





# Canadian Substance Use Costs and Harms online data visualization tool

## User Guide

*Explore the costs and harms of substance use in Canada and create customized charts and tables*

## Data available in the tool

There are four categories of costs and harms data in the tool. Each category has different outcomes available:

Categories	Health 	Lost productivity 	Criminal justice 	Other 
Outcomes	All health Inpatient hospitalizations Day surgeries Emergency department visits Specialized treatment events Deaths Physician time Prescription drugs	All lost productivity Potential years of productive life lost Long-term disability Short-term disability	All criminal justice Policing Court Corrections	All other costs Research and prevention Fire damage Motor Vehicle damage Employee-assistance programs Workplace drug testing Workers' compensation administrative costs

There is also a total costs category that is the sum of all four study categories (health, lost productivity, criminal justice, and other costs).

Total Costs
Sum of all health + All lost productivity + All criminal justice + All other

The different outcomes can be plotted by costs (either total or per capita), and in some cases by counts and rates (both unstandardized and standardized rates). Their definitions are as follows:

Costs	Counts and Rates
<p><b>Total (\$):</b> Estimates of the costs in 2017 Canadian dollars associated with a given outcome (e.g., hospitalizations, deaths, police incidents, correctional admissions, etc.).</p> <p><b>Per capita (\$):</b> The cost in 2017 Canadian dollars for each individual in a given region (i.e., Canada-wide or in an individual province or territory), calculated by dividing the total cost by the total number of persons in the population of interest.</p>	<p><b>Total counts:</b> Refer to estimates of the number of cases associated with a given outcome (e.g., hospitalizations, deaths, police incidents, correctional admissions, etc.).</p> <p><b>Unstandardized rates:</b> Calculated by dividing the total number of cases in a given time period by the total number of persons in the population of interest, multiplied by 100,000.</p> <p><b>Standardized rates:</b> As with unstandardized rates, calculated by dividing the total number of cases in a given time period by the total number of persons in the population interest, multiplied by 100,000, but further adjusted to reflect the standard Canadian age and sex distribution. This measure should be selected when making comparisons between provinces and territories in order to control for age and sex differences in population.</p>

Within any of the outcomes, you can then explore by:

- **Substance:** alcohol, tobacco, cannabis, opioids, other central nervous system (CNS) depressants, cocaine, other CNS stimulants (including ecstasy) and all other substances (including hallucinogens and inhalants)
- **Province or Territory**
- **Year:** data currently available from 2015 to 2017

For some<sup>1</sup> harms and costs outcomes you can also explore by the variables:

- **Age group:** data grouped in the following ranges: 0–14, 15–34, 35–64, 65 and over
- **Sex:** for both men and women
- **Health condition:** data broken down by health conditions wholly- or partially-attributable to substance use.

See pages 31–35 for a full listing of data available in the tool.

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<sup>1</sup> Age, sex and health condition data available for inpatient hospitalizations, day surgeries, deaths and potential years of productive life lost. Age and sex data available for emergency department visits, physician time, and long-term disability.









Due to methodological improvements, the 2015–2017 estimates should not be directly compared to estimates for 2007–2014 in the archived database. The two most notable improvements are as follows:

1. The inclusion of an additional auxiliary dataset to increase the precision of our modelling of exposure estimates. These new data, counts of hospitalizations for mental and behavioural disorders wholly attributable to substance use, add substantial power to our analytic estimates as they harness large, routinely collected data from each jurisdiction, for each specific substance category, for each year, and by age and sex.
2. Improved methods for both counting and distributing substance-related poisoning deaths. This resulted in greater accuracy in terms of both the number of poisoning deaths and the distribution of these deaths across the substance categories.

Data for years 2007–2014 will be updated with these improvements and made available in the online data visualization tool in the near future.

For a detailed description of methodological improvements, refer to the CSUCH technical report.

## Icon reference guide

Type	Icon	Function
Chart or table options		<b>Bar chart:</b> presents categorical data by using rectangular bars with heights or lengths proportional to the values that they represent. In this tool, you can create side-by-side or stacked bar graphs when looking at multiple variables.
		<b>Time series:</b> presents the value of an outcome over time so your x-axis will be the years 2015–2017.
		<b>Map of Canada:</b> presents one selected outcome (cost or count/rate) using different shading in the provinces and territories to indicate the average of that outcome in the region. Users can hover over the map to see values for each province or territory.  In this tool, you can use the play button to animate the map and see any changes to the values over time.
		<b>Table:</b> presents the data for your selected outcome as numerical values.
User controls		<b>Export:</b> download the chart or table. The tool will provide a list of file formats available. Users have the option to select “Remember for this session” to save your preferred file type and not be prompted again during the same visit.
		<b>Definitions:</b> toggle this icon to access definitions.
		<b>User Guide:</b> access the user guide for more resources on how to use this tool by selecting this icon. The user guide will open in a new window.
		<b>Reset:</b> selecting this icon will reset the tool. Alternatively, you can reload the page using your browser reload button.

