SACENDU

South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use

JULY-DECEMBER 2020 | PHASE 49

MONITORING ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND OTHER DRUG ABUSE TREATMENT ADMISSIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Siphokazi Dada | Nadine Harker Burnhams | Jodilee Erasmus | Warren Lucas
Charles Parry | Arvin Bhana (SAMRC) | Sandra Pretorius | Roger Weimann (SANCA)
TB HIV CARE, Anova Health Institute, University of Pretoria and OUT Wellbeing
NACOSA, The Foundation for Professional Development and Tintswalo

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(Not included in this report but available on
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Treatment Demand Data: Gauteng Data	Ms Siphokazi Dada
Treatment Demand Data: Northern Region	Mr Warren Lucas
Treatment Demand Data: Western Cape	Ms Jodilee Erasmus
Treatment Demand Data: KwaZulu-Natal	Ms Siphokazi Dada
Treatment Demand Data: Eastern Cape	Mr Roger Weimann
Community-based harm reduction service data from Gauteng	Mr Jean Slabbert
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SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

Ms Siphokazi Dada & Dr Nadine Harker

This report contains detailed data from specialist substance use treatment centres in all nine provinces that comprise the South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use in the Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal (mostly Durban and Pietermaritzburg), Eastern Cape (Port Elizabeth and East London), Gauteng province, Mpumalanga and Limpopo provinces (now termed the Northern Region [NR]), and the Central Region (comprising of the Free State, Northern Cape and North West provinces [CR]). More recently, data from community-based harm reduction and health-related services provided by civil society organizations and academic institutions. TB HIV Care's Step Up Project operates in the Eastern Cape (Nelson Mandela Bay), KwaZulu-Natal (eThekwini and uMgungundlovu Districts) and the Western Cape (Cape Metro). The Department of Family Medicine at the University of Pretoria's Community Orientated Substance Use Programme (COSUP) operates across several regions of the City of Tshwane. COSUP is funded by the City of Tshwane. The HARMless Project, implemented by the Foundation for Professional Development operates in Gauteng (all regions within the City of Tshwane) and in Mpumalanga (Ehlanzeni district). Harmless is funded by the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. Anova Health Institute's Jab Smart Project operates in sub-districts B, D, E, F and G of the City of Johannesburg and in Sedibeng. Tintswalo Home Based Care operates in the East, South and North sub-districts of the City of Ekurhuleni. The harm reduction services operated by Anova Health Institute, TB HIV Care and Tintswalo are funded by the Global Fund, through NACOSA.

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.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS: SUBSTANCE USE TREATMENT SERVICES

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. Alcohol use in KZN were common reasons for admission to treatment centres for persons younger than 20 years

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. 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**.**

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). **Poly-substance use** remains high, with between 51% (NR) and 65% (WC) of persons indicating more than one substance of use.

During this period, the proportions of patients who reported use of **Inhalant/solvent** 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.

Overall, and across all regions, 15% of persons (n = 1 369) presented with a **dual diagnosis** at treatment admission. Most 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.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS: COMMUNITY 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) as per the World Health Organization's guidelines[1]. 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 B (HBV) and hepatitis C (HCV) diagnostic and treatment services are limited due to resource constraints.

Community-based harm reduction services – Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Western Cape

Between July and December 2020, 3 107 unique PWID accessed the services (379 in Nelson Mandela Bay, 1 400 in eThekwini, 385 in uMgungundlovu and 943 in the Cape Metro). Overall, 3 611 needle and syringe service contacts with PWID were made (393 in Nelson Mandela Bay, 1 565 in eThekwini, 416 in uMgungundlovu, 1 237 in the Cape Metro) and 699 345 needles and syringes were distributed (71 910 in Nelson Mandela Bay, 124 845 in eThekwini, 26 610 in uMgungundlovu, 475 980 in the Cape Metro), with return rates of between 55% (in Durban) and 90% (in Nelson Mandela Bay). Among PWID who accessed additional health services: 1 026 tested for HIV (132 in Nelson Mandela Bay, 364 in

[Ψ] 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.

eThekwini, 135 in uMgungundlovu, 395 in the Cape Metro), among whom 93% (95/1026) tested HIV positive (16 in Nelson Mandela Bay, 45 in eThekwini, 15 in uMgungundlovu and 19 in the Cape Metro). Thirty-nine people (out of 95 - 41%) were started on antiretroviral therapy (ART) (9 in Nelson Mandela Bay, 21 in eThekwini, 3 in uMgungundlovu and 6 in the Cape Metro). Data on HIV viral suppression was unavailable. Additionally, 1 138 PWUD were screened for tuberculosis (TB) (139 in Nelson Mandela Bay, 448 in eThekwini, 142 in uMgungundlovu and 409 in the Cape Metro) with 22 being symptomatic, 7 with confirmed TB and 4 started on treatment.

During this period OST was only available in Cape Town, where 65 PWID were on OST at the beginning of July 2020. During the reporting period, 40 new people were initiated and 9 people who were previously lost to follow-up restarted on OST, 19 people were lost to follow-up/exited, 2 people died. Ninety-three people were on OST at the end of December 2020.

During this reporting period, 540 human rights violations were reported (61 in Nelson Mandela Bay, 259 in eThekwini, 53 in uMgungundlovu and 167 in the Cape Metro), 135 of these related to PWID clients being assaulted and 97 related to confiscation or destruction of injecting equipment.

Community-based harm reduction services - Gauteng and Mpumalanga

Between July and December 2020, 12 917 unique PWID accessed the services (5 503 in Johannesburg, 366 in Ekurhuleni, 6 154 in Tshwane, 752 in Sedibeng and 142 in Ehlanzeni). Overall, 1 143 781 needles and syringes were distributed (164 355 in Ekurhuleni, 527 520 in Johannesburg, 43 335 in Sedibeng, 400 412 in Tshwane and 8 159 Ehlanzeni) with return rates of 47%, 11%, 4%, 95% and 92%, respectively.

Among PWID who accessed additional health services: 2 711 tested for HIV (139 in Ekurhuleni, 1831 in Johannesburg, 156 in Sedibeng, 453 in Tshwane and 142 Ehlanzeni), among whom 29% (787/2 711) tested HIV positive for the first time (19 in Ekurhuleni, 431 in Johannesburg, 98 in Sedibeng, 213 in Tshwane and 26 Ehlanzeni). Five hundred and three (64%) were started on ART (9 in Ekurhuleni, 225 in Johannesburg, 98 in Sedibeng, 149 in Tshwane and 22 Ehlanzeni). Additionally, 2 482 PWUD were screened for tuberculosis (TB) (139 in Ekurhuleni, 2 017 in Johannesburg, 185 in Sedibeng, 141 in Tshwane and 0 in Ehlanzeni) with 26 being symptomatic, 5 confirmed TB and 0 started on treatment. 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.

During this period OST was only available in Johannesburg and Tshwane, where 851 PWUD were on OST at the beginning of July 2020. During the reporting period, 300 new people were initiated and 18 people who were previously lost to follow-up restarted on OST, 84 people were lost to follow-up, 31 people exited and 6 people died. One thousand and forty-six people were on OST at the end of

December 2020. The Foundation for Professional Development provided funding for 230 of the clients on OST in the COSUP OST programme.

During this reporting period, 117 human rights violations were reported (14 in Ekurhuleni, 82 in Johannesburg and 21 in Sedibeng), 88 due to confiscated or destroyed needles and 74 due to assault. Human rights violations are not reported in Tshwane or Ehlanzeni.

City of Tshwane household assessments by Community Health Care workers

From July to October[2], 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.

Presentations made at the SACENDU regional meetings are available. These can be accessed online at *http://www.mrc.ac.za/intramural-research-units/ATOD-sacendu*. For any queries, please contact Jodilee Erasmus at jodilee.erasmus@mrc.ac.za or 021-938-0313. For any queries specifically related to the Northern Region (Limpopo and Mpumalanga provinces) please contact Warren Lucas (warren.lucas@mrc.ac.za). We hope you will find this report of value to you and your work. If you have any specific feedback or comments on the report, please contact us at siphokazi.dada@mrc.ac.za /nadine.harker.burnhams@mrc.ac.za or call us on 021-938-0946. It remains for us to especially thank Dr Andrew Scheibe for his hard work in collating the data from organizations that provide community-based harm reduction services and all the provincial coordinators for their input and continued support (Sandra Pretorius in Gauteng, and Roger Weimann in the EC). Also thanks to the various members of the network who have provided data, presentations or comments, and the Mental Health & Substance Use Directorate of the National Department of Health and the National Department of Health for their financial support of this project. Their support has among other things been used to collect treatment information on almost 20 000 treatment episodes annually, to facilitate hosting regional meetings attended by approximately 200 persons every six months, and the preparation of the bi-annual reports that are sent to over 500 persons.

