

January 2016 to December 2022



Apparent Opioid and Stimulant Toxicity Deaths

Surveillance of Opioid and Stimulant-Related Harms in Canada



Public Health
Agency of Canada

Agence de la santé
publique du Canada

Canada

To promote and protect the health of Canadians through leadership, partnership, innovation and action in public health.

—Public Health Agency of Canada

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

Également disponible en français sous le titre :
Décès apparemment liés à une intoxication aux opioïdes et aux stimulants
Surveillance des méfaits associés aux opioïdes et aux stimulants au Canada
Janvier 2016 à décembre 2022

To obtain additional information, please contact:

Public Health Agency of Canada

Address Locator 0900C2

Ottawa, ON K1A 0K9

Tel.: 613-957-2991

Toll free: 1-866-225-0709

Fax: 613-941-5366

TTY: 1-800-465-7735

E-mail: publications-publications@hc-sc.gc.ca

© His Majesty the King in Right of Canada, as represented by the Minister of Health, 2023

Publication date: June 2023

This publication may be reproduced for personal or internal use only without permission provided the source is fully acknowledged.

Cat.: HP33-7E-PDF

ISSN: 2816-2307

Pub.: 230047



Table of Contents

Acknowledgements	4
Suggested Citation	5
Key Findings	6
Technical Notes	9
Definitions	9
How apparent opioid and stimulant toxicity deaths are counted	11
Limitations of the data on apparent opioid and/or stimulant toxicity deaths	12
Notes on provincial and territorial data	13
General notes	13
Manner of death	14
Sex and age group	14
Fentanyl, fentanyl analogues, and non-fentanyl opioids	14
Origin of opioid(s)	15
Cocaine, methamphetamine and other stimulants	16
Other psychoactive substances	16
Data suppression	17
Table A. Reporting periods, manners of death, and availability of opioid and stimulant data included in this update by province or territory	18
Table B. Types of opioids and stimulants	20
Appendix	21
Table 1a. Number and rate (per 100,000 population) of total apparent opioid toxicity deaths by province or territory, 2016 to 2022	22
Table 1b. Number and rate (per 100,000 population) of total apparent stimulant toxicity deaths by province or territory, 2018 to 2022	25
Table 2a. Number and rate (per 100,000 population) of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths by province or territory, 2016 to 2022	27
Table 2b. Number and rate (per 100,000 population) of accidental apparent stimulant toxicity deaths by province or territory, 2018 to 2022	30
Table 3a. Number and percentage of apparent opioid toxicity deaths in Canada by manner of death, 2016 to 2022	32
Table 3b. Percentage of apparent stimulant toxicity deaths in Canada by manner of death, 2018 to 2022	32



Table 4a. Summary of total apparent opioid toxicity deaths in Canada, 2016 to 2022 . . .	33
Table 4b. Summary of total apparent stimulant toxicity deaths in Canada, 2018 to 2022 .	34
Table 5a. Number of total apparent opioid toxicity deaths by quarter and province or territory, January 2016 to December 2022	35
Table 5b. Number of total apparent stimulant toxicity deaths by quarter and province or territory, January 2018 to December 2022	38
Table 6a. Number of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths by quarter and province or territory, January 2016 to December 2022	40
Table 6b. Number of accidental apparent stimulant toxicity deaths by quarter and province or territory, January 2018 to December 2022	43
Table 7a. Percentage of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths by sex and province or territory, 2016 to 2022	45
Table 7b. Percentage of accidental apparent stimulant toxicity deaths by sex and province or territory, 2018 to 2022	46
Table 8a. Crude rate (per 100,000 population) of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths by sex and province or territory, 2016 to 2022	47
Table 8b. Crude rate (per 100,000 population) of accidental apparent stimulant toxicity deaths by sex and province or territory, 2018 to 2022	48
Table 9a. Percentage of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths by age group and province or territory, 2016 to 2022	49
Table 9b. Percentage of accidental apparent stimulant toxicity deaths by age group and province or territory, 2018 to 2022	56
Table 10a. Percentage of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths by type of opioids and province or territory, 2016 to 2022	59
Table 10b. Percentage of accidental apparent stimulant toxicity deaths by type of stimulants and province or territory, 2018 to 2022	62
Table 11a. Percentage of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths involving stimulants, by province or territory, 2018 to 2022	64
Table 11b. Percentage of accidental apparent stimulant toxicity deaths involving opioids, by province or territory, 2018 to 2022	65
Table 12a. Percentage of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths involving other psychoactive substances, by province or territory, 2016 to 2022	66
Table 12b. Percentage of accidental apparent stimulant toxicity deaths involving other psychoactive substances, by province or territory, 2018 to 2022	67
Table 13. Percentage of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths by origin of opioid(s), by province or territory, 2018 to 2022	68
Table 14a. Number of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths by sex and age group, by province or territory, 2018 to 2022	73
Table 14b. Number of accidental apparent stimulant toxicity deaths by sex and age group, by province or territory, 2018 to 2022	78
Table 15a. Percentage of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths by type of opioids and sex, by province or territory, 2018 to 2022	83



Table 15b. Percentage of accidental apparent stimulant toxicity deaths by type of stimulants and sex, by province or territory, 2018 to 2022	85
Table 16a. Percentage of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths by type of opioids and age group, by province or territory, 2018 to 2022	87
Table 16b. Percentage of accidental apparent stimulant toxicity deaths by type of stimulants and age group, by province or territory, 2018 to 2022	97
Table 17. Percentage of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths by type of opioids and origin of opioid(s), by province or territory, 2018 to 2022	107
Table 18. Percentage of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths by sex and origin of opioid(s), by province or territory, 2018 to 2022.	117



Acknowledgements

This update would not be possible without the collaboration and dedication of provincial and territorial (PT) offices of Chief Coroners and Chief Medical Examiners as well as PT public health and health partners and Emergency Medical Services data providers. We would also like to acknowledge the Canadian Institute for Health Information (CIHI) for collecting and providing the data used for reporting opioid- and stimulant-related poisoning hospitalizations.



Suggested Citation

Federal, provincial, and territorial Special Advisory Committee on the Epidemic of Opioid Overdoses. Opioid- and Stimulant-related Harms in Canada. Ottawa: Public Health Agency of Canada; June 2023.
<https://health-infobase.canada.ca/substance-related-harms/opioids-stimulants/>



Key Findings

Context

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

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

What: There was a total of 36,442 apparent opioid toxicity deaths between January 2016 and December 2022^{1,2}

- + A total of 7,328 apparent opioid toxicity deaths occurred in 2022 (January-December). This is an average of 20 deaths per day. In 2019 prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, the average number of deaths per day was 10, which increased to a peak of 22 in 2021.
- + The number of total apparent opioid toxicity deaths in Canada reported in 2022 (January-December) has been lower (9%) than the previous year. This is based on preliminary data subject to change as death investigations are completed and reported. However, based on current national data, analyses show there has been no significant decrease in trend and rates remain high.

¹ Manitoba data from April to December 2022 were not available at the time of this update.

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



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

- + In 2022 (January-December), most (87%) of all accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths in Canada occurred in British Columbia, Alberta, and Ontario.
- + Elevated mortality rates have also been observed in other areas with smaller population sizes, including Saskatchewan and Yukon.

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

- + Males accounted for the majority of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths (74%) in 2022 (January-December).
- + For males and for females, the majority of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths were among individuals aged 20 to 59 years.

Why: Among other drivers, toxicity of supply continues to be a major driver of the crisis

- + Of all accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths in 2022 (January-December), 81% involved fentanyl.
- + Of all accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths in 2022 (January-December), 79% involved opioids that were only non-pharmaceutical^{3,4}.

³ Based on 2022 data on origin of opioids from deaths with completed investigations from ten provinces or territories.

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



Data on the polysubstance nature of the overdose crisis

- + Available information from eight provinces and territories indicates the number of apparent stimulant toxicity deaths in 2022 (January-December) was high. Almost all (98%) of those deaths were accidental.
- + Over half (56%) of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths in 2022 (January-December) also involved a stimulant, reflecting the polysubstance nature of this crisis.
- + Of the accidental apparent stimulant toxicity deaths in 2022 (January-December), 64% involved cocaine, while 53% involved methamphetamines.
- + Of the accidental apparent stimulant toxicity deaths in 2022 (January-December), 78% involved an opioid.

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



This update is based on data submitted to the Public Health Agency of Canada on or before May 3, 2023. 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 May 3, 2023. New or revised data reported after this date will be reflected in future updates.
- + Data released by provinces and territories may differ due to the availability of updated data, differences in the type of data reported (e.g., manners of death), the use of alternate age groupings, differences in time periods presented and/or population estimates used for calculations, etc.
- + As some data are based on ongoing investigations by coroners and medical examiners, they are considered preliminary and subject to change. The time required to complete an investigation and related administrative processes is case-dependent and can range from approximately three to twenty-four months.
- + This update is based on data that do not specify how the opioids or stimulant were obtained (e.g., illegally or through personal prescription); the level of toxicity may differ depending on the opioid or stimulant (substance(s) involved, concentration, and dosage).
- + Provincial and territorial differences in the death investigation process, death classification method, toxicology testing, and the manners of death reported may impact the interpretation and comparability of the data presented in this update over time and between provinces and territories.
- + Data on apparent opioid toxicity deaths and stimulant toxicity deaths are not mutually exclusive. A high proportion of deaths involving a stimulant also involved an opioid. Adding up those numbers would result in an overestimation of the burden of opioids and stimulants.
- + Provinces and territories are included in calculations of national crude and age-adjusted rates if they have submitted data for at least one quarter of a given year.
- + Quarterly totals for Canada may not equal the annual totals due to suppressed data for some provinces and territories with low number of deaths.
- + Data on apparent stimulant toxicity deaths were only available from five to eight provinces and territories depending on the year. Therefore, national numbers and rates are not provided in this update. Refer to [Table A](#) for more details.



Notes on provincial and territorial data

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

General notes

1. Data reported by some provinces and territories do not include all manners of death (accident, suicide, or undetermined) or stages of investigation (ongoing or completed); refer to [Table A](#) for more details.
2. Rates for provinces and territories with relatively smaller populations may change substantially with even slight changes in the number of deaths.
3. British Columbia data from 2016 to 2018 include deaths with completed investigations only. Overall numbers for British Columbia from 2019 to 2022 include deaths with ongoing investigations related to all illicit drugs, including but not limited to opioids and stimulants, used alone or in combination with prescribed/diverted medication. However, stratified data (e.g., by sex, age group, etc.) are based only on opioid toxicity deaths for which investigations are completed.
4. Quebec data from 2016 to 2020 include deaths with completed investigations only; death investigations were underway for 3% in 2020. These data encompass deaths that are attributable to opioids for apparent opioid toxicity deaths and deaths that are attributable to stimulants for apparent stimulant toxicity deaths. Available 2021 and 2022 data from Quebec include unintentional deaths with ongoing investigations. These data encompass deaths related to drug or opioid-related intoxication, including, but not limited to, opioids and stimulants. Preliminary data for drug-related poisonings, for which toxicology information was available, indicate that 51% of deaths between January 2021 and December 2022 involved an opioid.
5. Data from Yukon include deaths with completed investigations only. Between 2016 and 2022, two apparent opioid toxicity deaths occurred in a different province following an overdose in Yukon. These deaths are included in the data from the jurisdiction where the deaths occurred and are not reported in the data from Yukon.
6. Data from Prince Edward Island include accidental deaths with completed investigations only. Only annual totals were available for 2016 data from Prince Edward Island; quarterly data for 2016 were not available at the time of this update.
7. In Ontario, apparent opioid toxicity death data were captured using an enhanced data collection tool by the Office of the Chief Coroner (OCC) as of May 1, 2017. Prior to this, retrospective case information was collected using a different tool. Effective September 1, 2021, apparent opioid toxicity death data are captured in the OCC's new case management system for death investigations.
8. For Newfoundland and Labrador, data on apparent opioid toxicity deaths between January 2016 and December 2019 were based on the detection of opioids as indicated on the toxicological report. As of 2020, data include deaths where opioids directly contributed to the death.
9. Data from Nunavut were not included in national counts or percentages.
10. Manitoba data from April to December 2022 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 deaths with a manner of accident, suicide, or undetermined.
12. Suicide data were unavailable from Alberta (2018 to 2022), 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, sex reflected the sex assigned at birth or biological characteristics at the time of death. From May 2017 to December 2017, sex reflected the perceived or projected identity of the individual. As of January 2018, sex reflects the sex assigned at birth or biological characteristics at the time of death.
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 2022, 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 opioid may not add up to 100% because a death may involve more than one type of opioid.
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. Substances can be detected through toxicology testing and may or may not have directly contributed to the death. Direct contribution to the death is based on investigation by coroner or medical examiner.



