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# APPARENT OPIOID AND STIMULANT TOXICITY DEATHS

SURVEILLANCE OF OPIOID- AND  
STIMULANT-RELATED HARMS IN CANADA

January 2016 to June 2020

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Public Health  
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—Public Health Agency of Canada

Prepared by the Opioid Overdose Surveillance Task Group (OOSTG) of the Special Advisory Committee on the Epidemic of Opioid Overdoses (SAC)

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# Key Findings

## Context

The COVID-19 outbreak is worsening the already deadly and ongoing public health crisis of opioid overdoses and death. It is having a tragic impact on people who use substances, their families, and communities across Canada. People who use substances, such as opioids, cocaine, and methamphetamine, are experiencing a number of increased risks, with several jurisdictions reporting higher rates of fatal overdoses and other harms.

This update includes available data on overdoses and deaths involving opioids and/or stimulants from January 2016 to June 2020, where available. Recognizing that harms related to opioids, stimulants, and other substances extend beyond overdoses (poisonings) and deaths, we continue to work with the provinces and territories to build a broad understanding of harms and substances involved to better respond to the crisis.

## 17,602 apparent opioid toxicity deaths between January 2016 and June 2020 <sup>1,2</sup>

- 1 628 apparent opioid toxicity deaths occurred between April and June 2020, representing the highest quarterly count since national surveillance began in 2016. This number also represents a 58% increase compared to January to March 2020 (1 029 deaths) and a 54% increase from the same time frame in 2019 (1 059 deaths).
- 97% of those deaths were accidental (unintentional).

## Western Canada most impacted yet increases observed across the country

- While Western Canada continues to be the most impacted region of the country since 2016, rates have increased in other Canadian regions, including in Ontario. However, recent increases have been reported by several jurisdictions in relation to impacts of the COVID-19 outbreak.
- Available information indicate at least five provinces and territories have observed record-breaking numbers of deaths in April to June 2020.
- Between January and June 2020, 86% of all opioid toxicity deaths occurred in British Columbia, Alberta or Ontario.

## Deaths most common among males and individuals aged 20 to 49 years

- Males accounted for the majority of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths (77%) from January to June 2020; for males and females, the majority of deaths were among individuals aged 20 to 49 years.

<sup>1</sup> Manitoba data from October 2019 to June 2020 were not available at the time of this update.

<sup>2</sup> National overall count from January 2016 to June 2020 includes deaths from British Columbia (2018 to 2020) and Quebec (2019 and 2020) related to all illicit drugs including, but not limited to opioids.


- Individuals between 30 and 39 years accounted for a higher proportion of accidental deaths where fentanyl (31%) was involved from January to June 2020.
- Among females, one third (33%) of accidental opioid toxicity deaths involved at least one pharmaceutical opioid<sup>3</sup>, compared to 16% among males<sup>4</sup>.

### Fentanyl and fentanyl analogues continue to be major drivers of the crisis

- 75% of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths involved fentanyl in 2020 (January to June).
- The majority of the fentanyl detected in opioid toxicity deaths was non-pharmaceutical (99%)<sup>3,4</sup>.
- 85% of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths from January to June 2020 involved a non-pharmaceutical opioid<sup>3,4</sup>.

### New data on opioid and stimulant toxicity deaths based on six reporting jurisdictions

- Available information from six provinces and territories indicates a 65% increase in number of deaths involving stimulants from April to June compared to the period from January to March 2020. 98% of those deaths were accidental.<sup>5</sup>
- About half (52%) of accidental opioid toxicity deaths in 2020 (January to June) also involved a stimulant, reflecting the polysubstance nature of this crisis.
- 70% of identified apparent stimulant toxicity deaths from January to June 2020 involved cocaine while 48% involved methamphetamines.
- 84% of deaths identified as apparent stimulant toxicity deaths also involved an opioid in 2020 (January to June).
- Males accounted for the majority of accidental apparent stimulant toxicity deaths (77%) from January to June 2020; for males and females, the majority of deaths were among individuals aged 20 to 49 years.

 This update is based on data submitted to the Public Health Agency of Canada on or before November 10, 2020. 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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).

<sup>4</sup> Based on 2020 data on origin of opioids from deaths with completed investigations from seven provinces.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

# 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 10, 2020. New or revised data reported after this date will be reflected in future updates.
- Data released by provinces and territories may differ due to the availability of updated data, differences in the type of data reported (e.g. manners of death), the use of alternate age groupings, differences in time periods presented and/or population estimates used for calculations, etc.
- As some data are based on ongoing investigations by coroners and medical examiners, they are considered preliminary and subject to change. The time required to complete an investigation and related administrative processes is case-dependent and can range from approximately three to twenty-four months.
- This update is based on data that do not specify how the opioids or stimulant were obtained (e.g. illegally or through personal prescription); the level of toxicity may differ depending on the opioid or stimulant (substance(s) involved, concentration, and dosage).
- Provincial and territorial differences in the death investigation process, death classification method, toxicology testing, and the manners of death reported may impact the interpretation and comparability of the data presented in this update over time and between provinces and territories.
- Data on apparent opioid toxicity deaths and stimulant toxicity deaths are not mutually exclusive. A high proportion of deaths involving a stimulant also involved an opioid. Adding up those numbers would result in an overestimation of the burden of opioids and stimulants.
- National rates of apparent opioid toxicity deaths for 2020 (January to June) exclude Manitoba.
- Data on apparent stimulant toxicity deaths were only available from between four and six provinces and territories depending on the year. Therefore, no national numbers or rates are 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 here 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 for 2016 and 2017 include deaths with completed investigations only. Available 2018, 2019 and 2020 data from British Columbia 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.
5. Quebec data for 2016, 2017 and 2018 include deaths with completed investigations only; death investigations were underway for 1% in 2017 and 5% in 2018. Available 2019 and 2020 data from Quebec include unintentional deaths with ongoing investigations related to all illicit drugs including, but not limited to, stimulants and opioids. Preliminary data for drug-related poisonings, for which toxicology information was available, indicate that 48% of deaths between January 2019 and June 2020 involved an opioid and 55% involved a stimulant.
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 publication.
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. Data from Nunavut were not included in national counts or percentages.
10. Manitoba data from October 2019 to June 2020 were not available at the time of this update.

### Manner of death

11. 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.
12. Suicide data were unavailable from Alberta (2018 to 2020), Prince Edward Island and Nunavut.

### **Sex and age group**

13. For most provinces and territories, data on the sex of the individual was based on biological characteristics or legal documentation.
14. Data on deaths where sex was categorized as “Other” were excluded from analyses by sex, but were included in overall analyses.
15. Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100%.
16. For Ontario, from January 2016 to April 2017, data on the sex of the individual reflected the sex assigned at birth or was based on biological characteristics at the time of death; as of May 2017, the perceived or projected identity of the individual was reported.
17. Alberta uses data on the sex of the individual based on the medical examiner’s assessment, which is largely based on biological characteristics. In the 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.
18. 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**

19. Refer to [Table B](#) below for details on opioids.
20. Prior to 2018, the percentage of deaths involving fentanyl and fentanyl analogues represented a single category. For data reported for 2018 to 2020, some provinces and territories are not able to report fentanyl analogue specific information or may not be able to differentiate fentanyl and fentanyl analogues until investigations are completed. Therefore, deaths involving fentanyl analogues may be included in the fentanyl percentages for some jurisdictions.
21. The sum of percentages by type of opioids may not add up to 100% because a death may involve more than one type of opioids.
22. 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.
23. 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.
24. Available 2019 and 2020 data from Quebec on deaths related to drugs where toxicology information was available and fentanyl (or fentanyl analogues) was detected were used to approximate apparent opioid toxicity deaths involving fentanyl (or fentanyl analogues), among deaths where opioids were detected.
25. For 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)**

26. The origin of opioid(s) refers to whether the opioids that directly contributed to the death were pharmaceutical, non-pharmaceutical, both or undetermined.

