

Apparent Opioid and Stimulant Toxicity Deaths

Surveillance of Opioid- and
Stimulant-Related Harms in Canada



January 2016 to September 2020



Public Health
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Canada

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PARTNERSHIP, INNOVATION AND ACTION IN PUBLIC HEALTH.**

—Public Health Agency of Canada

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

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Décès apparemment liés une intoxication aux opioïdes et aux stimulants

Surveillance des méfaits associés aux opioïdes et aux stimulants au Canada

Janvier 2016 à septembre 2020

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Table of contents

Acknowledgements	4
Suggested citation	4
Key findings	5
Technical notes	8
Definitions	8
How apparent opioid and stimulant toxicity deaths are counted	9
Limitations of the data on apparent opioid and/or stimulant toxicity deaths	10
Notes on provincial and territorial data	11
General notes	11
Manner of death	11
Sex and age group	12
Fentanyl, fentanyl analogues and non-fentanyl opioids	12
Origin of opioid(s)	13
Cocaine, methamphetamine and other stimulants	13
Other psychoactive substances	14
Data Suppression	15
Appendix	18
Table 1a. Number and rate of total apparent opioid toxicity deaths by province or territory, 2016 to 2020 (Jan to Sep)	19
Table 1b. Number and rate of total apparent stimulant toxicity deaths by province or territory, 2018 to 2020 (Jan to Sep)	21
Table 2a. Number and rate of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths by province or territory, 2016 to 2020 (Jan to Sep)	22
Table 2b. Number and rate of accidental apparent stimulant toxicity deaths by province or territory, 2018 to 2020 (Jan to Sep)	24
Table 3a. Summary of apparent opioid toxicity deaths by manner of death, 2016 to 2020 (Jan to Sep)	25
Table 3b. Summary of apparent stimulant toxicity deaths by manner of death, 2018 to 2020 (Jan to Sep)	25



Table 4a. Summary of total apparent opioid toxicity deaths in Canada, 2016 to 2020 (Jan to Sep)	26
Table 4b. Summary of total apparent stimulant toxicity deaths in Canada (based on available information from four to six provinces and territories), 2018 to 2020 (Jan to Sep)	27
Table 5a. Number of total apparent opioid toxicity deaths by quarter and province or territory, January 2016 to September 2020	28
Table 5b. Number of total apparent stimulant toxicity deaths by quarter and province or territory, January 2018 to September 2020	29
Table 6a. Number of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths by quarter and province or territory, January 2016 to September 2020.	30
Table 6b. Number of accidental apparent stimulant toxicity deaths by quarter and province or territory, January 2018 to September 2020	31
Table 7a. Sex distribution of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths by province or territory, 2016 to 2020 (Jan to Sep)	32
Table 7b. Sex distribution of accidental apparent stimulant toxicity deaths by province or territory, 2018 to 2020 (Jan to Sep)	33
Table 8a. Crude rate (per 100,000) of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths by sex and province or territory, 2016 to 2020 (Jan to Sep)	34
Table 8b. Crude rate (per 100,000) of accidental apparent stimulant toxicity deaths by sex and province or territory, 2018 to 2020 (Jan to Sep)	35
Table 9a. Age group distribution of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths by province or territory, 2016 to 2020 (Jan to Sep)	36
Table 9b. Age group distribution of accidental apparent stimulant toxicity deaths by province or territory, 2018 to 2020 (Jan to Sep)	41
Table 10a. 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 Sep)	43
Table 10b. 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 Sep)	44
Table 11a. Percentage of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths where stimulants were also involved in the death, by province or territory, 2018 to 2020 (Jan to Sep)	45
Table 11b. Percentage of accidental apparent stimulant toxicity deaths where opioids were also involved in the death, by province or territory, 2018 to 2020 (Jan to Sep)	45

Table 12a. Percentage of accidental apparent opioid toxicity death involving other psychoactive substances by province or territory, 2016 to 2020 (Jan to Sep)	46
Table 12b. Percentage of accidental apparent stimulant toxicity death involving other psychoactive substances by province or territory, 2018 to 2020 (Jan to Sep)	47
Table 13. Percentage of accidental opioid toxicity deaths by origin of opioid(s) involved in the death, by province or territory, 2018 to 2020 (Jan to Sep)	48
Table 14a. Number of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths by sex and age group, by province or territory, 2018 to 2020 (Jan to Sep)	51
Table 14b. Number of accidental apparent stimulant toxicity deaths by sex and age group, by province or territory, 2018 to 2020 (Jan to Sep)	54
Table 15a. Percentage of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths by type of opioids and sex, by province or territory, 2018 to 2020 (Jan to Sep)	56
Table 15b. Percentage of accidental apparent stimulant toxicity deaths by type of stimulants and sex, by province or territory, 2018 to 2020 (Jan to Sep)	58
Table 16a. Percentage of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths by type of opioids and age group, by province or territory, 2018 to 2020 (Jan to Sep)	59
Table 16b. Percentage of accidental apparent stimulant toxicity deaths by type of stimulants and age group, by province or territory, 2018 to 2020 (Jan to Sep)	65
Table 17. Percentage of accidental opioid toxicity deaths by type of opioids and origin, by province or territory, 2018 to 2020 (Jan to Sep)	68
Table 18. Percentage of accidental opioid toxicity deaths by sex and origin, by province or territory, 2018 to 2020 (Jan to Sep)	71



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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 data on deaths, hospitalizations and Emergency Medical Services responses involving opioids and/or stimulants from January 2016 to September 2020, where available. Recognizing that harms related to opioids, stimulants, and other substances extend beyond overdoses (poisonings) and deaths, we continue to work with federal, provincial and territorial partners to build a broad understanding of harms and substances involved to better respond to the crisis. Additional studies can also help us plan and tailor actions to achieve better possible outcomes.

19,355 apparent opioid toxicity deaths between January 2016 and September 2020^{1,2}

- 1,705 apparent opioid toxicity deaths occurred between July and September 2020, similar to April to June 2020 (1,646). This number represents the highest quarterly count since national surveillance began in 2016. This number also represents a 120% increase from the same time frame in 2019 (776 deaths).
- In the six months following the implementation of the COVID-19 prevention measures (April to September 2020) there were 3,351 apparent opioid toxicity deaths, representing a 74% increase from the six months prior (October 2019 to March 2020 – 1,923 deaths).
- A number of factors have likely contributed to a worsening of the overdose crisis, including the increasingly toxic drug supply, increased feelings of isolation, stress and anxiety and limited availability or accessibility of services for people who use drugs.
- 96% of deaths from January to September 2020 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, several jurisdictions have observed record-breaking numbers in relation to impacts of the COVID-19 outbreak.
- Between January and September 2020, 85% of all opioid toxicity deaths occurred in British Columbia, Alberta or Ontario.

¹ Manitoba data from October 2019 to September 2020 were not available at the time of this update.

² National overall count from January 2016 to September 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.



