SACENDU

South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use

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RESERCH BRIEF

Monitoring Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use Trends in South Africa (July 1996 – December 2020)

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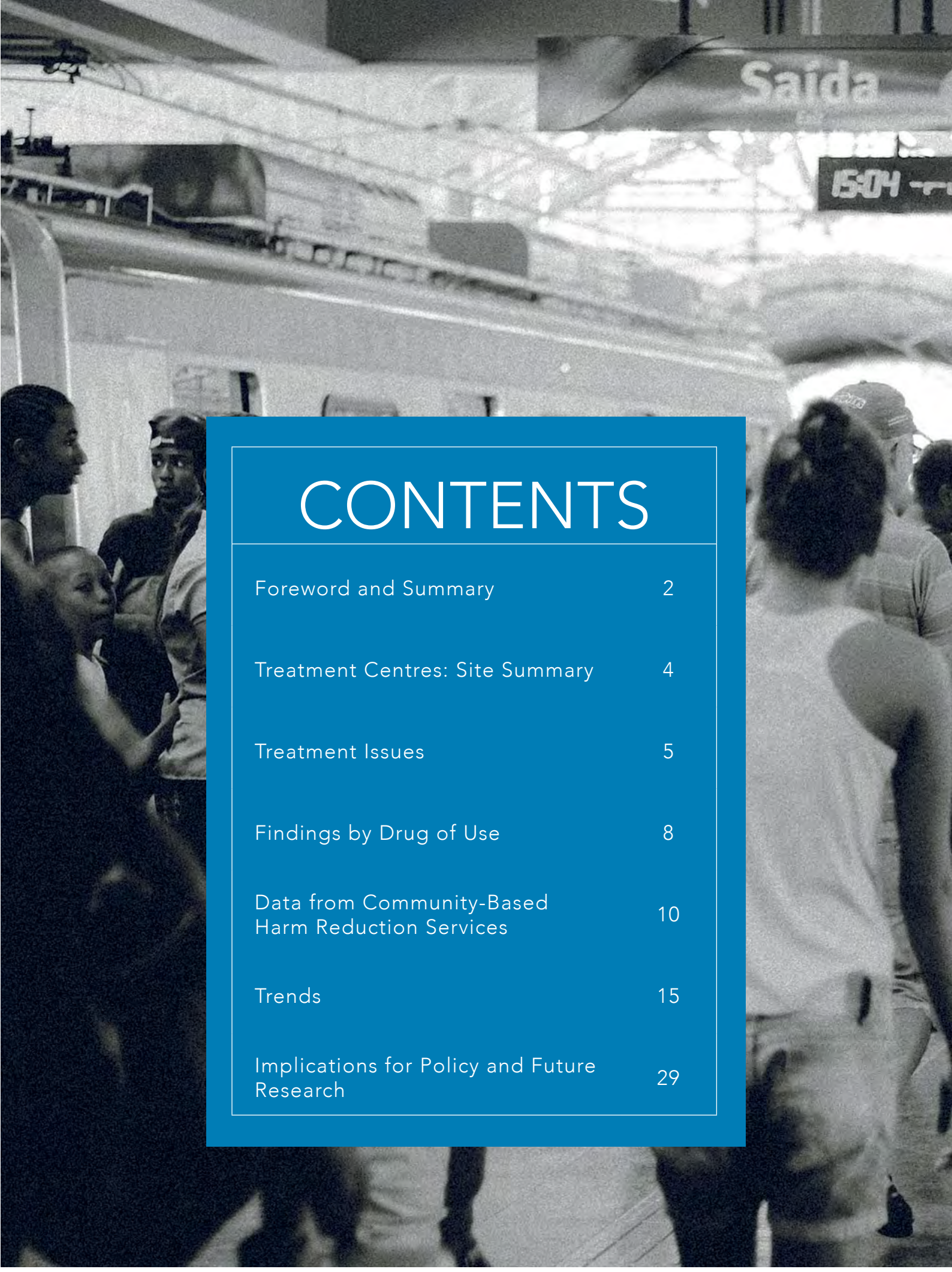


CONTENTS

FOREWORD & SUMMARY

The South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use (SACENDU) held virtual report back meetings for Phase 49 meetings due to COVID-19 lockdown regulations and PowerPoint presentations were made available to all stakeholders of SACENDU.

Established in 1996, SACENDU is a network of researchers, practitioners and policy makers from various sentinel areas in South Africa. Up until June 2006, these sites comprised of Cape Town, Durban, Gqeberha (formally known as Port Elizabeth), East London (EL), Gauteng Province and Mpumalanga Province (MP). As some sites were beginning to also include data from other towns/cities (e.g. Durban included data from Pietermaritzburg), it was decided to begin to report data by province. From the second half of 2006, data were also collected from treatment centres in the Free State, Northern Cape and North West. For the purposes of this report, these three provinces have been combined into a regional group termed the "Central Region". Data were also collected from three centres in the Limpopo province, as well as seven centres from the Mpumalanga province. Since the dataset is still small and we are in the process of growing provincial coverage from these two provinces, it was decided to combine the data for analysis purposes and we now refer to these two provinces as the "Northern Region". Thus, this report now refers to the following six sites: Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape, Gauteng, the Northern Region and the Central Region. The goal to include data from all nine of South Africa's provinces in the SACENDU project has therefore been achieved, though there are still gaps in coverage at some sites.

This report comprises of data from specialist SUD treatment centres as well as data from community-based harm reduction and health services.

Members of SACENDU meet every six months to provide community-level public health surveillance of alcohol and other drug (AOD) use trends and associated consequences through the presentation and discussion of quantitative and qualitative research data. Through this initiative, SACENDU provides descriptive information on the nature and patterns of AOD treatment demand and harm reduction service uptake data that allows for the monitoring of emerging trends, risk factors associated with AOD use, characteristics of vulnerable populations, and consequences of AOD use in South Africa.

The SACENDU initiative has several specific objectives:

a. To identify changes in the nature and extent of AOD use and emerging problems.
b. To identify changes in overall consequences related to alcohol and other drug use.
c. To inform policy, planning and advocacy efforts at local and other levels.
d. To support networks of local role players in the substance use area.
e. To stimulate research in new or under-researched areas that is likely to provide useful data to inform policy and/or planning decisions.
f. To facilitate South Africa's full participation in international fora focusing on the epidemiological surveillance of drug use.

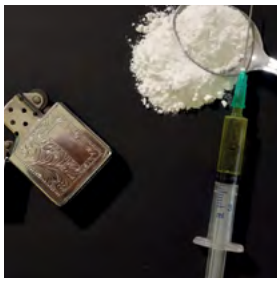
Financial support for Phase 49 was provided by the Mental Health and Substance Use Directorate of the National Department of Health.

The 2nd half of 2020 (i.e. 2020b) saw a significant increase in the number of persons admitted for AOD treatment from **6 317** in 2019a to **9 394** in 2020b **across 82 treatment centres/programmes**. During this period, Covid-19 restrictions were eased and treatment centres could accommodate more patients.

This period saw a significant increase in the number of persons seeking treatment for alcohol in the WC, KZN and the CR (Table 1). The government had eased COVID 19 restrictions during the second half of 2020 and this could possibly have contributed to this increase. Between 8% (GT) and 34% (KZN) of persons accessing AOD treatment services reported alcohol as their primary substance of use. Across sites, between 30% (WC) and 51% (NR) of persons attending specialist treatment centres had **Cannabis** as their primary or secondary drug of use, compared to between 1% (NR) and 27% (WC) for the **Cannabis/mandrax** (Methaqualone) combination (also known as 'white-pipe'). In all sites, except in KZN, cannabis was reported as the predominant primary substance of use by persons younger than 20 years. Following cannabis use, was heroin use in the EC, GT, CR, and the NR. Alcohol use in KZN were common reasons for admission to treatment centres for persons younger than 20 years. In the WC, cannabis was reported as the second substance of use by persons younger than 20 years, following methamphetamine as a primary substance of use. Treatment admissions for Cocaine have shown a consistent decrease over the past few







reporting periods and have generally remained low across sites. **Cocaine** is often reported as a secondary substance of use. Between 6% (WC) and 27% (KZN) of persons in treatment have cocaine as a primary or secondary drug of use. Relatively few persons younger than 20 years are admitted for cocaine-related problems.

When compared to the previous period, treatment admissions for **Heroin** as a primary drug of use decreased across all sites, except in the NR. A significant increase in persons reporting heroin as a primary substance of use was noticed in the NR (from 28% to 40%). Mostly, heroin is smoked, but across sites 8% (KZN), 11% (NR), 19% (WC) and 27% (GT) of persons who reported heroin as their primary substance of use reported injecting heroin. Compared to the previous period, the proportion of patients reporting injecting of heroin has increased in GT (from 19% to 27%) and in the WC (from 12% to 19%); but decreased in KZN (from 27% to 8%), with no significant differences in other regions. Overall, between 2% (EC) and 45% (NR) of persons attending specialist treatment centres reported heroin as a primary or secondary substance of use.

Treatment admissions for **Methamphetamine** (MA) as a primary substance of use was low except in the WC (40%) and the EC (37%). **MA (aka 'tik')** remains the most common primary drug reported by persons in the WC, and this proportion decreased slightly compared to the previous reporting period. Among persons under 20 years in the WC, the proportion reporting MA as a primary or secondary substance of use was 29%, decreasing significantly compared to the previous reporting period (52%). Across all sites, between % (EC) and 55% (WC) of persons, attending specialist treatment centres had MA as their primary or secondary drug of use. Treatment admissions for **Ecstasy** and **LSD** remains low. Across all sites, only 1% of persons had ecstasy as a primary or secondary drug of use. Patients may not be seeking treatment for ecstasy use, which explains low admission rates although anecdotal reports suggest extensive recreational use.

Methcathinone (CAT) is an amphetamine-type stimulant and has effects similar to that of MA. CAT admissions were noted in most sites, especially in GT and the CR where 13% (both sites) had CAT as a primary or secondary substance of use.

Poly-substance use remains high, with between 51% (NR) and 65% (WC) of persons indicating more than one substance of use. The use of **Over-The-Counter and Prescription** (OTC/PRE) medicines continues to be an issue across sites. Treatment admissions for OTC/PRE medicines as a primary or secondary drug of use were between 2% (NR) and 9% (KZN). During this reporting period, **252** (3%) persons across all sites reported the **non-medical use of codeine**, with most patients admitted to treatment centres residing in GT (n= 118), KZN (n = 59) and WC (n = 30).

Inhalant/solvent During this period, the proportions ranged between <1% (WC) and 1% (NR). Inhalant use is common among the homeless and children who live on the streets. Community-based or regional studies are needed to explore the extent of inhalant use for youth, barriers to accessing specialist treatment services and other services available to support and help this vulnerable population.

SECTION 1: DATA FROM SPECIALIST TREATMENT CENTRES

SITE SUMMARY

In the **Western Cape (WC)** the most common primary substances of use reported by 37 specialist treatment centres/programmes participating in the project between July – December 2020 were MA (40%), cannabis (17%), heroin (14%) and alcohol (17%), together comprising 88% of all admissions (Table 7). The proportion of persons presenting with MA as their primary substance of use decreased slightly to 40% in this period. Overall, 1 890 persons were treated across all 37 treatment centres in the second half of 2020.

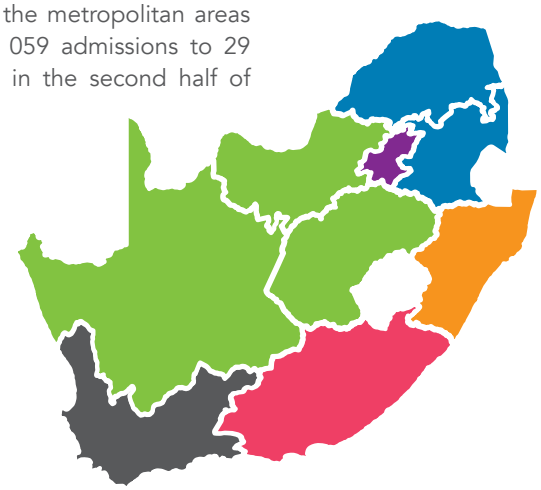
In **KwaZulu-Natal (KZN)** the main primary substance of use in this period was alcohol (34%) (Table 7). Heroin admissions (which also include nyaope/whoonga admissions) decreased slightly to 20% as compared to the previous period (25%). Twenty-six percent of persons reported cannabis as their primary substance. A total of 726 persons were treated across the 9 treatment centres who submitted data in the second half of 2020, a slight increase compared to the previous period.

In the **Eastern Cape (EC)** the main primary substances of use reported by the treatment centres between July – December 2020 were alcohol, cannabis, dagga/mandrax and MA (together comprising 89% of all admissions) (Table 7). The proportion of persons reporting MA as their primary substance of use increased significantly, from 17% to 37% in this period. Admissions for OTC/PRE medication as a primary substance of use slightly decreased to 2%. Four hundred and forty-eight persons were treated at four treatment centres that collected data in the EC province, a significant increase compared to the previous period (N=215).

In **Gauteng (GT)**, which includes the metropolitan areas of Johannesburg and Pretoria, 5 059 admissions to 29 treatment centres were recorded in the second half of 2020. For 34% of persons, the most common primary substance of use was heroin. Apart from heroin, the most common primary substances of use were cannabis (27%), alcohol (8%), methamphetamine (15%), and CAT (8%) (Table 7). The proportion of admissions reporting heroin use increased slightly when compared to the 1st half of 2020. The proportion of persons who reported CAT as a primary drug of use remained higher than in other provinces and increased slightly to 8% of the total treatment population in this region.

In the **Northern Region (NR)**, which now includes data from eight centres in Mpumalanga and three in Limpopo (SANCA Limpopo, Seshego centre and Jahara centre), the main primary substance of use reported by the treatment centres was heroin (40%), followed by cannabis (33%), alcohol (15%) and methamphetamine (5%) (together comprising 93% of treatment admissions) (Table 7). The proportion of persons admitted for heroin as a primary substance of use increased significantly to 40% when compared to the 1st half of 2020 (28%) and remains high.

In the **Central Region (CR)** (comprising of the Free Sate, Northern Cape and North West), cannabis was the most common primary substance of use, accounting for 29% of all admissions. Among the 247 persons treated at four treatment centres during this period, alcohol was the second most common primary substance of use (25%), followed by heroin (13%) and methamphetamine (16%) (Table 7). The proportion of persons reporting CAT decreased significantly to 4% (from 8%) when compared to the previous period and the proportion of admissions for heroin (which also include nyaope/whoonga admissions) decreased slightly in this period. The central regions remain poorly resourced in respect of the availability of specialist treatment centres.