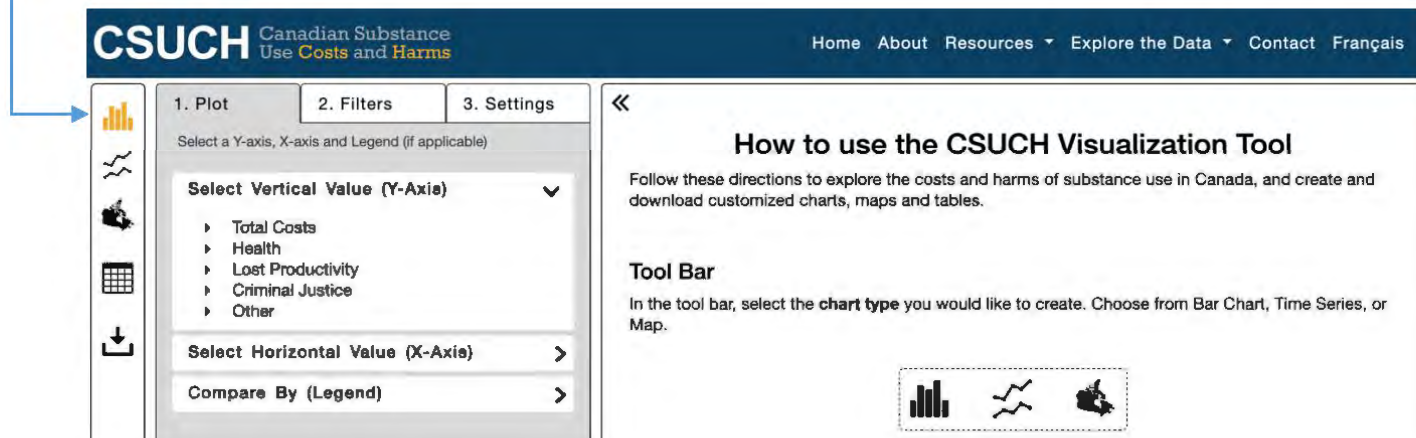
## How to use the tool

### Overview

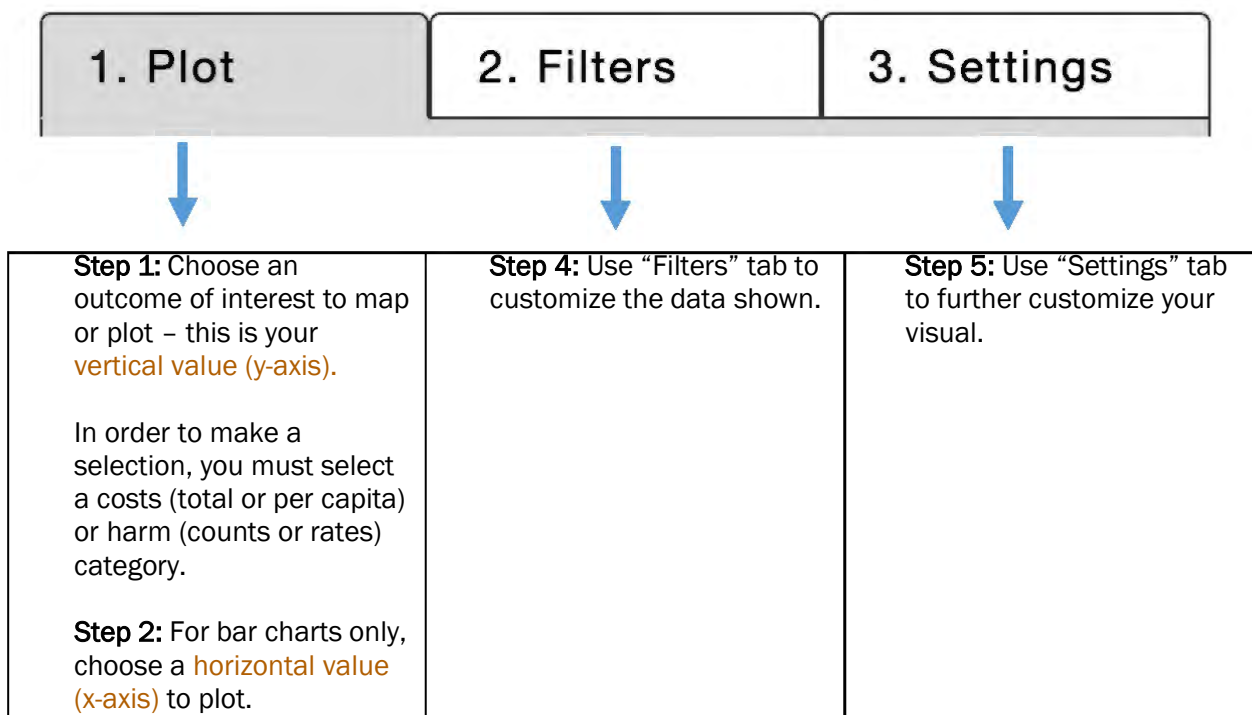
The tool allows users to explore the costs and harms of substance use in Canada, and create and download customized charts, maps and tables.

**First**, select the type of chart you would like to create. The default setting is a bar chart.

Here's where you make your selection



**Next**, there are three tabs in the user interface tray you can use to build, filter and customize your charts, maps and tables. The following steps are common across chart types:



<b>Step 3:</b> Choose a plot parameter to <b>compare by</b> in the legend (if applicable).		
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**Step 6:** Export, refresh and start again.

**Hints:**

- Use “Select All” in the dropdown menu to both select and de-select the full list.

Examples to illustrate key features of the tool

A few illustrative examples are provided below:

Example	Task	Page numbers
1	Creating a stacked bar chart to show the total cost of substance use by substance and cost category in 2017	8–10
2	Creating a time series to show the total criminal justice costs of substance use by province and downloading the data as both a graph and table	11–14
3	Creating a map to show standardized rate of inpatient hospitalizations for alcohol across the provinces and territories	15–17
4	Exploring per capita costs of inpatient hospitalizations by province/territory to see: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Differences between male and female</li> <li>b. Differences by age categories</li> <li>c. Differences by health condition – cancer vs cardiovascular conditions</li> </ul>	18–22
5	Comparing per capita costs from long-term disability to total costs from short-term disability for alcohol and tobacco from 2015–2017	23–27





**Example 1: Creating a stacked bar chart to show the total cost of substance use by substance and cost category in 2017**

Chart type: bar

Outcome of interest – vertical value (y-axis): Total Costs>Total (\$)

Horizontal value: Substance

Compare by (Legend): Cost categories

Filters

Year: 2017 (by default)

**Step 1: In “Plot” tab, select Total Costs>Total (\$) as your Vertical Value**

The screenshot shows the '1. Plot' tab selected. Below the tab headers, the text 'Total Costs / Total (\$)' is displayed. A dropdown menu titled 'Select Vertical Value (Y-Axis)' is open, showing a list of options. The 'Total (\$)' option is selected and highlighted in orange. Other options include 'Total Costs', 'Per capita (\$)', 'Health', 'Lost Productivity', 'Criminal Justice', and 'Other'.

**Step 2: In “Plot” tab, select Substance as your Horizontal Value**

The screenshot shows the '1. Plot' tab selected. Below the tab headers, the text 'Total Costs / Total (\$)' is displayed. Two dropdown menus are visible. The first, 'Select Vertical Value (Y-Axis)', has a right arrow icon. The second, 'Select Horizontal Value (X-Axis)', is open and shows a list of options. The 'Substance' option is selected and highlighted in orange. Other options include 'Cost Categories', 'Total (All Combined)', '(Select All)', 'Alcohol', 'Tobacco', and 'Cannabis'.

Step 3: In “Plot” tab, select Cost categories as your Compare By (Legend) value

The screenshot shows the '1. Plot' tab selected. Below the tab headers, the text 'Total Costs / Total (\$)' is displayed. There are three main settings: 'Select Vertical Value (Y-Axis)' with a right-pointing chevron, 'Select Horizontal Value (X-Axis)' with a right-pointing chevron, and 'Compare By (Legend)' with a downward-pointing chevron. Under 'Compare By (Legend)', there are two radio button options: 'Cost Categories' (which is selected, indicated by an orange dot) and 'All Costs' (indicated by a grey dot).

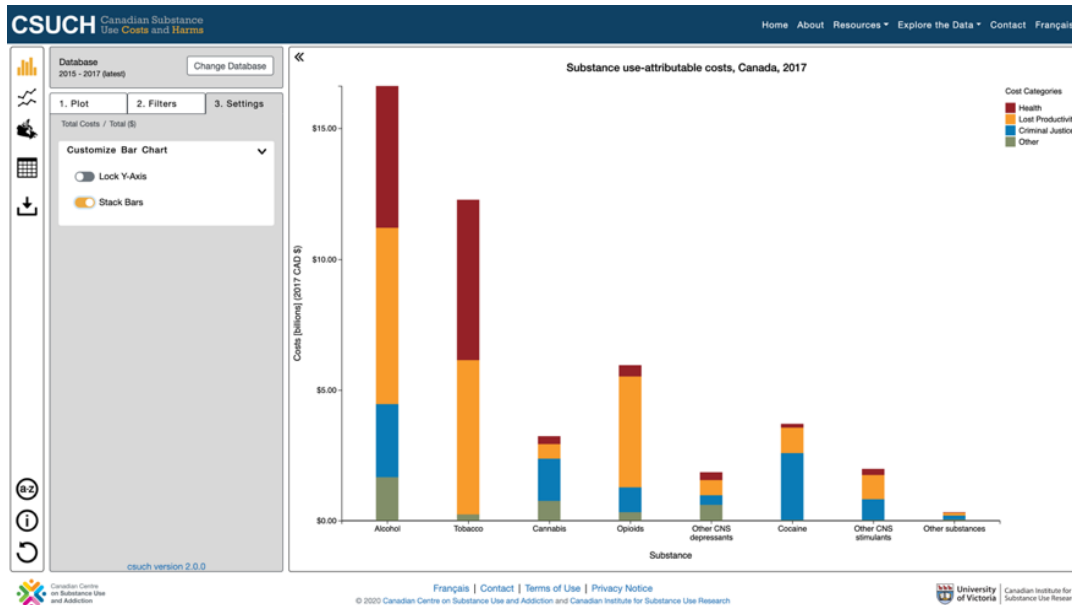
Step 4: In “Filters” tab, ensure 2017 is selected for Year.

