DESCRIPTION

The *International Journal of Drug Policy* provides a forum for the dissemination of current research, reviews, debate, and critical analysis on drug use and drug policy in a global context. It seeks to publish material on the social, political, legal, and health contexts of psychoactive substance use, both licit and illicit. The journal is particularly concerned to explore the effects of drug policy and practice on drug-using behaviour and its health and social consequences. It is the policy of the journal to represent a wide range of material on drug-related matters from around the world.

Please submit your article via https://www.editorialmanager.com/DRUGPO/default.aspx.

AUDIENCE

Governmental organizations, university libraries, hospital libraries, research institutions, sociologists, nurses, police departments, addiction centers, educationists and politicians.

ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

ASSIA
Sociological Abstracts
Social Services Abstracts
International Bibliography of the Social Sciences
PubMed/Medline
Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature
Addiction Abstracts
Criminal Justice Abstracts
Embase
Elsevier BIOBASE
Scopus

EDITORIAL BOARD

*Editor In Chief*
Alison Ritter, University of New South Wales Social Policy Research Centre, Australia
Senior Editors
Magdalena Cerda, New York University, Department of Population Health, United States of America
Cameron Duff, RMIT University School of Management, Australia
Jason Grebely, The Kirby Institute, Australia
Joanne Neale, King’s College London, United Kingdom
Peter Reuter, University of Maryland, United States of America
Sharon R. Sznitman, University of Haifa, Faculty of Social Welfare and Health Sciences, Israel

Commissioning Editor
Tim Rhodes, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, United Kingdom

Social Media Editor
Matthew Bonn

Associate Editors
Dominique de Andrade, Deakin University Centre for Drug Use Addictive and Anti-social Behaviour Research, Australia
Joshua Barocas, Boston University Chobanian & Avedisian School of Medicine, United States of America
Monica Barratt, RMIT University, Australia
Julie Bruneau, University of Montreal, Department of Family Medicine and Emergency Medicine, Canada
Alvaro Castillo Carniglia, Mayor University, Chile
Javier Cepeda, Johns Hopkins University Bloomberg School of Public Health, United States of America
Daniel Ciccarone, University of California San Francisco, Department of Family and Community Medicine, United States of America
Alexandra Collins, Brown University, United States of America
Fay Dennis, Goldsmiths University of London, United Kingdom
Vibeke Asmussen Frank, Aarhus University, Department of Psychology and Behavioural Sciences, Denmark
Becky L. Genberg, Johns Hopkins University Bloomberg School of Public Health, United States of America
Esben Houberg, Aarhus University, Department of Psychology and Behavioural Sciences, Denmark
Helen Keane, Australian National University, Australia
Kari Lancaster, University of New South Wales, Australia
Brandon Marshall, Brown University, Department of Epidemiology, United States of America
Katherine McLean, The Pennsylvania State University, United States of America
Cheneal Puljivić, The University of Queensland School of Public Health, Australia
Michael Savic, Monash University Eastern Clinical Research Unit, Australia
Rachel Sutherland, University of New South Wales, Australia
Carla Treloar, University of New South Wales Centre for Social Research in Health, Australia
Nicole Vitellone, University of Liverpool, Department of Sociology Social Policy and Criminology, United Kingdom
Daniel Werb, University of California San Diego, United States of America
Alexei Zelenev, Yale School of Medicine, United States of America

Editorial Board
Maryam Alavi, The Kirby Institute, Australia
Atul Ambekar, National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre, India
Rebecca Askew, Manchester Metropolitan University, Department of Sociology, United Kingdom
Damon Barrett, University of Gothenburg School of Public Health and Community Medicine, Sweden
Francisco Bastos, Oswaldo Cruz Foundation, Brazil
David Bewley-Taylor, Swansea University, Department of Public Health and Policy Studies, United Kingdom
Chrianna Bharat, National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, Australia
Bagga Bjerge, Aarhus University, Department of Psychology and Behavioural Sciences, Denmark
Ricky Bluthenthal, University of Southern California, Department of Population and Public Health Sciences, United States of America
Chris Bonell, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, United Kingdom
Annick Borquez, University of California San Diego, Department of Medicine, United States of America
Martin Bouchard, Simon Fraser University School of Criminology, Canada
Philippe Bourgois, University of California Los Angeles, Department of Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences, United States of America
Scott Burris, Temple University Beasley School of Law, United States of America
Patricia Carrieri, SESSTIM UMR 1252, France
Jonathan Caulkins, Carnegie Mellon University Heinz College, United States of America
Ross Coomber, University of Liverpool, Department of Sociology Social Policy and Criminology, United Kingdom
Hannah Farrimond, University of Exeter, United Kingdom
Benedikt Fischer, Simon Fraser University, Canada
Hannah Fraser, University of Bristol Population Health Science Institute, United Kingdom
Suzanne Fraser, La Trobe University, Australia
Natasa Gisev, National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, Australia