Most apparent opioid toxicity deaths among males and individuals aged 20 to 49 years

- Males accounted for the majority of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths (77%) from January to September 2020; for both males and females, the majority of deaths were among individuals aged 20 to 49 years.
- Individuals between 30 and 39 years accounted for a higher proportion of accidental opioid toxicity deaths where fentanyl (30%) was involved from January to September 2020.
- Among females, one fifth (22%) of accidental opioid toxicity deaths involved at least one pharmaceutical opioid³, compared to 10% among males.⁴

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

- 82% of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths involved fentanyl in 2020 (January to September).
- The majority of fentanyl detected in opioid toxicity deaths was non-pharmaceutical (99%).^{3,4}
- 86% of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths from January to September 2020 involved a non-pharmaceutical opioid.^{3,4}

New data on opioid and stimulant toxicity deaths based on six reporting provinces and territories

- Available information from six provinces and territories indicates the number of deaths involving stimulants from July to September remained high and is similar to the period from April to June. 98% of those deaths were accidental.
- More than half (60%) of accidental opioid toxicity deaths in 2020 (January to September) also involved a stimulant, reflecting the polysubstance nature of this crisis.

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.

³ 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).

⁴ Based on 2020 data on origin of opioids from deaths with completed investigations from six provinces.

- 71% of identified apparent stimulant toxicity deaths from January to September 2020 involved cocaine while 46% involved methamphetamines.
- 81% of deaths identified as apparent stimulant toxicity deaths also involved an opioid in 2020 (January to September).
- Males accounted for the majority of accidental apparent stimulant toxicity deaths (77%) from January to September 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 February 11, 2021. Due to differences in identifying and reporting cases, comparisons over time and between provinces and territories should be interpreted with caution. Refer to the [Technical notes](#) for more information.



Technical notes

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

How apparent opioid and stimulant toxicity deaths are counted

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

Data presented in this update should be interpreted with caution.

- This update is based on data submitted to the Public Health Agency of Canada on or before February 11, 2021. 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 September) exclude Manitoba.
- Quarterly totals for Canada may not equal the annual totals due to suppressed data for some provinces and territories with low number of deaths.
- Data on apparent stimulant toxicity deaths were only available from 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. Overall numbers for British Columbia from 2018 to 2020 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 0.5% in 2017 and 3% 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 49% of deaths between January 2019 and September 2020 involved an opioid.
6. Data from Yukon include deaths with completed investigations only. In 2018, one apparent opioid toxicity death occurred in a different province following an overdose in Yukon. This death is included in the data from the jurisdiction where the death occurred and is not reported in the data from Yukon.
7. Data from Prince Edward Island include accidental deaths with completed investigations only. Only annual totals were available for 2016 data from Prince Edward Island; quarterly data for 2016 were not available at the time of this 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 September 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 a small subset of cases where the individual was known to identify with a gender different than their biological sex, the medical examiner may indicate their identified gender.
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/or fentanyl analogues represented a single category. For data reported for 2018 to 2020, some provinces and territories did not report fentanyl analogue information or required additional information to differentiate fentanyl from fentanyl analogues until investigations are completed. Therefore, deaths involving fentanyl analogues may be included in the fentanyl percentages for some jurisdictions.
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 Alberta and Ontario, only data on deaths with completed investigations, where relevant toxicology information was available, were included in percentages for fentanyl or fentanyl analogues.

Origin of opioid(s)

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 eight provinces and territories, depending on the year. Completed investigations represented 76% 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 stimulant toxicity deaths were available from between four and six provinces and territories, depending on the year from 2018 to 2020 (January to September).
38. The sum of percentages by type of stimulant may not add up to 100% because a death may involve more than one type of stimulant.



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” include deaths involving methamphetamine.

Other psychoactive substances

41. Refer to [Table B](#) below for details on other psychoactive substances.
42. National-level percentages of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths involving other non-opioid substances do not include data from Nunavut as these data were not available.
43. For Alberta, only data on deaths with completed investigations and specific substances causing death listed on the death certificate were included in percentages of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths involving other non-opioid substances.
44. For Ontario, only data on deaths with completed investigations, where relevant toxicology information was available, were included in percentages of accidental apparent opioid-related deaths involving other non-opioid substances. Data for non-opioid substances from Ontario between January 2016 and April 2017 were based on their detection and do not include alcohol; as of May 1, 2017, data on non-opioid substances are based on their direct effects and include alcohol.
45. Prior to 2018, the percentage of deaths involving other psychoactive substances included stimulants, such as cocaine and methamphetamine. For data reported for 2018 to 2020, some provinces and territories now report stimulant toxicity deaths resulting in a lower percentage of deaths involving other psychoactive substances (excluding stimulants). Trends over time and between jurisdictions should be interpreted with caution.

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
Available data on apparent toxicity deaths involving opioids (as of February 11, 2021)														
2016-17	January to December	✓ (C)	✓	✓ (C)	✓	✓	✓ (C)	✓	✓	✓ (C)	✓ (C)	✓ (C)	✓	✓
2018	January to December	✓	✓	✓ (C)	✓	✓	✓ (C)	✓	✓	✓ (C)	✓ (C)	✓ (C)	✓	✓
2019	January to December	✓	✓	✓ (C)	✓ (INC)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ (C)	✓ (C)	✓ (C)	✓	✓
2020	January to September	✓	✓	✓ (C)	n/a	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ (C)	✓ (C)	✓ (C)	✓	✓
Available data on apparent toxicity deaths involving stimulants (as of February 11, 2021)														
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 September	✓ (C)	n/a	✓ (C)	n/a	✓	n/a	n/a	✓	n/a	✓ (C)	n/a	✓	n/a
Classification of deaths included in the reported data														
Accident	Completed investigations	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Ongoing investigations where manner of death was believed to be unintentional	✓	-	n/a	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓	n/a
	Ongoing investigations where manner of death had not been assigned at the time of reporting	-	✓	n/a	✓	✓	n/a	✓	✓	n/a	-	-	✓	n/a
Suicide	Completed investigations	✓	✓ (INC)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Ongoing investigations where the manner of death was believed to be suicide	✓	n/a	n/a	✓	-	n/a	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓	n/a
Deaths with completed investigations and an undetermined manner of death		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a	✓	✓	✓	✓
Available data on origin of the opioid(s)														
2018	January to December	✓	✓	✓	n/a	✓	n/a	✓	✓	n/a	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a
2019	January to December	✓	✓	✓	✓ (INC)	✓	n/a	✓	✓	n/a	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a
2020	January to September	✓	✓	✓	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"> • 3-methylfentanyl • acetylfentanyl • acrylfentanyl • butyrylfentanyl • carfentanil • crotonyl fentanyl • cyclopropyl fentanyl 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • despropionyl-fentanyl • fentanyl • fluoroisobutyrylfentanyl (FIBF) • furanylfentanyl • methoxyacetylfentanyl • norfentanyl
Non-fentanyl opioids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2-methyl AP-237 • AH-7921 • AP-237 • buprenorphine • buprenorphine metabolites • codeine • desomorphine • dihydrocodeine • etodesnitazene • heroin • hydrocodone • hydromorphone • isopropyl-U-47700 • isotonitazene • loperamide 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • meperidine • methadone • metonitazene • mitragynine • monoacetylmorphine • morphine • MT-45 • normeperidine • oxycodone • tapentadol • tramadol • U-47700 • U-49900 • U-50488
Stimulants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • amphetamine • atomoxetine • catha • cocaine • dexamfetamine • ethylphenidate • lisdexamfetamine • MDA • MDMA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mephedrone • methamphetamine • methylphenidate • modafinil • pemoline • phentermine • pseudoephedrine • TFMPP
Other psychoactive substances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alcohol • Benzodiazepines • Gabapentinoids • Ketamine • LSD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCP • Psilocin • W-18 • Z-drugs



