**Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law Style Guide**
Updated June 2016


**ABBREVIATIONS**

Corporate, municipal, national, and supranational abbreviations and acronyms appear in full caps. Municipal and national abbreviations have periods; state, corporate, and supranational abbreviations do not. Possessives are formed with an apostrophe; plurals, without. Most initialisms (abbreviations pronounced as strings of letters) are preceded by *the*; acronyms and initialisms that designate cities, companies, and political programs are not.

These bodies—the IMF and the World Bank, GATT, the EU, and NAFTA—abstained.
Certain US and UK cities; UN peacekeeping forces
Highly concentrated MSAs would result in HHI increases
the workplace at IBM

**BUT**
For World No Tobacco Day 2014, WHO and partners call on countries to raise taxes on tobacco.
Every four years, HHS updates its strategic plan.
The House will consider H.R. 3102, the Nutrition Reform and Work Opportunity Act. [Periods are used in certain legislative contexts, see *Bluebook* and CMS]

Initials in personal names have periods and are separated by a space. “Jr.” is not preceded by a comma.

Abbreviations of Latin terms, such as et al., e.g., etc., and i.e., are not italicized. Most of them are restricted to parenthetical text; et al. is an exception. Legal cases are italicized in the text.

Ibid. is used sparingly; f. (ff.), op. cit., loc. cit., passim, and supra are not used. Commonly used abbreviations include chap., cf. (compare), ed., e.g., esp. et al., etc., fig., fol., i.e., l. (ll.), n. (nn.), p. (pp.), pt., ser., trans., vol.

State abbreviations are not used in running text. However, they are used in references, tables, and legal citations. With the exception of legal citations (which use old-style abbreviations, per Bluebook), postal abbreviations are used.

Abbreviations are generally not used at the beginning of sentences.

**ABSTRACTS**

Abstracts are set on the article opening page before the running text. Abstracts should be no more than 200 words in length.

**ACCENTS**
Accent use in English will follow Merriam Webster. 11th ed. Accents will be used for foreign terms and titles and should be verified for accuracy where possible. Accents will not be used on capital letters in French.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

 Acknowledgments are set as the first unnumbered footnote and are written in the first person.

APPENDIXES

Use “Appendix A,” “B,” etc. Code title as A-head (all in bold). In text, refer to “appendix A” (lower-case appendix). If there is only one appendix, “A” and “B” are unnecessary.

If an appendix is a table or a figure, it does not need to be numbered. However, if a figure or a table appears in an appendix, the element should be referred to and labeled as “appendix figure [table] 1.” If there are multiple appendixes, the element should be referred to and labeled as “appendix figure [table] B1.”

CAPITALIZATION. See also SPELLING AND HYPHENATION

Proper nouns and their derivatives are capitalized; otherwise, a down (lowercase) style of capitalization is preferred (for detailed guidelines on capitalization of terms see CMS, chap. 8).

After a Colon

If the material introduced by a colon consists of more than one sentence, or if it is a question, quotation, or a speech in dialogue, it should begin with a capital letter. Otherwise, it begins with a lowercase letter. See CMS 6.61.

Quotations

Quotations must reproduce the wording, spelling, capitalization, and punctuation of the original exactly, with the following exceptions:

(1) A change in capitalization at the beginning of a quotation may be made silently (without brackets) if the quotation’s syntactic relationship to the preceding text suggests it (see CMS 13.14):

Smith stated that “we must carefully consider all aspects of the problem.”

but

Smith stated, “We must carefully consider all aspects of the problem.”

A lowercase letter following a period plus three dots may be silently capitalized if it begins a grammatically complete sentence (CMS 13.51).

(2) The terminal punctuation may be omitted or changed to a comma if necessary, and internal punctuation before or after ellipsis points may be omitted.

(3) Original notes and their superscript callouts are omitted.

