

Apparent Opioid and Stimulant Toxicity Deaths

Surveillance of Opioid- and
Stimulant-Related Harms in Canada



January 2016 to June 2022



Public Health
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Canada

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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 Federal, provincial, and territorial 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 juin 2022

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Key Findings

Context

Canada has seen significantly elevated numbers of opioid-related deaths and other harms since surveillance began in 2016. This public health crisis is having a tragic impact on people who use substances, their families, and communities across the country, and is shaped by a wide range of factors. There is evidence the COVID-19 pandemic has contributed to and exacerbated the crisis, with several jurisdictions reporting higher rates of fatal overdoses and other harms following the onset of the pandemic.

Presented here are the most recent available data on overdoses and deaths involving opioids and/or stimulants from January 2016 to June 2022 in Canada, 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 32,632 apparent opioid toxicity deaths between January 2016 and June 2022^{1,2}

- A total of 3,556 apparent opioid toxicity deaths occurred so far in 2022 (January – June). This is approximately 20 deaths per day. For a similar timeframe in the years prior to the pandemic, there were between 8 (in 2016) and 12 (in 2018) deaths per day.
- The number of apparent opioid toxicity deaths in Canada reported in the second quarter of 2022 (April – June) is lower than those reported for other quarters from April 2020 – March 2022. This may reflect recent gaps in reporting; additional data are needed to determine whether this will be sustained.

¹ Manitoba data from January to June 2022 and Saskatchewan data from April to June 2022 were not available at the time of this update.

² The national overall count from January 2016 to June 2022 includes deaths from British Columbia (2019 to 2022 (Jan to Jun)) related to all illicit drugs and Quebec (2021 and 2022 (Jan to Jun)) related to drug or opioid-related intoxication.



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

- So far in 2022 (January – June), most (90%) of all accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths in Canada occurred in British Columbia, Alberta, or Ontario.
- Elevated mortality rates have also been observed in other areas with smaller population sizes, 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 – June).
- 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 – June), 76% involved fentanyl.
- Of all accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths so far in 2022 (January – June), 79% involved opioids that were only non-pharmaceutical^{3,4}.

³ Based on 2022 (Jan to Jun) data on origin of opioids from deaths with completed investigations from nine 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 seven provinces and territories indicates the number of apparent stimulant toxicity deaths so far in 2022 (January – June) was high. Almost all (98%) of those deaths were accidental.
- Just under half (47%) of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths so far in 2022 (January – June) also involved a stimulant, reflecting the polysubstance nature of this crisis.
- Of the accidental apparent stimulant toxicity deaths so far in 2022 (January – June), 64% involved cocaine, while 51% involved methamphetamines.
- Of the accidental apparent stimulant toxicity deaths so far in 2022 (January – June), 83% involved an opioid.

Data on apparent opioid 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 November 1, 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 November 1, 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.
- Provinces and territories are included in calculations of national crude and age-adjusted rates if they have submitted data for at least one quarter of a given year. For that reason, Manitoba has been excluded from 2022 (Jan to Jun) estimates.
- 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 eight 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 Jun) 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 4% in 2020. These data encompass deaths that are attributable to opioids for apparent opioid toxicity deaths and deaths that are attributable to stimulants for apparent stimulant toxicity deaths. Available 2021 and 2022 (Jan to Jun) data from Quebec include unintentional deaths with ongoing investigations. These data encompass deaths related to drug or opioid-related intoxication, 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 June 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 January to June 2022 were not available at the time of this update.
12. Saskatchewan data from April to June 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 Jun), 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 Jun) data from Quebec on deaths related to drugs or opioid toxicity 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 ten 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 Jun).
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 (Jan to Jun)).
- 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 November 1, 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)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ (C)	✓ (C)	✓ (C)	✓	✓
2022	January to June	✓	✓	✓ (INC)	n/a	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a	✓ (C)	✓ (C)	✓	✓
Available data on apparent toxicity deaths involving stimulants as of November 1, 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)	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	✓	n/a	✓ (C)	✓ (C)	✓	n/a
2022	January to June	✓ (C)	n/a	✓ (INC)	n/a	✓	n/a	n/a	✓	n/a	✓ (C)	✓ (C)	✓	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	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a	✓	n/a
2022	January to June	✓	✓	✓ (INC)	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 June)

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	805	16.6	16.4	1,295	26.3	26.1	1,347	26.9	26.8
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	263	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	2,830	7.8	7.8	3,923	10.7	10.8	4,200	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	1,020	20.0	19.9	1,794	34.8	34.8	2,293	44.1	44.0
AB	626	14.3	14.1	1,180	26.7	26.5	1,616	36.4	35.9
SK	117	10.0	10.6	267	22.7	23.7	321	27.2	28.9
MB	62	4.5	4.6	260	18.8	19.3	260	18.7	19.1
ON	1,558	10.7	10.8	2,462	16.7	16.8	2,907	19.6	19.8
QC	208	2.4	2.5	316	3.7	3.7	450	5.2	5.3
NB	35	4.5	4.6	45	5.7	5.9	44	5.6	5.7
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	12	7.3	8.2
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	53.2	49.6
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	3,711	9.9	10.0	6,419	16.9	17.1	7,993	20.9	21.2



Province or territory	2022 (Jan to Jun)		
	Number	Crude rate per 100,000 population	Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population
BC	1,121	42.1	42.2
AB	792	34.9	34.5
SK	36	6.0	6.3
MB	n/a	n/a	n/a
ON	1,278	16.9	171
QC	252	5.8	5.9
NB	16	3.9	4.2
NS	36	71	7.3
PE	1	1.2	1.0
NL	9	3.4	3.5
YT	14	63.9	59.7
NT	1	4.4	4.2
NU	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	3,556	19.0	19.3

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.

