

Suspected Opioid-Related Overdoses

Based on Emergency
Medical Services

Surveillance of Opioid- and
Stimulant-Related Harms in Canada

January 2017 to September 2020



Public Health
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Canada

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

—Public Health Agency of Canada

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

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*Surdoses suspectées d'être liées aux opioïdes selon les données des services médicaux d'urgence
Surveillance des méfaits associés aux opioïdes et aux stimulants au Canada
Janvier 2017 à septembre 2020*

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Key findings

Context

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

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

More than 20,700 Emergency Medical Services (EMS) responses to suspected opioid overdoses based on available data from nine provinces and territories between January and September 2020

- 8,591 EMS responses to suspected opioid overdoses occurred between July and September 2020, representing an increase of 13% compared to April to June (7,608). This number represents the highest quarterly count since national surveillance of EMS responses began in 2017. This number also represents a 73% increase from the same time frame in 2019 (4,975 EMS responses).
- In the six months following the implementation of COVID-19 prevention measures (April to September 2020), 16,200 EMS responses to suspected opioid-related overdoses occurred, representing an 86% increase from the six months prior (October 2019-March 2020 – 8,689 EMS responses).
- Similar to other harms, higher numbers of EMS responses for suspected opioid-related overdoses occurred in some provinces including British Columbia, Alberta and Ontario.
- A number of factors have likely contributed to a worsening of the overdose crisis, including the increasingly toxic drug supply, increased feelings of isolation, stress and anxiety and limited availability or accessibility of services for people who use drugs.



Middle aged males continue to be most impacted

- 75% of EMS responses for suspected opioid-related overdoses between January and September 2020 were among males.
- 77% were among individuals aged between 20 and 49 years.



This update is based on data submitted to the Public Health Agency of Canada on or before February 11, 2021. Due to differences in identifying and reporting cases, comparisons over time and between provinces and territories should be interpreted with caution. Refer to the [Technical notes](#) for more information.

Technical notes

Case definitions

There is currently no national case definition for suspected opioid-related overdoses attended by Emergency Medical Services (EMS). Therefore, each region reports data based on their respective provincial or territorial case definition. Due to differences in case definitions, comparisons over time and between provinces and territories should be interpreted with caution.

Table 1. Case definitions for suspected opioid-related overdose EMS responses for provinces and territories with available data as of February 11, 2021

Region	Data Source	Primary Case Definition
British Columbia	BC Emergency Health Services (BCEHS)	The current BCCDC Overdose Surveillance definition for paramedic attended overdose events is based on a cluster analysis algorithm, which codes ambulance-attended events as overdose cases when naloxone was administered by paramedics OR where the paramedic impression codes are related to recreational drug overdose and the Medical Priority Dispatch System (MPDS) code was consistent with possible drug overdose.
Alberta	Alberta Health Services	Documentation of opioid medical control protocol or administration of naloxone.
Saskatchewan	Provincial Ambulance Information System	Emergency response calls where naloxone (Narcan) is administered by ambulance crews and the patient has an assessment code for Possible Narcotic Overdose.
Winnipeg, Manitoba	Winnipeg Fire Paramedic Service	The number of suspected overdose cases receiving naloxone from Winnipeg Fire Paramedic Service (WFPS).
Northern and rural Manitoba	Medical Transportation Coordination Centre	The number of suspected overdose cases in northern and rural Manitoba receiving naloxone from EMS dispatched through the Medical Transportation Coordination Centre (MTCC) or a bystander on scene.
Ontario	Ontario Ambulance Call Reports	Suspected opioid overdose requiring administration of naloxone by paramedics (as indicated by Medication Code “Naloxone (610)”).
New Brunswick	Ambulance New Brunswick	A patient who responded to naloxone that was administered by an Ambulance New Brunswick first responder for a suspected opioid overdose.
Nova Scotia	Emergency Health Services Nova Scotia	The number of emergency responses where naloxone was administered by an intensive care Paramedic, an advanced care Paramedic or a critical care Paramedic when respiration or airway were compromised despite basic life support airway management AND an opioid intoxication was suspected.
Newfoundland and Labrador	Provincial Medical Oversight Office	Emergency response to an opioid-related overdose where naloxone is administered by paramedics.