The screenshot shows the '2. Filters' tab selected. Below the tab headers, the text 'Total Costs / Total (\$)' is displayed. There are two main settings: 'Province / Territory' with a right-pointing chevron, and 'Year' with a downward-pointing chevron. Under 'Year', there are three radio button options: '2015' (grey dot), '2016' (grey dot), and '2017' (orange dot, which is selected).

Step 5: In “Settings” tab, select “Stack Bars”

The screenshot shows the '3. Settings' tab selected. Below the tab headers, the text 'Total Costs / Total (\$)' is displayed. There is one main setting: 'Customize Bar Chart' with a downward-pointing chevron. Under 'Customize Bar Chart', there are two toggle switches: 'Lock Y-Axis' (which is turned off, indicated by a grey circle) and 'Stack Bars' (which is turned on, indicated by an orange circle).

## Step 6: Download as a PDF



You will be prompted to select a file format for your download. Please select from the available options and see the explanation below your selection.

Choose a file format

PDF

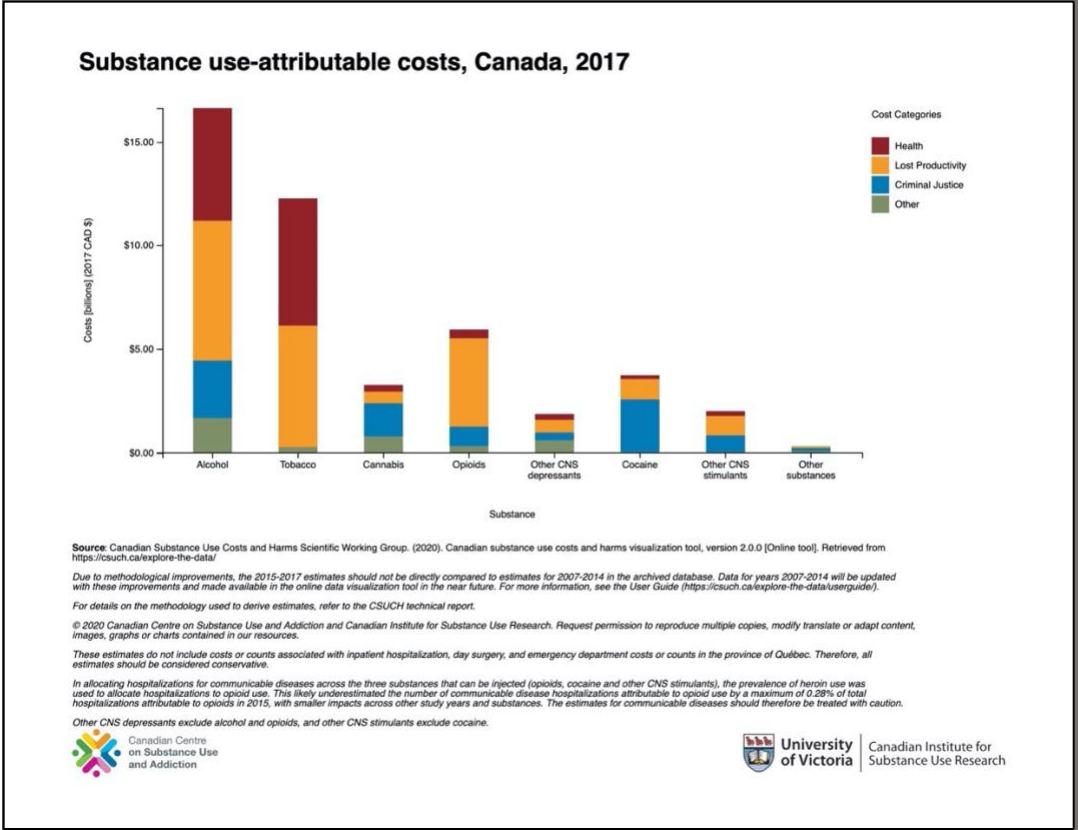
This file is in a **Portable Document Format (PDF)** from Adobe. It is a standalone, fixed-layout, flat document that includes text and images, and is ideal for **archiving, sharing or printing**. PDF was standardized as an open format in 2008.

☐ Remember for this session

Close

Download

Save your PDF for use!



Use the reset button to reload your browser and start a new chart.



**Example 2: Creating a time series to show substance use attributable total number of deaths by province and downloading the data as both a graph and table.**

Chart type: time series

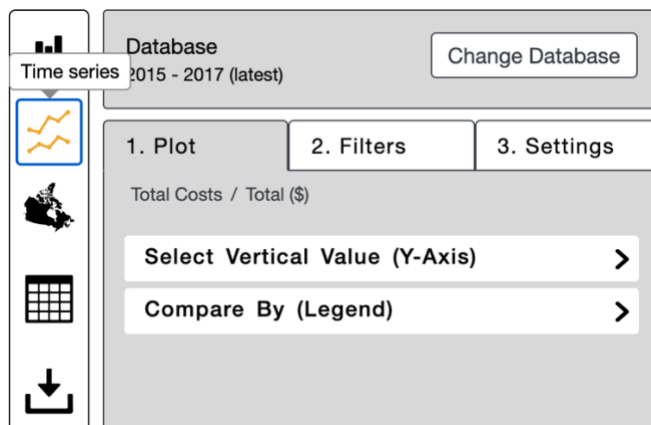
Outcome of interest – vertical value(y-axis): Health>Deaths>Counts and Rates> Total counts

Horizontal value: Year (time series are always over years)

Compare by (Legend): Provinces

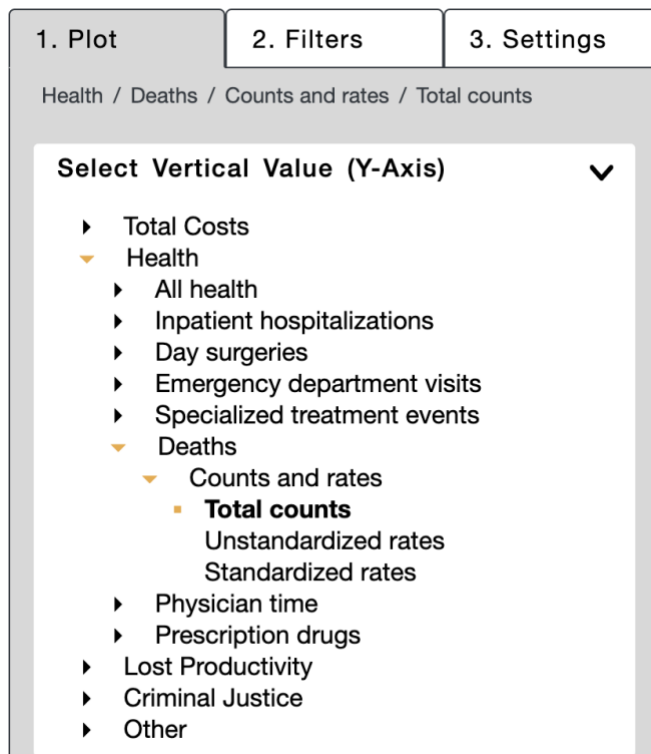
Filters: None

First, select “Time Series” as your chart type.



The screenshot shows the initial chart creation interface. On the left, a sidebar contains icons for different chart types: a bar chart, a line chart (highlighted with a blue box), a map, a table, and a download icon. The main area is titled 'Database' and shows '2015 - 2017 (latest)' with a 'Change Database' button. Below this are three tabs: '1. Plot', '2. Filters', and '3. Settings'. The '1. Plot' tab is active, showing 'Total Costs / Total (\$)' and two dropdown menus: 'Select Vertical Value (Y-Axis)' and 'Compare By (Legend)'.

