

Apparent Opioid and Stimulant Toxicity Deaths

Surveillance of Opioid- and
Stimulant-Related Harms in Canada



January 2016 to March 2022



Public Health
Agency of Canada

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Canada

**TO PROMOTE AND PROTECT THE HEALTH OF CANADIANS THROUGH LEADERSHIP,
PARTNERSHIP, INNOVATION AND ACTION IN PUBLIC HEALTH.**

—Public Health Agency of Canada

Prepared by the Substance-related Overdose and Mortality Surveillance Task Group (SOMS-TG)
of the Special Advisory Committee (SAC) on the Epidemic of Opioid Overdoses

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*Décès apparemment liés à une intoxication aux opioïdes et aux stimulants
Surveillance des méfaits associés aux opioïdes et aux stimulants au Canada
Janvier 2016 à mars 2022*

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Key Findings

Context

There is evidence the COVID-19 pandemic is contributing to the already deadly and ongoing national public health overdose crisis. This crisis is having a tragic impact on people who use substances, their families, and communities across Canada. People who use substances, such as opioids, cocaine, and methamphetamine, are experiencing a number of increased risks, with several jurisdictions reporting higher rates of fatal overdoses and other harms.

These updates include available data on overdoses and deaths involving opioids and/or stimulants from January 2016 to March 2022, where available. Recognizing that harms related to opioids, stimulants, and other substances extend beyond overdoses (poisonings) and deaths, we continue to work with federal, provincial and territorial partners to build a broad understanding of harms and substances involved to better respond to this public health crisis. Additional studies can also help us plan and tailor actions to achieve better possible outcomes.

What: There was a total of 30,843 apparent opioid toxicity deaths between January 2016 and March 2022^{1,2}

- During the first two years of the pandemic, there was a 91% increase in apparent opioid toxicity deaths (April 2020 – March 2022, 15,134 deaths), compared to the two years before (April 2018 – March 2020, 7,906 deaths).
- A total of 1,883 apparent opioid toxicity deaths occurred so far in 2022 (January – March). This is approximately 21 deaths per day. For a similar timeframe in the years prior to the pandemic, there were between 8 (in 2016) and 11 (in 2018) deaths per day.
- A number of factors may have contributed to a worsening of the overdose crisis over the course of the pandemic, including the increasingly toxic drug supply, increased feelings of isolation, stress and anxiety, and changes in the availability or accessibility of services for people who use drugs.

¹ Manitoba data from October 2021 to March 2022 and Prince Edward Island data from January to March 2022 were not available at the time of this update.

² National overall count from January 2016 to March 2022 includes deaths from British Columbia (2019 to 2022) and Quebec (2021 and 2022) related to all illicit drugs including, but not limited to opioids.



Where: A majority of deaths occurred in British Columbia, Alberta, and Ontario; increases were also observed in other regions

- Several jurisdictions have observed record-breaking numbers and rates in relation to the wider impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- So far in 2022 (January – March), 90% of all accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths occurred in British Columbia, Alberta, or Ontario.
- Elevated rates have also been observed in other areas, including Yukon.

Who: Most apparent opioid toxicity deaths among young- to middle-aged males

- Males accounted for the majority of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths (76%) so far in 2022 (January – March).
- For males and for females, the majority of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths were among individuals aged 20 to 59 years.

Why: Toxicity of supply continues to be a major driver of the crisis

- Of all accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths so far in 2022 (January – March), 85% involved fentanyl.
- Of all accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths so far in 2022 (January – March), 81% involved opioids that were only non-pharmaceutical.^{3,4}

³ Based on 2022 (Jan to Mar) data on origin of opioids from deaths with completed investigations from eight provinces.

⁴ Opioids with a pharmaceutical origin refer to opioids that were manufactured by a pharmaceutical company and approved for medical purposes in humans. Pharmaceutical origin does not indicate how the opioids were obtained (e.g. through personal prescription or by other means).



Data on the polysubstance nature of the overdose crisis

- Available information from six provinces and territories indicates the number of apparent stimulant toxicity deaths so far in 2022 (January – March) was high. Almost all (99%) of those deaths were accidental.
- Just under half (44%) of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths so far in 2022 (January – March) also involved a stimulant, reflecting the polysubstance nature of this crisis.
- Of the accidental apparent stimulant toxicity deaths so far in 2022 (January – March), 61% involved cocaine, while 52% involved methamphetamines.
- Of the accidental apparent stimulant toxicity deaths so far in 2022 (January – March), 85% involved an opioid.

Data on apparent opioid toxicity deaths and stimulant toxicity deaths are not mutually exclusive. A high proportion of deaths involving a stimulant also involved an opioid. Adding up those numbers would result in an overestimation of the burden of opioids and stimulants.



This update is based on data submitted to the Public Health Agency of Canada on or before August 9, 2022. Due to differences in identifying and reporting cases, comparisons over time and between provinces and territories should be interpreted with caution. Refer to the [Technical Notes](#) for more information.

Technical Notes

Definitions

Apparent opioid toxicity death (AOTD): A death caused by intoxication/toxicity (poisoning) resulting from substance use, where one or more of the substances is an opioid, regardless of how it was obtained (e.g. illegally or through personal prescription). Other substances may also be involved.

Apparent stimulant toxicity death (ASTD): A death caused by intoxication/toxicity (poisoning) resulting from substance use, where one or more of the substances is a stimulant, regardless of how it was obtained (e.g. illegally or through personal prescription). Other substances may also be involved.

Ongoing investigation: Coroners and medical examiners continue to collect information on how and why the death occurred. Data for ongoing investigations are considered preliminary and subject to change.

Completed investigation: Coroners and medical examiners have collected all available information on how and why a death occurred. The time required to complete an investigation and related administrative processes is case-dependent and can range from approximately three to twenty-four months.

Manner of death – Accident: Deaths with completed investigations where the coroner or medical examiner determined that the death was unintentional. This category also includes deaths with ongoing investigations where the manner of death was believed to be unintentional or had not been assigned at the time of reporting.

Manner of death – Suicide: Deaths with completed investigations where the coroner or medical examiner determined that the opioids were consumed with the intent to die. This category also includes deaths with ongoing investigations where suicide was believed to be the manner of death at the time of reporting.

Manner of death – Undetermined: Deaths with completed investigations where a specific manner of death (e.g. accident, suicide) could not be assigned based on available or competing information. For this manner of death category, provinces and territories report only completed investigations with the exception of British Columbia which also includes data from ongoing investigations.

Opioid origin – Pharmaceutical: Deaths with completed investigations where all opioids that directly contributed to death were manufactured by a pharmaceutical company and approved for medical purposes in humans. Pharmaceutical origin does not indicate how the opioids were obtained (e.g. through personal prescription or by other means).



Opioid origin – Non-pharmaceutical: Deaths with completed investigations where all opioids that directly contributed to the death were not manufactured by a pharmaceutical company or not approved for medical purposes in humans.

Opioid origin – Both pharmaceutical and non-pharmaceutical: Deaths with completed investigations where the opioids that directly contributed to the death were a combination of pharmaceutical and non-pharmaceutical opioids, without any opioids of undetermined origin.

Opioid origin – Undetermined: Deaths with completed investigations where, for one or more opioids that directly contributed to the death, it was not possible to determine whether the opioid was pharmaceutical or non-pharmaceutical.



How apparent opioid and stimulant toxicity deaths are counted

Counts or record-level information are provided by the provinces and territories that collect data from their respective offices of Chief Coroners or Chief Medical Examiners. Crude and age-adjusted rates are calculated using the most current population data from Statistics Canada. Age-adjusted rates used the 2016 Canadian population as a reference and direct standardization was applied.

Crude rates: summarize the situation within a region at a certain time period and have not been adjusted for existing differences by provincial and territorial age distributions (e.g. (number of deaths / population) x 100,000).

Age-adjusted rates: have been adjusted for existing differences by provincial and territorial age distributions using the 2016 Canadian population as a reference. These rates assume that all regions have the same age distributions and are useful when comparing between regions and over time.

The data provided by the provinces and territories can include deaths:

- with completed or ongoing investigations
- where manner of death is classified as accident, suicide, or undetermined

These data **do not** include deaths due to:

- the medical consequences of long-term substance use or overuse (for example, alcoholic cirrhosis)
- medical assistance in dying
- trauma where use of the substance(s) contributed to the circumstances of the injury that lead to the death, but was not directly involved in the death
- homicide

However, some provincial and territorial differences remain in the type of data reported and in the time periods for which data are available (refer to [Table A](#)).



Limitations of the data on apparent opioid and/or stimulant toxicity deaths

Data presented in this update should be interpreted with caution.

- This update is based on data submitted to the Public Health Agency of Canada on or before August 9, 2022. New or revised data reported after this date will be reflected in future updates.
- Data released by provinces and territories may differ due to the availability of updated data, differences in the type of data reported (e.g. manners of death), the use of alternate age groupings, differences in time periods presented and/or population estimates used for calculations, etc.
- As some data are based on ongoing investigations by coroners and medical examiners, they are considered preliminary and subject to change. The time required to complete an investigation and related administrative processes is case-dependent and can range from approximately three to twenty-four months.
- This update is based on data that do not specify how the opioids or stimulant were obtained (e.g. illegally or through personal prescription); the level of toxicity may differ depending on the opioid or stimulant (substance(s) involved, concentration, and dosage).
- Provincial and territorial differences in the death investigation process, death classification method, toxicology testing, and the manners of death reported may impact the interpretation and comparability of the data presented in this update over time and between provinces and territories.
- Data on apparent opioid toxicity deaths and stimulant toxicity deaths are not mutually exclusive. A high proportion of deaths involving a stimulant also involved an opioid. Adding up those numbers would result in an overestimation of the burden of opioids and stimulants.
- National rates of apparent opioid toxicity deaths for 2022 exclude Manitoba and Prince Edward Island.
- Quarterly totals for Canada may not equal the annual totals due to suppressed data for some provinces and territories with low number of deaths.
- Data on apparent stimulant toxicity deaths were only available from five to seven provinces and territories depending on the year. Therefore, national numbers and rates are not provided in this update. Refer to [Table A](#) for more details.



Notes on provincial and territorial data

Due to differences in identifying and reporting cases, comparisons over time and between provinces and territories should be interpreted with caution.

General notes

1. Data reported by some provinces and territories do not include all manners of death (accident, suicide, undetermined) or stages of investigation (ongoing, completed); refer to [Table A](#) for more details.
2. Data presented will be updated quarterly, based on results of completed investigations.
3. Rates for provinces and territories with relatively smaller populations may change substantially with even slight changes in the number of deaths.
4. British Columbia data from 2016 to 2018 include deaths with completed investigations only. Overall numbers for British Columbia from 2019 to 2022 (Jan to Mar) include deaths with ongoing investigations related to all illicit drugs, including but not limited to opioids and stimulants, used alone or in combination with prescribed/diverted medication. However, stratified data (e.g. by sex, age group, etc.) are based only on opioid toxicity deaths for which investigations are completed.
5. Quebec data from 2016 to 2020 include deaths with completed investigations only; death investigations were underway for 5% in 2020. Available 2021 and 2022 (Jan to Mar) data from Quebec include unintentional deaths with ongoing investigations related to all illicit drugs including, but not limited to, opioids and stimulants. Preliminary data for drug-related poisonings, for which toxicology information was available, indicate that 51% of deaths between January 2021 and March 2022 involved an opioid.
6. Data from Yukon include deaths with completed investigations only. In 2018, one apparent opioid toxicity death occurred in a different province following an overdose in Yukon. This death is included in the data from the jurisdiction where the death occurred and is not reported in the data from Yukon.
7. Data from Prince Edward Island include accidental deaths with completed investigations only. Only annual totals were available for 2016 data from Prince Edward Island; quarterly data for 2016 were not available at the time of this update.
8. In Ontario, apparent opioid toxicity death data were captured using an enhanced data collection tool by the Office of the Chief Coroner as of May 1, 2017. Prior to this time period, retrospective case information was collected using a different tool.
9. For Newfoundland and Labrador, data on apparent opioid toxicity deaths between January 2016 and December 2019 were based on the detection of opioids as indicated on the toxicological report. As of 2020, data include deaths where opioids directly contributed to the death.
10. Data from Nunavut were not included in national counts or percentages.
11. Manitoba data from October 2021 to March 2022 were not available at the time of this update.
12. Prince Edward Island data from January to March 2022 were not available at the time of this update.



Manner of death

13. Manner of death is assigned by the coroner or medical examiner during, or following an investigation. The data in this update include accidental, suicide and undetermined deaths.
14. Suicide data were unavailable from Alberta (2018 to 2022), Prince Edward Island and Nunavut.

Sex and age group

15. For most provinces and territories, data on the sex of the individual was based on biological characteristics or legal documentation.
16. Data on deaths where sex was categorized as “Other” were excluded from analyses by sex, but were included in overall analyses.
17. Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100%.
18. For Ontario, from January 2016 to April 2017, sex reflected the sex assigned at birth or biological characteristics at the time of death. From May 2017 to December 2017, sex reflected the perceived or projected identity of the individual. As of January 2018, sex reflects the sex assigned at birth or biological characteristics at the time of death.
19. Alberta uses data on the sex of the individual based on the medical examiner’s assessment, which is largely based on biological characteristics. In a small subset of cases where the individual was known to identify with a gender different than their biological sex, the medical examiner may indicate their identified gender.
20. Data on deaths where age group was categorized as “Unknown” were excluded from analyses by age group, but were included in overall analyses.

Fentanyl, fentanyl analogues, and non-fentanyl opioids

21. Refer to [Table B](#) below for details on opioids.
22. Prior to 2018, the percentage of deaths involving fentanyl and/or fentanyl analogues represented a single category. For data reported for 2018 to 2022 (Jan to Mar), some provinces and territories did not report fentanyl analogue information or required additional information to differentiate fentanyl from fentanyl analogues until investigations are completed. Therefore, deaths involving fentanyl analogues may be included in the fentanyl percentages for some jurisdictions.
23. The sum of percentages by type of opioid may not add up to 100% because a death may involve more than one type of opioids.
24. Observed trends of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths involving fentanyl or fentanyl analogues should be interpreted with caution until additional data become available. In addition, changes to testing practices during the reporting period may affect observed trends.
25. Given provincial and territorial differences in death classification methods, the term “involving” includes deaths where the substance was either detected and/or directly contributed to the death. Substances can be detected through toxicology testing and may or may not have directly contributed to the death. Direct contribution to the death is based on investigation by coroner or medical examiner.



26. Available 2021 and 2022 (Jan to Mar) data from Quebec on deaths related to drugs where toxicology information was available and fentanyl (or fentanyl analogues) was detected were used to approximate apparent opioid toxicity deaths involving fentanyl (or fentanyl analogues), among deaths where opioids were detected.
27. For Alberta and Ontario, only data on deaths with completed investigations, where relevant toxicology information was available, were included in percentages for fentanyl or fentanyl analogues.