Appendix

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

Province or territory	2016			2017			2018		
	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	16.4	1,287	26.1	26.0	1,568	31.4	31.2
Alberta	602	14.3	13.8	744	17.5	17.0	806	18.7	18.3
Saskatchewan	83	7.3	7.5	85	7.4	7.6	126	10.8	11.3
Manitoba	88	6.7	6.8	106	7.9	8.1	93	6.9	7.0
Ontario	867	6.2	6.3	1,265	9.0	9.0	1,477	10.3	10.4
Quebec	258	3.1	3.1	281	3.4	3.4	207	2.5	2.5
New Brunswick	34	4.5	4.4	38	5.0	5.1	30	3.9	3.9
Nova Scotia	53	5.6	5.7	64	6.7	6.9	54	5.6	5.8
Prince Edward Island	5	3.4	3.2	5	3.3	3.6	8	5.2	5.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	18	3.4	3.6	33	6.2	6.5	12	2.3	2.3
Yukon	7	18.2	17.5	7	17.6	16.5	5	12.3	12.4
Northwest Territories	5	11.2	12.2	1	2.2	1.9	2	4.4	3.8
Nunavut	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	2,825	7.8	7.8	3,916	10.7	10.8	4,388	11.8	11.9



Province or territory	2019			2020 (Jan to Sep)		
	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	1,010	19.9	19.8	1,243	32.4	32.4
Alberta	627	14.3	14.1	810	24.4	24.2
Saskatchewan	117	10.0	10.6	133	15.0	15.8
Manitoba	26	1.9	2.0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ontario	1,517	10.4	10.5	1,693	15.3	15.4
Quebec	414	4.9	4.9	431	6.7	6.8
New Brunswick	35	4.5	4.6	21	3.6	3.7
Nova Scotia	57	5.9	5.9	32	4.4	4.6
Prince Edward Island	5	3.2	3.3	6	5.0	5.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	18	3.5	3.5	21	5.4	5.7
Yukon	4	9.8	10.1	5	16.1	16.8
Northwest Territories	1	2.2	2.1	0	0.0	0.0
Nunavut	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	3,831	10.2	10.3	4,395	16.0	16.1

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

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

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

Note(s): 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 Sep)

Province or territory	2018			2019			2020 (Jan to Sep)		
	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	821	16.4	15.0	357	7.0	6.3	202	5.3	4.8
Saskatchewan	83	71	7.0	95	8.1	7.9	94	10.6	10.3
Ontario	913	6.4	6.0	995	6.8	6.4	1,213	11.0	10.4
Quebec	160	1.9	1.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nova Scotia	25	2.6	2.7	29	3.0	2.7	24	3.3	2.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	10	2.6	2.9
Northwest Territories	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	3.0	2.5

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

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

Table 2a. Number and rate of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths by province or territory, 2016 to 2020 (Jan to Sep)

Province or territory	2016			2017			2018		
	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	16.1	1,266	25.7	25.6	1,535	30.7	30.6
Alberta	547	13.0	12.4	683	16.1	15.4	800	18.6	18.2
Saskatchewan	76	6.7	6.9	74	6.4	6.6	114	9.8	10.2
Manitoba	61	4.6	4.7	87	6.5	6.6	78	5.8	5.8
Ontario	726	5.2	5.2	1,127	8.0	8.0	1,317	9.2	9.2
Quebec	173	2.1	2.1	187	2.3	2.3	146	1.7	1.8
New Brunswick	27	3.5	3.6	32	4.2	4.4	23	3.0	3.0
Nova Scotia	40	4.2	4.4	58	6.1	6.3	49	5.1	5.3
Prince Edward Island	5	3.4	3.2	5	3.3	3.6	8	5.2	5.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	13	2.5	2.6	23	4.4	4.7	10	1.9	1.9
Yukon	5	13.0	11.8	6	15.1	13.4	4	9.8	9.5
Northwest Territories	4	9.0	10.3	1	2.2	1.9	2	4.4	3.8
Nunavut	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	2,466	6.8	6.8	3,549	9.7	9.7	4,086	11.0	11.1

Province or territory	2019			2020 (Jan to Sep)		
	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	959	18.9	18.8	1,185	30.9	30.9
Alberta	620	14.2	13.9	805	24.2	24.0
Saskatchewan	109	9.3	9.9	126	14.2	14.9
Manitoba	24	1.8	1.8	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ontario	1,397	9.6	9.6	1,614	14.6	14.7
Quebec	414	4.9	4.9	431	6.7	6.8
New Brunswick	27	3.5	3.5	17	2.9	3.0
Nova Scotia	45	4.6	4.8	28	3.8	4.1
Prince Edward Island	5	3.2	3.3	6	5.0	5.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	13	2.5	2.6	16	4.1	4.5
Yukon	4	9.8	10.1	5	16.1	16.8
Northwest Territories	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	0	0.0	0.0
Nunavut	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	3,617	9.6	9.7	4,233	15.4	15.5

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.

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

Note(s): 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 Sep)

Province or territory	2018			2019			2020 (Jan to Sep)		
	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	14.9	346	6.8	6.2	199	5.2	4.7
Saskatchewan	76	6.5	6.4	93	7.9	7.7	91	10.3	10.1
Ontario	882	6.2	5.8	961	6.6	6.1	1,185	10.7	10.1
Quebec	143	1.7	1.5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nova Scotia	23	2.4	2.4	27	2.8	2.4	22	3.0	2.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	8	2.0	2.3
Northwest Territories	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	3.0	2.5

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

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

Table 3a. Summary of apparent opioid toxicity deaths by manner of death, 2016 to 2020 (Jan to Sep)

Manner of death	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020 (Jan to Sep)	
	Count	% of annual	Count	% of annual	Count	% of annual	Count	% of annual	Count	% of annual
Total	2,825	100%	3,916	100%	4,388	100%	3,831	100%	4,395	100%
Accidental	2,466	87%	3,549	91%	4,086	93%	3,617	94%	4,233	96%
Suicide	264	9%	276	7%	218	5%	143	4%	64	1%
Undetermined	95	3%	91	2%	84	2%	71	2%	98	2%

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

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

Table 3b. Summary of apparent stimulant toxicity deaths by manner of death, 2018 to 2020 (Jan to Sep)