Includes deaths related to all drug or opioid intoxications 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.

2022 data from Saskatchewan are based on January to March.

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 June)

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	1,062	21.2	21.1	482	9.5	9.4	816	15.8	15.9
SK	84	7.2	7.5	95	8.1	8.3	184	15.6	16.3
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	1,725	11.7	11.8
QC	163	1.9	2.0	139	1.6	1.7	192	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
YT	n/a	n/a	n/a	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	1	2.2	1.9





Province or territory	2021			2022 (Jan to Jun)		
	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	511	9.8	9.9	82	3.1	3.1
SK	259	21.9	23.1	31	5.2	5.6
MB	270	19.4	19.9	n/a	n/a	n/a
ON	2,017	13.6	13.7	731	9.7	9.8
QC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NS	34	3.4	3.6	23	4.5	4.5
NL	16	3.1	3.3	8	3.0	3.0
YT	6	13.9	12.6	9	41.1	40.7
NT	1	2.2	2.1	1	4.4	4.2

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.
 2022 data from Saskatchewan are based on January to March.

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 June)

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	789	16.2	16.1	1,273	25.8	25.7	1,333	26.6	26.5
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	2,469	6.8	6.8	3,554	9.7	9.8	3,907	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	967	19.0	18.9	1,749	33.9	33.9	2,196	42.2	42.2
AB	619	14.2	13.9	1,162	26.3	26.1	1,608	36.2	35.7
SK	109	9.3	9.9	253	21.5	22.5	311	26.3	28.0
MB	54	3.9	4.0	249	18.0	18.6	254	18.2	18.6
ON	1,432	9.8	9.9	2,330	15.8	15.9	2,772	18.7	18.9
QC	158	1.9	1.9	228	2.7	2.7	450	5.2	5.3
NB	27	3.5	3.5	38	4.9	4.9	40	5.1	5.3
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	12	7.3	8.2
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	53.2	49.6
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	3,433	9.1	9.2	6,090	16.0	16.2	7,725	20.2	20.5

Province or territory	2022 (Jan to Jun)		
	Number	Crude rate per 100,000 population	Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population
BC	1,069	40.2	40.3
AB	789	34.7	34.4
SK	33	5.5	5.8
MB	n/a	n/a	n/a
ON	1,232	16.3	16.5
QC	252	5.8	5.9
NB	14	3.4	3.7
NS	31	6.1	6.2
PE	1	1.2	1.0
NL	6	2.3	2.4
YT	14	63.9	59.7
NT	1	4.4	4.2
NU	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	3,442	18.3	18.6

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.

Includes deaths related to all drug or opioid intoxications 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.

2022 data from Saskatchewan are based on January to March.

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 June)

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	1,051	21.0	20.9	464	9.1	9.1	807	15.7	15.7
SK	77	6.6	6.8	93	7.9	8.2	181	15.4	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	11.6
QC	144	1.7	1.7	131	1.5	1.6	184	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
YT	n/a	n/a	n/a	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	1	2.2	1.9

Province or territory	2021			2022 (Jan to Jun)		
	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	509	9.8	9.8	82	3.1	3.1
SK	250	21.2	22.3	31	5.2	5.6
MB	264	19.0	19.5	n/a	n/a	n/a
ON	1,963	13.3	13.4	717	9.5	9.6
QC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NS	32	3.2	3.3	22	4.3	4.3
NL	15	2.9	3.1	8	3.0	3.0
YT	6	13.9	12.6	9	41.1	40.7
NT	1	2.2	2.1	1	4.4	4.2

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.

2022 data from Saskatchewan are based on January to March.

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 June)

Manner of death	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022 (Jan to Jun)	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Total	2,830	100%	3,923	100%	4,200	100%	3,711	100%	6,419	100%	7,993	100%	3,556	100%
Accidental	2,469	87%	3,554	91%	3,907	93%	3,433	93%	6,090	95%	7,725	97%	3,442	97%
Suicide	264	9%	277	7%	219	5%	200	5%	198	3%	110	1%	61	2%
Undetermined	97	3%	92	2%	74	2%	78	2%	131	2%	158	2%	53	1%

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 June)