Origin of opioid(s)

28. The origin of opioid(s) refers to whether the opioids that directly contributed to the death were pharmaceutical, non-pharmaceutical, both or undetermined.
29. Data on origin were only available for deaths with completed investigations from 2018 onward from between seven and nine provinces and territories, depending on the year. Completed investigations represented 79% of apparent opioid toxicity death investigations from these provinces and territories over that period; refer to [Table A](#) for more details.
30. Summary data and trends based on origin of opioid(s) should be interpreted with caution until additional data become available.
31. Origin categorization is based on toxicology results and scene evidence and does not indicate how the substances were prepared, their appearance, or how they were 'advertised'; nor should it be used to infer the timing or mode of consumption.
32. Pharmaceutical opioids also include those approved for use in humans in other countries, but not necessarily in Canada.
33. For the purposes of origin categorization, deaths involving fentanyl are categorized as "suspected non-pharmaceutical" when there is: 1) no evidence of a patch, vial, or other pharmaceutical formulation at the scene, or 2) no/unknown evidence of a prescription. These deaths are grouped with deaths involving non-pharmaceutical opioids.
34. Origin categorization represents the best estimate based on the information available and should be interpreted with caution.
35. Origin refers only to the opioid(s) involved in death and should not be used as an indication of prior use of opioids of the same or other origin.
36. British Columbia only reports opioid toxicity deaths involving any illicit opioids, resulting in a high proportion of non-pharmaceutical opioids. For that reason, data on origin of opioid from British Columbia were not included in the national proportions.



Cocaine, methamphetamine and other stimulants

37. Refer to [Table B](#) below for details on stimulants.
38. Amphetamine is a known metabolite of methamphetamine but can also be consumed separately and directly contribute to a toxicity death. Deaths where amphetamine (without methamphetamine) directly contributed to the death are reported under “other stimulants”. In situations where both methamphetamine and amphetamine were consumed separately, and both directly contributed to death, the death is reported under both methamphetamine and “other stimulants”.
39. Data on apparent stimulant toxicity deaths were available from between five and eight provinces and territories, depending on the year from 2018 to 2022 (Jan to Mar).
40. The sum of percentages by type of stimulant may not add up to 100% because a death may involve more than one type of stimulant.
41. For Ontario, only data on deaths with completed investigations, where relevant toxicology information was available, were included in percentages for cocaine, methamphetamine and other stimulants.
42. Data from Quebec on “other stimulants” include deaths involving methamphetamine.
43. For Alberta, only apparent opioid toxicity deaths with completed investigations are used in the numerator for percentage of deaths involving stimulants. As a result, these values may change when more investigations are completed.

Other psychoactive substances

44. Refer to [Table B](#) below for details on other psychoactive substances.
45. National-level percentages of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths involving other non-opioid substances do not include data from Nunavut as these data were not available.
46. For Alberta, only data on deaths with completed investigations and specific substances causing death listed on the death certificate were included in percentages of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths involving other non-opioid substances.
47. For Ontario, only data on deaths with completed investigations, where relevant toxicology information was available, were included in percentages of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths involving other non-opioid substances. Data for non-opioid substances from Ontario between January 2016 and April 2017 were based on their detection and do not include alcohol; as of May 1, 2017, data on non-opioid substances are based on their direct effects and include alcohol.



Data suppression

The suppression of data in this update is based on the preferences of individual provinces or territories to address concerns around releasing small numbers for their jurisdiction.

- Quebec suppressed counts less than five for deaths with ongoing investigations (2021 and 2022).
- Nova Scotia suppressed all counts for age group 0 to 19 years when stratified by sex.
- Prince Edward Island suppressed counts between one and four for quarterly data, and for any data related to sex or age distribution.
- Newfoundland and Labrador suppressed counts between one and four for quarterly data, and data related to substances involved and sex or age distribution.
- Yukon suppressed counts between one and four for data related to sex or age distribution.
- Nunavut suppressed all counts less than five.

In addition, suppression was applied in some instances where all data for a province or territory fell in a single category of a given table or figure.



Table A. Reporting periods, manners of death, and availability of opioid and stimulant data included in this update by province or territory

		BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	NS	PE	NL	YT	NT	NU
Available data on apparent toxicity deaths involving opioids as of August 9, 2022														
2016-18	January to December	✓ (C)	✓	✓ (C)	✓	✓	✓ (C)	✓	✓	✓ (C)	✓ (C)	✓ (C)	✓	✓
2019	January to December	✓	✓	✓ (C)	✓	✓	✓ (C)	✓	✓	✓ (C)	✓ (C)	✓ (C)	✓	✓
2020	January to December	✓	✓	✓ (C)	✓	✓	✓ (C)	✓	✓	✓ (C)	✓ (C)	✓ (C)	✓	✓
2021	January to December	✓	✓	✓ (C)	✓ (INC)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ (C)	✓ (C)	✓ (C)	✓	✓
2022	January to March	✓	✓	✓ (C)	n/a	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a	✓ (C)	✓ (C)	✓	✓
Available data on apparent toxicity deaths involving stimulants as of August 9, 2022														
2018	January to December	✓ (C)	n/a	✓ (C)	n/a	✓	✓ (C)	n/a	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2019	January to December	✓ (C)	n/a	✓ (C)	✓	✓	✓ (C)	n/a	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2020	January to December	✓ (C)	n/a	✓ (C)	✓	✓	✓ (C)	n/a	✓	n/a	✓ (C)	n/a	✓	n/a
2021	January to December	✓ (C)	n/a	✓ (C)	✓ (INC)	✓	n/a	n/a	✓	n/a	✓ (C)	n/a	✓	n/a
2022	January to March	✓ (C)	n/a	✓ (C)	n/a	✓	n/a	n/a	✓	n/a	✓ (C)	n/a	✓	n/a
Classification of deaths included in the reported data														
Accident	Completed investigations	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Ongoing investigations where manner of death was believed to be unintentional	✓	-	n/a	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓	n/a
	Ongoing investigations where manner of death had not been assigned at the time of reporting	-	✓	n/a	✓	✓	n/a	✓	✓	n/a	-	-	✓	n/a
Suicide	Completed investigations	✓	✓ (INC)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Ongoing investigations where the manner of death was believed to be suicide	✓	n/a	n/a	✓	-	n/a	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓	n/a
Deaths with completed investigations and an undetermined manner of death		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a	✓	✓	✓	✓
Available data on origin of the opioid(s)														
2018	January to December	✓	✓	✓	n/a	✓	n/a	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2019	January to December	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2020	January to December	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a	✓	✓	n/a	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a
2021	January to December	✓	✓	✓	✓ (INC)	✓	n/a	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a
2022	January to March	✓	✓	✓	n/a	✓	n/a	✓	✓	n/a	✓	n/a	✓	n/a

- ✓ These data have been reported by the province or territory and are reflected in this update, unless otherwise specified
- (C) Data includes deaths with completed investigations only
- (INC) Data was not available for the entire period
- The classification is not used in the province or territory
- n/a Data were not available at the time of this publication

Table B. Types of opioids and stimulants

Category	Includes (but are not limited to):	
Fentanyl and fentanyl analogues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3-methylfentanyl • acetylfentanyl • acrylfentanyl • butyrylfentanyl • carfentanil • crotonyl fentanyl • cyclopropyl fentanyl 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • despropionyl-fentanyl • fentanyl • fluoroisobutyrylfentanyl (FIBF) • furanylfentanyl • methoxyacetylfentanyl • norfentanyl
Non-fentanyl opioids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2-methyl AP-237 • AH-7921 • AP-237 • buprenorphine • buprenorphine metabolites • codeine • desomorphine • dihydrocodeine • etodesnitazene • heroin • hydrocodone • hydromorphone • isopropyl-U-47700 • isotonitazene • loperamide 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • meperidine • methadone • metonitazene • mitragynine • monoacetylmorphine • morphine • MT-45 • normeperidine • oxycodone • tapentadol • tramadol • U-47700 • U-49900 • U-50488
Stimulants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • amphetamine • atomoxetine • catha • cocaine • dexamfetamine • ethylphenidate • lisdexamfetamine • MDA • MDMA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mephedrone • methamphetamine • methylphenidate • modafinil • pemoline • phentermine • pseudoephedrine • TFMPP
Other psychoactive substances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alcohol • Benzodiazepines • Gabapentinoids • Ketamine • LSD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCP • Psilocin • W-18 • Z-drugs



Appendix



Table 1a. Number and rate (per 100,000 population) of total apparent opioid toxicity deaths by province or territory, 2016 to 2022 (January to March)

Province or territory	2016			2017			2018		
	Number	Crude rate per 100,000 population	Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population	Number	Crude rate per 100,000 population	Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population	Number	Crude rate per 100,000 population	Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population
BC	806	16.6	16.5	1,294	26.3	26.1	1,336	26.7	26.5
AB	602	14.3	13.8	744	17.5	17.0	805	18.7	18.3
SK	83	7.3	7.5	85	7.4	7.6	126	10.8	11.4
MB	88	6.7	6.8	106	7.9	8.1	93	6.9	7.0
ON	867	6.2	6.3	1,265	9.0	9.0	1,507	10.5	10.6
QC	261	3.2	3.2	280	3.4	3.4	211	2.5	2.5
NB	34	4.5	4.4	38	5.0	5.1	30	3.9	3.9
NS	53	5.6	5.7	64	6.7	6.9	54	5.6	5.8
PE	5	3.4	3.2	5	3.3	3.6	8	5.2	5.4
NL	18	3.4	3.6	33	6.2	6.5	12	2.3	2.3
YT	7	18.2	17.5	7	17.7	16.6	5	12.3	12.4
NT	5	11.2	12.2	1	2.2	1.9	2	4.4	3.8
NU	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	2,829	7.8	7.8	3,922	10.7	10.8	4,189	11.3	11.4



Province or territory	2019			2020			2021		
	Number	Crude rate per 100,000 population	Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population	Number	Crude rate per 100,000 population	Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population	Number	Crude rate per 100,000 population	Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population
BC	1,017	20.0	19.9	1,795	34.8	34.8	2,291	43.9	43.8
AB	626	14.3	14.1	1,180	26.7	26.5	1,618	36.4	36.0
SK	117	10.0	10.6	267	22.6	23.7	321	27.2	29.0
MB	62	4.5	4.6	260	18.8	19.2	202	14.6	14.9
ON	1,558	10.7	10.8	2,461	16.7	16.8	2,880	19.4	19.6
QC	203	2.4	2.4	312	3.6	3.7	450	5.2	5.3
NB	35	4.5	4.6	45	5.7	5.9	41	5.2	5.3
NS	57	5.9	5.9	50	5.1	5.3	39	3.9	4.0
PE	5	3.2	3.3	8	5.0	4.9	9	5.5	6.2
NL	18	3.4	3.5	24	4.6	4.9	25	4.8	5.2
YT	4	9.7	10.0	10	23.7	23.3	23	53.5	49.9
NT	1	2.2	2.1	3	6.6	5.7	3	6.6	5.9
NU	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	3,703	9.8	9.9	6,415	16.9	17.1	7,902	20.7	21.0



Province or territory	2022 (Jan to Mar)		
	Number	Crude rate per 100,000 population	Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population
BC	590	45.3	45.2
AB	452	40.7	40.0
SK	36	12.2	12.8
MB	n/a	n/a	n/a
ON	646	17.4	17.6
QC	116	5.4	5.6
NB	6	3.0	3.3
NS	24	9.7	9.9
PE	n/a	n/a	n/a
NL	4	3.1	3.2
YT	8	74.4	69.7
NT	1	8.8	8.4
NU	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	1,883	20.5	20.8

Suppressed (Suppr.) Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases.

Not available (n/a) Data were not available at the time of this publication.

Includes deaths related to all illicit drugs including, but not limited to, opioids and stimulants.

Note(s):

Apparent opioid toxicity death (AOTD): A death caused by intoxication/toxicity (poisoning) resulting from substance use, where one or more of the substances is an opioid, regardless of how it was obtained (e.g. illegally or through personal prescription). Other substances may also be involved.

2021 data from Manitoba are based on January to September.

Data on apparent opioid toxicity deaths and stimulant toxicity deaths are not mutually exclusive. A high proportion of deaths involving a stimulant also involved an opioid. Adding up those numbers would result in an overestimation of the burden of opioids and stimulants.

Table 1b. Number and rate (per 100,000 population) of total apparent stimulant toxicity deaths by province or territory, 2018 to 2022 (January to March)

Province or territory	2018			2019			2020		
	Number	Crude rate per 100,000 population	Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population	Number	Crude rate per 100,000 population	Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population	Number	Crude rate per 100,000 population	Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population
BC	1,058	211	21.0	449	8.8	8.8	788	15.3	15.3
SK	84	7.2	7.5	95	8.1	8.3	184	15.6	16.2
MB	n/a	n/a	n/a	81	5.9	6.0	249	18.0	18.4
ON	916	6.4	6.4	1,025	7.0	7.1	1,726	11.7	11.8
QC	162	1.9	2.0	139	1.6	1.7	188	2.2	2.3
NS	25	2.6	2.8	29	3.0	3.1	35	3.6	3.7
NL	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	10	1.9	2.2
NT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	2.2	1.9





Province or territory	2021			2022 (Jan to Mar)		
	Number	Crude rate per 100,000 population	Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population	Number	Crude rate per 100,000 population	Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population
BC	420	8.1	8.1	50	3.8	3.9
SK	259	22.0	23.1	31	10.5	11.2
MB	212	15.3	15.8	n/a	n/a	n/a
ON	2,017	13.6	13.7	436	11.8	11.9
QC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NS	34	3.4	3.6	12	4.8	4.9
NL	16	3.1	3.3	6	4.6	4.6
NT	1	2.2	2.1	1	8.8	8.4

Suppressed (Suppr): Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases.

Not available (n/a) Data were not available at the time of this publication.

Note(s):

Apparent stimulant toxicity death (ASTD): A death caused by intoxication/toxicity (poisoning) resulting from substance use, where one or more of the substances is a stimulant, regardless of how it was obtained (e.g. illegally or through personal prescription). Other substances may also be involved.

2021 data from Manitoba are based on January to September.

Data on apparent opioid toxicity deaths and stimulant toxicity deaths are not mutually exclusive. A high proportion of deaths involving a stimulant also involved an opioid. Adding up those numbers would result in an overestimation of the burden of opioids and stimulants.