[2] The data for November and December is unavailable

SECTION 2: TREATMENT CENTRE DATA

2A: TREATMENT CENTRES: WESTERN CAPE

Ms Jodilee Erasmus

Table 1: Proportion of treatment episodes (Western Cape)

Data were collected, monthly, from 34 specialist treatment centres. Due to the emergence of COVID-19, some centres were not fully operational during the second half of 2020. Overall 1 890 patients were treated across all treatment centres for the period July – December 2020 when compared to 1 323 in the previous six-month review period.

	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
CTDCC Observatory	18	14	16	16	19	23	16
CTDCC M/Plain							
CTDCC Atlantis							
Hesketh King	1	1	3	2	1	-	2
Hesketh King Youth	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-
AKESO Kenilworth	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Kensington Treatment centre	2	2	2	2	1	2	1
Ramot Rehab	4	5	4	4	4	2	5
AKESO Stepping Stones	7	5	6	5	7	6	7
Stikland Neuro D	4	3	-	-	-	-	-
Sultan Bahu	11	12	11	13	11	14	13
Toevlug Rehab Centre	10	7	9	7	8	-	6
Toevlug Rehab Youth	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Ixande Recovery Centre	1	1	1	<1	-	-	1
PASCAP	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-
Mudita Centre	3	2	2	1	1	1	<1
Help-me-network	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Hope House	1	4	5	3	5	3	1
Helderberg CARES	1	<1	<1	1	-	-	<1
Hout Bay CARES	1	3	1	1	-	-	-
Living Grace	2	2	2	2	2	2	-
Ithemba Lobomi	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Nurture Harmony	1	3	2	-	1	-	2
Namaqua Rehab Centre	2	1	2	1	2	2	2
Tharagay Manor	-	-	-	-	1	2	1
Bowl Community Centre	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Second Chances Restoration	-	-	-	-	2	1	1
SANCA WC*	12	15	11	11	9	6	8
Albow Gardens Matrix	18	14	15	24	24	29	31
Delft Matrix							

Eersterivier Matrix							
Khayelitsha Matrix							
Kraaifontein Matrix							
Manenberg Matrix							
Parkwood Matrix							
Tafelsig Clinic Matrix							
Total in treatment	**2541**	**3182**	**2719**	**3013**	**2654**	**1323**	**1890**

**= Includes SANCA George*

Table 2: First time admissions (Western Cape)

In Table 2 'Yes' indicates a first-time admission and 'No' indicates a repeat admission. The proportion of new admissions was 69% in this period.

	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	78	77	75	77	77	81	75	72	71	65	69
No	22	23	25	23	23	19	25	28	29	35	31

Table 3: Treatment type received (Western Cape)

	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Inpatient	26	20	29	33	31	29	28	33	17	30
Outpatient	74	80	71	67	69	79	72	67	83	70

Table 4: Referral sources (Western Cape)

During this review period, the proportion of referrals from 'self/family/friends' remained the most common type of referral for treatment, while referrals from 'schools' significantly decreased and referrals from 'social services/welfare' slightly increased when compared to the previous periods.

	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Self/family/friends	46	40	45	43	40	43	43	54	55
Work/employer	5	7	9	6	7	7	6	4	5
Doctor/psychiatrist/nurse	5	5	6	6	5	5	4	4	3
Religious body	1	1	<1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hospital/clinic	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	5	6
Social services/welfare	13	17	20	19	18	18	20	14	19
Court/correctional services	6	4	4	3	4	3	3	2	4
School	18	19	10	17	19	18	15	11	4
Other e.g. radio	4	2	3	2	3	2	5	4	5

Table 5: Population profile (Western Cape)

Males continue to dominate patient intake (73%). A greater proportion of patients were of Coloured descent (66%), followed by Black African patients (17%). A greater proportion of the patients were 'unemployed' (64%), followed by patients that were employed (both full-time and part-time) (26%). A greater proportion of patients had completed secondary education (75%), and 12% had tertiary education.

	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
GENDER									
Male	73	75	71	72	73	73	71	69	73
Female	27	25	29	28	27	17	29	31	26
ETHNIC GROUP									
Black African	17	17	13	17	20	16	17	15	17
Indian	<1	1	<1	1	1	1	1	<1	1
Coloured	72	70	71	68	66	72	70	73	66
White	11	13	16	14	13	11	13	12	15
EMPLOYMENT STATUS									
Working full-time	17	19	21	20	20	16	18	16	21
Working part-time	3	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5
Unemployed (< 6 months)	16	15	17	17	18	16	16	16	18
Unemployed (> 6 months)	35	33	37	30	30	41	38	49	46
Student/Apprentice/ internship	2	2	1	3	2	1	2	1	2
Learner at school	24	23	15	22	24	20	20	11	7
Pensioner/ Disabled/Housewife	2	1	1	3	<1	2	1	1	2
EDUCATION LEVEL*									
None	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	<1	2
Primary	9	10	8	9	8	6	10	14	12
Secondary	69	68	67	68	68	65	68	76	75
Tertiary	20	20	23	22	23	21	21	10	11

**Level of education completed*

Table 6: Age distribution (Western Cape)

The age range of patients in treatment was 10 to 83 years. Twenty-four percent of the patients in treatment were younger than 25 years.

Age in Years	Jan-Dec 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
5-9	-	-	3	<1	-	-	1	<1	-	-	-	-
10-14	236	7	-	-	181	6	199	8	69	5	38	2
15-19	571	18	223	8	548	18	437	16	194	15	157	9
20-24	330	10	552	20	270	9	289	11	140	11	243	13
25-29	509	16	272	10	488	16	402	15	191	14	320	17
30-34	583	18	445	16	578	19	484	18	258	20	409	22
35-39	361	11	493	18	387	13	346	13	236	18	354	19
40-44	203	6	305	11	224	7	210	8	103	8	170	9
45-49	150	5	162	6	147	5	121	5	59	4	96	5
50-54	109	3	122	4	80	3	78	3	43	3	46	2
55-59	51	2	79	3	48	2	111	4	30	2	32	2

60-64	25	1	37	1	42	2	17	1	-	-	11	1
65+	16	1	13	<1	24	1	14	<1	-	-	14	1

Table 7: HIV Tested in the past 12 months (Western Cape)

Seventy-three percent of patients reported that they had been tested for HIV in the last 12 months, this proportion significantly decreased compared to the previous reporting period.

Tested for HIV in the past 12 months	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%	%	%	%
Yes	68	69	85	73
No	23	24	12	17
Decline to answer	9	7	3	10

Table 8: Place of residence (Western Cape)

	Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
PROVINCES												
Western Cape	3135	99	2652	97	2899	96	2553	96	1290	98	1819	96
Mpumalanga	-	-	1	<1	-	-	1	<1	-	-	-	-
Limpopo	-	-	2	<1	2	<1	1	<1	2	<1	-	-
North West	-	-	1	<1	1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Cape	4	<1	10	<1	53	2	13	<1	2	<1	1	<1
Eastern Cape	-	-	15	1	8	<1	8	<1	2	<1	5	<1
Free State	-	-	1	<1	1	<1	1	<1	1	<1	2	<1
KwaZulu-Natal	-	-	3	<1	7	<1	8	<1	-	-	6	<1
Gauteng	-	-	14	1	8	<1	42	2	7	1	55	3
OTHER COUNTRIES	47	1	33	1	34	1	26	1	19	1	2	<1
Total number on whom information was available	**3182**	100	**2719**	100	**3013**	100	**2654**	100	**1323**	100	**1890**	100

Table 9: Primary substance of use (Western Cape)

Methamphetamine, cannabis, alcohol, and heroin/opiates remained the most common primary substances of use, each accounting for 40%, 17% (cannabis and alcohol), and 14% of patient admissions, respectively. A slight decrease in the percentage of methamphetamine and heroin/opiates patients, and a slight increase in alcohol patients were noted during this review period. All other categories remained fairly stable when compared to the previous period.

