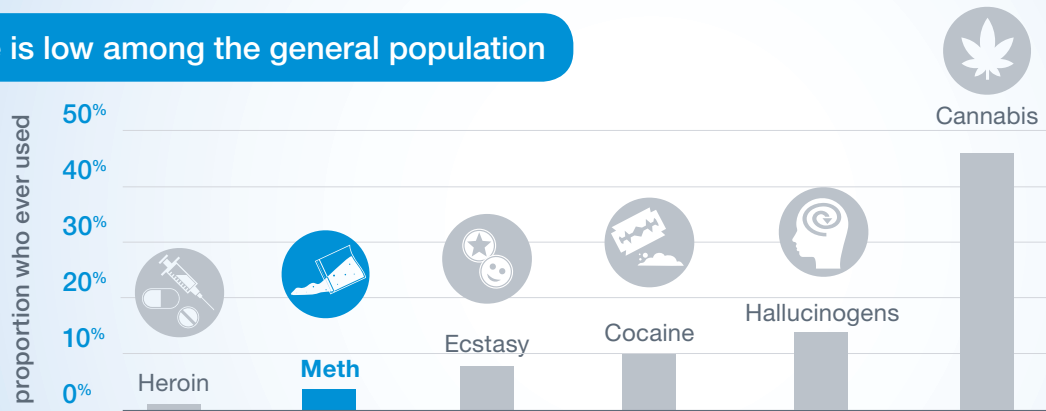




Methamphetamine in Canada



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



Meth has been detected in fentanyl poisoning deaths:

Between 2015-2017

260% in Alberta
240% in Ontario



Demand for treatment and harm reduction services



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



Hospitalizations due to stimulants[†]



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



Law enforcement indicators



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



People who use drugs

Reduce risks by not using alone, using in a safe place and using safer drugs supplies