Table 2a. Number and rate (per 100,000 population) of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths by province or territory, 2016 to 2022 (January to March)

Province or territory	2016			2017			2018		
	Number	Crude rate per 100,000 population	Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population	Number	Crude rate per 100,000 population	Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population	Number	Crude rate per 100,000 population	Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population
BC	790	16.3	16.1	1,272	25.8	25.6	1,322	26.4	26.3
AB	547	13.0	12.4	683	16.1	15.5	799	18.6	18.2
SK	76	6.7	6.9	74	6.4	6.6	114	9.8	10.3
MB	61	4.6	4.7	87	6.5	6.6	78	5.8	5.8
ON	726	5.2	5.2	1,127	8.0	8.0	1,338	9.4	9.4
QC	176	2.1	2.1	185	2.2	2.2	149	1.8	1.8
NB	27	3.5	3.6	32	4.2	4.4	23	3.0	3.0
NS	40	4.2	4.4	58	6.1	6.3	49	5.1	5.3
PE	5	3.4	3.2	5	3.3	3.6	8	5.2	5.4
NL	13	2.5	2.6	23	4.4	4.7	10	1.9	1.9
YT	5	13.0	11.8	6	15.1	13.4	4	9.9	9.5
NT	4	9.0	10.3	1	2.2	1.9	2	4.4	3.8
NU	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	2,470	6.8	6.8	3,553	9.7	9.8	3,896	10.5	10.6



Province or territory	2019			2020			2021		
	Number	Crude rate per 100,000 population	Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population	Number	Crude rate per 100,000 population	Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population	Number	Crude rate per 100,000 population	Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population
BC	964	18.9	18.8	1,746	33.8	33.8	2,185	41.9	41.8
AB	619	14.2	13.9	1,162	26.3	26.1	1,610	36.2	35.8
SK	109	9.3	9.9	253	21.5	22.4	311	26.4	28.0
MB	54	3.9	4.0	249	18.0	18.5	197	14.2	14.6
ON	1,432	9.8	9.9	2,329	15.8	15.9	2,755	18.6	18.7
QC	154	1.8	1.8	229	2.7	2.7	450	5.2	5.3
NB	27	3.5	3.5	38	4.9	4.9	37	4.7	4.9
NS	45	4.6	4.8	42	4.3	4.5	34	3.4	3.5
PE	5	3.2	3.3	8	5.0	4.9	9	5.5	6.2
NL	13	2.5	2.5	18	3.5	3.8	22	4.2	4.6
YT	4	9.7	10.0	10	23.7	23.3	23	53.5	49.9
NT	0	0.0	0.0	3	6.6	5.7	3	6.6	5.9
NU	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	3,426	9.1	9.2	6,087	16.0	16.2	7,636	20.0	20.3

Province or territory	2022 (Jan to Mar)		
	Number	Crude rate per 100,000 population	Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population
BC	544	41.7	41.6
AB	449	40.4	39.7
SK	33	11.2	11.8
MB	n/a	n/a	n/a
ON	625	16.9	17.0
QC	116	5.4	5.6
NB	4	2.0	2.3
NS	21	8.5	8.6
PE	n/a	n/a	n/a
NL	2	1.5	1.7
YT	8	74.4	69.7
NT	1	8.8	8.4
NU	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	1,803	19.7	19.9

Suppressed (Suppr.) Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases.

Not available (n/a) Data were not available at the time of this publication.

Includes deaths related to all illicit drugs including, but not limited to, opioids and stimulants.

Note(s):

Apparent opioid toxicity death (AOTD): A death caused by intoxication/toxicity (poisoning) resulting from substance use, where one or more of the substances is an opioid, regardless of how it was obtained (e.g. illegally or through personal prescription). Other substances may also be involved.

2021 data from Manitoba are based on January to September.

Data on apparent opioid toxicity deaths and stimulant toxicity deaths are not mutually exclusive. A high proportion of deaths involving a stimulant also involved an opioid. Adding up those numbers would result in an overestimation of the burden of opioids and stimulants.





Table 2b. Number and rate (per 100,000 population) of accidental apparent stimulant toxicity deaths by province or territory, 2018 to 2022 (January to March)

Province or territory	2018			2019			2020		
	Number	Crude rate per 100,000 population	Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population	Number	Crude rate per 100,000 population	Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population	Number	Crude rate per 100,000 population	Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population
BC	1,046	20.9	20.8	431	8.5	8.4	779	15.1	15.1
SK	77	6.6	6.8	93	7.9	8.2	181	15.3	16.0
MB	n/a	n/a	n/a	73	5.3	5.4	241	17.5	17.8
ON	885	6.2	6.2	990	6.8	6.9	1,685	11.4	11.5
QC	144	1.7	1.7	131	1.5	1.6	180	2.1	2.2
NS	23	2.4	2.5	27	2.8	2.8	32	3.3	3.4
NL	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	10	1.9	2.2
NT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	2.2	1.9

Province or territory	2021			2022 (Jan to Mar)		
	Number	Crude rate per 100,000 population	Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population	Number	Crude rate per 100,000 population	Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population
BC	418	8.0	8.0	50	3.8	3.9
SK	250	21.2	22.3	31	10.5	11.2
MB	207	15.0	15.5	n/a	n/a	n/a
ON	1,970	13.3	13.4	430	11.6	11.7
QC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NS	32	3.2	3.3	11	4.4	4.5
NL	15	2.9	3.1	6	4.6	4.6
NT	1	2.2	2.1	1	8.8	8.4

Suppressed (Suppr.) Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases.

Not available (n/a) Data were not available at the time of this publication.

Note(s):

Apparent stimulant toxicity death (ASTD): A death caused by intoxication/toxicity (poisoning) resulting from substance use, where one or more of the substances is a stimulant, regardless of how it was obtained (e.g. illegally or through personal prescription). Other substances may also be involved.

2021 data from Manitoba are based on January to September.

Data on apparent opioid toxicity deaths and stimulant toxicity deaths are not mutually exclusive. A high proportion of deaths involving a stimulant also involved an opioid. Adding up those numbers would result in an overestimation of the burden of opioids and stimulants.

Table 3a. Summary of apparent opioid toxicity deaths by manner of death, 2016 to 2022 (January to March)

Manner of death	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022 (Jan to Mar)	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Total	2,829	100%	3,922	100%	4,189	100%	3,703	100%	6,415	100%	7,902	100%	1,883	100%
Accidental	2,470	87%	3,553	91%	3,896	93%	3,426	93%	6,087	95%	7,636	97%	1,803	96%
Suicide	264	9%	277	7%	219	5%	199	5%	194	3%	105	1%	32	2%
Undetermined	95	3%	92	2%	74	2%	78	2%	134	2%	161	2%	48	3%

Note(s):

Apparent opioid toxicity death (AOTD): A death caused by intoxication/toxicity (poisoning) resulting from substance use, where one or more of the substances is an opioid, regardless of how it was obtained (e.g. illegally or through personal prescription). Other substances may also be involved.

Data on apparent opioid toxicity deaths and stimulant toxicity deaths are not mutually exclusive. A high proportion of deaths involving a stimulant also involved an opioid. Adding up those numbers would result in an overestimation of the burden of opioids and stimulants.

Table 3b. Summary of apparent stimulant toxicity deaths by manner of death, 2018 to 2022 (January to March)

Manner of death	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022 (Jan to Mar)	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Total	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%
Accidental	1	97%	1	96%	1	98%	1	98%	1	99%
Suicide	0	2%	0	3%	0	1%	0	1%	0	1%
Undetermined	0	1%	0	1%	0	1%	0	1%	0	0%

Note(s):

Apparent stimulant toxicity death (ASTD): A death caused by intoxication/toxicity (poisoning) resulting from substance use, where one or more of the substances is a stimulant, regardless of how it was obtained (e.g. illegally or through personal prescription). Other substances may also be involved.

Data on apparent opioid toxicity deaths and stimulant toxicity deaths are not mutually exclusive. A high proportion of deaths involving a stimulant also involved an opioid. Adding up those numbers would result in an overestimation of the burden of opioids and stimulants.



Table 4a. Summary of total apparent opioid toxicity deaths in Canada, 2016 to 2022 (January to March)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 (Jan to Mar)
Total							
Number	2,829	3,922	4,189	3,703	6,415	7,902	1,883
Crude rate	7.8	10.7	11.3	9.8	16.9	20.7	20.5
Age-adjusted rate	7.8	10.8	11.4	9.9	17.1	21.0	20.8
Percent by sex							
Male	70%	74%	72%	71%	74%	73%	75%
Female	30%	26%	28%	29%	26%	27%	25%
Percent by age group							
0 to 19	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
20 to 29	18%	20%	20%	19%	18%	18%	15%
30 to 39	27%	27%	27%	28%	27%	29%	29%
40 to 49	21%	21%	21%	20%	23%	23%	25%
50 to 59	23%	21%	22%	21%	21%	20%	20%
60 or more	9%	9%	9%	10%	10%	9%	9%
Percent involving (categories not mutually exclusive)							
Fentanyl	52%	69%	70%	59%	80%	85%	83%
Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	9%	21%	12%	16%	14%
Non fentanyl opioids	59%	39%	46%	44%	32%	25%	27%
Stimulants	n/a	n/a	56%	55%	62%	60%	43%
Other psychoactive substances	68%	60%	44%	43%	44%	48%	49%

Note(s):

Apparent opioid toxicity death (AOTD): A death caused by intoxication/toxicity (poisoning) resulting from substance use, where one or more of the substances is an opioid, regardless of how it was obtained (e.g. illegally or through personal prescription). Other substances may also be involved.

Data on apparent opioid toxicity deaths and stimulant toxicity deaths are not mutually exclusive. A high proportion of deaths involving a stimulant also involved an opioid. Adding up those numbers would result in an overestimation of the burden of opioids and stimulants.



Table 4b. Summary of total apparent stimulant toxicity deaths in Canada (based on available information from five to eight provinces or territories), 2018 to 2022 (January to March)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 (Jan to Mar)
Number of reporting provinces or territories	5	6	8	7	6
Percent by sex					
Male	76%	74%	76%	74%	78%
Female	24%	26%	24%	26%	22%
Percent by age group					
0 to 19	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%
20 to 29	17%	18%	16%	17%	13%
30 to 39	26%	28%	27%	28%	30%
40 to 49	23%	22%	24%	24%	26%
50 to 59	24%	22%	23%	21%	22%
60 or more	8%	10%	9%	9%	9%
Percent involving					
Cocaine	70%	65%	66%	64%	61%
Methamphetamine	44%	46%	51%	53%	52%
Other stimulants	7%	7%	13%	9%	5%
Opioids	75%	69%	78%	84%	85%
Other psychoactive substances	31%	28%	30%	32%	36%

Note(s):

Apparent stimulant toxicity death (ASTD): A death caused by intoxication/toxicity (poisoning) resulting from substance use, where one or more of the substances is a stimulant, regardless of how it was obtained (e.g. illegally or through personal prescription). Other substances may also be involved.

Data on apparent opioid toxicity deaths and stimulant toxicity deaths are not mutually exclusive. A high proportion of deaths involving a stimulant also involved an opioid. Adding up those numbers would result in an overestimation of the burden of opioids and stimulants.

Table 5a. Number of total apparent opioid toxicity deaths by quarter and province or territory, January 2016 to March 2022

Province or territory	2016				2017				2018				2019			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
BC	175	158	153	320	352	364	316	262	354	313	361	308	306	251	230	230
AB	137	140	159	166	162	182	183	217	194	206	210	195	162	187	152	125
SK	25	17	24	17	25	20	22	18	34	28	34	30	25	34	23	35
MB	18	20	17	33	34	34	19	19	21	17	24	31	10	16	11	25
ON	214	218	195	240	238	311	414	302	316	332	405	454	458	479	246	375
QC	68	64	68	61	65	79	69	67	55	51	42	63	51	53	51	48
NB	12	4	10	8	10	8	8	12	8	4	9	9	6	7	15	7
NS	17	14	17	5	19	17	13	15	15	18	10	11	14	18	13	12
PE	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NL	Suppr.	Suppr.	8	5	11	6	9	7	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	8	6	Suppr.	Suppr.
YT	0	2	2	3	4	0	1	2	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	3
NT	2	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
NU	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	668	637	654	860	920	1,021	1,055	921	998	969	1,099	1,103	1,042	1,051	741	860



Province or territory	2020				2021				2022 (Jan to Mar)
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
BC	285	503	494	513	541	538	566	646	590
AB	161	318	358	343	361	360	396	501	452
SK	26	73	82	86	68	58	91	104	36
MB	26	56	96	82	68	73	61	n/a	n/a
ON	471	630	635	725	739	729	684	728	646
QC	55	80	93	84	99	113	127	111	116
NB	5	10	12	18	14	8	10	9	6
NS	9	12	10	19	12	8	6	13	24
PE	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	5	Suppr.	n/a
NL	Suppr.	9	6	Suppr.	6	5	7	7	Suppr.
YT	3	3	3	1	5	5	5	8	8
NT	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	0	1
NU	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	1,041	1,694	1,789	1,874	1,914	1,898	1,959	2,127	1,879

Suppressed (Suppr.) Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases.

Not available (n/a) Data were not available at the time of this publication.

Includes deaths related to all illicit drugs including, but not limited to, opioids and stimulants.

Q1 = January to March; Q2 = April to June; Q3 = July to September; Q4 = October to December

Note(s):

Apparent opioid toxicity death (AOTD): A death caused by intoxication/toxicity (poisoning) resulting from substance use, where one or more of the substances is an opioid, regardless of how it was obtained (e.g. illegally or through personal prescription). Other substances may also be involved.

Data on apparent opioid toxicity deaths and stimulant toxicity deaths are not mutually exclusive. A high proportion of deaths involving a stimulant also involved an opioid. Adding up those numbers would result in an overestimation of the burden of opioids and stimulants.

Table 5b. Number of total apparent stimulant toxicity deaths by quarter and province or territory, January 2018 to March 2022

Province or territory	2018				2019				2020			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
BC	277	247	286	248	58	62	156	173	183	269	163	173
SK	23	24	18	19	23	31	18	23	21	51	50	62
MB	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	15	23	16	27	29	53	84	83
ON	171	210	251	284	284	291	171	279	305	475	452	494
QC	36	47	49	30	37	33	30	39	32	63	60	33
NS	4	8	7	6	9	8	7	5	7	10	7	11
NL	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	6	0	Suppr.
NT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	0	0	0





Province or territory	2021				2022 (Jan to Mar)	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q1
BC	168	77	75	100	50	50
SK	51	49	71	88	31	31
MB	67	82	63	n/a	n/a	n/a
ON	513	483	509	512	436	436
QC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NS	8	10	6	10	12	12
NL	Suppr.	Suppr.	6	Suppr.	6	6
NT	0	0	1	0	1	1

Suppressed (Suppr.) Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases.

Not available (n/a) Data were not available at the time of this publication.

Q1 = January to March; Q2 = April to June; Q3 = July to September; Q4 = October to December

Note(s):

Apparent stimulant toxicity death (ASTD): A death caused by intoxication/toxicity (poisoning) resulting from substance use, where one or more of the substances is a stimulant, regardless of how it was obtained (e.g. illegally or through personal prescription). Other substances may also be involved.

Data on apparent opioid toxicity deaths and stimulant toxicity deaths are not mutually exclusive. A high proportion of deaths involving a stimulant also involved an opioid. Adding up those numbers would result in an overestimation of the burden of opioids and stimulants.

