

## Supplement 4. Categorization of Intervention Components

Intervention Component	No. of 100 plans	Description
<b>Prevention (11 categories)</b>	58	<i>Interventions that seek to prevent or delay the onset of substance use.</i>
Safe disposal of prescription medication	41	Examples include medication take-back sites/events and campaigns promoting safe disposal.
Youth-based drug prevention education	23	Substance use prevention education programs and curriculum in schools.
Family-based prevention strategies	18	Examples include parent training programs and strategies to mitigate adverse childhood experiences, e.g., healthy families program.
Youth protective factors	9	Strategies to enhance factors that mitigate youth substance use, including counselling and social outlets.
Substance use prevention messaging and education	4	Public service announcements and campaigns on substance use prevention.
Pharmacy drug diversion	9	Strategies to increase pharmacy participation in safe storage and disposal of medication.
Evidence-based prevention programming	4	Increasing the availability of evidence-based prevention programs and practices.
Community wellness	6	Community mental health promotion activities.
Trauma-informed approaches	3	Expansion of substance use prevention efforts that focus on trauma in non-healthcare settings.
Youth-led prevention programming	2	Youth-led programs, announcements, and rallies on substance use.
Workplace prevention policies	2	Examples include substance free work policies and work wellness initiatives.
<b>Treatment (27 categories)</b>	96	<i>Interventions that focus on the treatment of either pain or addiction.</i>
<b>Opioid-use disorder</b>		
Including peers in treatment and recovery	15	Peer involvement for mentorship in treatment and recovery approaches, such as peer recovery coaches.
Public education on addiction and available treatment options	16	Public education or awareness programs about opioid use disorder and different treatment options. Examples include community based resource maps pertaining to different treatment options.
Indigenous treatment interventions	4	Opioid use disorder treatment programs targeted at Indigenous populations. Examples include culture based and trauma-informed treatment for Indigenous populations.
Treatment and recovery programs targeted at youth	10	Opioid use disorder treatment and recovery programs targeted at youth. Examples include residential and withdrawal management programs targeted at youth only.
Family-centered recovery programs or supports	13	Initiatives that provide support for families to deal with someone battling opioid use disorder as well as, involving families in recovery programs.
Naltrexone injection	3	Includes naltrexone injection as an option for treatment of opioid use disorder.
Treatment services provided for women	9	Examples include treatment programs tailored to pregnant women.
Connecting overdose patients to treatment	20	Examples include connecting overdose patients to opioid use disorder treatment through hospital ED.

<b>Intervention Component</b>	<b>No. of 100 plans</b>	<b>Description</b>
System-capacity, coordination	41	Strategies that address system level factors to expand access to opioid use disorder treatment and ensure high quality care for opioid use disorder, including continuum of care models.
Residential programs and treatment beds	12	In-patient/residential treatment services for opioid use disorder and the availability of treatment beds.
Increasing access to addiction treatment	69	Strategies to increase access to opioid use disorder treatment programs such as Opioid Agonist Therapy (OAT) and Rapid Access to Addiction Medicine (RAAM) clinics
Treatment for incarcerated populations	22	Examples include opioid agonist therapy provided in prisons.
Trauma-informed care	6	Trauma-informed opioid use disorder treatment
Insurance coverage for treatment services	7	Providing insurance coverage for various opioid use disorder treatments.
Psychological and social care	21	Treatment for opioid use disorder that integrates psychological (e.g. counselling) treatment component or social supports (e.g.: support from a social worker or opioid case manager).
Healthcare provider education/training on addiction	28	Examples include providing training to healthcare providers on various opioid use disorder treatment methods.
Screening and referral to treatment	38	Actively screening for people who may have opioid use disorder and referring them to treatment, including SBIRT (Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment) training for physicians.
Recovery programs or supports	18	Examples include 12-step meetings and recovery support groups.
Withdrawal management services	22	Examples include detoxification programs.
<b>Pain</b>		
Prescription monitoring programs	29	Utilizing prescription drug monitoring programs to prevent medication diversion and to ensure safe dispensing of opioids.
Medication safety	25	Strategies that inform patients on safe opioid use and physician tapering established dose of opioids.
Insurance coverage for pain management	7	Providing insurance coverage for interventions that encourage alternative pain management therapies (non-opioid pain management).
Health care provider education/training on safer prescribing of opioids	35	Education/training programs for healthcare providers on prescribing opioids safely for managing pain.
System level factors for safer prescribing of opioids	15	Examples include developing and enforcing laws/regulations around safe prescribing of opioids.
Guidelines for safer prescribing of opioids	13	Developing and promoting guidelines on managing pain and safer prescribing of opioids.
Organization level factors on safer prescribing of opioids	15	Strategies that encourage safe prescribing of opioids in an organizational setting, such as opioid prescribing policies in hospitals and ED.
Non-opioid treatments for pain	28	Alternative approaches for pain management including physical therapy, chiropractor etc.