TREATMENT ISSUES

First time admissions: The proportion of first-time admissions to treatment centres ranged between 69% (WC) and 90% (NR) across sites. First-time admissions now appear on average to make up about three quarters of admissions, and this indicates an increasing demand for services by persons who have not been in treatment before. Across all sites, alcohol, heroin, OTC/PRE and MA were the substances that had the highest proportions of readmissions. For example, in the WC 60% (and 21% in GT) of persons were treated for heroin dependence and 31% of persons in the WC and NR were treated for methamphetamine dependence in the second half of 2020 had been in treatment previously.

Referrals: Across most sites, the most common source of referral to specialist treatment centres was 'self/family/friends'. This was followed by 'work/employer' in KZN; and 'social services/welfare' across all other sites A significant decrease in referrals by 'self/family/friends' in the CR was noticed during this reporting period. There was a significant decrease in referrals by 'school' across all sites, possibly due to closure of schools to observe Covid-19 restrictions during this reporting period. (Table 1).

TABLE 1: REFERRAL SOURCES (JULY - DECEMBER 2020) (COLUMN % ADD UP TO 100)

Source	WC	KZN	EC	CR	GT	NR
Self/family/friends	55%	57%	73%	46%	76%	73%
Work/employer	5%	13%	5%	19%	2%	9%
Social services/welfare	19%	10%	13%	20%	13%	3%
Health professionals (Doctor/psychiatrist/nurse)	3%	9%	5%	9%	1%	4%
Hospital/clinic	6%	5%	2%	<1%	2%	1%
Court/correctional services	4%	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%
Schools	4%	4%	2%	1%	2%	7%
Church/religious body	1%	-	<1%	<1%	1%	1%
Other e.g. radio	5%	1%	<1%	3%	1%	<1%

Gender

Across all sites between 73% (WC) and 87% (GT) of persons identified themselves as male, however gender differences were noted for various primary substances of use (see under specific drugs below). This trend remained stable across all sites, and the WC has a greater proportion of female patients accessing treatment compared to other sites. During this period, a relatively higher proportion of persons reporting the use of MA, crack/cocaine, cannabis/mandrax, cannabis and alcohol were female, when compared to the other substances in this region.

Race

In this period, proportions of persons self-identifying as Black African and seeking treatment for a substance use problem remained high across all regions, except in the WC (Table 9). Furthermore, in NR 90%, KZN 84%, EC 86%, GT 85%, and in the CR 73% of persons younger than 20 years were of Black African descent, suggesting that in these sites there is possibly better access to, and utilisation of treatment facilities by young Black African persons.

Employment status and education

Between 9% (GT) and 37% (KZN) of persons were employed full-time across sites. The proportion of persons who were pupils/learners at school ranged from 7% in the WC to 28% in the EC. Over 70% of persons across all sites have some secondary school education, and in KZN, 22% of persons have tertiary education. The majority of persons younger than 20 years were students and learners at school.

Mode of use

Smoking remained the most common mode of use for substances other than alcohol. Injection drug use was still low across sites except in the CR, GT and KZN. Overall, 21% of persons who had heroin as their primary substance of use reported injecting as a route of administration; and a higher proportion of these persons were found in GT (27%).

Age of persons

Across sites, the mean age of persons seen by treatment centres was 27-32 years and has remained stable since the previous reporting periods (Table 2). However, major age differences were noted for certain substances.

Persons whose primary substance of use was alcohol, crack/cocaine, cannabis/mandrax or OTC/PRE, were substantially older than persons having other primary substances of use. Conversely, persons whose primary substances of use were inhalants and cannabis, tend to be younger than persons who have cannabis/mandrax as their primary drug of use. The proportion of persons younger than 20 years increased slightly in most sites; with between 10% (WC) and 31% (EC) falling in this age group across all sites (Figure 1).

TABLE 2: MEAN AGE OF PERSONS IN TREATMENT CENTRES BY SELECTED PRIMARY SUBSTANCE OF USE (JULY – DECEMBER 2020)

Substance of use	WC	KZN	EC	CR	GT	NR
Alcohol	38	31	39	40	39	35
CAT	29	-	-	27	27	30
Crack/Cocaine	33	30	30	34	30	32
Cannabis	24	30	19	23	23	24
Cannabis/Mandrax	33	33	30	26	29	25
Heroin/Opiates*	31	30	20	26	29	27
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	19	20
Methamphetamine	32	24	25	26	27	28
OTC/PRE[1]	41	33	35	-	43	41
All substances	32	30	27	29	28	28

[1] Over-the-counter or prescription medicines, *Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance
(-) Where n < 5, the mean is not reported

Sources of payment

The 'state' was the most common source of payment in the WC (81%) and GT (67%). 'Medical aid' was the most frequently reported method of payment in the CR (38%), while 'family' was the most common source in the EC, NR and KZN. Payment is of course linked to the availability of state-funded centres and the proportion of inpatient centres for which medical aids are more likely to provide cover.

HIV testing

Across sites between 45% (EC) and 73% (WC) of persons had reported that they had been tested for HIV in the past 12 months, showing an increase over time but still lower than desirable. Interventions encouraging voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) should continue.

FIGURE 1: TREATMENT ADMISSIONS TRENDS - % OF PATIENTS <20 YEARS

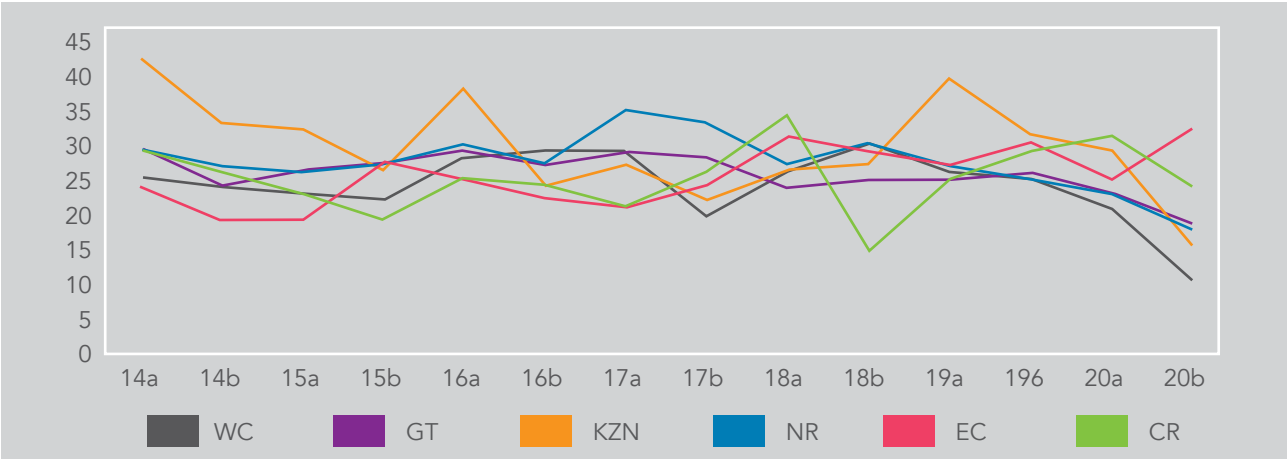


FIGURE 2: PROPORTION OF PERSONS IN TREATMENT WITH CANNABIS AS THEIR PRIMARY SUBSTANCE OF USE (%)

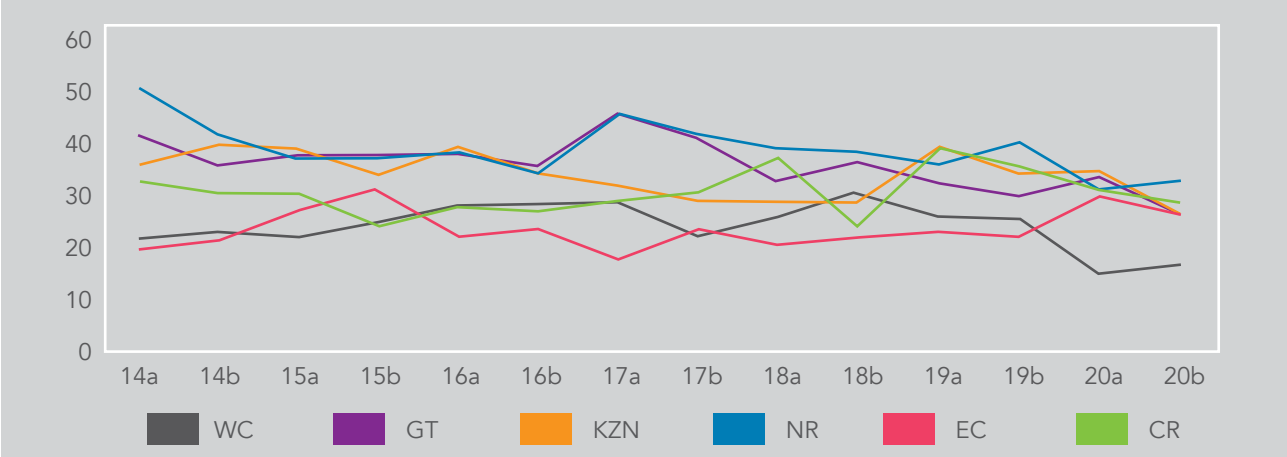


FIGURE 3: PROPORTION OF PERSONS IN TREATMENT WITH HEROIN AS THEIR PRIMARY SUBSTANCE OF USE (%)

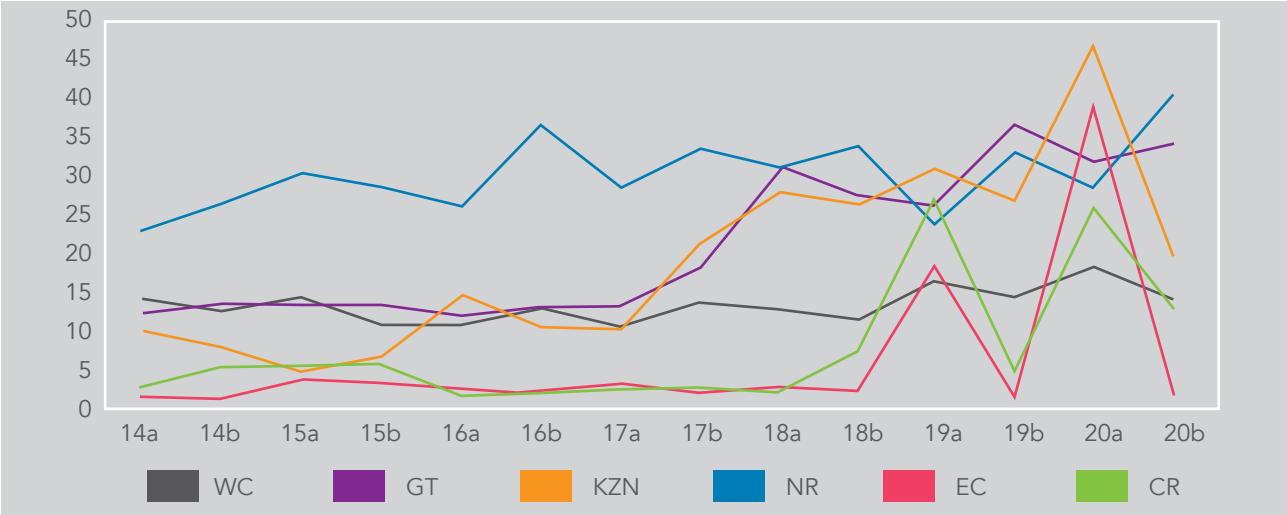
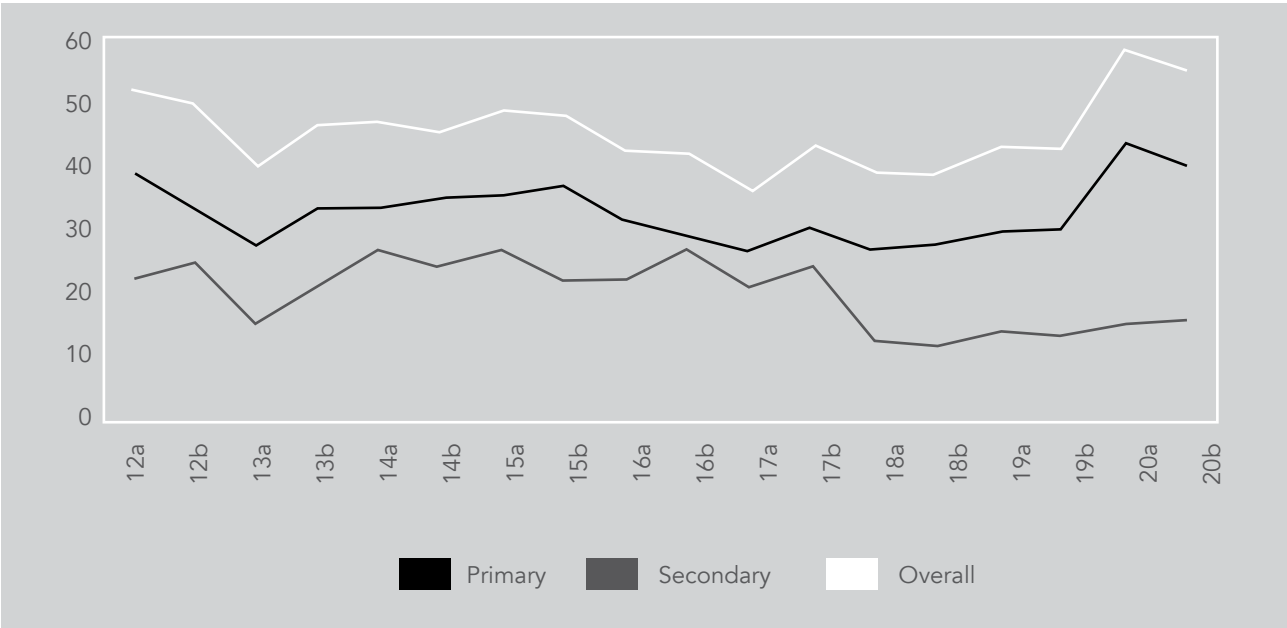


FIGURE 4: TREATMENT DEMAND TRENDS: WC METHAMPHETAMINE (%) AS PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SUBSTANCE OF USE (WC)



FINDINGS BY SUBSTANCE OF USE

ALCOHOL

A greater proportion of patients in KZN reported alcohol as their primary substance of use compared to patients from other regions, and this proportion increased significantly compared to the previous period (14% to 34%). Between 8% (GT) and 34% (KZN) of persons accessing AOD treatment services reported alcohol as their primary substance of use (Table 7). The proportion of alcohol-related admissions also increased slightly in the CR, from 17% to 25%.

The mean age of persons seen at treatment centres who had alcohol as their primary substance of use ranged from 31 to 40 years across sites. This was substantially older than the mean age for other drugs (see Table 2). Such persons were also more likely to be male. The proportion of persons who were female with alcohol as their primary substance of use ranged from 15% in KZN to 32% in the WC. A breakdown of persons in treatment for alcohol as a primary substance of use by race is provided in Table 9.