Table 6a. Number of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths by quarter and province or territory, January 2016 to March 2022

Province or territory	2016				2017				2018				2019			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
BC	169	158	147	316	348	359	307	258	354	309	354	305	292	240	212	220
AB	118	130	144	155	152	161	171	199	193	206	207	193	161	183	151	124
SK	25	14	22	15	22	17	19	16	31	25	30	28	23	33	22	31
MB	11	14	13	23	26	27	18	16	15	14	22	27	7	13	10	24
ON	174	180	174	198	191	276	380	280	267	298	366	407	422	452	219	339
QC	52	44	43	37	44	52	48	41	36	39	27	47	37	45	36	36
NB	11	3	6	7	8	6	7	11	7	4	5	7	5	6	11	5
NS	14	8	15	3	17	16	12	13	14	16	8	11	10	14	10	11
PE	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NL	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	7	Suppr.	7	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	5	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
YT	0	2	0	3	3	0	1	2	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	3
NT	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
NU	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	575	553	565	759	818	914	971	836	918	911	1,022	1,027	963	986	671	793



Province or territory	2020				2021				2022 (Jan to Mar)	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q1
BC	278	488	480	500	530	516	533	606	544	544
AB	153	313	357	339	357	358	394	501	449	449
SK	24	68	80	81	64	55	90	102	33	33
MB	24	52	92	81	66	71	60	n/a	n/a	n/a
ON	443	600	598	688	704	695	663	693	625	625
QC	39	53	71	66	99	113	127	111	116	116
NB	4	9	9	16	12	8	8	9	4	4
NS	5	12	10	15	11	8	5	10	21	21
PE	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	5	Suppr.	n/a	n/a
NL	Suppr.	8	Suppr.	Suppr.	5	5	5	7	Suppr.	Suppr.
YT	3	3	3	1	5	5	5	8	8	8
NT	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	0	1	1
NU	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	973	1,606	1,700	1,790	1,854	1,835	1,896	2,047	1,801	1,801

Suppressed (Suppr.) Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases.

Not available (n/a) Data were not available at the time of this publication.

Includes deaths related to all illicit drugs including, but not limited to, opioids and stimulants.

Q1 = January to March; Q2 = April to June; Q3 = July to September; Q4 = October to December

Note(s):

Apparent opioid toxicity death (AOTD): A death caused by intoxication/toxicity (poisoning) resulting from substance use, where one or more of the substances is an opioid, regardless of how it was obtained (e.g. illegally or through personal prescription). Other substances may also be involved.

Data on apparent opioid toxicity deaths and stimulant toxicity deaths are not mutually exclusive. A high proportion of deaths involving a stimulant also involved an opioid. Adding up those numbers would result in an overestimation of the burden of opioids and stimulants.

Table 6b. Number of accidental apparent stimulant toxicity deaths by quarter and province or territory, January 2018 to March 2022

Province or territory	2018				2019				2020			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
BC	276	245	279	246	53	60	150	168	181	266	162	170
SK	23	20	15	19	22	30	18	23	19	50	50	62
MB	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	12	21	14	26	27	50	82	82
ON	168	203	242	272	273	281	166	270	296	463	441	485
QC	31	43	43	27	34	33	28	36	31	58	58	33
NS	4	7	6	6	9	8	6	4	5	10	7	10
NL	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	6	0	Suppr.
NT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	0	0	0



Province or territory	2021				2022 (Jan to Mar)	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q1
BC	168	77	73	100		50
SK	47	49	68	86		31
MB	65	80	62	n/a		n/a
ON	499	465	502	504		430
QC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a
NS	8	10	5	9		11
NL	Suppr.	Suppr.	5	Suppr.		6
NT	0	0	1	0		1

Suppressed (Suppr.) Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases.

Not available (n/a) Data were not available at the time of this publication.

Q1 = January to March; Q2 = April to June; Q3 = July to September; Q4 = October to December

Note(s):

Apparent stimulant toxicity death (ASTD): A death caused by intoxication/toxicity (poisoning) resulting from substance use, where one or more of the substances is a stimulant, regardless of how it was obtained (e.g. illegally or through personal prescription). Other substances may also be involved.

Data on apparent opioid toxicity deaths and stimulant toxicity deaths are not mutually exclusive. A high proportion of deaths involving a stimulant also involved an opioid. Adding up those numbers would result in an overestimation of the burden of opioids and stimulants.

Table 7a. Percentage of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths by sex and province or territory, 2016 to 2022 (January to March)

Province or territory	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022 (Jan to Mar)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
BC	80%	20%	82%	18%	80%	20%	75%	25%	81%	19%	80%	20%	86%	14%
AB	73%	27%	76%	24%	74%	26%	74%	26%	77%	23%	73%	27%	75%	25%
SK	59%	41%	57%	43%	59%	41%	64%	36%	66%	34%	66%	34%	61%	39%
MB	61%	39%	67%	33%	55%	45%	69%	31%	63%	37%	62%	38%	n/a	n/a
ON	71%	29%	75%	25%	73%	27%	72%	28%	77%	23%	75%	25%	77%	23%
QC	68%	32%	69%	31%	63%	37%	69%	31%	69%	31%	78%	22%	81%	19%
NB	63%	37%	59%	41%	43%	57%	48%	52%	55%	45%	62%	38%	Suppr.	Suppr.
NS	78%	23%	71%	29%	67%	33%	71%	29%	69%	31%	74%	26%	62%	38%
PE	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	n/a	n/a
NL	62%	38%	70%	30%	50%	50%	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	68%	32%	Suppr.	Suppr.
YT	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	61%	39%	Suppr.	Suppr.
NT	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	0%	0%	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NU	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	74%	26%	77%	23%	74%	26%	72%	28%	76%	24%	74%	26%	76%	24%

Suppressed (Suppr.) Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases.

Not available (n/a) Data were not available at the time of this publication.

Includes deaths related to all illicit drugs including, but not limited to, opioids and stimulants.

Note(s):

Apparent opioid toxicity death (AOTD): A death caused by intoxication/toxicity (poisoning) resulting from substance use, where one or more of the substances is an opioid, regardless of how it was obtained (e.g. illegally or through personal prescription). Other substances may also be involved.

2021 data from Manitoba are based on January to September.

Data on apparent opioid toxicity deaths and stimulant toxicity deaths are not mutually exclusive. A high proportion of deaths involving a stimulant also involved an opioid. Adding up those numbers would result in an overestimation of the burden of opioids and stimulants.



Table 7b. Percentage of accidental apparent stimulant toxicity deaths by sex and province or territory, 2018 to 2022 (January to March)

Province or territory	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022 (Jan to Mar)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
BC	80%	20%	74%	26%	81%	19%	78%	22%	90%	10%
SK	58%	42%	65%	35%	67%	33%	67%	33%	74%	26%
MB	n/a	n/a	75%	25%	63%	37%	64%	36%	n/a	n/a
ON	74%	26%	74%	26%	77%	23%	75%	25%	77%	23%
QC	78%	22%	76%	24%	77%	23%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NS	74%	26%	85%	15%	81%	19%	72%	28%	91%	9%
NL	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	76%	24%	74%	26%	76%	24%	74%	26%	78%	22%

Suppressed (Suppr.) Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases.

Not available (n/a) Data were not available at the time of this publication.

Note(s):

Apparent stimulant toxicity death (ASTD): A death caused by intoxication/toxicity (poisoning) resulting from substance use, where one or more of the substances is a stimulant, regardless of how it was obtained (e.g. illegally or through personal prescription). Other substances may also be involved.

2021 data from Manitoba are based on January to September.

Data on apparent opioid toxicity deaths and stimulant toxicity deaths are not mutually exclusive. A high proportion of deaths involving a stimulant also involved an opioid. Adding up those numbers would result in an overestimation of the burden of opioids and stimulants.

Table 8a. Crude rate (per 100,000 population) of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths by sex and province or territory, 2016 to 2022 (January to March)

Province or territory	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022 (Jan to Mar)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
BC	26.4	6.4	43.0	9.0	42.9	10.2	15.2	5.0	31.0	6.9	15.6	3.8	8.7	1.4
AB	18.9	7.1	24.3	7.8	27.3	9.8	20.8	7.5	40.1	12.3	52.8	19.5	60.2	20.4
SK	7.9	5.5	7.2	5.6	11.4	8.2	11.8	6.7	28.1	14.7	34.5	18.1	13.5	8.9
MB	5.6	3.6	8.7	4.3	6.4	5.2	5.4	2.5	22.8	13.3	17.6	10.8	n/a	n/a
ON	7.5	3.0	12.1	4.0	13.7	5.1	14.4	5.4	24.5	7.3	28.1	9.3	26.2	7.8
QC	2.9	1.4	3.1	1.4	2.2	1.3	2.5	1.1	3.7	1.6	8.2	2.3	8.7	2.0
NB	4.5	2.6	5.0	3.4	2.6	3.3	3.4	3.6	5.4	4.3	5.9	3.5	Suppr.	Suppr.
NS	6.7	1.9	8.8	3.5	7.0	3.3	6.7	2.6	6.0	2.6	5.1	1.8	10.7	6.3
PE	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	n/a	n/a
NL	3.0	1.9	6.1	2.6	1.9	1.9	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	5.8	2.7	Suppr.	Suppr.
YT	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	64.0	42.7	Suppr.	Suppr.
NT	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	0.0	0.0	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NU	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	10.1	3.6	15.0	4.5	15.7	5.4	11.5	4.4	21.3	6.7	23.2	8.1	22.0	6.9

Suppressed (Suppr.) Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases.

Not available (n/a) Data were not available at the time of this publication.

Includes deaths related to all illicit drugs including, but not limited to, opioids and stimulants.

Note(s):

Apparent opioid toxicity death (AOTD): A death caused by intoxication/toxicity (poisoning) resulting from substance use, where one or more of the substances is an opioid, regardless of how it was obtained (e.g. illegally or through personal prescription). Other substances may also be involved.

2021 data from Manitoba are based on January to September.

Data on apparent opioid toxicity deaths and stimulant toxicity deaths are not mutually exclusive. A high proportion of deaths involving a stimulant also involved an opioid. Adding up those numbers would result in an overestimation of the burden of opioids and stimulants.



Table 8b. Crude rate (per 100,000 population) of accidental apparent stimulant toxicity deaths by sex and province or territory, 2018 to 2022 (January to March)

Province or territory	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022 (Jan to Mar)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
BC	33.6	8.4	12.7	4.4	24.6	5.8	12.6	3.5	7.0	0.8
SK	7.7	5.6	10.2	5.7	20.4	10.3	28.3	14.0	15.5	5.5
MB	n/a	n/a	8.0	2.6	21.9	13.0	19.2	10.7	n/a	n/a
ON	9.2	3.2	10.3	3.4	17.7	5.3	20.1	6.6	18.0	5.3
QC	2.7	0.7	2.3	0.8	3.2	1.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NS	3.6	1.2	4.8	0.8	5.4	1.2	4.7	1.8	8.2	0.8
NL	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.

Suppressed (Suppr.) Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases.
 Not available (n/a) Data were not available at the time of this publication.

Note(s):

Apparent stimulant toxicity death (ASTD): A death caused by intoxication/toxicity (poisoning) resulting from substance use, where one or more of the substances is a stimulant, regardless of how it was obtained (e.g. illegally or through personal prescription). Other substances may also be involved.

2021 data from Manitoba are based on January to September.

Data on apparent opioid toxicity deaths and stimulant toxicity deaths are not mutually exclusive. A high proportion of deaths involving a stimulant also involved an opioid. Adding up those numbers would result in an overestimation of the burden of opioids and stimulants.



Table 9a. Percentage of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths by age group and province or territory, 2016 to 2022 (January to March)

2016

Province or territory	Age group					
	0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
BC	3%	21%	28%	23%	21%	5%
AB	2%	21%	37%	18%	17%	5%
SK	0%	12%	45%	13%	21%	9%
MB	5%	30%	26%	16%	15%	8%
ON	2%	19%	24%	22%	25%	8%
QC	2%	14%	19%	26%	28%	12%
NB	0%	11%	22%	30%	26%	11%
NS	3%	20%	30%	13%	23%	13%
PE	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NL	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
YT	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NT	0%	50%	0%	0%	25%	25%
NU	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	2%	20%	28%	21%	22%	7%

2017

Province or territory	Age group					
	0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
BC	2%	19%	28%	23%	21%	7%
AB	3%	24%	32%	19%	17%	5%
SK	4%	28%	23%	20%	16%	8%
MB	0%	31%	32%	22%	7%	8%
ON	2%	21%	27%	22%	20%	8%
QC	2%	15%	24%	19%	27%	14%
NB	3%	22%	28%	19%	19%	9%
NS	5%	10%	26%	24%	29%	5%
PE	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NL	Suppr.	22%	39%	35%	Suppr.	0%
YT	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NT	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NU	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	2%	21%	28%	22%	20%	7%



2018

Province or territory	Age group					
	0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
BC	2%	19%	27%	22%	23%	8%
AB	2%	25%	30%	20%	18%	7%
SK	0%	24%	25%	20%	20%	11%
MB	0%	26%	28%	20%	20%	7%
ON	2%	20%	29%	22%	20%	8%
QC	1%	13%	28%	22%	23%	13%
NB	0%	9%	22%	22%	35%	13%
NS	2%	22%	24%	20%	18%	12%
PE	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NL	0%	0%	Suppr.	80%	Suppr.	0%
YT	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NT	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%
NU	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	2%	20%	28%	21%	21%	8%

2019

Province or territory	Age group					
	0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
BC	3%	18%	29%	21%	20%	9%
AB	2%	23%	31%	21%	18%	5%
SK	1%	19%	23%	24%	28%	6%
MB	2%	28%	31%	17%	19%	4%
ON	1%	20%	29%	19%	22%	8%
QC	2%	12%	17%	27%	25%	18%
NB	0%	7%	30%	19%	22%	22%
NS	2%	16%	22%	27%	18%	16%
PE	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NL	0%	Suppr.	Suppr.	38%	0%	Suppr.
YT	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NT	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NU	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	2%	20%	28%	21%	21%	8%



2020

Province or territory	Age group					
	0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
BC	2%	17%	24%	25%	23%	10%
AB	2%	20%	29%	23%	19%	7%
SK	3%	20%	29%	21%	19%	9%
MB	1%	19%	31%	28%	14%	6%
ON	1%	19%	29%	23%	20%	8%
QC	3%	16%	26%	17%	21%	17%
NB	0%	13%	16%	29%	24%	18%
NS	0%	24%	21%	36%	12%	7%
PE	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NL	Suppr.	Suppr.	44%	Suppr.	28%	0%
YT	0%	50%	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	0%
NT	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NU	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	2%	18%	28%	23%	20%	8%

2021

Province or territory	Age group					
	0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
BC	2%	15%	22%	20%	28%	13%
AB	2%	19%	32%	22%	17%	7%
SK	1%	23%	23%	26%	20%	8%
MB	2%	20%	36%	21%	16%	5%
ON	2%	18%	29%	23%	20%	9%
QC	2%	11%	25%	24%	22%	16%
NB	0%	14%	16%	41%	16%	14%
NS	0%	26%	24%	18%	21%	12%
PE	0%	0%	56%	Suppr.	Suppr.	0%
NL	0%	Suppr.	41%	27%	Suppr.	Suppr.
YT	0%	Suppr.	35%	35%	Suppr.	Suppr.
NT	0%	0%	67%	33%	0%	0%
NU	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	2%	18%	29%	23%	20%	9%



2022 (Jan to Mar)

Province or territory	Age group					
	0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
BC	0%	14%	23%	28%	26%	9%
AB	2%	17%	31%	27%	15%	7%
SK	3%	15%	27%	30%	18%	6%
MB	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ON	1%	14%	31%	25%	21%	8%
QC	5%	12%	18%	21%	28%	16%
NB	0%	50%	0%	25%	25%	0%
NS	0%	5%	29%	29%	19%	19%
PE	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NL	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
YT	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NT	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NU	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	2%	15%	29%	26%	20%	9%

Suppressed (Suppr.) Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases.