27. Data on origin were only available for deaths with completed investigations from 2018 onward from between seven and nine provinces and territories, depending on the year. Completed investigations represented 92% of apparent opioid toxicity death investigations from these provinces and territories over that period; refer to [Table A](#) for more details.
28. Summary data and trends based on origin of opioid(s) should be interpreted with caution until additional data become available.
29. Origin categorization is based on toxicology results and scene evidence and does not indicate how the consumed substances were prepared, their appearance, or how they were ‘advertised’; nor should it be used to infer the timing or mode of consumption.
30. Pharmaceutical opioids also include those approved for use in humans in other countries, but not necessarily in Canada.
31. 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.
32. Origin categorization represents the best estimate based on the information available and should be interpreted with caution.
33. 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.
34. 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**

35. Refer to [Table B](#) below for details on stimulants.
36. 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 would be reported under both methamphetamine and ‘other stimulants’.
37. Data on apparent toxicity stimulant deaths were available from between four and six provinces and territories, depending on the year from 2018 to 2020 (January to June).
38. The sum of percentages by type of stimulants may not add up to 100% because one death may have multiple types of stimulants involved.
39. 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.
40. Data from Quebec on “other stimulants” also involve deaths involving methamphetamine.



## 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 (2019 and 2020 data).
- Nova Scotia suppressed counts between one and four for any data on apparent stimulant toxicity deaths.
- 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
<b>Available data on apparent toxicity deaths involving opioids as of November 10, 2020</b>														
2016-17	January to December	✓ (C)	✓	✓ (C)	✓	✓	✓ (C)	✓	✓	✓ (C)	✓ (C)	✓ (C)	✓	✓
2018	January to December	✓	✓	✓ (C)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ (C)	✓ (C)	✓ (C)	✓	✓
2019	January to December	✓	✓	✓ (C)	✓ (INC)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ (C)	✓ (C)	✓ (C)	✓	✓
2020	January to June	✓	✓	✓ (C)	N/A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ (C)	✓ (C)	✓ (C)	✓	✓
<b>Available data on apparent toxicity deaths involving stimulants as of November 10, 2020</b>														
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)	N/A	✓	N/A	N/A	✓	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2020	January to June	✓ (C)	N/A	✓ (C)	N/A	✓	N/A	N/A	✓	N/A	✓ (C)	N/A	✓	N/A
<b>Classification of deaths included in the reported data</b>														
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	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Available data on origin of the opioid(s)</b>														
2018	January to December	✓	✓	✓	N/A	✓	N/A	✓	✓	N/A	✓	N/A	N/A	N/A
2019	January to December	✓	✓	✓	✓ (INC)	✓	N/A	✓	✓	N/A	✓	N/A	N/A	N/A
2020	January to June	✓	✓	✓	N/A	✓	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"> <li>• 3-methylfentanyl</li> <li>• acetylfentanyl</li> <li>• acrylfentanyl</li> <li>• butyrylfentanyl</li> <li>• carfentanil</li> <li>• crotonyl fentanyl</li> <li>• cyclopropyl fentanyl</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• despropionyl-fentanyl</li> <li>• fentanyl</li> <li>• fluoroisobutyrylfentanyl (FIBF)</li> <li>• furanylfentanyl</li> <li>• methoxyacetylfentanyl</li> <li>• norfentanyl</li> </ul>
Non-fentanyl-related opioids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2-methyl AP-237</li> <li>• AH-7921</li> <li>• AP-237</li> <li>• buporphine</li> <li>• buprenorphine metabolites</li> <li>• codeine</li> <li>• desomorphine</li> <li>• dihydrocodeine</li> <li>• etodesnitazene</li> <li>• heroin</li> <li>• hydrocodone</li> <li>• hydromorphone</li> <li>• isopropyl-U-47700</li> <li>• isotonitazene</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• loperamide</li> <li>• meperidine</li> <li>• methadone</li> <li>• metonitazene</li> <li>• mitragynine</li> <li>• monoacetylmorphine</li> <li>• morphine</li> <li>• MT-45</li> <li>• normeperidine</li> <li>• oxycodone</li> <li>• tapentadol</li> <li>• tramadol</li> <li>• U-47700</li> <li>• U-49900</li> <li>• U-50488</li> </ul>
Stimulants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• amphetamine</li> <li>• atomoxetine</li> <li>• catha</li> <li>• cocaine</li> <li>• dexamfetamine</li> <li>• ethylphenidate</li> <li>• lisdexamfetamine</li> <li>• MDA</li> <li>• MDMA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• mephedrone</li> <li>• methamphetamine</li> <li>• methylphenidate</li> <li>• modafinil</li> <li>• pemoline</li> <li>• phentermine</li> <li>• pseudoephedrine</li> <li>• TFMPP</li> </ul>



# APPENDIX



Table 1a. Number and rate of total apparent opioid toxicity deaths by province or territory, 2016 to 2020 (Jan to Jun)

Province or territory	2016			2017			2018			2019			2020 (Jan to Jun)		
	Number	Crude rate per 100,000 population	Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 population	Number	Crude rate per 100,000 population	Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 population	Number	Crude rate per 100,000 population	Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 population	Number	Crude rate per 100,000 population	Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 population	Number	Crude rate per 100,000 population	Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 population
British Columbia	805	16.6	16.6	1,287	26.1	26.2	1,568	31.4	31.4	1,007	19.9	19.9	759	30.9	30.1
Alberta	602	14.3	14.3	744	17.5	17.6	806	18.7	19.0	625	14.3	14.6	449	20.3	20.7
Saskatchewan	83	7.3	7.3	85	7.4	7.4	125	10.7	10.9	112	9.5	9.7	74	12.6	12.8
Manitoba	88	6.7	6.7	106	7.9	7.9	93	6.9	6.8	26	1.9	1.9	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ontario	867	6.2	6.2	1,265	9.0	9.0	1,477	10.3	10.4	1,512	10.4	10.4	1,075	14.6	14.6
Quebec	258	3.1	3.1	280	3.4	3.4	203	2.4	2.4	414	4.9	5.0	264	6.2	6.3
New Brunswick	34	4.5	4.5	37	4.8	4.9	30	3.9	4.0	30	3.9	3.9	11	2.8	3.0
Nova Scotia	53	5.6	5.6	64	6.7	6.8	54	5.6	5.6	57	5.9	5.9	21	4.3	4.4
Prince Edward Island	5	3.4	3.4	5	3.3	3.3	7	4.6	4.6	5	3.2	3.2	3	3.8	3.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	18	3.4	3.4	33	6.2	6.3	12	2.3	2.4	18	3.5	3.6	10	3.8	4.0
Yukon	7	18.2	18.2	7	17.6	17.4	5	12.3	12.3	4	9.8	10.2	4	19.0	19.8
Northwest Territories	5	11.2	11.2	1	2.2	2.2	2	4.4	4.5	1	2.2	2.3	0	0.0	0.0
Nunavut	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
<b>Canada</b>	<b>2,825</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>3,914</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>4,382</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>3,811</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>2,670</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>14.6</b>

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

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

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

Note: 2019 data from Manitoba are based on January to September.