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<b>Harm Reduction (16 categories)</b>	93	<i>Interventions that aims to reduce the social, health, and economic harms of drug use for individuals, families, and communities.</i>
Provide information about harm reduction services (public and professional)	8	Providing education/informational material to the public and/or providers on available community harm reduction services.
Increase access and availability of naloxone	76	Examples include naloxone distribution at various settings and for specific populations.
Overdose prevention education (public and professionals)	67	Overdose recognition and response education/ training (with/without naloxone) to community members.
Access to harm reduction services: needle exchange, needle disposal, infection prevention	31	Access to interventions that reduce the risk of blood borne illness.
Involvement of peer in harm reduction	8	Engaging people with lived experience of substance use in harm reduction services.
Supervised consumption services/overdose prevention services	18	Supervised consumption services/ Overdose prevention sites as an effective harm reduction strategy.
Drug checking services	6	Expanding and enhancing services that allow testing of drugs to gauge if they contain toxic substances.
Raise awareness on naloxone, overdose, and available resources	14	Raising awareness about naloxone, overdose, opioid risks and available resources through campaigns and targeted messaging.
Address bystander fear of calling 911	9	Strategies that encourage public to call 911 in an overdose episode.
Outreach programs	8	Examples include mobile harm reduction services and street outreach programs.
Toxic substance use alerts	3	Alerting public when harmful substances are found in drugs.
Strategies to reach people who use drugs alone	2	Strategies that will prevent people who use drugs alone from overdose. Examples include “door lock” program in Winnipeg. <sup>30</sup>
Indigenous approaches to harm reduction	3	Harm reduction strategies that incorporate indigenous principles (cultural sensitive, trauma-informed).
Safer supply of substances	2	Providing prescription opioids to people who use drugs to prevent overdose, such as hydromorphone distribution programs.
School and youth harm reduction strategies	6	Examples include overdose (naloxone) training in schools.
Harm reduction staff support	3	Interventions related to recruiting and providing support to staff working in harm reduction.
<b>Enforcement (9 categories)</b>	55	<i>Interventions designed to strengthen community safety and address issues related to substances.</i>
Police capacity for overdose response	26	Examples include overdose notification systems, occupational health training on fentanyl exposure, overdose response teams, and post-overdose outreach.
Good Samaritan Act	20	Strategies that provide information and promote the Good Samaritan Act.
Alternative approaches to arrest	15	Strategies for referral to services rather than arrest.
Diversion control	17	Enforcement-led safe medication disposal, including events/sites.

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Focus on drug trafficking	15	Strategies that focus on drug networks and organized crime.
Police-led youth prevention	12	School-based substance use presentations, programs, and surveillance.
Treatment or recovery courts	5	Directing people in the judicial system to treatment, including jail diversion case management services.
Police technology equipment	3	Measures to detect substances, such as body scanners.
Training and supports	1	Training and education for criminal justice community on public health, substance use, and treatment.
<b>Enabling (5 categories)</b>	<b>79</b>	<b><i>Foundational components that support activities across the pillars of the CDSS.</i></b>
Data collection and evaluation	55	Surveillance, data gathering, data use, and evaluation activities.
Stigma-reduction initiatives	29	Approaches to reduce stigma towards people who use drugs including, awareness-raising campaigns and healthcare provider education.
Integrated approaches that address 2+ pillars	31	Examples include incorporating harm reduction principles into treatment approaches.
Community education and awareness raising	38	Public education on opioid use, misuse, and risk.
Addressing social determinants of health	18	Strategies that address housing, income, and other supports for people with lived experience of substance use.