**Step 1: In “Plot” tab, select Health>Deaths>Counts and Rates>Total Counts**



The screenshot shows the '1. Plot' tab selected. The breadcrumb trail at the top reads 'Health / Deaths / Counts and rates / Total counts'. Below this is a dropdown menu titled 'Select Vertical Value (Y-Axis)' with a downward arrow. The menu is expanded, showing a tree structure of categories. Under 'Health', there are several sub-categories. Under 'Deaths', there is a sub-category 'Counts and rates', which is further expanded to show 'Total counts' (highlighted with a red square), 'Unstandardized rates', and 'Standardized rates'. Other categories like 'Physician time', 'Prescription drugs', 'Lost Productivity', 'Criminal Justice', and 'Other' are also visible.

Step 2: In a time series, the x-axis is locked to years so there's no need to make a selection for the horizontal value.

Step 3: In "Plot" tab, select Province/Territory as your Compare By (Legend) value.

1. Plot      2. Filters      3. Settings

Health / Deaths / Counts and rates / Total counts

Select Vertical Value (Y-Axis) >

Compare By (Legend) v

☐ Substance  
☒ Province / Territory

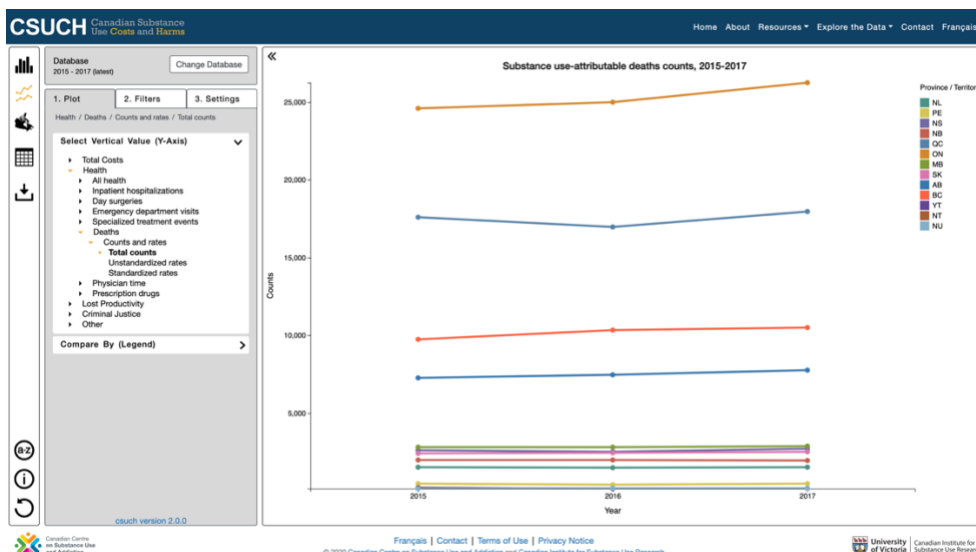
☐ All Canada

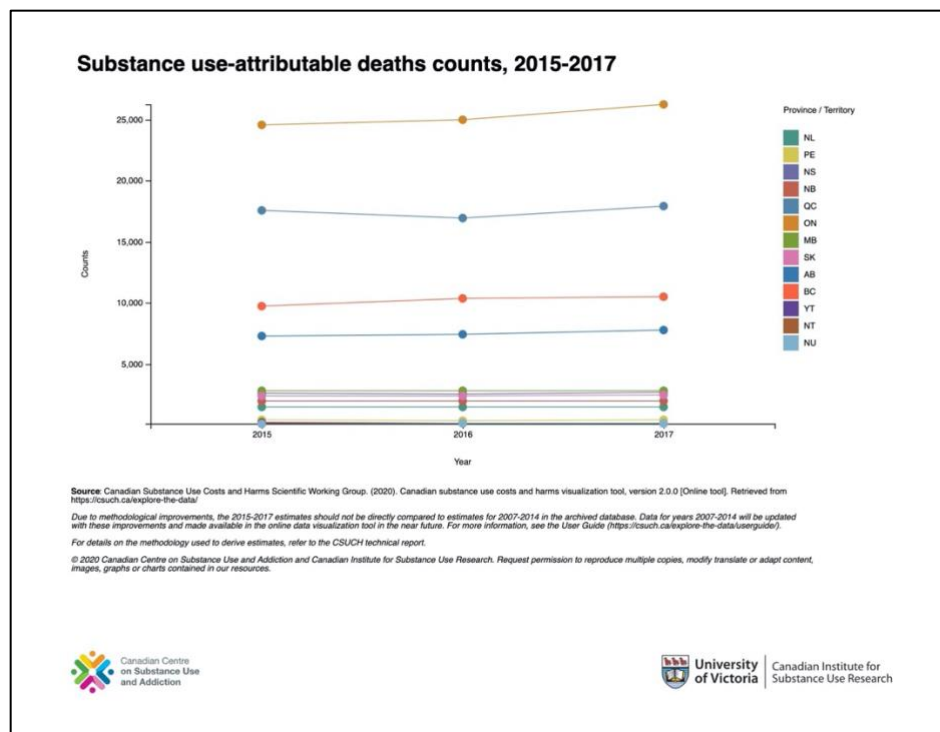
☒ (Select All)  
☒ Newfoundland and Labrador  
☒ Prince Edward Island  
☒ Nova Scotia  
☒ New Brunswick  
☒ Québec  
☒ Ontario  
☒ Manitoba

Step 4: There are no filters to select in this example.

Step 5: There is no further customization in the "Settings" tab in this example.

Step 6: Download the data as both a graph and a data table. The first step is to download the graph.





Next, to view the data table select table from the chart options:

Database  
2015 - 2017 (latest)

Change Database

1. TABLE
2. Filters
3. Settings

Health / Deaths / Counts and rates / Total counts

Select Vertical Value (Y-Axis)

Total Costs
Health
Lost Productivity
Criminal Justice
Other

Compare By (Legend)

Select the XLSX file format to download for Excel:

Choose a file format

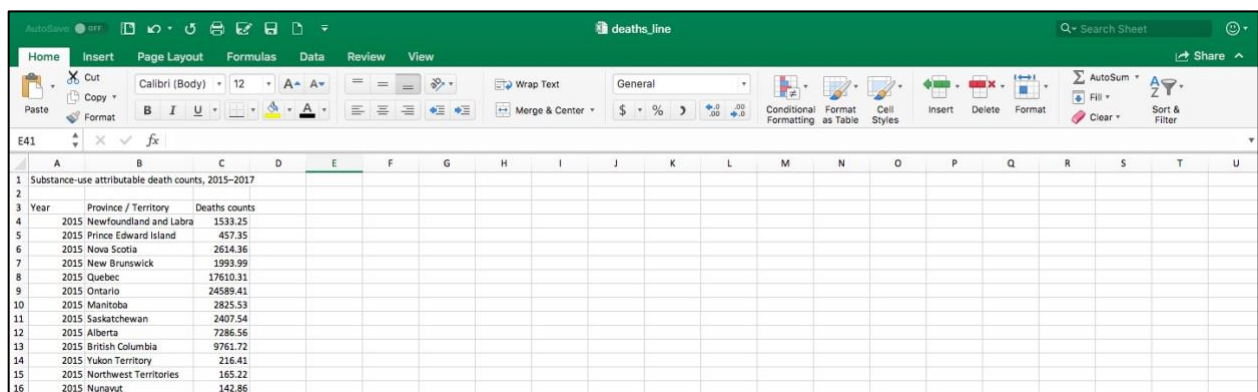
XLSX (Excel)

**Microsoft Excel Open XML Spreadsheet** stores tabular data in a format that is designed to be opened with **Microsoft Excel**.

☐ Remember for this session

Close

Download



Year	Province / Territory	Deaths counts
2015	Newfoundland and Labra	1533.25
2015	Prince Edward Island	457.35
2015	Nova Scotia	2614.36
2015	New Brunswick	1993.99
2015	Quebec	17610.31
2015	Ontario	24589.41
2015	Manitoba	2825.53
2015	Saskatchewan	2407.54
2015	Alberta	7286.56
2015	British Columbia	9761.72
2015	Yukon Territory	216.41
2015	Northwest Territories	165.22
2015	Nunavut	142.86

Reload your browser or refresh the tool page to start a new chart.