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 1b. Number and rate of total apparent stimulant toxicity deaths by province or territory, 2018 to 2020 (Jan to Jun)**

Province or territory	2018			2019			2020 (Jan to Jun)		
	Number	Crude rate per 100,000 population	Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 population	Number	Crude rate per 100,000 population	Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 population	Number	Crude rate per 100,000 population	Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 population
British Columbia	811	16.2	16.4	317	6.3	6.3	133	5.2	5.3
Saskatchewan	78	6.7	6.7	90	7.7	7.7	57	9.7	9.9
Ontario	887	6.2	6.2	963	6.6	6.7	730	9.9	10.0
Quebec	159	1.9	1.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nova Scotia	25	2.6	2.6	27	2.8	2.8	16	3.3	3.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	9	3.4	3.7
Northwest Territories	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	4.4	4.5

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: Apparent toxicity stimulant 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 2a. Number and rate of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths by province or territory, 2016 to 2020 (Jan to Jun)

Province or territory	2016			2017			2018			2019			2020 (Jan to Jun)		
	Number	Crude rate per 100,000 population	Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 population	Number	Crude rate per 100,000 population	Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 population	Number	Crude rate per 100,000 population	Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 population	Number	Crude rate per 100,000 population	Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 population	Number	Crude rate per 100,000 population	Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 population
British Columbia	789	16.2	16.2	1,266	25.7	25.8	1,535	30.7	30.7	955	18.8	18.8	720	29.3	28.6
Alberta	547	13.0	13.0	683	16.1	16.2	800	18.6	18.9	618	14.2	14.4	448	20.3	20.6
Saskatchewan	76	6.7	6.7	74	6.4	6.5	113	9.7	9.8	104	8.9	9.0	70	11.9	12.1
Manitoba	61	4.6	4.6	87	6.5	6.5	78	5.8	5.6	24	1.8	1.8	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ontario	726	5.2	5.2	1,127	8.0	8.0	1,320	9.2	9.3	1,398	9.6	9.6	1,035	14.0	14.1
Quebec	173	2.1	2.1	186	2.2	2.3	142	1.7	1.7	414	4.9	5.0	264	6.2	6.3
New Brunswick	27	3.5	3.5	31	4.0	4.1	23	3.0	3.0	23	3.0	3.0	10	2.6	2.7
Nova Scotia	40	4.2	4.2	58	6.1	6.2	49	5.1	5.1	45	4.6	4.7	17	3.5	3.6
Prince Edward Island	5	3.4	3.4	5	3.3	3.3	7	4.6	4.6	5	3.2	3.2	3	3.8	3.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	13	2.5	2.5	23	4.4	4.4	10	1.9	2.0	13	2.5	2.6	10	3.8	4.0
Yukon	5	13.0	13.0	6	15.1	14.9	4	9.8	10.0	4	9.8	10.2	4	19.0	19.8
Northwest Territories	4	9.0	9.0	1	2.2	2.2	2	4.4	4.5	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	0	0.0	0.0
Nunavut	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
<b>Canada</b>	<b>2,466</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>3,547</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>4,083</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>3,603</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>2,581</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>14.1</b>

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

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

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

Note: 2019 data from Manitoba are based on January to September.

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 2b. Number and rate of accidental apparent stimulant toxicity deaths by province or territory, 2018 to 2020 (Jan to Jun)**

Province or territory	2018			2019			2020 (Jan to Jun)		
	Number	Crude rate per 100,000 population	Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 population	Number	Crude rate per 100,000 population	Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 population	Number	Crude rate per 100,000 population	Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 population
British Columbia	801	16.0	16.2	308	6.1	6.1	131	5.1	5.2
Saskatchewan	71	6.1	6.1	88	7.5	7.5	55	9.3	9.6
Ontario	859	6.0	6.0	935	6.4	6.5	718	9.7	9.8
Quebec	142	1.7	1.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nova Scotia	23	2.4	2.4	25	2.6	2.6	14	2.9	3.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	7	2.7	2.8
Northwest Territories	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	4.4	4.5

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: Apparent toxicity stimulant 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 3. Summary of apparent opioid toxicity deaths by manner of death, 2016 to 2020 (Jan to Jun).**

Manner of death	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020 (Jan to Jun)	
	Count	% of annual	Count	% of annual	Count	% of annual	Count	% of annual	Count	% of annual
Total	2,825	100%	3,914	100%	4,382	100%	3,811	100%	2,670	100%
Accidental	2,466	87%	3,547	91%	4,083	93%	3,603	95%	2,581	97%
Suicide	264	9%	276	7%	225	5%	154	4%	67	2%
Undetermined	95	3%	91	2%	74	2%	54	2%	22	1%

Note: 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 toxicity stimulant deaths by manner of death, 2018 to 2020 (Jan to Jun).**

Manner of death	2018	2019	2020 (Jan to Jun)
	% of annual	% of annual	% of annual
Total	100%	100%	100%
Accidental	97%	97%	98%
Suicide	2%	2%	1%
Undetermined	1%	1%	1%

Note: Apparent toxicity stimulant 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 2020 (Jan to Jun).

		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (Jan to Jun)
<b>Total</b>	Number	2,825	3,914	4,382	3,811	2,670
	Crude rate	7.8	10.7	11.8	10.1	14.6
	Age-adjusted rate	7.8	10.7	11.8	10.1	14.6
<b>Percent by sex</b>	Male	70%	74%	72%	72%	76%
	Female	30%	26%	28%	28%	24%
<b>Percent by age group</b>	19 years or less	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
	20 – 29 years	20%	21%	21%	19%	19%
	30 – 39 years	28%	28%	28%	27%	27%
	40 – 49 years	21%	21%	21%	21%	23%
	50 – 59 years	22%	20%	20%	22%	20%
	60 years or more	7%	7%	8%	9%	10%
<b>Percent involving fentanyl</b>		52%	69%	68%	55%	74%
<b>Percent involving fentanyl analogues</b>		n/a	n/a	9%	20%	5%
<b>Percent involving non fentanyl opioids</b>		59%	39%	46%	40%	29%
<b>Percent involving stimulants</b>		n/a	n/a	52%	47%	51%

Note: 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 toxicity stimulant deaths in Canada (based on available information from four to six provinces and territories), 2018 to 2020 (Jan to Jun).

		2018	2019	2020 (Jan to Jun)
<b>Percent by sex</b>	Male	76%	74%	77%
	Female	24%	26%	23%
<b>Percent by age group</b>	19 years or less	2%	1%	1%
	20 – 29 years	17%	18%	17%
	30 – 39 years	27%	29%	29%
	40 – 49 years	23%	22%	23%
	50 – 59 years	23%	22%	21%
	60 years or more	8%	8%	7%
<b>Percent involving cocaine</b>		71%	67%	69%
<b>Percent involving methamphetamine</b>		38%	44%	48%
<b>Percent involving other stimulants</b>		9%	7%	7%
<b>Percent involving opioids</b>		74%	78%	84%

Note: Apparent toxicity stimulant 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 2020.