CANNABIS (DAGGA) AND MANDRAX

Cannabis was the most common primary substance of use among persons seen at specialist treatment facilities in the CR (29%) (Figure 2). It was the second most common primary substance of use in the EC (26%), GT (27%), KZN (26%), NR (33%) and the WC (17%). The proportion of persons with cannabis/mandrax as their primary substance of use remained very low in all sites (Table 7). Cannabis/mandrax was still relatively common as a secondary substance of use in the WC with 20% of all persons reporting it as a primary or secondary substance in the 2nd half of 2020. Persons seen in specialist treatment centres who reported cannabis/mandrax as their primary substance of use tend to be older than those who had cannabis as their primary substance of use (Table 2). In this reporting period, the most common primary substance of use for persons younger than 20 years in all sites was cannabis, except in the WC and KZN where methamphetamine and alcohol were the most common primary substance of use, respectively (Table 10).

Data from specialist treatment centres suggests that the use of these substances are still mainly reported upon admission by males. Males continue to dominate treatment in comparison to their female counterparts. For instance, only between 10% (GT) and 19% (EC) of people, whose primary substance was cannabis, were female. Across sites between 7% and 31% of persons whose primary substance of use was cannabis/mandrax were female. Table 9 shows primary substances of use by race. Black African persons continue to dominate admissions for cannabis/mandrax across all sites, except in the WC. The proportion of Coloured persons who report cannabis/mandrax as a primary substance of use appeared to be increasing in GT region, and during this period, 36% of Coloured persons were admitted for cannabis/mandrax related problems, a significant increase compared to the previous period (26%). In the WC, 85% of people that were admitted for cannabis/mandrax use were of Coloured descent.

CRACK/COCAINE

The proportion of persons at specialist treatment centres whose primary substance of use was crack/cocaine remained stable across all sites, except in KZN where it increased significantly from 6% to 14% during this period (Table 7). The proportions ranged from 3% in the WC to 14% in KZN. Between 6% (WC) and 27% (KZN) of all persons admitted using crack/cocaine either as their primary or secondary substance of use (Table 11).

In all sites the mean age of persons in treatment, whose primary drug of use was crack/cocaine, ranged from 30 to 34 years (Table 2). The proportion of female persons reporting cocaine/crack as their primary substance of use ranged from 14% in KZN to 23% in the WC. The majority of persons with cocaine/crack as their primary substance of use were predominantly Black African (except in the CR and WC), followed by Indian persons in KZN and White persons in GT, NR and the EC. The majority of persons with crack/cocaine as their primary substance of use in the WC and the CR were White persons, followed by Coloured (WC) and Black African persons (CR).In the GT and the NR regions over 70% of the persons who reported crack/cocaine as their primary substance of use were Black African (Table 9). Few adolescents reported crack/cocaine as their primary substance of use, the highest proportion being 18% in KZN. Between 13% (GT) and 35% (WC) of cocaine users had been in treatment before.

HEROIN/OPIATES

Nyaope and whoonga[1] have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance. Between 13% (CR) and 40% (NR) of persons in specialist treatment centres reported heroin as their primary drug of use (Figure 3). Heroin admissions decreased significantly in the EC (from 14% to 2%) and in the CR (from 26% to 13%), while it increased significantly in the NR from 28% to 40%. In GT, the proportion of persons reporting heroin as a primary or secondary drug remained stable at 40% (compared to 38% last period) (Table 11). The mean age of persons who had heroin as their primary substance of use ranged from 20 to 31 years across all sites (Table 2). Heroin appeared to be more of a male phenomenon like other drugs such as cannabis and cannabis/mandrax; however, between 8% (NR) and 16% (WC) of users with heroin as the primary substance of use were female. In the NR, 92% of heroin users were Black African, remaining higher compared to the other sites. In GT, 85% were Black African, increasing significantly compared to the previous period (Table 9). In GT 23%, KZN 20% and the WC 60% % of heroin users reported that they had received treatment before.

Injection use by persons who reported heroin as their primary substance of use remained high in GT, with 27% of users (198 of 721) heroin users reporting heroin injection. Amongst persons who reported injecting heroin in this region, 64% were Black African and 10% were Coloured. In the CR eight people, KZN seven, the EC one, the WC forty-seven and in the NR thirty-three people reported injecting heroin. In the WC 15, in GT 40%, KZN 22%, CR 15% and the NR 45% of all users reported heroin, as either a primary or secondary drug of use (Table 11). While these proportion decreased in the WC, CR and KZN, it suggests a slight increase for the NR. It is very likely that a large proportion of users who report heroin as a secondary substance would soon experience it as their primary drug problem. For persons younger than 20 years, the proportion reporting heroin as their primary drug of use ranged from 2% (WC) to 22% (GT) (Table 10). Based on data collected over several reporting periods and with the addition of data collected from community harm reduction services (also reported on in this brief). PWID are underrepresented in the specialist treatment demand data and it is likely that they seek treatment from other services or avenues that are potentially more geographically and economically accessible to them.

OVER-THE-COUNTER AND PRESCRIPTION MEDICINES

Between 3% (WC and GT) and 4% (EC) of the persons seen at specialist treatment centres from July – December 2020 had OTC/PRE medicines listed as their primary substance of use (Table 7). This proportion remained stable in the EC compared to the previous six-month reporting period (4%). Most people who had OTC/PRE medicines as their primary substance of use across all sites, were male. The average age of these users ranged between 28 to 32 years (Table 2). OTC/PRE medicines are more common as secondary drugs of use with between 2% and 9% of persons across sites reporting these substances either as a primary or secondary substance of use (Table 11). Medicines used included benzodiazepines, analgesics, codeine products and sleeping pills. During this reporting period, 252 (3%) people across all sites reported the non-medical use of codeine, with the majority coming from GT (n=118), followed by those coming from KZN (n=59).

AMPHETAMINE-TYPE STIMULANTS (ECSTASY, METHAMPHETAMINE (TIK), METHCATHINONE (CAT)) AND LSD

The proportion of persons using specialist treatment services, whose primary drug of use was ecstasy, remained very low across all sites. No more than 1% of persons reported ecstasy as their primary substance of use across all sites. Ecstasy was however reported as a secondary substance of use by several people attending specialist substance use treatment facilities. Across sites, between 0% and 1% reported ecstasy as a primary or secondary substance of use (Table 11).

In the WC, the proportion of people reporting MA ('tik') as their primary substance of use slightly decreased to 40%, while it the EC it increased significantly to 37% compared to the previous period. The mean age of users presenting with MA as their primary drug of use in the WC was 32 years and 25 years in the EC. Compared with a mean age of 19 in 2004 in the WC, this may suggest a reduction in the number of adolescents using the drug as the proportion of new (first) admissions remains fairly stable. MA users admitted to treatment were more likely to be Coloured in the WC (75%) and Black African in the EC (84%). Most patients were male, however, in the WC up to 35% of MA users were female. Most reported smoking the drug (98%) and only six MA users reported injecting the drug. Of the

[1] Nyaope and whoonga are street names for heroin, often mixed with other regulated and unregulated substances. In South Africa, it is usually sprinkled on cannabis and/or tobacco and the mixture is rolled into a cigarette or 'joint' and smoked.

MA users, 51% reported daily use of the drug and a further 31% reported using MA 2-6 days per week. Overall, 55% of all users reporting for treatment in the WC and 48% in the EC reported MA either as a primary or secondary substance of use in the second half of 2020 (Figure 4). MA has been the most common primary substance of use for persons younger than 20 years in the WC since 2004. For persons younger than 20 years, 29% reported MA as either a primary or secondary substance of use, decreasing significantly compared to the previous period. In the EC, 51% of persons younger than 20 years reported MA as a primary or secondary drug of use, increasing significantly compared to the last period. Since the 2nd half of 2009, Gqeberha specifically has seen an increase in patients admitted for MA use. In other sites, proportions of MA as their primary or secondary drug of use have also increased compared to the previous period, ranging from between 8% (NR) to 30% in the CR.

In GT, the number of people reporting CAT as their primary substance of use remained high (n=419) relative to other sites. A total of 4% in the NR and 13% in GT and CR reported CAT as either their primary or secondary drug of use. Few people in the other sites reported using this drug.

OTHER SUBSTANCES/POLY-SUBSTANCE USE

Other substances used by persons receiving substance use treatment included inhalants. Between <1% (WC) and 1% (NR) of persons seen at specialist treatment centres from July – December 2020 had reported inhalants as their primary substance of use. This is likely to be an underestimate given that inhalant misuse is common among those who find themselves destitute and therefore may not have easy access to care.

Poly-substance use also remained high, with between 51% (NR) and 65% (WC) of users in specialist treatment centres reporting more than one substance of use.

MENTAL HEALTH AND OTHER PHYSICAL COMORBIDITIES

Overall, and across all regions 15% of users (n = 1 369) presented with a dual diagnosis at treatment admission. The majority of these persons reported current mental health problems at the time of admission (49%), followed by hypertension (14%) and respiratory diseases (13%). A higher proportion of persons suffering from mental health problems were found in the WC, accounting for 19% and a higher proportion of persons suffering from hypertension was found in GT, accounting for 6% of those reporting dual diagnosis.

SECTION 2: DATA FROM COMMUNITY-BASED HARM REDUCTION SERVICES

A range of organisations are implementing community based harm reduction services for people who use drugs (PWUD), including people who inject drugs (PWID). Services include: HIV, STI, viral hepatitis and TB prevention, testing and linkage to care; harm reduction behaviour change interventions; needle and syringe services; opioid substitution therapy (OST); monitoring of human rights violations and referral for other available substance use disorder treatment services. Routine hepatitis C (HCV) diagnostic and treatment services are limited due to resource constraints. Interventions aimed at preventing and managing overdose are very limited, and community based naloxone distribution is not currently provided.

Community-based harm reduction and health services for people who use drugs, including people who inject drugs (PWID), are provided in alignment with the World Health Organization's guidelines[2] and the National Drug Master Plan (2019 – 2024).

TB HIV Care's Step Up Project operates in the Eastern Cape (Nelson Mandela Bay District), KwaZulu-Natal (eThekwini and uMgungundlovu Districts) and the Western Cape (Cape Metro). Advance Access and Delivery and the Urban Futures Centre at the Durban University of Technology run the Bellhaven harm reduction centre in eThekwini District. The Department of Family Medicine at the University of Pretoria's Community Orientated Substance

[2] UNODC, UNAIDS, UNFPA, WHO, USAID, PEPFAR. Implementing Comprehensive HIV and HCV Programmes with People Who Inject Drugs. Practical guidance for collaborative interventions. (IDUIT). 2017; UNODC: Geneva.

Use Programme (COSUP) operates across several regions of the City of Tshwane (Gauteng Province). Sediba Hope provides harm reduction services at two centres in Tshwane District. The HARMless Project, implemented during this reporting period by the Foundation for Professional Development, operates in Gauteng (City of Tshwane) and in Mpumalanga (Ehlanzeni district). Anova Health Institute's Jab Smart Project operates in Gauteng (sub-districts B - G of the City of Johannesburg and in Sedibeng). Tintswalo Home Based Care also operates in Gauteng (East, South and North sub-districts of the City of Ekurhuleni).

The data below reflects service delivery data for reporting period July – December 2020.

Eastern Cape

In **Nelson Mandela Bay** 379 unique PWID accessed services, with 393 needle and syringe contacts taking place, with 71 910 needles and syringes distributed and 90% returned. 132 PWID tested for HIV, 16 of whom tested positive and 9 started antiretroviral therapy (ART). Data on HIV viral suppression was unavailable. 139 people were screened for tuberculosis (TB), with 4 being symptomatic, 3 diagnosed and none starting on TB treatment. No routine viral hepatitis testing was done. Opioid substitution therapy (OST) was not available. 61 human rights violations were reported, mostly (28%) due to PWID reported being humiliated, chased away or being harassed.

Gauteng

In **Ekurhuleni** 366 unique PWID accessed the services, with 164 355 needles and syringes distributed and 47% returned. 139 PWID tested for HIV, among whom 19 tested positive and 9 started ART. Data on HIV viral suppression was unavailable. 139 PWID were screened for TB, with none being symptomatic. No routine viral hepatitis testing was done. OST was not available. 14 human rights violations were reported, mostly related to PWID having their injecting equipment confiscated and destroyed (57%).

In **Johannesburg** 5 503 unique PWID accessed the services, with 14 192 contacts and 527 520 needles and syringes distributed and 11% returned. 1 831 PWID tested for HIV, among whom 431 tested positive and 225 started ART. Data on HIV viral suppression was unavailable. 2 017 were screened for TB, with 21 being symptomatic, none diagnosed and none starting on TB treatment. No routine viral hepatitis testing was done. 161 PWID were on OST at the beginning of July. During the period 61 new people were initiated for the first time, 2 people were re-initiated, 50 people were lost to follow-up, 13 people exited and 159 were on OST at the end of December. Eighty-two human rights violations were reported, the majority (74%) due to the confiscation and destruction of injecting equipment and assault.

In **Sedibeng** 752 unique PWID accessed the service with 1 044 contacts and 43 335 needles and syringes distributed and 4% returned. 156 PWID tested for HIV, among whom 98 tested positive and 27 were linked to care. Data on HIV viral suppression was unavailable. 185 people who use drugs were screened for tuberculosis, with none being symptomatic. No routine viral hepatitis testing was done. OST was not available. 21 human rights violations were reported, most (90%) due to the confiscation and destruction of injecting equipment and assault.

In **Tshwane** 6 154 unique PWID accessed the services, with 21 889 contacts and 400 412 needles and syringes distributed; and 95% returned. 453 tested for HIV among whom 213 tested positive and 149 started ART. HIV viral suppression was confirmed among 14 of the sub-set of clients on ART (n=178) supported by HARMless who received viral load testing during the period. 141 people who use drugs were screened for tuberculosis with 5 being symptomatic, 5 diagnosed and referred for treatment. Data on those starting TB treatment is unavailable.

Viral hepatitis testing was done through Sediba Hope Medical Centre and partners at shelters and from the Sediba Hope Medical Centre (Bosman); with 36 people who use drugs known to have chronic HCV traced; 151 anti-HCV screens done (92 anti-HCV positive); 71 HCV PCRs conducted, with HCV infection confirmed in 49 clients, and a total of 54 people started direct acting antiviral therapy. A total of 690 people was on OST at the beginning of July[3]. During the period 239 new people were initiated for the first time, 16 people were re-initiated, 34 people were lost to follow-up, 6 people died, 18 people exited and 887 were on OST at the end of December. FPD funded 230 of the COSUP clients on OST. Data on human rights violations is not currently being collected.