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

Origin of opioid(s)

27. The origin of opioid(s) refers to whether the opioids that directly contributed to the death were pharmaceutical, non-pharmaceutical, both or undetermined.
28. Data on origin were only available for deaths with completed investigations from 2018 onward from between seven and ten provinces and territories, depending on the year. Completed investigations represented 77% of accidental apparent opioid toxicity death investigations from these provinces and territories over that period; refer to [Table A](#) for more details.
29. Summary data and trends based on origin of opioid(s) should be interpreted with caution until additional data become available.
30. Origin categorization is based on toxicology results and scene evidence and does not indicate how the substances were prepared, their appearance, or how they were “advertised”; nor should it be used to infer the timing or mode of consumption.
31. Pharmaceutical opioids also include those approved for use in humans in other countries, but not necessarily in Canada.
32. 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.
33. Origin categorization represents the best estimate based on the information available and should be interpreted with caution.
34. 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.
35. British Columbia only reports apparent opioid toxicity deaths involving any illicit opioid(s), resulting in a high proportion of non-pharmaceutical opioids. For that reason, data on origin of opioids from British Columbia were not included in the national proportions.



Cocaine, methamphetamine and other stimulants

- 36. Refer to [Table B](#) below for details on stimulants.
- 37. Amphetamine is a known metabolite of methamphetamine but can also be consumed separately and directly contribute to a toxicity death. Deaths where amphetamine (without methamphetamine) directly contributed to the death are reported under "other stimulants". In situations where both methamphetamine and amphetamine were consumed separately, and both directly contributed to death, the death is reported under both methamphetamine and "other stimulants".
- 38. Data on apparent stimulant toxicity deaths were available from between five and eight provinces and territories, depending on the year from 2018 to 2022.
- 39. 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.
- 40. For Ontario, only data on deaths where a cause of death was available were included in percentages for cocaine, methamphetamine, and other stimulants.
- 41. Data from Quebec on "other stimulants" include deaths involving methamphetamine.
- 42. For Alberta, only apparent opioid toxicity deaths with completed investigations are used in the numerator for percentage of deaths involving stimulants. As a result, these values may change when more investigations are completed.

Other psychoactive substances

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



Data suppression

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

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

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

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

		BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	NS	PE	NL	YT	NT	NU
Available data on apparent toxicity deaths involving opioids as of May 3, 2023														
2016-18	January to December	✓ (C)	✓	✓ (C)	✓	✓	✓ (C)	✓	✓	✓ (C)	✓ (C)	✓ (C)	✓	✓
2019	January to December	✓	✓	✓ (C)	✓	✓	✓ (C)	✓	✓	✓ (C)	✓ (C)	✓ (C)	✓	✓
2020	January to December	✓	✓	✓ (C)	✓	✓	✓ (C)	✓	✓	✓ (C)	✓ (C)	✓ (C)	✓	✓
2021	January to December	✓	✓	✓ (C)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ (C)	✓ (C)	✓ (C)	✓	✓
2022	January to December	✓	✓	✓ (C)	✓ (INC)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ (C)	✓ (C)	✓ (C)	✓	✓
Available data on apparent toxicity deaths involving stimulants as of May 3, 2023														
2018	January to December	✓ (C)	n/a	✓ (C)	n/a	✓	✓ (C)	n/a	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2019	January to December	✓ (C)	n/a	✓ (C)	✓	✓	✓ (C)	n/a	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2020	January to December	✓ (C)	n/a	✓ (C)	✓	✓	✓ (C)	n/a	✓	n/a	✓ (C)	n/a	✓	n/a
2021	January to December	✓ (C)	n/a	✓ (C)	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	✓	n/a	✓ (C)	✓ (C)	✓	n/a
2022	January to December	✓ (C)	n/a	✓ (C)	✓ (INC)	✓	n/a	n/a	✓	n/a	✓ (C)	✓ (C)	✓	n/a
Classification of deaths included in the reported data														
Accident	Completed investigations	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Ongoing investigations where manner of death was believed to be unintentional	✓	-	n/a	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓	n/a
	Ongoing investigations where manner of death had not been assigned at the time of reporting	-	✓	n/a	✓	✓	n/a	✓	✓	n/a	-	-	✓	n/a
Suicide	Completed investigations	✓	✓ (INC)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Ongoing investigations where the manner of death was believed to be suicide	✓	n/a	n/a	✓	-	n/a	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓	n/a

		BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	NS	PE	NL	YT	NT	NU
Deaths with completed investigations and an undetermined manner of death		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a	✓	✓	✓	✓
Available data on origin of the opioid(s)														
2018	January to December	✓	✓	✓	n/a	✓	n/a	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2019	January to December	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2020	January to December	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a	✓	✓	n/a	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a
2021	January to December	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a	✓	n/a
2022	January to December	✓	✓	✓	✓ (INC)	✓	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 + buporphine + buprenorphine metabolites + codeine + desomorphine + dihydrocodeine + etodesnitazene + heroin + hydrocodone + hydromorphone + isopropyl-U-47700 + isotonitazene + loperamide 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + meperidine + methadone + metonitazene + mitragynine + monoacetylmorphine + morphine + MT-45 + normeperidine + oxycodone + tapentadol + tramadol + U-47700 + U-49900 + U-50488
Stimulants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + amphetamine + atomoxetine + catha + cocaine + dexamfetamine + ethylphenidate + lisdexamfetamine + MDA + MDMA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + mephedrone + methamphetamine + methylphenidate + modafinil + pemoline + phentermine + pseudoephedrine + TFMPP
Other psychoactive substances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + alcohol + benzodiazepines + gabapentinoids + ketamine + LSD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + PCP + psilocin + W-18 + Z-drugs

Appendix



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

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
BC	806	16.6	16.5	1,296	26.3	26.1	1,354	27.0	26.9
AB	602	14.3	13.8	744	17.5	17.0	805	18.7	18.3
SK	83	7.3	7.5	85	7.4	7.6	126	10.8	11.4
MB	88	6.7	6.8	106	7.9	8.1	93	6.9	7.0
ON	867	6.2	6.3	1,265	9.0	9.0	1,507	10.5	10.6
QC	263	3.2	3.2	280	3.4	3.4	211	2.5	2.5
NB	34	4.5	4.4	38	5.0	5.1	30	3.9	3.9
NS	53	5.6	5.7	64	6.7	6.9	54	5.6	5.8
PE	5	3.4	3.2	5	3.3	3.6	8	5.2	5.4
NL	18	3.4	3.6	33	6.2	6.5	12	2.3	2.3
YT	7	18.2	17.5	7	17.7	16.6	5	12.3	12.4
NT	5	11.2	12.2	1	2.2	1.9	2	4.4	3.8
NU	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	2,831	7.8	7.8	3,924	10.7	10.8	4,207	11.4	11.4

Province or territory	2019			2020			2021		
	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
BC	1,019	20.0	19.9	1,795	34.8	34.8	2,334	44.9	44.8
AB	626	14.3	14.1	1,185	26.8	26.7	1,626	36.6	36.2
SK	117	10.0	10.6	268	22.7	23.8	332	28.1	29.9
MB	62	4.5	4.6	260	18.8	19.3	270	19.4	19.8
ON	1,558	10.7	10.8	2,459	16.7	16.8	2,854	19.3	19.4
QC	211	2.5	2.5	319	3.7	3.7	450	5.2	5.3
NB	35	4.5	4.6	45	5.7	5.9	44	5.6	5.8
NS	57	5.9	5.9	50	5.1	5.3	39	3.9	4.0
PE	5	3.2	3.3	8	5.0	4.9	12	7.3	8.2
NL	18	3.4	3.5	24	4.6	4.9	25	4.8	5.2
YT	4	9.7	10.0	10	23.7	23.3	23	53.2	49.6
NT	1	2.2	2.1	3	6.6	5.8	4	8.8	8.0
NU	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	3,713	9.9	10.0	6,426	16.9	17.1	8,013	21.0	21.3

Province or territory	2022		
	Number	Crude rate per 100,000 population	Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 population
BC	2,342	44.0	44.0
AB	1,499	33.0	32.6
SK	235	19.7	20.9
MB	52	3.7	3.8
ON	2,501	16.6	16.7
QC	541	6.2	6.3
NB	46	5.7	6.1
NS	62	6.1	6.1
PE	4	2.3	2.2
NL	24	4.6	4.8
YT	19	43.4	40.4
NT	3	6.6	6.1
NU	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	7,328	18.8	19.1

Suppressed (Suppr.) Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases in order to comply with confidentiality rules.

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

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

Includes deaths related to all drug or opioid intoxications including, but not limited to, opioids and stimulants.

Note(s):

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

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.

2022 data from Manitoba are based on January to March.

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

Province or territory	2018			2019			2020		
	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
BC	1,068	21.3	21.2	498	9.8	9.7	993	19.3	19.3
SK	84	7.2	7.5	95	8.1	8.3	184	15.6	16.3
MB	n/a	n/a	n/a	81	5.9	6.0	249	18.0	18.4
ON	916	6.4	6.4	1,025	7.0	7.1	1,728	11.7	11.9
QC	163	1.9	2.0	142	1.7	1.7	193	2.3	2.3
NS	25	2.6	2.8	29	3.0	3.1	35	3.6	3.7
NL	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	10	1.9	2.2
YT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3	6.6	5.8

Province or territory	2021			2022		
	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
BC	717	13.8	13.8	189	3.6	3.6
SK	268	22.7	23.9	182	15.2	16.0
MB	281	20.2	20.7	50	3.5	3.6
ON	2,083	14.1	14.2	1,811	12.0	12.1
QC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NS	34	3.4	3.6	45	4.4	4.5
NL	16	3.1	3.3	14	2.7	2.8
YT	6	13.9	12.6	15	34.3	33.5
NT	3	6.6	6.1	3	6.6	6.1

Suppressed (Suppr.) Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases in order to comply with confidentiality rules.

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.

2022 data from Manitoba are based on January to March.