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

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

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



Table 4a. Summary of total apparent opioid toxicity deaths in Canada, 2016 to 2020 (Jan to Sep)

		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (Jan to Sep)
Total	Number	2,825	3,916	4,388	3,831	4,395
	Crude rate	7.8	10.7	11.8	10.2	16.0
	Age-adjusted rate	7.8	10.8	11.9	10.3	16.1
Percent by sex	Male	70%	74%	72%	72%	76%
	Female	30%	26%	28%	28%	24%
Percent by age group	19 years or less	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
	20 to 29 years	18%	20%	20%	19%	18%
	30 to 39 years	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%
	40 to 49 years	21%	21%	21%	20%	23%
	50 to 59 years	22%	21%	21%	22%	20%
	60 years or more	9%	9%	9%	10%	10%
Percent involving fentanyl		52%	69%	70%	56%	73%
Percent involving fentanyl analogues		n/a	n/a	9%	20%	7%
Percent involving non fentanyl opioids		59%	39%	46%	40%	29%
Percent involving stimulants		n/a	n/a	50%	46%	49%
Percent involving other psychoactive substances		68%	60%	44%	42%	38%

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

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

Table 4b. Summary of total apparent stimulant toxicity deaths in Canada (based on available information from four to six provinces and territories), 2018 to 2020 (Jan to Sep)

		2018	2019	2020 (Jan to Sep)
Percent by sex	Male	75%	74%	77%
	Female	25%	26%	23%
Percent by age group	19 years or less	1%	1%	2%
	20 to 29 years	17%	18%	17%
	30 to 39 years	27%	29%	28%
	40 to 49 years	23%	21%	24%
	50 to 59 years	24%	22%	22%
	60 years or more	8%	9%	8%
Percent involving cocaine		71%	70%	67%
Percent involving methamphetamine		38%	39%	44%
Percent involving other stimulants		9%	9%	7%
Percent involving opioids		74%	73%	77%
Percent involving other psychoactive substances		30%	23%	20%

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

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

Table 5a. Number of total apparent opioid toxicity deaths by quarter and province or territory, January 2016 to September 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	Q3
British Columbia	175	157	153	320	351	361	313	262	401	374	415	378	304	250	227	229	273	487	483
Alberta	137	140	159	166	162	182	183	217	194	206	211	195	162	188	150	127	150	311	349
Saskatchewan	25	17	24	17	25	20	22	18	34	28	34	30	25	34	23	35	24	57	52
Manitoba	18	20	17	33	34	34	19	19	21	17	24	31	10	10	6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ontario	214	218	195	240	238	311	414	302	309	325	396	447	450	465	239	363	454	615	624
Quebec	66	64	68	60	66	79	68	68	54	50	42	61	119	83	103	109	116	148	167
New Brunswick	12	4	10	8	10	8	8	12	8	4	9	9	6	7	15	7	5	7	9
Nova Scotia	17	14	17	5	19	17	13	15	15	18	10	11	14	18	13	12	9	12	11
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.	Suppr.
Newfoundland and Labrador	Suppr.	Suppr.	8	5	11	6	9	7	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	8	6	Suppr.	Suppr.	5	9	7
Yukon	0	2	2	3	4	0	1	2	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	3	2	0	3
Northwest Territories	2	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nunavut	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	666	636	654	859	920	1,018	1,051	922	1,037	1,022	1,145	1,164	1,100	1,061	776	885	1,038	1,646	1,705

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 5b. Number of total apparent stimulant toxicity deaths by quarter and province or territory, January 2018 to September 2020

Province or territory	2018				2019				2020		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
British Columbia	273	227	219	102	39	45	134	139	63	98	41
Saskatchewan	23	23	18	19	23	31	18	23	21	43	30
Ontario	182	211	246	274	273	292	168	262	299	466	448
Quebec	35	47	48	30	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nova Scotia	Suppr.	8	7	Suppr.	9	8	7	5	7	10	7
Newfoundland and Labrador	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5	5	0
Northwest Territories	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	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.

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

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

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

Table 6a. Number of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths by quarter and province or territory, January 2016 to September 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	290	239	213	217	257	467
Alberta	118	130	144	155	152	161	171	199	193	206	208	193	161	184	149	126	148	309
Saskatchewan	25	14	22	15	22	17	19	16	31	25	30	28	23	33	22	31	23	53
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	262	293	361	401	415	439	215	328	431	592
Quebec	50	44	43	36	45	52	47	43	35	39	27	45	119	83	103	109	116	148
New Brunswick	11	3	6	7	8	6	7	11	7	4	5	7	5	6	11	5	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.	8
Yukon	0	2	0	3	3	0	1	2	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	3	2	0
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.
Canada	573	522	565	758	818	911	968	838	957	962	1,066	1,083	1,037	1,008	729	830	986	1,595
																		1,638

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 6b. Number of accidental apparent stimulant toxicity deaths by quarter and province or territory, January 2018 to September 2020

Province or territory	2018				2019				2020		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
British Columbia	272	226	213	100	34	44	132	136	61	98	40
Saskatchewan	23	19	15	19	22	30	18	23	19	42	30
Ontario	179	205	236	262	264	282	162	253	292	456	437
Quebec	31	43	42	27	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nova Scotia	Suppr.	7	6	Suppr.	9	8	Suppr.	Suppr.	5	10	7
Newfoundland and Labrador	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	5	0
Northwest Territories	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	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.

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

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

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

Table 7a. Sex distribution of accidental opioid toxicity deaths by province or territory, 2016 to 2020 (Jan to Sep)

Province or territory	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020 (Jan to Sep)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
British Columbia	80%	20%	83%	17%	80%	20%	74%	26%	84%	16%
Alberta	73%	27%	76%	24%	74%	26%	74%	26%	78%	22%
Saskatchewan	59%	41%	57%	43%	59%	41%	64%	36%	68%	32%
Manitoba	61%	39%	67%	33%	55%	45%	67%	33%	n/a	n/a
Ontario	71%	29%	75%	25%	73%	27%	73%	27%	77%	23%
Quebec	69%	31%	68%	32%	64%	36%	76%	24%	75%	25%
New Brunswick	63%	37%	59%	41%	43%	57%	48%	52%	65%	35%
Nova Scotia	78%	23%	71%	29%	67%	33%	71%	29%	64%	36%
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.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Northwest Territories	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Not appl.	Not appl.
Nunavut	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	74%	26%	77%	23%	74%	26%	73%	27%	77%	23%

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.

Not applicable (Not appl.) – No values applicable to the given category.