From July to October[4], 83 households were visited across 6 sub-districts (regions) of the City of Tshwane by 74 community health care workers. 16 households (19%) were identified to have at least one person residing in the household with a substance use problem (defined as "experiencing health and social problems due to substance use"). The most commonly reported substances that were used were: alcohol (94%), cannabis (31%) No individuals were identified who reported injecting drugs for non-therapeutic reasons. Two households (12.5%) had at least one household member who requested assistance for their substance use.

[3] A data error was detected. The previous report (Jul – Dec 2019) incorrectly reported number of clients on OST at end of December as 1148. This has been corrected here.

[4] The data for November and December is unavailable

KwaZulu-Natal

In **eThekwini** 1 400 unique PWID accessed services, with 1 565 engagements and 124 845 needles and syringes distributed and 55% returned. 364 tested for HIV, among whom 45 tested positive and 21 started ART. Data on viral suppression is unavailable. 448 people who use drugs were screened for tuberculosis, 4 diagnosed, and 4 started on TB treatment. No routine viral hepatitis testing was done. No high-dose OST maintenance was available. 260 clients were on low-dose methadone at Bellhaven at the beginning of June and 220 at the end of December. Overdose training was provided to 75 programme recepients at Bellhaven including how to recognise and respond to an overdose. 259 human rights violations were reported, majority (52%) due to confiscation/destruction of needles.

In **uMgungundlovu**, 385 unique PWID accessed the services, with 416 contacts and 26 610 needles and syringes distributed and 58% returned. 135 PWID tested for HIV, among whom 15 tested positive and 3 started on ART. Data on HIV viral suppression was unavailable. 142 people who use drugs were screened for TB, with 0 being symptomatic, 0 diagnosed and 0 starting treatment. No routine viral hepatitis testing was done. OST was not available. 53 human rights violations were reported, majority (42%) due to assault.

Mpumalanga

In **Ehlanzeni** 341 unique PWID accessed the services, with 814 needle and syringe contacts taking place, with 8 159 needles and syringes distributed and 92% returned. 142 tested for HIV, 26 of whom tested positive and 22 started on ART. Eight (8) clients were reported to be virally suppressed by the end of the reporting period. Screening and testing for tuberculosis was not done as part of routine services. No routine viral hepatitis testing was done. FPD's agreement with SANCA for OST implementation was ended during the period under review. FPD will recommence implementation of OST in March 2021, with its own staff facilitating implementation.

Western Cape

In the **Cape Metro** 943 unique PWID accessed services, with 1 237 contacts and 475 980 needles and syringes distributed and 68% returned. 395 PWID tested for HIV, among whom 19 tested positive and 6 started ART. Data on HIV viral suppression was unavailable. 409 PWID were screened for TB, with 14 being symptomatic, none diagnosed and none starting treatment. No routine viral hepatitis testing was done. 65 people were on OST at the beginning of July. During the period 40 new people were initiated for the first time, 9 people were re-initiated, 19 people were lost to follow-up/ exited, 2 people died and 93 were on OST at the end of December. 167 human rights violations were reported, the majority (45%) due to confiscated/ destroyed needles and syringes.

TABLE 3: PWID ACCESSING NEEDLE AND SYRINGE SERVICE AND BEHAVIOUR CHANGE INTERVENTION PROGRAM (JUNE - DECEMBER 2020)

Province	Health district	Male	Female	Trans	Median age (yrs)*
Eastern Cape	Nelson Mandela Bay (n=379)	92%	8%	0%	-
Gauteng	City of Ekurhuleni (n=366)	89%	11%	0%	-
	City of Johannesburg (n=5 5 503)	95%	5%	0%	-
	Sedibeng (n=752)	97%	3%	0%	
	City of Tshwane (n=6 154)	94%	6%	0%	-
KwaZulu-Natal	eThekwini (n=1 400)	87%	13%	0%	-
	uMgungundlovu (n=385)	92%	8%	0%	-
Mpumalanga	Ehlanzeni (n=341)	97%	3%	0%	-
Western Cape	Cape Metro (n= 943)	81%	19%	1%	-

* Data on specific age not captured

TABLE 4: COMPARISON OF PROPORTION OF PEOPLE WHO USE DRUGS ACCESSING NEEDLE AND SYRINGE SERVICES (JULY - DECEMBER 2020) WITH CENSUS DATA - BY DISTRICT[1]

Province	District		Black African	Indian	Coloured	White
Eastern Cape	Nelson Mandela Bay	Population[1]	61%	1%	24%	14%
		Accessed service	94%	1%	1%	5%
Gauteng	City of Ekurhuleni	Population[1]	79%	3%	2%	16%
		Accessed service	84%	1%	7%	9%
	City of Johannesburg	Population[1]	76%	5%	6%	12%
		Accessed service	87%	0%	1%	1%
	Sedibeng	Population[1]	74%	1%	1%	24%
		Accessed service	95%	0%	1%	2%
	City of Tshwane[2]	Population[1]	75%	2%	2%	21%
		Accessed service	85%	4%	5%	7%
KwaZulu-Natal	eThekwini	Population[1]	73%	17%	3%	7%
		Accessed service	87%	13%	0%	0%
	uMgungundlovu	Population[1]	90%	3%	1%	6%
		Accessed service	71%	29%	0%	0%
Mpumalanga	Ehlanzeni	Population[1]	92%	1%	<1%	6%
		Accessed service	91%	0%	3%	6%
Western Cape	Cape Metro	Population[1]	37%	2%	42%	18%
		Accessed service	2%	0%	86%	11%

[1] Statistics South Africa, 2011 Census. Where proportions do not add to 100% it is due to rounding, or participants selecting "Other" demographic group.

TABLE 5: PEOPLE WITH OPIOID DEPENDENCE ON OPIOID SUBSTITUTION THERAPY (END DECEMBER 2020) DEMOGRAPHICS, BY DISTRICT*

Province	Health district	Male	Female	Trans	African Black	Indian	Coloured	White
Eastern Cape	Nelson Mandela Bay (n=0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gauteng	Ekurhuleni* (n=0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Johannesburg (n=159)	88%	12%	0%	83%	1%	11%	4%
	Sedibeng (n=0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Tshwane (n=887)	87%	13%	0%	53%	2%	5%	6%
KwaZulu-Natal	eThekwini* (n=260)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	uMgungundlovu (n=0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga	Ehlanzeni (n=0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Cape	Cape Metro (n=93)	80%	20%	0%	1%	2%	55%	42%

* No demographic data on clients on low dose methadone available

TABLE 6: PEOPLE WITH OPIOID DEPENDENCE ON OPIOID SUBSTITUTION THERAPY, LOST TO FOLLOW-UP AND EXITED (JULY - DECEMBER 2020) - BY DISTRICT

District	Non-injecting/ PWID	Number on OST at start of period	Number initiated on OST for first time	Number restarted	Number LTFU during period	Number exited during period	Number died during period	Number on OST at end of period
Nelson Mandela Bay	Non-injecting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	PWID	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Ekurhuleni	Non-injecting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	PWID	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Johannesburg	Non-injecting	-						
	PWID	161	61	0	50	13	0	159
	Total	161	61	0	50	13	0	159
Sedibeng	Non-injecting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	PWID	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Tshwane	Non-injecting		107	8	11	4	3	97
	PWID		132	8	23	14	3	100
	Total	690	239	16	34	18	6	887
eThekwini*	Non-injecting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	PWID	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
uMgungundlovu	Non-injecting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	PWID	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ehlanzeni	Non-injecting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	PWID	0	6	0	6	0	0	0
	Total	0	6	0	6	0	0	0
Cape Metro	Non-injecting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	PWID	65	40	9	19	0	2	93
	Total	65	40	9	19	0	2	93

* No demographic data on clients on low dose methadone available

TABLE 7: PRIMARY SUBSTANCE OF USE: BY SITE AND SIX-MONTH PERIOD (%)

Site	Period	Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandrax	Crack/ Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	OTC/ PRE	Methamphet-amine	Other	Total (N)
WC1	2001b	46	12	25	6	6	1	2	0.3	2	1561
	2002a	48	14	21	7	7	2	2	0.3	1	1608
	2002b	47	18	17	7	6	1	2	0.8	1	1549
	2003a	43.6	15.2	20.4	7.9	6.5	0.8	2.7	2.3	2.9	1724
	2003b	39.4	15.4	23.6	8.4	7.1	1.4	2.2	2.3	2.5	1659
	2004a	38.3	12.0	16.9	9.7	8.8	0.5	2.4	10.7	0.1	2255
	2004b	33.7	11.0	15.5	9.1	8.2	0.5	2.0	19.3	0.7	2308
	2005a	34.4	9.7	9.1	8.3	10.0	0.4	1.6	26.1	0.4	2469
	2005b	25.1	11.2	5.5	7.6	13.8	0.2	1.1	34.7	0.8	2131
	2006a	30.2	7.7	3.3	6.0	13.5	0.1	1.4	37.2	0.7	2660
	2006b	26.4	10.5	2.9	4.8	10.2	0.1	1.6	42.3	0.8	2798
	2007a	29.5	10.4	2.7	3.9	10.6	0.2	1.1	40.7	0.9	2862
	2007b	29.7	12.6	3.0	4.2	12.8	0.1	1.2	36.1	0.5	3058
	2008a	30.0	11.2	2.5	5.0	13.2	0.3	1.4	35.8	0.0	2637
	2008b	27.6	13.6	2.7	5.6	2.8	0.1	1.2	35.1	1.2	2807
	2009a	26.8	13.9	1.0	2.8	10.9	0.1	1.0	40.6	0.0	3667
	2009b	29.4	16.7	2.7	2.3	12.0	0.0	0.8	35.5	0.0	2642
	2010a	29.8	15.6	3.9	1.9	13.0	0.2	0.1	33.6	0.0	3134
	2010b	27.5	18.2	3.2	1.9	11.6	0.0	1.2	35.1	1.2	2933
	2011a	27.5	18.3	2.9	1.8	13.0	0.0	0.4	35.3	0.8	2927
	2011b	23.7	14.5	2.4	2.2	17.0	0.0	0.5	38.8	0.9	2733
	2012a	23.6	20.4	2.9	1.7	15.6	0.1	0.7	33.7	0.3	3912
	2012b	22.2	22.4	3.8	1.4	15.1	0.2	0.4	33.3	1.2	3178
	2013a	20.2	20.5	3.1	1.5	16.8	0.2	1.4	27.8	8.2	3717
	2013b	21.2	25.0	2.5	1.6	13.0	0.1	1.0	33.4	1.9	3478
	2014a	19.9	21.7	4.3	1.2	18.5	0.1	0.6	32.7	1.1	3510
	2014b	22.0	23.4	4.5	1.5	12.7	0.1	0.6	34.9	0.3	3444
	2015a	21.3	22.1	4.4	1.3	14.2	0.0	0.4	35.4	0.8	3524
	2015b	19.9	24.9	5.3	1.2	10.7	0.0	0.5	36.7	0.8	2674
	2016a	22.0	28.2	4.5	1.4	10.8	0.0	0.8	31.7	0.6	2977
	2016b	20.6	28.7	6.1	1.3	12.8	0.0	0.9	28.9	0.7	2808
	2017a	26.4	28.7	5.4	1.2	10.3	0.0	0.4	26.8	0.7	2902
	2017b	23.6	22.0	6.7	2.2	13.7	0.1	0.7	30.2	0.8	2541
	2018a	24.0	25.9	6.4	2.2	12.5	0.1	1.0	26.8	0.7	3182
	2018b	19.8	30.5	6.4	2.3	11.4	0.0	1.1	27.6	0.3	2719
	2019a	17.8	26.0	6.4	1.9	16.4	0.0	0.9	29.4	1.2	3013
	2019b	19.2	25.4	6.4	2.7	14.2	0.1	1.0	29.9	1.0	2654
	2020a	10.9	14.9	8.2	1.6	18.2	0.1	1.5	43.8	3.5	1323
	2020b	**16.8**	**16.7**	**7.2**	**3.3**	**14.1**	**0.1**	**1.1**	**40.1**	**0.6**	**1890**
KZN[2]	2001a	59	21	1	10	<1	3	3	0.0	4	585
	2001b	58	26	7	8	<1	1	<1	0.0	<1	774
	2002a	65	22	2	7	<1	2	2	0.0	<1	718
	2002b	60	26	4	5	<1	1	2	0.0	<1	910
	2003a	64.3	23.2	2.1	5.1	0.2	1.6	2.4	0.0	1.2	574
	2003b	65.3	23.6	4.0	4.0	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.8	376
	2004a	59.6	22.8	10.2	4.3	0.0	0.5	1.7	0.0	1.0	413

Site	Period	Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandrax	Crack/ Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	OTC/ PRE	Methamphet-amine	Other	Total (N)
KZN[2]	2004b	52.0	24.8	13.5	6.8	0.3	0.4	1.5	0.0	0.7	689
	2005a	48.1	32.4	6.2	8.9	1.4	0.3	1.5	0.0	1.2	945
	2005b	57.6	27.5	2.8	6.6	1.3	1.0	1.8	0.0	1.4	846
	2006a	60.4	22.5	1.0	6.8	2.1	1.0	5.2	0.2	1.0	485
	2006b	54.0	18.5	0.9	10.5	9.1	0.3	3.4	0.2	3.4	921
	2007a	49.8	20.5	1.2	9.0	15.9	0.5	2.2	0.0	0.9	1232
	2007b	38.8	17.4	0.4	8.6	31.6	1.0	1.5	0.0	0.7	943
	2008a	49.5	19.8	0.4	5.6	22.6	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.7	1531
	2008b	47.6	16.4	0.9	6.2	24.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	3.7	1537
	2009a	41.1	20.3	0.5	6.9	29.5	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	1575
	2009b	46.7	28.4	0.5	6.2	17.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	1138
	2010a	55.4	32.8	1.9	3.6	4.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	1009
	2010b	55.3	25.6	2.1	5.8	8.5	0.4	1.8	0.1	0.3	669
	2011a	62.9	17.1	1.3	6.7	10.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.9	720
	2011b	67.0	16.2	2.5	5.4	6.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.7	610
	2012a	64.9	18.8	1.2	6.3	4.4	0.7	1.2	0.0	2.5	569
	2012b	51.0	24.6	1.4	4.1	6.2	0.0	0.6	0.5	11.7	813
	2013a	51.1	31.5	0.6	6.1	6.1	0.6	1.1	0.3	2.6	934
	2013b	52.0	30.2	2.5	4.9	5.2	1.1	0.8	0.3	2.8	610
	2014a	42.4	36.0	3.9	2.1	10.1	0.4	1.2	0.8	3.1	484
	2014b	35.5	40.0	4.8	5.9	7.6	0.4	1.2	0.1	4.3	929
	2015a	38.2	38.9	6.2	3.5	4.7	0.3	1.2	0.4	6.5	1122
	2015b	37.2	33.8	5.5	5.2	6.6	0.4	0.9	1.1	9.3	1171
	2016a	29.4	39.3	3.0	4.7	14.6	0.8	1.5	0.6	6.1	1247
	2016b	36.8	34.3	1.3	4.3	10.3	0.5	1.1	0.7	10.7	1177
	2017a	33.6	32.1	3.3	6.2	9.9	0.4	1.0	0.9	12.4	1370
	2017b	36.9	28.8	2.5	5.9	9.9	0.3	2.2	0.9	12.6	1400
	2018a	28.9	28.5	2.6	6.7	27.7	0.2	2.1	0.9	20.5	1256
	2018b	29.2	29.0	2.4	7.7	26.2	0.5	2.1	0.9	19.0	993
	2019a	12.7	39.6	2.1	3.7	30.1	0.2	2.9	3.9	1.2	1291
	2019b	14.4	34.5	2.2	5.4	26.5	0.3	2.9	9.3	4.4	980
	2020a	14.3	34.9	2.1	6.0	25.5	0.5	3.0	8.5	5.1	565
	2020b	**33.8**	**26.2**	**1.7**	**13.5**	**19.6**	**0.3**	**3.7**	**0.7**	**0.0**	**726**
EC[3]	2001a	48.0	45.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.0	0.0	<1	393
	2001b	58.0	36.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	4.0	0.0	<1	398
	2002a	45.0	19.0	29.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	4.0	0.0	<1	431
	2002b	55.0	13.0	25.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	0.0	0	369
	2003a	46.1	16.4	29.7	2.4	0.0	0.4	4.6	0.0	0.4	499
	2003b	51.4	11.8	26.1	2.2	00	0.4	5.3	0.0	2.7	449
	2004a	47.5	14.7	23.8	5.3	2.2	3.2	3.4	0.0	0.0	653
	2004b	45.5	12.7	25.4	8.9	2.9	1.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	599
	2005a	46.8	12.3	20.3	11.9	1.9	0.4	4.7	0.9	0.9	671
	2005b	48.8	12.9	9.4	14.6	6.6	0.0	4.5	3.3	0.0	693
	2006a	40.7	14.4	7.9	21.4	8.1	1.2	2.6	3.5	0.2	1215
	2007a	51.8	18.3	8.6	14.2	1.1	0.3	3.8	1.4	0.5	759
	2007b	39.0	15.6	9.2	22.9	5.4	0.5	2.8	4.3	0.3	608
	2008a	44.3	15.8	3.6	20.1	6.0	0.4	6.5	5.0	0.5	551