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

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
BC	790	16.3	16.1	1,274	25.8	25.7	1,340	26.7	26.6
AB	547	13.0	12.4	683	16.1	15.5	799	18.6	18.2
SK	76	6.7	6.9	74	6.4	6.6	114	9.8	10.3
MB	61	4.6	4.7	87	6.5	6.6	78	5.8	5.8
ON	726	5.2	5.2	1,127	8.0	8.0	1,338	9.4	9.4
QC	176	2.1	2.1	185	2.2	2.2	149	1.8	1.8
NB	27	3.5	3.6	32	4.2	4.4	23	3.0	3.0
NS	40	4.2	4.4	58	6.1	6.3	49	5.1	5.3
PE	5	3.4	3.2	5	3.3	3.6	8	5.2	5.4
NL	13	2.5	2.6	23	4.4	4.7	10	1.9	1.9
YT	5	13.0	11.8	6	15.1	13.4	4	9.9	9.5
NT	4	9.0	10.3	1	2.2	1.9	2	4.4	3.8
NU	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	2,470	6.8	6.8	3,555	9.7	9.8	3,914	10.6	10.6

Province or territory	2019			2020			2021		
	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
BC	971	19.1	19.0	1,762	34.2	34.1	2,261	43.5	43.4
AB	619	14.2	13.9	1,167	26.4	26.2	1,618	36.4	36.0
SK	109	9.3	9.9	254	21.6	22.5	322	27.3	29.0
MB	54	3.9	4.0	249	18.0	18.6	264	19.0	19.3
ON	1,432	9.8	9.9	2,327	15.8	15.9	2,721	18.4	18.5
QC	161	1.9	1.9	229	2.7	2.7	450	5.2	5.3
NB	27	3.5	3.5	38	4.9	4.9	39	4.9	5.2
NS	45	4.6	4.8	42	4.3	4.5	34	3.4	3.5
PE	5	3.2	3.3	8	5.0	4.9	12	7.3	8.2
NL	13	2.5	2.5	18	3.5	3.8	22	4.2	4.6
YT	4	9.7	10.0	10	23.7	23.3	23	53.2	49.6
NT	0	0.0	0.0	3	6.6	5.8	4	8.8	8.0
NU	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	3,440	9.1	9.2	6,107	16.1	16.3	7,770	20.3	20.6

Province or territory	2022		
	Number	Crude rate per 100,000 population	Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 population
BC	2,270	42.7	42.7
AB	1,492	32.8	32.4
SK	223	18.7	19.8
MB	51	3.6	3.7
ON	2,377	15.7	15.9
QC	541	6.2	6.3
NB	40	4.9	5.3
NS	49	4.8	4.9
PE	4	2.3	2.2
NL	17	3.2	3.5
YT	19	43.4	40.4
NT	3	6.6	6.1
NU	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	7,086	18.2	18.5

Suppressed (Suppr.) Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases in order to comply with confidentiality rules.

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

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

Includes deaths related to all drug or opioid intoxications including, but not limited to, opioids and stimulants.

Note(s):

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

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.

2022 data from Manitoba are based on January to March.

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

Province or territory	2018			2019			2020		
	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
BC	1,057	21.1	21.0	480	9.4	9.4	983	19.1	19.1
SK	77	6.6	6.8	93	7.9	8.2	181	15.4	16.0
MB	n/a	n/a	n/a	73	5.3	5.4	241	17.5	17.8
ON	885	6.2	6.2	990	6.8	6.9	1,688	11.5	11.6
QC	144	1.7	1.7	134	1.6	1.6	185	2.2	2.2
NS	23	2.4	2.5	27	2.8	2.8	32	3.3	3.4
NL	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	10	1.9	2.2
YT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3	6.6	5.8

Province or territory	2021			2022		
	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
BC	711	13.7	13.7	186	3.5	3.5
SK	259	21.9	23.1	178	14.9	15.6
MB	275	19.8	20.3	50	3.5	3.6
ON	2,030	13.7	13.8	1,763	11.7	11.8
QC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NS	32	3.2	3.3	43	4.2	4.3
NL	15	2.9	3.1	14	2.7	2.8
YT	6	13.9	12.6	15	34.3	33.5
NT	3	6.6	6.1	3	6.6	6.1

Suppressed (Suppr.) Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases in order to comply with confidentiality rules.

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.

2022 data from Manitoba are based on January to March.

Table 3a. Number and percentage of apparent opioid toxicity deaths in Canada by manner of death, 2016 to 2022

Manner of death	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Total	2,831	100%	3,924	100%	4,207	100%	3,713	100%	6,426	100%	8,013	100%	7,328	100%
Accidental	2,470	87%	3,555	91%	3,914	93%	3,440	93%	6,107	95%	7,770	97%	7,086	97%
Suicide	264	9%	277	7%	219	5%	200	5%	198	3%	113	1%	146	2%
Undetermined	97	3%	92	2%	74	2%	73	2%	121	2%	130	2%	96	1%

Note(s):

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

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

Table 3b. Percentage of apparent stimulant toxicity deaths in Canada by manner of death, 2018 to 2022

Manner of death	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
Total	100%		100%		100%		100%		100%	
Accidental	97%		96%		98%		98%		98%	
Suicide	2%		3%		1%		1%		1%	
Undetermined	1%		1%		1%		1%		1%	

Note(s):

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

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

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total							
Number	2,831	3,924	4,207	3,713	6,426	8,013	7,328
Crude rate	7.8	10.7	11.4	9.9	16.9	21.0	18.8
Age-adjusted rate	7.8	10.8	11.4	10.0	17.1	21.3	19.1
Percent by sex							
Male	70%	74%	72%	71%	75%	73%	73%
Female	30%	26%	28%	29%	25%	27%	27%
Percent by age group							
0 to 19	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
20 to 29	18%	20%	20%	19%	18%	18%	15%
30 to 39	27%	27%	27%	28%	27%	29%	28%
40 to 49	21%	21%	21%	21%	23%	23%	25%
50 to 59	22%	21%	21%	21%	21%	20%	20%
60 or more	9%	9%	9%	10%	10%	9%	11%
Percent involving (categories not mutually exclusive)							
Fentanyl	52%	69%	70%	60%	81%	85%	79%
Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	9%	21%	13%	19%	20%
Non fentanyl opioids	59%	39%	46%	44%	31%	25%	29%
Stimulants	n/a	n/a	56%	55%	63%	64%	55%
Other psychoactive substances	68%	60%	44%	43%	44%	46%	45%

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, 2018 to 2022

		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of reporting provinces or territories		5	6	8	8	8
Percent by sex	Male	76%	74%	76%	74%	75%
	Female	24%	26%	24%	26%	25%
Percent by age group	0 to 19	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%
	20 to 29	17%	18%	16%	17%	14%
	30 to 39	26%	28%	26%	28%	27%
	40 to 49	23%	22%	24%	24%	26%
	50 to 59	24%	21%	23%	21%	22%
	60 or more	8%	10%	9%	9%	10%
Percent involving (categories not mutually exclusive)	Cocaine	70%	65%	66%	63%	64%
	Methamphetamine	44%	46%	51%	54%	53%
	Other stimulants	7%	7%	14%	10%	5%
	Opioids	81%	75%	83%	82%	78%
	Other psychoactive substances	31%	29%	31%	29%	28%

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 December 2022

Province or territory	2016				2017				2018			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
BC	176	157	153	320	353	364	317	262	355	315	363	321
AB	137	140	159	166	162	182	183	217	194	206	210	195
SK	25	17	24	17	25	20	22	18	34	28	34	30
MB	18	20	17	33	34	34	19	19	21	17	24	31
ON	214	218	195	240	238	311	414	302	316	332	405	454
QC	68	64	68	63	65	79	69	67	55	51	42	63
NB	12	4	10	8	10	8	8	12	8	4	9	9
NS	17	14	17	5	19	17	13	15	15	18	10	11
PE	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	0	0	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NL	Suppr.	Suppr.	8	5	11	6	9	7	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
YT	0	2	2	3	4	0	1	2	0	0	3	2
NT	2	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
NU	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	669	636	654	862	921	1,021	1,056	921	999	971	1,101	1,116

Province or territory	2019				2020				2021			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
BC	306	253	230	230	285	501	496	513	543	545	577	669
AB	162	187	152	125	161	318	359	347	361	361	402	502
SK	25	34	23	35	26	73	83	86	68	58	93	113
MB	10	16	11	25	26	56	96	82	68	74	71	57
ON	458	479	246	375	470	630	634	725	737	734	678	705
QC	54	55	51	51	56	80	97	86	99	113	127	111
NB	6	7	15	7	5	10	12	18	14	9	11	10
NS	14	18	13	12	9	12	10	19	12	8	6	13
PE	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	0	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	6	Suppr.
NL	8	6	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	9	6	Suppr.	6	5	7	7
YT	1	0	0	3	3	3	3	1	5	5	5	8
NT	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	2	0
NU	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	1,045	1,055	741	863	1,041	1,692	1,796	1,880	1,914	1,913	1,985	2,195

Province or territory	2022			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
BC	603	539	586	614
AB	452	353	309	385
SK	77	80	58	20
MB	52	n/a	n/a	n/a
ON	645	594	614	648
QC	116	136	144	145
NB	13	16	11	6
NS	23	11	16	12
PE	Suppr.	0	Suppr.	0
NL	Suppr.	6	12	Suppr.
YT	10	4	1	4
NT	2	1	0	0
NU	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	1,993	1,740	1,751	1,834

Suppressed (Suppr.) Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases in order to comply with confidentiality rules.

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

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

Includes deaths related to all drug or opioid intoxications including, but not limited to, opioids and stimulants.

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

Note(s):

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

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

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

Province or territory	2018				2019				2020			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
BC	277	247	288	256	82	87	156	173	185	324	232	252
SK	23	24	18	19	23	31	18	23	21	51	50	62
MB	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	15	23	16	27	29	53	84	83
ON	171	210	251	284	284	291	171	279	307	477	450	494
QC	37	47	49	30	37	33	31	41	32	63	62	36
NS	4	8	7	6	9	8	7	5	7	10	7	11
NL	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	6	0	Suppr.
YT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	3

Province or territory	2021				2022			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
BC	221	168	167	161	96	41	35	17
SK	51	49	72	96	61	58	45	18
MB	67	83	73	58	50	n/a	n/a	n/a
ON	518	491	536	538	483	475	445	408
QC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NS	8	10	6	10	12	12	11	10
NL	Suppr.	Suppr.	6	Suppr.	6	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
YT	3	1	0	2	5	4	2	4
NT	0	0	3	0	2	1	0	0

Suppressed (Suppr.) Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases in order to comply with confidentiality rules.

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 December 2022

Province or territory	2016				2017				2018			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
BC	170	157	147	316	349	359	308	258	355	311	356	318
AB	118	130	144	155	152	161	171	199	193	206	207	193
SK	25	14	22	15	22	17	19	16	31	25	30	28
MB	11	14	13	23	26	27	18	16	15	14	22	27
ON	174	180	174	198	191	276	380	280	267	298	366	407
QC	52	44	43	37	44	52	48	41	36	39	27	47
NB	11	3	6	7	8	6	7	11	7	4	5	7
NS	14	8	15	3	17	16	12	13	14	16	8	11
PE	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	0	0	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NL	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	7	Suppr.	7	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
YT	0	2	0	3	3	0	1	2	0	0	2	2
NT	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
NU	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	576	552	565	759	819	914	972	836	919	913	1,024	1,040

Province or territory	2019				2020				2021			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
BC	293	245	213	220	277	493	488	504	534	529	555	643
AB	161	183	151	124	153	313	358	343	357	359	400	502
SK	23	33	22	31	24	68	81	81	64	55	92	111
MB	7	13	10	24	24	52	92	81	66	72	69	57
ON	422	452	219	339	442	600	597	688	703	701	656	661
QC	40	46	36	39	39	51	73	66	99	113	127	111
NB	5	6	11	5	4	9	9	16	12	8	9	10
NS	10	14	10	11	5	12	10	15	11	8	5	10
PE	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	0	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	6	Suppr.
NL	5	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	8	Suppr.	Suppr.	5	5	5	7
YT	1	0	0	3	3	3	3	1	5	5	5	8
NT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	2	0
NU	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	967	992	672	796	971	1,609	1,711	1,798	1,857	1,856	1,931	2,120

Province or territory	2022			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
BC	576	525	567	602
AB	447	353	309	383
SK	71	76	57	19
MB	51	n/a	n/a	n/a
ON	614	565	581	617
QC	116	136	144	145
NB	10	14	10	6
NS	18	7	13	11
PE	Suppr.	0	Suppr.	0
NL	Suppr.	5	8	Suppr.
YT	10	4	1	4
NT	2	1	0	0
NU	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	1,915	1,686	1,690	1,787

Suppressed (Suppr.) Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases in order to comply with confidentiality rules.

