pdf>

Add (in press) after the author's name.

Provide the exact URL

Update references shortly before your publication date. If possible, use references to final versions

Format for e-books

E-book with no DOI:

Author, A. A. (year). *Title of book.* Retrieved from
<http://www.xxxxxx>

E-book with DOI assigned:

Author, A. A. (year). *Title of book*. doi:xxxxxxx

Chapter in a book or entry in a reference work

Book with no DOI:

Author, A. A. & Author, B. B. (year). Title of book or entry. E A. Editor, B. Editor & C. Editor (Eds.), *Title of book* (pp. xx-xx). Retrieved from <http://www.xxxxxxxxx>

Book with DOI assigned:

Author, A. A. & Author, B. B. (year). Title of book or entry. In A. Editor, B. Editor & C. Editor (Eds.), *Title of book* (pp. xx-xx). Place of publication. Publisher. doi:xxxxxxxxx

Electronic version of a print book

Print version:

Shotton, M. A. (1989). *Computer addition? A study of computer dependency*. London, England: Taylor & Francis.

Electronic version with no DOI

Shotton, M. A. (1989). *Computer addition? A study of computer dependency* [DX Reader version]. Retrieved from <http://www.ebooksstore.tandf.co.uk/html/index.asp>

Provide the electronic version that has been used in square brackets [].

Provide the book URL.

Electronic version of a print book

Print version:

Schiraldi, G. R. (2001). *The post-traumatic stress disorder sourcebook: A guide to healing, recovery, and growth*. Lincolnwood, IL: Lowel House.

Electronic version with DOI:

Schiraldi, G. R. (2001). *The post-traumatic stress disorder sourcebook: A guide to healing, recovery, and growth*. [Adobe Digital Editions version]. doi:10.1036/007139722

Electronic-only book, no date

Example:

O'Keefe, E. (n.d). *Egoism & the crisis in Western values*. Retrieved from
<http://www.onlineoriginals.com/showitem.asp?itemID=135>

Entry in an online reference work

Example:

Graham, G. (2005). Behaviorism. En E. N. Zalta (Ed.), *The Stanford encyclopedia of philosophy* (Fall 2007 ed.). Retrieved from
<http://plato.stanford.edu/entries/behaviorism/>

Web page with no author

Example:

New child vaccine gets funding boost. (2001).
Retrieved March 21, 2001, from
http://news.ninemsn.com.au/health/story_13178.asp/

The title moves to the first position of the reference entry.

Cite in text the first words of the reference list entry (usually the title) and the year.

Use double quotation marks around the title or abbreviated title: ("New Child Vaccine," 2001).

If short, give the full title of the web page for the parenthetical citation.