Province or territory	2016				2017				2018				2019				2020	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
British Columbia	175	157	153	320	351	361	313	262	401	374	415	378	303	250	227	227	274	485
Alberta	137	140	159	166	162	182	183	217	194	206	211	195	162	188	151	124	148	301
Saskatchewan	25	17	24	17	25	20	22	18	34	28	34	29	25	34	23	30	22	52
Manitoba	18	20	17	33	34	34	19	19	21	17	24	31	10	10	6	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ontario	214	218	195	240	238	311	414	302	309	325	396	447	450	464	239	359	454	621
Quebec	66	64	68	60	66	79	68	67	54	49	41	59	119	83	103	109	116	148
New Brunswick	12	4	10	8	10	8	8	11	8	4	9	9	6	6	12	6	5	6
Nova Scotia	17	14	17	5	19	17	13	15	15	18	10	11	14	18	13	12	9	12
Prince Edward Island	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Newfoundland and Labrador	Suppr.	Suppr.	8	5	11	6	9	7	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	8	6	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Yukon	0	2	2	3	4	0	1	2	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	3	1	3
Northwest Territories	2	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Nunavut	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
<b>Canada</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>1,051</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>1,037</b>	<b>1,021</b>	<b>1,144</b>	<b>1,161</b>	<b>1,099</b>	<b>1,059</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>1,029</b>	<b>1,628</b>

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

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

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

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

Note 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 2020.

Province or territory	2018				2019				2020	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
British Columbia	272	226	215	98	37	40	124	116	53	80
Saskatchewan	23	22	17	16	23	30	18	19	19	38
Ontario	176	206	241	264	268	287	161	247	279	451
Quebec	35	47	48	29	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nova Scotia	Suppr.	8	7	Suppr.	8	8	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	10
Newfoundland and Labrador	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.
Northwest Territories	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	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: Apparent toxicity stimulant 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 2020.

Province or territory	2016				2017				2018				2019				2020	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
British Columbia	169	157	147	316	347	356	305	258	399	365	402	369	289	239	212	215	256	464
Alberta	118	130	144	155	152	161	171	199	193	206	208	193	161	184	150	123	148	300
Saskatchewan	25	14	22	15	22	17	19	16	31	25	30	27	23	33	22	26	21	49
Manitoba	11	14	13	23	26	27	18	16	15	14	22	27	8	10	6	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ontario	174	180	174	198	191	276	380	280	264	291	360	405	415	439	216	328	433	602
Quebec	50	44	43	36	45	52	47	42	35	38	26	43	119	83	103	109	116	148
New Brunswick	11	3	6	7	8	6	7	10	7	4	5	7	5	5	9	4	4	6
Nova Scotia	14	8	15	3	17	16	12	13	14	16	8	11	10	14	10	11	5	12
Prince Edward Island	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Newfoundland and Labrador	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	7	Suppr.	7	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	5	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Yukon	0	2	0	3	3	0	1	2	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	3	1	3
Northwest Territories	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	0	0
Nunavut	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
<b>Canada</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>1,064</b>	<b>1,084</b>	<b>1,036</b>	<b>1,007</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>1,584</b>

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

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

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

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

Note 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 2020.

Province or territory	2018				2019				2020	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
British Columbia	271	225	209	96	32	40	122	114	51	80
Saskatchewan	23	18	14	16	22	29	18	19	18	37
Ontario	173	200	233	253	260	280	156	239	273	445
Quebec	31	43	42	26	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
New Brunswick	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nova Scotia	Suppr.	7	6	Suppr.	8	8	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Newfoundland and Labrador	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.
Northwest Territories	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	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: Apparent toxicity stimulant 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. Sex distribution of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths by province or territory, 2016 to 2020 (Jan to Jun).

Province or territory	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020 (Jan to Jun)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
British Columbia	80%	20%	83%	17%	80%	20%	75%	25%	86%	14%
Alberta	73%	27%	76%	24%	74%	26%	74%	26%	77%	23%
Saskatchewan	59%	41%	57%	43%	58%	42%	63%	37%	67%	33%
Manitoba	61%	39%	67%	33%	55%	45%	67%	33%	n/a	n/a
Ontario	71%	29%	75%	25%	73%	27%	72%	28%	76%	24%
Quebec	69%	31%	69%	31%	63%	37%	76%	24%	77%	23%
New Brunswick	63%	37%	61%	39%	43%	57%	43%	57%	70%	30%
Nova Scotia	78%	23%	71%	29%	67%	33%	71%	29%	65%	35%
Prince Edward Island	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Newfoundland and Labrador	62%	38%	70%	30%	50%	50%	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Yukon	Suppr.	Suppr.	83%	17%	50%	50%	75%	25%	75%	25%
Northwest Territories	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Nunavut	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
<b>Canada</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>23%</b>

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

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

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

Note 2019 data from Manitoba are based on January to September.

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 7b. Sex distribution of accidental apparent stimulant toxicity deaths by province or territory, 2018 to 2020 (Jan to Jun).

Province or territory	2018		2019		2020 (Jan to Jun)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
British Columbia	79%	21%	74%	26%	82%	18%
Saskatchewan	61%	39%	64%	36%	75%	25%
Ontario	74%	26%	74%	26%	76%	24%
Quebec	78%	22%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nova Scotia	74%	26%	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Newfoundland and Labrador	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.
Northwest Territories	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.
<b>Canada</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>23%</b>

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: Apparent toxicity stimulant 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 8a. Age group distribution of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths by province or territory, 2016 to 2020 (Jan to Jun).

2016

Province or territory	Age group					
	19 and under	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 and over
British Columbia	3%	21%	28%	23%	21%	5%
Alberta	2%	21%	37%	18%	17%	5%
Saskatchewan	0%	12%	45%	13%	21%	9%
Manitoba	5%	30%	26%	16%	15%	8%
Ontario	2%	19%	24%	22%	25%	8%
Quebec	2%	13%	19%	25%	28%	12%
New Brunswick	0%	11%	22%	30%	26%	11%
Nova Scotia	3%	20%	30%	13%	23%	13%
Prince Edward Island	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Newfoundland and Labrador	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Yukon	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Northwest Territories	0%	50%	0%	0%	25%	25%
Nunavut	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
<b>Canada</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>7%</b>

2017

Province or territory	Age group					
	19 and under	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 and over
British Columbia	2%	19%	28%	23%	21%	7%
Alberta	3%	24%	32%	19%	17%	5%
Saskatchewan	4%	28%	23%	20%	16%	8%
Manitoba	0%	31%	32%	22%	7%	8%
Ontario	2%	21%	27%	22%	20%	8%
Quebec	2%	15%	24%	18%	27%	13%
New Brunswick	3%	23%	29%	19%	19%	6%
Nova Scotia	5%	10%	26%	24%	29%	5%
Prince Edward Island	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Newfoundland and Labrador	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Yukon	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Northwest Territories	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Nunavut	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
<b>Canada</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>7%</b>

2018

Province or territory	Age group					
	19 and under	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 and over
British Columbia	2%	19%	28%	21%	23%	8%
Alberta	2%	25%	30%	20%	18%	7%
Saskatchewan	0%	24%	25%	19%	20%	12%
Manitoba	0%	26%	28%	20%	20%	7%
Ontario	2%	20%	29%	22%	20%	8%
Quebec	1%	13%	29%	21%	23%	13%
New Brunswick	0%	9%	22%	22%	35%	13%
Nova Scotia	2%	22%	24%	20%	18%	12%
Prince Edward Island	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Newfoundland and Labrador	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Yukon	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Northwest Territories	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Nunavut	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
<b>Canada</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>8%</b>