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

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

Includes deaths related to all drug or opioid intoxications including, but not limited to, opioids and stimulants.

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

Note(s):

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

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

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

Province or territory	2018				2019				2020			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
BC	276	246	281	254	77	85	150	168	183	321	230	249
SK	23	20	15	19	22	30	18	23	19	50	50	62
MB	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	12	21	14	26	27	50	82	82
ON	168	203	242	272	273	281	166	270	298	465	440	485
QC	31	43	43	27	34	33	29	38	31	58	60	36
NS	4	7	6	6	9	8	6	4	5	10	7	10
NL	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	6	0	Suppr.
YT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	3

Province or territory	2021				2022			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
BC	220	166	164	161	96	40	33	17
SK	47	49	69	94	60	57	45	16
MB	65	81	71	58	50	n/a	n/a	n/a
ON	504	473	526	527	469	465	432	397
QC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NS	8	10	5	9	11	11	11	10
NL	Suppr.	Suppr.	5	Suppr.	6	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
YT	3	1	0	2	5	4	2	4
NT	0	0	3	0	2	1	0	0

Suppressed (Suppr.) Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases in order to comply with confidentiality rules.

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

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

Note(s):

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

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

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

Province or territory	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
BC	80%	20%	82%	18%	80%	20%	76%	24%	82%	18%	78%	22%	83%	17%
AB	73%	27%	76%	24%	74%	26%	74%	26%	77%	23%	73%	27%	73%	27%
SK	59%	41%	57%	43%	59%	41%	64%	36%	66%	34%	66%	34%	62%	38%
MB	61%	39%	67%	33%	55%	45%	69%	31%	63%	37%	64%	36%	67%	33%
ON	71%	29%	75%	25%	73%	27%	72%	28%	77%	23%	74%	26%	75%	25%
QC	68%	32%	69%	31%	63%	37%	68%	32%	70%	30%	78%	22%	79%	21%
NB	63%	37%	59%	41%	43%	57%	48%	52%	55%	45%	59%	41%	65%	35%
NS	78%	23%	71%	29%	67%	33%	71%	29%	69%	31%	74%	26%	69%	31%
PE	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NL	62%	38%	70%	30%	50%	50%	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	68%	32%	59%	41%
YT	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	61%	39%	47%	53%
NT	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	0%	0%	Suppr.	Suppr.	75%	25%	67%	33%
NU	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	74%	26%	77%	23%	74%	26%	72%	28%	76%	24%	74%	26%	74%	26%

Suppressed (Suppr.) Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases in order to comply with confidentiality rules.

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

Includes deaths related to all drug or opioid intoxications including, but not limited to, opioids and stimulants.

Note(s):

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

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.

2022 data from Manitoba are based on January to March.

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

Province or territory	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
BC	79%	21%	75%	25%	80%	20%	76%	24%	84%	16%
SK	58%	42%	65%	35%	67%	33%	67%	33%	66%	34%
MB	n/a	n/a	75%	25%	63%	37%	66%	34%	64%	36%
ON	74%	26%	74%	26%	76%	24%	75%	25%	76%	24%
QC	78%	22%	75%	25%	77%	23%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NS	74%	26%	85%	15%	81%	19%	72%	28%	81%	19%
NL	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
YT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.	67%	33%	67%	33%
Canada	76%	24%	74%	26%	76%	24%	74%	26%	76%	24%

Suppressed (Suppr.) Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases in order to comply with confidentiality rules.

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.

2022 data from Manitoba are based on January to March.

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

Province or territory	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
BC	26.4	6.3	43.1	9.0	43.4	10.4	17.0	5.4	39.1	8.4	26.3	7.1	7.3	1.5
AB	18.9	7.1	24.3	7.8	27.3	9.8	20.8	7.5	40.3	12.3	53.1	19.6	47.6	17.9
SK	7.9	5.5	7.2	5.6	11.4	8.2	11.8	6.7	28.3	14.7	35.5	18.9	23.1	14.2
MB	5.6	3.6	8.7	4.3	6.4	5.2	5.4	2.5	22.8	13.3	24.2	13.8	4.8	2.4
ON	7.5	3.0	12.1	4.0	13.7	5.1	14.4	5.4	24.5	7.3	27.6	9.3	23.9	7.7
QC	2.9	1.4	3.1	1.4	2.2	1.3	2.6	1.2	3.7	1.6	8.2	2.3	9.8	2.6
NB	4.5	2.6	5.0	3.4	2.6	3.3	3.4	3.6	5.4	4.3	5.9	4.0	6.4	3.4
NS	6.7	1.9	8.8	3.5	7.0	3.3	6.7	2.6	6.0	2.6	5.1	1.8	6.8	2.9
PE	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NL	3.0	1.9	6.1	2.6	1.9	1.9	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	5.8	2.7	3.8	2.6
YT	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	63.7	42.3	40.5	46.3
NT	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	0.0	0.0	Suppr.	Suppr.	12.8	4.5	8.5	4.5
NU	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	10.1	3.6	15.0	4.5	15.7	5.4	11.7	4.4	22.3	6.9	24.7	8.6	19.3	6.6

Suppressed (Suppr.) Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases in order to comply with confidentiality rules.

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

Includes deaths related to all drug or opioid intoxications including, but not limited to, opioids and stimulants.

Note(s):

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

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.

2022 data from Manitoba are based on January to March.

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

Province or territory	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
BC	33.8	8.6	14.2	4.7	31.0	7.4	21.0	6.5	5.9	1.1
SK	7.7	5.6	10.2	5.7	20.4	10.3	29.1	14.7	19.3	10.3
MB	n/a	n/a	8.0	2.6	21.9	13.0	26.2	13.4	4.5	2.6
ON	9.2	3.2	10.3	3.4	17.7	5.3	20.8	6.8	17.9	5.5
QC	2.7	0.7	2.4	0.8	3.3	1.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NS	3.6	1.2	4.8	0.8	5.4	1.2	4.7	1.8	7.0	1.5
NL	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
YT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.	8.5	4.5	8.5	4.5

Suppressed (Suppr.) Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases in order to comply with confidentiality rules.

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.

2022 data from Manitoba are based on January to March.

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

2016

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

2017

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

2018

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

2019

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

2020

Province or territory	Age group					
	0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
BC	2%	17%	24%	24%	24%	10%
AB	2%	20%	29%	23%	19%	7%
SK	3%	20%	29%	20%	19%	9%
MB	1%	19%	31%	28%	14%	6%
ON	1%	19%	29%	23%	20%	8%
QC	3%	16%	26%	17%	20%	17%
NB	0%	13%	16%	29%	24%	18%
NS	0%	24%	21%	36%	12%	7%
PE	0%	Suppr.	0%	Suppr.	0%	Suppr.
NL	Suppr.	Suppr.	44%	Suppr.	28%	0%
YT	0%	50%	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	0%
NT	0%	33%	67%	0%	0%	0%
NU	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	2%	18%	28%	23%	20%	8%

2021

Province or territory	Age group					
	0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
BC	1%	15%	25%	21%	26%	12%
AB	2%	19%	32%	22%	17%	7%
SK	1%	23%	23%	26%	20%	7%
MB	2%	20%	37%	21%	14%	5%
ON	2%	18%	29%	23%	20%	8%
QC	2%	11%	25%	24%	22%	16%
NB	0%	15%	21%	38%	13%	13%
NS	0%	26%	24%	18%	21%	12%
PE	0%	0%	50%	Suppr.	Suppr.	0%
NL	0%	Suppr.	41%	27%	Suppr.	Suppr.
YT	0%	Suppr.	35%	35%	Suppr.	Suppr.
NT	0%	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%
NU	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	2%	18%	29%	23%	20%	9%

2022

Province or territory	Age group					
	0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
BC	1%	13%	28%	26%	22%	9%
AB	2%	18%	31%	24%	15%	8%
SK	2%	17%	26%	31%	18%	6%
MB	4%	22%	27%	31%	12%	4%
ON	1%	15%	29%	25%	21%	10%
QC	2%	10%	18%	24%	26%	20%
NB	3%	25%	20%	23%	25%	5%
NS	2%	14%	18%	24%	24%	16%
PE	0%	Suppr.	Suppr.	0%	0%	Suppr.
NL	0%	Suppr.	29%	29%	Suppr.	Suppr.
YT	0%	32%	47%	Suppr.	Suppr.	0%
NT	0%	0%	33%	67%	0%	0%
NU	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	2%	16%	28%	25%	20%	10%

Suppressed (Suppr.) Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases in order to comply with confidentiality rules.

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

Includes deaths related to all drug or opioid intoxications including, but not limited to, opioids and stimulants.

Note(s):

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

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.

2022 data from Manitoba are based on January to March.

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

2018

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

2019

Province or territory	Age group					
	0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
BC	2%	16%	26%	23%	21%	11%
SK	1%	22%	37%	19%	16%	5%
MB	1%	25%	32%	29%	12%	1%
ON	1%	17%	28%	22%	22%	9%
QC	3%	15%	19%	19%	28%	16%
NS	4%	15%	26%	19%	19%	19%
NL	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
YT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Canada	2%	17%	28%	22%	22%	10%

2020

Province or territory	Age group					
	0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
BC	1%	15%	23%	25%	25%	11%
SK	2%	18%	34%	21%	19%	6%
MB	3%	21%	33%	27%	13%	5%
ON	1%	16%	29%	23%	23%	8%
QC	2%	8%	17%	24%	35%	14%
NS	3%	22%	19%	22%	22%	13%
NL	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	0%
YT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NT	0%	33%	67%	0%	0%	0%
Canada	2%	16%	27%	24%	23%	9%

2021

Province or territory	Age group					
	0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
BC	1%	13%	23%	23%	27%	12%
SK	2%	24%	29%	23%	18%	4%
MB	2%	19%	35%	22%	15%	7%
ON	1%	17%	29%	24%	20%	9%
QC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NS	0%	34%	28%	9%	19%	9%
NL	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
YT	0%	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	0%	Suppr.
NT	0%	0%	33%	67%	0%	0%
Canada	1%	17%	28%	24%	21%	9%

Province or territory	Age group					
	0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
BC	0%	12%	28%	28%	23%	9%
SK	2%	18%	26%	33%	15%	7%
MB	4%	20%	30%	28%	12%	6%
ON	1%	14%	27%	25%	22%	10%
QC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NS	0%	19%	19%	26%	19%	19%
NL	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
YT	0%	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NT	0%	0%	33%	67%	0%	0%
Canada	1%	14%	27%	26%	22%	10%

Suppressed (Suppr.) Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases in order to comply with confidentiality rules.

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.

2022 data from Manitoba are based on January to March.