Region	Data Source	Primary Case Definition
Whitehorse, Yukon	Yukon Emergency Medical Services	<p>Paper-based patient care reports:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Suspected opioid overuse is identified during the 9-1-1 call taking process; and/or2. Opioid overuse or overdose are identified in the Patient Care Report's narrative, history of event, or chief complaint; and/or3. Naloxone administered by a designated emergency responder, allied health care provider, or layperson at the scene. <p>Electronic-based patient care reports:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Primary problem or final primary problem classified as "suspected opioid overdose"; and/or2. Procedure code: Naloxone administered by designated emergency responder, allied health care provider, or layperson at the scene.
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories	Yellowknife Fire and Ambulance Services	Suspected overdose identified as chief complaint and an opioid identified as the overdose product OR suspected overdose identified as the chief complaint and naloxone administered by paramedics.

How suspected opioid-related overdoses are counted

Counts are provided by the provinces and territories that collect data from their respective Emergency Medical Services.

The data provided by the provinces and territories include EMS responses to suspected overdoses:

- Where naloxone was administered by a member of the Emergency Medical Services or a bystander on site, or
- Where naloxone was not necessarily administered but an opioid-related overdose was suspected

These data **do not** include suspected overdoses:

- Where Emergency Medical Services were not contacted or the client was gone on arrival

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](#) and [Table B](#)).

Limitations of the EMS data on suspected opioid overdoses

Data presented in this update should be interpreted with caution.

- This update is based on data submitted to the Public Health Agency of Canada on or before February 11, 2021. New or revised data reported after this date will be reflected in future updates.
- Data released by provinces and territories may differ due to the availability of updated data, the use of alternate age groupings, differences in time periods presented and/or population estimates used for calculations, etc.
- This update is based on data that do not specify how the opioids were obtained (e.g. illegally or through personal prescription); the level of toxicity may differ depending on the opioid (substance(s) involved, concentration, and dosage).
- No drug or laboratory testing is undertaken by any province or territory to confirm whether ingestion of an opioid has occurred. As a result, the number of patients receiving naloxone might be an overestimation of the actual number of opioid overdoses as naloxone will not have an effect if opioids were not taken.



Notes on provincial and territorial data

Due to differences in case definitions, comparisons over time and between provinces and territories should be interpreted with caution.

General notes

1. Data reported by some provinces and territories may not include age group and sex information; refer to [Table A](#) for more details.
2. Data presented here will be updated on a quarterly basis and are subject to change as new or updated information becomes available.
3. Data were not available for Quebec, Prince Edward Island and Nunavut.
4. Data from British Columbia include EMS responses to suspected overdoses related to all illicit drugs including but not limited to opioids. While data are updated quarterly, there may be a lag in reporting. As a result, discrepancies may be noted between the national quarterly reporting of suspected overdoses in BC and the quarterly reporting of suspected overdoses by BCEHS, please refer to section 1 of the [latest report](#).
5. Starting in 2018, Alberta provincial EMS data covers nearly 100% of ground ambulance services in Alberta. Data from air ambulance and interfacility transfers are not included. In 2017, EMS data were only available for the cities of Calgary and Edmonton.
6. Saskatchewan reports data from licensed ambulance services only. These data do not include events where naloxone was administered by bystanders or other first responders (e.g. police or firefighters).
7. Manitoba reports data for two distinct regions: 1) Winnipeg, and 2) Northern and rural Manitoba.
8. Northern and rural Manitoba data include land and air transports, but exclude interfacility transports. Naloxone administration counts are based on information either collected from the on scene caller or provided by the dispatched EMS personnel to the MTCC during call back.
9. Ontario data relies on documentation by paramedics and extraction from Ministry of Health designated Base Hospitals. Data submitted for the province for April to June 2018 and for January to March 2019 were only available for the geographical area containing ~95.5% and ~99.6% of the Ontario population (based on 2016 Statistics Canada Census), respectively.
10. The number of patients receiving naloxone may overestimate the actual number of opioid overdoses as naloxone will not have an effect if opioids were not consumed. Therefore, New Brunswick reports the number of patients responding to naloxone. These data do not include overdoses where patients were dead on arrival or were not given naloxone by Ambulance New Brunswick.
11. Newfoundland and Labrador EMS data may underestimate the burden of suspected opioid-related overdose instances in the province. The number of suspected opioid-related EMS responses is subject to change due to a lag in reporting of retrospective naloxone administration.
12. Yukon EMS data were only available for the city of Whitehorse.
13. Northwest Territories data were only available for the city of Yellowknife.

