Over the past decade, there has been an increase in the number of both fatal and non-fatal opioid-related toxicity events across Ontario. Pharmaceutical and non-pharmaceutical opioids, as well as other non-opioid substances have contributed to these deaths.

Between July 2017 and June 2018, there were 1,337 confirmed opioid-related deaths in Ontario, Canada, the majority of which were accidental (N=1,209, 90.4%).

**SUBSTANCES INVOLVED**

Fentanyl and fentanyl analogues contributed to nearly ¾ of deaths.

Other non-opioid substances directly contributed to death:

- Cocaine: 34%
- Methamphetamine: 15%
- Alcohol: 13%
- Benzodiazepines: 11%

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

- ¾ were male
- Over ½ were individuals between the ages of 25 and 44
- Lived in:
  - 74% a private residence
  - 62% large urban centres
  - 32% areas with high material deprivation
- Employment status:
  - 47% unemployed
  - 18% employed
  - 33% unknown
  - 31% of those employed worked in the construction industry

**CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING DEATH**

- Nearly ½ were alone at time of incident
- Almost ½ involved a resuscitation attempt
- 3/5 of incidents occurred in the person’s own home
- Over 1/5 had naloxone administered

**FOR MORE INFORMATION**

Read the Opioid Mortality Surveillance Report

www.odprn.ca/opioidmortality/

www.publichealthontario.ca/opioidmortality