Not available (n/a) Data were not available at the time of this publication.

Includes deaths related to all illicit drugs including, but not limited to, opioids and stimulants.

Note(s):

Apparent opioid toxicity death (AOTD): A death caused by intoxication/toxicity (poisoning) resulting from substance use, where one or more of the substances is an opioid, regardless of how it was obtained (e.g. illegally or through personal prescription). Other substances may also be involved.

2021 data from Manitoba are based on January to September.

Data on apparent opioid toxicity deaths and stimulant toxicity deaths are not mutually exclusive. A high proportion of deaths involving a stimulant also involved an opioid. Adding up those numbers would result in an overestimation of the burden of opioids and stimulants.



Table 9b. Percentage of accidental apparent stimulant toxicity deaths by age group and province or territory, 2018 to 2022 (January to March)

2018

Province or territory	Age group					
	0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
BC	1%	16%	25%	23%	25%	9%
SK	1%	21%	32%	27%	13%	5%
MB	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ON	1%	17%	29%	24%	22%	7%
QC	2%	17%	15%	22%	30%	15%
NS	4%	35%	22%	13%	22%	4%
NL	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Canada	1%	17%	26%	23%	24%	8%

2019

Province or territory	Age group					
	0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
BC	2%	17%	26%	23%	22%	10%
SK	1%	22%	37%	19%	16%	5%
MB	1%	25%	32%	29%	12%	1%
ON	1%	17%	28%	22%	22%	9%
QC	3%	15%	19%	19%	27%	16%
NS	4%	15%	26%	19%	19%	19%
NL	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Canada	2%	18%	28%	22%	22%	10%



2020

Province or territory	Age group					
	0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
BC	2%	15%	23%	25%	25%	11%
SK	2%	18%	34%	21%	19%	6%
MB	3%	21%	33%	27%	13%	5%
ON	1%	16%	29%	23%	22%	8%
QC	2%	8%	16%	24%	36%	14%
NS	3%	22%	19%	22%	22%	13%
NL	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NT	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	2%	16%	27%	24%	23%	9%

2021

Province or territory	Age group					
	0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
BC	2%	13%	19%	22%	29%	15%
SK	2%	24%	29%	24%	18%	4%
MB	2%	17%	33%	23%	17%	7%
ON	1%	17%	29%	24%	20%	8%
QC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NS	0%	34%	28%	9%	19%	9%
NL	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NT	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	1%	17%	28%	24%	21%	9%



2022 (Jan to Mar)

Province or territory	Age group					
	0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
BC	0%	8%	24%	28%	32%	8%
SK	0%	16%	26%	26%	23%	10%
MB	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ON	1%	13%	31%	25%	21%	8%
QC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NS	0%	18%	18%	27%	18%	18%
NL	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NT	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	1%	13%	30%	26%	22%	9%

Suppressed (Suppr.) Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases.

Not available (n/a) Data were not available at the time of this publication.

Note(s):

Apparent stimulant toxicity death (ASTD): A death caused by intoxication/toxicity (poisoning) resulting from substance use, where one or more of the substances is a stimulant, regardless of how it was obtained (e.g. illegally or through personal prescription). Other substances may also be involved.

2021 data from Manitoba are based on January to September.

Data on apparent opioid toxicity deaths and stimulant toxicity deaths are not mutually exclusive. A high proportion of deaths involving a stimulant also involved an opioid. Adding up those numbers would result in an overestimation of the burden of opioids and stimulants.



Table 10a. Percentage of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths by type of opioids and province or territory, 2016 to 2022 (January to March)

Province or territory	2016			2017			2018			2019		
	Fentanyl	Analogues	Non-fentanyl	Fentanyl	Analogues	Non-fentanyl	Fentanyl	Analogues	Non-fentanyl	Fentanyl	Analogues	Non-fentanyl
BC	80%	3%	55%	90%	11%	29%	94%	5%	38%	89%	12%	34%
AB	63%	n/a	37%	81%	n/a	19%	72%	20%	28%	77%	10%	30%
SK	11%	n/a	89%	20%	n/a	80%	41%	4%	68%	35%	11%	72%
MB	46%	n/a	54%	51%	n/a	49%	38%	n/a	62%	59%	11%	54%
ON	45%	n/a	55%	69%	n/a	31%	70%	9%	44%	56%	35%	37%
QC	24%	n/a	88%	29%	n/a	92%	18%	6%	93%	17%	1%	93%
NB	15%	n/a	93%	22%	n/a	91%	4%	n/a	100%	19%	n/a	89%
NS	18%	n/a	83%	10%	n/a	90%	16%	8%	96%	9%	2%	96%
PE	20%	n/a	80%	0%	n/a	100%	13%	n/a	88%	0%	n/a	100%
NL	Suppr.	n/a	92%	26%	n/a	74%	0%	n/a	100%	Suppr.	n/a	85%
YT	80%	n/a	20%	83%	n/a	17%	100%	n/a	0%	75%	n/a	25%
NT	25%	n/a	75%	0%	n/a	100%	0%	n/a	100%	0%	0%	0%
NU	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	57%	n/a	55%	74%	n/a	35%	74%	10%	43%	62%	22%	41%

Province or territory	2020			2021			2022 (Jan to Mar)		
	Fentanyl	Analogues	Non-fentanyl	Fentanyl	Analogues	Non-fentanyl	Fentanyl	Analogues	Non-fentanyl
BC	92%	34%	23%	92%	26%	22%	98%	15%	15%
AB	87%	10%	20%	89%	24%	15%	89%	41%	10%
SK	63%	57%	50%	85%	67%	30%	73%	55%	33%
MB	81%	5%	50%	84%	45%	38%	n/a	n/a	n/a
ON	88%	2%	24%	90%	4%	21%	90%	4%	21%
QC	30%	3%	83%	45%	7%	75%	58%	13%	73%
NB	11%	n/a	89%	14%	n/a	89%	0%	n/a	100%
NS	24%	7%	86%	18%	9%	76%	5%	10%	100%
PE	50%	0%	50%	0%	0%	100%	n/a	n/a	n/a
NL	Suppr.	Suppr.	78%	27%	0%	77%	0%	0%	Suppr.
YT	80%	10%	30%	100%	48%	4%	0%	0%	0%
NT	100%	0%	0%	67%	0%	67%	100%	100%	0%
NU	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	83%	12%	29%	86%	17%	24%	85%	15%	25%

Suppressed (Suppr.) Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases.

Not available (n/a) Data were not available at the time of this publication.

Includes deaths related to all illicit drugs including, but not limited to, opioids and stimulants.

Analogue = Fentanyl analogues; Non-fentanyl = Non-fentanyl opioids

Note(s):

Apparent opioid toxicity death (AOTD): A death caused by intoxication/toxicity (poisoning) resulting from substance use, where one or more of the substances is an opioid, regardless of how it was obtained (e.g. illegally or through personal prescription). Other substances may also be involved.

2021 data from Manitoba are based on January to September.

Until investigations are completed, some provinces and territories report fentanyl information only or report data on fentanyl and fentanyl analogues together. Therefore, some deaths involving fentanyl analogues may be included in the fentanyl percentages.

Data on apparent opioid toxicity deaths and stimulant toxicity deaths are not mutually exclusive. A high proportion of deaths involving a stimulant also involved an opioid. Adding up those numbers would result in an overestimation of the burden of opioids and stimulants.



Table 10b. Percentage of accidental apparent stimulant toxicity deaths by type of stimulants and province or territory, 2018 to 2022 (January to March)

Province or territory	2018				2019				2020			
	Cocaine	Meth	Other stimulants		Cocaine	Meth	Other stimulants		Cocaine	Meth	Other stimulants	
BC	68%	50%	3%		62%	53%	3%		59%	59%	5%	
SK	51%	55%	14%		25%	77%	9%		31%	72%	5%	
MB	n/a	n/a	n/a		55%	59%	5%		68%	68%	81%	
ON	75%	36%	5%		73%	39%	4%		73%	44%	4%	
QC	62%	n/a	38%		62%	n/a	38%		57%	n/a	43%	
NS	91%	13%	9%		67%	33%	15%		84%	0%	22%	
NL	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a	n/a		Suppr.	Suppr.	60%	
NT	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a	n/a		0%	0%	0%	
Canada	70%	44%	7%		66%	46%	7%		66%	51%	13%	

Province or territory	2021			2022 (Jan to Mar)		
	Cocaine	Meth	Other stimulants	Cocaine	Meth	Other stimulants
BC	63%	55%	3%	46%	68%	2%
SK	18%	86%	4%	29%	77%	0%
MB	72%	59%	75%	n/a	n/a	n/a
ON	69%	48%	4%	65%	49%	4%
QC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NS	94%	28%	3%	91%	9%	9%
NL	60%	33%	67%	100%	0%	Suppr.
NT	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Canada	64%	53%	9%	61%	52%	4%

Suppressed (Suppr.) Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases.

Not available (n/a) Data were not available at the time of this publication.

Meth: methamphetamine

Note(s):

Apparent stimulant toxicity death (ASTD): A death caused by intoxication/toxicity (poisoning) resulting from substance use, where one or more of the substances is a stimulant, regardless of how it was obtained (e.g. illegally or through personal prescription). Other substances may also be involved.

2021 data from Manitoba are based on January to September.

Data on apparent opioid toxicity deaths and stimulant toxicity deaths are not mutually exclusive. A high proportion of deaths involving a stimulant also involved an opioid. Adding up those numbers would result in an overestimation of the burden of opioids and stimulants.



Table 11a. Percentage of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths involving stimulants, by province or territory, 2018 to 2022 (January to March)

Province or territory	Year				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 (Jan to Mar)
BC	72%	74%	71%	73%	71%
AB	57%	60%	66%	57%	22%
SK	44%	50%	60%	64%	64%
MB	n/a	59%	81%	86%	n/a
ON	47%	51%	59%	61%	61%
QC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NS	31%	38%	38%	50%	33%
NL	n/a	n/a	44%	36%	Suppr.
YT	n/a	n/a	n/a	26%	13%
NT	n/a	n/a	0%	33%	100%
Canada	58%	57%	64%	61%	44%

Suppressed (Suppr.) Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases.

Not available (n/a) Data were not available at the time of this publication.

Note(s):

Apparent opioid toxicity death (AOTD): A death caused by intoxication/toxicity (poisoning) resulting from substance use, where one or more of the substances is an opioid, regardless of how it was obtained (e.g. illegally or through personal prescription). Other substances may also be involved.

2021 data from Manitoba are based on January to September.

Data on apparent opioid toxicity deaths and stimulant toxicity deaths are not mutually exclusive. A high proportion of deaths involving a stimulant also involved an opioid. Adding up those numbers would result in an overestimation of the burden of opioids and stimulants.



Table 11b. Percentage of accidental apparent stimulant toxicity deaths involving opioids, by province or territory, 2018 to 2022 (January to March)

Province or territory	Year				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 (Jan to Mar)
BC	91%	88%	88%	88%	92%
SK	65%	58%	84%	80%	68%
MB	n/a	44%	83%	83%	n/a
ON	72%	74%	81%	85%	88%
QC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NS	65%	63%	50%	53%	64%
NL	n/a	n/a	80%	53%	Suppr.
NT	n/a	n/a	0%	100%	100%
Canada	76%	70%	78%	84%	85%

Suppressed (Suppr.) Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases.

Not available (n/a) Data were not available at the time of this publication.

Note(s):

Apparent stimulant toxicity death (ASTD): A death caused by intoxication/toxicity (poisoning) resulting from substance use, where one or more of the substances is a stimulant, regardless of how it was obtained (e.g. illegally or through personal prescription). Other substances may also be involved.

2021 data from Manitoba are based on January to September.

Data on apparent opioid toxicity deaths and stimulant toxicity deaths are not mutually exclusive. A high proportion of deaths involving a stimulant also involved an opioid. Adding up those numbers would result in an overestimation of the burden of opioids and stimulants.




Table 12a. Percentage of accidental apparent opioid toxicity death involving other psychoactive substances, by province or territory, 2016 to 2022 (January to March)

Province or territory	Year						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 (Jan to Mar)
BC	31%	33%	36%	41%	43%	47%	45%
AB	65%	72%	73%	77%	81%	82%	73%
SK	95%	91%	43%	52%	50%	75%	70%
MB	95%	99%	51%	34%	69%	57%	n/a
ON	93%	66%	23%	19%	17%	24%	33%
QC	80%	83%	88%	85%	85%	51%	51%
NB	93%	100%	100%	100%	97%	100%	100%
NS	90%	83%	84%	84%	81%	76%	81%
PE	100%	100%	88%	100%	88%	56%	n/a
NL	100%	91%	100%	100%	44%	59%	Suppr.
YT	100%	100%	100%	75%	0%	4%	0%
NT	75%	100%	100%	0%	33%	33%	0%
NU	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	66%	59%	43%	42%	43%	45%	44%

Suppressed (Suppr.) Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases.

Not available (n/a) Data were not available at the time of this publication.

 Includes deaths related to all illicit drugs including, but not limited to, opioids and stimulants.

Note(s):

Apparent opioid toxicity death (AOTD): A death caused by intoxication/toxicity (poisoning) resulting from substance use, where one or more of the substances is an opioid, regardless of how it was obtained (e.g. illegally or through personal prescription). Other substances may also be involved.

2021 data from Manitoba are based on January to September.

Data on apparent opioid toxicity deaths and stimulant toxicity deaths are not mutually exclusive. A high proportion of deaths involving a stimulant also involved an opioid. Adding up those numbers would result in an overestimation of the burden of opioids and stimulants.



Table 12b. Percentage of accidental apparent stimulant toxicity death involving other psychoactive substances, by province or territory, 2018 to 2022 (January to March)

Province or territory	Year				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 (Jan to Mar)
BC	33%	37%	38%	43%	42%
SK	43%	39%	41%	66%	45%
MB	n/a	27%	66%	55%	n/a
ON	16%	15%	14%	22%	33%
QC	86%	80%	79%	n/a	n/a
NS	65%	59%	56%	47%	55%
NL	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	53%	83%
NT	n/a	n/a	0%	100%	0%
Canada	30%	28%	30%	32%	36%

Suppressed (Suppr.) Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases.

Not available (n/a) Data were not available at the time of this publication.

Note(s):

Apparent stimulant toxicity death (ASTD): A death caused by intoxication/toxicity (poisoning) resulting from substance use, where one or more of the substances is a stimulant, regardless of how it was obtained (e.g. illegally or through personal prescription). Other substances may also be involved.