	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2019
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Alcohol	22	21	26	24	24	20	18	19	11	17
Cannabis	28	29	29	22	26	31	26	25	15	17
Cannabis/Mandrax**	5	6	5	7	6	6	6	6	8	7
Crack/Cocaine	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	3
Heroin/Opiates^	11	13	10	14	12	11	16	14	18	14
OTC/PRE	1	1	<1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1

Methamphetamine ('Tik')	32	29	27	30	27	28	29	30	44	40
Methcathinone ('CAT')	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	1	<1	<1
Inhalants	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	-

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone
ˆNyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 10: Mode of usage of primary drug (Western Cape)

In looking at the mode of usage of the primary drug, 18% of patients reported swallowing their substances. When alcohol was excluded, 91% reported 'smoking' as their primary mode of use. Only 3% of patients reported that they injected substances (all substance variants). The proportion of patients who specifically injected heroin, slightly increased during this period.

	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Swallowed	23(2)	28(2)	25(2)	26(2)	21(2)	20(3)	22(3)	14(3)	18(2)
Snorted	1(2)	2(2)	3(3)	2(2)	2(3)	3(3)	3(3)	1(2)	3(3)
Injected	1(1)	2(2)	1(2)	2(1)	2(2)	3(4)	2(2)	2(3)	3(4)
Smoked	75(95)	68(94)	71(93)	70(95)	75(93)	74(90)	73(92)	82(92)	76(91)
Figures in brackets exclude alcohol									
Injected Heroin	5	14	7	13	12	17	12	12	19

Table 11: Primary substance by Frequency of use (Western Cape)

The majority of patients reported that they used their primary substances on a daily basis. The substances that had the highest number of patients reporting daily use was heroin/opiates (91%), crack/cocaine (48%), and OTC/PRE (65%).

	Daily			2-6 days per week			Once per week or less often			Not used in the past month		
	%			%			%			%		
	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
Alcohol	44	44	43	44	35	34	8	10	13	4	10	11
Cannabis	55	58	60	30	32	29	10	5	5	5	5	5
Cannabis/Mx**	72	64	62	20	27	26	3	6	4	5	4	8
Crack/ Cocaine	47	38	48	38	62	30	8	0	13	7	0	10
Heroin/Opiatesˆ	92	86	91	5	7	4	1*	2	3	2	5	2
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	52	49	51	34	34	31	4	7	7	10	9	11
OTC/PRE	70	60	65	15*	25*	25	11*	0	10*	4*	15*	0
Methcathinone ('CAT')	36	50*	0	57	17*	25*	7*	33*	25*	0	0	50*

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone *: N<5
ˆNyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 12: Mean age by primary substance of use (Western Cape)

The overall mean age for this period was 29 years old. A slight decrease in mean age was seen for those patients admitted for cannabis and a slight increase in mean age was seen for those patients admitted for alcohol, OTC/PRE and CAT. The mean age for patients with other substances remained fairly stable.

	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2020
	Years									
Alcohol	38	38	37	39	37	36	38	31	32	37
Cannabis	20	18	19	21	18	20	19	29	29	24
Cannabis/Mandrax**	30	30	31	31	33	32	32	30	31	30
Crack/Cocaine	33	34	29	34	32	32	33	30	32	31
Heroin/Opiatesˆ	30	31	31	32	33	33	32	30	27	29
OTC/PRE	45	38	46	40	40	38	39	28	32	39
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	30	30	30	30	31	29	31	30	31	29
Inhalants	16*	21*	14	14	33*	15	18	-	-	19
Methcathinone ('CAT')	25	29*	26	29	27	29	29	29	22	28
Overall mean age	**29**	**29**	**29**	**30**	**29**	**29**	**30**	**30**	**31**	**29**

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone *N < 5

ˆNyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 13: Primary substance of use by Gender (Western Cape)

All substances remained most used by males as indicated in Table 13 below. However, this period saw a significant increase in the proportion of females who were treated for the use of crack/cocaine (from 14% to 24%), and OTC/PRE (from 20% to 45%), and a decrease in females reporting alcohol (from 38% to 32%).

	Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2020	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	%		%		%		%		%		%		%	
Alcohol	66	34	67	33	64	36	70	30	71	29	67	38	68	32
Cannabis	79	21	81	19	82	18	80	20	72	28	71	28	83	17
Cannabis/Mx**	80	20	82	17	65	35	73	27	69	30	70	30	69	31
Crack/Cocaine	86	14	77	23	75	25	84	16	65	35	86	14	76	24
Heroin/Opiatesˆ	78	22	81	19	82	18	80	20	69	31	65	35	85	15
OTC/PRE	47	53	30	70	41	59	55	45	70	30	80	20*	55	45
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	61	39	63	37	67	33	64	36	71	29	71	29	69	31
Inhalants	100*	0	100*	0	100*	0	80*	20*	100*	0	67*	33*	-	-
Methcathinone ('CAT')	75	25*	77	23*	67*	33*	83	17*	86	14*	100	0	62*	38*

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone *N<5

Table 14: Primary substance of use by Race (Western Cape)

The percentages shown in Table 14, total across the columns. The proportion of Coloured patients in treatment remains higher than any other race groups, with people of Indian descent accounting for <1% of patients in treatment. Coloured patients in treatment were more likely to be admitted for methamphetamine use (45%), followed by heroin/opiates (17%), cannabis use (16%)and (alcohol use (10%). Black African patients were more likely to be admitted for methamphetamine use, although this proportion significantly decreased compared to the previous period (from 44% to 34%). This is followed by cannabis and alcohol use (25% each). Among White patients, the majority were admitted for alcohol use (36%), followed by methamphetamine use (27%). A significant decrease in the proportion of heroin/opiates admissions among White and Black African patients was noticed during this period, while a substantial increase in crack/cocaine use was noted for patients who are of White descent.

	BLACK AFRICAN			COLOURED			INDIAN			WHITE		
	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	18	9	25	18	10	10	20*	20*	33*	27	15	36
Cannabis	28	15	25	25	14	16	33	0	25*	24	18	11
Cannabis/Mx**	4	9	5	7	8	9	0	0	0	7	8	2
Crack/Cocaine	2	1*	3	3	2	2	0	0	0	3	5	11
Heroin/Opiatesˆ	14	19	8	15	18	17	20*	20*	25*	7	16	6
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	32	44	34	30	45	45	27*	60*	8*	27	37	27
Inhalants	0	0	-	<1*	<1	-	0	0	-	0	1*	-
OTC/PRE	1*	1*	0	1	2	1	0	0	8*	1*	1*	4
Methcathinone ('CAT')	1*	1*	1*	<1	1*	<1*	0	0	0	<1*	0	2

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone *N <5

ˆNyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 15: Secondary substance of use (Western Cape)

Cannabis/mandrax (31%), methamphetamine (24%), cannabis (21%) and alcohol (15%) were the most common secondary substances of use.

	Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	309	21	362	26	337	19	312	20	110	14	183	15
Cannabis/Mandrax**	445	30	389	28	506	29	442	28	280	35	376	31
Cannabis	241	16	231	16	325	18	267	17	139	17	253	21
Crack/Cocaine	40	3	56	4	53	3	62	4	21	3	48	4
Heroin/Opiatesˆ	8	1	11	1	26	1	20	1	9	1	10	1
Ecstasy	13	1	3	<1	4	<1	7	<1	1	<1	5	<1
OTC/PRE	39	3	36	3	59	3	61	4	23	3	42	3
Methcathinone ('CAT')	4	<1	7	<1	14	1	11	1	4	1	13	1
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	382	25	306	22	412	23	347	22	199	25	289	24
Inhalants	3	<1	4	<1	9	1	3	<1	1	<1	-	-
Other	18	1	8	1	13	1	24	2	8	1	6	<1
TOTAL	**1504**	100	**1413**	100	**1758**	100	**1556**	100	**796**	100	**1227**	100

Table 16: Overall proportion of substances used (Western Cape)

The overall proportion of primary and secondary substances of use is shown in the table below. Methamphetamine, cannabis, alcohol, and cannabis/mandrax, were the most commonly used substances.