(4) Obvious typographical errors (e.g., “teh”) may be silently corrected, but idiosyncratic spellings found in older works must be preserved. Such spellings that are likely to be thought erroneous may be, and grammatical errors in the original should be, followed by sic in brackets; those that may pose a hindrance to the reader may be followed by the modern spellings in brackets.

Terms

Terms referred to as the terms themselves are italicized.
The term *lyricism* was misused in Smith’s book review.
In the twentieth century *socialism* acquired many meanings.
When isolated non-English words and phrases are translated into English, or vice versa, parentheses or quotation marks are used.

The second *cavalier* (horseman) rode swiftly on.
*Spirit (Geist),* in Hegel’s phenomenology . . .

**Titles of Works**

For titles in English, headline-style capitalization is used: capitalize the first and last words and all nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, and subordinating conjunctions (*if, because, that*, etc.). Lowercase articles (*a, an, the*), coordinating conjunctions, and prepositions (regardless of length). The *to* in infinitives and the word *as* in any function are lowercased.

For hyphenated and open compounds in titles in English, capitalize first elements; subsequent elements are capitalized unless they are articles, prepositions, or coordinating conjunctions. Subsequent elements attached to prefixes are lowercased unless they are proper nouns. The second element of hyphenated spelled-out numbers or simple fractions should be capitalized. If a compound (other than one with a hyphenated prefix) comes at the end of the title, its final element is always capitalized.

- Nineteenth-Century Literature
- Avoiding a Run-In
- Policies on Re-creation
- Twenty-First-Century Culture

When titles contain direct quotations, headline-style capitalization should be used:

“*We Just Can’t Afford It*: Uninsured in the United States

In capitalizing titles in *any* non-English language, including French, capitalize the first letter of the title and subtitle and all proper nouns. See *CMS* 11.24 and 11.42 for the treatment of Dutch and German titles, respectively.

**CONTRIBUTOR’S NOTE**

Each contributor’s note is no more than 130 words in length and includes the author’s name, rank, affiliation, areas of activity or research, and two or three recent published works.

**DATES AND TIMES. See also NUMBERS**

- on January 20, 1993, at 8:00 a.m.
- August 1994
- September–October 1992; the spring of 1992
- September 11 [or 9/11]
- from 1967 to 1970
- the late 1960s; the nineties [*not 60s or ’90s*]
- the mid-1980s; the mid-eighties; mid-1980s or mid-eighties Sudan
- the mid-nineteenth century; mid-nineteenth-century Kenya; late twentieth-century Kenya
- the years 1896–1900, 1900–1905, 1906–9, 1914–19 [see *CMS* 9.63 for complete rules on inclusive years]
AD 873; the year 640 CE; 350–345 BCE; 21 BCE–39 CE

c. 1820

DOCUMENTATION

General Principles

*JHPPL* uses the author-date form of citation recommended by CMS (see chaps. 14 and 15). However, in text citations, where CMS uses commas between year and page number, *JHPPL* uses colons.

Legal sources (court cases, constitutions, treaties, statutes, legislative materials such as unenacted bills, hearings, and reports) should be cited in the main body of the article, not in footnotes. If a case or law is well known (e.g., *Roe v. Wade*), it is not necessary to provide a full citation. The general form of citations should follow the conventions for law review footnotes in the *Bluebook* (especially Secs. 1, 10, 12, 13, 14). Some exceptions to this include the Constitution (CMS 14.292) and entries in the *Federal Register* and *Congressional Record*, which follow CMS style.

If a citation is given to an online work, an access date is required only if no publication date is given. In online citations, “http://” does not precede URLs. A hyphen should not be inserted at the end of a line when breaking URLs, and the last character on a line should not be a period. (See CMS 14.12.) A DOI (digital object identifier) may be included instead of a URL if the publication has one.

For text citations and references with multiple authors, write out up to three authors; for four or more authors, use first author’s name and et al.