2021 data from Manitoba are based on January to September.

Data on apparent opioid toxicity deaths and stimulant toxicity deaths are not mutually exclusive. A high proportion of deaths involving a stimulant also involved an opioid. Adding up those numbers would result in an overestimation of the burden of opioids and stimulants.



Table 13. Percentage of accidental opioid toxicity deaths by origin of opioid(s), by province or territory, 2018 to 2022 (January to March)

2018

Province or territory	Origin			
	Pharmaceutical only	Non-pharmaceutical only*	Both	Undetermined
BC	0%	62%	0%	38%
AB	16%	78%	1%	5%
SK	58%	35%	4%	3%
MB	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ON	23%	65%	9%	3%
QC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NB	96%	0%	4%	0%
NS	85%	6%	8%	0%
PE	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NL	100%	0%	0%	0%
YT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NU	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	24%	66%	6%	3%

2019

Province or territory	Origin			
	Pharmaceutical only	Non-pharmaceutical only*	Both	Undetermined
BC	0%	66%	0%	34%
AB	16%	77%	0%	6%
SK	61%	30%	6%	4%
MB	39%	52%	4%	6%
ON	18%	68%	11%	2%
QC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NB	81%	11%	4%	4%
NS	93%	5%	2%	0%
PE	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NL	77%	23%	0%	0%
YT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NU	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	23%	66%	8%	4%



2020

Province or territory	Origin			
	Pharmaceutical only	Non-pharmaceutical only*	Both	Undetermined
BC	0%	77%	0%	22%
AB	10%	84%	1%	6%
SK	32%	53%	9%	7%
MB	7%	43%	2%	48%
ON	10%	78%	10%	2%
QC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NB	81%	11%	0%	8%
NS	79%	13%	8%	0%
PE	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NL	83%	17%	0%	0%
YT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NU	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	13%	74%	7%	6%

2021

Province or territory	Origin			
	Pharmaceutical only	Non-pharmaceutical only*	Both	Undetermined
BC	0%	78%	0%	22%
AB	5%	87%	0%	7%
SK	14%	71%	13%	3%
MB	1%	86%	1%	13%
ON	7%	81%	11%	1%
QC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NB	83%	8%	4%	4%
NS	75%	25%	0%	0%
PE	56%	0%	0%	44%
NL	10%	5%	0%	86%
YT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NU	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	8%	81%	7%	4%



2022 (Jan to Mar)

Province or territory	Origin			
	Pharmaceutical only	Non-pharmaceutical only*	Both	Undetermined
BC	2%	83%	0%	15%
AB	4%	90%	0%	6%
SK	24%	64%	12%	0%
MB	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ON	7%	81%	11%	1%
QC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NB	0%	0%	0%	0%
NS	71%	0%	29%	0%
PE	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NL	50%	0%	0%	50%
YT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NT	0%	0%	0%	0%
NU	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	8%	81%	8%	3%

* Includes deaths with suspected non-pharmaceutical fentanyl alone or with any other non-pharmaceutical opioid(s)

Only applies to deaths with completed investigations.

Suppressed (Suppr.) Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases.

Not available (n/a) Data were not available at the time of this publication.

Note(s):

Apparent opioid toxicity death (AOTD): A death caused by intoxication/toxicity (poisoning) resulting from substance use, where one or more of the substances is an opioid, regardless of how it was obtained (e.g. illegally or through personal prescription). Other substances may also be involved.

2021 data from Manitoba are based on January to September.

Data on apparent opioid toxicity deaths and stimulant toxicity deaths are not mutually exclusive. A high proportion of deaths involving a stimulant also involved an opioid. Adding up those numbers would result in an overestimation of the burden of opioids and stimulants.



Table 14a. Number of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths by sex and age group, by province or territory, 2018 to 2022 (January to March)

2018

Province or territory	Sex	Age group					
		0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
BC	Female	4	56	74	51	51	22
	Male	19	195	280	236	247	87
AB	Female	9	51	55	46	36	12
	Male	6	146	181	112	105	40
SK	Female	0	11	12	8	13	3
	Male	0	16	16	15	10	10
MB	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ON	Female	7	77	106	75	70	32
	Male	14	187	280	217	204	69
QC	Female	0	5	9	13	16	12
	Male	1	15	32	20	19	7
NB	Female	0	2	3	1	5	2
	Male	0	0	2	4	3	1
NS	Female	Suppr.	3	5	4	1	2
	Male	Suppr.	8	7	6	8	4
PE	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NL	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
YT	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NT	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NU	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	Female	20	205	264	198	192	85
	Male	40	567	798	610	596	218



2019

Province or territory	Sex	Age group					
		0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
BC	Female	9	21	38	24	29	7
	Male	5	72	111	83	74	38
AB	Female	7	40	45	28	33	10
	Male	6	100	147	100	79	24
SK	Female	0	8	7	12	11	1
	Male	1	13	18	14	19	5
MB	Female	1	4	5	2	4	1
	Male	0	11	12	7	6	1
ON	Female	6	77	116	70	103	25
	Male	15	215	299	207	210	89
QC	Female	1	0	6	10	19	11
	Male	2	19	20	31	19	16
NB	Female	0	1	4	1	5	3
	Male	0	1	4	4	1	3
NS	Female	Suppr.	0	4	3	3	3
	Male	Suppr.	7	6	9	5	4
PE	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NL	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
YT	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NT	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NU	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	Female	24	151	225	150	207	61
	Male	29	438	617	455	413	180



2020

Province or territory	Sex	Age group					
		0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
BC	Female	7	31	49	41	35	18
	Male	12	132	180	198	192	76
AB	Female	7	58	69	71	52	13
	Male	16	170	263	202	171	70
SK	Female	4	19	21	16	18	8
	Male	3	32	52	36	30	14
MB	Female	3	21	25	24	12	6
	Male	0	27	53	45	23	9
ON	Female	11	103	165	128	98	40
	Male	22	329	518	399	379	137
QC	Female	1	7	20	15	13	14
	Male	6	29	40	24	35	25
NB	Female	0	3	4	4	3	3
	Male	0	2	2	7	6	4
NS	Female	Suppr.	2	3	5	1	2
	Male	Suppr.	8	6	10	4	1
PE	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NL	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
YT	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NT	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NU	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	Female	33	244	356	304	232	104
	Male	59	729	1,114	921	840	336



2021

Province or territory	Sex	Age group					
		0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
BC	Female	4	21	27	16	26	6
	Male	5	53	86	86	115	58
AB	Female	10	101	160	84	55	22
	Male	21	211	363	268	225	90
SK	Female	3	35	26	21	14	7
	Male	1	35	45	60	47	17
MB	Female	2	14	29	15	11	3
	Male	2	25	42	26	20	7
ON	Female	15	147	211	145	135	45
	Male	32	345	587	485	415	193
QC	Female	Suppr.	12	24	25	22	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	37	89	82	78	Suppr.
NB	Female	0	1	3	8	2	0
	Male	0	4	3	7	4	5
NS	Female	Suppr.	2	2	3	1	1
	Male	Suppr.	7	6	3	6	3
PE	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NL	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
YT	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NT	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	0	0	2	1	0	0
NU	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	Female	34	333	482	317	266	84
	Male	61	717	1,223	1,018	910	373



2022 (Jan to Mar)

Province or territory	Sex	Age group					
		0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
BC	Female	0	4	2	1	2	0
	Male	0	5	13	17	15	6
AB	Female	7	27	31	25	21	2
	Male	2	50	108	97	48	31
SK	Female	1	2	2	5	1	2
	Male	0	3	7	5	5	0
MB	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ON	Female	3	23	40	39	28	13
	Male	5	66	152	118	101	36
QC	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	5	Suppr.	5	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	16	Suppr.	28	Suppr.
NB	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	0	2	0	1	1	0
NS	Female	Suppr.	0	1	3	3	1
	Male	Suppr.	1	5	3	1	3
PE	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NL	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
YT	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NT	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NU	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	Female	11	56	81	73	60	18
	Male	7	127	301	241	199	76

Suppressed (Suppr.) Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases.

Not available (n/a) Data were not available at the time of this publication.

Includes deaths related to all illicit drugs including, but not limited to, opioids and stimulants.

Note(s):

Apparent opioid toxicity death (AOTD): A death caused by intoxication/toxicity (poisoning) resulting from substance use, where one or more of the substances is an opioid, regardless of how it was obtained (e.g. illegally or through personal prescription). Other substances may also be involved.

2021 data from Manitoba are based on January to September.

Data on apparent opioid toxicity deaths and stimulant toxicity deaths are not mutually exclusive. A high proportion of deaths involving a stimulant also involved an opioid. Adding up those numbers would result in an overestimation of the burden of opioids and stimulants.



Table 14b. Number of accidental apparent stimulant toxicity deaths by sex and age group, by province or territory, 2018 to 2022 (January to March)

2018

Province or territory	Sex	Age group					
		0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
BC	Female	2	38	64	45	47	17
	Male	10	131	199	193	219	81
SK	Female	1	5	11	9	6	0
	Male	0	11	14	12	4	4
MB	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ON	Female	4	53	71	48	46	11
	Male	8	100	184	163	150	47
QC	Female	0	9	5	10	6	1
	Male	3	16	16	21	37	20
NS	Female	Suppr.	2	2	1	0	0
	Male	Suppr.	6	3	2	5	1
NL	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NT	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

2019

Province or territory	Sex	Age group					
		0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
BC	Female	5	19	29	24	26	9
	Male	3	53	82	75	70	36
SK	Female	0	10	13	5	4	1
	Male	1	10	21	13	11	4
MB	Female	0	7	7	2	2	0
	Male	1	11	16	19	7	1
ON	Female	3	47	81	55	58	9
	Male	10	125	200	158	163	81
QC	Female	0	7	10	6	7	2
	Male	4	13	15	19	29	19
NS	Female	Suppr.	0	3	1	0	0
	Male	Suppr.	4	4	4	5	5
NL	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NT	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a



2020

Province or territory	Sex	Age group					
		0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
BC	Female	4	28	37	33	30	19
	Male	8	88	141	161	166	64
SK	Female	2	16	17	11	12	2
	Male	2	17	44	27	22	9
MB	Female	3	24	26	27	6	3
	Male	3	27	52	37	24	8
ON	Female	7	64	135	93	73	23
	Male	16	209	352	301	303	109
QC	Female	0	7	9	9	14	2
	Male	3	8	19	35	51	23
NS	Female	Suppr.	2	1	1	0	1
	Male	Suppr.	5	5	6	7	3
NL	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NT	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.

2021

Province or territory	Sex	Age group					
		0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
BC	Female	3	18	24	17	26	4
	Male	4	37	57	75	96	57
SK	Female	3	29	25	14	9	2
	Male	1	30	47	45	36	9
MB	Female	3	14	29	15	8	5
	Male	2	22	40	32	28	9
ON	Female	9	107	165	103	88	22
	Male	14	223	407	374	315	143
QC	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NS	Female	Suppr.	5	2	0	2	0
	Male	Suppr.	6	7	3	4	3
NL	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NT	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.



2022 (Jan to Mar)

Province or territory	Sex	Age group					
		0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
BC	Female	0	2	1	0	2	0
	Male	0	2	11	14	14	4
SK	Female	0	3	1	3	0	1
	Male	0	2	7	5	7	2
MB	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ON	Female	1	17	31	27	18	6
	Male	4	39	102	82	73	29
QC	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NS	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	2	2	3	1	2
NL	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NT	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.

Suppressed (Suppr.) Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases.

Not available (n/a) Data were not available at the time of this publication.

Note(s):

Apparent stimulant toxicity death (ASTD): A death caused by intoxication/toxicity (poisoning) resulting from substance use, where one or more of the substances is a stimulant, regardless of how it was obtained (e.g. illegally or through personal prescription). Other substances may also be involved.

2021 data from Manitoba are based on January to September.

Data on apparent opioid toxicity deaths and stimulant toxicity deaths are not mutually exclusive. A high proportion of deaths involving a stimulant also involved an opioid. Adding up those numbers would result in an overestimation of the burden of opioids and stimulants.

Table 15a. Percentage of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths by type of opioids and sex, by province or territory, 2018 to 2022 (January to March)

Province or territory	Type of opioids	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022 (Jan to Mar)	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
BC	Fentanyl	80%	20%	75%	25%	82%	18%	81%	19%	86%	14%
	Fentanyl analogues	89%	11%	81%	19%	78%	22%	77%	23%	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	77%	23%	67%	33%	75%	25%	71%	29%	80%	20%
AB	Fentanyl	78%	22%	77%	23%	78%	22%	74%	26%	72%	28%
	Fentanyl analogues	78%	22%	75%	25%	81%	19%	77%	23%	78%	22%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	61%	39%	65%	35%	67%	33%	67%	33%	40%	60%
SK	Fentanyl	68%	32%	68%	32%	73%	28%	69%	31%	75%	25%
	Fentanyl analogues	Suppr.	Suppr.	67%	33%	75%	25%	68%	32%	78%	22%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	54%	46%	63%	37%	59%	41%	60%	40%	27%	73%
MB	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	88%	13%	64%	36%	65%	35%	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	83%	17%	54%	46%	64%	36%	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	52%	48%	54%	46%	54%	46%	n/a	n/a
ON	Fentanyl	75%	25%	75%	25%	78%	22%	75%	25%	78%	22%
	Fentanyl analogues	76%	24%	77%	23%	80%	20%	74%	26%	82%	18%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	69%	31%	63%	37%	67%	33%	70%	30%	73%	27%
QC	Fentanyl	74%	26%	81%	19%	71%	29%	87%	13%	78%	22%
	Fentanyl analogues	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	88%	13%	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	63%	37%	67%	33%	67%	33%	73%	27%	73%	28%
NB	Fentanyl	Suppr.	Suppr.	80%	20%	75%	25%	60%	40%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	43%	57%	46%	54%	52%	48%	59%	41%	Suppr.	Suppr.
NS	Fentanyl	75%	25%	75%	25%	80%	20%	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Fentanyl analogues	75%	25%	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	50%	50%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	68%	32%	70%	30%	67%	33%	65%	35%	62%	38%



Province or territory	Type of opioids	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022 (Jan to Mar)	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
PE	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.	0%	0%	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0%	0%	0%	0%	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	n/a	n/a
NL	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.	59%	41%	Suppr.	Suppr.
YT	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.	61%	39%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	0%	0%
NT	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0%	0%	0%	0%	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0%	0%	Suppr.	Suppr.	0%	0%
NU	Fentanyl	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Fentanyl analogues	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	Fentanyl	78%	22%	76%	24%	78%	22%	75%	25%	78%	22%
	Fentanyl analogues	80%	20%	77%	23%	78%	22%	73%	27%	78%	22%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	69%	31%	64%	36%	66%	34%	68%	32%	67%	33%

Suppressed (Suppr.) Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases.

Not available (n/a) Data were not available at the time of this publication.

Includes deaths related to all illicit drugs including, but not limited to, opioids and stimulants.