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

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 June)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 (Jan to Jun)
Total							
Number	2,830	3,923	4,200	3,711	6,419	7,993	3,556
Crude rate	7.8	10.7	11.3	9.9	16.9	20.9	19.0
Age-adjusted rate	7.8	10.8	11.4	10.0	17.1	21.2	19.3
Percent by sex							
Male	70%	74%	72%	71%	74%	73%	75%
Female	30%	26%	28%	29%	26%	27%	25%
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%	28%
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%	11%
Fentanyl	52%	69%	70%	60%	80%	85%	75%
Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	9%	21%	12%	18%	13%
Non fentanyl opioids	59%	39%	46%	44%	32%	25%	27%
Stimulants	n/a	n/a	56%	55%	62%	62%	47%
Other psychoactive substances	68%	60%	44%	43%	44%	47%	48%

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 June)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 (Jan to Jun)
Number of reporting provinces or territories	5	6	8	8	7
Percent by sex					
Male	76%	74%	76%	74%	79%
Female	24%	26%	24%	26%	21%
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%	26%
40 to 49	23%	22%	24%	24%	27%
50 to 59	24%	21%	23%	21%	22%
60 or more	8%	10%	9%	9%	10%
Percent involving					
Cocaine	70%	65%	66%	64%	64%
Methamphetamine	44%	46%	51%	53%	51%
Other stimulants	7%	7%	14%	10%	3%
Opioids	75%	69%	78%	83%	83%
Other psychoactive substances	31%	29%	30%	33%	38%

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 June 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	157	153	320	353	364	316	262	355	315	362	315	306	253	231	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	63	65	79	69	67	55	51	42	63	52	54	51	51
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	636	654	862	921	1,021	1,055	921	999	971	1,100	1,110	1,043	1,054	742	863



Province or territory	2020				2021				2022 (Jan to Jun)	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
BC	285	502	493	514	540	540	567	646	593	528
AB	161	318	358	343	361	361	397	497	450	342
SK	26	73	82	86	68	58	91	104	36	n/a
MB	26	56	96	82	68	74	66	52	n/a	n/a
ON	471	630	635	726	743	742	693	729	654	624
QC	55	80	95	86	99	113	127	111	116	136
NB	5	10	12	18	14	9	11	10	10	6
NS	9	12	10	19	12	8	6	13	24	12
PE	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	6	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NL	Suppr.	9	6	Suppr.	6	5	7	7	Suppr.	Suppr.
YT	3	3	3	1	5	5	5	8	10	4
NT	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	0	1	0
NU	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	1,041	1,693	1,790	1,878	1,917	1,916	1,977	2,177	1,894	1,652

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.

Includes deaths related to all drug or opioid intoxications 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 June 2022

Province or territory	2018				2019				2020			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
BC	277	247	287	251	73	80	156	173	183	276	180	177
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	306	475	451	493
QC	37	47	49	30	37	33	30	39	32	63	62	35
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.
YT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	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	n/a	n/a	1	0	0	0





Province or territory	2021				2022 (Jan to Jun)	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
BC	176	107	107	121	62	20
SK	51	49	71	88	31	n/a
MB	68	84	68	50	n/a	n/a
ON	514	482	517	504	408	323
QC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NS	8	10	6	10	12	11
NL	Suppr.	Suppr.	6	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
YT	3	1	0	2	5	4
NT	0	0	1	0	1	0

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 June 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	157	147	316	349	359	307	258	355	311	355	312	292	242	213	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	38	45	36	39
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	552	565	759	819	914	971	836	919	913	1,023	1,034	964	988	672	796



Province or territory	2020				2021				2022 (Jan to Jun)	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
BC	278	491	480	500	531	518	538	609	554	515
AB	153	313	357	339	357	359	395	497	447	342
SK	24	68	80	81	64	55	90	102	33	n/a
MB	24	52	92	81	66	72	64	52	n/a	n/a
ON	443	600	598	689	708	709	670	685	627	605
QC	39	51	72	66	99	113	127	111	116	136
NB	4	9	9	16	12	9	9	10	8	6
NS	5	12	10	15	11	8	5	10	20	11
PE	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	6	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NL	Suppr.	8	Suppr.	Suppr.	5	5	5	7	Suppr.	Suppr.
YT	3	3	3	1	5	5	5	8	10	4
NT	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	0	1	0
NU	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	973	1,607	1,701	1,791	1,859	1,854	1,915	2,091	1,816	1,619

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.

Includes deaths related to all drug or opioid intoxications 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 June 2022

Province or territory	2018				2019				2020			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
BC	276	246	280	249	68	78	150	168	181	273	179	174
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	297	463	441	484
QC	31	43	43	27	34	33	28	36	31	58	60	35
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.
YT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	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	n/a	n/a	1	0	0	0



Province or territory	2021				2022 (Jan to Jun)	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
BC	176	107	105	121	62	20
SK	47	49	68	86	31	n/a
MB	66	82	66	50	n/a	n/a
ON	500	463	508	492	400	317
QC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NS	8	10	5	9	11	11
NL	Suppr.	Suppr.	5	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
YT	3	1	0	2	5	4
NT	0	0	1	0	1	0

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 June)

Province or territory	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022 (Jan to Jun)	
	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%	87%	13%
AB	73%	27%	76%	24%	74%	26%	74%	26%	77%	23%	73%	27%	73%	27%
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%	64%	36%	n/a	n/a
ON	71%	29%	75%	25%	73%	27%	72%	28%	77%	23%	74%	26%	77%	23%
QC	68%	32%	69%	31%	63%	37%	68%	32%	70%	30%	78%	22%	80%	20%
NB	63%	37%	59%	41%	43%	57%	48%	52%	55%	45%	58%	43%	79%	21%
NS	78%	23%	71%	29%	67%	33%	71%	29%	69%	31%	74%	26%	71%	29%
PE	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
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%	43%	57%
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 drug or opioid intoxications 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.