Site	Period	Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandrax	Crack/ Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	OTC/ PRE	Methamphet-amine	Other	Total (N)
EC[3]	2008b	44.0	16.8	9.3	12.4	5.6	0.0	5.1	5.4	1.5	612
	2009a	52.0	17.7	8.5	7.8	2.7	0.1	7.0	3.7	0.0	1206
	2009b	49.7	15.9	5.6	7.4	3.5	0.0	9.3	7.4	0.0	648
	2010a	44.1	19.2	7.8	6.4	3.1	0.2	12.3	6.3	0.0	877
	2010b	44.1	18.0	5.7	7.1	5.2	0.0	9.9	9.2	0.8	707
	2011a	48.5	15.6	3.6	5.8	2.9	0.1	11.3	12.0	0.0	723
	2011b	40.4	16.1	5.0	4.0	2.6	0.3	11.5	18.4	1.7	721
	2012a	41.6	15.8	4.4	5.8	1.3	0.1	12.1	18.4	0.5	793
	2012b	37.7	24.4	6.3	7.3	2.8	0.0	2.2	15.8	3.5	316
	2013a	36.6	11.9	4.8	5.6	1.9	0.0	18.9	19.4	0.9	587
	2013b	39.5	12.9	6.6	4.7	2.3	0.0	16.5	16.9	0.6	527
	2014a	32.6	19.9	3.4	6.0	1.5	0.0	17.5	17.9	1.1	613
	2014b	35.4	21.6	7.4	5.3	1.2	0.0	11.0	16.3	1.8	663
	2015a	28.7	27.0	12.1	5.5	3.9	0.6	4.1	15.2	3.0	363
	2015b	24.0	31.2	10.4	3.4	2.3	0.0	1.3	25.3	1.9	471
	2016a	30.1	22.4	5.8	5.8	2.4	0.0	7.2	22.9	3.4	638
	2016b	38.5	23.8	8.0	2.6	2.0	0.0	5.6	15.5	3.9	537
	2017a	45.2	17.6	6.8	5.5	3.1	0.0	3.8	16.2	1.9	425
	2017b	34.0	23.5	9.7	4.3	2.1	0.0	3.3	20.0	3.1	515
	2018a	35.0	20.9	6.9	2.9	2.7	0.2	4.6	24.3	3.1	517
	2018b	33.8	21.8	6.0	3.1	2.4	0.2	4.2	25.8	3.6	450
	2019b	26.3	22.9	3.2	3.4	18.3	0.0	3.8	20.8	1.3	475
	2019b	37.5	22.3	4.2	2.3	1.5	0.0	4.5	26.2	1.5	336
	2020a	21.4	29.8	1.4	3.3	13.5	0.0	3.7	16.7	5.1	215
	2020b	**21.4**	**26.3**	**5.1**	**4.7**	**1.8**	**0.0**	**2.0**	**37.3**	**1.3**	**448**
GT	2001a	54	21	6	7	6	<1	4	0.0	2	2838
	2001b	52	24	5	6	7	<1	4	0.0	2	2676
	2002a	54	22	5	6	7	<1	4	0.0	2	2945
	2002b	54	23	5	6	6	1	3	0.0	2	2587
	2003a	52.2	19.5	8.5	5.9	7.5	0.8	3.5	0.0	2.1	2617
	2003b	49.3	21.3	10.4	6.8	6.1	0.4	3.3	0.0	2.4	2711
	2004a	50.4	19.0	8.1	9.1	7.0	0.8	3.3	0.0	2.3	2813
	2004b	51.0	18.8	7.7	9.9	5.8	0.9	2.9	0.0	2.9	2654
	2005a	46.6	21.6	7.2	9.0	8.4	0.6	3.1	0.0	1.8	3030
	2005b	51.8	21.0	2.8	10.1	7.7	0.6	2.3	0.2	3.6	2848
	2006a	47.5	20.5	3.0	11.1	7.8	0.4	3.2	0.3	3.2	3119
	2006b	47.2	21.5	1.4	10.7	9.7	0.2	2.7	0.2	5.9	3295
	2007a	45.9	20.8	1.4	13.0	10.6	0.3	3.7	0.4	4.4	3251
	2007b	47.0	19.3	1.6	14.2	9.6	0.2	3.6	0.4	4.1	3053
	2008a	47.0	22.4	1.7	13.3	8.1	0.2	4.0	0.7	2.5	2768
	2008b	48.4	22.4	2.0	8.8	6.4	0.3	3.5	0.3	7.9	3158
	2009a	45.0	28.2	2.2	6.7	6.7	0.5	3.2	1.0	0.0	2822
	2009b	47.0	27.5	1.7	4.9	11.9	0.2	2.6	0.5	0.0	2646
	2010a	44.4	27.0	2.5	6.1	12.1	0.3	3.6	1.2	0.0	2684
	2010b	41.3	28.4	1.6	6.3	12.4	0.2	3.0	1.0	5.7	2884
	2011a	37.8	24.9	1.3	7.3	16.0	0.1	4.0	1.7	6.8	2972
	2011b	35.9	27.6	1.7	6.2	12.7	0.6	3.5	1.4	10.4	2786

Site	Period	Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandrax	Crack/ Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	OTC/ PRE	Methamphet-amine	Other	Total (N)
GT	2012a	34.3	28.5	0.7	6.0	14.9	0.2	2.4	2.4	10.8	3198
	2012b	27.8	25.9	0.7	4.3	9.6	0.0	1.8	2.5	23.5	3552
	2013a	26.9	39.7	0.9	3.3	11.8	0.2	1.3	2.6	13.4	4026
	2013b	24.6	36.7	1.6	3.8	12.9	0.2	1.3	2.7	16.2	3128
	2014a	18.8	41.6	2.1	2.6	11.5	0.3	1.1	3.9	9.8	3478
	2014b	19.9	35.5	1.6	4.0	13.5	0.3	1.2	3.3	20.7	3372
	2015a	20.1	38.0	1.6	2.9	13.3	0.1	1.2	4.8	17.8	4285
	2015a	20.0	37.7	2.7	3.8	12.3	0.2	0.9	4.0	6.1	3570
	2016a	17.9	37.7	3.9	4.9	11.8	0.2	1.7	5.1	16.8	3989
	2016b	21.8	35.7	1.9	2.4	13.0	0.2	1.2	6.3	17.5	2948
	2017a	17.3	45.7	1.7	2.2	13.1	0.1	1.5	5.5	12.8	3870
	2017b	17.3	41.2	2.3	2.6	14.0	0.1	1.3	6.3	14.8	3414
	2018a	15.5	32.5	2.2	2.3	30.5	0.2	1.3	5.9	18.6	2734
	2018b	13.9	36.4	1.9	2.7	27.3	0.1	1.2	8.0	18.0	2937
	2019a	18.1	32.4	3.0	3.2	25.9	0.1	2.3	8.9	5.9	3148
	2019b	11.6	29.7	2.8	3.0	36.3	0.2	0.7	11.2	4.4	4226
	2020a	11.4	33.7	2.3	2.7	32.5	0.0	1.5	9.9	7.0	3279
	2020b	**8.2**	**26.5**	**3.7**	**2.5**	**33.8**	**0.3**	**0.9**	**14.9**	**8.9**	**5059**
NR[4]	2001b	69	15	3	2	1	2	5	0.0	3	389
	2002a	71	16	<1	2	4	1	3	0.0	3	419
	2002b	68	16	2	4	6	1	2	0.0	1	425
	2003a	69.1	17.7	2.5	2.3	3.6	0.8	2.1	0.0	1.9	475
	2003b	61.1	20.2	0.2	1.9	7.2	1.9	5.7	0.0	1.7	529
	2004a	63.8	18.9	0.2	3.6	8.1	0.4	3.2	0.0	1.9	546
	2004b	60.8	23.6	0.0	4.5	8.0	0.4	1.7	0.0	0.8	462
	2005a	55.6	22.1	0.0	4.0	13.3	0.9	2.9	0.0	1.2	525
	2005b	54.3	23.3	0.5	6.2	10.3	0.9	2.8	0.5	1.1	562
	2006a	54.5	24.6	0.0	6.8	10.2	0.6	2.2	0.0	1.2	501
	2006b	47.3	34.1	0.4	4.6	9.6	0.2	2.4	0.0	1.3	539
	2007a	43.7	36.5	0.8	4.5	11.5	0.3	1.3	0.0	1.3	600
	2007b	43.3	38.4	0.0	7.8	6.8	0.2	1.4	0.4	0.7	602
	2008a	34.6	50.2	0. 6	4.8	7.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.7	667
	2008b	34.3	44.9	0.3	5.2	8.6	0.3	2.3	0.0	4.1	729
	2009a	37.8	45.2	0.6	4.2	8.3	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.0	809
	2009b	37.6	43.9	0.3	4.1	11.2	0.3	1.5	0.0	1.1	652
	2010a	35.7	37.0	0.3	3.4	20.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	762
	2010b	31.4	40.7	0.4	4.0	20.2	0.1	1.3	0.0	1.8	669
	2011a	30.4	36.1	0.0	2.2	28.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	2.5	693
	2011b	26.5	36.4	0.4	4.1	22.2	0.1	1.8	2.1	6.4	892
	2012a	31.6	38.5	0.5	3.5	16.2	0.0	1.7	1.4	6.7	655
	2012b	24.1	32.8	0.6	3.9	21.8	0.1	1.0	0.6	15.2	818
	2013a	22.3	37.9	1.1	3.0	28.6	0.1	2.4	0.4	4.1	941
	2013b	22.8	45.6	0.4	1.7	22.8	0.0	0.8	1.0	4.8	959
	2014a	15.9	50.4	1.2	2.8	22.9	0.1	0.7	0.4	5.6	1004
	2014b	18.2	41.7	0.4	1.8	26.3	0.1	0.5	0.6	10.4	1134
	2015a	16.7	37.1	1.0	2.1	30.1	0.0	0.2	0.6	12.2	1076
	2015b	16.1	37.1	4.2	1.8	28.4	0.0	0.6	0.8	10.7	1247

Site	Period	Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandrax	Crack/ Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	OTC/ PRE	Methamphet-amine	Other	Total (N)
NR[4]	2016a	17.0	39.0	3.8	2.1	25.8	0.1	0.7	0.9	10.6	1026
	2016b	18.0	34.1	0.9	2.3	36.4	0.0	0.4	0.6	7.3	929
	2017a	14.6	45.5	0.9	5.3	28.3	0.1	0.3	0.6	4.2	1122
	2017b	15.7	41.9	0.3	3.9	27.3	0.0	0.6	1.6	8.7	1269
	2018a	14.5	39.2	1.8	2.7	30.8	0.0	1.0	9.3	16.5	1372
	2018b	17.3	38.3	0.5	2.1	33.7	0.1	0.9	2.1	16.2	1171
	2019a	16.7	36.3	3.4	4.1	23.5	0.2	1.4	9.1	5.4	1025
	2019b	15.3	40.2	0.3	3.3	32.8	0.1	0.8	3.7	1.3	1423
	2020a	15.1	31.1	2.5	4.7	28.3	0.1	1.8	9.1	7.3	768
	2020b	**14.7**	**32.8**	**0.4**	**2.6**	**40.1**	**0.0**	**1.1**	**5.4**	**2.9**	**1024**
CR[5]	2007a	62.1	18.8	0.4	6.5	2.0	0.6	4.2	0.7	4.6	708
	2007b	65.3	21.2	0.6	6.4	1.2	0.5	2.3	0.6	2.0	657
	2008a	65.1	21.7	1.1	5.7	0.9	0.0	2.8	0.3	0.0	636
	2008b	67.0	11.9	0.3	6.3	0.3	0.5	3.9	0.0	9.7	636
	2009a	70.0	14.6	0.1	4.2	2.1	0.3	3.3	0.7	0.0	577
	2009b	68.6	20.0	1.0	2.9	1.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	491
	2010a	64.6	20.2	1.9	5.8	1.4	0.0	3.1	0.3	0.0	642
	2010b	66.2	19.3	1.3	4.0	2.6	0.0	2.2	0.9	3.5	545
	2011a	70.4	14.3	1.5	4.8	1.1	0.4	2.6	1.1	3.7	538
	2011b	58.7	20.9	2.0	5.8	2.2	0.0	2.9	2.2	5.3	549
	2012a	55.4	25.2	2.3	2.5	1.2	0.0	1.9	3.4	8.2	932
	2012b	54.5	19.8	1.6	5.7	2.2	0.0	1.4	2.0	12.7	495
	2013a	50.8	25.8	2.1	5.5	3.4	0.2	1.9	2.3	7.8	472
	2013b	46.9	32.6	2.7	3.9	2.4	0.0	1.0	2.9	4.1	414
	2014a	42.6	33.0	5.3	4.3	2.6	0.2	0.6	4.0	7.4	530
	2014b	39.2	30.7	4.7	2.1	5.5	0.2	1.1	4.1	12.4	655
	2015a	42.2	30.2	4.1	2.5	5.5	0.0	1.6	5.1	8.8	566
	2015b	42.1	24.4	5.5	4.2	5.5	0.4	0.9	7.7	9.3	546
	2016a	49.8	27.8	4.2	2.3	1.5	0.3	1.1	4.4	8.7	663
	2016b	47.2	26.8	4.1	4.6	2.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	10.8	388
	2017a	43.3	29.2	5.6	5.9	2.5	0.0	1.4	4.8	7.3	356
	2017b	45.4	30.6	4.9	3.1	2.9	0.0	1.4	6.3	5.4	350
	2018a	34.7	37.4	7.2	2.9	2.1	0.2	4.6	24.4	4.8	334
	2018b	38.4	24.1	6.0	4.2	7.4	0.0	0.9	11.1	7.9	216
	2019a	17.4	38.9	3.2	2.9	26.6	0.0	0.3	7.3	3.5	316
	2019b	38.6	35.9	2.7	2.7	4.8	0.0	2.1	11.6	1.6	189
	2020a	16.8	31.1	2.9	5.4	25.7	0.0	1.2	8.9	7.8	167
	2020b	**24.7**	**28.7**	**6.1**	**5.7**	**12.6**	**0.0**	**1.6**	**15.8**	**4.9**	**247**