In the reference section, spell out the first names of authors and editors, as appropriate. For titles of works, ampersands and numbers are spelled out, but serial commas are NOT added. Titles use headline-style capitalization (see CAPITALIZATION above). For journals, issue numbers should be included if the journal uses them. Publisher names in references are shortened to omit “Press,” “Publishers,” etc. (except for university presses, where “Press” is retained).

Foreign-language titles should have English translations in parentheses following the foreign title. If only the English translation of a title is provided for a work that originally appeared in a foreign language, then the original language should be placed in brackets following the English title.


Sample In-Text Citations

Proposals encompass everything from a Canadian-style national health system (Himmelstein et al. 1989) to an outline for a predominantly private one (Butler and Haislmaier 1989: 189–92).

This issue is addressed in full in *Kranson v. Valley Crest Nursing Home* (755 F.2d [3d Cir. 1985]).

See section 1 of the Administrative Procedure Act.

This provision is codified in Title XXVIII, section 556, of the Delaware Code.

This refers to what the *Oxford English Dictionary* terms the “tide of politics.” [No reference needed.]
Whole genome sequencing should be covered by the ACA (Payne, forthcoming). [Per CMS 15.42, both “forthcoming” and “n.d” are preceded by a comma in text citations.]

**Sample References**

***Book***


**Chapter in an Edited Volume***


Gage, Jeremy. 1999. “Bronx Syndrome.” In Aizer, Gold, and Schoen 1999: 27–53. [This form is used if the edited work itself is also cited.]

**Multiauthored Work***


**Multivolume Work***


**Online Book***


**Translation***

Sarantuya Sarankhuu. 1996. “Searching for the Long Lost Tomb of Chinggis Khan.” [In Mongolian.] Mongolian History 13: 134–46. [Per CMS 14.192, if only the English title is given, the original language must be specified in brackets.]

Working Paper Series

Dissertation

Journal Article


Online Journal Article


Special Issue


Magazine Article

Online Magazine Article
Newspaper Article

[Note: Page cite not necessary per CMS 14.203. The is dropped before newspaper titles in the references.]

Online Newspaper Article


Paper or Presentation


Reports and Corporate/Organizational Publications


Archival Matter

Archival citations vary in form but may contain any of the following, as well as other pertinent information: city; name of archive; collection; catalog, drawer, folder, or other reference numbers; folio numbers; date.

Websites and Blogs (Other than Online Books and Periodicals)

Webistes and Blogs (Other than Online Books and Periodicals)

Include as much of the following information as possible: author of the content, title of the page (if there is one), title or owner of the site, URL, and access date (only if no specific publication date is provided).

[The official titles of websites are set in roman type, with headline-style capitalization, and no quotation marks; titled sections, pages, or special features on a website should be placed in
quotation marks (CMS 8.186). Blog titles should be in italics; titles of blog posts, in quotation marks (CMS 8.187).]

[If there is no author, the owner of the site may stand in the author’s place.]

[See CMS 14.243–246.]

Personal Communication
Include documentation within the running text:

Referring to the London AIDS case, the representative stated, “It would be far less likely for that patient to slip through the net today the way he did in 1996” (personal communication, January 30, 2009).

Said a senior associate at WHO had a less sanguine view: “He got the document but lost all the battles” (Ian Grubb, interview by the author, Geneva, May 2007).

ELLIPSES. See also CAPITALIZATION

Three dots indicate an ellipsis within a sentence or fragment; a period plus three dots indicates an ellipsis between grammatically complete sentences, even when the end of the first sentence in the original source has been omitted. In general, ellipses are not used before a quotation (whether it begins with a grammatically complete sentence or not) or after a quotation (if it ends with a grammatically complete sentence), unless the ellipses serve a definite purpose. See CMS 13.48–56 for more detailed guidelines.

EPIGRAPHS

The epigraph is set flush right, and the quotation is italicized. The epigraph source includes the author’s name or the author’s name and the title of the work. If an epigraph is used but is not discussed directly in the text, permission must be obtained from the copyright holder unless the epigraph is in the public domain.