	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%									
Alcohol	32	30	37	36	34	33	29	31	19	27
Cannabis	37	37	38	30	34	39	37	35	25	30
Cannabis/Mandrax**	20	20	19	24	21	21	23	23	29	27
Crack/Cocaine	3	3	3	4	4	4	6	5	3	6
OTC/PRE	1	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	3
Heroin/Opiates^	11	13	11	14	13	12	17	15	19	15
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	42	42	36	44	39	39	43	43	59	55
Inhalants	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	-
Methcathinone ('CAT')	<1	<1	<1	1	1	<1	1	1	1	1
Other	-	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	<1

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone *N < 5 (small proportion of patients)

^Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 17: Polysubstance use (Western Cape)

Up to 65% of patients reported using more than one substance, and this proportion remained similar compared to the last period.

	Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Primary substance only	1635	51	1413	52	1758	58	1098	41	527	40	663	35
Primary +2nd substance	1253	49	1306	48	1255	42	1556	59	796	60	1227	65
Total no. of patients	**3182**	**100**	**2719**	**100**	**3013**	**100**	**2654**	**100**	**1323**	**100**	**1890**	**100**

Table 18: Source of payment (Western Cape)

Patients often report a combination of sources of funding for treatment. The category 'State' (81%) was the most common source of payment, followed 'medical aid' (9%) and 'family/friends' (4%). 'Other' refers to a combination of sources paying for treatment for patients.

	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jul 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Self	6	6	7	6	3	3	3	1	3
Medical Aid	6	10	10	10	8	8	9	4	9
State	71	66	75	72	76	81	79	91	81
Family/friends	13	11	7	10	10	6	4	2	4
Work/employer	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	<1	1
Unknown	2	2	1	<1	<1	<1	2	1	2
Other/combinations	1	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	1

DATA ON PATIENTS YOUNGER THAN 20 YEARS

Table 19: Gender and race profile of patients <20 years (Western Cape)

The majority of patients younger than 20 years were male (65%).

	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
GENDER									
Male	78	83	78	78	77	79	76	77	71
Female	22	17	22	22	23	21	24	23	29
ETHNIC GROUP									
Black African	25	26	23	29	28	25	24	25	33
Coloured	73	71	75	69	69	73	74	72	65
Indian	<1	1	-	<1	1	<1	-	-	-
White	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	2

Table 20: Referral sources for patients younger than 20 years (Western Cape)

A higher proportion of patients <20 years (48%) were referred to treatment centres by the 'self/family/friends' and this proportion increased compared to the previous period. This was followed by referrals from 'school' (32%) and 'social services/welfare' (11%). The rest of the categories remained stable.

	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Self/Family/Friends	19	14	21	18	19	16	22	34	48
Work/Employer	<1	1	4	<1	5	<1	<1	2	-
Health professional	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
Religious body	<1	<1	-	<1	<1	<1	<	<1	1

Hospital/Clinic	1	1	1	<1	1	1	1	2	4
Social Services/Welfare	10	9	20	13	14	11	13	7	11
Court/Correctional services	5	3	4	1	2	1	1	1	2
School	62	67	46	66	55	69	58	51	32
Other	1	1	1	<1	1	<1	2	<1	1

Table 21: Primary substance of use of patients <20 years (Western Cape)

Most young patients were treated for the use of cannabis (60%), followed by methamphetamine (21%). A significant decrease in methamphetamine use (from 40%-21%) and a significant increase in the proportion of patients < 20 years admitted for cannabis was noted (from 23%-60%). This requires monitoring over the next review periods. Other categories also remained stable.

	Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	111	14	102	13	68	9	99	16	25	10	23	12
Cannabis	620	77	578	75	571	75	211	33	61	23	117	60
Cannabis/Mx**	13	2	20	3	11	1	40	6	19	7	8	4
Crack /Cocaine	3	<1	4	1	2	<1	14	2	1	<1	2	1
Heroin/Opiatesˆ	5	1	5	1	48	6	82	13	50	19	3	2
OTC/PRE	2	<1	1	<1	2	<1	9	1	1	<1	-	-
Inhalants	-	-	3	<1	4	1	-	-	1	<1	-	-
Methcathinone ('CAT')	3	<1	-	-	4	1	5	1	3	1	1	1
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	51	6	61	8	49	6	170	27	105	40	41	21
Total	**810**	100	**775**	100	**760**	100	**637**	100	**263**	100	**195**	100

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone
ˆNyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 22: Mode of usage of primary substance of use for patients younger than 20 years (Western Cape)

	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Swallowed	10	11	14	5	14	12	18	11	12
Snorted	1	1	1	5	1	2	3	2	<1
Injected	-	-	<1	2	<1	2	2	2	<1
Smoked	89	88	85	88	71	84	77	85	87

Table 23: Primary substance of use by gender of patients <20 years (Western Cape)

Males dominated use of all substances. A significant increase in female patients admitted for alcohol use was seen in this period (28%-65%).

	Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2020	
	M	F	M	F	M	%	M	F	M	F	M	F
	%		%		%		%		%		%	
Alcohol	63	37	63	37	79	21	77	23	72	28	35	65
Cannabis	81	19	80	20	80	20	75	25	85	15	79	21
Cannabis/Mx**	92	8	60	40	60	37	80	20	68	32	63	37*
Crack/Cocaine	67*	33*	50*	50*	50*	50*	93	7*	100*	0	0	100*
Heroin/Opiatesˆ	80*	20*	80*	20*	78	22	77	23	71	29	67*	33*
Inhalants	-	-	100*	0	100*	0	-	-	0	100*	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	76	24	77	23	69	31	72	28	77	23	73	27
OTC/PRE	50*	50*	100*	0	50*	50*	78	22*	100*	0	-	-
Methcathinone ('CAT')	66*	34*	-	-	100*	0	100*	0	100*	0	100*	0

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone * N<5

ˆNyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 24: Primary substance of use by race of patients <20 years (Western Cape)

A significant increase in proportion of cannabis use among Coloured (24%-59%) and Black African (23%-66%) patients was noticed during this period. There was also a significant decrease for methamphetamine use (40%-17%) and a slight increase in alcohol use among patients of Coloured descent (12%-17%). This could be attributable to the government imposed alcohol restrictions.

	Jan-Jun 2020								Jul-Dec 2020							
	Black African		Coloured		Indian		White		Black African		Coloured		Indian		White	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	3	5	22	12	-	-	0	0	1	2*	21	17	-	-	1	25*
Crack/Cocaine	0	0	1	1*	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	2	50*
Cannabis	15	23	46	24	-	-	0	0	43	66	74	59	-	-	0	0
Cannabis/Mx**	6	9	12	6	-	-	1	13*	1	2*	7	6	-	-	0	0
Heroin/Opiatesˆ	17	26	28	15	-	-	3	34*	0	0	2	2	-	-	1	25*
Inhalants	0	0	1	1*	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	24	36	76	40	-	-	4	50*	20	31	21	17	-	-	0	0
OTC/PRE	0	0	1	1*	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methcathinone ('CAT')	1	2*	1	1*	-	-	0	0	0	0	1	1*	-		0	0

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone *N <5

Table 25: Secondary substance of use younger than <20 years old (Western Cape)

Alcohol (31%), cannabis/mandrax (24%), cannabis (22%) and methamphetamine (16%) were the most common secondary substances of use.

	Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	138	17	182	23	146	21	88	14	20	8	31	31
Cannabis	56	7	51	7	67	10	83	13	25	10	22	22
Cannabis/Mandrax**	35	4	49	6	36	5	88	14	57	22	24	24
Crack/Cocaine	1	<1	3	<1	5	1	20	3	5	2	2	2
Heroin/Opiatesˆ	-	-	1	<1	8	1	4	1	1	<1	-	-
Inhalants	1	<1	3	<1	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTC/PRE	3	<1	7	1	10	1	18	3	6	2	5	5
Methcathinone ('CAT')	-	-	-	-	5	1	5	1	2	1	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	33	4	38	5	34	5	80	13	33	13	16	16
Other	5	1	1	<1	4	1	5	1	1	<1	-	-
TOTAL	**805**	100	**775**	100	**680**	100	**636**	100	**263**	100	**100**	100

2B: TREATMENT CENTERS: GAUTENG

Mrs Sandra Pretorius

Table 26: Proportion of treatment episodes (Gauteng)

Data were collected from 29 specialist treatment centres during this review period. A total of 5 059 patients were treated at Gauteng treatment centres during the period July-December 2020.

	Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
CoJ Eldorado Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	1
CoJ Joubert Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	<1
CoJ Tladi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	<1
CoJ Westbury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	<1
Elim Clinic	246	9	239	8	239	8	75	2	46	1	48	1
Empilweni Tx Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	1
SANCA Eastern Gauteng	443	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	<1
SANCA Central Rand	281	10	861	29	1014	32	1121	27	910	28	1067	21
SANCA Johannesburg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111	2
SANCA Nishtara	-	-	54	2	190	6	167	4	150	5	208	4
SANCA Vaal Triangle	419	15	388	13	279	9	150	4	56	2	173	3
SANCA Castle Carey	104	4	7	<1	75	2	-	-	319	10	457	9
House of Mercy	78	3	84	3	-	-	68	2	122	4	72	1
Stabilis Clinic	67	4	70	2	131	4	-	-	162	5	191	4
SANCA Horizon Clinic	326	12	298	10	455	14	329	8	182	6	251	5
SANCA Thusong	244	10	249	8	340	11	294	7	229	7	365	7
Houghton House	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SANCA Wedge Gardens	82	3	112	4	107	3	85	2	73	2	129	3
SANCA Soweto	-	-	156	5	29	1	76	2	112	3	435	9
SANCA Greater Heidelberg	183	7	146	5	97	3	157	4	124	4	194	4
Fabian Ribeiro	219	8	226	8	192	6	65	2	41	1	39	1
Eden Recovery Centre	13	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mighty Wings	23	1	45	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SANCA Palm Ridge Clinic	6	<1	-	-	-	-	78	2	-	-	153	3

Freedom Recovery	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	2	20	1	33	1
Ithemba Clinic	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	2	60	2	97	2
Jamela Tx centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	2	74	2	24	<1
Life Esidimeni Tx centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	629	15	-	-	93	2
Merafong Anti-Substance Abuse Centre (MASAC)	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	2	17	1	7	<1
Makukhanye Alcohol & Drug Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	1	73	1
Toughest Young Minds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	3	132	3
Westview Clinic	-	-	-	-	-	-	621	15	277	8	464	9
Total number in treatment	**2734**	100	**2937**	100	**3148**	100	**4224**	100	**3279**	100	**5059**	100

Table 27: First time admissions (Gauteng)

Eighty-four percent of patients were admitted to treatment for the first time during this period, stable since last period.

	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	81	82	82	86	83	82	86	86	86	84
No	19	18	18	14	17	18	14	14	14	16

Table 28: Type of treatment received (Gauteng)

The proportion of patients treated at outpatient centres remained fairly stable at 64% since last period, while 36% were treated at inpatient centres.

	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Inpatient	42	44	37	19	42	40	37	42	34	36
Outpatient	58	56	63	81	58	60	63	58	66	64

Table 29: Referral sources (Gauteng)

The proportion of referrals from 'self/family/friends' significantly increased, while referrals from 'school' significantly decreased during this period and all other categories remained stable.

	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Self/family/friends	56	60	58	59	53	61	51	65	76
Work/employer	7	6	6	6	5	4	5	4	2
Doctor/psychiatrist/nurse (health professional)	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Religious body	1	1	1	<1	1	1	1	1	1
Hospital/clinic	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	2
Social services/welfare	10	6	10	14	17	15	25	14	13
Court/correctional services	8	8	10	7	12	5	3	2	2
School	11	13	9	10	8	9	12	10	2
Other, e.g. radio	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table 30: Population profile (Gauteng)

Over the last few review periods, very little change has been noted in the population profile of patients admitted to treatment in Gauteng. Over half of patients in this cohort were unemployed. Most patients have secondary school education.

	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
GENDER									
Male	86	86	85	86	86	86	86	86	87
Female	14	14	15	14	14	14	14	14	13
ETHNIC GROUP									
Black African	59	66	65	67	69	66	74	73	76
Indian	2	2	2	12	10	2	2	2	1
Coloured	17	14	17	2	15	18	18	15	14
White	21	18	16	19	7	14	7	10	9
EMPLOYMENT STATUS									
Working full-time	23	20	20	19	18	19	12	16	9
Working part-time	3	3	3	2	4	2	.3	3	9
Unemployed (< 6 months)	10	9	11	9	9	8	10	8	10
Unemployed (> 6 months)	33	36	37	46	43	43	47	46	62
Students/apprentice/ internship	3	3	4	4	3	2	2	2	2
Pupil/learner at school	22	24	23	18	21	25	20	25	13
Medically boarded/Housewife/Pensioner	3	3	3	2	2	1	6	<1	1
EDUCATION LEVEL									
None	1	1	1	<1	<1	1	3	1	1
Primary	7	6	7	5	7	6	7	6	6
Secondary	76	75	79	81	80	79	76	87	88
Tertiary	16	18	13	13	12	14	14	6	5

Table 31: Age distribution (Gauteng)

The age range of patients in treatment was between 9 and 86 years old, with the overall mean age of 28 years. For this review period, the proportion of patients in each age category remained fairly similar.

	Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2020	
Years	**n**	**%**	**n**	**%**	**n**	**%**	**n**	**%**	**n**	**%**	**n**	**%**	**n**	**%**
10-14	124	7	87	3	1	<1	145	5	178	4	108	3	113	2
15-19	782	23	543	20	110	4	611	19	863	20	617	19	781	16
20-24	684	20	548	20	608	21	603	19	846	20	614	19	979	20
25-29	662	20	549	20	584	20	665	21	990	24	753	23	1253	25
30-34	466	14	417	15	614	21	453	14	664	16	570	17	949	19
35-39	280	8	238	9	445	15	301	10	363	9	299	9	503	10
40-44	152	5	127	5	237	8	129	4	140	3	134	4	217	4
45-49	93	3	95	3	128	4	109	3	76	2	81	2	131	3
50-54	68	2	50	2	89	3	49	2	53	1	39	1	57	1
55-59	36	1	42	2	45	2	33	1	25	1	64	2	37	1
60-64	23	1	18	1	30	1	23	1	8	<1	-	-	20	<1
≥65	16	<1	19	1	46	2	11	<1	7	<1	-	-	19	<1
Mean Age	**27**		**28**		**28**		**28**		**26**		**28**		**28**	

Table 32: HIV tested in the past 12 months (Gauteng)

Fifty-nine percent of those who completed the question '*Have you been tested for HIV in the past 12 months*' indicated that they had been tested, decreasing slightly since the previous periods.

Tested for HIV in the past 12 months	Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2020	
	n	**%**	**n**	**%**	**n**	**%**
Yes	2393	56	2000	61	2981	59
No	1374	33	954	29	1573	31
Declined to answer	457	11	325	10	505	10
TOTAL	**4224**	**100**	**3279**	**100**	**5059**	**100**

Table 33: Suburb of residence (Gauteng)

	Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2020	
	n	**%**	**n**	**%**	**n**	**%**	**n**	**%**	**n**	**%**	**n**	**%**
PROVINCE												
Mpumalanga	29	1	22	1	50	1	22	1	20	1	26	1
Limpopo	39	1	23	1	33	1	19	<1	16	<1	26	1
North West	25	1	15	1	33	1	22	1	27	1	29	1
Northern Cape	2	<1	-	-	1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Cape	7	<1	1	<1	6	<1	3	<1	8	<1	4	<1
Free State	13	<1	12	<1	18	1	18	<1	10	<1	8	<1
KwaZulu-Natal	11	<1	11	<1	14	<1	6	<1	5	<1	1	<1
Western Cape	2	<1	1	<1	2	<1	1	<1	3	<1	1	<1
OTHER COUNTRIES	3	<1	2	<1	1	<1	3	<1	1	<1	5	<1
Total number on whom information was available	**2734**	100	**2937**	100	**3148**	100	**4224**	100	**3279**	**100**	**5059**	100

Table 34: Primary substance of use (Gauteng)

The most common primary substance of use in Gauteng during the July- December 2020 period was heroin/opiates (34%). This was followed by cannabis (27%), methamphetamine (15%) and alcohol or CAT (8%). Other categories remained fairly stable.

	Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	424	16	409	14	570	18	490	12	375	11	421	8
Cannabis/Mx**	60	2	57	2	95	3	119	3	74	2	187	4
Cannabis	889	33	1070	36	1021	32	1253	30	1104	34	1342	27
Crack/Cocaine	63	2	80	3	100	3	128	3	89	3	128	3
Heroin/Opiates^	810	30	801	27	818	26	1534	36	1034	32	1710	34
Ecstasy	6	<1	2	<1	2	<1	7	<1	1	<1	15	<1
OTC/PRE	35	1	33	1	71	2	29	1	48	1	49	1
Methcathinone ('CAT')	205	8	224	8	160	5	142	3	173	5	419	8
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	161	6	236	8	283	9	472	11	324	10	752	15
Inhalants	21	1	15	1	22	1	19	<1	21	1	29	1
Total	**2734**	100	**2937**	100	**3148**	100	**4224**	100	**3279**	100	**5059**	100

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone
^Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance.

Table 35: Mode of usage of primary substance (Gauteng)

In looking at the mode of use of the primary substances, 10% of patients reported swallowing or snorting their substances, while 71% reported smoking their substances. When alcohol was excluded, 77% reported smoking as their mode of use. Only 9% of patients reported injecting their substance of choice.

	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Swallowed	19(2)	19(2)	17(2)	16(2)	21(4)	14(2)	14(2)	10(2)
Snorted**	11(13)	12(15)	10(11)	10(12)	8(9)	6(6)	8(9)	10(11)
Injected	7(8)	7(9)	10(12)	8(9)	4(5)	6(7)	7(8)	9(10)
Smoked	64(77)	62(75)	63(75)	67(77)	67(81)	74(84)	72(81)	71(77)

* If alcohol is not taken into account, the figures in brackets apply
** Included with snorted are sniffed and inhaled

Table 36: Primary substance by Frequency of use (Gauteng)

The majority of patients reported that they used their primary substances on a daily basis. The substances that had the highest proportion of patients reporting daily use was heroin/opiates (95%), followed by OTC/PRE (88%), cannabis/mandrax (83%), cannabis (75%) and crack/cocaine (66%).

	Daily			2-6 days per week			Once per week or less often			Not used in the past month		
	%			%			%			%		
	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
Alcohol	52	55	62	29	25	24	15	15	10	4	4	4
Cannabis	64	73	75	22	18	15	10	6	6	4	3	4
Cannabis/Mx**	81	77	83	11	19	12	6	3*	4	2	1*	1

Crack/ Cocaine	72	67	66	14	19	26	14	11	7	4	2*	2
Heroin/Opiates^	93	94	95	2	6	4	2	<1	<1	2	<1	1
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	68	60	59	22	28	28	8	8	11	2	4	2
OTC/PRE	55	85	88	28	10	8	7*	2*	4	10	2*	0
Methcathinone ('CAT')	58	52	57	30	33	34	11	12	9	2	3	1

Table 37: Mean age by Primary substance of use (Gauteng)

	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	Years/ Mean Age in years								
Alcohol	37	40	39	36	33	30	31	29	39
Cannabis/Mandrax**	28	25	27	27	26	30	26	28	29
Cannabis	21	22	21	22	26	27	25	27	23
Crack/Cocaine	31	32	31	32	27	27	28	27	30
Heroin/Opiates^	27	27	27	27	26	27	26	29	29
Ecstasy	43*	27	35*	28	22*	29*	30	-	26
Methcathinone ('CAT')	30	29	28	30	27	28	26	27	27
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	30	27	27	30	25	28	25	26	27
Inhalants	14	15	17	27	22	28	23	26	19
OTC/PRE	34	42	43	36	31	30	26	28	43
Nyaope/Whoonga	29	26	27	31	28	28	27	27	29

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone *N<5

Table 38: Primary substance of use by Gender (Gauteng)

Male patients continue to dominate admissions for treatment. The proportion of males and females remained fairly similar since last period, however there was a notable increase in females accessing treatment for OTC/PRE and alcohol.

	Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jul 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2020	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	79	21	83	17	83	17	85	15	84	16	83	17	76	24
Cannabis/Mandrax**	95	5*	90	10	84	16	85	15	92	8	86	14	90	10
Cannabis	90	10	89	11	88	12	87	13	84	16	87	13	90	10
Crack/Cocaine	82	18	67	33	80	20	83	17	80	20	88	12	86	14
Heroin/Opiates^	84	16	88	12	88	12	87	12	89	11	85	15	92	8
OTC/PRE	37	63	83	17	55	45	79	21	76	24	81	19	33	67
Methcathinone ('CAT')	83	17	81	19	86	14	90	10	87	13	88	12	86	14
Inhalants	91	9*	81	19*	100	0	86	14	89	11*	90	10*	86	14*
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	74	26	84	16	82	18	82	18	85	15	87	13	80	20

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone *N<5

^Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 39: Primary substance of use by Race (Gauteng)

Coloured patients in treatment were more likely to be admitted for methamphetamine (30%), and cannabis (24%). Black African patients were more likely to be admitted for cannabis use (29%), followed by methamphetamine (11%). Among White patients, the majority were admitted for alcohol use (31%), followed by methamphetamine use (24%). A notable decrease in cannabis use was seen across both Black African and Indian patients, as well as a notable increase in alcohol use among White patients.

	BLACK AFRICAN			COLOURED			INDIAN			WHITE		
	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	10	10	7	14	14	4	15	25	17	24	15	31
Cannabis/Mx**	2	2	3	5	4	2	4	0	2	<1	3	2
Cannabis	30	35	29	32	30	24	24	35	15	20	29	10
Crack/Cocaine	3	2	3	3	4*	1	1*	4*	2	5	3	2
Heroin/Opiatesˆ	41	32		22	30		35	14		27	31	
Methcathinone ('CAT')	3	6	6	6	5	19	8	8*	15	4	3	7
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	10	10	11	16	9	30	13	10	24	14	10	24
Inhalants	<1	1	1	<1	1*	1	0	0	0	3*	<1*	0
OTC/PRE	1	1	<1	1	1	<1	0	0	6*	3	3	8

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone *N<5

Table 40: Secondary substance of use (Gauteng)

Cannabis (32%), methamphetamine (15%), heroin/opiates (11%), and cannabis/mandrax (11%) were the most common secondary substances of use.

	Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	119	11	147	13	198	15	251	13	186	11	186	7
Cannabis/Mandrax**	64	6	86	7	124	9	194	10	128	8	295	11
Cannabis	343	32	399	35	405	31	731	37	529	32	858	32
Crack/Cocaine	83	8	123	11	141	11	211	11	157	9	241	9
Heroin/Opiatesˆ	155	14	89	8	89	7	156	8	217	13	318	12
OTC/PRE	64	6	16	1	79	6	58	3	44	3	79	3
Methcathinone ('CAT')	146	14	142	12	124	9	136	7	140	8	233	9
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	81	8	121	11	135	4	186	9	196	12	398	15
Inhalants	4	<1	10	1	12	<1	16	1	10	1	12	<1
Other	6	<1	11	1	8	1	26	1	28	2	31	1
TOTAL	**1080**	100	**1148**	100	**1320**	100	**1965**	100	**1658**	100	**2651**	100

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

ˆNyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance.

Table 41: Overall use (reported as primary or secondary substance of use) (Gauteng)

Consistent with previous review periods, cannabis, heroin/opiates, CAT and methamphetamine remained the most common substances of use in this region.

	Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	543	20	556	19	768	24	741	18	561	17	607	12
Cannabis/Mandrax*	124	5	143	5	219	7	313	7	202	6	482	10
Cannabis	1232	45	1469	50	1426	45	1984	47	1633	50	2200	43
Crack/Cocaine	146	5	203	7	241	8	339	8	246	8	369	7
Heroin/Opiates^	1273	47	1220	42	907	29	1690	40	1251	38	2028	40
OTC/PRE	99	4	49	2	150	5	87	2	92	3	128	3
Methcathinone ('CAT')	351	13	366	12	284	9	278	7	313	10	652	13
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	242	9	357	12	418	13	658	16	520	16	1150	23
Other	35	1	20	1	21	1	64	2	88	3	53	1
Inhalants	25	1	26	1	34	1	35	1	31	1	41	1

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone
^Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance.