2022 data from Saskatchewan are based on January to March.

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 stimulant toxicity deaths by sex and province or territory, 2018 to 2022 (January to June)

Province or territory	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022 (Jan to Jun)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
BC	79%	21%	75%	25%	80%	20%	78%	22%	87%	13%
SK	58%	42%	65%	35%	67%	33%	67%	33%	74%	26%
MB	n/a	n/a	75%	25%	63%	37%	66%	34%	n/a	n/a
ON	74%	26%	74%	26%	76%	24%	75%	25%	79%	21%
QC	78%	22%	76%	24%	77%	23%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NS	74%	26%	85%	15%	81%	19%	72%	28%	82%	18%
NL	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
YT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	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%	80%	20%

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.

2022 data from Saskatchewan are based on January to March.

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 June)

Province or territory	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022 (Jan to Jun)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
BC	26.4	6.3	43.0	9.0	43.2	10.4	16.4	5.2	32.1	7.4	19.0	4.8	7.0	1.0
AB	18.9	7.1	24.3	7.8	27.3	9.8	20.8	7.5	40.2	12.3	52.7	19.5	50.4	18.9
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	6.7	4.4
MB	5.6	3.6	8.7	4.3	6.4	5.2	5.4	2.5	22.8	13.3	23.3	13.2	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	28.2	9.5	25.5	7.3
QC	2.9	1.4	3.1	1.4	2.2	1.3	2.5	1.2	3.7	1.6	8.2	2.3	9.2	2.3
NB	4.5	2.6	5.0	3.4	2.6	3.3	3.4	3.6	5.4	4.3	5.9	4.3	5.5	1.5
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	8.8	3.5
PE	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
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.	63.7	42.3	54.0	74.2
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	11.7	4.4	21.5	6.8	23.9	8.4	20.2	6.3

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 drug or opioid intoxications 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.

2022 data from Saskatchewan are based on January to March.

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 June)

Province or territory	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022 (Jan to Jun)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
BC	33.7	8.5	13.7	4.6	25.4	6.1	15.4	4.3	5.4	0.8
SK	7.7	5.6	10.2	5.7	20.4	10.3	28.2	14.0	7.7	2.7
MB	n/a	n/a	8.0	2.6	21.9	13.0	25.0	12.9	n/a	n/a
ON	9.2	3.2	10.3	3.4	17.7	5.3	20.1	6.5	15.1	3.9
QC	2.7	0.7	2.3	0.8	3.3	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	7.2	1.5
NL	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
YT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	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.

2022 data from Saskatchewan are based on January to March.

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 June)

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%	21%	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%	21%	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%	30%	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%	16%	28%	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%	23%	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%	21%	8%
QC	3%	16%	26%	18%	20%	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%	14%	24%	21%	27%	12%
AB	2%	19%	33%	22%	17%	7%
SK	1%	23%	23%	26%	20%	8%
MB	2%	20%	38%	21%	15%	5%
ON	2%	18%	29%	23%	20%	9%
QC	2%	11%	25%	24%	22%	16%
NB	3%	15%	18%	38%	15%	13%
NS	0%	26%	24%	18%	21%	12%
PE	0%	0%	50%	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 Jun)

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%	13%	26%	26%	23%	10%
AB	2%	17%	31%	26%	16%	8%
SK	3%	15%	27%	30%	18%	6%
MB	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ON	2%	14%	28%	25%	21%	10%
QC	3%	12%	20%	23%	25%	18%
NB	0%	21%	14%	36%	21%	7%
NS	0%	6%	19%	32%	23%	19%
PE	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NL	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
YT	0%	36%	43%	Suppr.	Suppr.	0%
NT	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NU	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	2%	15%	28%	25%	20%	10%

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 drug or opioid intoxications 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.

2022 data from Saskatchewan are based on January to March.

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 June)

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%	16%	27%	23%	22%	11%
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%	17%	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%	14%	22%	25%	25%	11%
SK	2%	18%	34%	21%	19%	6%
MB	3%	21%	33%	27%	13%	5%
ON	1%	16%	29%	24%	22%	8%
QC	2%	8%	17%	24%	35%	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	1%	13%	21%	22%	29%	13%
SK	2%	24%	29%	24%	18%	4%
MB	2%	18%	36%	22%	16%	6%
ON	1%	17%	29%	24%	20%	9%
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.
YT	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NT	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	1%	17%	28%	23%	21%	9%



2022 (Jan to Jun)

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%	11%	26%	30%	24%	9%
SK	0%	16%	26%	26%	23%	10%
MB	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ON	1%	13%	27%	27%	21%	10%
QC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NS	0%	18%	14%	27%	18%	23%
NL	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
YT	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NT	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	1%	13%	26%	27%	21%	11%

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.