AUTHOR INFORMATION PACK 3 Sep 2023 www.elsevier.com/locate/drugpo
INTRODUCTION

The *International Journal of Drug Policy* is a monthly multidisciplinary journal for original research, reviews, debate, and critical analysis on the epidemiology and social contexts of drug use and drug policy in a global context. The journal seeks to explore the health and social effects of drug use and drug policy, in relation to both licit and illicit substances. The *International Journal of Drug Policy* aims to be truly multidisciplinary, for example, considering work in epidemiology, modelling, economics, criminology and law, psychology, sociology, anthropology, cultural studies, and historical and policy analyses. The journal is accepting of longer length papers, especially for qualitative, ethnographic and historical analyses, and is encouraging of critical and methodological work. It is the policy of the journal to represent a wide range of material on drug-related matters from around the world.

Please contact Professor Alison Ritter (alison.ritter@unsw.edu.au) if you wish to seek advice on the suitability of a submission.

Following the advice below will expedite the review of your manuscript. This advice is also available on the journal's website: [https://www.elsevier.com/locate/drugpo](https://www.elsevier.com/locate/drugpo).

Readership

The journal has a broad global readership drawn from the variety of disciplines working in the area of licit and illicit drug use and drug policy, including those working in: public health and epidemiology; social science; evaluation; community, education and welfare services; criminal justice; policy and advocacy; and human rights. The journal has an international readership.

Types of manuscripts

The journal encourages the submission of the following types of manuscript:

- **Research paper**: These are original empirical analyses, usually between 3,000 and 5,000 words, but we also consider longer length papers up to 8,000 words. A structured abstract, keywords and highlights are included.

- **Review**: Reviews draw together a body of literature to reach one or more major conclusions. The methods should provide sufficient information for transparency and reproducibility. Systematic reviews are one type of review; authors are expected to use PRISMA for systematic reviews and the journal encourages authors to register their systematic reviews in a prospective register (e.g. PROSPERO). Reviews are usually between 4,000 and 8,000 words. A structured abstract, keywords and highlights are included.

- **Essays**: An essay brings together emergent and original ideas in critical science scholarship into conversation with issues of global concern regarding drug use and drug policy. Our essays aim to be theoretically engaging, analytically robust, and well argued. They offer a format particularly well suited to the fields of critical social science, science and technology studies and humanities. Essays can be between 3,000 and 7,000 words. An abstract and keywords are included.

- **Research methods**: These outline a new methodological approach, test a method, or provide analysis of methodological issues for drug policy research. They are usually between 3,000 and 5,000 words. A structured abstract, keywords and highlights are included.

- **Policy analysis**: These are research analyses focused specifically around contemporary or historical analyses of policies and their impacts, and are usually between 3,000 and 5,000 words, and exceptionally up to 8,000 words. An abstract, keywords and highlights are included.

- **Short report**: Short reports are empirical research in short form. These can be up to 2,000 words, with one table, and no more than fifteen references. A structured abstract, keywords and highlights are included.

- **Commentary**: A commentary seeks to explore in depth a particular topic or issue for debate and may also include evidence and analysis. These are usually between 2,500 and 4,000 words. An abstract and keywords are included.
Viewpoint: Short comments and opinion pieces of up to 1200 words which raise an issue for discussion, or comprise a case report on an issue relevant to research, policy or practice. No abstract and a maximum of ten references.

Editorial: These summarise the contents of an issue, and are usually between 1,500 and 2,000 words. No abstracts, keywords or highlights.

Response: Responses are short comments on papers published in the current or previous issues. They are usually between 500 and 1,000 words. Responses do not require abstracts.

Submission checklist
You can use this list to carry out a final check of your submission before you send it to the journal for review. Please check the relevant section in this Guide for Authors for more details.

Ensure that the following items are present:

One author has been designated as the corresponding author with contact details:
E-mail address Full postal address

All necessary files have been uploaded:
 Manuscript: (which includes abstract, keywords, figures, tables, reference list as per the instructions elsewhere herein)
 Cover letter to Editor
 Declarations of interest: as per details below
 Highlights: as per details below
 Supplementary material (where applicable)

Further considerations:
Manuscript has been 'spell checked' and 'grammar checked'. All references mentioned in the Reference List are cited in the text, and vice versa. Permission has been obtained for use of copyrighted material from other sources (including the Internet). Journal policies detailed in this guide have been reviewed. Referee suggestions and contact details have been provided.

