FIRST NATIONS AND THE TOXIC DRUG POISONING CRISIS IN BC

JANUARY - DECEMBER 2024

Harm reduction efforts are helping to lower toxic drug poisoning events and deaths, but drug toxicity continues to disproportionately impact First Nations families and communities across BC.

TOXIC DRUG POISONING DEATHS

Toxic Drug Poisoning Deaths of First Nations People

427



FIRST NATIONS PEOPLE DIED FROM TOXIC DRUG POISONINGS IN 2024.

This is a 6.8% decrease from the 458 deaths in 2023.

Rate of Toxic Drug Poisoning Deaths **Involving First Nations People**

First Nations people died at 6.7 times the rate of other BC residents in 2024. This number was 6.1 in 2023.

First Nations females died at **11.6 times** the rate of other female BC residents in 2024.

First Nations males died at **5.2 times** the rate of other male BC residents in 2024.

Deaths of **First Nations People BY SEX**





Females 39.3%

Deaths of **First Nations People BY AGE**



First Nations Females Experience Very High Rates of Toxic Drug **Poisoning Deaths**



22.4% of other BC residents who died in 2024 were female.

39.3% of First Nations people who died in 2024 were female.

First Nations People are Disproportionately Represented in **Toxic Drug Poisoning Deaths**







First Nations people make up 3.4% of BC's population.

19.0% of toxic drug poisoning deaths in 2024 were First Nations people.



This data includes only Status First Nations people and their statuseligible descendants. Additionally, our data is limited to biological sex at birth, which may misidentify two-spirit, transgender, nonbinary, intersex, and gender diverse people. Surveillance data is dynamic and subject to change with new information and historical corrections.

The FNHA gratefully acknowledges the health partners that make this data available: BC Centre for Disease Control, BC Coroners Service, BC Emergency Health Services, and the BC Ministry of Health.

You may find this information distressing. Cultural support is available at Tsow Tun Le Lum Society. Call 1-888-403-3123 (toll-free) or visit www.tsowtunlelum.org



TOXIC DRUG POISONING EVENTS

Toxic Drug Poisoning Events Involving First Nations People

3,400

8.4%Decrease from 2023

FIRST NATIONS PEOPLE EXPERIENCED TOXIC DRUG POISONING EVENTS IN 2024.

This is an 8.4% decrease from the 3,713 events experienced in 2023.

Events of First Nations People BY SEX

3

61.7%Male

P

38.3%

Events of First Nations People BY AGE

35.7% 40 Years and Older

> 64.3% Younger than 40

IN 2024 FNHA SUPPORTED



105

HARM REDUCTION GRANTS OF UP TO

\$50,000

DISTRIBUTED



379

PEOPLE WHO
COMPLETED
THE
NOT JUST NALOXONE
TRAINING COURSE



5,426

NASAL NALOXONE KITS DISTRIBUTED TO

112

FIRST NATIONS COMMUNITIES



1,742

VIRTUAL SESSIONS
WITH PSYCHIATRISTS
AND ADDICTIONS
SPECIALISTS



4,041

FIRST NATIONS
PEOPLE ACCESSED
OPIOID AGONIST
THERAPY