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

Note(s): 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 Sep)

Province or territory	2018		2019		2020 (Jan to Sep)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
British Columbia	79%	21%	73%	27%	80%	20%
Saskatchewan	58%	42%	65%	35%	71%	29%
Ontario	74%	26%	74%	26%	77%	23%
Quebec	78%	22%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nova Scotia	74%	26%	Suppr.	Suppr.	77%	23%
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.
Canada	76%	24%	74%	26%	77%	23%

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

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

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

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

Table 8a. Crude rate (per 100,000) of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths by sex and province or territory, 2016 to 2020 (Jan to Sep)

Province or territory	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020 (Jan to Sep)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
British Columbia	26.4	6.3	42.9	8.8	33.3	8.0	12.3	4.2	10.4	2.0
Alberta	18.9	7.1	24.3	7.8	27.3	9.8	20.8	7.5	37.5	10.8
Saskatchewan	7.9	5.5	7.2	5.6	11.4	8.1	11.8	6.7	19.3	9.1
Manitoba	5.6	3.6	8.7	4.3	6.4	5.2	2.3	1.2	n/a	n/a
Ontario	7.5	3.0	12.1	4.0	13.6	5.0	14.1	5.2	22.6	6.8
Quebec	2.9	1.3	3.1	1.4	2.2	1.3	7.4	2.3	10.1	3.3
New Brunswick	4.5	2.6	5.0	3.4	2.6	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.8	2.0
Nova Scotia	6.7	1.9	8.8	3.5	7.0	3.3	6.7	2.6	5.0	2.7
Prince Edward Island	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Newfoundland and Labrador	3.0	1.9	6.1	2.6	1.9	1.9	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Yukon	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Northwest Territories	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Not appl.	Not appl.
Nunavut	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	10.1	3.5	14.9	4.5	14.3	5.0	11.9	4.4	13.8	4.1

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

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

Not applicable (Not appl.) – No values applicable to the given category.

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

Note(s): 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. Crude rate (per 100,000) of accidental apparent stimulant toxicity deaths by sex and province or territory, 2018 to 2020 (Jan to Sep)

Province or territory	2018		2019		2020 (Jan to Sep)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
British Columbia	26.0	6.7	10.1	3.6	8.4	2.1
Saskatchewan	7.5	5.5	10.1	5.7	14.6	5.9
Ontario	9.2	3.2	9.9	3.4	16.7	4.9
Quebec	2.7	0.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nova Scotia	3.6	1.2	Suppr.	Suppr.	4.7	1.3
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.

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

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

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

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. Age group distribution of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths by province or territory, 2016 to 2020 (Jan to Sep)

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.
Canada	2%	20%	28%	21%	22%	7%

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%	25%	18%	27%	13%
New Brunswick	3%	22%	28%	19%	19%	9%
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.
Canada	2%	21%	28%	21%	20%	7%



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%	22%	8%
Alberta	2%	25%	30%	20%	18%	7%
Saskatchewan	0%	24%	25%	20%	20%	11%
Manitoba	0%	26%	28%	20%	20%	7%
Ontario	2%	20%	29%	22%	20%	7%
Quebec	1%	14%	28%	22%	23%	12%
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.
Canada	2%	21%	28%	21%	20%	8%

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%	19%	30%	20%	20%	9%
Alberta	2%	23%	31%	20%	18%	6%
Saskatchewan	1%	19%	23%	24%	28%	6%
Manitoba	0%	21%	29%	17%	21%	13%
Ontario	2%	20%	29%	19%	22%	8%
Quebec	2%	14%	17%	23%	26%	17%
New Brunswick	0%	7%	30%	19%	22%	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.
Canada	2%	20%	28%	20%	22%	9%




2020 (Jan to Sep)

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%	25%	24%	20%	10%
Alberta	1%	19%	30%	24%	20%	7%
Saskatchewan	5%	20%	20%	25%	18%	13%
Manitoba	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ontario	1%	19%	29%	23%	20%	8%
Quebec	3%	12%	20%	22%	25%	19%
New Brunswick	0%	12%	18%	24%	41%	6%
Nova Scotia	0%	25%	25%	36%	14%	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	Not appl.	Not appl.	Not appl.	Not appl.	Not appl.	Not appl.
Nunavut	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	2%	18%	27%	23%	20%	10%

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

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

Not applicable (Not appl.) – No values applicable to the given category.

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

Note(s): 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 9b. Age group distribution of accidental apparent stimulant toxicity deaths by province or territory, 2018 to 2020 (Jan to Sep)

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%	17%	26%	23%	25%	9%
Saskatchewan	1%	20%	33%	28%	13%	5%
Ontario	1%	17%	29%	24%	22%	7%
Quebec	2%	17%	15%	22%	30%	14%
Nova Scotia	Suppr.	35%	22%	Suppr.	22%	Suppr.
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
Canada	1%	17%	27%	23%	24%	8%

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	1%	18%	27%	21%	22%	10%
Saskatchewan	1%	22%	37%	19%	16%	5%
Ontario	1%	18%	28%	22%	23%	8%
Quebec	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nova Scotia	Suppr.	Suppr.	26%	19%	19%	19%
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
Canada	1%	18%	29%	21%	22%	9%



2020 (Jan to Sep)

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%	24%	23%	23%	10%
Saskatchewan	3%	22%	24%	23%	21%	7%
Ontario	2%	16%	30%	24%	21%	7%
Quebec	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nova Scotia	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Newfoundland and Labrador	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Northwest Territories	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	2%	17%	28%	24%	22%	7%

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

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

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

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

Table 10a. Percentage of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths by specific type of opioids involved in the death, by province or territory, 2016 to 2020 (Jan to Sep)

Province or territory	2016			2017			2018			2019			2020 (Jan to Sep)		
	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%	38%	88%	12%	34%	91%	35%	24%
Alberta	63%	n/a	37%	81%	n/a	19%	81%	19%	28%	82%	10%	30%	90%	8%	20%
Saskatchewan	11%	n/a	89%	20%	n/a	80%	41%	4%	68%	37%	11%	71%	55%	47%	59%
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%	57%	35%	36%	88%	1%	25%
Quebec	23%	n/a	88%	27%	n/a	93%	16%	4%	92%	25%	3%	89%	25%	Suppr.	85%
New Brunswick	15%	n/a	93%	22%	n/a	91%	4%	0%	100%	19%	0%	89%	12%	0%	88%
Nova Scotia	18%	n/a	83%	10%	n/a	90%	16%	8%	96%	9%	2%	96%	25%	7%	82%
Prince Edward Island	20%	n/a	80%	0%	n/a	100%	13%	n/a	88%	0%	n/a	100%	50%	0%	50%
Newfoundland and Labrador	Suppr.	n/a	92%	26%	n/a	74%	0%	n/a	100%	Suppr.	n/a	85%	Suppr.	0%	81%
Yukon	80%	n/a	20%	83%	n/a	17%	100%	n/a	0%	75%	n/a	25%	60%	0%	0%
Northwest Territories	25%	n/a	75%	0%	n/a	100%	0%	n/a	100%	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Not appl.	Not appl.	Not appl.
Nunavut	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	57%	n/a	55%	73%	n/a	35%	74%	10%	43%	62%	23%	41%	82%	7%	29%

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.

Not applicable (Not appl.) – No values applicable to the given category.

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(s): 2019 data from Manitoba are based on January to September.