For further information, visit our Support Center.

Declarations
All authors must disclose any financial and personal relationships with other people or organisations that could inappropriately influence (bias) their work. Examples of potential conflicts of interest include employment, consultancies, stock ownership, honoraria, paid expert testimony, patent applications/registrations, and when applicable grants or other funding. Authors should complete the declaration of interest statement using this template and upload to the submission system at the Attach/Upload Files step. If there are no interests to declare, please indicate this in the template. This statement will be published within the article if the article is accepted. More information

Ethics Approvals
If the work involves the use of animal or human participants, the author should ensure that the declaration contains a statement that all procedures were performed in compliance with relevant laws and institutional guidelines and that the appropriate institutional committee(s) have approved them. Authors should include a statement in the manuscript that informed consent was obtained for experimentation with human participants. The privacy rights of human participants must always be observed.

Funding sources
You are requested to identify who provided financial support for the conduct of the research and/or preparation of the article and to briefly describe the role of the sponsor(s), if any, in study design; in the collection, analysis and interpretation of data; in the writing of the report; and in the decision to submit the article for publication.

All funding sources should be listed on the declarations template
List funding sources in this standard way to facilitate compliance to funder's requirements:

Funding: This work was supported by the National Institutes of Health [grant numbers xxxx, yyy]; the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Seattle, WA [grant number zzzz]; and the United States Institutes of Peace [grant number aaaa].

When funding is from a block grant or other resources available to a university, college, or other research institution, submit the name of the institute or organization that provided the funding.

If no funding has been provided for the research, please indicate this on the declarations template.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

Ethics in publishing
Please see our information on Ethics in publishing.

Ethics Approvals
If the work involves the use of animal or human participants, the author should ensure that the manuscript contains a statement that all procedures were performed in compliance with relevant laws and institutional guidelines and that the appropriate institutional committee(s) have approved them. Authors should include a statement in the manuscript that appropriate ethical safeguards and ethical approvals were obtained. The privacy rights of human participants must always be observed.

Declaration of generative AI in scientific writing
The below guidance only refers to the writing process, and not to the use of AI tools to analyse and draw insights from data as part of the research process.

Where authors use generative artificial intelligence (AI) and AI-assisted technologies in the writing process, authors should only use these technologies to improve readability and language. Applying the technology should be done with human oversight and control, and authors should carefully review and edit the result, as AI can generate authoritative-sounding output that can be incorrect, incomplete or biased. AI and AI-assisted technologies should not be listed as an author or co-author, or be cited as an author. Authorship implies responsibilities and tasks that can only be attributed to and performed by humans, as outlined in Elsevier’s AI policy for authors.

Authors should disclose in their manuscript the use of AI and AI-assisted technologies in the writing process by following the instructions below. A statement will appear in the published work. Please note that authors are ultimately responsible and accountable for the contents of the work.

Disclosure instructions
Authors must disclose the use of generative AI and AI-assisted technologies in the writing process by adding a statement at the end of their manuscript in the core manuscript file, before the References list. The statement should be placed in a new section entitled ‘Declaration of Generative AI and AI-assisted technologies in the writing process’.

Statement: During the preparation of this work the author(s) used [NAME TOOL / SERVICE] in order to [REASON]. After using this tool/service, the author(s) reviewed and edited the content as needed and take(s) full responsibility for the content of the publication.

This declaration does not apply to the use of basic tools for checking grammar, spelling, references etc. If there is nothing to disclose, there is no need to add a statement.

Submission declaration and verification
Submission of an article implies that the work described has not been published previously (except in the form of an abstract, a published lecture or academic thesis, see ‘Multiple, redundant or concurrent publication’ for more information), that it is not under consideration for publication elsewhere, that its publication is approved by all authors and tacitly or explicitly by the responsible authorities where the work was carried out, and that, if accepted, it will not be published elsewhere in the same form, in English or in any other language, including electronically without the written consent of the copyright-holder. To verify compliance, your article may be checked by Crossref Similarity Check and other originality or duplicate checking software.
Preprints
Please note that preprints can be shared anywhere at any time, in line with Elsevier's sharing policy. Sharing your preprints e.g. on a preprint server will not count as prior publication (see 'Multiple, redundant or concurrent publication' for more information).