2022 data from Saskatchewan are based on January to March.

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 June)

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%	39%	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 Jun)		
	Fentanyl	Analogues	Non-fentanyl	Fentanyl	Analogues	Non-fentanyl	Fentanyl	Analogues	Non-fentanyl
BC	92%	34%	23%	92%	26%	21%	93%	17%	18%
AB	87%	10%	20%	89%	24%	15%	86%	40%	15%
SK	63%	57%	50%	85%	67%	30%	73%	55%	33%
MB	81%	5%	50%	85%	54%	41%	n/a	n/a	n/a
ON	88%	2%	24%	90%	5%	21%	87%	5%	24%
QC	30%	4%	83%	45%	7%	75%	21%	4%	39%
NB	11%	n/a	89%	15%	8%	90%	21%	29%	71%
NS	24%	7%	86%	18%	9%	76%	6%	10%	97%
PE	50%	0%	50%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
NL	Suppr.	Suppr.	78%	27%	0%	77%	Suppr.	0%	83%
YT	80%	0%	20%	100%	48%	4%	100%	0%	0%
NT	100%	0%	0%	67%	0%	67%	100%	100%	0%
NU	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	83%	13%	29%	86%	18%	24%	76%	14%	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 drug or opioid intoxications 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.

2022 data from Saskatchewan are based on January to March.

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 June)

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%	58%	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%	43%	6%	
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%	
YT	n/a	n/a	n/a		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		0%	0%	0%	
Canada	70%	44%	7%		66%	46%	7%		66%	51%	14%	

Province or territory	2021			2022 (Jan to Jun)		
	Cocaine	Meth	Other stimulants	Cocaine	Meth	Other stimulants
BC	63%	54%	3%	50%	63%	2%
SK	18%	86%	4%	29%	77%	0%
MB	73%	62%	77%	n/a	n/a	n/a
ON	68%	49%	3%	65%	51%	2%
QC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NS	94%	28%	3%	95%	5%	9%
NL	60%	33%	67%	100%	Suppr.	Suppr.
YT	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	11%
NT	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Canada	64%	53%	10%	64%	51%	2%

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.

2022 data from Saskatchewan are based on January to March.

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 June)

Province or territory	Year				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 (Jan to Jun)
BC	72%	75%	70%	74%	67%
AB	57%	60%	66%	61%	27%
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%	45%
PE	n/a	n/a	n/a	17%	0%
NL	n/a	n/a	44%	36%	Suppr.
YT	n/a	n/a	n/a	26%	43%
NT	n/a	n/a	0%	33%	100%
Canada	58%	58%	64%	63%	47%

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.

2022 data from Saskatchewan are based on January to March.

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 June)

Province or territory	Year				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 (Jan to Jun)
BC	91%	88%	88%	89%	87%
SK	65%	58%	84%	80%	68%
MB	n/a	44%	83%	83%	n/a
ON	72%	74%	81%	83%	85%
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.
YT	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%	67%
NT	n/a	n/a	0%	100%	100%
Canada	76%	70%	78%	83%	83%

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.

2022 data from Saskatchewan are based on January to March.

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 June)

Province or territory	Year						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 (Jan to Jun)
BC	31%	33%	36%	42%	44%	48%	49%
AB	65%	72%	73%	77%	81%	82%	72%
SK	95%	91%	43%	52%	50%	75%	70%
MB	95%	99%	51%	34%	69%	61%	n/a
ON	93%	66%	23%	19%	17%	24%	36%
QC	80%	83%	88%	84%	85%	51%	50%
NB	93%	100%	100%	100%	97%	98%	100%
NS	90%	83%	84%	84%	81%	76%	77%
PE	100%	100%	88%	100%	88%	58%	0%
NL	100%	91%	100%	100%	44%	59%	83%
YT	100%	100%	100%	75%	20%	70%	50%
NT	75%	100%	100%	0%	33%	33%	0%
NU	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	66%	59%	43%	42%	44%	48%	48%

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 drug or opioid intoxications 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.

2022 data from Saskatchewan are based on January to March.

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 June)

Province or territory	Year				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 (Jan to Jun)
BC	32%	38%	39%	44%	40%
SK	43%	39%	41%	66%	45%
MB	n/a	27%	66%	59%	n/a
ON	16%	15%	13%	23%	37%
QC	86%	80%	79%	n/a	n/a
NS	65%	59%	56%	47%	50%
NL	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	53%	75%
YT	n/a	n/a	n/a	67%	13%
NT	n/a	n/a	0%	100%	0%
Canada	30%	28%	30%	34%	38%

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.

2022 data from Saskatchewan are based on January to March.