EXTRACTS. See also CAPITALIZATION and ELLIPSES

Quotations longer than eighty words are set off from the surrounding text. The first word is capitalized if the sentence preceding it is syntactically complete; it is not capitalized if the quotation is syntactically a continuation of that sentence. Sic, used sparingly, is inserted in brackets after a misspelling or an odd usage and for visibility’s sake is italicized. The citation is placed at the end of the extract in parentheses.

FIGURES. See also TABLES

The word “figure” is lowercased in the text (lowercased and abbreviated in parenthetical call outs) and capped/bold in the figure’s title

See figure 4 for the increases in health during the 1980s. Increases in health were significant (fig. 4).
Captions for figures appear below the figure and are capitalized in headline style. Credits and notes appear after the caption and start on their own lines. All text in figures should be done in sans serif font.

Sample figure caption with notes and sources:

**Figure 4** Diagnosis-Related Group Systems across OECD Countries

*Source:* Adapted from Fischer 2007 and Erlandsen 2007  
*Notes:* CMG = case-mix group; DPC = diagnosis procedure combination; HRG = health care research group  
\(^a\)Based on treatment procedure  
\(^b\)Diagnosis- and disease-based groups

**HEADINGS**

All headings appear in headline-style capitalization. A-level heads appear in bold, B-level heads are in roman type, and C-level heads are italicized, followed by a period, and are run in with the body text. The first line of body text following an A-level or B-level head is not indented.

**HYPOTHESES**

\(H1\) Interest groups augment their influence over health policy by increasing their potential for brokerage in informal communication networks, other things equal

\(H2\) Interest groups augment their influence over health policy by increasing their potential for brokerage in formal coalitions, other things equal

**INCLUSIVE LANGUAGE**

Avoid sexist language and terms that are gender specific (chairman, mankind, etc.). Never allow the form \(s/he\). State both pronouns—*he or she, him or her, his or her*—or recast the sentence in the plural. Avoid alternating the use of masculine and feminine pronouns in an article.

**LISTS**

Items in a list may be run into the text or set vertically. For short lists, it is preferable to run them in, with the introduction and listed items together forming a complete grammatical sentence (CMS 6.123).

Run-in lists should enclose each item number in parentheses.

Pay for performance (P4P) allows Medicare policy makers to (1) reformulate intractable cost and quality problems as more malleable value problems; (2) offer an acceptable quid pro quo for payment negotiations with providers; and (3) reach a rare, if shallow, consensus based on the ideological ambiguity of P4P.

Numbers or bullets may be used for vertical lists, as the situation demands. Numbered lists are indented, and each number is followed by a period (CMS 6.124–125).

**NUMBERS. See also DATES AND TIMES**
Spell out cardinal and ordinal whole numbers from one to ninety-nine (and such numbers followed by hundred and thousand), any number at the beginning of a sentence, and common fractions. Common fractions are also hyphenated. Numerals are used to express very large numbers (in the millions or more).

- ten to twelve years
- fifty-two hundred residents
- thirty thousand people
- 5,000-year-old structure; 170,000-member Lawyers Syndicate
- 15–20 million people; 12 million trees
- one-fifth of the incomes

In tables, use “aged 65–74” rather than spelling out the numbers.

Numbers applicable to the same category, however, are treated alike in the same context.

There were 198 deaths among the seronegative people and 89 deaths in . . .

Numbers that express decimal quantities, dollar amounts, percentages, and units of measure are written as figures.

- 11.5 million square miles and fifty-three nations
- an average of 2.6 years
- $1.5 billion
- $175,000 to the homeless
- 4 percent [use percent symbol in tables: 4%]
- 35-mm lenses
- 1 standard deviation
- 90th percentile
- equation 1, column 2, panel A, model 4, year 9

Inclusive page numbers are used as follows:


Roman numerals are used in the pagination of preliminary matter in books, in family names and the names of monarchs and other leaders in a succession, in the names of world wars, and in statutory titles.