Use of inclusive language
Inclusive language acknowledges diversity, conveys respect to all people, is sensitive to differences, and promotes equal opportunities. Content should make no assumptions about the beliefs or commitments of any reader; contain nothing which might imply that one individual is superior to another on the grounds of age, gender, race, ethnicity, culture, sexual orientation, disability or health condition; and use inclusive language throughout. Authors should ensure that writing is free from bias, stereotypes, slang, reference to dominant culture and/or cultural assumptions. We advise to seek gender neutrality by using plural nouns ("clinicians, patients/clients") as default/wherever possible to avoid using "he, she," or "he/she." We recommend avoiding the use of descriptors that refer to personal attributes such as age, gender, race, ethnicity, culture, sexual orientation, disability or health condition unless they are relevant and valid. When coding terminology is used, we recommend to avoid offensive or exclusionary terms such as "master", "slave", "blacklist" and "whitelist". We suggest using alternatives that are more appropriate and (self-) explanatory such as "primary", "secondary", "blocklist" and "allowlist". These guidelines are meant as a point of reference to help identify appropriate language but are by no means exhaustive or definitive.

Reporting sex- and gender-based analyses

Reporting guidance
For research involving or pertaining to humans, animals or eukaryotic cells, investigators should integrate sex and gender-based analyses (SGBA) into their research design according to funder/sponsor requirements and best practices within a field. Authors should address the sex and/or gender dimensions of their research in their article. In cases where they cannot, they should discuss this as a limitation to their research’s generalizability. Importantly, authors should explicitly state what definitions of sex and/or gender they are applying to enhance the precision, rigor and reproducibility of their research and to avoid ambiguity or conflation of terms and the constructs to which they refer (see Definitions section below). Authors can refer to the Sex and Gender Equity in Research (SAGER) guidelines and the SAGER guidelines checklist. These offer systematic approaches to the use and editorial review of sex and gender information in study design, data analysis, outcome reporting and research interpretation - however, please note there is no single, universally agreed-upon set of guidelines for defining sex and gender.

Definitions
Sex generally refers to a set of biological attributes that are associated with physical and physiological features (e.g., chromosomal genotype, hormonal levels, internal and external anatomy). A binary sex categorization (male/female) is usually designated at birth ("sex assigned at birth"), most often based solely on the visible external anatomy of a newborn. Gender generally refers to socially constructed roles, behaviors, and identities of women, men and gender-diverse people that occur in a historical and cultural context and may vary across societies and over time. Gender influences how people view themselves and each other, how they behave and interact and how power is distributed in society. Sex and gender are often incorrectly portrayed as binary (female/male or woman/man) and unchanging whereas these constructs actually exist along a spectrum and include additional sex categorizations and gender identities such as people who are intersex/have differences of sex development (DSD) or identify as non-binary. Moreover, the terms "sex" and "gender" can be ambiguous—thus it is important for authors to define the manner in which they are used. In addition to this definition guidance and the SAGER guidelines, the resources on this page offer further insight around sex and gender in research studies.

Author contributions
For transparency, we require corresponding authors to provide co-author contributions to the manuscript using the relevant CRediT roles. The CRediT taxonomy includes 14 different roles describing each contributor's specific contribution to the scholarly output. The roles are: Conceptualization; Data curation; Formal analysis; Funding acquisition; Investigation; Methodology; Project administration; Resources; Software; Supervision; Validation; Visualization; Roles/Writing - original draft; and Writing - review & editing. Note that not all roles may apply to every manuscript, and authors may have contributed through multiple roles. More details and an example.
**Changes to authorship**
Authors are expected to consider carefully the list and order of authors before submitting their manuscript and provide the definitive list of authors at the time of the original submission. Any addition, deletion or rearrangement of author names in the authorship list should be made only before the manuscript has been accepted and only if approved by the journal Editor. To request such a change, the Editor must receive the following from the corresponding author: (a) the reason for the change in author list and (b) written confirmation (e-mail, letter) from all authors that they agree with the addition, removal or rearrangement. In the case of addition or removal of authors, this includes confirmation from the author being added or removed.

Only in exceptional circumstances will the Editor consider the addition, deletion or rearrangement of authors after the manuscript has been accepted. While the Editor considers the request, publication of the manuscript will be suspended. If the manuscript has already been published in an online issue, any requests approved by the Editor will result in a corrigendum.

