



Canada's source for
HIV and hepatitis C
information

La source canadienne
de renseignements sur
le VIH et l'hépatite C

This fact sheet provides a snapshot of the HIV epidemic among people who inject drugs in Canada. It is one of a series of fact sheets on the epidemiology of HIV and hepatitis C.

All epidemiological information is approximate, based on the best available data. Most of the data in this fact sheet come from a population-specific surveillance system (I-Track) and the *Summary: Estimates of HIV prevalence and incidence in Canada, 2014* published by the Public Health Agency of Canada. More information can be found in the section "[Where do these numbers come from?](#)" at the end of the fact sheet.

People who inject drugs represent 0.3% of the Canadian population.¹

According to 2014 national HIV estimates, there are 89,855 people who inject drugs in Canada. This represents 0.3% of the Canadian population aged 15 years and older.

People who inject drugs are 59 times more likely to get HIV than people who do not inject drugs.¹

According to 2014 national estimates:

- The HIV incidence rate was 439 per 100,000 people who inject drugs.
- The HIV incidence rate was 7.5 per 100,000 people who do not inject drugs.
- People who inject drugs are 59 times more likely to get HIV than people who do not inject drugs.

13% of all new HIV infections in Canada may have been acquired through injection drug use (incidence).² **This varies considerably across Canada.**³

According to 2014 national HIV estimates:

- 13% of all new HIV infections in Canada may have been acquired through injection drug use. This means there were 335 new HIV infections in people who inject drugs in Canada. This includes:
 - 11% of new HIV infections where HIV status was attributed to injection drug use (270 new infections); and
 - 3% of new HIV infections where HIV status was attributed to the combined category of injection drug use or sex between men since both behaviours were reported at testing (65 new infections).

The regional estimates are not yet available for 2014. According to 2011 national estimates:

- The proportion of new HIV infections attributable to injection drug use varies across Canada:
 - 19% of new infections in British Columbia (72 new infections);
 - 17% in Alberta (42);
 - 79% in Saskatchewan (181);
 - 14% in Manitoba (16);
 - 9% in Ontario (120);
 - 11% in Quebec (80); and
 - 9% in the Atlantic provinces (3).

Note: Because different methods were used to create the 2014 estimates, these regional estimates from 2011 cannot be directly compared to the 2014 estimates.

A high proportion of new HIV infections (incidence) among women and Aboriginal people were likely due to injection drug use.²

According to 2014 national HIV estimates:

- 45% of the estimated new HIV infections in Aboriginal people were attributable to injection drug use. This compares to an estimated 11% of new infections among all Canadians attributable to injection drug use.
- 21% of the estimated new HIV infections in women were attributable to injection drug use. This compares to an estimated 11% of new infections among all Canadians attributable to injection drug use.

The number of new HIV infections (incidence) in people who inject drugs may have decreased since 2011.²

According to 2014 national HIV estimates:

- The number of new HIV infections attributable to injection drug use in 2014 (270 new infections) is slightly lower than the number in 2011 (384 new infections).
- The number of new HIV infections attributable to the combined category of sex between men or injection drug use in 2014 (65 infections) has remained stable since 2011 (73 new infections).

19% of people living with HIV in Canada may have acquired their HIV infection through injection drug use (prevalence).² **This varies considerably across Canada.**^{3*}

According to 2014 national HIV estimates:

- 19% of people living with HIV in Canada may have acquired their HIV infection through injection drug use (13,960 people). This includes:
 - 15% of people whose HIV status was attributed to injection drug use (11,560 people); and
 - 3% of people whose HIV status was attributed to the combined category of injection drug use or sex between men since both behaviours were reported at testing (2,400 people).