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

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 by specific type of stimulants involved in the death, by province or territory, 2018 to 2020 (Jan to Sep)

Province or territory	2018			2019			2020 (Jan to Sep)		
	Cocaine	Meth	Other stimulants	Cocaine	Meth	Other stimulants	Cocaine	Meth	Other stimulants
British Columbia	68%	50%	3%	63%	51%	4%	64%	59%	7%
Saskatchewan	51%	55%	14%	25%	77%	9%	41%	67%	5%
Ontario	75%	36%	8%	73%	39%	7%	75%	43%	6%
Quebec	62%	n/a	38%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nova Scotia	91%	Suppr.	Suppr.	67%	33%	Suppr.	82%	0%	Suppr.
Newfoundland and Labrador	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.	63%
Northwest Territories	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Canada	70%	40%	8%	67%	44%	6%	71%	46%	6%

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

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

Meth: methamphetamine

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

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

Table 11a. Percentage of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths where stimulants were also involved in the death, by province or territory, 2018 to 2020 (Jan to Sep)

Province or territory	Year		
	2018	2019	2020 (Jan to Sep)
British Columbia	72%	75%	73%
Alberta	57%	60%	72%
Saskatchewan	44%	50%	59%
Ontario	48%	52%	58%
Quebec	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nova Scotia	31%	38%	32%
Newfoundland and Labrador	n/a	n/a	50%
Northwest Territories	n/a	n/a	Not appl.
Canada	54%	57%	60%

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.

Not applicable (Not appl.) – No values applicable to the given category.

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

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

Table 11b. Percentage of accidental apparent stimulant toxicity deaths where opioids were also involved in the death, by province or territory, 2018 to 2020 (Jan to Sep)

Province or territory	Year		
	2018	2019	2020 (Jan to Sep)
British Columbia	91%	90%	86%
Saskatchewan	66%	58%	81%
Ontario	71%	75%	81%
Quebec	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nova Scotia	65%	63%	41%
Newfoundland and Labrador	n/a	n/a	100%
Northwest Territories	n/a	n/a	0%
Canada	74%	78%	81%

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

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

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

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




Table 12a. Percentage of accidental apparent opioid toxicity death involving other psychoactive substances by province or territory, 2016 to 2020 (Jan to Sep)

Province or territory	Year				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (Jan to Sep)
British Columbia	31%	33%	35%	42%	37%
Alberta	65%	72%	73%	77%	84%
Saskatchewan	95%	91%	45%	56%	52%
Manitoba	95%	99%	51%	79%	n/a
Ontario	93%	66%	23%	20%	17%
Quebec	80%	82%	86%	46%	47%
New Brunswick	85%	94%	91%	96%	94%
Nova Scotia	90%	83%	84%	84%	71%
Prince Edward Island	100%	100%	88%	100%	n/a
Newfoundland and Labrador	100%	100%	100%	100%	63%
Yukon	100%	100%	100%	75%	0%
Northwest Territories	75%	100%	100%	Suppr.	Not appl.
Nunavut	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	66%	59%	43%	42%	39%

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.

Not applicable (Not appl.) – No values applicable to the given category.

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

Note(s): 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 12b. Percentage of accidental apparent stimulant toxicity death involving other psychoactive substances by province or territory, 2018 to 2020 (Jan to Sep)

Province or territory	Year		
	2018	2019	2020 (Jan to Sep)
British Columbia	32%	38%	34%
Saskatchewan	46%	43%	42%
Ontario	15%	14%	14%
Quebec	86%	n/a	n/a
Nova Scotia	65%	59%	41%
Newfoundland and Labrador	n/a	n/a	Suppr.
Northwest Territories	n/a	n/a	0%
Canada	29%	22%	19%

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

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

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

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



Table 13. Percentage of accidental opioid toxicity deaths by origin of opioid(s) involved in the death, by province or territory, 2018 to 2020 (Jan to Sep)

2018

Province or territory	2018			
	Pharmaceutical only	Non-pharmaceutical only*	Both	Undetermined
British Columbia	0%	62%	0%	38%
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	85%	6%	8%	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	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	26%	66%	6%	2%

2019

Province or territory	2019			
	Pharmaceutical only	Non-pharmaceutical only*	Both	Undetermined
British Columbia	0%	66%	0%	34%
Alberta	18%	81%	0%	0%
Saskatchewan	59%	31%	5%	5%
Manitoba	50%	50%	0%	0%
Ontario	18%	68%	11%	2%
Quebec	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
New Brunswick	81%	11%	4%	4%
Nova Scotia	93%	5%	2%	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	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	23%	68%	8%	2%



2020 (Jan to Sep)

Province or territory	2020 (Jan to Sep)			
	Pharmaceutical only	Non-pharmaceutical only*	Both	Undetermined
British Columbia	0%	76%	0%	24%
Alberta	10%	90%	0%	0%
Saskatchewan	36%	45%	11%	8%
Manitoba	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ontario	10%	78%	10%	2%
Quebec	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
New Brunswick	83%	8%	0%	8%
Nova Scotia	72%	20%	8%	0%
Prince Edward Island	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Newfoundland and Labrador	81%	19%	0%	0%
Yukon	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Northwest Territories	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nunavut	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	13%	78%	8%	2%

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

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

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

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

Only applies to deaths with completed investigations.

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 14a. Number of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths by sex and age group, by province or territory, 2018 to 2020 (Jan to Sep)

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	59	41	41	17
	Male	18	154	224	179	189	61
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	15	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	7	77	104	74	66	31
	Male	14	185	277	216	200	66
Quebec	Female	0	5	9	12	16	11
	Male	1	15	32	20	18	7
New Brunswick	Female	0	2	3	1	5	2
	Male	0	0	2	4	3	1
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	21	188	247	186	178	78
	Male	39	525	739	552	533	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	20	32	18	25	5
	Male	4	58	92	64	59	32
Alberta	Female	8	40	44	27	33	10
	Male	6	101	146	100	80	25
Saskatchewan	Female	0	8	7	12	11	1
	Male	1	13	18	14	19	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	100	21
	Male	15	210	295	203	207	84
Quebec	Female	Suppr.	11	20	23	32	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	46	52	72	77	Suppr.
New Brunswick	Female	0	1	4	1	5	3
	Male	0	1	4	4	1	3
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	156	223	152	209	43
	Male	27	436	613	466	448	153

2020 (Jan to Sep)

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	4	12	12	6	3
	Male	2	42	48	44	42	20
Alberta	Female	3	37	51	47	32	8
	Male	7	112	188	143	125	52
Saskatchewan	Female	4	8	8	7	8	5
	Male	2	17	17	24	15	11
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	7	70	114	88	68	31
	Male	17	235	347	287	248	101
Quebec	Female	Suppr.	14	25	21	22	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	38	61	74	85	Suppr.
New Brunswick	Female	0	1	2	2	1	0
	Male	0	1	1	2	6	1
Nova Scotia	Female	0	2	3	4	1	0
	Male	0	5	4	6	3	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	Not appl.	Not appl.	Not appl.	Not appl.	Not appl.	Not appl.
	Male	Not appl.	Not appl.	Not appl.	Not appl.	Not appl.	Not appl.
Nunavut	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	Female	16	136	215	181	138	47
	Male	28	450	666	580	524	185

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.