Sex and age group

14. EMS data on suspected opioid overdoses where sex was categorized as “Unknown” were excluded from analyses by sex, but were included in overall analyses.
15. EMS data on suspected opioid overdoses where age group was categorized as “Unknown” were excluded from analyses by age group, but were included in overall analyses.
16. Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100%.
17. British Columbia data by age group were not reported.
18. Saskatchewan data by sex and age group were only reported for 2018 and 2020 (January to September).
19. Winnipeg, Manitoba data do not include individuals nine years or younger.
20. Newfoundland and Labrador data by sex and age group were not reported.
21. Yukon data by sex and age group were not reported.

Data suppression

Counts of five or less were suppressed to address concerns around releasing small numbers.



Table A. Reporting periods and available variables included in suspected opioid overdose EMS data used for this update by province or territory

		BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	NS	PE	NL	YT	NT	NU
Reporting period (as of February 11, 2021)														
2017	January to December	✓	✓	n/a	✓ (INC)	n/a	n/a	✓	n/a	n/a	✓ (INC)	✓	✓	n/a
2018	January to December	✓	✓	✓ (INC)	✓	✓ (INC)	n/a	✓	✓ (INC)	n/a	✓ (INC)	✓	✓	n/a
2019	January to December	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	n/a
2020	January to September	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	n/a
Data availability by variables collected														
Sex data		✓	✓	✓ (INC)	✓	✓	n/a	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	n/a
Age group data		n/a	✓	✓ (INC)	✓	✓	n/a	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	n/a

✓ These data have been reported by the province or territory and are reflected in this update, unless otherwise specified.

(INC) Data were not reported for the full time period. Please refer to [Table B](#) for more details.

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

Table B. Specific reporting periods included in suspected opioid overdose EMS data used for this update, by region

Region	Reporting period
British Columbia	January 2017 to September 2020
Alberta	January 2017 to September 2020
Saskatchewan	April 2018 to September 2020
Winnipeg, Manitoba	January 2017 to September 2020
Northern and rural Manitoba	May 2017 to September 2020
Ontario	April 2018 to September 2020
New Brunswick	January 2017 to September 2020
Nova Scotia	June 2018 to September 2020
Newfoundland and Labrador	April 2017 to March 2018
Whitehorse, Yukon	January 2017 to September 2020
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories	January 2017 to September 2020

Appendix



Table 1. Number of EMS responses to suspected opioid-related overdoses by province or territory, 2017 to 2020 (Jan to Sep)

Region	2017	2018	2019	2020 (Jan to Sep)
British Columbia	12,961	13,365	13,486	12,212
Alberta	2,643	4,206	3,536	3,781
Saskatchewan	n/a	201	329	452
Winnipeg, Manitoba	736	592	774	1,161
Northern and Rural Manitoba	32	21	21	39
Ontario	n/a	1,804	2,629	2,773
New Brunswick	152	110	127	94
Nova Scotia	n/a	111	188	142
Newfoundland and Labrador	46	Suppr.	n/a	n/a
Whitehorse, Yukon	59	78	48	71
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.

Suppressed (Suppr.) – Counts five or less are not presented to address concerns around releasing small numbers.

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


 Includes overdoses related to all illicit drugs including, but not limited to, opioids.