- page iii
  - Neither John D. Rockefeller IV, Elizabeth II, nor John Paul II was born before World War I.
  - Title XII was meant to rectify not only inequities but iniquities.

Arabic numerals are used for the parts of books.

- Chapter 48 of volume 3
  - In part 2, chapter 2, of volume 11 of the Collected Works, our assumptions are overturned.

**POSSESSIVES**

The possessive of nouns ending with the letter s are formed by adding an apostrophe and an s. (Also see CMS 7.15–7.28.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Possessive</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Camus’s</td>
<td>Camus’s novels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Descartes’s</td>
<td>Descartes’s philosophy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
QUOTATIONS. See EXTRACTS

SPELLING AND HYPHENATION

Follow Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary, 11th ed. (MW11), and Webster’s Third New International Dictionary for spelling. For words spelled in more than one way (traveled, travelled), the primary spelling according to Webster’s is used. Non-English words that appear in Webster’s are not considered foreign and therefore are not italicized. For detailed guidelines on capitalization of terms see CMS, chap. 8; also see separate JHPPPL Spelling and Hyphenation List.

Prefixes are hyphenated before numerals and proper nouns. Otherwise, prefixes are generally not hyphenated before words; refer to W11 for guidance. Temporary compound adjectives are hyphenated before the noun to avoid ambiguity but are left open after the noun. Non-English phrases used as modifiers are open in any position, unless hyphenated in the original. (See CMS 7.85.)

TABLES. See also FIGURES

The word “table” should be lowercase in the text and capped/bold in the table’s title. Number tables with Arabic numerals. Each table has a descriptive title, which takes headline-style capitalization. Each column, including the first, carries an appropriate heading; if numerical measurements are given, these units are added to the column heading. Elements within the table’s body take sentence-style capitalization. All units of measurement and concentration should be clearly designated.

For notes on specific parts of a table, superscript letters are used. For values that are statistically significant, an asterisk (*) is used; the p-value may then be indicated in the footnote. Probability notes follow all other notes.

Table 1 Regression Results: Effect of Community Benefit Laws and Guidelines on Community Health Orientation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>SE</th>
<th>t</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not-for-profit hospitals in community benefit states</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>6.58**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not-for-profit hospitals in non–community benefit states</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>6.11**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investor-owned hospitals in community benefit states</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>1.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate</td>
<td>–0.03</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>–2.18*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion over age 65a</td>
<td>–4.38</td>
<td>1.07</td>
<td>–4.11**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicaid inpatient revenue</td>
<td>–0.41</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>–1.79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Mandal 2005

Notes: F = 17.18 (p ≤ 0.000); adjusted $R^2$ = 0.08. B = unstandardized coefficient; SE = standard error

*aAge at time of survey.

*p ≤ 0.05; **p ≤ 0.001

TRANSLATIONS
When an original non-English title and its translation appear together in the text, the first version (whether original or translation) takes the form of an original title, and the second version is always enclosed in parentheses and treated like a bona fide title (whether or not the work represents a published translation) with title capitalization appropriate to the language.

I read Mi nombre es Roberto (My Name Is Roberto) in 1989.
I read My Name Is Roberto (Mi nombre es Roberto) in 1989.

Rubén Darío’s poem “Azul” (“Blue”) is one of my favorites.
Rubén Dario’s poem “Blue” (“Azul”) is one of my favorites.

The bridges (ponts) along the Seine are being refurbished.

Translations of organization names follow the original names in parentheses; headline-style capitalization is used.

Dutch physicians are represented by the Koninklijke Nederlandse Maatschappij tot bevordering van de Geneeskunst (Royal Dutch Medical Association; KNMG).

In the reference section, translations are treated slightly differently. For example, use brackets for author or editor supplied translations of titles and use roman not italics (or quotations) for these translations. (See CMS 14.108).