Table 42: Polysubstance use (Gauteng)

Up to 52% of patients reported using more than one substance.

	Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Primary substance only	1654	60	1789	61	1828	58	2259	53	1621	49	2408	48
Primary +2nd substance	1080	40	1148	39	1320	42	1965	47	1658	51	2651	52
Total no. of patients	**2734**	**100**	**2937**	**100**	**3148**	**100**	**4224**	**100**	**3279**	**100**	**5059**	**100**

Table 43: Sources of payment (Gauteng)

A significant increase in payments by the 'state' (from 49% to 67%), and a slight decrease in payments by 'medical aid' and 'self' was noticed in this period.

	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
State	48	56	46	48	70	58	40	58	49	67
Medical Aid	18	19	17	14	14	10	12	4	9	6
Family/friends	15	14	13	13	7	11	27	17	17	6
Employer	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	<1
Self	6	5	5	7	4	6	9	7	7	3

Other/Comb	1	1	2	2	1	<1	1	11	<1	1
Unknown	9	1	15	12	2	13	9	1	17	17

DATA ON PATIENTS YOUNGER THAN 20 YEARS

Table 44: Profile of patients younger than 20 years (Gauteng)

The predominant profile of patients admitted for treatment were male and of Black African descent who had completed a secondary education.

	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
GENDER									
Male	91	89	89	85	84	87	85	86	85
Female	9	11	12	15	14	13	15	14	15
ETHNIC GROUP									
Black/African	68	97	73	77	76	75	78	83	85
Coloured	23	2	21	16	17	20	18	14	12
Indian	2	<1	1	2	5	1	1	1	1
White	7	1	5	5	2	4	3	3	2
EDUCATION LEVEL									
None	<1	<1	<1	<1	-	1	3	1	1
Primary	18	10	16	13	17	7	13	14	16
Secondary	80	87	82	86	82	85	81	84	82
Any tertiary	2	3	1	1	1	6	3	1	1

Table 45: Referral sources for patients younger than 20 years (Gauteng)

A higher proportion of patients <20 years were referred to treatment centres by 'self/family/friends' (72%) and this proportion increased significantly compared to the previous period. This was followed by referrals from 'social services/welfare' (13%) and 'school' (9%).

	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Self/Family/Friends	38	35	37	42	42	56	40	52	60	72
Work/Employer	<1	<1	-	<1	1	3	1	3	4	<1
Health professional	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	2	1
Religious body	<1	<1	<1	<1	-	<1	1	1	2	1
Hospital/Clinic	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	<1	1

Social Services/Welfare	7	6	5	7	8	17	14	16	11	13
Court/Correctional services	7	14	10	12	6	10	5	3	2	3
School	45	41	43	34	40	10	37	21	17	9
Other	1	1	2	1	-	<1	<1	<1	1	<1

Table 46: Primary substance of use for patients younger than 20 years (Gauteng)

The most common primary substance of use among young patients was cannabis (63%), followed by methamphetamine (16%). A significant decrease in alcohol use (11% - 2%) was seen this period.

	Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	26	4	56	8	135	18	62	6	78	11	21	2
Cannabis	458	73	289	40	285	38	485	44	285	39	561	63
Cannabis/Mx**	12	2	18	3	18	2	30	3	18	2	19	2
Crack/Cocaine	5	1	26	4	21	3	31	3	23	3	18	2
Heroin/Opiatesˆ	69	11	178	25	187	25	250	24	161	22	65	7
OTC/PRE	3	<1	10	1	14	2	10	1	10	1	3	<1
Inhalants	14	2	5	1	3	<1	5	<1	4	<1	16	2
Methcathinone ('CAT')	17	3	53	7	39	5	46	4	47	6	50	6
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	20	3	82	11	51	7	142	14	92	13	140	16
TOTAL	**630**	100	**719**	100	**756**	100	**1041**	100	**725**	100	**894**	100

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone
ˆNyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance.

Table 47: Mode of usage of primary substance of use for patients younger than 20 years (Gauteng)

	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Swallowed	3	7	3	2	5	14	21	9	13	4
Snorted	7	7	6	6	5	1	7	7	9	7
Injected	2	2	1	2	2	<1	2	4	3	1
Smoked	87	85	90	89	88	71	69	79	74	87

Table 48: Primary substance of use by Gender for patients younger than 20 years (Gauteng)

This period saw an increase in young females accessing treatment services for all substances with the exception of CAT, cannabis and cannabis/mandrax.

	Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2020	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	65	35	87	13	79	21	79	21	81	19	76	24
Cannabis	88	12	88	12	80	20	84	16	87	13	88	12
Cannabis/Mx**	92	8	94	6*	64	36	90	10*	89	11*	89	11*
Crack/Cocaine	80*	20*	81	19	50*	50*	84	16	87	13*	72	28
Heroin/Opiates^	88	12	83	17	77	23	84	16	89	11	80	20
Inhalants	79	21	100	0	100*	0	80*	20*	100*	0	87	13*
OTC/PRE	0	100*	70	30*	50*	50*	80	20*	80	20*	100*	0
Methcathinone ('CAT')	76	24*	81	19	100*	0	91	9*	87	13	90	10
Methamphetamine('Tik')	65	35	74	26	69	31	87	13	85	15	74	26

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone *N<5

Table 49: Primary substance of use by Race for patients younger than 20 years (Gauteng)

Across all ethnic groups, young people were more likely to be admitted for cannabis, methamphetamine and heroin/opiates.

	BLACK/AFRICAN			COLOURED			INDIAN			WHITE		
	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	6	10	2	6	14	2	0	25*	0	0	5*	0
Cannabis	45	40	62	42	37	75	27*	25*	40*	34	45	52
Cannabis/Mx**	3	3	2	4	1*	2*	0	0	20*	3*	5*	5*
Crack/Cocaine	2	3	2	3	7	0	0	0	0	7*	0	0
Heroin/Opiates^	25	22	97	20	23	0	36*	25*	1*	24	18*	2*
Inhalants	<1*	1*	1	1*	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTC/PRE	1	2	<1*	2*	1*	1*	0	0	0	7*	0	5*
Methcathinone ('CAT')	4	7	6	7	6	8	9*	0	0	10*	0	02
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	13	13	16	15	10	6	27*	25*	20*	14*	18*	33

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone *N<5

^Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance.

Table 50: Secondary substance of use for patients younger than 20 years (Gauteng)

Cannabis (30%), methamphetamine (20%) and CAT (12%) were the most common secondary substances of use.

	Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2020	
	n	%	n	%	N	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	39	23	61	13	39	14	127	20	52	14	42	11
Cannabis	43	26	153	32	78	27	226	35	117	31	114	30
Cannabis/Mandrax**	6	4	35	7	28	10	63	10	34	9	27	7
Crack/Cocaine	6	4	48	10	30	10	44	7	36	9	20	5
Heroin/Opiatesˆ	16	10	26	6	20	7	28	4	26	7	15	4
Inhalants	2	1	8	2	3	1	3	<1	3	1	8	2
OTC/PRE	14	8	9	2	17	6	31	5	18	5	33	9
Methcathinone ('CAT')	21	13	68	14	37	13	56	9	44	12	44	12
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	18	11	59	13	34	12	63	10	42	11	74	20
Other	2	1	4	1	-	-	5	1	9	2	1	<1
TOTAL	**167**	100	**471**	100	**286**	100	**646**	100	**381**	100	**378**	100

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

2C: TREATMENT CENTRES: NORTHERN REGION
Mr Warren Lucas

Table 51: Number of treatment episodes (Northern region)

Data representing 1 024 patients were collected from 7 treatment centres during the period July-December 2020, compared to 767 from the previous six-month period. In Mpumalanga data were collected from 759 patients, with most data coming from SANCA Lowveld, followed by SANCA Witbank. In Limpopo, data were collected from 265 patients. No data was collected from the Centre of Hope, Swartfontein, Seshego, Healing Wings and Jahara during this period.