2019

Province or territory	Age group					
	19 and under	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 and over
British Columbia	3%	18%	28%	22%	20%	9%
Alberta	2%	22%	31%	21%	18%	6%
Saskatchewan	1%	19%	23%	23%	28%	6%
Manitoba	0%	21%	29%	17%	21%	13%
Ontario	1%	20%	29%	19%	22%	8%
Quebec	2%	14%	17%	23%	26%	17%
New Brunswick	0%	9%	30%	22%	17%	22%
Nova Scotia	2%	16%	22%	27%	18%	16%
Prince Edward Island	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Newfoundland and Labrador	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Yukon	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Northwest Territories	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Nunavut	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
<b>Canada</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>9%</b>

## 2020 (Jan to Jun)

Province or territory	Age group					
	19 and under	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 and over
British Columbia	1%	20%	24%	25%	19%	11%
Alberta	1%	19%	31%	23%	18%	7%
Saskatchewan	6%	24%	14%	20%	20%	16%
Manitoba	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ontario	1%	20%	29%	22%	19%	8%
Quebec	3%	13%	19%	22%	25%	19%
New Brunswick	0%	0%	10%	30%	50%	10%
Nova Scotia	0%	18%	24%	47%	12%	0%
Prince Edward Island	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Newfoundland and Labrador	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Yukon	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Northwest Territories	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Nunavut	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
<b>Canada</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>10%</b>

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

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

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

Note 2019 data from Manitoba are based on January to September.

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 8b. Age group distribution of accidental apparent stimulant toxicity deaths by province or territory, 2018 to 2020 (Jan to Jun).

2018

Province or territory	Age group					
	19 and under	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 and over
British Columbia	1%	16%	26%	22%	25%	9%
Saskatchewan	1%	21%	34%	28%	10%	6%
Ontario	1%	17%	29%	24%	22%	7%
Quebec	2%	18%	14%	22%	30%	14%
Nova Scotia	Suppr.	35%	22%	Suppr.	Suppr.	4%
Newfoundland and Labrador	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Northwest Territories	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>8%</b>

2019

Province or territory	Age group					
	19 and under	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 and over
British Columbia	2%	18%	26%	23%	21%	10%
Saskatchewan	1%	22%	36%	19%	16%	6%
Ontario	1%	18%	29%	22%	23%	8%
Quebec	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nova Scotia	Suppr.	Suppr.	24%	Suppr.	20%	20%
Newfoundland and Labrador	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Northwest Territories	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>8%</b>

## 2020 (Jan to Jun)

Province or territory	Age group					
	19 and under	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 and over
British Columbia	2%	16%	24%	25%	22%	11%
Saskatchewan	4%	25%	20%	22%	22%	7%
Ontario	1%	17%	31%	23%	21%	6%
Quebec	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nova Scotia	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	47%	Suppr.	Suppr.
Newfoundland and Labrador	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Northwest Territories	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>7%</b>

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: Apparent toxicity stimulant 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 9a. Percentage of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths by specific type of opioids involved in the death, by province or territory, 2016 to 2020 (Jan to Jun)**

Province or territory	2016			2017			2018			2019			2020 (Jan to Jun)		
	Fent.	Analog.	Non-fent.	Fent.	Analog.	Non-fent.	Fent.	Analog.	Non-fent.	Fent.	Analog.	Non-fent.	Fent.	Analog.	Non-fent.
British Columbia	80%	3%	55%	91%	11%	29%	93%	5%	39%	89%	12%	34%	93%	28%	26%
Alberta	63%	n/a	37%	81%	n/a	19%	71%	19%	28%	77%	10%	30%	92%	2%	14%
Saskatchewan	11%	n/a	89%	20%	n/a	80%	41%	4%	68%	37%	12%	71%	49%	40%	64%
Manitoba	46%	n/a	54%	51%	n/a	49%	38%	n/a	62%	58%	n/a	42%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ontario	45%	n/a	55%	69%	n/a	31%	70%	9%	44%	56%	36%	36%	87%	2%	27%
Quebec	23%	n/a	88%	27%	n/a	92%	17%	4%	92%	24%	3%	90%	9%	Suppr.	90%
New Brunswick	15%	n/a	85%	23%	n/a	77%	4%	n/a	96%	17%	0%	87%	0%	0%	100%
Nova Scotia	18%	n/a	83%	10%	n/a	90%	18%	6%	94%	11%	2%	96%	18%	0%	82%
Prince Edward Island	20%	n/a	80%	0%	n/a	100%	14%	n/a	86%	0%	0%	100%	33%	0%	67%
Newfoundland and Labrador	Suppr.	n/a	Suppr.	26%	n/a	74%	0%	n/a	100%	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Yukon	80%	n/a	20%	83%	n/a	17%	100%	n/a	0%	75%	0%	25%	100%	0%	0%
Northwest Territories	25%	n/a	75%	0%	n/a	100%	0%	n/a	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Nunavut	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
<b>Canada</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>27%</b>

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

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

Fent. = Fentanyl; Analog. = Fentanyl analogues; Non-fent. = Non-fentanyl opioids

Note: 2019 data from Manitoba are based on January to September.

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

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 9b. Percentage of accidental apparent stimulant toxicity deaths by specific type of stimulants involved in the death, by province or territory, 2018 to 2020 (Jan to Jun)**

Province or territory	2018			2019			2020 (Jan to Jun)		
	Cocaine	Meth	Other stimulants	Cocaine	Meth	Other stimulants	Cocaine	Meth	Other stimulants
British Columbia	68%	50%	3%	64%	51%	4%	63%	62%	8%
Saskatchewan	54%	52%	13%	24%	78%	8%	40%	64%	7%
Ontario	76%	35%	8%	73%	39%	7%	74%	45%	5%
Quebec	61%	n/a	39%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nova Scotia	91%	Suppr.	Suppr.	68%	36%	Suppr.	79%	0%	Suppr.
Newfoundland and Labrador	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Northwest Territories	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Canada</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>6%</b>

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: Apparent toxicity stimulant 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 10a. Percentage of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths where stimulants were also involved in the death, by province or territory, 2018 to 2020 (Jan to Jun)

Province or territory	Year		
	2018	2019	2020 (Jan to Jun)
British Columbia	72%	76%	74%
Alberta	57%	60%	68%
Saskatchewan	40%	48%	61%
Manitoba	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ontario	47%	52%	58%
Quebec	n/a	n/a	n/a
New Brunswick	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nova Scotia	31%	36%	29%
Prince Edward Island	n/a	n/a	n/a
Newfoundland and Labrador	n/a	n/a	70%
Yukon	n/a	n/a	n/a
Northwest Territories	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nunavut	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Canada</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>52%</b>

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: 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 10b. Percentage of accidental apparent stimulant toxicity deaths where opioids were also involved in the death, by province or territory, 2018 to 2020 (Jan to Jun)

Province or territory	Year		
	2018	2019	2020 (Jan to Jun)
British Columbia	91%	90%	86%
Saskatchewan	63%	57%	78%
Ontario	73%	78%	85%
Quebec	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nova Scotia	65%	64%	36%
Newfoundland and Labrador	n/a	n/a	100%
Northwest Territories	n/a	n/a	0%
<b>Canada</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>84%</b>

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: Apparent toxicity stimulant 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 11. Percentage of accidental opioid toxicity deaths by origin of opioid(s) involved in the death, by province or territory, 2018 to 2020 (Jan to Jun)

2018

Jurisdiction	2018			
	Pharm only	Non-pharm only*	Both	Undetermined
British Columbia	0%	100%	0%	0%
Alberta	18%	81%	0%	1%
Saskatchewan	58%	35%	4%	3%
Manitoba	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ontario	23%	65%	9%	3%
Quebec	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
New Brunswick	96%	0%	4%	0%
Nova Scotia	87%	6%	6%	0%
Prince Edward Island	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Newfoundland and Labrador	100%	0%	0%	0%
Yukon	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Northwest Territories	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nunavut	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Canada</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>1%</b>

\* 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: 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.

