Methamphetamine in Canada

Use is low among the general population

- Proportion who ever used
  - Heroin: 50%
  - Meth: 40%
  - Ecstasy: 30%
  - Cocaine: 20%
  - Hallucinogens: 10%
  - Cannabis: 0%


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
- Between 2010–2015:
  - 800% in Alberta
  - 600% in Manitoba
  - 500% in B.C.
  - 300% in Ontario
  - 500% in Saskatchewan (2012–2015)
  - 2,400% in Manitoba (2013–2018)
  - 300% in Ontario (2012–2017)

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