### Example 3: Creating a map to show standardized rate of inpatient hospitalizations for alcohol across the provinces and territories

Chart type: Map of Canada

Outcome of interest – vertical value(y-axis): Health>Inpatient hospitalizations>Counts and rates>standardized rates

Horizontal value: N/A

Compare by (Legend): N/A

Filters: Alcohol

First, select Map of Canada as your chart type.

Database: 2015 - 2017 (latest) [Change Database]

1. Map | 2. Filters | 3. Settings

Select a Y-axis, X-axis and Legend (if applicable)

**Select Map Value** ▼

- ▶ Total Costs
- ▶ Health
- ▶ Lost Productivity
- ▶ Criminal Justice
- ▶ Other

Step 1: In “Plot” tab, select Health>Inpatient hospitalizations>Counts and rates>Standardized rates

1. Map | 2. Filters | 3. Settings

Health / Inpatient hospitalizations / Counts and rates / Standardized rates

**Select Map Value** ▼

- ▶ Total Costs
- ▼ Health
  - ▶ All health
  - ▼ Inpatient hospitalizations
    - ▼ Counts and rates
      - Total counts
      - Unstandardized rates
      - **Standardized rates**
    - ▶ Costs
  - ▶ Day surgeries
  - ▶ Emergency department visits
  - ▶ Specialized treatment events

Step 2: N/A (No Compared By / Horizontal Value)

Step 3: N/A (No Filters)

Step 4: In the “Filters” tab, select Alcohol from the substance drop down options. Please note you can only filter by one option for each of the variables (i.e., only one substance or only one health condition at a time).

1. Map    2. Filters    3. Settings

Health / Inpatient hospitalizations / Counts and rates / Standardized rates

**Substance** ▼

- ☐ Total (All Combined)
- ☒ Alcohol
- ☐ Tobacco
- ☐ Cannabis
- ☐ Opioids
- ☐ Other CNS depressants\*
- ☐ Cocaine
- ☐ Other CNS stimulants\*\*
- ☐ Other substances\*\*\*

\* excluding alcohol and opioids  
\*\* excluding cocaine  
\*\*\* including hallucinogens and inhalants

Step 5: In the “Settings” tab, select your desired colour and number of breaks in the data under intervals.

1. Map    2. Filters    3. Settings

Health / Inpatient hospitalizations / Counts and rates / Standardized rates

**Colours** ▼

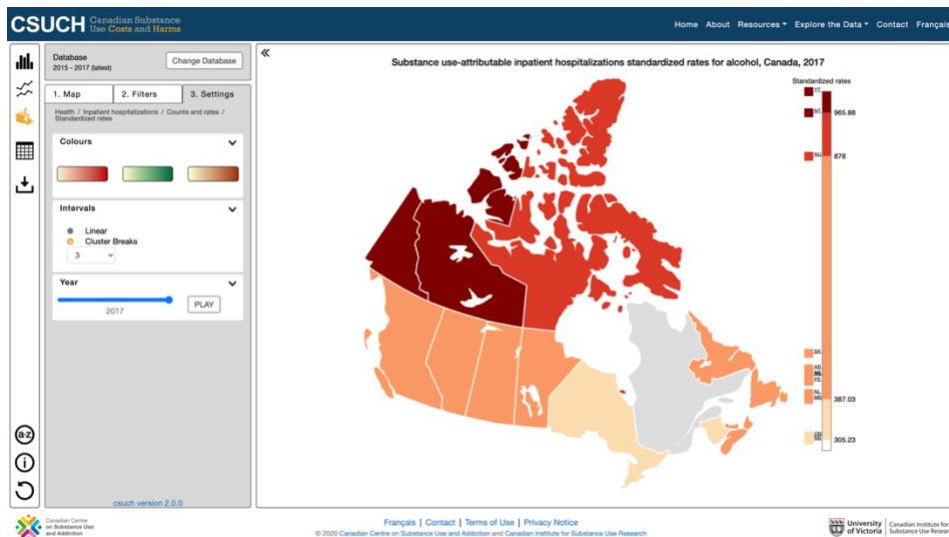
☐ Linear  
☒ Cluster Breaks

3 ▼

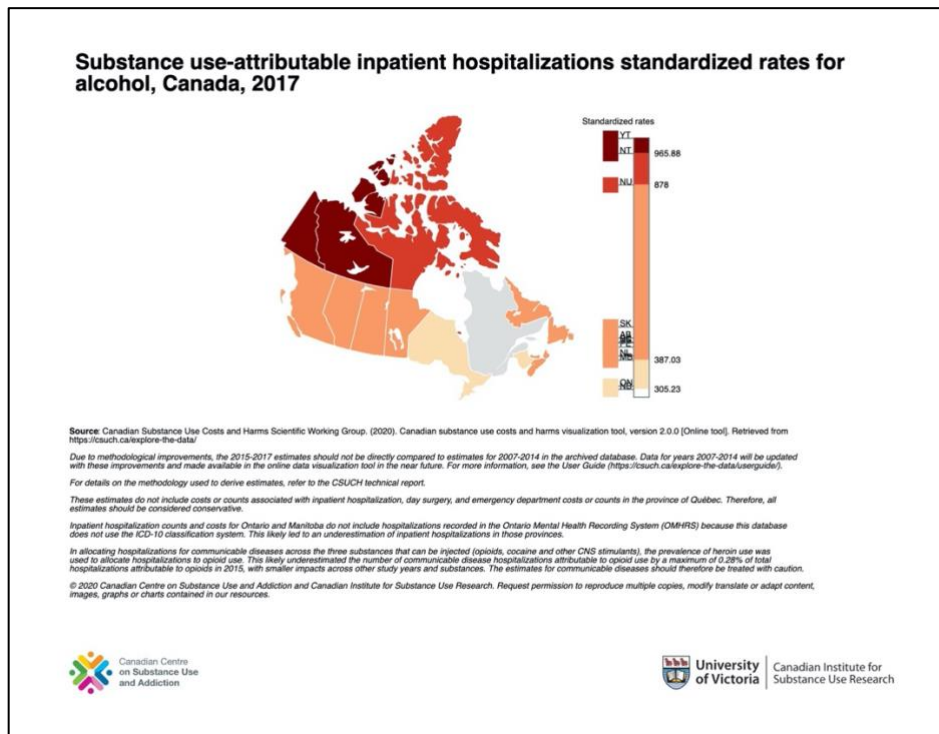
**Year** ▼

2017    PLAY

## Step 6: Download the map for 2017 as a JPG



Save image for future use!



Reload your browser or refresh the tool page to start a new chart.



**Example 4: Exploring per capita costs of inpatient hospitalizations by province/territory to see:**

- a. Differences between male and female
- b. Differences by age categories
- c. Differences by health condition – cancer vs cardiovascular conditions

Chart type: bar

Outcome of interest – vertical value(y-axis): Health>Inpatient hospitalizations>Costs>Per capita  
Horizontal value: Provinces/Territory

Compare by (Legend):

- a. Sex
- b. Age
- c. Health condition – Cancer vs Cardiovascular conditions

Filters

Year: 2017 (by default)

First, select “Bar Chart” as your chart type.

The screenshot shows a web-based chart configuration tool. On the left, a vertical sidebar contains icons for different chart types: a bar chart (selected), a line chart, a map, a table, and a download icon. The main panel is titled 'Bar chart' and contains a 'Database' section with the text '2015 - 2017 (latest)' and a 'Change Database' button. Below this are three tabs: '1. Plot' (active), '2. Filters', and '3. Settings'. The '1. Plot' tab has a sub-header 'Select a Y-axis, X-axis and Legend (if applicable)' and three dropdown menus: 'Select Vertical Value (Y-Axis)', 'Select Horizontal Value (X-Axis)', and 'Compare By (Legend)', each with a right-pointing arrow.