## 2019

Jurisdiction	2019			
	Pharm only	Non-pharm only*	Both	Undetermined
British Columbia	0%	100%	0%	0%
Alberta	19%	81%	0%	0%
Saskatchewan	60%	31%	5%	5%
Manitoba	50%	50%	0%	0%
Ontario	19%	69%	11%	2%
Quebec	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
New Brunswick	82%	9%	5%	5%
Nova Scotia	95%	5%	0%	0%
Prince Edward Island	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Newfoundland and Labrador	77%	23%	0%	0%
Yukon	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Northwest Territories	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nunavut	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Canada</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>1%</b>

\* 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: 2019 data from Manitoba are based on January to September.

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.

## 2020 (Jan to Jun)

Jurisdiction	2020 (Jan to Jun)			
	Pharm only	Non-pharm only*	Both	Undetermined
British Columbia	1%	99%	0%	0%
Alberta	13%	87%	0%	0%
Saskatchewan	46%	39%	7%	9%
Manitoba	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ontario	11%	76%	11%	2%
Quebec	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
New Brunswick	100%	0%	0%	0%
Nova Scotia	70%	30%	0%	0%
Prince Edward Island	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Newfoundland and Labrador	80%	20%	0%	0%
Yukon	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Northwest Territories	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nunavut	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Canada</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>1%</b>

\* 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: 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 12a. Number of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths by sex and age group, by province or territory, 2018 to 2020 (Jan to Jun)

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
British Columbia	Female	4	39	57	41	40	17
	Male	18	152	222	175	188	60
Alberta	Female	9	51	55	46	36	12
	Male	6	147	181	112	105	40
Saskatchewan	Female	0	11	12	8	13	3
	Male	0	16	16	14	10	10
Manitoba	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
Ontario	Female	8	77	103	75	64	31
	Male	14	186	278	215	201	68
Quebec	Female	0	5	9	11	16	11
	Male	1	14	32	19	17	7
New Brunswick	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
Nova Scotia	Female	1	3	5	4	1	2
	Male	0	8	7	6	8	4
Prince Edward Island	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
Newfoundland and Labrador	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
Yukon	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
Northwest Territories	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
Nunavut	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	Female	22	186	241	185	170	76
	Male	39	523	736	541	529	189

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
British Columbia	Female	7	18	27	15	23	3
	Male	4	49	77	64	50	29
Alberta	Female	8	40	44	27	33	10
	Male	7	99	145	101	79	25
Saskatchewan	Female	0	8	6	12	11	1
	Male	1	12	18	12	18	5
Manitoba	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
Ontario	Female	6	76	112	68	102	21
	Male	14	210	295	201	209	84
Quebec	Female	Suppr.	11	20	23	32	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	46	52	72	77	Suppr.
New Brunswick	Female	0	1	4	1	4	3
	Male	0	1	3	4	0	2
Nova Scotia	Female	0	0	4	3	3	3
	Male	1	7	6	9	5	4
Prince Edward Island	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
Newfoundland and Labrador	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
Yukon	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
Northwest Territories	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
Nunavut	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	Female	21	154	217	149	208	53
	Male	27	424	596	463	438	209

2020 (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
British Columbia	Female	2	3	5	6	2	3
	Male	0	27	31	32	27	14
Alberta	Female	2	21	31	27	15	6
	Male	4	66	110	74	67	25
Saskatchewan	Female	3	7	4	2	3	4
	Male	1	10	6	12	11	7
Manitoba	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
Ontario	Female	4	47	75	54	43	22
	Male	10	158	229	172	158	63
Quebec	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	14	13	9	15
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	36	46	57	34
New Brunswick	Female	0	0	1	1	1	0
	Male	0	0	0	2	4	1
Nova Scotia	Female	0	1	1	4	0	0
	Male	0	2	3	4	2	0
Prince Edward Island	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Newfoundland and Labrador	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Yukon	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Northwest Territories	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Nunavut	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	<b>Female</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>50</b>
	<b>Male</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>144</b>

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

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

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

Note: 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 12b. Number of accidental apparent stimulant toxicity deaths by sex and age group, by province or territory, 2018 to 2020 (Jan to Jun)**

**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
British Columbia	Female	2	28	52	36	38	11
	Male	10	104	154	143	162	61
Saskatchewan	Female	1	5	10	8	4	0
	Male	0	10	14	12	3	4
Ontario	Female	4	53	70	45	43	10
	Male	8	93	181	158	147	47
Quebec	Female	0	9	5	10	6	1
	Male	3	16	15	21	37	19
Nova Scotia	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Newfoundland and Labrador	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
Northwest Territories	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
British Columbia	Female	4	18	20	16	18	5
	Male	1	36	61	56	48	25
Saskatchewan	Female	0	10	12	5	4	1
	Male	1	9	20	12	10	4
Ontario	Female	3	46	77	52	58	5
	Male	10	121	191	150	155	67
Quebec	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
Nova Scotia	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Newfoundland and Labrador	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
Northwest Territories	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 (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
British Columbia	Female	2	5	6	5	2	3
	Male	0	16	26	28	27	11
Saskatchewan	Female	2	6	3	1	2	0
	Male	0	8	8	11	10	4
Ontario	Female	3	25	67	42	28	6
	Male	4	95	158	125	125	40
Quebec	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
Nova Scotia	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Newfoundland and Labrador	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Northwest Territories	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	0	0	1	0	0	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.

Note: Apparent toxicity stimulant 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 13a. Percentage of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths by type of opioids and sex, by province or territory, 2018 to 2020 (Jan to Jun)

Province or territory	Type of opioids	2018		2019		2020 (Jan to Jun)	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
British Columbia	Fentanyl	80%	20%	75%	25%	86%	14%
	Fentanyl analogues	89%	11%	84%	16%	88%	12%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	76%	24%	66%	34%	82%	18%
Alberta	Fentanyl	78%	22%	76%	24%	79%	21%
	Fentanyl analogues	78%	22%	75%	25%	82%	18%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	61%	39%	66%	34%	70%	30%
Saskatchewan	Fentanyl	67%	33%	71%	29%	79%	21%
	Fentanyl analogues	100%	0%	67%	33%	79%	21%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	53%	47%	61%	39%	60%	40%
Manitoba	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
Ontario	Fentanyl	75%	25%	75%	25%	78%	22%
	Fentanyl analogues	76%	24%	78%	22%	86%	14%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	70%	30%	63%	37%	68%	32%
Quebec	Fentanyl	83%	17%	70%	30%	67%	33%
	Fentanyl analogues	100%	0%	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	61%	39%	72%	28%	67%	33%
New Brunswick	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	75%	25%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	40%	60%	70%	30%
Nova Scotia	Fentanyl	67%	33%	80%	20%	100%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	67%	33%	100%	0%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	67%	33%	70%	30%	57%	43%
Prince Edward Island	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.
Newfoundland and Labrador	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.