Spelling-hyphenation list

above-average (a)
accountable care (a)
acute care (a)
add-ons (n)
adviser
Affordable Care Act, ACA
African American (n, a)
age-based
al-Qaeda
all-payer (a)
antiregulation
antitobacco
assisted living (a)
at-risk (a), at risk (adv)
attorney fee limits
average value added (n), average-value-added (a)
axis: x-axis, y-axis (n)

baby boom (n, a)
bachelor’s degree
backload
ballot initiative process (no hyphen)
base cost (n, a)
base model (n, a)
better educated (a)
birth weight
black
Blue Cross Blue Shield
bone marrow (n, a)
break-even (a), breakeven (n)
breast cancer (n, a)
Britain/United Kingdom: Depends on author preference/region being discussed.
buy-in

c. (circa)
canceled, canceling
care coordination (a)
care delivery (a)
caregiver, caregiving
case study (n, a)
catch-up (n)
ceiling effect (a)
census-based (a)
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) after July 1, 2001, Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) before that date (do not use “the” before either initialism)
cesarean
chap.
chi-square (n, a)
child care (n, a)
claims defense (n, a)
clientelistic
Cohen's kappa (use $K$ in equations)
college-age (a)
college-level (a)
competing risks (a)
Congressional Budget Office (CBO), not U.S. Congressional Budget Office
co-payment
coregulate
cost adjustment (n), cost-adjusted (a)
cost analysis (n, a)
cost-benefit (a)
cost-containment (a)
cost-control (a)
cost-effective (a), cost-effectiveness (n)
cost of living (n), cost-of-living (a)
cost-reducing (a)
cost savings (a)
cost sharing (n), cost-sharing (a)
cost shifting (v)
counterreform
countrywide
coursework
Court (Supreme)
Cronbach's alpha
cross section (n), cross-sectional (n, a)
crosscut
cutoff
data collection (n, a)
data set
database
day care (n, a)
decision maker (n)
decision making (n), decision-making (a)
deficit reduction (a) (?)
degree: second-degree (a)
diagnosis-related group (DRG)
disproportionate-share hospital (DSH)
dropout (n)
e-mail
emphasis added (parenthetical)
employer-based (a)
end-of-life (a)
enrollment
evidence-based (a)
ex post

$F$-statistics ?
$F$-tests ?
factor of 2
Federal Trade Commission (FTC), not U.S. Federal Trade Commission
fee-for-service (n, a) (?)
fixed payment (a)
flat rate (a)
for-profit (a)
full-time (a)
fundholding
fundraising
FY 2009 (fiscal year)
gain-sharing (a)
gatekeeping
good-quality (a)
Ground Zero

health care (n, a)
Health Care Financing Administration (see Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services)
health-enabling (a)
health insurance (n, a)
health policy (n, a)
health reform (n, a)
health sector (n), health-sector (a)
health services (a)
health subcommittee
health system (n, a)
heteroscedasticity
high-cost (a)
high-expenditure (a)
high-income (a)
high-performance (a)
high-quality (a)
high SES (a)
high-stakes (a)
higher education (n, a)
higher income (peers)
higher-order (a)
higher-quality (a)
higher-value (a)
highest-quality (a)
home health (n, a)

income-related (a)
indexes (pl.)
individual-level (a)
inpatient
institutional-level
interdoctor
interest group (n, a)
interprofessional
Internet
interrelationship
intracounty
intradistrict (a)

keywords

labor force (n, a)
labor market (n, a)
large-scale (a)
less coordinated (a)
less visible (a)
level 5 (scores)
Liberal Democrat (a)
life span
lifelong
lifestyle
lifetime
long-run (a)
long-standing
longer-term (a)
longtime
low-income

macrolevel
makeup
managed care (n, a)
median voter (a)
Medi-Cal
Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003
Medicare+Choice
Medigap
microinsurance
microlevel
microstudy
middle-class (a)
middle-income (a)
midlevel
midsize
misspecify
model 1
multicolinearity
multicomponent
multilevel
multipayer
multiyear (a)