**Step 1:** In “Plot” tab, select Health>Inpatient hospitalizations>Costs>Per capita (\$)

1. Plot

2. Filters

3. Settings

Health / Inpatient hospitalizations / Costs / Per capita (\$)

Select Vertical Value (Y-Axis) ▼

▶ Total Costs

▼ Health

▶ All health

▼ Inpatient hospitalizations

▶ Counts and rates

▼ Costs

Total (\$)

■ **Per capita (\$)**

▶ Day surgeries

▶ Emergency department visits

Step 2: In the “Plot” tab, select Province/Territory as your Horizontal Value

1. Plot

2. Filters

3. Settings

Health / Inpatient hospitalizations / Costs / Per capita (\$)

Select Vertical Value (Y-Axis) >

Select Horizontal Value (X-Axis) ▼

● Substance

● **Province / Territory**

■ All Canada

(Select All)

✓ Newfoundland and Labrador

✓ Prince Edward Island

✓ Nova Scotia

✓ New Brunswick

✓ Québec

✓ Ontario

✓ Manitoba

✓ Saskatchewan

✓ Alberta

✓ British Columbia

✓ Yukon Territory

✓ Northwest Territories

✓ Nunavut

Step 3:

- To see the difference per capita costs of inpatient hospitalizations by sex, in the “Plot” tab, select Sex (Male and Female) as your Compare By (Legend) value.

1. Plot

2. Filters

3. Settings

Health / Inpatient hospitalizations / Costs / Per capita (\$)

Select Vertical Value (Y-Axis) >

Select Horizontal Value (X-Axis) >

Compare By (Legend) v

● Substance

● Province / Territory

● Year

● Age

● Sex

● All Sexes

☒ (Select All)
 

☒ Male
 ☒ Female

● Health Conditions

● No Comparison

The chart now displays the different inpatient hospitalizations per capita costs between male and female for 2017.

The chart displays the per capita costs of substance use-attributable inpatient hospitalizations for 2017, broken down by province/territory and sex. The Y-axis represents the per capita costs in 2017 CAD \$, ranging from \$0.00 to \$200.00. The X-axis lists the provinces and territories: NL, PE, NS, NB, QC, ON, MB, SK, AB, BC, YT, NT, and NU. For each province/territory, there are two bars: a teal bar for Male and a yellow bar for Female. The costs are generally higher for males than for females across all provinces and territories. The highest costs are seen in YT and NT, while the lowest are in QC.

Province / Territory	Male (2017 CAD \$)	Female (2017 CAD \$)
NL	~210	~100
PE	~190	~105
NS	~195	~95
NB	~180	~90
QC	N/A	N/A
ON	~125	~55
MB	~165	~85
SK	~185	~95
AB	~200	~105
BC	~165	~80
YT	~215	~130
NT	~215	~105
NU	~185	~120

- b. To see the difference per capita costs of inpatient hospitalizations by age, in the “Plot” tab, select Age as your Compare By (Legend) value.

Page 22 of 35

1. Plot

2. Filters

3. Settings

Health / Inpatient hospitalizations / Costs / Per capita (\$)

Select Vertical Value (Y-Axis) >

Select Horizontal Value (X-Axis) >

Compare By (Legend) v

Substance

Province / Territory

Year

Age

All Ages

☒ (Select All)

☒ 0-14 years

☒ 15-34 years

☒ 35-64 years

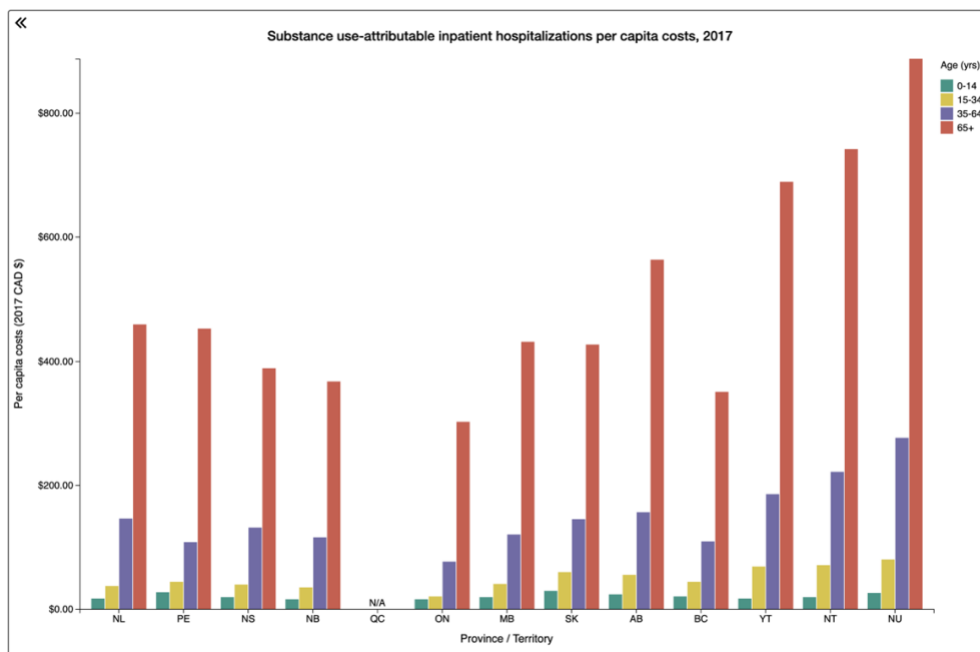
☒ 65+ years

Sex

Health Conditions

No Comparison

The chart now displays the different inpatient hospitalizations per capita costs between age categories for 2017.



- c. Next, to see the difference per capita costs of inpatient hospitalizations for cancers vs. cardiovascular conditions, in the “Plot” tab, select Health Condition as your Compare By (Legend) value.

1. Plot

2. Filters

3. Settings

Health / Inpatient hospitalizations / Costs / Per capita (\$)

Select Vertical Value (Y-Axis) >

Select Horizontal Value (X-Axis) >

Compare By (Legend) v

● Substance

● Province / Territory

● Year

● Age

● Sex

● Health Conditions

■ All Health Conditions

■ (Select All)

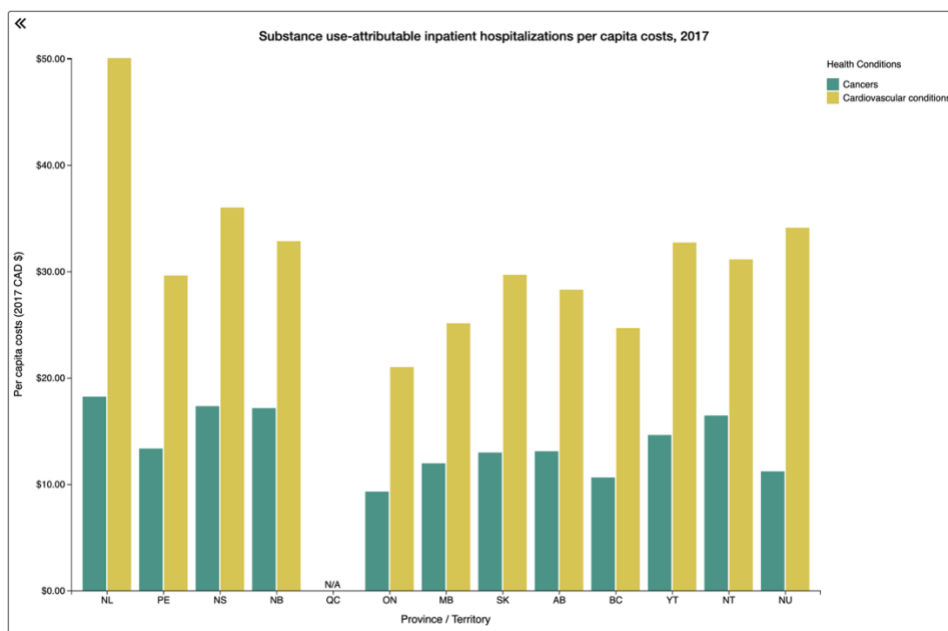
☒ Cancers

☒ Cardiovascular conditions

■ Communicable diseases

■ Conditions arising during pregnancy

The chart now displays the different inpatient hospitalizations per capita costs between cancers and cardiovascular conditions by Province/Territory for 2017.