**Article transfer service**
This journal uses the Elsevier Article Transfer Service to find the best home for your manuscript. This means that if an editor feels your manuscript is more suitable for an alternative journal, you might be asked to consider transferring the manuscript to such a journal. The recommendation might be provided by a Journal Editor, a dedicated Scientific Managing Editor, a tool assisted recommendation, or a combination. If you agree, your manuscript will be transferred, though you will have the opportunity to make changes to the manuscript before the submission is complete. Please note that your manuscript will be independently reviewed by the new journal. More information.

**Copyright**
Upon acceptance of an article, authors will be asked to complete a 'Journal Publishing Agreement' (see more information on this). An e-mail will be sent to the corresponding author confirming receipt of the manuscript together with a 'Journal Publishing Agreement' form or a link to the online version of this agreement.

Subscribers may reproduce tables of contents or prepare lists of articles including abstracts for internal circulation within their institutions. Permission of the Publisher is required for resale or distribution outside the institution and for all other derivative works, including compilations and translations. If excerpts from other copyrighted works are included, the author(s) must obtain written permission from the copyright owners and credit the source(s) in the article. Elsevier has preprinted forms for use by authors in these cases.

For gold open access articles: Upon acceptance of an article, authors will be asked to complete a 'License Agreement' (more information). Permitted third party reuse of gold open access articles is determined by the author's choice of user license.

**Author rights**
As an author you (or your employer or institution) have certain rights to reuse your work. More information.

Elsevier supports responsible sharing
Find out how you can share your research published in Elsevier journals.

**Open access**
Please visit our Open Access page from the Journal Homepage for more information.

Elsevier Researcher Academy
Researcher Academy is a free e-learning platform designed to support early and mid-career researchers throughout their research journey. The "Learn" environment at Researcher Academy offers several interactive modules, webinars, downloadable guides and resources to guide you through the process of writing for research and going through peer review. Feel free to use these free resources to improve your submission and navigate the publication process with ease.

Language (usage and editing services)
Please write your text in good English (American or British usage is accepted, but not a mixture of these). Authors who feel their English language manuscript may require editing to eliminate possible grammatical or spelling errors and to conform to correct scientific English may wish to use the Language Editing service available from Elsevier's Language Services.
Submission
Our online submission system guides you stepwise through the process of entering your article details and uploading your files. The system converts your article files to a single PDF file used in the peer-review process. Editable files (e.g., Word, LaTeX) are required to typeset your article for final publication. All correspondence, including notification of the Editor's decision and requests for revision, is sent by e-mail.

Suggesting reviewers
Please submit the names and institutional e-mail addresses of several potential reviewers.

You should not suggest reviewers who are colleagues, or who have co-authored or collaborated with you during the last three years. Editors do not invite reviewers who have potential competing interests with the authors. Further, in order to provide a broad and balanced assessment of the work, and ensure scientific rigor, please suggest diverse candidate reviewers who are located in different countries/regions from the author group. Also consider other diversity attributes e.g. gender, race and ethnicity, career stage, etc. Finally, you should not include existing members of the journal's editorial team, of whom the journal are already aware.

Note: the editor decides whether or not to invite your suggested reviewers.

PREPARATION

Queries
For questions about the editorial process (including the status of manuscripts under review) or for technical support on submissions, please visit our Support Center.

Peer review
All material submitted to the journal is subject to peer review. Reviewers are anonymised (authors are blinded to the reviewers) but authorship is not anonymised (reviewers are not blinded to the authors). All contributions will be initially assessed by the editor for suitability for the journal. Papers deemed suitable are then typically sent to a minimum of two independent expert reviewers to assess the scientific quality of the paper. The Editor is responsible for the final decision regarding acceptance or rejection of articles. The Editor's decision is final. Editors are not involved in decisions about papers which they have written themselves or have been written by family members or colleagues or which relate to products or services in which the editor has an interest. Any such submission is subject to all of the journal's usual procedures, with peer review handled independently of the relevant editor and their research groups. More information on types of peer review.

Essential title page information
- **Title.** Concise and informative. Titles are often used in information-retrieval systems. Avoid abbreviations and formulae where possible.
- **Author names and affiliations.** Please clearly indicate the given name(s) and family name(s) of each author and check that all names are accurately spelled. You can add your name between parentheses in your own script behind the English transliteration. Present the authors' affiliation addresses (where the actual work was done) below the names. Indicate all affiliations with a lower-case superscript letter immediately after the author's name and in front of the appropriate address. Provide the full postal address of each affiliation, including the country name and, if available, the e-mail address of each author.
- **Corresponding author.** Clearly indicate who will handle correspondence at all stages of refereeing and publication, also post-publication. This responsibility includes answering any future queries about Methodology and Materials. **Ensure that the e-mail address is given and that contact details are kept up to date by the corresponding author.**
- **Present/permanent address.** If an author has moved since the work described in the article was done, or was visiting at the time, a 'Present address' (or 'Permanent address') may be indicated as a footnote to that author's name. The address at which the author actually did the work must be retained as the main, affiliation address. Superscript Arabic numerals are used for such footnotes.