Yukon	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.
Northwest Territories	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
Nunavut	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	<b>Fentanyl</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>21%</b>
	<b>Fentanyl analogues</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>15%</b>
	<b>Non-fentanyl opioids</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>32%</b>

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

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

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

Note: 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 13b. Percentage of accidental apparent stimulant toxicity deaths by type of stimulants and sex, by province or territory, 2018 to 2020 (Jan to Jun)

Province or territory	Type of opioids	2018		2019		2020 (Jan to Jun)	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
British Columbia	Cocaine	78%	22%	73%	27%	84%	16%
	Methamphetamine	77%	23%	75%	25%	80%	20%
	Other stimulants	88%	12%	69%	31%	60%	40%
Saskatchewan	Cocaine	68%	32%	81%	19%	77%	23%
	Methamphetamine	59%	41%	58%	42%	74%	26%
	Other stimulants	44%	56%	57%	43%	50%	50%
Ontario	Cocaine	74%	26%	75%	25%	76%	24%
	Methamphetamine	73%	27%	71%	29%	73%	27%
	Other stimulants	79%	21%	64%	36%	70%	30%
Quebec	Cocaine	80%	20%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Methamphetamine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Other stimulants	75%	25%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nova Scotia	Cocaine	71%	29%	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Methamphetamine	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Other stimulants	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Newfoundland and Labrador	Cocaine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Methamphetamine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Other stimulants	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.
Northwest Territories	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	<b>76%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>22%</b>
	Methamphetamine	<b>75%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>25%</b>
	Other stimulants	<b>77%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>34%</b>

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.

Apparent toxicity stimulant 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 14a. Percentage of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths by type of opioids and age group, by province or territory, 2018 to 2020 (Jan to Jun)

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
British Columbia	Fentanyl	2%	19%	28%	22%	22%	7%
	Fentanyl analogues	9%	23%	30%	13%	19%	6%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	2%	16%	25%	20%	27%	10%
Alberta	Fentanyl	2%	27%	33%	19%	14%	4%
	Fentanyl analogues	3%	26%	32%	19%	15%	5%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	1%	15%	22%	21%	29%	12%
Saskatchewan	Fentanyl	0%	30%	37%	17%	13%	2%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	40%	60%	0%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	19%	18%	19%	26%	17%
Manitoba	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
Ontario	Fentanyl	1%	22%	33%	21%	19%	4%
	Fentanyl analogues	2%	27%	35%	22%	14%	1%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	2%	16%	25%	23%	23%	12%
Quebec	Fentanyl	0%	13%	38%	17%	21%	13%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	33%	33%	0%	33%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	14%	28%	21%	24%	14%
New Brunswick	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
Nova Scotia	Fentanyl	11%	33%	22%	22%	11%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	22%	26%	20%	20%	13%
Prince Edward Island	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
Newfoundland and Labrador	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

Yukon	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
Northwest Territories	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
Nunavut	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	<b>Fentanyl</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>5%</b>
	<b>Fentanyl analogues</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>3%</b>
	<b>Non-fentanyl opioids</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>12%</b>

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
British Columbia	Fentanyl	2%	18%	31%	20%	20%	9%
	Fentanyl analogues	5%	16%	26%	26%	23%	5%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	2%	14%	21%	27%	24%	12%
Alberta	Fentanyl	3%	25%	34%	19%	16%	3%
	Fentanyl analogues	7%	23%	23%	25%	16%	7%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	2%	14%	24%	23%	26%	10%
Saskatchewan	Fentanyl	3%	24%	42%	16%	13%	3%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	33%	42%	8%	17%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	18%	14%	26%	35%	8%
Manitoba	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
Ontario	Fentanyl	1%	25%	32%	20%	17%	5%
	Fentanyl analogues	1%	21%	31%	19%	20%	7%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	2%	15%	23%	18%	30%	12%
Quebec	Fentanyl	Suppr.	26%	14%	30%	16%	Suppr.
	Fentanyl analogues	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	Suppr.	Suppr.	19%	28%	23%	15%
New Brunswick	Fentanyl	0%	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	10%	25%	20%	20%	25%
Nova Scotia	Fentanyl	0%	40%	0%	20%	40%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	2%	14%	23%	26%	19%	16%
Prince Edward Island	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
Newfoundland and Labrador	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

Yukon	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
Northwest Territories	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
Nunavut	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	<b>Fentanyl</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>5%</b>
	<b>Fentanyl analogues</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>6%</b>
	<b>Non-fentanyl opioids</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>12%</b>



2020 (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
British Columbia	Fentanyl	1%	20%	25%	25%	20%	9%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	19%	21%	31%	21%	7%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	18%	21%	26%	15%	21%
Alberta	Fentanyl	1%	19%	33%	23%	17%	6%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	9%	36%	36%	18%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	3%	13%	19%	22%	32%	12%
Saskatchewan	Fentanyl	6%	29%	15%	26%	21%	3%
	Fentanyl analogues	7%	21%	18%	29%	21%	4%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	4%	20%	13%	16%	24%	22%
Manitoba	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
Ontario	Fentanyl	1%	20%	31%	24%	18%	5%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	7%	36%	14%	43%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	1%	15%	26%	21%	24%	12%
Quebec	Fentanyl	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	33%	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Fentanyl analogues	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	Suppr.	Suppr.	24%	19%	21%	22%
New Brunswick	Fentanyl	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	0%	10%	30%	50%	10%
Nova Scotia	Fentanyl	0%	33%	67%	0%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	14%	14%	57%	14%	0%
Prince Edward Island	Fentanyl	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Fentanyl analogues	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Newfoundland and Labrador	Fentanyl	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Fentanyl analogues	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.

Yukon	Fentanyl	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Fentanyl analogues	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Northwest Territories	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
Nunavut	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	<b>Fentanyl</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>6%</b>
	<b>Fentanyl analogues</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>4%</b>
	<b>Non-fentanyl opioids</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>14%</b>

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

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

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

Note: 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 14b. Percentage of accidental apparent stimulant toxicity deaths by type of stimulants and age group, by province or territory, 2018 to 2020 (Jan to Jun)

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
British Columbia	Cocaine	0%	16%	26%	22%	27%	10%
	Methamphetamine	2%	17%	28%	23%	21%	8%
	Other stimulants	15%	38%	31%	0%	12%	4%
Saskatchewan	Cocaine	3%	26%	24%	26%	11%	11%
	Methamphetamine	0%	22%	43%	24%	8%	3%
	Other stimulants	0%	22%	11%	56%	11%	0%
Ontario	Cocaine	2%	16%	28%	23%	24%	7%
	Methamphetamine	1%	19%	35%	25%	16%	4%
	Other stimulants	6%	21%	29%	17%	19%	9%
Quebec	Cocaine	1%	18%	14%	18%	34%	14%
	Methamphetamine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Other stimulants	4%	16%	15%	27%	24%	15%
Nova Scotia	Cocaine	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Methamphetamine	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Other stimulants	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Newfoundland and Labrador	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
Northwest Territories	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	<b>Cocaine</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>9%</b>
	<b>Methamphetamine</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>6%</b>
	<b>Other stimulants</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>9%</b>

