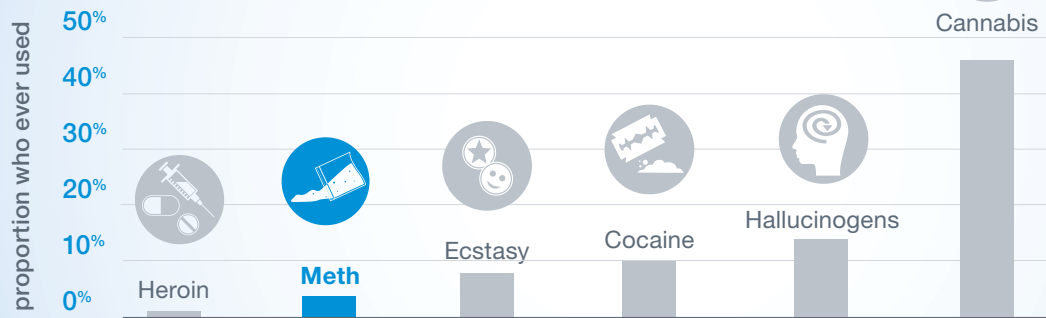




Methamphetamine in Canada



Nationally, use is low among the general population



Source: Statistics Canada. (2018). Canadian Tobacco, Alcohol and Drugs Survey.

National use of methamphetamine is low, but use and harms are on the rise in certain regions

 Meth-related deaths	 Demand for treatment and harm reduction services	 Hospitalizations due to stimulants[†]	 Law enforcement indicators
			

Meth has been detected in fentanyl poisoning deaths:
Between 2015-2017
 260% in Alberta
 240% in Ontario

300% in B.C. (2012-2015)
 500% in Saskatchewan (2012-2015)
 2,400% in Manitoba (2013-2018)
 300% in Ontario (2012-2017)

Between 2010-2015:
 800% in Alberta
 600% in Manitoba
 500% in B.C.

330% meth seizures (2015-2016)
 550% possession charges (2010-2017)
 300% trafficking charges (2010-2017)

[†]Largely meth but also includes other amphetamines and prescription stimulants

For more detailed information on these increases, see CCSA's Methamphetamine Canadian Drug Summary

What can we do about the increasing use and harms of methamphetamine



Researchers
 Prioritize monitoring and knowledge sharing about drug use and harms



Policy makers
 Address determinants of health related to the use of meth and other substances



Service providers
 Increase availability of treatment and harm reduction services