Not applicable (Not appl.) – No values applicable to the given category.

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

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

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



Table 14b. Number of accidental apparent stimulant toxicity deaths by sex and age group, by province or territory, 2018 to 2020 (Jan to Sep)

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	53	36	38	11
	Male	10	106	155	148	163	61
Saskatchewan	Female	1	5	11	9	6	0
	Male	0	10	14	12	4	4
Ontario	Female	4	53	71	49	45	10
	Male	8	98	183	161	152	48
Quebec	Female	0	9	5	10	6	1
	Male	3	16	16	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	19	24	17	22	7
	Male	1	43	70	57	55	27
Saskatchewan	Female	0	10	13	5	4	1
	Male	1	10	21	13	11	4
Ontario	Female	3	47	78	54	59	7
	Male	10	124	195	153	160	71
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 Sep)

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	7	12	9	7	3
	Male	1	29	36	37	39	17
Saskatchewan	Female	2	8	6	4	5	1
	Male	1	12	16	17	14	5
Ontario	Female	4	42	98	71	47	12
	Male	14	153	253	216	206	69
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	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.

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

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

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

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



Table 15a. Percentage of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths by type of opioids and sex, by province or territory, 2018 to 2020 (Jan to Sep)

Province or territory	Type of opioids	2018		2019		2020 (Jan to Sep)	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
British Columbia	Fentanyl	80%	20%	75%	25%	83%	17%
	Fentanyl analogues	89%	11%	82%	18%	84%	16%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	76%	24%	67%	33%	80%	20%
Alberta	Fentanyl	77%	23%	77%	23%	80%	20%
	Fentanyl analogues	78%	22%	75%	25%	84%	16%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	61%	39%	66%	34%	68%	32%
Saskatchewan	Fentanyl	68%	32%	70%	30%	75%	25%
	Fentanyl analogues	100%	0%	67%	33%	76%	24%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	54%	46%	62%	38%	64%	36%
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%	79%	21%
	Fentanyl analogues	76%	24%	77%	23%	85%	15%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	70%	30%	63%	37%	67%	33%
Quebec	Fentanyl	83%	17%	70%	30%	69%	31%
	Fentanyl analogues	100%	0%	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	61%	39%	72%	28%	69%	31%
New Brunswick	Fentanyl	100%	0%	80%	20%	50%	50%
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	43%	57%	46%	54%	67%	33%
Nova Scotia	Fentanyl	75%	25%	75%	25%	100%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	75%	25%	100%	0%	100%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	68%	32%	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.

Province or territory	Type of opioids	2018		2019		2020 (Jan to Sep)	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
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	67%	33%
	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	Suppr.	Suppr.	Not appl.	Not appl.
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.	Not appl.	Not appl.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.	Not appl.	Not appl.
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	Fentanyl	77%	23%	75%	25%	79%	21%
	Fentanyl analogues	80%	20%	77%	23%	82%	18%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	68%	32%	65%	35%	68%	32%

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.

Not applicable (Not appl.) – No values applicable to the given category.

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

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

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



Table 15b. Percentage of accidental apparent stimulant toxicity deaths by type of stimulants and sex, by province or territory, 2018 to 2020 (Jan to Sep)

Province or territory	Type of opioids	2018		2019		2020 (Jan to Sep)	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
British Columbia	Cocaine	78%	22%	73%	27%	80%	20%
	Methamphetamine	78%	22%	74%	26%	78%	22%
	Other stimulants	88%	12%	69%	31%	57%	43%
Saskatchewan	Cocaine	67%	33%	83%	17%	68%	32%
	Methamphetamine	52%	48%	58%	42%	72%	28%
	Other stimulants	45%	55%	63%	38%	60%	40%
Ontario	Cocaine	73%	27%	74%	26%	76%	24%
	Methamphetamine	73%	27%	72%	28%	76%	24%
	Other stimulants	79%	21%	64%	36%	71%	29%
Quebec	Cocaine	81%	19%	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	75%	25%	75%	25%	77%	23%
	Methamphetamine	74%	26%	71%	29%	76%	24%
	Other stimulants	77%	23%	65%	35%	70%	30%

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

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

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

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

Table 16a. Percentage of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths by type of opioids and age group, by province or territory, 2018 to 2020 (Jan to Sep)

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%	34%	20%	14%	4%
	Fentanyl analogues	3%	26%	32%	19%	15%	5%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	1%	15%	22%	21%	29%	12%
Saskatchewan	Fentanyl	0%	30%	36%	19%	13%	2%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	40%	60%	0%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	19%	18%	21%	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%	22%	18%	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%	27%	22%	24%	13%
New Brunswick	Fentanyl	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	9%	22%	22%	35%	13%
Nova Scotia	Fentanyl	13%	25%	25%	25%	13%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	75%	0%	25%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	21%	26%	21%	19%	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



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
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	Fentanyl	2%	22%	31%	21%	19%	5%
	Fentanyl analogues	4%	27%	33%	19%	15%	3%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	1%	16%	25%	22%	25%	12%

2019

Province or territory	Type of opioids	Age group					
		0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
British Columbia	Fentanyl	2%	19%	32%	19%	20%	8%
	Fentanyl analogues	4%	20%	24%	22%	20%	8%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	2%	15%	22%	23%	25%	13%
Alberta	Fentanyl	2%	25%	34%	20%	15%	3%
	Fentanyl analogues	6%	22%	24%	24%	17%	6%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	2%	15%	24%	23%	26%	10%
Saskatchewan	Fentanyl	3%	25%	43%	15%	13%	3%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	33%	42%	8%	17%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	17%	13%	27%	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%	20%	21%	7%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	2%	15%	23%	19%	30%	12%
Quebec	Fentanyl	Suppr.	26%	14%	30%	16%	Suppr.
	Fentanyl analogues	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	Suppr.	13%	19%	28%	23%	Suppr.
New Brunswick	Fentanyl	0%	0%	60%	40%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	8%	25%	17%	25%	25%
Nova Scotia	Fentanyl	0%	50%	0%	25%	25%	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



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
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	Fentanyl	2%	24%	33%	20%	17%	5%
	Fentanyl analogues	2%	21%	30%	20%	20%	7%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	2%	15%	23%	23%	28%	10%

2020 (Jan to Sep)

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%	19%	26%	24%	20%	9%
	Fentanyl analogues	2%	13%	30%	27%	17%	10%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	16%	20%	25%	21%	18%
Alberta	Fentanyl	1%	17%	34%	25%	18%	6%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	7%	38%	29%	22%	4%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	3%	12%	26%	22%	27%	11%
Saskatchewan	Fentanyl	4%	26%	22%	28%	17%	3%
	Fentanyl analogues	5%	20%	24%	29%	19%	3%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	4%	18%	18%	19%	23%	19%
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	2%	20%	30%	24%	18%	6%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	10%	30%	20%	40%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	1%	15%	25%	21%	25%	12%
Quebec	Fentanyl	Suppr.	16%	29%	27%	16%	Suppr.
	Fentanyl analogues	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	Suppr.	16%	22%	17%	22%	Suppr.
New Brunswick	Fentanyl	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	7%	13%	27%	47%	7%
Nova Scotia	Fentanyl	0%	43%	43%	0%	14%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	50%	0%	0%	50%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	22%	17%	43%	17%	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.