Note(s):

Apparent opioid toxicity death (AOTD): A death caused by intoxication/toxicity (poisoning) resulting from substance use, where one or more of the substances is an opioid, regardless of how it was obtained (e.g. illegally or through personal prescription). Other substances may also be involved.

2021 data from Manitoba are based on January to September.

Data on apparent opioid toxicity deaths and stimulant toxicity deaths are not mutually exclusive. A high proportion of deaths involving a stimulant also involved an opioid. Adding up those numbers would result in an overestimation of the burden of opioids and stimulants.

Table 15b. Percentage of accidental apparent stimulant toxicity deaths by type of stimulants and sex, by province or territory, 2018 to 2022 (January to March)

Province or territory	Type of stimulants	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022 (Jan to Mar)	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
BC	Cocaine	79%	21%	73%	27%	82%	18%	79%	21%	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Methamphetamine	78%	22%	74%	26%	79%	21%	77%	23%	85%	15%
	Other stimulants	88%	13%	71%	29%	76%	24%	69%	31%	Suppr.	Suppr.
SK	Cocaine	67%	33%	83%	17%	67%	33%	61%	39%	67%	33%
	Methamphetamine	52%	48%	58%	42%	67%	33%	70%	30%	71%	29%
	Other stimulants	45%	55%	63%	38%	67%	33%	70%	30%	0%	0%
MB	Cocaine	n/a	n/a	75%	25%	62%	38%	65%	35%	n/a	n/a
	Methamphetamine	n/a	n/a	81%	19%	61%	39%	68%	32%	n/a	n/a
	Other stimulants	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.	62%	38%	65%	35%	n/a	n/a
ON	Cocaine	73%	27%	75%	25%	76%	24%	74%	26%	78%	22%
	Methamphetamine	72%	28%	71%	29%	75%	25%	76%	24%	78%	22%
	Other stimulants	77%	23%	62%	38%	67%	33%	73%	27%	79%	21%
QC	Cocaine	81%	19%	75%	25%	77%	23%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Methamphetamine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Other stimulants	75%	25%	76%	24%	78%	22%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NS	Cocaine	71%	29%	89%	11%	81%	19%	70%	30%	90%	10%
	Methamphetamine	67%	33%	89%	11%	0%	0%	67%	33%	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Other stimulants	Suppr.	Suppr.	75%	25%	71%	29%	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.



Province or territory	Type of stimulants	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022 (Jan to Mar)	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
NL	Cocaine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Methamphetamine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	0%	0%
	Other stimulants	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NT	Cocaine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0%	0%	0%	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Methamphetamine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Other stimulants	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Canada	Cocaine	76%	24%	75%	25%	76%	24%	74%	74%	78%	22%
	Methamphetamine	74%	26%	72%	28%	74%	26%	74%	74%	78%	22%
	Other stimulants	76%	24%	70%	30%	68%	32%	67%	67%	79%	21%

Suppressed (Suppr.) Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases.

Not available (n/a) Data were not available at the time of this publication.

Note(s):

Apparent stimulant toxicity death (ASTD): A death caused by intoxication/toxicity (poisoning) resulting from substance use, where one or more of the substances is a stimulant, regardless of how it was obtained (e.g. illegally or through personal prescription). Other substances may also be involved.

2021 data from Manitoba are based on January to September.

Data on apparent opioid toxicity deaths and stimulant toxicity deaths are not mutually exclusive. A high proportion of deaths involving a stimulant also involved an opioid. Adding up those numbers would result in an overestimation of the burden of opioids and stimulants.



Table 16a. Percentage of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths by type of opioids and age group, by province or territory, 2018 to 2022 (January to March)

2018

Province or territory	Type of opioids	Age group					
		0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
BC	Fentanyl	2%	19%	27%	22%	22%	8%
	Fentanyl analogues	7%	21%	27%	20%	18%	7%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	1%	16%	25%	21%	26%	11%
AB	Fentanyl	2%	27%	33%	20%	14%	4%
	Fentanyl analogues	3%	27%	32%	19%	15%	4%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	1%	15%	22%	21%	29%	12%
SK	Fentanyl	0%	30%	36%	19%	13%	2%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	40%	60%	0%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	19%	18%	21%	26%	17%
MB	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ON	Fentanyl	1%	22%	32%	22%	19%	4%
	Fentanyl analogues	2%	27%	35%	22%	14%	1%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	2%	16%	25%	22%	23%	12%
QC	Fentanyl	0%	11%	33%	19%	22%	15%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	22%	22%	11%	44%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	1%	14%	27%	23%	23%	13%
NB	Fentanyl	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	9%	22%	22%	35%	13%
NS	Fentanyl	13%	25%	25%	25%	13%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	75%	0%	25%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	21%	26%	21%	19%	13%



Province or territory	Type of opioids	Age group					
		0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
PE	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NL	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
YT	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NT	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NU	Fentanyl	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Fentanyl analogues	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	Fentanyl	2%	22%	30%	21%	19%	6%
	Fentanyl analogues	3%	26%	32%	20%	16%	4%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	1%	16%	24%	22%	25%	12%



2019

Province or territory	Type of opioids	Age group					
		0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
BC	Fentanyl	2%	18%	31%	20%	20%	8%
	Fentanyl analogues	3%	19%	25%	22%	20%	10%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	2%	15%	23%	21%	26%	13%
AB	Fentanyl	2%	25%	34%	19%	15%	3%
	Fentanyl analogues	6%	22%	25%	23%	17%	6%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	2%	15%	24%	23%	26%	10%
SK	Fentanyl	3%	26%	39%	16%	13%	3%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	33%	42%	8%	17%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	17%	14%	27%	35%	8%
MB	Fentanyl	0%	44%	38%	19%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	67%	0%	33%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	3%	14%	24%	17%	34%	7%
ON	Fentanyl	1%	25%	32%	20%	17%	5%
	Fentanyl analogues	1%	21%	31%	20%	21%	7%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	2%	15%	23%	19%	30%	12%
QC	Fentanyl	8%	23%	23%	23%	19%	4%
	Fentanyl analogues	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	1%	11%	17%	27%	25%	19%
NB	Fentanyl	0%	0%	60%	40%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	8%	25%	17%	25%	25%
NS	Fentanyl	0%	50%	0%	25%	25%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	2%	14%	23%	26%	19%	16%



Province or territory	Type of opioids	Age group					
		0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
PE	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NL	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
YT	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NT	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NU	Fentanyl	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Fentanyl analogues	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	Fentanyl	2%	24%	33%	20%	17%	5%
	Fentanyl analogues	2%	22%	30%	20%	20%	7%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	2%	14%	22%	21%	28%	13%



2020

Province or territory	Type of opioids	Age group					
		0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
BC	Fentanyl	2%	17%	25%	25%	22%	9%
	Fentanyl analogues	3%	15%	26%	25%	22%	9%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	1%	14%	20%	20%	28%	17%
AB	Fentanyl	2%	20%	30%	25%	18%	6%
	Fentanyl analogues	1%	13%	28%	30%	24%	5%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	2%	15%	23%	23%	25%	12%
SK	Fentanyl	3%	24%	34%	21%	14%	3%
	Fentanyl analogues	3%	22%	38%	20%	15%	3%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	2%	16%	21%	20%	27%	13%
MB	Fentanyl	2%	21%	37%	28%	9%	4%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	8%	50%	25%	17%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	2%	18%	26%	27%	17%	10%
ON	Fentanyl	1%	19%	31%	23%	20%	6%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	15%	29%	20%	24%	12%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	1%	14%	25%	22%	25%	13%
QC	Fentanyl	3%	16%	28%	25%	16%	12%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	13%	13%	63%	13%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	3%	15%	24%	16%	22%	19%
NB	Fentanyl	0%	25%	25%	50%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	9%	15%	27%	27%	21%
NS	Fentanyl	0%	30%	40%	0%	10%	20%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	33%	33%	0%	33%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	22%	17%	42%	14%	6%



Province or territory	Type of opioids	Age group					
		0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
PE	Fentanyl	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NL	Fentanyl	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Fentanyl analogues	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	Suppr.	Suppr.	43%	Suppr.	36%	0%
YT	Fentanyl	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Fentanyl analogues	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NT	Fentanyl	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
NU	Fentanyl	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Fentanyl analogues	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	Fentanyl	2%	19%	30%	24%	19%	7%
	Fentanyl analogues	2%	16%	29%	25%	21%	7%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	1%	15%	23%	22%	25%	14%



2021

Province or territory	Type of opioids	Age group					
		0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
BC	Fentanyl	2%	15%	23%	20%	28%	13%
	Fentanyl analogues	2%	13%	25%	18%	31%	10%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	2%	13%	18%	18%	38%	12%
AB	Fentanyl	2%	19%	34%	22%	17%	6%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	15%	33%	24%	21%	7%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	2%	16%	27%	22%	20%	14%
SK	Fentanyl	2%	25%	24%	26%	17%	6%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	26%	27%	26%	15%	5%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	1%	9%	19%	29%	27%	15%
MB	Fentanyl	1%	20%	40%	20%	14%	4%
	Fentanyl analogues	2%	23%	40%	15%	16%	5%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	3%	19%	23%	23%	22%	10%
ON	Fentanyl	2%	19%	30%	23%	19%	7%
	Fentanyl analogues	4%	18%	25%	28%	19%	6%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	1%	10%	23%	23%	27%	16%
QC	Fentanyl	Suppr.	14%	34%	22%	18%	Suppr.
	Fentanyl analogues	Suppr.	Suppr.	47%	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	Suppr.	10%	26%	27%	20%	Suppr.
NB	Fentanyl	0%	40%	20%	20%	20%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	13%	16%	41%	16%	16%
NS	Fentanyl	0%	67%	17%	0%	17%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	33%	33%	0%	33%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	19%	23%	23%	19%	15%



Province or territory	Type of opioids	Age group					
		0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
PE	Fentanyl	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	0%	56%	Suppr.	Suppr.	0%
NL	Fentanyl	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	Suppr.	35%	35%	Suppr.	Suppr.
YT	Fentanyl	0%	Suppr.	35%	35%	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Fentanyl analogues	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NT	Fentanyl	0%	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NU	Fentanyl	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Fentanyl analogues	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	Fentanyl	2%	19%	30%	23%	19%	7%
	Fentanyl analogues	1%	19%	31%	23%	20%	7%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	1%	12%	23%	24%	25%	15%



2022 (Jan to Mar)


Province or territory	Type of opioids	Age group					
		0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
BC	Fentanyl	0%	14%	23%	28%	25%	9%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	0%	20%	10%	50%	20%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	10%	0%	40%	20%	30%
AB	Fentanyl	3%	21%	30%	24%	15%	7%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	22%	30%	24%	17%	6%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	7%	13%	13%	40%	13%	13%
SK	Fentanyl	0%	21%	33%	29%	17%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	22%	28%	33%	17%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	9%	9%	9%	18%	36%	18%
MB	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ON	Fentanyl	1%	15%	34%	26%	19%	6%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	12%	29%	29%	18%	12%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	2%	10%	27%	30%	19%	12%
QC	Fentanyl	Suppr.	19%	Suppr.	31%	19%	Suppr.
	Fentanyl analogues	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	Suppr.	13%	Suppr.	20%	40%	Suppr.
NB	Fentanyl	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	50%	0%	25%	25%	0%
NS	Fentanyl	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Fentanyl analogues	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	5%	29%	29%	19%	19%



Province or territory	Type of opioids	Age group					
		0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
PE	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NL	Fentanyl	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
YT	Fentanyl	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
NT	Fentanyl	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Fentanyl analogues	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
NU	Fentanyl	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Fentanyl analogues	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	Fentanyl	1%	17%	31%	26%	19%	6%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	19%	29%	25%	20%	7%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	2%	11%	18%	29%	25%	15%

Suppressed (Suppr.) Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases.

Not available (n/a) Data were not available at the time of this publication.

 Includes deaths related to all illicit drugs including, but not limited to, opioids and stimulants.

Note(s):

Apparent opioid toxicity death (AOTD): A death caused by intoxication/toxicity (poisoning) resulting from substance use, where one or more of the substances is an opioid, regardless of how it was obtained (e.g. illegally or through personal prescription). Other substances may also be involved.

2021 data from Manitoba are based on January to September.

Data on apparent opioid toxicity deaths and stimulant toxicity deaths are not mutually exclusive. A high proportion of deaths involving a stimulant also involved an opioid. Adding up those numbers would result in an overestimation of the burden of opioids and stimulants.



Table 16b. Percentage of accidental apparent stimulant toxicity deaths by type of stimulants and age group, by province or territory, 2018 to 2022 (January to March)

2018

Province or territory	Type of stimulants	Age group					
		0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
BC	Cocaine	0%	15%	25%	23%	27%	10%
	Methamphetamine	1%	17%	27%	24%	23%	8%
	Other stimulants	13%	38%	28%	3%	19%	0%
SK	Cocaine	3%	26%	23%	26%	13%	10%
	Methamphetamine	0%	21%	38%	26%	12%	2%
	Other stimulants	0%	18%	9%	45%	27%	0%
MB	Cocaine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Methamphetamine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Other stimulants	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ON	Cocaine	2%	16%	28%	24%	24%	7%
	Methamphetamine	1%	20%	32%	26%	17%	4%
	Other stimulants	9%	21%	28%	14%	23%	5%
QC	Cocaine	1%	18%	15%	18%	34%	15%
	Methamphetamine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Other stimulants	4%	16%	15%	27%	24%	15%
NS	Cocaine	5%	33%	19%	14%	24%	5%
	Methamphetamine	33%	33%	33%	0%	0%	0%
	Other stimulants	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%
NL	Cocaine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Methamphetamine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Other stimulants	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NT	Cocaine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Methamphetamine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Other stimulants	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Canada	Cocaine	1%	16%	26%	23%	25%	9%
	Methamphetamine	1%	18%	29%	25%	20%	7%
	Other stimulants	7%	23%	22%	19%	22%	7%



2019

Province or territory	Type of stimulants	Age group					
		0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
BC	Cocaine	1%	17%	25%	20%	24%	13%
	Methamphetamine	2%	16%	26%	25%	23%	7%
	Other stimulants	0%	50%	21%	21%	7%	0%
SK	Cocaine	0%	13%	48%	22%	13%	4%
	Methamphetamine	1%	24%	36%	18%	15%	6%
	Other stimulants	0%	13%	50%	13%	25%	0%
MB	Cocaine	0%	20%	33%	25%	20%	3%
	Methamphetamine	0%	30%	35%	30%	5%	0%
	Other stimulants	25%	0%	50%	25%	0%	0%
ON	Cocaine	1%	16%	28%	21%	23%	10%
	Methamphetamine	1%	20%	31%	22%	20%	6%
	Other stimulants	3%	38%	18%	18%	13%	10%
QC	Cocaine	1%	16%	19%	20%	28%	16%
	Methamphetamine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Other stimulants	6%	14%	20%	18%	26%	16%
NS	Cocaine	0%	17%	22%	22%	22%	17%
	Methamphetamine	0%	33%	22%	11%	11%	22%
	Other stimulants	25%	0%	25%	50%	0%	0%
NL	Cocaine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Methamphetamine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Other stimulants	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NT	Cocaine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Methamphetamine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Other stimulants	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Canada	Cocaine	1%	17%	27%	21%	23%	11%
	Methamphetamine	1%	20%	30%	23%	20%	6%
	Other stimulants	5%	25%	23%	19%	18%	10%