Table 2. Number of EMS responses to suspected opioid-related overdoses by province or territory and by quarter, from January 2017 to 2020 (Jan to Sep)

Region	2017				2018				2019				2020	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
British Columbia	3,285	3,751	3,315	2,610	2,795	3,545	3,633	3,392	3,938	3,619	3,249	2,680	2,927	4,356
Alberta	567	669	803	604	1,038	1,153	1,106	909	917	995	949	675	620	1,485
Saskatchewan	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	80	63	58	68	78	103	80	74	184
Winnipeg, Manitoba	210	225	177	124	131	155	164	142	157	215	184	218	194	404
Northern and Rural Manitoba	n/a	10	10	12	9	Suppr.	Suppr.	6	10	6	Suppr.	Suppr.	9	7
Ontario	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	552	628	624	833	990	384	422	614	1,079
New Brunswick	45	33	36	38	22	35	25	28	18	36	39	34	20	33
Nova Scotia	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	19	56	36	50	46	52	40	42	38
Newfoundland and Labrador	n/a	30	8	8	Suppr.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Whitehorse, Yukon	15	13	22	9	13	36	18	11	9	15	13	11	26	22
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.

Suppressed (suppr.) – Counts five or less are not presented to address concerns around releasing small numbers.

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

Includes suspected overdoses related to all illicit drugs including, but not limited to, opioids.

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



Table 3. Annual sex distribution of EMS responses to suspected opioid-related overdoses by province or territory, 2017 to 2020 (Jan to Sep)

Region	2017		2018		2019		2020 (Jan to Sep)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
British Columbia	73%	27%	74%	26%	73%	27%	75%	25%
Alberta	72%	28%	69%	31%	67%	33%	70%	30%
Saskatchewan	n/a	n/a	71%	29%	68%	32%	66%	34%
Winnipeg, Manitoba	59%	41%	52%	48%	60%	40%	62%	38%
Northern and Rural Manitoba	70%	30%	38%	62%	52%	48%	55%	45%
Ontario	n/a	n/a	71%	29%	74%	26%	74%	26%
New Brunswick	55%	45%	50%	50%	58%	42%	56%	44%
Nova Scotia	n/a	n/a	69%	31%	63%	37%	56%	44%
Newfoundland and Labrador	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Whitehorse, Yukon	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	63%	38%	58%	42%
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.

Suppressed (Suppr.) – Counts five or less are not presented to address concerns around releasing small numbers.

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


 Includes suspected overdoses related to all illicit drugs including, but not limited to, opioids.

Table 4. Quarterly sex distribution of EMS responses to suspected opioid-related overdoses by province or territory, January 2017 to 2020 (Jan to Sep)

2017

Region	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
British Columbia	74%	26%	73%	27%	72%	28%	74%	26%
Alberta	73%	27%	74%	26%	70%	30%	72%	28%
Saskatchewan	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Winnipeg, Manitoba	60%	40%	61%	39%	61%	39%	52%	48%
Northern and Rural Manitoba	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Ontario	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
New Brunswick	56%	44%	58%	42%	50%	50%	55%	45%
Nova Scotia	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Newfoundland and Labrador	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Whitehorse, Yukon	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.

2018

Region	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
British Columbia	72%	28%	73%	27%	75%	25%	75%	25%
Alberta	70%	30%	68%	32%	69%	31%	68%	32%
Saskatchewan	n/a	n/a	71%	29%	81%	19%	60%	40%
Winnipeg, Manitoba	48%	52%	52%	48%	57%	43%	50%	50%
Northern and Rural Manitoba	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Ontario	n/a	n/a	70%	30%	72%	28%	72%	28%
New Brunswick	50%	50%	49%	51%	42%	58%	59%	41%
Nova Scotia	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	Suppr.	70%	30%	67%	33%
Newfoundland and Labrador	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Whitehorse, Yukon	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.



2019

Region	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
British Columbia	74%	26%	74%	26%	72%	28%	72%	28%
Alberta	70%	30%	66%	34%	67%	33%	64%	36%
Saskatchewan	66%	34%	69%	31%	61%	39%	78%	23%
Winnipeg, Manitoba	61%	39%	65%	35%	60%	40%	56%	44%
Northern and Rural Manitoba	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Ontario	76%	24%	76%	24%	67%	33%	69%	31%
New Brunswick	47%	53%	50%	50%	66%	34%	65%	35%
Nova Scotia	64%	36%	59%	41%	62%	38%	68%	33%
Newfoundland and Labrador	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Whitehorse, Yukon	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	46%	54%	Suppr.	Suppr.
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.