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 June)

2018

Province or territory	Origin			
	Pharmaceutical only	Non-pharmaceutical only*	Both	Undetermined
BC	0%	61%	0%	39%
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%	23%
AB	9%	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%	79%	0%	21%
AB	5%	87%	0%	7%
SK	14%	71%	13%	3%
MB	0%	82%	0%	17%
ON	7%	81%	11%	1%
QC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NB	85%	4%	8%	4%
NS	75%	25%	0%	0%
PE	58%	0%	0%	42%
NL	10%	5%	0%	86%
YT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NT	33%	67%	0%	0%
NU	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	7%	81%	7%	5%



2022 (Jan to Jun)

Province or territory	Origin			
	Pharmaceutical only	Non-pharmaceutical only*	Both	Undetermined
BC	1%	81%	0%	18%
AB	5%	86%	0%	9%
SK	24%	64%	12%	0%
MB	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ON	10%	78%	10%	2%
QC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NB	40%	60%	0%	0%
NS	78%	0%	22%	0%
PE	0%	0%	0%	100%
NL	17%	0%	0%	83%
YT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NT	0%	0%	0%	0%
NU	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	10%	79%	7%	4%

* 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.

2022 data from Saskatchewan are based on January to March.

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 June)

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	57	75	52	52	22
	Male	20	200	280	236	248	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	206	265	199	193	85
	Male	41	572	798	610	597	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	22	41	26	30	7
	Male	5	78	122	88	79	41
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	12	20	12
	Male	2	19	19	32	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	152	228	154	209	62
	Male	29	444	627	461	418	183



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	45	40	20
	Male	13	138	185	204	197	81
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	380	137
QC	Female	1	7	20	16	11	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	309	235	106
	Male	60	735	1,119	927	846	341



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	25	34	22	33	8
	Male	6	63	116	105	131	68
AB	Female	10	100	160	85	55	22
	Male	22	210	364	266	225	89
SK	Female	3	35	26	21	14	7
	Male	1	35	45	60	47	17
MB	Female	3	21	35	15	13	4
	Male	2	30	60	37	24	9
ON	Female	14	150	211	150	135	49
	Male	32	349	591	485	415	191
QC	Female	Suppr.	12	24	25	22	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	37	89	82	78	Suppr.
NB	Female	1	2	4	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	35	347	496	329	275	91
	Male	63	735	1,276	1,046	930	382



2022 (Jan to Jun)

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	5	3	1	4	1
	Male	1	9	25	27	20	10
AB	Female	9	53	56	47	40	9
	Male	9	81	187	156	88	54
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	6	42	78	68	53	31
	Male	13	136	269	236	201	95
QC	Female	Suppr.	7	11	12	14	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	23	38	45	50	Suppr.
NB	Female	0	0	1	0	2	0
	Male	0	3	1	5	1	1
NS	Female	Suppr.	0	1	3	4	1
	Male	Suppr.	2	5	7	3	5
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	16	109	152	136	118	44
	Male	23	257	532	481	368	165

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 drug or opioid intoxications 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.

2022 data from Saskatchewan are based on January to March.

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 June)

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	39	65	46	47	17
	Male	11	131	199	193	220	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	20	32	26	26	9
	Male	3	56	93	79	75	40
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	37	33	21
	Male	9	89	142	167	172	68
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	95	74	22
	Male	16	208	351	301	304	108
QC	Female	0	7	10	9	14	2
	Male	3	8	21	36	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	22	29	21	33	5
	Male	4	44	80	93	113	62
SK	Female	3	29	25	14	9	2
	Male	1	30	47	45	36	9
MB	Female	4	21	34	15	10	6
	Male	2	27	60	43	31	11
ON	Female	7	104	167	103	86	23
	Male	13	222	407	371	312	148
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.
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.



2022 (Jan to Jun)

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	3	2	1	4	1
	Male	0	6	19	24	16	6
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	4	27	40	44	23	12
	Male	6	69	153	150	126	60
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.	1	0	1	2	0
	Male	Suppr.	3	3	5	2	5
NL	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
YT		Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
		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.

2022 data from Saskatchewan are based on January to March.

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 June)

Province or territory	Type of opioids	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022 (Jan to Jun)	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
BC	Fentanyl	80%	20%	76%	24%	82%	18%	81%	19%	86%	14%
	Fentanyl analogues	89%	11%	83%	17%	78%	22%	77%	23%	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	77%	23%	68%	32%	75%	25%	71%	29%	74%	26%
AB	Fentanyl	78%	22%	77%	23%	78%	22%	74%	26%	73%	27%
	Fentanyl analogues	78%	22%	75%	25%	81%	19%	78%	22%	77%	23%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	61%	39%	65%	35%	67%	33%	68%	32%	56%	44%
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%	66%	34%	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	83%	17%	54%	46%	65%	35%	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	52%	48%	54%	46%	60%	40%	n/a	n/a
ON	Fentanyl	75%	25%	75%	25%	78%	22%	75%	25%	79%	21%
	Fentanyl analogues	76%	24%	77%	23%	80%	20%	75%	25%	75%	25%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	69%	31%	63%	37%	67%	33%	69%	31%	78%	22%
QC	Fentanyl	74%	26%	78%	22%	71%	29%	87%	13%	83%	17%
	Fentanyl analogues	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	88%	13%	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	63%	37%	65%	35%	68%	32%	73%	27%	73%	27%
NB	Fentanyl	Suppr.	Suppr.	80%	20%	75%	25%	50%	50%	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	33%	67%	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	43%	57%	46%	54%	52%	48%	57%	43%	70%	30%
NS	Fentanyl	75%	25%	75%	25%	80%	20%	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Fentanyl analogues	75%	25%	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	67%	33%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	68%	32%	70%	30%	67%	33%	65%	35%	70%	30%



Province or territory	Type of opioids	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022 (Jan to Jun)	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
PE	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NL	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	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%	42%	58%
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0%	0%	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%	78%	22%	77%	23%	73%	27%	76%	24%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	69%	31%	64%	36%	66%	34%	68%	32%	72%	28%

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 drug or opioid intoxications 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.