[1] Cape Town, Atlantis, Worcester;
[2] Durban, South Coast, Pietermaritzburg;
[3] Port Elizabeth and East London;
[4] Mpumalanga & Limpopo; 5 Free State, North West, Northern Cape

TABLE 8: COMPARISON OF PROPORTION OF SUBSTANCE USERS IN TREATMENT (JULY - DECEMBER 2020) WITH CENSUS DATA – BY SITE[1]

Site		Black African	Indian	Coloured	White
WESTERN CAPE	Population [1]	33%	1%	49%	16%
	In treatment	17%	<1%	67%	15%
KWAZULU-NATAL	Population [1]	89%	7%	1%	4%
	In treatment	71%	15%	5%	9%
EASTERN CAPE	Population [1]	86%	<1%	8%	5%
	In treatment	75%	2%	12%	11%
CENTRAL REGION	Population [1]	83%	1%	8%	8%
	In treatment	66%	<1%	16%	18%
GAUTENG	Population [1]	77%	3%	4%	16%
	In treatment	76%	1%	14%	8%
NORTHERN REGION	Population [1]	94%	<1%	1%	5%
	In treatment	83%	<1%	2%	14%

[1] Statistics South Africa, 2011 Census

TABLE 9: PRIMARY SUBSTANCE BY RACE (COLUMNS PER SITE ADD UP TO 100%): JULY – DECEMBER 2020

	Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandrax	Crack/ cocaine	OTC/PRE	Heroin	Methaphet-amine
WESTERN CAPE							
Black African	26%	26%	11%	14%	0%	10%	15%
Coloured	41%	63%	85%	38%	35%	82%	75%
Indian	1%	1%	0%	0%	5%*	<1%	<1%
White	32%	10%	5%	48%	60%*	7%	10%
KWAZULU-NATAL							
Black African	66%	76%	58%	66%	70%	73%	100%
Coloured	72%*	5%	0%	3%*	0%	12%	0%
Indian	18%	12%	33%*	17%	19%*	11%	0%
White	9%	7%	8%	13%	11%*	8%	0%*
EASTERN CAPE							
Black African	69%	78%	96%	33%*	22%*	38%*	84%
Coloured	8%	17%	0%	33%*	33%*	38%*	7%
Indian	2%*	1%*	0%	5%*	0%	13%*	2%*
White	21%	4%*	4%*	29%	44%*	11%*	7%
GAUTENG							
Black African	62%	83%	60%	84%	20%	91%	56%
Coloured	6%	13%	36%	7%	%*	5%	29%
Indian	3%	1%	1%*	1%*	8%*	1%	2%
White	30%	3%	2%*	8%	69%	4%	13%
NORTHERN REGION							
Black African	63%	89%	75%*	70%	36%*	93%	45%
Coloured	8%*	2%	0%	4%*	0%	1%*	11%
Indian	0%	<1%*	0%	0%	0%	<1%*	0%
White	29%	9%	25%*	26%	64%*	5%	44%
CENTRAL REGION							
Black African	54%	73%	60%	36%*	25%*	94%	69%
Coloured	16%	11%	40%	14%*	0%	3%*	26%
Indian	0%	1%*	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
White	30%	14%	0%	50%*	75%*	3%*	5%*

* = N<5

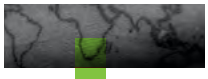
TABLE 10: PRIMARY SUBSTANCE OF USE FOR PERSONS YOUNGER THAN 20 YEARS (%): JULY – DECEMBER 2020

Site	Period	Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandrax	Cocaine/ Crack	Heroin	Ecstasy	Methampheta-mine	Other	Total (N)
WC[1]	05a	2.5	24.5	9.3	1.9	11.5	0.8	48.7	0.9	637
	05b	3.1	22.1	6.7	1.3	12.9	0.4	53.0	0.0	674
	06a	1.7	17.4	3.9	0.6	15.3	0.0	60.2	1.0	724
	06b	2.9	26.0	2.6	0.4	7.1	0.0	58.6	0.1	761
	07a	3.6	24.4	2.4	0.6	9.6	0.1	56.5	0.0	803
	07b	5.0	35.1	3.7	0.5	11.1	0.0	43.2	1.4	812
	08a	5.0	33.1	3.5	0.6	10.1	0.2	45.5	0.0	622
	08b	3.3	42.8	2.3	2.3	7.6	0.0	39.1	2.6	657
	09a	5.0	39.6	3.3	0.3	6.3	0.0	42.4	0.0	902
	09b	5.9	45.7	2.0	0.5	7.5	0.0	36.1	0.0	615
	10a	6.9	45.4	5.4	0.3	6.6	0.1	33.3	0.0	702
	10b	14.6	38.2	4.6	0.5	7.2	0.0	33.1	1.8	610
	11a	6.5	60.5	2.6	0.3	3.5	0.0	25.3	1.3	620
	11b	4.9	58.3	2.6	0.5	7.0	0.0	24.5	2.3	429
	12a	8.9	63.5	2.7	0.5	2.8	0.0	17.7	4.0	866
	12b	4.0	70.2	2.6	0.3	3.5	0.0	17.6	1.8	655
	13a	3.0	69.9	3.5	0.3	3.8	0.0	15.5	3.8	742
	13b	6.2	66.7	2.3	0.2	5.9	0.0	17.6	1.1	888
	14a	23.4	32.0	2.5	1.1	10.3	0.1	27.8	2.7	802
	14b	10.5	46.4	4.5	1.5	11.9	0.1	24.4	0.7	783
	15a	2.8	75.2	4.6	0.5	1.5	0.0	15.0	0.1	781
	15b	7.7	69.8	2.7	0.7	3.9	0.0	14.3	0.9	559
	16a	11.2	71.2	2.8	0.4	2.1	0.0	11.2	0.5	809
	16b	10.0	80.8	2.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	5.2	0.6	783
	17a	10.6	79.5	2.4	1.1	0.7	0.1	4.5	0.9	803
	17b	7.5	76.8	4.8	0.2	1.2	0.0	8.3	1.2	482
	18a	13.7	76.5	1.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	6.3	0.6	810
	18b	13.1	74.5	2.7	0.5	0.7	0.0	7.9	0.6	779
	19a	8.9	75.1	1.5	0.3	6.3	0.0	6.5	1.4	760
	19b	15.5	33.3	6.3	2.2	12.9	0.3	26.7	2.8	637
	20a	9.5	23.2	7.2	0.4	18.3	0.0	39.5	1.9	263
	20b	**11.8**	**60.0**	**4.1**	**1.0**	**1.5**	**0**	**21.0**	**0.5**	**195**
KZN[2]	04b	25.4	47.9	20.3	2.5	0.8	0.8	0.0	1.7	236
	05a	21.6	63.1	6.9	4.6	1.3	0.3	0.0	2.3	306
	05b	24.0	64.8	3.8	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.0	3.6	250
	06a	25.0	67.3	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	3.9	104
	06b	31.0	41.1	0.8	3.9	13.6	0.0	0.0	7.4	258
	07a	18.6	51.5	1.3	3.4	22.0	0.3	0.0	2.7	291
	07b	15.8	37.9	0.4	2.1	38.7	2.9	0.0	0.8	240
	08a	26.8	42.1	0.0	0.8	26.8	0.5	0.0	1.0	391
	08b	21.6	47.2	1.2	1.2	20.6	0.0	0.0	8.0	324
	09a	14.8	48.2	0.5	0.7	33.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	413
	09b	15.3	63.4	0.6	2.2	17.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	320
	10a	23.3	64.5	3.0	0.3	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	330
	10b	20.1	63.2	0.7	2.8	10.4	0.0	0.7	2.1	144
	11a	51.1	31.1	1.1	0.5	11.5	0.0	0.0	4.4	182

Site	Period	Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandrax	Cocaine/ Crack	Heroin	Ecstasy	Methampheta-mine	Other	Total (N)
KZN[2]	11b	47.2	39.2	3.7	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.6	1.9	161
	12a	69.4	19.1	0.6	4.5	5.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	157
	12b	23.0	54.3	1.6	0.8	4.9	0.0	0.0	14.8	243
	13a	52.8	30.6	0.6	6.3	7.2	0.0	0.0	2.5	320
	13b	40.5	49.5	2.4	0.0	4.3	0.5	0.5	2.4	210
	14a	25.8	57.6	4.0	0.5	8.6	0.0	0.0	3.5	198
	14b	11.9	74.1	3.4	2.4	4.1	0.0	0.0	3.1	293
	15a	39.0	43.6	8.4	2.6	1.5	0.3	0.3	4.4	344
	15b	7.9	73.9	6.2	0.3	2.7	0.7	0.3	7.9	291
	16a	9.5	69.5	2.2	0.6	11.5	0.6	0.0	6.1	462
	16b	8.1	78.3	1.1	0.4	7.0	0.4	0.4	4.0	272
	17a	23.8	58.2	1.7	3.3	5.8	0.6	0.3	6.1	361
	17b	17.3	65.0	1.7	1.0	5.1	0.7	0.7	7.8	294
	18a	13.3	71.6	0.9	2.5	7.9	0.3	0.6	4.4	317
	18b	45.6	33.8	1,5	3.0	10.3	0.4	0.6	11.8	263
	19a	13.9	40.3	1.4	4.3	30.3	0.0	2.2	7.5	491
	19b	5.8	50.7	2.7	3.7	19.7	0.3	12.2	4.8	294
	20a	8.2	52.5	1.9	1.9	19.6	0.0	8.2	7.6	158
	20b	**31.2**	**23.9**	**0.0**	**18.4**	**22.9**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**109**
EC[3]	04b	10.9	35.7	43.4	4.7	0.8	2.3	0.0	0.8	129
	05a	22.1	35.3	33.1	5.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	3.6	136
	05b	25.3	52.7	16.5	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	91
	06a	23.5	53.0	10.4	7.8	0.9	1.7	0.9	1.7	115
	06b	17.3	55.9	6.3	13.4	0.0	0.0	4.7	2.4	127
	07a	26.3	54.4	7.5	6.9	0.6	0.6	1.3	2.5	160
	07b	15.6	45.1	18.0	11.5	2.5	0.8	4.9	1.6	122
	08a	25.9	55.3	7.1	4.7	2.4	1.2	0.0	2.4	85
	08b	19.3	47.9	14.3	5.9	2.5	0.0	4.2	0.8	119
	09a	11.4	62.2	15.4	4.3	0.8	0.0	4.3	0.0	254
	09b	14.0	47.4	14.0	4.4	2.6	0.0	13.2	0.0	114
	10a	6.3	62.0	14.6	3.8	1.9	0.0	8.2	0.0	158
	10b	8.5	42.6	10.6	7.1	5.7	0.0	21.3	2.8	141
	11a	10.1	50.5	7.1	2.0	3.0	1.0	26.3	0.0	99
	11b	10.9	47.6	6.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	28.6	4.6	147
	12a	9.9	43.8	7.4	1.9	0.6	0.0	34.0	2.5	162
	12b	2.9	63.2	8.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	16.2	5.9	68
	13a	8.9	34.4	5.6	2.2	3.3	0.0	42.2	0.0	90
	13b	11.1	31.3	12.1	5.1	1.0	0.0	34.3	5.1	99
	14a	46.2	31.5	3.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	9.8	0.7	143
	14b	17.1	44.4	11.1	2.6	1.7	0.0	17.1	5.9	117
	15a	6.1	72.7	10.6	3.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	1.5	66
	15b	2.4	68.3	8.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	17.1	3.3	123
	16a	1.3	58.2	5.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	32.7	1.3	153
	16b	34.5	38.1	10.6	1.8	1.8	0.0	9.7	1.7	113
	17a	4.8	61.9	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	3.6	84
	17b	22.5	33.3	13.3	4.2	2.5	0.0	20.8	3.3	120
	18a	3.9	53.9	2.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	33.8	4.5	154
	18b	4.0	52.4	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.9	6.5	124