2020 (Jan to Sep)

Region	Q1		Q2		Q3	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
British Columbia	74%	26%	77%	23%	74%	26%
Alberta	65%	35%	72%	28%	70%	30%
Saskatchewan	59%	41%	71%	29%	64%	36%
Winnipeg, Manitoba	59%	41%	62%	38%	63%	37%
Northern and Rural Manitoba	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	55%	45%
Ontario	75%	25%	73%	27%	76%	24%
New Brunswick	65%	35%	48%	52%	59%	41%
Nova Scotia	60%	40%	39%	61%	63%	37%
Newfoundland and Labrador	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Whitehorse, Yukon	62%	38%	50%	50%	60%	40%
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.

Suppressed (Suppr.) – Counts five or less are not presented to address concerns around releasing small numbers.

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

Includes suspected overdoses related to all illicit drugs including, but not limited to, opioids.

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

Table 5. Annual age group distribution of EMS responses to suspected opioid-related overdoses by province or territory, 2017 to 2020 (Jan to Sep)

2017

Region	Age group					
	19 or less	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
British Columbia	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Alberta	4%	32%	32%	16%	10%	6%
Saskatchewan	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Winnipeg, Manitoba	5%	35%	27%	15%	9%	8%
Northern and Rural Manitoba	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Ontario	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
New Brunswick	5%	19%	26%	15%	16%	19%
Nova Scotia	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Newfoundland and Labrador	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Whitehorse, Yukon	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.

2018

Region	Age group					
	19 or less	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
British Columbia	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Alberta	4%	33%	30%	16%	10%	7%
Saskatchewan	4%	35%	29%	14%	11%	6%
Winnipeg, Manitoba	5%	29%	28%	18%	11%	9%
Northern and Rural Manitoba	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Ontario	2%	26%	31%	20%	13%	9%
New Brunswick	Suppr.	20%	17%	21%	Suppr.	24%
Nova Scotia	6%	15%	17%	22%	18%	22%
Newfoundland and Labrador	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Whitehorse, Yukon	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.



2019

Region	Age group					
	19 or less	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
British Columbia	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Alberta	3%	28%	32%	17%	11%	8%
Saskatchewan	3%	37%	27%	17%	11%	5%
Winnipeg, Manitoba	6%	30%	32%	17%	10%	7%
Northern and Rural Manitoba	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Ontario	2%	26%	30%	18%	16%	7%
New Brunswick	5%	14%	15%	19%	20%	27%
Nova Scotia	Suppr.	Suppr.	23%	16%	16%	27%
Newfoundland and Labrador	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Whitehorse, Yukon	Suppr.	20%	35%	15%	Suppr.	17%
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.

2020 (Jan to Sep)

Region	Age group					
	19 or less	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
British Columbia	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Alberta	3%	25%	33%	20%	12%	7%
Saskatchewan	2%	25%	37%	19%	12%	4%
Winnipeg, Manitoba	7%	31%	31%	16%	10%	4%
Northern and Rural Manitoba	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Ontario	3%	24%	32%	19%	15%	8%
New Brunswick	Suppr.	19%	Suppr.	24%	15%	18%
Nova Scotia	Suppr.	23%	17%	21%	Suppr.	24%
Newfoundland and Labrador	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Whitehorse, Yukon	Suppr.	32%	32%	11%	18%	Suppr.
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.

Suppressed (Suppr.) – Counts five or less are not presented to address concerns around releasing small numbers.

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


 Includes suspected overdoses related to all illicit drugs including, but not limited to, opioids.

Table 6. Annual age group distribution of EMS responses to suspected opioid-related overdoses by sex and by province or territory, 2017 to 2020 (Jan to Sep)

2017

Region	Sex	19 or less	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
British Columbia	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
	Total	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Alberta	Female	33	234	195	115	76	66
	Male	57	593	632	302	178	89
	Total	90	827	827	417	254	156
Saskatchewan	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
	Total	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Winnipeg, Manitoba	Female	17	108	84	36	24	30
	Male	18	152	114	77	45	31
	Total	35	260	198	113	69	61
Northern and Rural Manitoba	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Total	Suppr.	12	8	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Ontario	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
	Total	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
New Brunswick	Female	Suppr.	13	17	10	11	17
	Male	Suppr.	15	23	13	13	12
	Total	7	28	40	23	24	29
Nova Scotia	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
	Total	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Newfoundland and Labrador	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Total	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Whitehorse, Yukon	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Total	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Total	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.