2022 data from Saskatchewan are based on January to March.

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 June)

Province or territory	Type of stimulants	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022 (Jan to Jun)	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
BC	Cocaine	79%	21%	73%	27%	81%	19%	78%	22%	93%	7%
	Methamphetamine	78%	22%	75%	25%	78%	22%	77%	23%	85%	15%
	Other stimulants	88%	13%	71%	29%	77%	23%	69%	31%	50%	50%
SK	Cocaine	67%	33%	83%	17%	67%	33%	61%	39%	67%	33%
	Methamphetamine	52%	48%	58%	42%	67%	33%	70%	30%	71%	29%
MB	Other stimulants	45%	55%	63%	38%	67%	33%	70%	30%	0%	0%
	Cocaine	n/a	n/a	75%	25%	62%	38%	67%	33%	n/a	n/a
	Methamphetamine	n/a	n/a	81%	19%	61%	39%	68%	32%	n/a	n/a
ON	Other stimulants	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.	62%	38%	66%	34%	n/a	n/a
	Cocaine	73%	27%	75%	25%	76%	24%	75%	25%	79%	21%
	Methamphetamine	72%	28%	71%	29%	75%	25%	76%	24%	79%	21%
QC	Other stimulants	77%	23%	62%	38%	68%	32%	66%	34%	69%	31%
	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
NS	Other stimulants	75%	25%	76%	24%	77%	23%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Cocaine	71%	29%	89%	11%	81%	19%	70%	30%	81%	19%
	Methamphetamine	67%	33%	89%	11%	0%	0%	67%	33%	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Other stimulants	Suppr.	Suppr.	75%	25%	71%	29%	Suppr.	Suppr.	50%	50%



Province or territory	Type of stimulants	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022 (Jan to Jun)	
		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.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Other stimulants	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
YT	Cocaine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Methamphetamine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Other stimulants	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0%	0%	Suppr.	Suppr.
NT	Cocaine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0%	0%	Suppr.	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%	26%	80%	20%
	Methamphetamine	74%	26%	72%	28%	74%	26%	74%	26%	79%	21%
	Other stimulants	76%	24%	70%	30%	68%	32%	66%	34%	65%	35%

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.

2022 data from Saskatchewan are based on January to March.

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 June)

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%	20%	27%	22%	22%	8%
	Fentanyl analogues	7%	21%	26%	19%	19%	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%	31%	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%	32%	20%	20%	8%
	Fentanyl analogues	3%	18%	28%	22%	20%	9%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	2%	15%	23%	22%	25%	14%
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	7%	22%	22%	26%	19%	4%
	Fentanyl analogues	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	1%	11%	16%	28%	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%	22%	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%	24%	25%	23%	9%
	Fentanyl analogues	3%	16%	25%	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%	21%	20%
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	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	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	1%	15%	24%	21%	27%	12%
	Fentanyl analogues	2%	13%	27%	19%	30%	10%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	2%	12%	20%	19%	36%	12%
AB	Fentanyl	2%	19%	34%	22%	17%	6%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	14%	33%	25%	21%	7%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	2%	16%	27%	23%	19%	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%	41%	20%	12%	5%
	Fentanyl analogues	2%	23%	41%	16%	13%	5%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	2%	19%	27%	24%	19%	8%
ON	Fentanyl	2%	19%	30%	23%	19%	7%
	Fentanyl analogues	4%	17%	27%	29%	18%	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	17%	33%	17%	17%	17%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	33%	33%	0%	0%	33%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	14%	17%	37%	17%	14%
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%	50%	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%	31%	23%	19%	7%
	Fentanyl analogues	1%	18%	31%	23%	20%	7%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	1%	12%	24%	24%	24%	14%



2022 (Jan to Jun)

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%	26%	27%	23%	9%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	0%	28%	22%	28%	22%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	5%	16%	5%	26%	16%	32%
AB	Fentanyl	2%	19%	29%	26%	18%	6%
	Fentanyl analogues	1%	21%	30%	23%	20%	6%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	2%	12%	22%	36%	20%	8%
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%	30%	27%	18%	8%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	8%	29%	29%	22%	12%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	1%	12%	22%	27%	24%	14%
QC	Fentanyl	Suppr.	23%	23%	28%	15%	Suppr.
	Fentanyl analogues	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	Suppr.	11%	12%	23%	29%	Suppr.
NB	Fentanyl	0%	0%	0%	67%	0%	33%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	0%	25%	50%	0%	25%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	30%	10%	30%	30%	0%
NS	Fentanyl	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	50%
	Fentanyl analogues	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	7%	20%	30%	23%	20%

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	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NL	Fentanyl	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
YT	Fentanyl	0%	42%	42%	Suppr.	Suppr.	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%	29%	27%	18%	7%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	16%	29%	26%	20%	8%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	1%	12%	19%	27%	25%	16%

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 drug or opioid intoxications 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.