N, n (= 35)
NA (not applicable)
naive
near term (a)
neoinstitutionalism
noneconomic
nonfundholding
nonincentivized
nonmedical
nonmetropolitan
nonrandom
nonresidential
nonrespondent
nonresponse
nontechnical
nontraditional
omitted variables (bias) (a)
online
open-ended (a)
open enrollment (a)
open market–like (a)
Opportunity Scholarship Program; Opportunity scholarship
option demand (n, a)
option value (n, a)
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
Osama bin Laden
out-of-network (a)
out-of-pocket (a)
outcome-based (a)
over-seventy-five age group

$p, p$-value
P4P (acceptable for “pay for performance” if established parenthetically first)
pairwise
palliative care (n, a)
party: third-party (a)
path-dependency (a)
path-dependent (a)
patient choice (a)
Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA), not (PPACA), [Affordable Care Act is preferred usage; longer form is permitted when discussing specific versions or evolution of the law]
pay for performance (n), pay-for-performance (a)
payoff
per-case (a)
PhD
policy development (n, a)
policy maker (n)
policy-making (a)
policyholder
postapartheid
postinitiation
postreform
posttreatment
postwar
preestablish
preexisting
pretax
primary care (n, a)
private payer (a)
private sector (n), private-sector (a)
Progressive Era
prospective payment system (PPS)
province-wide (a)
Pub. L. xxx-xxx
public health (n, a)
public sector (n), public-sector (a)
public service (n, a)
punitive damage limits

quality of care (a)
quasi: n open, a hyphenated, unless in Webster’s
$R^2$
RAND Health Insurance Experiment
random-intercept models
rate-setting (a)
rational choice (a)
reallocate
reemploy
reenter
reevaluate
reexamine
Regents
reinvest
rerun
resource-constrained (a)
risk-averse (a)
risk-adjustment (a)
risk-select (v)
rule making (n), rule-making (a)

section (of paper)
service-intensive
sickle-cell disease; sickle-cell anemia (both acceptable)
single-payer (a)
sizable
small-area (a)
smoke-free (all)
social insurance–based
Social Security
sociodemographic
special interest (n, a) (?)
spend-down (n, a)
stakeholder
standard deviation (a); 1 standard deviation (?)
state-level (a)
statewide
stepwise
Subcommittee on Health (House Committee on Ways and Means)
subgroup
subsample
system-wide

t-test
takeoff
third world (n); third-world (a)
timeline
tobacco control policy (no hyphen)
toward
trade-off (n)

United States (n), US (a)
United States'
United Kingdom or UK (n), UK (a)
unweighted
upon → on
US$
US Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
US Government Printing Office (GPO)

Veterans Administration (pre-1988); Dept. of Veterans Affairs (1988+)

wage-setting (a)
Web
website
weight-loss (a)
welfare-state (a)
well-off (a)
White Paper
workforce
workload
World Trade Center (thereafter WTC)

X-ray (all)
ABBREVIATIONS

ACA  Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act
ACO  accountable care organization
BHA  British Hospital Association
BHCSA British Hospital Contributory Schemes Association
BMA  British Medical Association
CI   concentration index
DRG  diagnosis-related group
DSH  disproportionate-share hospital
FFS  fee for service
GAO  = U.S. General Accounting Office (before 7/7/2004)
GDP  gross domestic product [need to define?]
GP   general practitioner
HI   horizontal inequity index
HMO  health maintenance organizations
HSA  Hospital Saving Association
HTA  health technology assessment
MCO  managed care organization
NHI  national health insurance
NHS  National Health Service
PCT  primary care trust
PGP  physician group practice
PGP  prepaid group practice (Brown 37:4)
PORTs patient outcome research teams
PPS  prospective payment system
RCT  randomized clinical trial or randomized controlled trial (as long as usage is consistent throughout article)
SCHIP State Children’s Health Insurance Program
SP   single-payer [model]