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
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	Not appl.	Not appl.	Not appl.	Not appl.	Not appl.	Not appl.
	Fentanyl analogues	Not appl.	Not appl.	Not appl.	Not appl.	Not appl.	Not appl.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	Not appl.	Not appl.	Not appl.	Not appl.	Not appl.	Not appl.
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	Fentanyl	1%	19%	30%	24%	18%	6%
	Fentanyl analogues	2%	14%	30%	27%	21%	6%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	1%	15%	24%	22%	26%	11%

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

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

Not applicable (Not appl.) – No values applicable to the given category.

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

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

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

Table 16b. Percentage of accidental apparent stimulant toxicity deaths by type of stimulants and age group, by province or territory, 2018 to 2020 (Jan to Sep)

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%	15%	26%	23%	26%	9%
	Methamphetamine	1%	17%	28%	24%	21%	8%
	Other stimulants	15%	38%	31%	0%	12%	4%
Saskatchewan	Cocaine	3%	26%	23%	26%	13%	10%
	Methamphetamine	0%	19%	40%	26%	12%	2%
	Other stimulants	0%	18%	9%	45%	27%	0%
Ontario	Cocaine	2%	16%	28%	24%	24%	7%
	Methamphetamine	1%	19%	33%	25%	18%	4%
	Other stimulants	6%	21%	29%	17%	19%	9%
Quebec	Cocaine	1%	18%	15%	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.	36%	Suppr.	Suppr.	23%	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	Cocaine	1%	17%	26%	23%	26%	8%
	Methamphetamine	1%	18%	31%	24%	19%	6%
	Other stimulants	6%	22%	23%	20%	20%	9%



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	1%	18%	25%	20%	24%	11%
	Methamphetamine	1%	17%	29%	22%	23%	8%
	Other stimulants	0%	54%	15%	23%	8%	0%
Saskatchewan	Cocaine	0%	13%	48%	22%	13%	4%
	Methamphetamine	1%	24%	36%	18%	15%	6%
	Other stimulants	0%	13%	50%	13%	25%	0%
Ontario	Cocaine	1%	17%	28%	21%	24%	9%
	Methamphetamine	1%	20%	31%	22%	21%	5%
	Other stimulants	5%	28%	19%	22%	19%	8%
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	Cocaine	1%	17%	28%	21%	23%	10%
	Methamphetamine	1%	19%	31%	21%	21%	6%
	Other stimulants	4%	31%	21%	21%	18%	6%

2020 (Jan to Sep)

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%	18%	24%	21%	25%	11%
	Methamphetamine	2%	16%	23%	28%	21%	9%
	Other stimulants	7%	57%	14%	14%	7%	0%
Saskatchewan	Cocaine	0%	19%	24%	24%	22%	11%
	Methamphetamine	5%	25%	25%	21%	20%	5%
	Other stimulants	0%	40%	20%	0%	40%	0%
Ontario	Cocaine	1%	16%	27%	25%	23%	8%
	Methamphetamine	2%	19%	34%	22%	21%	3%
	Other stimulants	3%	18%	35%	21%	19%	3%
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	Cocaine	1%	16%	26%	24%	24%	9%
	Methamphetamine	2%	19%	31%	23%	21%	4%
	Other stimulants	4%	26%	31%	19%	19%	2%

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

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

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

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



Table 17. Percentage of accidental opioid toxicity deaths by type of opioids and origin, by province or territory, 2018 to 2020 (Jan to Sep)

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	0%	0%	0%	100%
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	87%	9%	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	65%	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	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	100%	0%	0%	0%
Nova Scotia	Fentanyl	14%	86%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	94%	2%	4%	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	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Fentanyl analogues	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	Fentanyl	2%	98%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	74%	17%	4%	5%

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	0%	0%	0%	100%
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	20%	80%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	92%	4%	0%	4%
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	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Fentanyl analogues	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	Fentanyl	2%	98%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	80%	12%	3%	5%



2020 (Jan to Sep)

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	0%	0%	0%	100%
Alberta	Fentanyl	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	90%	10%	0%	0%
Saskatchewan	Fentanyl	1%	99%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	81%	3%	3%	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%	14%	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%	100%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	91%	0%	0%	9%
Nova Scotia	Fentanyl	0%	100%	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	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	100%	0%	0%	0%
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	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Fentanyl analogues	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	Fentanyl	1%	99%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	80%	11%	3%	6%

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

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

Note(s): Only applies to deaths with completed investigations.

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

2018

Province or territory	Sex	Origin			
		Pharmaceutical only	Non-pharmaceutical only	Both	Undetermined
British Columbia	Female	0%	52%	0%	48%
	Male	0%	64%	0%	36%
Alberta	Female	32%	67%	0%	1%
	Male	13%	86%	1%	0%
Saskatchewan	Female	77%	17%	4%	2%
	Male	45%	48%	4%	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%	3%
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	90%	0%	10%	0%
Nova Scotia	Female	81%	6%	13%	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	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	Female	38%	56%	4%	2%
	Male	20%	71%	7%	2%

Province or territory	Sex	Origin			
		Pharmaceutical only	Non-pharmaceutical only	Both	Undetermined
British Columbia	Female	0%	57%	0%	43%
	Male	0%	69%	0%	31%
Alberta	Female	27%	72%	0%	1%
	Male	15%	84%	0%	0%
Saskatchewan	Female	69%	26%	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	29%	57%	10%	4%
	Male	14%	73%	11%	2%
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	62%	23%	8%	8%
Nova Scotia	Female	100%	0%	0%	0%
	Male	90%	6%	3%	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	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	Female	34%	56%	7%	3%
	Male	18%	72%	8%	1%

2020 (Jan to Sep)

Province or territory	Sex	Origin			
		Pharmaceutical only	Non-pharmaceutical only	Both	Undetermined
British Columbia	Female	0%	72%	0%	28%
	Male	0%	77%	0%	23%
Alberta	Female	19%	81%	0%	0%
	Male	7%	93%	0%	0%
Saskatchewan	Female	50%	33%	10%	8%
	Male	29%	52%	11%	8%
Manitoba	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ontario	Female	17%	67%	14%	2%
	Male	8%	82%	9%	1%
Quebec	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
New Brunswick	Female	75%	0%	0%	25%
	Male	88%	13%	0%	0%
Nova Scotia	Female	100%	0%	0%	0%
	Male	59%	29%	12%	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	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	Female	22%	65%	10%	2%
	Male	10%	82%	7%	1%

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

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

Note(s): Only applies to deaths with completed investigations.

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.