2018

Region	Sex	19 or less	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
British Columbia	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
	Total	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Alberta	Female	87	444	306	176	118	123
	Male	74	879	920	482	273	169
	Total	161	1,323	1,226	658	391	292
Saskatchewan	Female	Suppr.	24	12	8	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	46	46	21	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Total	9	70	58	29	23	12
Winnipeg, Manitoba	Female	15	93	76	40	33	28
	Male	14	80	91	68	31	23
	Total	29	173	167	108	64	51
Northern and Rural Manitoba	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Total	Suppr.	8	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Ontario	Female	15	132	144	89	74	57
	Male	26	330	410	259	157	96
	Total	41	463	554	352	232	153
New Brunswick	Female	Suppr.	15	8	9	7	13
	Male	Suppr.	7	10	14	10	13
	Total	Suppr.	22	18	23	17	26
Nova Scotia	Female	Suppr.	6	Suppr.	9	Suppr.	7
	Male	Suppr.	11	Suppr.	15	Suppr.	17
	Total	7	17	19	24	20	24
Newfoundland and Labrador	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Total	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Whitehorse, Yukon	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Total	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Total	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.

2019

Region	Sex	19 or less	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
British Columbia	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
	Total	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Alberta	Female	59	338	338	152	126	107
	Male	58	621	725	416	254	178
	Total	117	959	1,063	568	380	285
Saskatchewan	Female	Suppr.	44	19	14	11	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	78	69	41	24	Suppr.
	Total	11	122	88	55	35	18
Winnipeg, Manitoba	Female	20	100	103	33	31	21
	Male	23	130	143	96	44	30
	Total	43	230	246	129	75	51
Northern and Rural Manitoba	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Total	Suppr.	Suppr.	7	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Ontario	Female	18	170	190	114	112	84
	Male	40	514	600	363	303	103
	Total	58	686	790	479	416	187
New Brunswick	Female	Suppr.	9	7	8	10	13
	Male	Suppr.	8	11	16	15	21
	Total	6	17	18	24	25	34
Nova Scotia	Female	Suppr.	8	13	12	13	23
	Male	Suppr.	20	30	19	17	28
	Total	Suppr.	28	43	31	30	51
Newfoundland and Labrador	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Total	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Whitehorse, Yukon	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	8	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	8	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Total	Suppr.	9	16	7	Suppr.	8
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Total	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.




2020 (Jan to Sep)

Region	Sex	19 or less	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
British Columbia	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
	Total	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Alberta	Female	45	272	355	204	105	83
	Male	74	604	806	484	316	162
	Total	119	876	1,162	688	421	245
Saskatchewan	Female	Suppr.	39	55	24	22	9
	Male	Suppr.	75	114	62	34	7
	Total	11	114	169	86	56	16
Winnipeg, Manitoba	Female	48	149	127	65	31	23
	Male	38	214	237	119	83	27
	Total	86	363	364	184	114	50
Northern and Rural Manitoba	Female	Suppr.	7	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	9	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Total	Suppr.	16	12	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Ontario	Female	22	166	193	128	84	73
	Male	39	459	636	368	311	118
	Total	66	661	878	527	417	209
New Brunswick	Female	Suppr.	9	11	9	Suppr.	8
	Male	Suppr.	9	6	14	Suppr.	9
	Total	Suppr.	18	17	23	14	17
Nova Scotia	Female	Suppr.	10	12	14	6	18
	Male	Suppr.	23	12	15	9	16
	Total	6	33	24	29	15	34
Newfoundland and Labrador	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Total	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Whitehorse, Yukon	Female	Suppr.	9	12	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	12	8	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Total	Suppr.	21	21	7	12	Suppr.
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories	Female	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Male	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
	Total	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.

Suppressed (Suppr.) – Counts five or less are not presented to address concerns around releasing small numbers.

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