Abstracts
- On the second page, include the title of the paper, between 3-6 keywords, and an abstract of between 150 and 300 words.
Structured abstract: We recommend these for: Research papers, Review papers, Policy Analysis, and Short reports. Please adhere to the following mandatory abstract headings: background, methods, results, conclusion.

Unstructured (plain) abstract: We recommend these for: Commentaries, Essays, as well as for Research and Review papers where a plain abstract is better suited, as is the case with some social science submissions.

No abstract: Editorials, Responses, Viewpoints.

House style

Please write in a clear style for an international readership. We are an international journal and many of our readers do not have English as a first language. Avoid (or explain) colloquialisms. Keep the text style and sub-headings simple. Text should preferably be in Times New Roman or Arial, 10-12 font, with 1.5 spacing. Spelling can be British English or American (but must be consistent throughout). All pages should be numbered at the bottom. We do not normally use footnotes (but recognise that they are necessary for some styles of writing). Only use footnotes when absolutely necessary (otherwise incorporate into text). Keep tables simple. Do not duplicate information in the text. Include all tables and figures on separate sheets at the end; indicate in the text where these should be placed. Include in the acknowledgements any funding source for the work. Include details of ethics approval where relevant. IJDP favours clear organisation of papers, an economical writing style, and a modest tone. IJDP requires all submissions to incorporate a clear and sufficiently detailed account of methods of data collection and analysis. IJDP encourages qualitative and ethnographic research submissions to sufficiently account for, and reflect upon, how data were analysed.

Highlights

Highlights increase the discoverability of your article via search engines. They consist of a short collection of bullet points that capture the novel results of your research as well as new methods that were used during the study (if any). Please have a look at the examples here: example Highlights.

Highlights should be submitted in a separate editable file in the online submission system. Please use 'Highlights' in the file name and include 3 to 5 bullet points (maximum 85 characters, including spaces, per bullet point).

Graphical abstract

Although a graphical abstract is optional, its use is encouraged as it draws more attention to the online article. The graphical abstract should summarize the contents of the article in a concise, pictorial form designed to capture the attention of a wide readership. Graphical abstracts should be submitted as a separate file in the online submission system. Image size: Please provide an image with a minimum of $531 \times 1328$ pixels ($h \times w$) or proportionally more. The image should be readable at a size of $5 \times 13$ cm using a regular screen resolution of 96 dpi. Preferred file types: TIFF, EPS, PDF or MS Office files. You can view Example Graphical Abstracts on our information site.

Electronic artwork

General points

- Make sure you use uniform lettering and sizing of your original artwork.
- Embed the used fonts if the application provides that option.
- Aim to use the following fonts in your illustrations: Arial, Courier, Times New Roman, Symbol, or use fonts that look similar.
- Number the illustrations according to their sequence in the text.
- Use a logical naming convention for your artwork files.
- Provide captions to illustrations separately.
- Size the illustrations close to the desired dimensions of the published version.
- Submit each illustration as a separate file.
- Ensure that color images are accessible to all, including those with impaired color vision.

A detailed guide on electronic artwork is available.

You are urged to visit this site; some excerpts from the detailed information are given here.

Formats

If your electronic artwork is created in a Microsoft Office application (Word, PowerPoint, Excel) then please supply 'as is' in the native document format.
Regardless of the application used other than Microsoft Office, when your electronic artwork is finalized, please 'Save as' or convert the images to one of the following formats (note the resolution requirements for line drawings, halftones, and line/halftone combinations given below):

EPS (or PDF): Vector drawings, embed all used fonts.
TIFF (or JPEG): Color or grayscale photographs (halftones), keep to a minimum of 300 dpi.
TIFF (or JPEG): Bitmapped (pure black & white pixels) line drawings, keep to a minimum of 1000 dpi.
TIFF (or JPEG): Combinations bitmapped line/half-tone (color or grayscale), keep to a minimum of 500 dpi.

Please do not:
- Supply files that are optimized for screen use (e.g., GIF, BMP, PICT, WPG); these typically have a low number of pixels and limited set of colors;
- Supply files that are too low in resolution;
- Submit graphics that are disproportionately large for the content.