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

Province or territory	2016			2017			2018		
	Fentanyl	Analogues	Non-fentanyl	Fentanyl	Analogue	Non-fentanyl	Fentanyl	Analogues	Non-fentanyl
BC	80%	3%	55%	91%	11%	29%	94%	5%	39%
AB	63%	n/a	37%	81%	n/a	19%	72%	20%	28%
SK	11%	n/a	89%	20%	n/a	80%	41%	4%	68%
MB	46%	n/a	54%	51%	n/a	49%	38%	n/a	62%
ON	45%	n/a	55%	69%	n/a	31%	70%	9%	44%
QC	24%	n/a	88%	29%	n/a	92%	18%	6%	93%
NB	15%	n/a	93%	22%	n/a	91%	4%	n/a	100%
NS	18%	n/a	83%	10%	n/a	90%	16%	8%	96%
PE	20%	n/a	80%	0%	n/a	100%	13%	n/a	88%
NL	Suppr.	n/a	92%	26%	n/a	74%	0%	n/a	100%
YT	80%	n/a	20%	83%	n/a	17%	100%	n/a	0%
NT	25%	n/a	75%	0%	n/a	100%	0%	n/a	100%
NIU	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	57%	n/a	55%	74%	n/a	35%	74%	10%	43%

Province or territory	2019				2020				2021		
	Fentanyl	Analogues	Non-fentanyl	Fentanyl	Analogues	Non-fentanyl	Fentanyl	Analogues	Fentanyl	Analogues	Non-fentanyl
BC	89%	12%	33%	92%	36%	22%	92%	26%	92%	26%	21%
AB	77%	10%	30%	87%	10%	20%	89%	26%	89%	26%	15%
SK	37%	11%	71%	63%	57%	50%	86%	67%	86%	67%	30%
MB	59%	11%	54%	81%	5%	50%	84%	54%	84%	54%	42%
ON	56%	35%	37%	88%	2%	24%	90%	5%	90%	5%	21%
QC	17%	1%	93%	30%	3%	83%	43%	7%	43%	7%	76%
NB	19%	n/a	89%	11%	n/a	89%	13%	5%	13%	5%	92%
NS	9%	2%	96%	24%	7%	86%	18%	9%	18%	9%	76%
PE	0%	n/a	100%	50%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
NL	Suppr.	n/a	85%	Suppr.	Suppr.	78%	27%	0%	27%	0%	77%
YT	75%	n/a	25%	80%	0%	20%	100%	48%	100%	48%	4%
NT	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	50%	0%	50%	0%	75%
NU	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	63%	22%	41%	84%	14%	29%	87%	19%	87%	19%	24%

Province or territory	2021		
	Fentanyl	Analogues	Non-fentanyl
BC	92%	23%	21%
AB	86%	34%	16%
SK	77%	69%	30%
MB	90%	88%	63%
ON	85%	9%	23%
QC	40%	5%	76%
NB	39%	21%	55%
NS	12%	6%	92%
PE	0%	0%	100%
NL	Suppr.	0%	94%
YT	95%	0%	5%
NT	100%	100%	0%
NU	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	81%	20%	27%

Suppressed (Suppr.) Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases in order to comply with confidentiality rules.

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

Includes deaths related to all drug or opioid intoxications including, but not limited to, opioids and stimulants.

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

Note(s):

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

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

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

2022 data from Manitoba are based on January to March.

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

Province or territory	2018			2019			2020		
	Cocaine	Meth	Other stimulants	Cocaine	Meth	Other stimulants	Cocaine	Meth	Other stimulants
BC	68%	50%	3%	61%	54%	3%	60%	59%	5%
SK	51%	55%	14%	25%	77%	9%	31%	72%	5%
MB	n/a	n/a	n/a	55%	59%	5%	68%	68%	81%
ON	75%	36%	5%	73%	39%	4%	73%	43%	6%
QC	62%	n/a	38%	61%	n/a	39%	57%	n/a	43%
NS	91%	13%	9%	67%	33%	15%	84%	0%	22%
NL	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.	60%
YT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%	0%	0%
Canada	70%	44%	7%	65%	46%	7%	66%	51%	13%

Province or territory	2021			2022		
	Cocaine	Meth	Other stimulants	Cocaine	Meth	Other stimulants
BC	59%	58%	3%	54%	61%	3%
SK	18%	86%	4%	22%	85%	1%
MB	73%	62%	78%	72%	68%	84%
ON	68%	49%	3%	68%	50%	2%
QC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NS	94%	28%	3%	88%	14%	16%
NL	60%	33%	67%	93%	Suppr.	36%
YT	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	7%
NT	67%	0%	33%	100%	0%	0%
Canada	63%	54%	10%	64%	53%	5%

Suppressed (Suppr.) Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases in order to comply with confidentiality rules.

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.

2022 data from Manitoba are based on January to March.

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

Province or territory	Year				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
BC	72%	75%	71%	73%	70%
AB	57%	60%	67%	67%	44%
SK	44%	50%	60%	65%	67%
MB	n/a	59%	81%	86%	91%
ON	47%	51%	59%	61%	62%
QC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NB	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NS	31%	38%	38%	50%	51%
PE	n/a	n/a	n/a	17%	0%
NL	n/a	n/a	44%	36%	41%
YT	n/a	n/a	n/a	26%	53%
NT	n/a	n/a	100%	50%	100%
NU	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	58%	58%	64%	65%	56%

Suppressed (Suppr.) Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases in order to comply with confidentiality rules.

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

Note(s):

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

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.

2022 data from Manitoba are based on January to March.

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

Province or territory	Year				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
BC	91%	89%	88%	89%	88%
SK	65%	58%	84%	80%	84%
MB	n/a	44%	83%	83%	91%
ON	72%	74%	81%	81%	77%
QC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NS	65%	63%	50%	53%	58%
NL	n/a	n/a	80%	53%	50%
YT	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%	67%
NT	n/a	n/a	100%	67%	100%
Canada	81%	76%	83%	82%	78%

Suppressed (Suppr.) Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases in order to comply with confidentiality rules.
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. 2022 data from Manitoba are based on January to March.

Table 12a. Percentage of accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths involving other psychoactive substances, by province or territory, 2016 to 2022

Province or territory	Year						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
BC	31%	33%	35%	42%	44%	50%	53%
AB	65%	72%	73%	77%	81%	82%	76%
SK	95%	91%	43%	52%	50%	74%	71%
MB	95%	99%	51%	34%	69%	61%	92%
ON	93%	66%	23%	19%	17%	17%	24%
QC	80%	83%	88%	84%	84%	52%	50%
NB	93%	100%	100%	100%	97%	97%	100%
NS	90%	83%	84%	84%	81%	76%	63%
PE	100%	100%	88%	100%	88%	58%	25%
NL	100%	91%	100%	100%	44%	59%	82%
YT	100%	100%	100%	75%	20%	70%	58%
NT	75%	100%	100%	0%	100%	50%	0%
NU	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	66%	59%	43%	42%	44%	46%	45%

Suppressed (Suppr.) Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases in order to comply with confidentiality rules.

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

Includes deaths related to all drug or opioid intoxications including, but not limited to, opioids and stimulants.

Note(s):

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

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

Table 12b. Percentage of accidental apparent stimulant toxicity deaths involving other psychoactive substances, by province or territory, 2018 to 2022

Province or territory	Year				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
BC	32%	38%	39%	44%	46%
SK	43%	39%	41%	64%	60%
MB	n/a	27%	66%	59%	92%
ON	16%	15%	13%	14%	19%
QC	86%	80%	79%	n/a	n/a
NS	65%	59%	56%	47%	49%
NL	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	53%	71%
YT	n/a	n/a	n/a	67%	50%
NT	n/a	n/a	100%	100%	0%
Canada	30%	28%	30%	29%	27%

Suppressed (Suppr.) Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases in order to comply with confidentiality rules.
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. 2022 data from Manitoba are based on January to March.

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

2018

Province or territory	Origin			
	Pharmaceutical only	Non-pharmaceutical only*	Both	Undetermined
BC	0%	61%	0%	39%
AB	16%	78%	1%	5%
SK	58%	35%	4%	3%
MB	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ON	23%	65%	9%	3%
QC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NB	96%	0%	4%	0%
NS	85%	6%	8%	0%
PE	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NL	100%	0%	0%	0%
YT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NU	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Canada	24%	66%	6%	3%

2019

Province or territory	Origin			
	Pharmaceutical only	Non-pharmaceutical only*	Both	Undetermined
BC	0%	66%	0%	33%
AB	16%	77%	0%	6%
SK	60%	31%	5%	5%
MB	39%	52%	4%	6%
ON	18%	68%	11%	2%
QC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NB	81%	11%	4%	4%
NS	93%	5%	2%	0%
PE	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NL	77%	Suppr.	0%	Suppr.
YT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NU	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Canada	22%	67%	8%	4%

2020

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

2021

Province or territory	Origin			
	Pharmaceutical only	Non-pharmaceutical only*	Both	Undetermined
BC	0%	79%	0%	21%
AB	5%	88%	0%	7%
SK	13%	71%	13%	3%
MB	0%	82%	0%	17%
ON	7%	81%	11%	2%
QC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NB	81%	8%	5%	5%
NS	75%	25%	0%	0%
PE	58%	0%	0%	42%
NL	Suppr.	Suppr.	0%	86%
YT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NT	50%	50%	0%	0%
NU	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Canada	7%	81%	7%	5%

Province or territory	Origin			
	Pharmaceutical only	Non-pharmaceutical only*	Both	Undetermined
BC	0%	79%	0%	21%
AB	6%	86%	0%	8%
SK	19%	70%	10%	1%
MB	0%	63%	0%	37%
ON	10%	80%	8%	2%
QC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NB	53%	47%	0%	0%
NS	74%	19%	7%	0%
PE	0%	0%	0%	100%
NL	Suppr.	Suppr.	0%	94%
YT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NT	0%	0%	0%	0%
NU	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Canada	10%	79%	5%	6%

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

Only applies to deaths with completed investigations.

Suppressed (Suppr.) Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases in order to comply with confidentiality rules.

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

Note(s):

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

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.

2022 data from Manitoba are based on January to March.

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

2018

Province or territory	Sex	Age group					
		0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
BC	Female	4	57	76	53	52	22
	Male	20	200	281	239	248	88
AB	Female	9	51	55	46	36	12
	Male	6	146	181	112	105	40
SK	Female	0	11	12	8	13	3
	Male	0	16	16	15	10	10
MB	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ON	Female	7	77	106	75	70	32
	Male	14	187	280	217	204	69
QC	Female	0	5	9	13	16	12
	Male	1	15	32	20	19	7
NB	Female	0	2	3	1	5	2
	Male	0	0	2	4	3	1
NS	Female	Suppr.	3	5	4	1	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	8	7	6	8	Suppr.
PE	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NL	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
YT	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NT	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NU	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	Female	20	206	266	200	193	83
	Male	41	572	799	613	597	215

2019

Province or territory	Sex	Age group					
		0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
BC	Female	9	22	42	27	31	8
	Male	5	82	123	96	80	43
AB	Female	7	40	45	28	33	10
	Male	6	100	147	100	79	24
SK	Female	0	8	7	12	11	1
	Male	1	13	18	14	19	5
MB	Female	1	4	5	2	4	1
	Male	0	11	12	7	6	1
ON	Female	6	77	116	70	103	25
	Male	15	215	299	207	210	89
QC	Female	1	0	6	12	20	12
	Male	2	19	21	32	20	16
NB	Female	0	1	4	1	5	3
	Male	0	1	4	4	1	3
NS	Female	Suppr.	0	4	3	3	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	7	6	9	5	Suppr.
PE	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NL	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
YT	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NT	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NU	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	Female	24	152	229	155	210	60
	Male	29	448	630	469	420	181

2020

Province or territory	Sex	Age group					
		0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
BC	Female	7	38	56	50	48	21
	Male	14	168	236	240	239	100
AB	Female	7	58	70	71	52	13
	Male	16	171	263	203	172	71
SK	Female	4	19	21	16	18	8
	Male	3	33	52	36	30	14
MB	Female	3	21	25	24	12	6
	Male	0	27	53	45	23	9
ON	Female	11	103	165	128	98	40
	Male	22	329	517	399	378	137
QC	Female	1	7	20	16	11	14
	Male	6	30	40	24	35	25
NB	Female	0	3	4	4	3	3
	Male	0	2	2	7	6	4
NS	Female	Suppr.	2	3	5	1	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	8	6	10	4	Suppr.
PE	Female	0	Suppr.	0	Suppr.	0	Suppr.
	Male	0	Suppr.	0	Suppr.	0	Suppr.
NL	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	0
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	0
YT	Female	0	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	0
	Male	0	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	0
NT	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	0	1	2	0	0	0
NU	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	Female	33	251	364	314	243	105
	Male	61	769	1,171	964	887	360