Site	Period	Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandrax	Cocaine/ Crack	Heroin	Ecstasy	Methampheta-mine	Other	Total (N)
EC[3]	19a	8.1	33.1	2.4	0.0	34.7	0.0	20.2	1.6	124
	19b	68.4	24.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.1	98
	20a	12.0	44.0	2.0	4.0	0.0	16.0	14.0	8.0	50
	20b	**1.4**	**59.3**	**0,7**	**0.0**	**0.7**	**0.0**	**35.7**	**2.1**	**140**
GT	04b	7.3	54.7	19.1	4.7	5.1	1.2	0.0	7.9	590
	05a	9.3	57.7	14.0	3.4	7.7	1.3	0.0	6.6	714
	05b	10.6	62.8	4.8	4.5	6.8	0.7	0.2	9.2	575
	06a	13.3	57.6	4.6	6.0	6.0	1.0	0.6	10.9	715
	06b	12.1	62.2	2.3	3.8	9.3	0.4	0.1	9.8	753
	07a	11.8	61.0	3.0	5.5	10.3	0.4	0.0	8.0	670
	07b	11.7	61.3	2.4	5.9	10.2	0.0	0.3	8.2	591
	08a	10.0	65.7	2.4	4.7	10.2	0. 4	0.2	-	531
	08b	14.0	56.6	4.5	3.3	6.3	0.2	0.5	14.7	606
	09a	26.5	48.4	3.4	4.0	7.1	0.6	1.9	0.0	645
	09b	14.0	64.3	3.0	2.2	10.7	0.2	0.5	0.0	599
	10a	13.2	63.2	5.1	1.4	10.1	0.3	0.8	0.0	642
	10b	10.0	61.7	2.4	1.9	13.8	0.5	1.0	8.7	621
	11a	9.7	62.5	2.0	2.3	14.4	0.2	1.3	7.7	610
	11b	8.5	62.3	2.1	2.4	11.6	0.2	0.9	11.4	576
	12a	6.4	69.2	0.6	1.3	10.7	0.6	3.1	4.7	702
	12b	5.1	54.9	0.6	0.7	5.9	0.0	1.3	31.6	862
	13a	7.8	74.6	1.2	0.7	5.9	0.3	1.2	8.4	1002
	13b	6.2	68.8	2.1	0.9	7.9	0.2	1.4	10.6	583
	14a	4.4	77.0	1.1	0.7	4.5	0.1	2.1	10.1	910
	14b	19.2	48.3	1.0	2.4	7.5	0.3	3.7	14.6	783
	15a	2.9	74.1	0.9	0.5	5.9	0.1	2.6	13.2	1054
	15b	2.2	75.5	1.9	0.9	5.6	0.0	1.6	20.2	916
	16a	2.1	76.9	4.1	1.5	4.5	0.1	2.3	8.5	1124
	16b	6.8	75.9	1.7	0.2	3.8	0.0	3.3	8.3	767
	17a	2.8	82.0	1.7	0.2	3.2	0.2	2.8	7.2	1090
	17b	2.3	81.0	1.3	0.2	3.7	0.0	4.2	7.3	910
	18a	4.1	72.7	1.9	0.8	10.9	0.5	3.2	8.9	630
	18b	7.8	40.2	2.5	3.6	24.8	0.1	11.4	16.7	719
	19a	17.9	37.7	2.4	2.8	24.7	0.0	6.8	7.7	756
	19b	6.2	45.7	2.9	2.9	52.2	0.1	13.2	6.4	993
	20a	10.8	39.3	2.5	3.2	22.2	0.1	12.7	8.8	725
	20b	**2.4**	**62.8**	**2.1**	**2.0**	**7.3**	**0.1**	**15.7**	**7.7**	**894**
NR[4]	04b	23.0	66.7	0.0	2.2	5.7	1.1	0.0	1.1	87
	05a	12.0	58.3	0.0	3.7	18.5	1.9	0.0	5.6	108
	05b	21.4	57.3	0.0	2.9	9.7	3.9	1.0	2.9	103
	06a	26.1	58.7	0.0	4.3	8.7	0.0	0.0	2.2	92
	06b	15.6	67.9	0.0	0.9	13.8	0.0	0.0	1.8	109
	07a	9.6	69.2	0.7	2.7	13.7	0.0	0.0	4.1	146
	07b*	17.3	72.7	0.0	2.7	5.5	0.0	0.9	0.9	110
	08a	11.8	79.5	0.8	0.8	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	127
	08b	12.0	64.1	0.0	1.7	13.7	0.0	0.0	8.5	117
	09a	18.5	63.1	0.0	0.8	7.7	1.5	0.0	1.5	130
	09b	18.2	61.8	0.9	1.8	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	110

Site	Period	Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandrax	Cocaine/ Crack	Heroin	Ecstasy	Methampheta-mine	Other	Total (N)
NR[4]	10a	7.7	65.0	0.0	0.0	19.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	143
	10b	14.9	62.0	1.7	1.7	13.2	0.0	0.0	6.6	121
	11a	17.9	46.2	0.0	0.7	29.7	0.0	0.0	5.5	145
	11b	13.5	47.4	0.6	1.3	16.7	0.0	4.5	16.0	156
	12a	3.9	70.7	1.7	1.7	16.0	0.0	0.6	5.5	181
	12b	15.8	42.6	0.5	1.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	28.2	209
	13a	20.2	52.0	1.8	1.4	12.6	0.0	0.0	11.9	277
	13b	12.9	70.5	0.4	0.0	9.1	0.0	1.7	5.4	241
	14a	5.7	78.9	0.4	0.7	10.8	0.0	0.4	3.2	279
	14b	11.9	70.6	0.0	0.3	13.7	0.0	0.0	3.4	293
	15a	8.4	72.6	1.5	1.1	8.4	0.0	0.4	7.7	274
	15b	6.8	73.1	0.3	0.9	8.6	0.0	0.6	9.7	324
	16a	10.8	58.3	3.1	1.4	19.3	0.0	0.0	8.5	295
	16b	18.0	66.9	0.8	0.0	10.5	0.0	0.4	3.3	239
	17a	10.0	76.2	0.3	1.1	9.2	0.0	0.0	3.2	380
	17b	18.0	44.4	0.5	4.1	27.8	0.0	0.2	4.8	410
	18a	4.9	74.6	0.6	0.8	11.3	0.0	1.1	10.5	362
	18b	6.5	72.1	0.9	0.0	13.3	0.0	1.2	8.2	341
	19a	16.3	39.4	1.9	5.7	22.7	0.0	6.8	7.2	264
	19b	14.5	38.7	0.6	4.4	32.6	0.0	4.4	4.9	344
	20a	11.8	43.8	3.6	5.9	19.5	0.6	8.9	5.9	169
	20b	**2.8**	**71.8**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**14.7**	**0.0**	**6.2**	**3.4**	**177**
CR[5]	06b	19.7	58.4	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.5	137
	07a	14.2	57.4	1.4	0.7	2.1	0.0	2.1	22.0	141
	07b	22.3	67.0	1.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.9	5.9	103
	08a	12.1	62.4	1.2	4.2	0.6	0.0	0.6	13.9	165
	08b	18.2	43.4	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	34.3	99
	09a	18.4	50.6	1.1	4.6	2.3	1.1	1.1	0.0	87
	09b	16.2	65.7	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99
	10a	12.4	71.9	3.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	121
	10b	17.1	68.6	1.0	1.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	10.5	105
	11a	30.4	55.7	3.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	79
	11b	11.8	66.7	2.9	2.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	14.7	102
	12a	12.1	60.3	1.9	0.4	0.8	0.0	1.2	23.3	257
	12b	12.6	52.4	1.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	31.1	103
	13a	5.2	81.3	3.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	96
	13b	5.7	78.3	2.8	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	11.1	106
	14a	4.0	74.5	8.1	1.3	0.7	0.0	2.7	8.7	149
	14b	72.7	11.5	0.0	1.2	3.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	165
	15a	31.7	48.0	3.3	1.6	8.1	0.0	1.6	5.7	123
	15b	7.2	60.8	10.3	3.1	1.0	2.1	4.1	11.3	97
	16a	5.7	69.2	6.9	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.6	12.6	159
	16b	42.0	30.7	6.8	2.3	0.0	0.0	5.7	12.5	88
	17a	2.2	71.8	8.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	7.0	8.5	71
	17b	2.3	77.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	9.2	87
	18a	0.9	77.1	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	7.3	109
	18b	0.0	77.4	6.5	0.0	3.2	0.0	3.2	9.7	31
	19a	25.9	45.5	3.9	1.3	15.6	0.0	3.9	3.9	77



Site	Period	Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandrax	Cocaine/ Crack	Heroin	Ecstasy	Methampheta-mine	Other	Total (N)
CR[5]	19b	1.9	77.4	7.6	0.0	1.9	0.0	9.4	1.9	53
	20a	20.0	30.0	8.0	10.0	16.0	0.0	8.0	8.0	50
	20b	**0.0**	**66.1**	**8.9**	**0.0**	**10.7**	**0.0**	**7.1**	**5.4**	**56**

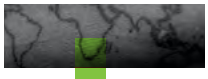
[1] Cape Town, Atlantis, Worcester; 2 Durban, South Coast, Pietermaritzburg; 3 Port Elizabeth and East London; 4 Mpumalanga & Limpopo; 5 Free State, North West, Northern Cape

* Excludes data from Limpopo for 2007b

TABLE 11: OVERALL SUBSTANCES OF USE* (%): JULY – DECEMBER 2020

Site	Period	Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandrax	Crack/ Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	Metham-phetamine	OTC/ PRE	Total (N)
WC1	04b	47.9	25.0	29.0	20.0	10.3	6.3	28.9	7.4	2308
	05a	47.0	28.9	22.8	19.2	13.2	8.3	35.8	5.0	2469
	05b	39.0	32.9	16.0	18.2	16.3	7.0	44.7	3.8	2131
	06a	41.2	28.3	14.0	15.6	16.2	5.5	46.3	3.8	2660
	06b	41.5	33.0	13.4	12.4	12.5	3.7	51.9	4.9	2798
	07a	43.6	31.7	12.6	10.4	12.0	2.8	49.3	3.2	2864
	07b	41.2	33.0	14.7	10.0	14.6	2.3	44.3	3.6	3058
	08a	42.1	30.6	15.3	12.2	15.2	2.8	45.8	4.5	2637
	08b	38.6	32.5	15.2	11.4	14.9	1.9	44.2	3.5	2807
	09a	36.5	32.5	15.2	6.6	12.2	1.6	50.1	2.3	3667
	09b	40.1	32.2	18.4	5.4	13.4	1.1	46.6	2.2	2642
	10a	40.7	33.9	17.9	5.2	14.1	0.9	45.6	2.3	3134
	10b	40.4	36.7	18.5	4.8	12.8	0.9	46.9	2.2	2933
	11a	36.6	35.3	15.2	4.6	14.7	1.1	46.6	1.2	2927
	11b	36.4	37.0	19.6	5.9	19.1	1.6	52.1	1.6	2733
	12a	34.3	39.7	16.1	4.5	18.4	1.3	48.4	1.6	3912
	12b	34.5	43.5	20.4	3.8	17.9	1.2	49.7	1.1	3178
	13a	36.6	44.7	22.5	4.0	18.6	1.2	39.9	2.3	3717
	13b	34.1	45.6	20.6	3.8	14.3	0.9	46.6	2.0	3478
	14a	26.5	32.8	17.4	2.4	19.3	0.3	47.2	1.4	3510
	14b	29.9	33.7	16.6	2.6	13.4	0.0	45.5	1.1	3444
	15a	28.4	33.4	18.9	2.6	14.8	0.0	49.1	2.2	3524
	15b	30.3	34.4	21.1	2.2	11.2	0.0	47.9	1.9	2674
	16a	31.6	37.1	20.1	3.1	11.3	0.0	42.3	1.4	2977
	16b	29.5	37.4	19.7	3.0	13.4	0.0	41.8	1.6	2808
	17a	37.3	37.8	19.1	3.1	10.8	0.0	36.2	1.6	2902
	17b	35.9	29.9	23.7	3.7	14.4	0.4	43.5	2.7	2541
	18a	33.8	33.9	20.8	3.6	12.8	0.5	38.8	1.9	3182
	18b	33.1	39.0	20.7	4.4	11.8	0.1	38.7	2.4	2719
	19a	28.8	36.9	23.3	3.5	17.3	0.1	43.2	2.9	3013
	19b	30.9	35.5	23.0	5.0	14.9	0.3	43.1	3.3	2654
	20a	19.2	25.4	29.3	3.2	18.9	0.2	58.9	3.3	1323
	20b	**26.5**	**41.5**	**27.1**	**5.9**	**14.7**	**0.0**	**55.3**	**3.3**	**1890**
KZN[2]	04b	74.5	46.7	32.5	19.4	1.2	11.2	0.0	3.2	689
	05a	74.0	52.9	17.6	17.1	2.5	6.2	0.0	3.1	945
	05b	82.2	45.0	11.8	14.2	2.2	6.9	0.2	3.9	846
	06a	71.1	33.8	3.7	13.2	2.7	2.7	0.4	11.8	485
	06b	71.8	37.6	8.1	21.2	11.1	4.2	0.4	5.6	921
	07a	65.0	34.1	5.4	20.0	18.2	4.0	0.0	4.3	1232
	07b	53.2	34.6	4.3	20.4	34.7	5.6	0.0	2.9	943

Site	Period	Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandrax	Crack/ Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	Metham-phetamine	OTC/ PRE	Total (N)
KZN[2]	08a	61	37	5	14	24	1.2	0.3	1.4	1531
	08b	60.0	31.8	4.6	14.6	25.5	1.9	0.1	1.0	1537
	09a	54.5	31.2	4.3	15.4	30.7	2.8	0.1	1.9	1575
	09b	64.4	38.9	4.7	14.9	19.3	3.3	0.4	1.3	1138
	10a	76.2	43.9	5.4	11.2	21.8	3.8	0.5	1.5	1009
	10b	75.2	47.8	9.6	14.9	10.6	3.7	0.3	2.5	669
	11a	81.3	46.1	6.9	17.4	14.7	3.3	0.4	1.4	720
	11b	82.9	42.9	7.7	16.1	8.0	3.4	0.9	1.3	610
	12a	78.4	44.6	7.4	15.5	8.1	4.9	0.4	3.3	569
	12b	70.6	55.1	8.1	12.4	9.2	4.2	0.6	2.2	813
	13a	70.9	54.8	5.6	13.1	8.9	4.7	0.9	2.2	934
	13b	69.0	54.1	10.7	11.1	13.8	7.2	1.5	1.6	610
	14a	57.6	48.3	6.2	4.1	1.4	11.2	1.0	1.7	484
	14b	46.5	51.3	7.9	10.0	8.8	0.0	0.1	2.7	929
	15a	53.5	50.2	9.5	6.9	5.5	1.2	0.5	1.5	1122
	15b	49.1	42.8	9.1	9.5	7.7	2.3	1.5	3.8	1171
	16a	44.8	51.8	6.8	8.3	15.9	2.6	1.4	3.1	1247
	16b	52.5	45.4	5.3	10.4	12.1	2.2	1.1	2.7	1177
	17a	49.3	50.9	6.7	10.8	11.0	1.9	1.5	1.9	1370
	17b	49.4	43.9	6.0	12.1	11.2	1.3	1.3	2.6	1400
	18a	41.4	48.2	5.6	15.7	30.3	1.5	2.3	4.5	1256
	18b	49.2	47.2	5.8	15.2	28.1	1.4	1.6	6.3	993
	19a	21.1	49.7	5.4	10.0	33.9	0.7	6.0	4.4	1291
	19b	21.7	45.8	5.1	12.5	29.8	0.5	12.1	5.9	980
	20a	20.7	48.1	5.3	13.5	27.3	1.1	12.0	5.5	565
	20b	**46.7**	**41.5**	**4.2**	**26.9**	**22.3**	**1.1**	**1.7**	**8.7**	**726**
EC[3]	04b	62.9	18.5	31.7	13.5	3.6	7.0	0.3	4.3	599
	05a	61.8	20.7	28.3	18.8	2.1	5.7	0.7	6.1	671
	05b	74.2	20.7	11.5	15.0	1.9	2.1	0.0	6.2	585
	06a	57.3	23.2	13.9	27.0	9.3	5.3	4.8	2.4	786
	06b	58.3	32.4	17.2	29.0	4.0	4.2	3.9	5.0	645
	07a	62.7	26.6	12.6	22.7	2.2	2.4	2.2	5.4	759
	07b	48.7	26.8	16.6	33.6	7.6	5.6	5.3	4.6	608
	08a	57.9	26.8	9.6	29.3	8.2	2.9	4.2	9.2	551
	08b	58.7	29.6	17.8	24.5	6.7	3.9	8.9	9.5	612
	09a	63.8	25.9	13.8	15.8	3.5	1.4	5.5	11.9	1206
	09b	61.3	26.5	10.8	14.8	6.5	2.6	9.6	22.1	648
	10a	54.0	28.2	14.6	11.9	3.9	1.0	9.5	15.2	877
	10b	54.2	28.7	13.0	14.7	6.1	1.1	14.1	12.0	707
	11a	56.8	25.6	10.8	10.9	4.0	1.4	16.3	13.6	723
	11b	46.5	24.8	12.3	8.6	3.6	0.8	22.7	13.5	721
	12a	49.8	26.9	11.6	11.7	1.9	1.8	23.3	14.4	793
	12b	56.3	41.1	19.3	29.4	6.1	1.2	22.8	5.7	316
	13a	43.3	22.7	12.1	11.6	2.4	2.2	23.3	21.6	587
	13b	46.3	23.5	7.8	7.8	2.7	1.9	20.9	19.4	527
	14a	36.5	26.1	8.6	8.8	1.8	0.3	21.0	20.6	613
	14a	41.9	27.1	12.2	7.5	1.5	0.0	21.9	15.4	663
	15a	42.7	34.9	18.5	9.9	4.4	0.0	25.9	5.5	363