Refer to page 10 for instructions on downloading charts.



**Example 5: Comparing per total lost productivity per capita costs from in Ontario vs. Quebec for alcohol, tobacco and opioids from 2015–2017**

Chart type: time series

*To compare between two sets of variables – here substance (alcohol and tobacco) as well as province and territory (Ontario and Quebec), you need to create two charts in a series by using the **Lock Y-Axis setting**. By locking the y-axis, the scale will stay the same between graphs and you will more easily see the differences between outcomes.*

*Please note the range for different outcomes can vary greatly so it may not be possible to lock the y-axis for all selections.*

Chart 1:

Outcome of interest – vertical value(y-axis): Lost Productivity>All lost productivity>costs>Per capita  
Horizontal value: locked to year  
Compare by (Legend): Substance>Alcohol, tobacco  
Filter: Ontario

Chart 2:

Outcome of interest – vertical value(y-axis): Lost Productivity>All lost productivity>costs>Per capita  
Horizontal value: locked to year  
Compare by (Legend): Substance>Alcohol, tobacco  
Filter: Quebec

First, select “Time Series” as your chart type.

The screenshot shows a web-based chart configuration interface. On the left, a vertical sidebar contains icons for different chart types: a bar chart, a line chart (highlighted with a blue border), a map, a grid, and a download icon. The main area is titled 'Database' and shows '2015 - 2017 (latest)' with a 'Change Database' button. Below this, there are three tabs: '1. Plot', '2. Filters', and '3. Settings'. The '1. Plot' tab is active and displays 'Total Costs / Total (\$)' as the title. It has two dropdown menus: 'Select Vertical Value (Y-Axis)' and 'Compare By (Legend)', both with right-pointing chevrons. The '2. Filters' and '3. Settings' tabs are currently inactive.

Step 1: In the “Plot” tab, select Lost Productivity>All lost productivity>Costs>Per capita (\$)

The screenshot shows the '1. Plot' tab of a software interface. At the top, there are three tabs: '1. Plot', '2. Filters', and '3. Settings'. Below the tabs is a breadcrumb trail: 'Lost Productivity / All Lost Productivity / Costs / Per capita (\$)'. The main area is titled 'Select Vertical Value (Y-Axis)' with a downward arrow. It contains a tree view of categories: 'Total Costs', 'Health', 'Lost Productivity' (expanded), 'All Lost Productivity' (expanded), 'Costs' (expanded), 'Total (\$)', and 'Per capita (\$)' (highlighted with a blue box). Other categories like 'Potential years of productive life lost', 'Long-term disability', 'Short-term disability', 'Criminal Justice', and 'Other' are also listed. At the bottom, there is a 'Compare By (Legend)' section with a right arrow.

Step 2: In a time series, the x-axis is locked to years so there is no need to make a selection for the horizontal value.

Step 3: In the “Plot” tab, select Substance and check Alcohol and Tobacco from the options.

The screenshot shows the '1. Plot' tab of the same software interface. The breadcrumb trail remains 'Lost Productivity / All Lost Productivity / Costs / Per capita (\$)'. The 'Select Vertical Value (Y-Axis)' section now has a right arrow. The 'Compare By (Legend)' section is expanded, showing a list of substances: 'Total (All Combined) (Select All)', 'Alcohol' (checked), 'Tobacco' (checked), 'Cannabis', 'Opioids', 'Other CNS depressants\*', 'Cocaine', 'Other CNS stimulants\*\*', and 'Other substances\*\*\*'. Below the list are three footnotes: '\* excluding alcohol and opioids', '\*\* excluding cocaine', and '\*\*\* including hallucinogens and inhalants'. At the bottom, there are two radio button options: 'Province / Territory' and 'No Comparison'.

Step 4: In the “Filters” tab, select Ontario.

1. Plot    2. Filters    3. Settings

Lost Productivity / All Lost Productivity / Costs / Per capita (\$)

**Province / Territory** ▼

- ☐ All Canada
- ☐ Newfoundland and Labrador
- ☐ Prince Edward Island
- ☐ Nova Scotia
- ☐ New Brunswick
- ☐ Québec
- ☒ Ontario
- ☐ Manitoba
- ☐ Saskatchewan
- ☐ Alberta
- ☐ British Columbia
- ☐ Yukon Territory
- ☐ Northwest Territories
- ☐ Nunavut

Step 5: In the “Settings” tab, select ‘Lock Y-Axis’.

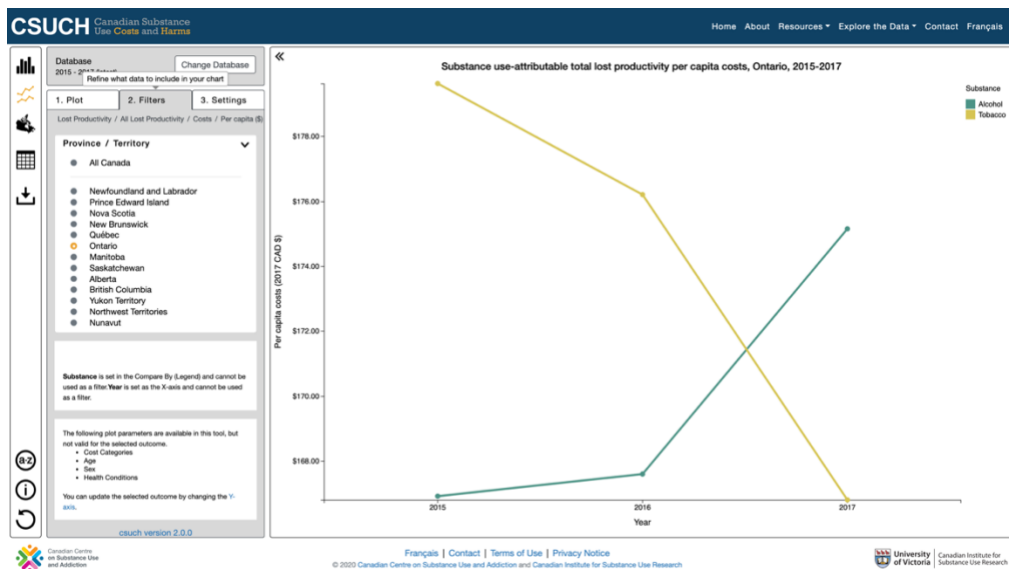
1. Plot    2. Filters    3. Settings

Lost Productivity / All Lost Productivity / Costs / Per capita (\$)

**Customize Time Series** ▼

☒ Lock Y-Axis

Step 6: Download as a JPG and insert into a Word document to create a side-by-side comparison.



Choose a file format

JPG

**JPEG or JPG files use lossy compression to store digital images. JPEG format is ideal for inserting images in reports or web pages that require a small file size.**

☒ Remember for this session

Close Download

Now, create the second chart (ensuring the y-axis is locked) and only changing the filter option from Ontario to Quebec.