References

Reference links
Increased discoverability of research and high quality peer review are ensured by online links to the sources cited. In order to allow us to create links to abstracting and indexing services, such as Scopus, Crossref and PubMed, please ensure that data provided in the references are correct. Please note that incorrect surnames, journal/book titles, publication year and pagination may prevent link creation. When copying references, please be careful as they may already contain errors. Use of the DOI is highly encouraged.

A DOI is guaranteed never to change, so you can use it as a permanent link to any electronic article. An example of a citation using DOI for an article not yet in an issue is: VanDecar J.C., Russo R.M., James D.E., Ambeh W.B., Franke M. (2003). Aseismic continuation of the Lesser Antilles slab beneath northeastern Venezuela. Journal of Geophysical Research, https://doi.org/10.1029/2001JB000884. Please note the format of such citations should be in the same style as all other references in the paper.

Data references
This journal encourages you to cite underlying or relevant datasets in your manuscript by citing them in your text and including a data reference in your Reference List. Data references should include the following elements: author name(s), dataset title, data repository, version (where available), year, and global persistent identifier. Add [dataset] immediately before the reference so we can properly identify it as a data reference. The [dataset] identifier will not appear in your published article.

Preprint references
Where a preprint has subsequently become available as a peer-reviewed publication, the formal publication should be used as the reference. If there are preprints that are central to your work or that cover crucial developments in the topic, but are not yet formally published, these may be referenced. Preprints should be clearly marked as such, for example by including the word preprint, or the name of the preprint server, as part of the reference. The preprint DOI should also be provided.

Reference management software
Most Elsevier journals have their reference template available in many of the most popular reference management software products. These include all products that support Citation Style Language styles, such as Mendeley. Using citation plug-ins from these products, authors only need to select the appropriate journal template when preparing their article, after which citations and bibliographies will be automatically formatted in the journal’s style. If no template is yet available for this journal, please follow the format of the sample references and citations as shown in this Guide. If you use reference management software, please ensure that you remove all field codes before submitting the electronic manuscript. More information on how to remove field codes from different reference management software.

Reference style


List: 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.

Examples:
- Reference to a journal publication:
Reference to a journal publication with an article number:
Reference to a book:
Reference to a chapter in an edited book:
Reference to a website:
Reference to a dataset:
Reference to a conference paper or poster presentation:
Reference to software:

**Data visualization**
Include interactive data visualizations in your publication and let your readers interact and engage more closely with your research. Follow the instructions [here](#) to find out about available data visualization options and how to include them with your article.

**Supplementary material**
The International Journal of Drug Policy accepts supplementary material, which enhances the level of detail in a manuscript but is not overly long. Supplementary material, such as additional tables, extra data analyses, a questionnaire, or further details on methodological issues are submitted at time of original submission. Supplemental material should not include copies of material accessible elsewhere.

All supplemental material is subject to peer review. Please number the supplemental material and refer to it in the body text of the manuscript.

Please note that supplemental material is not copyedited or typeset. It is published as supplied, online, linked to the online version of the article.

**Submission of manuscripts**
The *International Journal of Drug Policy* uses an online, electronic submission system. By accessing the website [https://www.editorialmanager.com/DRUGPO](https://www.editorialmanager.com/DRUGPO) you will be guided stepwise through the creation and uploading of the various files. When submitting a manuscript to Elsevier Editorial System, authors need to provide an electronic version of their manuscript.

Once the uploading is done, the system automatically generates an electronic (PDF) proof, which is then used for reviewing. All correspondence, including the Editor's decision and request for revisions, will be by e-mail.

**Authors' responsibilities**
By submitting material for publication the authors warrant
• that it is their original work and that it has not been published in whole or in part elsewhere and is not under consideration by any other journal. If any part of the material has been or is being published elsewhere the authors should state this in an accompanying letter.
• that all persons named as authors have made a major contribution to the work reported, and are prepared to take public responsibility for its contents. Participation solely in the acquisition of funding or the collection of data does not justify authorship.

**Research data**

This journal encourages and enables you to share data that supports your research publication where appropriate, and enables you to interlink the data with your published articles. Research data refers to the results of observations or experimentation that validate research findings, which may also include software, code, models, algorithms, protocols, methods and other useful materials related to the project.

Below are a number of ways in which you can associate data with your article or make a statement about the availability of your data when submitting your manuscript. If you are sharing data in one of these ways, you are encouraged to cite the data in your manuscript and reference list. Please refer to the "References" section for more information about data citation. For more information on depositing, sharing and using research data and other relevant research materials, visit the research data page.