Site	Period	Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandrax	Crack/ Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	Metham-phetamine	OTC/ PRE	Total (N)
EC[3]	15b	32.5	43.1	18.3	5.5	2.8	0.0	34.4	1.7	471
	16a	42.5	36.1	14.4	7.6	3.3	0.0	29.5	9.6	638
	16b	46.6	35.4	16.9	4.7	2.2	0.0	22.3	8.6	537
	17a	56.7	28.5	14.4	9.6	3.7	0.0	24.5	4.0	425
	17b	45.0	33.4	16.7	6.6	2.5	0.0	33.6	5.2	515
	18a	45.8	32.7	13.9	5.4	2.3	0.3	35.2	6.8	517
	18b	48.7	32.7	13.1	5.1	2.9	0.4	35.3	5.3	450
	19a	30.5	45.5	9.7	4.6	20.0	0.0	23.4	7.2	475
	19b	47.6	40.8	11.0	4.5	2.1	0.0	32.7	6.3	336
	20a	25.6	47.4	5.6	10.2	19.1	0.0	24.7	6.0	215
	20b	**32.8**	**45.1**	**21.1**	**9.4**	**2.2**	**0.0**	**48.2**	**2.9**	**448**
GT	04b	60.2	30.6	15.5	19.2	8.3	5.2	0.3	7.2	2654
	05a	57.9	34.6	13.2	19.0	10.5	4.6	0.5	6.7	3030
	05b	62.1	34.7	8.9	20.2	11.3	3.9	0.6	7.7	2848
	06a	56.9	33.5	6.8	21.4	10.6	3.3	0.6	11.2	3119
	06b	58.1	32.7	4.3	23.6	13.2	2.9	0.7	6.0	3295
	07a	55.3	33.2	3.6	25.4	14.3	2.8	0.9	7.7	3251
	07b	54.7	30.9	3.7	26.4	13.8	3.3	1.0	6.6	3053
	08a	60.8	34.4	4.5	24.8	15.4	2.1	1.2	2.9	2768
	08b	64.8	35.0	4.2	19.4	12.2	2.7	0.9	7.9	3158
	09a	57.5	40.1	4.7	16.1	13.7	3.3	1.6	7.7	2822
	09b	58.0	38.4	3.6	12.3	21.2	1.2	1.1	5.4	2646
	10a	54.7	41.5	4.9	14.9	21.2	1.2	2.1	7.1	2684
	10b	53.6	43.2	3.9	17.6	23.9	2.2	2.6	5.5	2884
	11a	48.0	44.7	3.9	18.5	25.0	1.8	3.4	7.4	2972
	11b	47.7	44.4	3.8	15.9	21.4	2.6	3.9	8.5	2786
	12a	44.9	44.3	2.6	15.9	22.2	2.3	5.4	4.5	3198
	12b	41.7	49.9	4.6	12.6	19.7	1.3	5.2	5.2	3552
	13a	38.5	57.1	3.8	10.9	20.9	1.2	8.0	2.7	4026
	13b	34.8	56.9	4.6	13.5	18.6	1.5	6.6	3.1	3128
	14a	25.8	53.8	4.2	5.2	13.9	0.6	6.1	1.5	3479
	14b	28.1	47.2	2.5	7.8	15.6	0.6	5.9	1.8	3372
	15a	27.3	51.4	2.6	6.5	18.6	0.5	7.7	2.5	4285
	15b	26.1	48.9	3.6	6.6	17.6	0.7	6.3	2.1	3570
	16a	22.5	49.9	5.3	6.5	13.7	0.4	7.9	3.6	3989
	16b	27.6	51.3	3.5	4.6	15.8	0.3	9.1	2.2	2948
	17a	21.4	56.6	3.9	4.1	19.9	0.4	8.1	2.6	3870
	17b	22.1	54.5	4.1	4.7	18.1	0.3	9.5	3.0	3414
	18a	19.9	45.1	4.5	5.3	36.9	0.3	8.9	3.6	2734
	18b	18.9	50.0	4.9	6.9	30.3	0.2	12.2	1.7	2937
	19a	24.4	45.3	6.9	7.7	28.8	0.2	13.3	4.8	3148
	19b	17.6	46.9	7.4	8.0	39.9	0.4	15.6	2.1	4226
	20a	17.1	49.8	6.2	7.5	38.2	0.1	15.9	2.8	3279
	20b	**11.9**	**43.5**	**9.5**	**7.3**	**40.1**	**0.4**	**22.7**	**2.5**	**5059**
NR[4]	04b	69.9	39.2	3.9	12.8	11.9	4.3	0.4	4.8	462
	05a	62.9	34.1	1.1	12.6	18.5	3.6	0.6	5.1	525
	05b	65.7	41.5	2.1	13.9	15.1	2.7	0.9	4.1	562
	06a	66.7	40.3	2.4	16.2	21.0	3.2	0.2	4.8	501

Site	Period	Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandrax	Crack/ Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	Metham-phetamine	OTC/ PRE	Total (N)
NR[4]	06b	61.0	44.7	1.7	13.9	22.6	3.2	0.4	4.5	539
	07a	53.3	48.3	2.5	14.3	31.7	2.5	0.8	2.2	600
	07b	52.7	48.6	0.5	15.4	22.8	2.9	0.3	3.6	605
	08a	45.1	61.9	1.7	12.1	21.9	1.2	0.3	3.0	667
	08b	41.2	61.2	1.0	11.5	19.2	1.2	0.3	4.2	729
	09a	45.7	57.9	0.9	10.5	17.5	2.9	0.7	2.3	809
	09b	47.7	56.4	0.6	10.4	25.6	2.1	0.2	2.3	652
	10a	43.9	57.7	1.0	10.8	28.1	1.6	0.0	2.5	762
	10b	41.7	61.9	0.7	11.9	24.9	0.9	0.6	2.4	669
	11a	40.1	66.9	0.4	8.4	34.3	0.9	0.7	0.7	693
	11b	35.1	64.7	1.5	13.6	29.9	1.7	3.5	3.4	892
	12a	44.1	59.8	2.6	13.6	25.0	2.1	3.8	2.9	655
	12b	35.9	59.2	1.5	9.8	25.8	2.4	2.2	2.4	818
	13a	31.2	68.5	1.8	6.5	29.5	0.9	1.2	2.9	941
	13b	31.2	71.9	0.6	8.9	35.5	1.0	2.6	1.4	959
	14a	22.4	56.6	1.2	5.2	24.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1004
	14b	22.7	45.9	0.4	3.3	27.4	0.0	0.7	1.1	1134
	15a	21.6	42.8	1.6	5.8	31.1	0.0	0.9	0.2	1076
	15b	20.0	40.2	4.4	4.4	28.7	0.0	1.2	1.4	1247
	16a	23.4	46.2	4.8	6.1	26.5	0.0	1.3	0.9	1026
	16b	23.5	39.1	1.4	4.3	36.9	0.0	1.6	1.5	929
	17a	33.4	51.2	1.3	6.6	31.2	0.0	0.9	1.2	1122
	17b	44.7	48.1	0.8	6.4	29.2	0.1	2.2	1.3	1269
	18a	39.3	49.9	3.1	6.1	25.1	0.1	3.8	2.1	1372
	18b	36.9	47.1	0.8	6.8	38.2	0.4	4.7	1.5	1171
	19a	23.5	48.1	6.2	8.2	24.9	0.5	13.8	2.9	1025
	19b	29.2	48.9	0.8	7.4	35.8	0.2	6.3	1.8	1423
	20a	23.9	44.5	5.7	10.8	32.3	0.2	13.9	4.2	768
	20b	**30.5**	**51.1**	**1.1**	**6.5**	**45.1**	**0.0**	**8.4**	**1.8**	**1024**
CR[5]	07a	69.5	27.1	2.0	11.0	2.8	2.5	0.8	7.6	708
	07b	75.8	29.1	4.3	11.4	2.1	2.9	0.8	5.6	657
	08a	70.4	29	3.0	8.2	1.7	0.0	1.4	5.7	637
	08b	77.8	23.0	3.8	10.8	1.7	1.7	0.0	9.3	636
	09a	77.8	25.5	4.2	11.9	3.8	1.7	1.9	8.1	577
	09b	77.4	31.4	7.3	8.4	5.9	1.4	1.8	8.4	491
	10a	73.1	29.9	4.2	10.4	2.6	1.4	1.1	6.2	642
	10b	75.6	33.4	5.5	11.9	4.2	1.1	2.4	6.8	545
	11a	82.2	24.9	3.9	10.9	2.8	1.5	1.3	8.2	538
	11b	72.9	33.9	5.1	12.8	3.6	1.5	3.8	7.7	549
	12a	67.1	34.9	9.1	6.2	1.8	0.3	6.0	3.9	932
	12b	67.9	34.9	6.5	12.1	3.2	1.2	5.3	4.0	495
	13a	63.3	40.7	5.7	11.7	5.3	0.8	4.7	6.7	472
	13b	59.7	46.4	6.3	8.5	5.3	0.7	4.1	3.9	414
	14a	56.0	44.5	7.4	7.4	3.4	0.1	7.2	1.5	530
	14b	52.1	40.9	7.8	4.4	5.9	0.0	7.6	1.7	655
	15a	53.4	40.6	8.5	4.9	6.5	0.0	9.0	2.1	566
	15b	52.9	38.5	10.1	6.9	5.8	0.0	11.2	4.6	546
	16a	61.7	36.0	6.5	3.9	2.1	0.0	6.0	3.9	663

Site	Period	Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandrax	Crack/ Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	Metham-phetamine	OTC/ PRE	Total (N)
CR[5]	16b	58.5	36.6	7.9	7.7	2.2	0.0	8.5	1.8	388
	17a	52.5	37.9	7.9	8.4	3.1	0.0	8.4	2.2	356
	17b	56.6	38.9	10.6	4.6	3.8	0.0	9.7	2.3	350
	18a	44.3	45.8	17.1	3.9	2.1	0.0	14.9	2.1	334
	18b	49.1	36.6	15.3	7.4	9.3	0.0	18.9	2.8	216
	19a	25.0	51.6	8.5	7.9	33.9	0.0	7.3	0.9	316
	19b	44.4	43.9	11.6	4.2	12.2	0.0	19.0	5.3	189
	20a	26.9	47.0	5.9	9.6	28.7	0.0	14.4	4.2	167
	20b	**31.6**	**41.3**	**16.2**	**11.3**	**14.6**	**0.0**	**29.9**	**2.8**	**247**

[1] Cape Town, Atlantis, Worcester; 2 Durban, South Coast, Pietermaritzburg; 3 Port Elizabeth and East London; 4 Mpumalanga & Limpopo; 5 Free State, North West, Northern Cape

* Proportion of persons who reported these substances as primary or second substances of use

IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICY AND FUTURE RESEARCH

SELECTED IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICY/PRACTICE[5]

During the Phase 49, regional report back meetings of SACENDU, a number of recommendations were made with regard to specific interventions needed to address substance use and substance use policy in general:

- Strengthen efforts to address injecting of heroin in GT and WC.
- Intensify efforts to address methamphetamine use in the EC and GT.
- Continue to motivate for HIV testing among young people receiving substance use treatment.
- Important to ensure drug treatment and harm reduction services are considered essential services and continue in future epidemics.
- Overdose training provided to harm reduction beneficiaries in eThekwini was well received, and should be covered for scaling up.

SELECTED ISSUES TO MONITOR

Phase 49 of the SACENDU Project highlighted several conditions/factors that need to be carefully monitored over time:

- Increase in first time admissions to treatment in KZN and the NR.
- Decrease in young people accessing treatment services in the NR, WC and KZN.
- Increase in methamphetamine as a primary drug of use in the EC and GT.
- Increase in mandrax as a secondary drug of use in the EC.
- Increase in crack/cocaine as primary drug of use in KZN.
- Increase in alcohol use by young people in KZN
- Increase in heroin as primary drug of use in the NR.
- Increase in the number of people admitted for misuse of codeine in GT.
- Increase in treatment admissions by females in the EC and the NR.
- Increase in injecting of heroin in GT and the WC.
- High HIV testing yield among people who inject drugs.
- Ongoing reports of confiscation of injecting equipment across districts where harm reduction services are provided.
- Enhanced measurement and reporting of viral suppression data among people who use drugs on ART.

[5] Outcomes emanating from regional meetings held in GP, KZN, PE and CT

SELECTED TOPICS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH/INVESTIGATION

Phase 49 of the SACENDU Project highlighted several topics for further research/investigation:

- How best to address barriers to treatment for young people in KZN, NR and WC?
- What are the effects of a drop in treatment demand by young people in these provinces in the second half of 2020?
- Has alcohol restrictions resulted in the transition to crack/cocaine use in KZN.
- What are the reasons for the increase in proportion of clients coming to treatment in GT for codeine use?
- Why do we see few university students in treatment? Where do they seek help for AOD problems?
- What are the barriers and facilitators to community based naloxone distribution in South Africa?
- What innovative strategies could be used to address human rights violations affecting people who use drugs, including confiscation of injecting equipment?

SACENDU

South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use

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