2021

Province or territory	Sex	Age group					
		0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
BC	Female	6	40	46	35	51	9
	Male	6	89	169	149	172	91
AB	Female	10	100	159	84	56	24
	Male	22	211	362	272	227	91
SK	Female	3	36	27	23	15	7
	Male	1	37	46	61	49	17
MB	Female	3	22	36	16	13	5
	Male	2	31	62	39	25	9
ON	Female	14	147	212	149	126	45
	Male	29	346	584	475	406	183
QC	Female	Suppr.	12	24	25	22	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	37	89	82	78	Suppr.
NB	Female	0	2	4	8	2	0
	Male	0	4	4	7	3	5
NS	Female	Suppr.	2	2	3	1	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	7	6	3	6	Suppr.
PE	Female	0	0	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	0
	Male	0	0	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	0
NL	Female	0	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	0	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
YT	Female	0	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	0	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NT	Female	0	0	0	Suppr.	0	Suppr.
	Male	0	0	2	Suppr.	0	Suppr.
NU	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	Female	36	361	510	343	286	90
	Male	60	762	1,324	1,088	966	396

Province or territory	Sex	Age group					
		0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
BC	Female	0	10	14	6	8	2
	Male	3	21	52	54	43	19
AB	Female	21	92	115	90	68	19
	Male	15	177	354	275	163	103
SK	Female	3	15	27	21	13	5
	Male	2	23	30	49	27	8
MB	Female	0	5	6	5	1	0
	Male	2	6	8	11	5	2
ON	Female	6	105	167	134	122	49
	Male	23	250	515	446	367	176
QC	Female	Suppr.	12	25	24	26	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	43	74	105	112	Suppr.
NB	Female	0	3	4	3	4	0
	Male	1	7	4	6	6	2
NS	Female	Suppr.	1	1	3	8	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	6	8	9	4	Suppr.
PE	Female	0	Suppr.	Suppr.	0	0	Suppr.
	Male	0	Suppr.	Suppr.	0	0	Suppr.
NL	Female	0	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	0	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
YT	Female	0	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	0
	Male	0	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	0
NT	Female	0	0	0	Suppr.	0	Suppr.
	Male	0	0	1	Suppr.	0	Suppr.
NU	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	Female	30	243	359	286	250	75
	Male	46	533	1,046	955	727	310

Suppressed (Suppr.) Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases in order to comply with confidentiality rules.

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

Includes deaths related to all drug or opioid intoxications including, but not limited to, opioids and stimulants.

Note(s):

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

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.

2022 data from Manitoba are based on January to March.

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

2018

Province or territory	Sex	Age group					
		0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
BC	Female	2	39	66	47	47	17
	Male	11	131	200	195	220	82
SK	Female	1	5	11	9	6	0
	Male	0	11	14	12	4	4
MB	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ON	Female	4	53	71	48	46	11
	Male	8	100	184	163	150	47
QC	Female	0	9	5	10	6	1
	Male	3	16	16	21	37	20
NS	Female	Suppr.	2	2	1	0	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	6	3	2	5	Suppr.
NL	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
YT	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NT	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

2019

Province or territory	Sex	Age group					
		0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
BC	Female	5	20	33	27	27	10
	Male	3	59	94	84	76	42
SK	Female	0	10	13	5	4	1
	Male	1	10	21	13	11	4
MB	Female	0	7	7	2	2	0
	Male	1	11	16	19	7	1
ON	Female	3	47	81	55	58	9
	Male	10	125	200	158	163	81
QC	Female	0	7	10	6	8	2
	Male	4	13	15	20	30	19
NS	Female	Suppr.	0	3	1	0	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	4	4	4	5	Suppr.
NL	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
YT	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NT	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

2020

Province or territory	Sex	Age group					
		0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
BC	Female	4	35	45	44	42	22
	Male	10	109	177	200	206	89
SK	Female	2	16	17	11	12	2
	Male	2	17	44	27	22	9
MB	Female	3	24	26	27	6	3
	Male	3	27	52	37	24	8
ON	Female	7	64	135	95	75	22
	Male	16	208	350	301	305	110
QC	Female	0	7	10	9	14	2
	Male	3	8	22	36	51	23
NS	Female	Suppr.	2	1	1	0	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	5	5	6	7	Suppr.
NL	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	0
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	0
YT	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NT	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	0	1	2	0	0	0

2021

Province or territory	Sex	Age group					
		0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
BC	Female	5	35	41	34	48	7
	Male	4	60	123	130	144	80
SK	Female	3	30	26	15	10	2
	Male	1	32	49	45	37	9
MB	Female	4	22	35	16	9	7
	Male	2	29	62	45	32	12
ON	Female	7	106	170	113	86	25
	Male	13	229	418	378	325	155
QC	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NS	Female	Suppr.	5	2	0	2	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	6	7	3	4	Suppr.
NL	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
YT	Female	0	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	0	Suppr.
	Male	0	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	0	Suppr.
NT	Female	0	0	0	Suppr.	0	Suppr.
	Male	0	0	1	Suppr.	0	Suppr.

2022

Province or territory	Sex	Age group					
		0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
BC	Female	0	7	11	3	7	2
	Male	0	16	41	49	35	15
SK	Female	1	14	20	17	7	2
	Male	2	18	26	40	19	11
MB	Female	0	5	6	5	1	1
	Male	2	5	9	9	5	2
ON	Female	4	76	121	111	81	27
	Male	10	169	350	334	312	156
QC	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NS	Female	Suppr.	2	1	3	2	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	6	7	8	6	Suppr.
NL	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
YT	Female	0	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	0	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NT	Female	0	0	0	Suppr.	0	Suppr.
	Male	0	0	1	Suppr.	0	Suppr.

Suppressed (Suppr.) Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases in order to comply with confidentiality rules.

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.

2022 data from Manitoba are based on January to March.

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

Province or territory	Type of opioids	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
BC	Fentanyl	80%	20%	76%	24%	83%	17%	79%	21%	83%	17%
	Fentanyl analogues	89%	11%	81%	19%	79%	21%	75%	25%	83%	17%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	77%	23%	68%	32%	75%	25%	71%	29%	73%	27%
AB	Fentanyl	78%	22%	77%	23%	78%	22%	74%	26%	73%	27%
	Fentanyl analogues	78%	22%	75%	25%	79%	21%	78%	22%	74%	26%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	61%	39%	65%	35%	67%	33%	68%	32%	65%	35%
SK	Fentanyl	68%	32%	70%	30%	73%	27%	68%	32%	65%	35%
	Fentanyl analogues	Suppr.	Suppr.	67%	33%	75%	25%	68%	32%	66%	34%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	54%	46%	62%	38%	59%	41%	60%	40%	54%	46%
MB	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	88%	13%	64%	36%	66%	34%	65%	35%
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	83%	17%	54%	46%	65%	35%	64%	36%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	52%	48%	54%	46%	59%	41%	59%	41%
ON	Fentanyl	75%	25%	75%	25%	78%	22%	75%	25%	77%	23%
	Fentanyl analogues	76%	24%	77%	23%	80%	20%	73%	27%	75%	25%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	69%	31%	63%	37%	67%	33%	69%	31%	69%	31%
QC	Fentanyl	74%	26%	78%	22%	71%	29%	87%	13%	85%	15%
	Fentanyl analogues	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	88%	13%	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	63%	37%	66%	34%	68%	32%	74%	26%	74%	26%
NB	Fentanyl	Suppr.	Suppr.	80%	20%	75%	25%	60%	40%	80%	20%
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	50%	50%	88%	13%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	43%	57%	46%	54%	52%	48%	57%	43%	52%	48%
NS	Fentanyl	75%	25%	75%	25%	80%	20%	Suppr.	Suppr.	83%	17%
	Fentanyl analogues	75%	25%	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	67%	33%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	68%	32%	70%	30%	67%	33%	65%	35%	67%	33%

Province or territory	Type of opioids	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
PE	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NL	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.	59%	41%	56%	44%
YT	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.	61%	39%	44%	56%
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0%	0%	Suppr.	Suppr.	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NT	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0%	0%	0%	0%	67%	33%
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0%	0%	67%	33%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
NU	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	Fentanyl	78%	22%	76%	24%	78%	22%	75%	25%	76%	24%
	Fentanyl analogues	80%	20%	78%	22%	78%	22%	73%	27%	73%	27%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	69%	31%	64%	36%	67%	33%	68%	32%	68%	32%

Suppressed (Suppr.) Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases in order to comply with confidentiality rules.

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

Includes deaths related to all drug or opioid intoxications including, but not limited to, opioids and stimulants.

Note(s):

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

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.

2022 data from Manitoba are based on January to March.

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

Province or territory	Type of stimulants	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
BC	Cocaine	79%	21%	73%	27%	81%	19%	77%	23%	86%	14%
	Methamphetamine	77%	23%	75%	25%	79%	21%	75%	25%	83%	17%
	Other stimulants	88%	13%	73%	27%	74%	26%	68%	32%	67%	33%
SK	Cocaine	67%	33%	83%	17%	67%	33%	61%	39%	73%	28%
	Methamphetamine	52%	48%	58%	42%	67%	33%	69%	31%	64%	36%
	Other stimulants	45%	55%	63%	38%	67%	33%	70%	30%	Suppr.	Suppr.
MB	Cocaine	n/a	n/a	75%	25%	62%	38%	68%	33%	67%	33%
	Methamphetamine	n/a	n/a	81%	19%	61%	39%	69%	31%	65%	35%
	Other stimulants	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.	62%	38%	67%	33%	64%	36%
ON	Cocaine	73%	27%	75%	25%	76%	24%	74%	26%	75%	25%
	Methamphetamine	72%	28%	71%	29%	75%	25%	76%	24%	76%	24%
	Other stimulants	77%	23%	62%	38%	68%	32%	66%	34%	68%	32%
QC	Cocaine	81%	19%	76%	24%	77%	23%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Methamphetamine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Other stimulants	75%	25%	75%	25%	78%	23%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NS	Cocaine	71%	29%	89%	11%	81%	19%	70%	30%	82%	18%
	Methamphetamine	67%	33%	89%	11%	0%	0%	67%	33%	67%	33%
	Other stimulants	Suppr.	Suppr.	75%	25%	71%	29%	Suppr.	Suppr.	71%	29%

Province or territory	Type of stimulants	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
NL	Cocaine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Methamphetamine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Other stimulants	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
YT	Cocaine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Methamphetamine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Other stimulants	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0%	0%	Suppr.	Suppr.
NT	Cocaine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	67%	33%
	Methamphetamine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Other stimulants	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0%	0%	Suppr.	Suppr.	0%	0%
Canada	Cocaine	76%	24%	75%	25%	76%	24%	74%	26%	76%	24%
	Methamphetamine	74%	26%	72%	28%	74%	26%	74%	26%	75%	25%
	Other stimulants	76%	24%	69%	31%	68%	32%	67%	33%	67%	33%

Suppressed (Suppr.) Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases in order to comply with confidentiality rules.

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.

2022 data from Manitoba are based on January to March.