**Data linking**

If you have made your research data available in a data repository, you can link your article directly to the dataset. Elsevier collaborates with a number of repositories to link articles on ScienceDirect with relevant repositories, giving readers access to underlying data that gives them a better understanding of the research described.

There are different ways to link your datasets to your article. When available, you can directly link your dataset to your article by providing the relevant information in the submission system. For more information, visit the database linking page.

For supported data repositories a repository banner will automatically appear next to your published article on ScienceDirect.

In addition, you can link to relevant data or entities through identifiers within the text of your manuscript, using the following format: Database: xxxx (e.g., TAIR: AT1G01020; CCDC: 734053; PDB: 1XFN).

**Research Elements**

This journal enables you to publish research objects related to your original research – such as data, methods, protocols, software and hardware – as an additional paper in a Research Elements journal.

Research Elements is a suite of peer-reviewed, open access journals which make your research objects findable, accessible and reusable. Articles place research objects into context by providing detailed descriptions of objects and their application, and linking to the associated original research articles. Research Elements articles can be prepared by you, or by one of your collaborators.

During submission, you will be alerted to the opportunity to prepare and submit a manuscript to one of the Research Elements journals.

More information can be found on the Research Elements page.

**Data statement**

To foster transparency, we encourage you to state the availability of your data in your submission. This may be a requirement of your funding body or institution. If your data is unavailable to access or unsuitable to post, you will have the opportunity to indicate why during the submission process, for example by stating that the research data is confidential. The statement will appear with your published article on ScienceDirect. For more information, visit the Data Statement page.

**AFTER ACCEPTANCE**

What happens after we receive your manuscript?

**Manuscript acknowledgement**
Corresponding authors will be sent an acknowledgement that their manuscript has been received.

**Review of manuscripts**

**Initial review:** On receipt all manuscripts are seen by one of the Editors to assess overall suitability for publication in IJDP in terms of topic area and quality. A paper may be rejected at this stage if it falls outside the journals aims and scope; if there are obvious problems with presentation, argument or research; or if it is unoriginal. The Editor may seek advice from another Editor, Associate Editor, or member of the Editorial Board before making a decision to reject at this stage.

**Full peer review:** After passing initial review, submissions are assigned to one of the Editors or Associate Editors. Manuscripts are sent to peer reviewers. Reviewers advise the Editors, who are responsible for the final decision to accept or reject a manuscript. Peer reviewers are asked to respond within three weeks and are asked to rate the paper and to include comments for the Editors and for the authors. We aim to get a quick decision for authors, but review and appraisal by the editors is normally a minimum of eight weeks and can on occasions be longer. We aim to inform you if there is a delay. If you want information about progress please email the editorial office. All material accepted for publication may be subject to editorial revision. If your article is accepted for publication you will receive a proof copy from the Publisher. It is your responsibility to read, correct and return the proof within 48 hours.

**Online proof correction**
To ensure a fast publication process of the article, we kindly ask authors to provide us with their proof corrections within two days. Corresponding authors will receive an e-mail with a link to our online proofing system, allowing annotation and correction of proofs online. The environment is similar to MS Word: in addition to editing text, you can also comment on figures/tables and answer questions from the Copy Editor. Web-based proofing provides a faster and less error-prone process by allowing you to directly type your corrections, eliminating the potential introduction of errors. If preferred, you can still choose to annotate and upload your edits on the PDF version. All instructions for proofing will be given in the e-mail we send to authors, including alternative methods to the online version and PDF.

We will do everything possible to get your article published quickly and accurately. Please use this proof only for checking the typesetting, editing, completeness and correctness of the text, tables and figures. Significant changes to the article as accepted for publication will only be considered at this stage with permission from the Editor. It is important to ensure that all corrections are sent back to us in one communication. Please check carefully before replying, as inclusion of any subsequent corrections cannot be guaranteed. Proofreading is solely your responsibility.

**Offprints**
The corresponding author will, at no cost, receive a customized Share Link providing 50 days free access to the final published version of the article on ScienceDirect. The Share Link can be used for sharing the article via any communication channel, including email and social media. For an extra charge, paper offprints can be ordered via the offprint order form which is sent once the article is accepted for publication. Corresponding authors who have published their article gold open access do not receive a Share Link as their final published version of the article is available open access on ScienceDirect and can be shared through the article DOI link.

**AUTHOR INQUIRIES**
Visit the Elsevier Support Center to find the answers you need. Here you will find everything from Frequently Asked Questions to ways to get in touch.
You can also check the status of your submitted article or find out when your accepted article will be published.

© Copyright 2018 Elsevier | https://www.elsevier.com