



First Nations Health Authority
Health through wellness

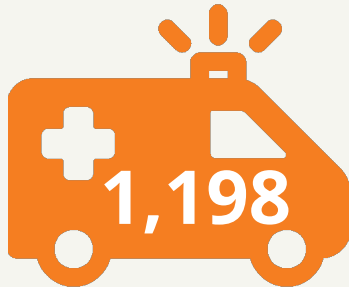
Toxic Drug Poisoning Trends among First Nations Youth (aged 15-29) Vancouver Coastal Region

Colonization and intergenerational trauma have negatively impacted First Nations' health, including increased harms caused by toxic drug poisoning. Note that the data presented here is sensitive in nature and represents individuals, their families, and loved ones.

Toxic Drug Poisoning Events

Provincial comparison

Between 2018 and 2022:



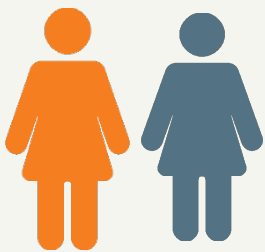
Vancouver Coastal First Nations youth experienced 1,198 paramedic-attended toxic drug events out of a total 4,412 events among BC First Nations youth

27%

Vancouver Coastal First Nations youth experienced over a quarter (27 per cent) of toxic drug events among First Nations people in the region

Comparison to other residents in Vancouver Coastal region

In 2022:

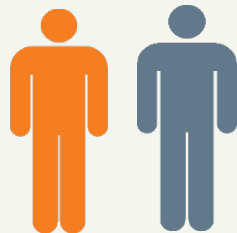


23x

The rate of toxic drug events among First Nations female youth was 23 times higher than other resident female youth

The rate of toxic drug events among First Nations male youth was 11.3 times higher than other resident male youth

11.3x

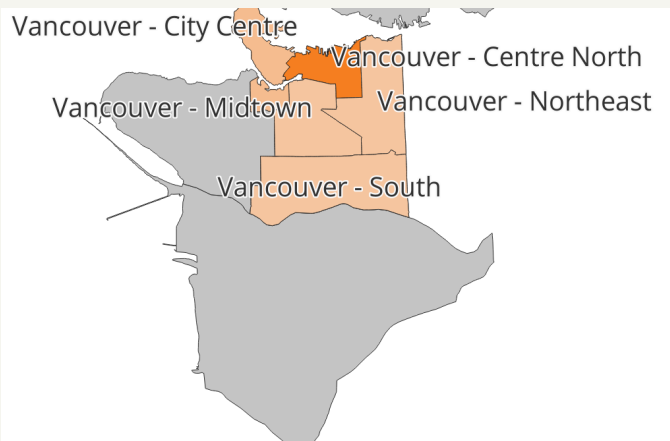


Geography

Between 2018 and 2022:

The highest number of toxic drug events among First Nations youth in Vancouver Coastal was reported in:

- Vancouver - Centre North = 809
- Vancouver - City Centre = 155
- Vancouver - Midtown = 64
- Vancouver - Northeast = 57
- Vancouver - South = 26





First Nations Health Authority
Health through wellness

Toxic Drug Poisoning Trends among First Nations Youth (aged 15-29) Vancouver Coastal Region

Toxic Drug Poisoning Deaths

Provincial comparison

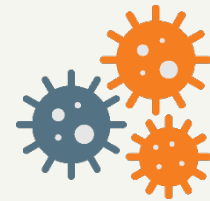
Between 2017 and 2022:



Vancouver Coastal First Nations youth experienced 72 toxic drug deaths, out of a total 318 deaths among BC First Nations youth

18%

Vancouver Coastal First Nations youth made up 18 per cent of the region's total youth deaths, even though they only make up 2 per cent of the Vancouver Coastal youth population



Vancouver Coastal First Nations youth experienced increased rates of toxic drug deaths during the pandemic

Female youth in the Vancouver Coastal region

Between 2017 and 2022:



40.3%

First Nation female youth made up 40.3 per cent of First Nations youth toxic drug deaths in Vancouver Coastal



29

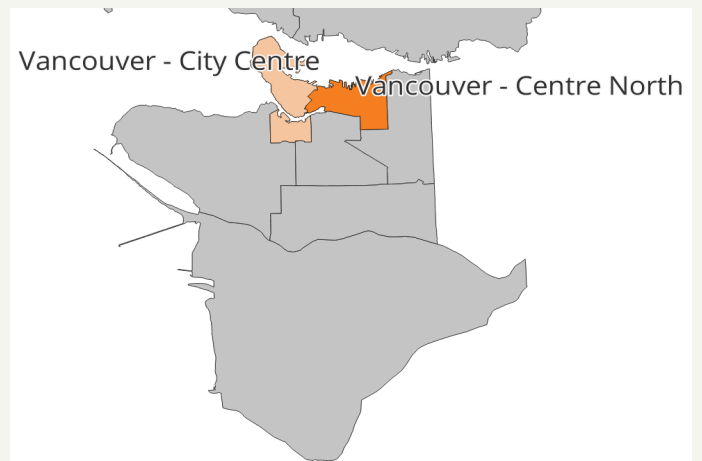
First Nations female youth experienced 29 toxic drug deaths in Vancouver Coastal (153 deaths per 100,000 First Nations female youth)