2022 data from Saskatchewan are based on January to March.

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 June)

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%	16%	27%	20%	23%	13%
	Methamphetamine	2%	16%	27%	24%	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%	16%	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%	20%	26%	28%	12%
	Methamphetamine	2%	15%	25%	25%	23%	10%
	Other stimulants	8%	46%	10%	18%	15%	3%
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%	26%	24%	24%	9%
	Methamphetamine	2%	17%	33%	23%	21%	4%
	Other stimulants	9%	20%	28%	22%	18%	4%
QC	Cocaine	1%	11%	11%	20%	39%	17%
	Methamphetamine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Other stimulants	3%	4%	24%	30%	30%	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%	15%	25%	24%	25%	10%
	Methamphetamine	2%	17%	31%	24%	20%	6%
	Other stimulants	5%	21%	27%	25%	18%	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	1%	12%	18%	24%	29%	16%
	Methamphetamine	1%	14%	25%	22%	28%	10%
	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	2%	19%	34%	20%	17%	8%
	Methamphetamine	2%	17%	40%	21%	14%	4%
	Other stimulants	2%	19%	38%	21%	14%	5%
ON	Cocaine	1%	15%	28%	24%	23%	10%
	Methamphetamine	1%	19%	32%	24%	17%	6%
	Other stimulants	3%	24%	34%	15%	19%	5%
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.
YT	Cocaine	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Methamphetamine	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Other stimulants	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
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%	15%	27%	23%	23%	11%
	Methamphetamine	1%	18%	31%	24%	19%	7%
	Other stimulants	3%	20%	36%	20%	15%	5%



2022 (Jan to Jun)

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%	10%	20%	34%	27%	10%
	Methamphetamine	0%	15%	25%	27%	25%	8%
	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%	12%	23%	28%	22%	13%
	Methamphetamine	1%	14%	34%	26%	19%	7%
	Other stimulants	6%	44%	19%	13%	19%	0%
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%	19%	10%	29%	19%	24%
	Methamphetamine	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Other stimulants	0%	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%
NL	Cocaine	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Methamphetamine	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Other stimulants	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
YT	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%	12%	22%	28%	23%	14%
	Methamphetamine	1%	14%	33%	26%	20%	7%
	Other stimulants	5%	35%	20%	15%	15%	10%

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.

2022 data from Saskatchewan are based on January to March.

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 June)

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	33%	17%	3%	47%
SK	Fentanyl	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	88%	3%	0%	9%
MB	Fentanyl	1%	93%	0%	6%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	66%	0%	34%
ON	Fentanyl	1%	99%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	81%	9%	4%	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%	67%	33%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	96%	0%	0%	4%
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	58%	0%	0%	42%
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	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	50%	50%	0%	0%
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	63%	15%	3%	19%



2022 (Jan to Jun)

Province or territory	Type of opioids	Origin			
		Pharmaceutical only	Non-pharmaceutical only	Both	Undetermined
BC	Fentanyl	1%	99%	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	36%	2%	2%	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	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	79%	8%	5%	8%
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	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	67%	33%	0%	0%
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	0%	0%	0%	100%



Province or territory	Type of opioids	Origin			
		Pharmaceutical only	Non-pharmaceutical only	Both	Undetermined
NL	Fentanyl	0%	0%	0%	100%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	20%	0%	0%	80%
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	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	72%	7%	4%	17%

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.

2022 data from Saskatchewan are based on January to March.

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 June)

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%	70%	0%	30%
	Male	0%	81%	0%	19%
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%	84%	0%	16%
	Male	1%	81%	1%	18%
ON	Female	10%	76%	12%	3%
	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	83%	8%	0%	8%
	Male	86%	0%	14%	0%
NS	Female	100%	0%	0%	0%
	Male	67%	33%	0%	0%
PE	Female	75%	0%	0%	25%
	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	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Male	33%	67%	0%	0%
NU	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	Female	11%	76%	7%	5%
	Male	6%	82%	7%	4%



2022 (Jan to Jun)

Province or territory	Sex	Origin			
		Pharmaceutical only	Non-pharmaceutical only	Both	Undetermined
BC	Female	0%	64%	0%	36%
	Male	1%	84%	0%	15%
AB	Female	10%	77%	0%	13%
	Male	3%	89%	0%	7%
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	13%	75%	10%	1%
	Male	10%	79%	9%	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	25%	75%	0%	0%
NS	Female	67%	0%	33%	0%
	Male	83%	0%	17%	0%
PE	Female	0%	0%	0%	100%
	Male	0%	0%	0%	0%
NL	Female	33%	0%	0%	67%
	Male	0%	0%	0%	100%
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	15%	72%	8%	5%
	Male	9%	81%	7%	4%

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):

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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.