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

2018

Province or territory	Type of opioids	Age group					
		0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
BC	Fentanyl	2%	20%	27%	22%	22%	8%
	Fentanyl analogues	7%	21%	26%	19%	19%	7%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	1%	16%	24%	21%	26%	11%
AB	Fentanyl	2%	27%	33%	20%	14%	4%
	Fentanyl analogues	3%	27%	32%	19%	15%	4%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	1%	15%	22%	21%	29%	12%
SK	Fentanyl	0%	30%	36%	19%	13%	2%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	40%	60%	0%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	19%	18%	21%	26%	17%
MB	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ON	Fentanyl	1%	22%	32%	22%	19%	4%
	Fentanyl analogues	2%	27%	35%	22%	14%	1%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	2%	16%	25%	22%	23%	12%
QC	Fentanyl	0%	11%	33%	19%	22%	15%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	22%	22%	11%	44%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	1%	14%	27%	23%	23%	13%
NB	Fentanyl	0%	0%	0%	Suppr.	0%	Suppr.
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	9%	22%	22%	35%	13%
NS	Fentanyl	13%	25%	25%	25%	13%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	75%	0%	25%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	21%	26%	21%	19%	13%

Province or territory	Type of opioids	Age group					
		0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
PE	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NL	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
YT	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NT	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NU	Fentanyl	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Fentanyl analogues	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	Fentanyl	2%	22%	30%	21%	19%	6%
	Fentanyl analogues	3%	26%	31%	20%	16%	4%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	1%	16%	24%	22%	25%	12%

2019

Province or territory	Type of opioids	Age group					
		0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
BC	Fentanyl	2%	18%	31%	21%	19%	8%
	Fentanyl analogues	3%	17%	26%	21%	20%	13%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	2%	16%	23%	22%	24%	14%
AB	Fentanyl	2%	25%	34%	19%	15%	3%
	Fentanyl analogues	6%	22%	25%	23%	17%	6%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	2%	15%	24%	23%	26%	10%
SK	Fentanyl	3%	25%	43%	15%	13%	3%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	33%	42%	8%	17%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	17%	13%	27%	35%	8%
MB	Fentanyl	0%	44%	38%	19%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	67%	0%	33%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	3%	14%	24%	17%	34%	7%
ON	Fentanyl	1%	25%	32%	20%	17%	5%
	Fentanyl analogues	1%	21%	31%	20%	21%	7%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	2%	15%	23%	19%	30%	12%
QC	Fentanyl	7%	22%	22%	26%	19%	4%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	0%	0%	0%	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	1%	11%	17%	27%	25%	19%
NB	Fentanyl	0%	0%	60%	40%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	8%	25%	17%	25%	25%
NS	Fentanyl	0%	50%	0%	25%	25%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	0%	0%	0%	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	2%	14%	23%	26%	19%	16%

Province or territory	Type of opioids	Age group					
		0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
PE	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NL	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
YT	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NT	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NU	Fentanyl	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Fentanyl analogues	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	Fentanyl	2%	23%	33%	20%	17%	5%
	Fentanyl analogues	2%	21%	30%	20%	20%	7%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	2%	14%	22%	22%	28%	13%

2020

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

Province or territory	Type of opioids	Age group					
		0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
PE	Fentanyl	0%	Suppr.	0%	Suppr.	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	Suppr.	0%	Suppr.	0%	Suppr.
NL	Fentanyl	0%	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	0%	Suppr.	0%	0%	Suppr.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	Suppr.	Suppr.	43%	Suppr.	36%	0%
YT	Fentanyl	0%	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	0%	Suppr.	Suppr.	0%	0%
NT	Fentanyl	0%	33%	67%	0%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
NU	Fentanyl	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Fentanyl analogues	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	Fentanyl	2%	19%	29%	24%	19%	7%
	Fentanyl analogues	2%	17%	29%	24%	22%	8%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	1%	15%	23%	22%	25%	14%

2021

Province or territory	Type of opioids	Age group					
		0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
BC	Fentanyl	1%	15%	25%	21%	26%	12%
	Fentanyl analogues	2%	14%	23%	21%	29%	11%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	1%	13%	19%	21%	32%	14%
AB	Fentanyl	2%	20%	33%	23%	17%	6%
	Fentanyl analogues	1%	16%	31%	25%	20%	7%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	2%	17%	25%	23%	20%	14%
SK	Fentanyl	1%	25%	24%	26%	17%	6%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	26%	27%	26%	16%	5%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	1%	8%	19%	29%	27%	15%
MB	Fentanyl	1%	21%	41%	20%	12%	4%
	Fentanyl analogues	2%	23%	41%	17%	12%	5%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	2%	19%	27%	25%	18%	8%
ON	Fentanyl	1%	19%	30%	23%	19%	7%
	Fentanyl analogues	5%	16%	27%	28%	19%	6%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	1%	10%	23%	23%	27%	16%
QC	Fentanyl	Suppr.	14%	34%	22%	18%	Suppr.
	Fentanyl analogues	Suppr.	Suppr.	47%	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	3%	10%	26%	27%	19%	14%
NB	Fentanyl	0%	40%	20%	20%	20%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	50%	0%	0%	50%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	14%	20%	37%	14%	14%
NS	Fentanyl	0%	67%	17%	0%	17%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	33%	33%	0%	33%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	19%	23%	23%	19%	15%

Province or territory	Type of opioids	Age group					
		0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
PE	Fentanyl	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	0%	50%	Suppr.	Suppr.	0%
NL	Fentanyl	0%	Suppr.	Suppr.	0%	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	Suppr.	35%	35%	Suppr.	Suppr.
YT	Fentanyl	0%	Suppr.	35%	35%	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	0%	0%	Suppr.	0%	Suppr.
NT	Fentanyl	0%	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	0%	67%	33%	0%	0%
NU	Fentanyl	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Fentanyl analogues	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	Fentanyl	1%	19%	30%	23%	19%	7%
	Fentanyl analogues	2%	18%	30%	23%	20%	7%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	1%	12%	24%	24%	24%	14%


2022

Province or territory	Type of opioids	Age group					
		0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
BC	Fentanyl	1%	13%	29%	26%	23%	8%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	9%	28%	28%	26%	9%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	2%	15%	19%	21%	25%	19%
AB	Fentanyl	3%	18%	32%	25%	15%	7%
	Fentanyl analogues	3%	16%	30%	25%	20%	6%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	2%	11%	25%	26%	24%	12%
SK	Fentanyl	2%	18%	28%	33%	16%	2%
	Fentanyl analogues	3%	18%	28%	32%	17%	3%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	1%	13%	16%	28%	27%	13%
MB	Fentanyl	4%	24%	30%	28%	9%	4%
	Fentanyl analogues	2%	24%	31%	29%	9%	4%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	3%	16%	25%	38%	13%	6%
ON	Fentanyl	1%	16%	31%	25%	19%	7%
	Fentanyl analogues	1%	13%	28%	26%	23%	9%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	1%	11%	23%	25%	25%	15%
QC	Fentanyl	Suppr.	19%	26%	27%	11%	Suppr.
	Fentanyl analogues	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	Suppr.	14%	17%	23%	24%	Suppr.
NB	Fentanyl	0%	13%	33%	20%	27%	7%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	25%	25%	25%	13%	13%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	5%	29%	5%	29%	29%	5%
NS	Fentanyl	0%	17%	17%	17%	33%	17%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	0%	0%	Suppr.	0%	Suppr.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	2%	13%	18%	24%	24%	18%

Province or territory	Type of opioids	Age group					
		0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
PE	Fentanyl	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	Suppr.	Suppr.	0%	0%	Suppr.
NL	Fentanyl	0%	Suppr.	0%	Suppr.	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	Suppr.	31%	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
YT	Fentanyl	0%	28%	50%	Suppr.	Suppr.	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	Suppr.	0%	0%	0%	Suppr.
NT	Fentanyl	0%	0%	33%	67%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	0%	33%	67%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
NU	Fentanyl	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Fentanyl analogues	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	Fentanyl	2%	17%	31%	26%	18%	7%
	Fentanyl analogues	2%	16%	29%	27%	20%	7%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	1%	13%	22%	26%	25%	12%

Suppressed (Suppr.) Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases in order to comply with confidentiality rules.

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

 Includes deaths related to all drug or opioid intoxications including, but not limited to, opioids and stimulants.

Note(s):

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

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

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

2018

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

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
NL	Cocaine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Methamphetamine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Other stimulants	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
YT	Cocaine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Methamphetamine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Other stimulants	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NT	Cocaine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Methamphetamine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Other stimulants	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Canada	Cocaine	1%	16%	26%	23%	25%	9%
	Methamphetamine	1%	18%	29%	25%	20%	7%
	Other stimulants	7%	23%	22%	19%	22%	7%

2019

Province or territory	Type of stimulants	Age group					
		0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
BC	Cocaine	1%	17%	26%	20%	23%	13%
	Methamphetamine	2%	16%	27%	25%	22%	8%
	Other stimulants	0%	47%	20%	20%	13%	0%
SK	Cocaine	0%	13%	48%	22%	13%	4%
	Methamphetamine	1%	24%	36%	18%	15%	6%
	Other stimulants	0%	13%	50%	13%	25%	0%
MB	Cocaine	0%	20%	33%	25%	20%	3%
	Methamphetamine	0%	30%	35%	30%	5%	0%
	Other stimulants	25%	0%	50%	25%	0%	0%
ON	Cocaine	1%	16%	28%	21%	23%	10%
	Methamphetamine	1%	20%	31%	22%	20%	6%
	Other stimulants	3%	38%	18%	18%	13%	10%
QC	Cocaine	1%	16%	18%	20%	29%	16%
	Methamphetamine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Other stimulants	6%	13%	19%	19%	27%	15%
NS	Cocaine	0%	17%	22%	22%	22%	17%
	Methamphetamine	0%	33%	22%	11%	11%	22%
	Other stimulants	25%	0%	25%	50%	0%	0%

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
NL	Cocaine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Methamphetamine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Other stimulants	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
YT	Cocaine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Methamphetamine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Other stimulants	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NT	Cocaine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Methamphetamine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Other stimulants	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Canada	Cocaine	1%	16%	27%	21%	23%	11%
	Methamphetamine	1%	20%	30%	23%	19%	6%
	Other stimulants	5%	25%	22%	20%	19%	10%

2020

Province or territory	Type of stimulants	Age group					
		0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
BC	Cocaine	1%	15%	21%	25%	27%	12%
	Methamphetamine	2%	15%	25%	25%	23%	11%
	Other stimulants	7%	48%	15%	15%	13%	2%
SK	Cocaine	0%	18%	28%	21%	26%	7%
	Methamphetamine	3%	19%	37%	20%	15%	5%
	Other stimulants	0%	22%	11%	11%	44%	11%
MB	Cocaine	1%	22%	34%	26%	12%	6%
	Methamphetamine	2%	23%	32%	30%	11%	2%
	Other stimulants	3%	23%	33%	26%	12%	3%
ON	Cocaine	1%	15%	26%	24%	24%	9%
	Methamphetamine	2%	17%	33%	23%	21%	4%
	Other stimulants	9%	20%	28%	22%	18%	4%
QC	Cocaine	1%	11%	11%	20%	39%	17%
	Methamphetamine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Other stimulants	3%	4%	25%	30%	30%	9%
NS	Cocaine	0%	22%	19%	22%	22%	15%
	Methamphetamine	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Other stimulants	14%	29%	14%	14%	29%	0%

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
NL	Cocaine	Suppr.	0%	Suppr.	0%	Suppr.	0%
	Methamphetamine	0%	0%	Suppr.	0%	Suppr.	0%
	Other stimulants	0%	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	0%	0%
YT	Cocaine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Methamphetamine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Other stimulants	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NT	Cocaine	0%	33%	67%	0%	0%	0%
	Methamphetamine	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Other stimulants	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Canada	Cocaine	1%	16%	25%	24%	25%	10%
	Methamphetamine	2%	17%	30%	24%	20%	6%
	Other stimulants	5%	21%	28%	24%	18%	4%

2021

Province or territory	Type of stimulants	Age group					
		0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
BC	Cocaine	1%	12%	19%	24%	29%	14%
	Methamphetamine	1%	14%	26%	23%	25%	11%
	Other stimulants	9%	18%	32%	23%	9%	9%
SK	Cocaine	0%	26%	28%	15%	24%	7%
	Methamphetamine	1%	24%	29%	25%	17%	4%
	Other stimulants	10%	10%	30%	40%	10%	0%
MB	Cocaine	2%	20%	34%	21%	17%	8%
	Methamphetamine	2%	17%	41%	22%	14%	5%
	Other stimulants	2%	20%	38%	21%	13%	6%
ON	Cocaine	1%	15%	28%	24%	22%	10%
	Methamphetamine	1%	18%	32%	25%	18%	6%
	Other stimulants	2%	24%	35%	16%	19%	5%
QC	Cocaine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Methamphetamine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Other stimulants	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NS	Cocaine	0%	37%	27%	10%	17%	10%
	Methamphetamine	0%	22%	33%	0%	33%	11%
	Other stimulants	0%	0%	Suppr.	0%	0%	Suppr.