Geography

Between 2017 and 2022:

The highest number of toxic drug deaths among First Nations youth in Vancouver Coastal was reported in:

- Vancouver – Centre North = 44
- Vancouver – City Centre = 11





First Nations Health Authority
Health through wellness

Toxic Drug Poisoning Trends among First Nations Youth (aged 15-29) Vancouver Coastal Region

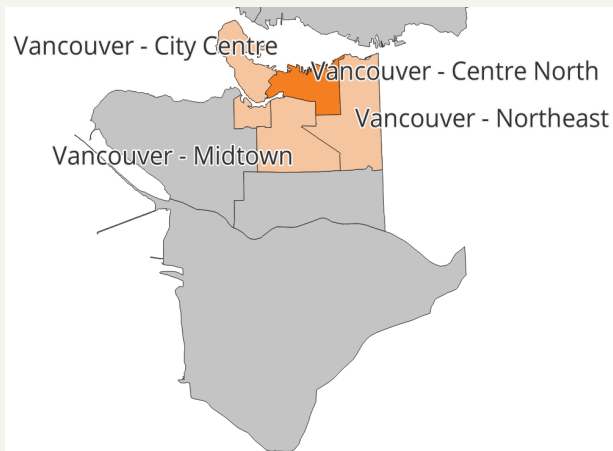
Opioid Use Disorder (OUD)



There were an estimated 332 First Nations youth who had healthcare interactions* coded as being related to OUD in 2021



The percent of 25 to 29-year-olds who might have OUD based on related health care interactions gradually increased to 11.4 per cent in 2020 from 8.2 per cent in 2017



The number of First Nations youth who might have OUD in 2021, based on related health care interactions was highest in:

- Vancouver – Centre North = 151
- Vancouver – Northeast = 32
- Vancouver – City Centre = 32
- Vancouver – Midtown = 25

Alcohol Use Disorder (AUD)



There were an estimated 885 First Nations youth who had healthcare interactions coded as being related to AUD in 2021



The percent of youth who might have AUD based on related healthcare interactions was relatively stable from 2017 to 2020, hovering at about 16 per cent



The number of First Nations youth who might have AUD in 2021, based on related health care interactions was highest in:

- Vancouver – Centre North = 247
- Vancouver – Northeast = 100
- North Vancouver = 75
- Vancouver – Midtown = 66
- Howe Sound = 58

*The health care interactions were coded for AUD or OUD, but don't necessarily indicate a confirmed diagnosis



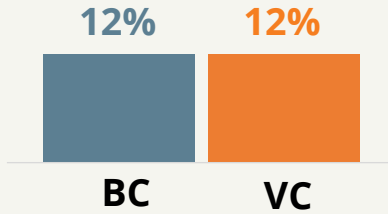
First Nations Health Authority
Health through wellness

Toxic Drug Poisoning Trends among First Nations Youth (aged 15-29) Vancouver Coastal Region

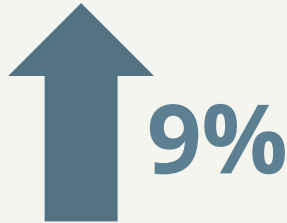
Mental Health and Hospital Service use

Depression, Mood and Anxiety disorders, and health services use are examined due to their relationship with substance use.

Depression



12 per cent of First Nations youth in Vancouver Coastal region were treated for depression, compared to 12 per cent of First Nations youth in BC in 2020/21

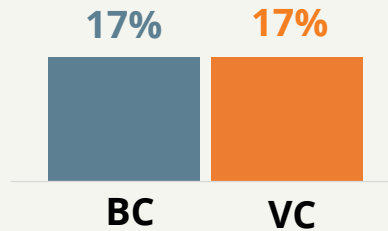


Between 2017 and 2020/2021, the number of First Nations youth dealing with depression increased by 9%

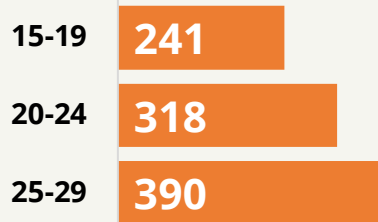


First Nations female youth were treated for depression 2.3 times more than First Nations male youth in 2020/21

Mood and Anxiety Disorder



17 per cent of First Nations youth in Vancouver Coastal region were treated for Mood and Anxiety Disorder, compared to 17 per cent of First Nations youth in BC in 2020/21



Total cases of Mood and Anxiety Disorder were 949 in 2020/2021 (age breakdown shown above), an increase from 891 in 2017



First Nations female youth were treated for Mood and Anxiety Disorder 2.1 times more than First Nations male youth, in 2020/21

Emergency departments (ED) and hospitalization use for Mental Health

For First Nations youth in the Vancouver Coastal region in 2020/2021:

310

310 First Nations youth used EDs for mental health-related reasons



There were slightly more First Nations female youth who were treated in the ED for mental health-related reasons than First Nations male youth

20

There were 20 self-harm related hospitalizations