1. Plot

2. Filters

3. Settings

Lost Productivity / All Lost Productivity / Costs / Per capita (\$)

Province / Territory

All Canada

Newfoundland and Labrador

Prince Edward Island

Nova Scotia

New Brunswick

Québec

Ontario

Manitoba

Saskatchewan

Alberta

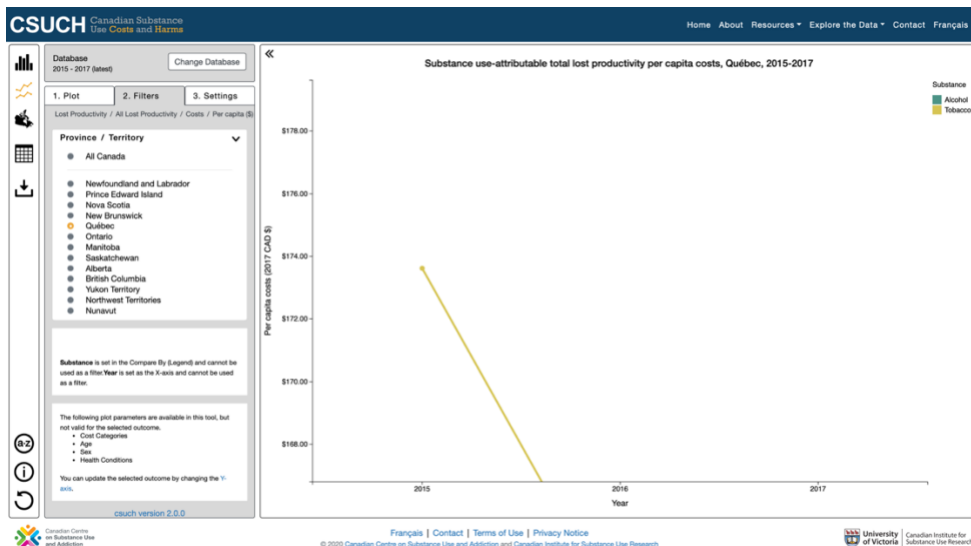
British Columbia

Yukon Territory

Northwest Territories

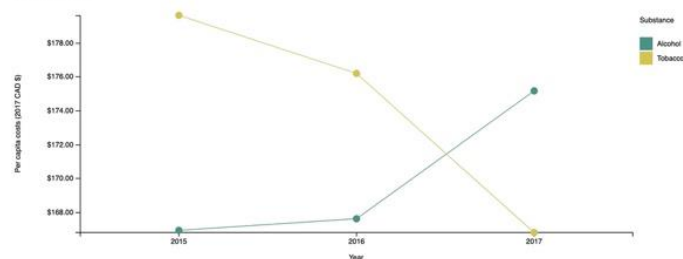
Nunavut

Step 7: Download as a JPG to compare to the first graph in the example.



Now you have two graphs to compare side-by-side. You can also open multiple tabs to compare across graphs.

### Substance use-attributable total lost productivity per capita costs, Ontario, 2015-2017



Source: Canadian Substance Use Costs and Harms Scientific Working Group. (2020). Canadian substance use costs and harms visualization tool, version 2.0.0 [Online tool]. Retrieved from <https://touch.ca/explore-the-data/>

Due to methodological improvements, the 2015-2017 estimates should not be directly compared to estimates for 2007-2014 in the archived database. Data for years 2007-2014 will be updated with these improvements and made available in the online data visualization tool in the near future. For more information, see the User Guide (<https://touch.ca/explore-the-data/userguide/>).

For details on the methodology used to derive estimates, refer to the CSUCH technical report.

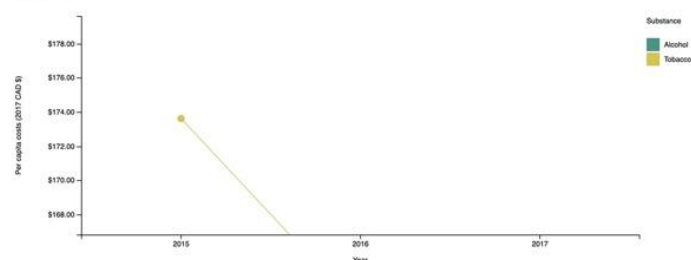
Costs due to premature mortality were estimated by calculating future productive years of life lost due to death. See the CSUCH technical report for more detail.

These estimates do not include costs or counts associated with premature mortality in the Yukon in 2017. Therefore, all estimates should be considered conservative.

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### Substance use-attributable total lost productivity per capita costs, Québec, 2015-2017



Source: Canadian Substance Use Costs and Harms Scientific Working Group. (2020). Canadian substance use costs and harms visualization tool, version 2.0.0 [Online tool]. Retrieved from <https://touch.ca/explore-the-data/>

Due to methodological improvements, the 2015-2017 estimates should not be directly compared to estimates for 2007-2014 in the archived database. Data for years 2007-2014 will be updated with these improvements and made available in the online data visualization tool in the near future. For more information, see the User Guide (<https://touch.ca/explore-the-data/userguide/>).

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Data available in the online tool: Total costs

Indicator	Counts and Rates			Costs		Descriptor Variables (X – Axis, Compare By, Filters)						
	Counts	Rate per 100,000	Std. rate per 100,000	Costs	Per capita costs	Cost categories	Years	Age Group	Sex	Province/Territory	Substance	Health Condition
Total costs	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	n/a

n/a = not applicable or not available

Data available in the online tool: Health

Indicator	Counts and Rates			Costs		Descriptor Variables (X – Axis, Compare By, Filters)					
	Counts	Rate per 100,000	Std. rate per 100,000	Costs	Per capita costs	Years	Age Group	Sex	Province/Territory	Substance	Health Condition
All Health	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	n/a
Inpatient hospitalizations	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Day surgeries	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Emergency department visits	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	*
Specialized treatment events	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	n/a
Physician time	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a
Prescription drugs	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	n/a
Deaths	✓	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

\* = data currently not available ; n/a = not applicable or not available



Data available in the online tool: Lost productivity

Indicator	Counts and Rates			Costs		Descriptor Variables (X – Axis, Compare By, Filters)					
	Counts	Rate per 100,000	Std. rate per 100,000	Costs	Per capita costs	Years	Age Group	Sex	Province/Territory	Substance	Health Condition
All lost productivity	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	n/a
Potential Years of Productive Life Lost	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Long-term disability	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a
Short-term disability	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	n/a

\* = data currently not available ; n/a = not applicable or not available

Data available in the online tool: Criminal justice

UI Outcome	Counts and Rates			Costs		Descriptor Variables (X – Axis, Compare By, Filters)					
	Counts	Rate per 100,000	Std. rate per 100,000	Costs	Per capita costs	Years	Age Group	Sex	Province/Territory	Substance	Health Condition
Criminal Justice	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	✓	*	*	✓	✓	n/a
Policing	✓	✓	*	✓	✓	✓	*	*	✓	✓	n/a
Courts	✓	✓	*	✓	✓	✓	*	*	✓	✓	n/a
Corrections	✓	✓	*	✓	✓	✓	*	*	✓	✓	n/a

\* = data currently not available ; n/a = not applicable or not available

Data available in the online tool: Other

UI Outcome	Counts and Rates			Costs		Descriptor Variables (X – Axis, Compare By, Filters)					
	Counts	Rate per 100,000	Std. rate per 100,000	Costs	Per capita costs	Years	Age Group	Sex	Province/Territory	Substance	Health Condition
Other Costs	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	n/a
Research and prevention	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	*	✓	n/a
Fire damage	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	n/a
Motor vehicle damage	n/a	n/a	n/a	*	*	*	n/a	n/a	*	*	n/a
Workplace drug testing	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	*	✓	n/a
Employee-assistance programs	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	*	✓	n/a
Workers' compensation administration	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	n/a

\* = data currently not available ; n/a = not applicable or not available