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
British Columbia	Cocaine	2%	18%	24%	21%	24%	11%
	Methamphetamine	1%	17%	29%	25%	21%	8%
	Other stimulants	0%	54%	15%	23%	8%	0%
Saskatchewan	Cocaine	0%	14%	48%	19%	14%	5%
	Methamphetamine	1%	23%	36%	19%	14%	6%
	Other stimulants	0%	14%	43%	14%	29%	0%
Ontario	Cocaine	1%	17%	28%	21%	23%	9%
	Methamphetamine	1%	20%	31%	22%	22%	4%
	Other stimulants	5%	28%	20%	22%	19%	6%
Quebec	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
Nova Scotia	Cocaine	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Methamphetamine	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Other stimulants	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Newfoundland and Labrador	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
Northwest Territories	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	<b>Cocaine</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>9%</b>
	<b>Methamphetamine</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>5%</b>
	<b>Other stimulants</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>5%</b>

2020 (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
British Columbia	Cocaine	1%	15%	24%	22%	26%	12%
	Methamphetamine	1%	15%	22%	30%	21%	11%
	Other stimulants	10%	50%	10%	20%	10%	0%
Saskatchewan	Cocaine	0%	18%	18%	23%	27%	14%
	Methamphetamine	6%	31%	17%	23%	20%	3%
	Other stimulants	0%	50%	25%	0%	25%	0%
Ontario	Cocaine	0%	14%	30%	26%	23%	6%
	Methamphetamine	1%	18%	36%	22%	19%	3%
	Other stimulants	0%	18%	36%	18%	21%	6%
Quebec	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
Nova Scotia	Cocaine	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Methamphetamine	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Other stimulants	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Newfoundland and Labrador	Cocaine	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Methamphetamine	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Other stimulants	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Northwest Territories	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	<b>Cocaine</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>7%</b>
	<b>Methamphetamine</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>5%</b>
	<b>Other stimulants</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>4%</b>

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.

Apparent toxicity stimulant 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 15. Percentage of accidental opioid toxicity deaths by type of opioids and origin, by province or territory, 2018 to 2020 (Jan to Jun)

2018

Province or territory	Type of opioids	Origin			
		Pharmaceutical only	Non-pharmaceutical only	Both	Undetermined
British Columbia	Fentanyl	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Alberta	Fentanyl	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	93%	2%	2%	3%
Saskatchewan	Fentanyl	13%	87%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	88%	8%	0%	4%
Manitoba	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
Ontario	Fentanyl	3%	97%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	66%	23%	5%	6%
Quebec	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
New Brunswick	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
Nova Scotia	Fentanyl	14%	86%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	98%	0%	2%	0%
Prince Edward Island	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
Newfoundland and Labrador	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
Yukon	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
Northwest Territories	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
Nunavut	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
Canada	<b>Fentanyl</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>
	<b>Fentanyl analogues</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>
	<b>Non-fentanyl opioids</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>5%</b>

2019

Province or territory	Type of opioids	Origin			
		Pharmaceutical only	Non-pharmaceutical only	Both	Undetermined
British Columbia	Fentanyl	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Alberta	Fentanyl	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	93%	4%	1%	2%
Saskatchewan	Fentanyl	5%	95%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	89%	4%	0%	7%
Manitoba	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
Ontario	Fentanyl	3%	97%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	74%	16%	4%	6%
Quebec	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
New Brunswick	Fentanyl	25%	75%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	95%	0%	0%	5%
Nova Scotia	Fentanyl	33%	67%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	100%	0%	0%	0%
Prince Edward Island	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
Newfoundland and Labrador	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



Yukon	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
Northwest Territories	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
Nunavut	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
Canada	<b>Fentanyl</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>
	<b>Fentanyl analogues</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>
	<b>Non-fentanyl opioids</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>5%</b>

2020 (Jan to Jun)

Province or territory	Type of opioids	Origin			
		Pharmaceutical only	Non-pharmaceutical only	Both	Undetermined
British Columbia	Fentanyl	1%	99%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Alberta	Fentanyl	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	97%	3%	0%	0%
Saskatchewan	Fentanyl	3%	97%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	80%	4%	2%	13%
Manitoba	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
Ontario	Fentanyl	1%	99%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	76%	15%	4%	6%
Quebec	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
New Brunswick	Fentanyl	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	100%	0%	0%	0%
Nova Scotia	Fentanyl	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	100%	0%	0%	0%
Prince Edward Island	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
Newfoundland and Labrador	Fentanyl	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Fentanyl analogues	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Yukon	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
Northwest Territories	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
Nunavut	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
Canada	<b>Fentanyl</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>
	<b>Fentanyl analogues</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>
	<b>Non-fentanyl opioids</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>6%</b>

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: 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 16. Percentage of accidental opioid toxicity deaths by sex and origin, by province or territory, 2018 to 2020 (Jan to Jun)

2018

Province or territory	Sex	Origin			
		Pharmaceutical only	Non-pharmaceutical only	Both	Undetermined
British Columbia	Female	1%	99%	0%	0%
	Male	0%	100%	0%	0%
Alberta	Female	32%	67%	0%	1%
	Male	13%	86%	1%	0%
Saskatchewan	Female	77%	17%	4%	2%
	Male	45%	47%	5%	3%
Manitoba	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ontario	Female	31%	59%	6%	3%
	Male	20%	67%	10%	2%
Quebec	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
New Brunswick	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nova Scotia	Female	87%	7%	7%	0%
	Male	88%	6%	6%	0%
Prince Edward Island	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Newfoundland and Labrador	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Yukon	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Northwest Territories	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nunavut	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Canada	<b>Female</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>2%</b>
	<b>Male</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>1%</b>

2019

Province or territory	Sex	Origin			
		Pharmaceutical only	Non-pharmaceutical only	Both	Undetermined
British Columbia	Female	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Male	0%	100%	0%	0%
Alberta	Female	28%	72%	0%	1%
	Male	16%	84%	0%	0%
Saskatchewan	Female	71%	24%	3%	3%
	Male	53%	35%	6%	6%
Manitoba	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ontario	Female	30%	58%	9%	3%
	Male	14%	73%	11%	1%
Quebec	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
New Brunswick	Female	100%	0%	0%	0%
	Male	56%	22%	11%	11%
Nova Scotia	Female	100%	0%	0%	0%
	Male	93%	7%	0%	0%
Prince Edward Island	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Newfoundland and Labrador	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Yukon	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Northwest Territories	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nunavut	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Canada	<b>Female</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>2%</b>
	<b>Male</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>1%</b>


## 2020 (Jan to Jun)

Province or territory	Sex	Origin			
		Pharmaceutical only	Non-pharmaceutical only	Both	Undetermined
British Columbia	Female	5%	95%	0%	0%
	Male	0%	100%	0%	0%
Alberta	Female	23%	77%	0%	0%
	Male	10%	90%	0%	0%
Saskatchewan	Female	61%	22%	9%	9%
	Male	38%	47%	6%	9%
Manitoba	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ontario	Female	17%	66%	15%	2%
	Male	9%	80%	9%	1%
Quebec	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
New Brunswick	Female	100%	0%	0%	0%
	Male	100%	0%	0%	0%
Nova Scotia	Female	100%	0%	0%	0%
	Male	50%	50%	0%	0%
Prince Edward Island	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Newfoundland and Labrador	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Yukon	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Northwest Territories	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nunavut	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Canada	<b>Female</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>2%</b>
	<b>Male</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>1%</b>

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: 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.