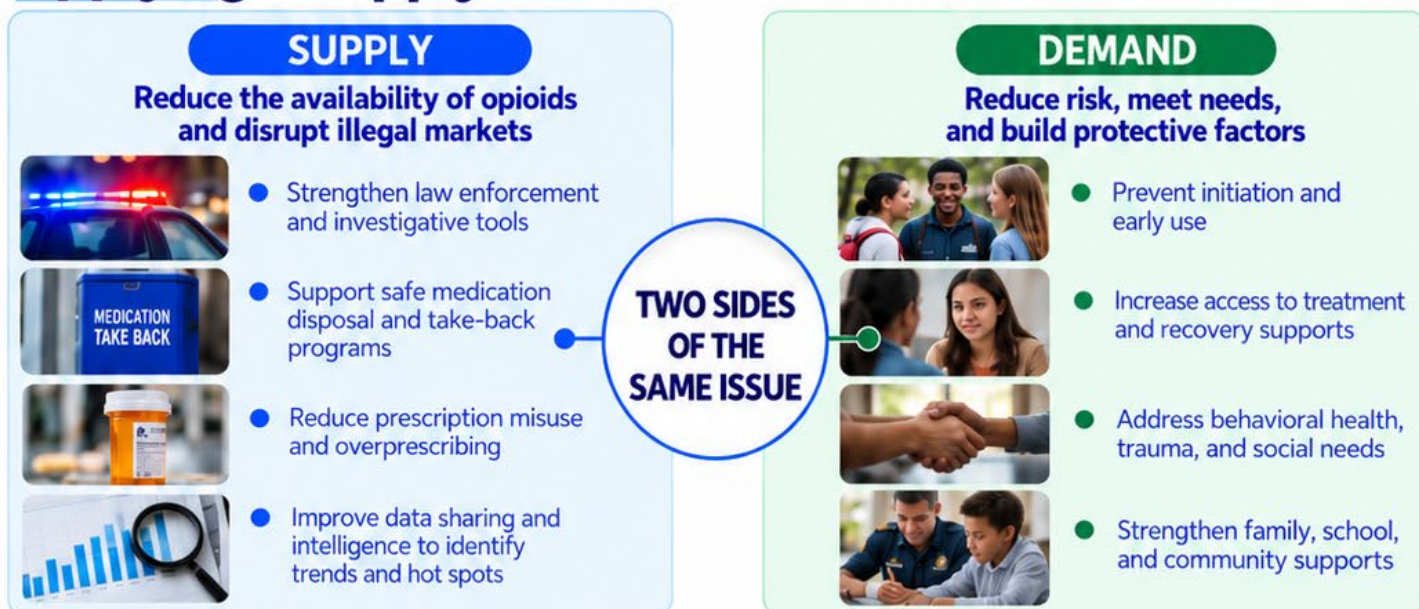


Use a Supply and Demand Framework as a Starting Point



Opioid overdose is driven by the availability of opioids (supply) and the factors that increase risk or reduce protection (demand). Municipal leaders and their departments play a role in addressing both supply and demand. Effective prevention strategies address both sides—supply and demand—to reduce overdoses, save lives, and support recovery.

Applying a Supply and Demand Lens



How Municipal Departments Contribute

 Elected officials Both Set priorities, align partners, and support policy and budget decisions.	 Public health Both Lead prevention, use data, support outreach, and link people to care.	 Public safety Both Support enforcement, overdose response, naloxone access, and referrals.
 Human and social services Demand Help meet basic needs and connect people to support.	 Public housing Demand Support housing stability and safer living environments.	 Education Demand Build prevention, student supports, and family engagement.
 Parks and recreation Demand Create healthy activities, youth engagement, and positive connections.	 Economic and community development Demand Strengthen neighborhoods, opportunity, and community conditions.	 Finance, legal, and HR Both Support contracts, budgeting, workforce policies, and implementation.
 Communications Both Share clear public messages, reduce stigma, and promote resources.		

Municipal leaders can use a **supply and demand framework** to connect data, policy, funding, and community action—so prevention strategies work together for greater impact.



Use a Supply and Demand Framework as a Starting Point



Municipal leaders and their departments can use a supply and demand framework to build on what already exists, add opioid-specific strategies, and enable the work through strong coordination, policy, and resources.

Build On + Add + Enable

Use your existing prevention work, add opioid-specific strategies, and enable the effort through policy, funding, and cross-department coordination.

BUILD ON

Strengthen what already exists.

Leverage current substance use prevention efforts, community partnerships, and municipal programs that already address alcohol, tobacco, cannabis, and other substances.

- Use existing policies and resources
- Build on community coalitions
- Integrate with current prevention, education, and treatment services

ADD

Include opioid-specific strategies.

Add strategies that specifically address opioid prevention, overdose response, substance use health services, and recovery support.

- Expand naloxone access and training
- Use data to identify trends and hotspots
- Increase links to treatment and recovery services
- Target high-risk populations and settings

ENABLE

Support and sustain the work.

Create the conditions for long-term success through policy, funding, partnerships, and shared measurement.

- Align municipal policies, budgets, and programs
- Coordinate across departments and with regional partners
- Share data and track progress
- Support workforce training
- Use clear, consistent public messages

Municipal Officials and Leaders Can Facilitate Important First Steps

Inventory Existing Resources

- Existing prevention strategies and programs
- Local policies, funding, and opioid settlement investments
- Municipal departments, Board of Education, and partner roles
- Public-private partnerships, coalitions, and community resources
- Existing data, referral pathways, and service connections

Confirm Existing Needs and Gaps

- Overdose trends, hot spots, and priority populations
- Gaps in naloxone access, substance use health services, and post-overdose linkage
- Needs related to MOUD, treatment, recovery, and family support
- Policy, staffing, data-sharing, and coordination barriers
- Opportunities to strengthen governance, accountability, and performance review