The regional estimates are not yet available for 2014. According to 2011 national estimates:

- The proportion of people living with HIV who may have acquired their HIV infection through injection drug use varies across Canada:
 - 34% in British Columbia (4,010 people)
 - 26% in Alberta (1,310 people)
 - 74% in Saskatchewan (1,550 people)
 - 19% in Manitoba (400 people)
 - 10% in Ontario (2,920 people)
 - 20% in Quebec (3,790 people)
 - 18% in the Atlantic provinces (180 people)

Note: Because different methods were used to create the 2014 estimates, these regional estimates from 2011 cannot be directly compared to the 2014 estimates.

One in five HIV-positive people whose status is attributed to injection drug use remain undiagnosed.²

According to 2014 national HIV estimates, 20% of HIV-positive people whose infection was attributable to injection drug use remain undiagnosed. This represents an estimated 2,312 people.

Among people who use injection drugs, 11% are living with HIV and 68% either have or have had hepatitis C.⁴

According to I-Track:

- HIV prevalence among people who inject drugs in Canadian cities is approximately 11%.
- Approximately 68% of people who inject drugs had evidence of a current or past hepatitis C infection.
- Up to 10% of people who inject drugs may be co-infected with HIV and hepatitis C.

A high proportion of people who use drugs and report being HIV positive are

engaged in care but fewer are currently on HIV treatment.³

According to I-Track:

- 95% of people who inject drugs and who self-report they are HIV positive are under the care of a doctor for their HIV.
- 66% of people who inject drugs and who self-report they are HIV positive are currently taking prescribed HIV drugs.

Key definitions

HIV prevalence—the number of people who are living with HIV at a point in time. Prevalence tells us how many people have HIV.

HIV incidence—the number of new HIV infections in a defined period of time (usually one year). Incidence tells us how many people are getting HIV.

Where do these numbers come from?

All epidemiological information is approximate, based on the best available data. Most of the data in this fact sheet come from a population-specific surveillance system (I-Track) or *HIV/AIDS Epi Updates Chapter 1: National HIV prevalence and incidence estimates for 2014* published by the Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC).

Population-specific surveillance statistics

As part of the Federal Initiative to Address HIV/AIDS in Canada, PHAC monitors trends in HIV prevalence and associated risk behaviours among key vulnerable populations identified in Canada through population-specific surveillance systems. These surveillance systems, also known as the “Track” systems, are comprised of periodic cross-sectional surveys conducted at selected sites within Canada.

I-Track is the national surveillance system of people who inject drugs. For this surveillance system, information is collected directly from people who inject drugs through a questionnaire and a biological specimen sample collected for HIV and hepatitis C testing. The statistics provided in this fact sheet are for the years 2010 to 2012 from participating I-Track sites. Because the system only recruits voluntary participants from selected urban sites, the results do not represent all people who inject drugs across Canada.

Limitation—people from selected urban sites participated on a volunteer basis; therefore, the information presented does not represent all people who inject drugs in Canada.

National estimates of HIV prevalence and incidence

National HIV estimates are produced by PHAC and published every three years. Estimates of HIV prevalence and incidence are produced by PHAC using statistical methods which take into account some of the limitations of surveillance data (number of HIV diagnoses reported to PHAC), and also account for the number of people living with HIV who do not yet know they have it. Statistical modelling, using surveillance data and additional sources of information, allows PHAC to produce HIV estimates among those diagnosed and undiagnosed. The most recent estimates available are for 2014. The next set of estimates will be available in 2018 and will pertain to the year 2017.

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References

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Decisions about particular medical treatments should always be made in consultation with a qualified medical practitioner knowledgeable about HIV- and hepatitis C-related illness and the treatments in question.

CATIE provides information resources to help people living with HIV and/or hepatitis C who wish to manage their own health care in partnership with their care providers. Information accessed through or published or provided by CATIE, however, is not to be considered medical advice. We do not recommend or advocate particular treatments and we urge users to consult as broad a range of sources as possible. We strongly urge users to consult with a qualified medical practitioner prior to undertaking any decision, use or action of a medical nature.

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