2020

Province or territory	Type of stimulants	Age group					
		0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
BC	Cocaine	0%	14%	21%	26%	27%	11%
	Methamphetamine	2%	15%	26%	24%	23%	10%
	Other stimulants	8%	49%	11%	16%	16%	0%
SK	Cocaine	0%	18%	28%	21%	26%	7%
	Methamphetamine	3%	19%	37%	20%	15%	5%
	Other stimulants	0%	22%	11%	11%	44%	11%
MB	Cocaine	1%	22%	34%	26%	12%	6%
	Methamphetamine	2%	23%	32%	30%	11%	2%
	Other stimulants	3%	23%	33%	26%	12%	3%
ON	Cocaine	1%	15%	27%	24%	24%	9%
	Methamphetamine	1%	17%	33%	23%	21%	4%
	Other stimulants	11%	25%	27%	22%	11%	4%
QC	Cocaine	1%	12%	11%	19%	40%	17%
	Methamphetamine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Other stimulants	3%	4%	22%	31%	31%	9%
NS	Cocaine	0%	22%	19%	22%	22%	15%
	Methamphetamine	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Other stimulants	14%	29%	14%	14%	29%	0%
NL	Cocaine	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Methamphetamine	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Other stimulants	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NT	Cocaine	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Methamphetamine	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Other stimulants	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Canada	Cocaine	1%	16%	25%	24%	24%	10%
	Methamphetamine	2%	17%	31%	24%	20%	6%
	Other stimulants	5%	22%	27%	25%	17%	4%



2021

Province or territory	Type of stimulants	Age group					
		0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
BC	Cocaine	2%	12%	17%	23%	29%	17%
	Methamphetamine	1%	14%	23%	21%	28%	13%
	Other stimulants	0%	15%	23%	31%	15%	15%
SK	Cocaine	0%	26%	28%	15%	24%	7%
	Methamphetamine	1%	24%	29%	25%	16%	5%
	Other stimulants	10%	10%	30%	40%	10%	0%
MB	Cocaine	1%	19%	30%	21%	19%	9%
	Methamphetamine	2%	16%	39%	22%	16%	4%
	Other stimulants	3%	18%	37%	22%	15%	6%
ON	Cocaine	1%	15%	28%	24%	23%	10%
	Methamphetamine	1%	19%	32%	25%	17%	6%
	Other stimulants	3%	22%	36%	11%	19%	10%
QC	Cocaine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Methamphetamine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Other stimulants	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NS	Cocaine	0%	37%	27%	10%	17%	10%
	Methamphetamine	0%	22%	33%	0%	33%	11%
	Other stimulants	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NL	Cocaine	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Methamphetamine	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Other stimulants	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NT	Cocaine	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Methamphetamine	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Other stimulants	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Canada	Cocaine	1%	16%	26%	23%	23%	10%
	Methamphetamine	1%	19%	31%	24%	19%	7%
	Other stimulants	3%	19%	35%	20%	16%	7%



2022 (Jan to Mar)

Province or territory	Type of stimulants	Age group					
		0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
BC	Cocaine	0%	4%	17%	30%	39%	9%
	Methamphetamine	0%	12%	24%	24%	32%	9%
	Other stimulants	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
SK	Cocaine	0%	11%	11%	22%	33%	22%
	Methamphetamine	0%	21%	29%	25%	17%	8%
	Other stimulants	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MB	Cocaine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Methamphetamine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Other stimulants	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ON	Cocaine	1%	15%	23%	29%	22%	9%
	Methamphetamine	1%	12%	39%	24%	18%	6%
	Other stimulants	0%	29%	21%	7%	36%	7%
QC	Cocaine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Methamphetamine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Other stimulants	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NS	Cocaine	0%	20%	10%	30%	20%	20%
	Methamphetamine	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Other stimulants	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NL	Cocaine	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Methamphetamine	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Other stimulants	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NT	Cocaine	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Methamphetamine	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Other stimulants	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Canada	Cocaine	1%	14%	22%	29%	24%	10%
	Methamphetamine	1%	13%	35%	24%	20%	7%
	Other stimulants	0%	27%	20%	7%	33%	13%

Suppressed (Suppr.) Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases.

Not available (n/a) Data were not available at the time of this publication.

Note(s):

Apparent stimulant toxicity death (ASTD): A death caused by intoxication/toxicity (poisoning) resulting from substance use, where one or more of the substances is a stimulant, regardless of how it was obtained (e.g. illegally or through personal prescription). Other substances may also be involved.

2021 data from Manitoba are based on January to September.

Data on apparent opioid toxicity deaths and stimulant toxicity deaths are not mutually exclusive. A high proportion of deaths involving a stimulant also involved an opioid. Adding up those numbers would result in an overestimation of the burden of opioids and stimulants.

Table 17. Percentage of accidental opioid toxicity deaths by type of opioids and origin of opioid(s), by province or territory, 2018 to 2022 (January to March)

2018

Province or territory	Type of opioids	Origin			
		Pharmaceutical only	Non-pharmaceutical only	Both	Undetermined
BC	Fentanyl	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	0%	0%	100%
AB	Fentanyl	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	56%	22%	4%	18%
SK	Fentanyl	13%	87%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	87%	9%	0%	4%
MB	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ON	Fentanyl	3%	97%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	65%	23%	6%	6%
QC	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NB	Fentanyl	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	100%	0%	0%	0%
NS	Fentanyl	14%	86%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	94%	2%	4%	0%
PE	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NL	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
YT	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NT	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NU	Fentanyl	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Fentanyl analogues	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	Fentanyl	2%	98%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	67%	20%	5%	8%



2019

Province or territory	Type of opioids	Origin			
		Pharmaceutical only	Non-pharmaceutical only	Both	Undetermined
BC	Fentanyl	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	0%	0%	100%
AB	Fentanyl	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	53%	24%	2%	21%
SK	Fentanyl	5%	95%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	90%	4%	1%	5%
MB	Fentanyl	3%	97%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	76%	10%	3%	10%
ON	Fentanyl	3%	98%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	73%	16%	4%	6%
QC	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NB	Fentanyl	20%	80%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	92%	4%	0%	4%
NS	Fentanyl	33%	67%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	100%	0%	0%	0%
PE	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NL	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
YT	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NT	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NU	Fentanyl	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Fentanyl analogues	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	Fentanyl	2%	98%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	72%	15%	3%	9%



2020

Province or territory	Type of opioids	Origin			
		Pharmaceutical only	Non-pharmaceutical only	Both	Undetermined
BC	Fentanyl	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	0%	0%	100%
AB	Fentanyl	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	48%	18%	4%	30%
SK	Fentanyl	1%	99%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	80%	5%	2%	13%
MB	Fentanyl	1%	59%	0%	39%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	17%	27%	1%	55%
ON	Fentanyl	1%	99%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	78%	12%	4%	6%
QC	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NB	Fentanyl	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	91%	0%	0%	9%
NS	Fentanyl	20%	80%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	100%	0%	0%	0%
PE	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NL	Fentanyl	25%	75%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	100%	0%	0%	0%
YT	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NT	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NU	Fentanyl	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Fentanyl analogues	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	Fentanyl	1%	97%	0%	2%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	67%	13%	3%	17%



2021

Province or territory	Type of opioids	Origin			
		Pharmaceutical only	Non-pharmaceutical only	Both	Undetermined
BC	Fentanyl	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	0%	0%	100%
AB	Fentanyl	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	34%	17%	3%	46%
SK	Fentanyl	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	88%	3%	0%	9%
MB	Fentanyl	1%	93%	0%	5%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	74%	0%	26%
ON	Fentanyl	1%	99%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	82%	8%	4%	6%
QC	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NB	Fentanyl	0%	67%	33%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	95%	0%	0%	5%
NS	Fentanyl	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	100%	0%	0%	0%
PE	Fentanyl	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	56%	0%	0%	44%
NL	Fentanyl	0%	17%	0%	83%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	12%	0%	0%	88%
YT	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NT	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NU	Fentanyl	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Fentanyl analogues	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	Fentanyl	0%	99%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	65%	14%	3%	18%



2022 (Jan to Mar)

Province or territory	Type of opioids	Origin			
		Pharmaceutical only	Non-pharmaceutical only	Both	Undetermined
BC	Fentanyl	2%	98%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	0%	0%	100%
AB	Fentanyl	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	40%	0%	0%	60%
SK	Fentanyl	4%	96%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	100%	0%	0%	0%
MB	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ON	Fentanyl	1%	99%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	78%	8%	8%	7%
QC	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NB	Fentanyl	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	0%	0%	0%
NS	Fentanyl	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	100%	0%	0%	0%
PE	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a



Province or territory	Type of opioids	Origin			
		Pharmaceutical only	Non-pharmaceutical only	Both	Undetermined
NL	Fentanyl	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	50%	0%	0%	50%
YT	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NT	Fentanyl	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	0%	0%	0%
NU	Fentanyl	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Fentanyl analogues	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	Fentanyl	1%	99%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	76%	6%	6%	13%

Only applies to deaths with completed investigations.

Suppressed (Suppr.) Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases.

Not available (n/a) Data were not available at the time of this publication.

Note(s):

Apparent opioid toxicity death (AOTD): A death caused by intoxication/toxicity (poisoning) resulting from substance use, where one or more of the substances is an opioid, regardless of how it was obtained (e.g. illegally or through personal prescription). Other substances may also be involved.

2021 data from Manitoba are based on January to September.

Data on apparent opioid toxicity deaths and stimulant toxicity deaths are not mutually exclusive. A high proportion of deaths involving a stimulant also involved an opioid. Adding up those numbers would result in an overestimation of the burden of opioids and stimulants.

Table 18. Percentage of accidental opioid toxicity deaths by sex and origin of opioid(s), by province or territory, 2018 to 2022 (January to March)

2018

Province or territory	Sex	Origin			
		Pharmaceutical only	Non-pharmaceutical only	Both	Undetermined
BC	Female	0%	55%	0%	45%
	Male	0%	63%	0%	37%
AB	Female	28%	65%	1%	7%
	Male	11%	83%	1%	4%
SK	Female	77%	17%	4%	2%
	Male	45%	48%	4%	3%
MB	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ON	Female	31%	59%	7%	4%
	Male	20%	67%	11%	3%
QC	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NB	Female	100%	0%	0%	0%
	Male	90%	0%	10%	0%
NS	Female	81%	6%	13%	0%
	Male	88%	6%	6%	0%
PE	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NL	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
YT	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NT	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NU	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	Female	36%	55%	5%	4%
	Male	20%	70%	7%	3%



2019

Province or territory	Sex	Origin			
		Pharmaceutical only	Non-pharmaceutical only	Both	Undetermined
BC	Female	1%	55%	0%	44%
	Male	0%	70%	0%	30%
AB	Female	24%	66%	0%	10%
	Male	13%	81%	1%	5%
SK	Female	69%	26%	3%	3%
	Male	56%	33%	7%	4%
MB	Female	71%	24%	0%	6%
	Male	24%	65%	5%	5%
ON	Female	29%	57%	10%	4%
	Male	14%	72%	12%	2%
QC	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NB	Female	100%	0%	0%	0%
	Male	62%	23%	8%	8%
NS	Female	100%	0%	0%	0%
	Male	90%	6%	3%	0%
PE	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NL	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
YT	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NT	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NU	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	Female	34%	54%	6%	5%
	Male	18%	71%	8%	3%



2020

Province or territory	Sex	Origin			
		Pharmaceutical only	Non-pharmaceutical only	Both	Undetermined
BC	Female	0%	70%	0%	30%
	Male	0%	79%	0%	21%
AB	Female	17%	75%	1%	7%
	Male	7%	86%	1%	6%
SK	Female	43%	40%	9%	8%
	Male	26%	59%	8%	6%
MB	Female	5%	42%	3%	49%
	Male	8%	44%	1%	47%
ON	Female	18%	68%	13%	2%
	Male	8%	81%	9%	1%
QC	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NB	Female	76%	6%	0%	18%
	Male	85%	15%	0%	0%
NS	Female	100%	0%	0%	0%
	Male	70%	19%	11%	0%
PE	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NL	Female	75%	25%	0%	0%
	Male	85%	15%	0%	0%
YT	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NT	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NU	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	Female	21%	63%	8%	8%
	Male	10%	78%	6%	5%



2021

Province or territory	Sex	Origin			
		Pharmaceutical only	Non-pharmaceutical only	Both	Undetermined
BC	Female	0%	68%	0%	32%
	Male	0%	80%	0%	20%
AB	Female	9%	84%	1%	6%
	Male	4%	88%	0%	7%
SK	Female	24%	65%	11%	0%
	Male	9%	74%	14%	4%
MB	Female	0%	89%	0%	11%
	Male	1%	84%	1%	14%
ON	Female	10%	76%	12%	2%
	Male	6%	82%	11%	1%
QC	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NB	Female	80%	10%	0%	10%
	Male	86%	7%	7%	0%
NS	Female	100%	0%	0%	0%
	Male	67%	33%	0%	0%
PE	Female	67%	0%	0%	33%
	Male	50%	0%	0%	50%
NL	Female	14%	0%	0%	86%
	Male	7%	7%	0%	86%
YT	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NT	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NU	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	Female	11%	77%	8%	4%
	Male	6%	82%	7%	4%



2022 (Jan to Mar)

Province or territory	Sex	Origin			
		Pharmaceutical only	Non-pharmaceutical only	Both	Undetermined
BC	Female	0%	78%	0%	22%
	Male	2%	84%	0%	14%
AB	Female	7%	79%	0%	14%
	Male	3%	95%	0%	3%
SK	Female	46%	38%	15%	0%
	Male	10%	80%	10%	0%
MB	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ON	Female	11%	74%	13%	2%
	Male	6%	83%	10%	1%
QC	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NB	Female	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Male	0%	0%	0%	0%
NS	Female	50%	0%	50%	0%
	Male	80%	0%	20%	0%
PE	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NL	Female	50%	0%	0%	50%
	Male	0%	0%	0%	0%
YT	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NT	Female	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Male	0%	0%	0%	0%
NU	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	Female	14%	71%	10%	6%
	Male	6%	84%	8%	1%

Only applies to deaths with completed investigations.

Suppressed (Suppr.) Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases.

Not available (n/a) Data were not available at the time of this publication.

Note(s):

Apparent opioid toxicity death (AOTD): A death caused by intoxication/toxicity (poisoning) resulting from substance use, where one or more of the substances is an opioid, regardless of how it was obtained (e.g. illegally or through personal prescription). Other substances may also be involved.

2021 data from Manitoba are based on January to September.

Data on apparent opioid toxicity deaths and stimulant toxicity deaths are not mutually exclusive. A high proportion of deaths involving a stimulant also involved an opioid. Adding up those numbers would result in an overestimation of the burden of opioids and stimulants.