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
NL	Cocaine	0%	0%	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Methamphetamine	0%	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	0%
	Other stimulants	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	0%
YT	Cocaine	0%	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	0%	Suppr.
	Methamphetamine	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Other stimulants	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
NT	Cocaine	0%	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%
	Methamphetamine	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Other stimulants	0%	0%	0%	Suppr.	0%	Suppr.
Canada	Cocaine	1%	15%	27%	24%	23%	11%
	Methamphetamine	1%	18%	31%	24%	19%	7%
	Other stimulants	3%	20%	36%	21%	14%	5%

2022

Province or territory	Type of stimulants	Age group					
		0 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
BC	Cocaine	0%	10%	25%	27%	28%	10%
	Methamphetamine	0%	14%	29%	28%	19%	9%
	Other stimulants	0%	50%	17%	0%	17%	17%
SK	Cocaine	0%	10%	15%	38%	18%	20%
	Methamphetamine	2%	20%	27%	32%	13%	6%
	Other stimulants	0%	0%	0%	Suppr.	0%	Suppr.
MB	Cocaine	6%	19%	33%	22%	14%	6%
	Methamphetamine	3%	29%	29%	26%	9%	3%
	Other stimulants	5%	19%	33%	31%	10%	2%
ON	Cocaine	1%	13%	24%	26%	24%	12%
	Methamphetamine	1%	15%	32%	25%	21%	7%
	Other stimulants	2%	35%	23%	19%	19%	2%
QC	Cocaine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Methamphetamine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Other stimulants	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NS	Cocaine	0%	21%	18%	24%	16%	21%
	Methamphetamine	0%	17%	33%	17%	33%	0%
	Other stimulants	0%	0%	29%	43%	14%	14%

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
NL	Cocaine	0%	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Methamphetamine	0%	Suppr.	0%	0%	Suppr.	0%
	Other stimulants	Suppr.	Suppr.	0%	Suppr.	0%	Suppr.
YT	Cocaine	0%	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Methamphetamine	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Other stimulants	Suppr.	0%	0%	0%	0%	Suppr.
NT	Cocaine	0%	0%	33%	67%	0%	0%
	Methamphetamine	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Other stimulants	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Canada	Cocaine	1%	13%	24%	26%	24%	12%
	Methamphetamine	1%	16%	31%	26%	19%	7%
	Other stimulants	3%	27%	28%	24%	14%	4%

Suppressed (Suppr.) Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases in order to comply with confidentiality rules.

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.

2022 data from Manitoba are based on January to March.

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

2018

Province or territory	Type of opioids	Origin			
		Pharmaceutical only	Non-pharmaceutical only	Both	Undetermined
BC	Fentanyl	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	0%	0%	100%
AB	Fentanyl	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	56%	22%	4%	18%
SK	Fentanyl	13%	87%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	87%	9%	0%	4%
MB	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ON	Fentanyl	3%	97%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	65%	23%	6%	6%
QC	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NB	Fentanyl	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	100%	0%	0%	0%

Province or territory	Type of opioids	Origin			
		Pharmaceutical only	Non-pharmaceutical only	Both	Undetermined
NS	Fentanyl	14%	86%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	94%	2%	4%	0%
PE	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NL	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
YT	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NT	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NU	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Canada	Fentanyl	2%	98%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	67%	20%	5%	8%

2019

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

Province or territory	Type of opioids	Origin			
		Pharmaceutical only	Non-pharmaceutical only	Both	Undetermined
PE	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NL	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
YT	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NT	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NU	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Canada	Fentanyl	2%	98%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	72%	15%	3%	9%

2020

Province or territory	Type of opioids	Origin			
		Pharmaceutical only	Non-pharmaceutical only	Both	Undetermined
BC	Fentanyl	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	0%	0%	100%
AB	Fentanyl	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	48%	17%	4%	31%
SK	Fentanyl	1%	99%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	80%	5%	2%	13%
MB	Fentanyl	1%	59%	0%	39%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	17%	27%	1%	55%
ON	Fentanyl	1%	99%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	78%	12%	4%	6%
QC	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NB	Fentanyl	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	91%	0%	0%	9%
NS	Fentanyl	20%	80%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	100%	0%	0%	0%

Province or territory	Type of opioids	Origin			
		Pharmaceutical only	Non-pharmaceutical only	Both	Undetermined
PE	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NL	Fentanyl	Suppr.	Suppr.	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	Suppr.	0%	Suppr.
	Non-fentanyl opioids	100%	0%	0%	0%
YT	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NT	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NU	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Canada	Fentanyl	1%	97%	0%	2%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	67%	13%	3%	17%

2021

Province or territory	Type of opioids	Origin			
		Pharmaceutical only	Non-pharmaceutical only	Both	Undetermined
BC	Fentanyl	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	0%	0%	100%
AB	Fentanyl	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	32%	19%	3%	46%
SK	Fentanyl	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	87%	3%	0%	9%
MB	Fentanyl	1%	94%	0%	5%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	68%	0%	32%
ON	Fentanyl	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	78%	10%	4%	8%
QC	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NB	Fentanyl	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	94%	0%	0%	6%
NS	Fentanyl	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	100%	0%	0%	0%

Province or territory	Type of opioids	Origin			
		Pharmaceutical only	Non-pharmaceutical only	Both	Undetermined
PE	Fentanyl	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	58%	0%	0%	42%
NL	Fentanyl	Suppr.	Suppr.	0%	83%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	Suppr.	0%	Suppr.	88%
YT	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NT	Fentanyl	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	67%	33%	0%	0%
NU	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Canada	Fentanyl	0%	99%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	60%	17%	3%	20%

2022

Province or territory	Type of opioids	Origin			
		Pharmaceutical only	Non-pharmaceutical only	Both	Undetermined
BC	Fentanyl	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	0%	0%	100%
AB	Fentanyl	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	37%	9%	1%	52%
SK	Fentanyl	1%	99%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	93%	1%	3%	3%
MB	Fentanyl	0%	96%	0%	4%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	44%	0%	56%
ON	Fentanyl	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	77%	8%	3%	11%
QC	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NB	Fentanyl	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	90%	10%	0%	0%
NS	Fentanyl	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	92%	8%	0%	0%

Province or territory	Type of opioids	Origin			
		Pharmaceutical only	Non-pharmaceutical only	Both	Undetermined
PE	Fentanyl	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	0%	0%	100%
NL	Fentanyl	0%	0%	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	Suppr.	0%	Suppr.	94%
YT	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NT	Fentanyl	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	0%	0%	0%	0%
NU	Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Fentanyl analogues	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Non-fentanyl opioids	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Canada	Fentanyl	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Fentanyl analogues	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Non-fentanyl opioids	64%	9%	2%	24%

Only applies to deaths with completed investigations.

Suppressed (Suppr.) Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases in order to comply with confidentiality rules.

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

Note(s):

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

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.

2022 data from Manitoba are based on January to March.

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

2018

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

2019

Province or territory	Sex	Origin			
		Pharmaceutical only	Non-pharmaceutical only	Both	Undetermined
BC	Female	1%	56%	0%	43%
	Male	0%	70%	0%	30%
AB	Female	24%	66%	0%	10%
	Male	13%	81%	1%	5%
SK	Female	69%	26%	3%	3%
	Male	54%	34%	6%	6%
MB	Female	71%	24%	0%	6%
	Male	24%	65%	5%	5%
ON	Female	29%	57%	10%	4%
	Male	14%	72%	12%	2%
QC	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NB	Female	100%	0%	0%	0%
	Male	62%	23%	8%	8%
NS	Female	100%	0%	0%	0%
	Male	90%	6%	3%	0%
PE	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NL	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
YT	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NT	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NU	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Canada	Female	34%	54%	6%	5%
	Male	18%	71%	8%	3%

2020

Province or territory	Sex	Origin			
		Pharmaceutical only	Non-pharmaceutical only	Both	Undetermined
BC	Female	0%	70%	0%	30%
	Male	0%	80%	0%	20%
AB	Female	16%	75%	1%	8%
	Male	7%	86%	1%	6%
SK	Female	43%	40%	9%	8%
	Male	26%	60%	8%	6%
MB	Female	5%	42%	3%	49%
	Male	8%	44%	1%	47%
ON	Female	18%	68%	13%	2%
	Male	8%	81%	9%	1%
QC	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NB	Female	76%	6%	0%	18%
	Male	85%	15%	0%	0%
NS	Female	100%	0%	0%	0%
	Male	70%	19%	11%	0%
PE	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NL	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	0%	0%
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	0%	0%
YT	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NT	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NU	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Canada	Female	20%	63%	8%	8%
	Male	10%	78%	6%	5%

2021

Province or territory	Sex	Origin			
		Pharmaceutical only	Non-pharmaceutical only	Both	Undetermined
BC	Female	0%	71%	0%	29%
	Male	0%	81%	0%	19%
AB	Female	9%	85%	1%	6%
	Male	4%	89%	0%	7%
SK	Female	23%	66%	11%	1%
	Male	9%	74%	14%	4%
MB	Female	0%	84%	0%	16%
	Male	1%	81%	1%	18%
ON	Female	8%	77%	12%	3%
	Male	6%	83%	10%	1%
QC	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NB	Female	75%	6%	6%	13%
	Male	86%	10%	5%	0%
NS	Female	100%	0%	0%	0%
	Male	67%	33%	0%	0%
PE	Female	75%	0%	0%	25%
	Male	50%	0%	0%	50%
NL	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	0%	86%
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	0%	86%
YT	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NT	Female	100%	0%	0%	0%
	Male	33%	67%	0%	0%
NU	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Canada	Female	10%	77%	7%	5%
	Male	6%	83%	7%	5%

2022

Province or territory	Sex	Origin			
		Pharmaceutical only	Non-pharmaceutical only	Both	Undetermined
BC	Female	0%	68%	0%	33%
	Male	1%	81%	0%	18%
AB	Female	8%	82%	0%	10%
	Male	5%	87%	0%	8%
SK	Female	25%	63%	11%	1%
	Male	16%	74%	9%	1%
MB	Female	0%	59%	0%	41%
	Male	0%	65%	0%	35%
ON	Female	15%	73%	8%	4%
	Male	8%	82%	8%	2%
QC	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NB	Female	69%	31%	0%	0%
	Male	43%	57%	0%	0%
NS	Female	75%	13%	13%	0%
	Male	74%	21%	5%	0%
PE	Female	0%	0%	0%	100%
	Male	0%	0%	0%	100%
NL	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	0%	86%
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	0%	100%
YT	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NT	Female	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Male	0%	0%	0%	0%
NU	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Canada	Female	15%	72%	5%	8%
	Male	8%	81%	5%	5%

Only applies to deaths with completed investigations.

Suppressed (Suppr.) Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases in order to comply with confidentiality rules.

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

Note(s):

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

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.

2022 data from Manitoba are based on January to March.