	Mpumalanga				Limpopo			
	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	Number				Number			
Swartfontein	-	88	11	-				
MARC (Inpatient)	23	97	46	70				
MARC (Outpatient)								
Sanca Witbank	224	504	218	283				
Sanca Lowveld	297	267	154	300				
SANCA Thembisile	34	35	38	42				
Bread of Life	19	20	20	38				
Pace Rehab	28	26	25	26				
Healing Wings	14	33	12	-				
Healing Wings (Youth)	12	-	7	-				
SANCA Far North (Polokwane)					351	325	230	265
Jahara Centre					5	11	-	-
Seshego Centre					18	17	6	-
Centre of Hope					-	-	-	-
Total number in treatment	**651**	**1070**	**531**	**759**	**374**	**353**	**236**	**265**

Table 52: First Time Admissions (Northern region)

In Table 52 'Yes' indicates a first-time admission and 'No' indicates a repeat admission. First time admissions make up most admissions across both provinces and these proportions significantly increased across provinces during this period.

	Mpumalanga				Limpopo			
	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%				%			
No	15	13	22	13	16	5	12	1
Yes	85	87	78	87	84	95	88	99

Table 53: Type of treatment received (Northern region)

Table 53 indicates that in Mpumalanga (90%) and in Limpopo (100%), most patients were treated on an outpatient basis.

	Mpumalanga				Limpopo			
	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%				%			
Inpatient	36	17	42	10	37	10	36	-
Outpatient	64	83	58	90	63	90	64	100

Table 54: Referral sources (Northern region)

The most common source of referral to specialist treatment centres in both provinces was the 'self/family/friends', 70% in Mpumalanga and 81% in Limpopo. This is followed by referral from the 'work/employer' in Mpumalanga (11%) and 'school' in Limpopo (11%).

	Mpumalanga				Limpopo			
	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%				%			
Self/family/friends	65	50	66	70	67	65	69	81
Work/employer	8	12	3	11	3	7	4	2
Health professional (Dr/psychiatrist/nurse	5	7	4	5	-	5	2	-
Religious body	1	1	2	1	<1	-	2	<1
Hospital/clinic	2	1	4	2	-	<1	2	-
Social services/welfare	5	11	12	3	4	5	8	6
Court/correctional services	1	2	2	2	-	1	4	-
School	13	16	7	6	25	16	9	11
Other, e.g. radio	<1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-

Table 55: Population profile (Northern region)

Male patients predominate in all provinces (84% in Mpumalanga and 92% in Limpopo). Black African patients (consistent with the demographic profile of the province) continue to constitute the highest number of patients seen at specialist treatment centres in both provinces. There was an increase in the proportion of patients who were 'employed' in both Mpumalanga and an increase in the proportion of patients who were 'unemployed' in Limpopo. In both provinces, majority of patients had secondary school education.

	Mpumalanga				Limpopo			
	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%							
GENDER								
Male	86	87	91	84	95	93	90	92
Female	14	13	9	16	5	7	10	8
RACE								
Black African	77	77	76	80	91	88	95	92
Coloured	2	4	2	2	5	5	2	5
Indian	1	2	1	<1	<1	<1	-	-
White	20	17	21	18	3	7	3	3
EMPLOYMENT STATUS								
Working full time	15	27	18	27	13	22	17	9
Working part time	3	8	2	8	3	7	4	-
Unemployed (<6 months)	6	7	9	12	10	6	7	1
Unemployed (>6 months)	46	32	45	35	40	39	45	65
Student/Apprentice/internship	4	3	4	1	2	3	3	6
Pupil/learner at school	24	23	22	15	32	22	24	19
Medically boarded/Housewife/Pensioner	2	1	1	9	<1	1	-	-
EDUCATION LEVEL								
None	2	<1	<1	2	-	1	-	-
Primary	5	5	5	4	7	8	3	3
Secondary	79	75	84	83	81	73	91	83
Any tertiary	11	14	11	10	12	17	6	14

Table 56: Age distribution (Northern region)

The average age of persons seen by treatment centres was 29 years in Mpumalanga and 26 years in Limpopo. The proportion of patients younger than 20 years of age in Mpumalanga was 17% and in Limpopo it was 19%. There was an increase in the proportion of patients aged 20 – 24 in both provinces.

	Mpumalanga				Limpopo			
	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%				%			
10-14	3	3	3	1	2	1	-	2
15-19	22	21	15	16	25	22	31	17
20-24	21	19	18	21	26	26	20	28
25-29	23	18	20	20	22	24	19	23
30-34	12	16	22	20	12	14	17	19
35-39	9	10	10	11	6	7	7	8
40-44	4	6	4	7	4	2	3	2
45-49	3	2	4	3	1	2	1	1
50-54	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	1
55-59	2	1	2	2	<1	<1	-	-
60-64	<1	1	1	2	<1	<1	-	-
≥65	<1	<1	1	1	<1	<1	-	-

Table 57: HIV tested in the past 12 months (Northern region)

In Mpumalanga, there was a significant increase in patients who had not been tested in the past 12 months while in Limpopo the majority of patients refused to answer this question.

Tested for HIV in the past 12 months	Mpumalanga				Limpopo			
	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	53	55	57	74	56	45	49	2
No	32	22	34	23	43	19	39	4
Decline to answer	15	23	9	3	1	36	12	94

Table 58: Place of residence (Northern region)

	Mpumalanga				Limpopo			
	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Limpopo	1	1	1	-	99	97	100	98
Mpumalanga	92	94	92	96	-	-	-	<1
Gauteng	5	3	5	3	1	2	-	<1
KwaZulu-Natal	1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	-	<1
Free State	-	-	<1	<1	-	-	-	-
North West	<1	1	<1	<1	-	-	-	-
Eastern Cape	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Cape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1
Western Cape	1	<1	1	<1	-	<1	-	-

Table 59: Primary substance of use (Northern region)

In both the Mpumalanga and Limpopo provinces, heroin/opiates was the most commonly used primary substance of use among patients in treatment; followed by cannabis and alcohol.

	Mpumalanga				Limpopo			
	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	20	15	15	15	11	16	15	14
Cannabis	31	41	31	32	46	38	31	35
Cannabis/Mandrax**	4	<1	2	1	2	1	3	-
Crack/Cocaine	4	4	5	3	3	2	5	2
Methcathinone ('CAT')	5	2	5	2	3	3	6	2
Heroin/Opiates^	24	32	29	42	24	35	27	36
Inhalants	1	1	1	<1	1	1	2*	3
OTC/ PRE	2	1	2	1	1	-	3	1
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	10	3	9	5	8	5	9	8

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone *N < 5
^Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance.

Table 60: Mode of use for Primary Substance (Northern region)

In looking at the mode of usage of the primary drug over times in both provinces, 16% of patients reported swallowing their substances. When alcohol was excluded, 84% reported smoking as their primary mode of use. Only 5% of patients reported that they injected substances (all substance variants). The proportion of patients who specifically injected heroin significantly decreased from 21%-11% during this period.

	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Swallowed	19(2)	16(2)	17(2)	12(2)	19(2)	19(3)	17(2)	18(4)	16(2)
Snorted	5(2)	9(2)	3(3)	5(2)	6(3)	8(3)	6(7)	10(12)	7(8)
Injected	1(1)	1(2)	1(2)	4(1)	4(2)	4(4)	2(3)	6(8)	5(6)
Smoked	75(95)	74(94)	79(93)	79(95)	71(93)	69(90)	75(88)	66(76)	71(84)
Figures in brackets exclude alcohol									
Injected Heroin	2	2	3	10	13	16	6	21	11

Table 61: Primary substance by Frequency of use (Northern region)

The majority of patients reported that they used their primary substances on a daily basis. The substances that had the highest number of patients reporting daily use was heroin/opiates (86%), and OTC/PRE (91%).

	Daily			2-6 days per week			Once per week or less often			Not used in the past month		
	%			%			%			%		
	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
Alcohol	45	69	42	32	15	39	20	12	15	3	4	3
Cannabis	61	67	49	22	23	32	12	8	13	6	3	6
Cannabis/Mx**	75*	95	75*	25*	5*	0	0	0	25*	0	0	0
Crack/ Cocaine	51	61	37	19	36	56	15	3*	4*	15	0	4*
Heroin/Opiatesˆ	81	91	86	11	6	11	7	1	2	1	2	2
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	42	54	33	25	33	47	26	12	15	8*	1*	5*
OTC/PRE	58	79	91	17*	14*	0	17*	7*	0	8*	0	9*
Methcathinone ('CAT')	29	60	26	32	33	39	23	8*	32	16	0	5*

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone *: N<5

ˆNyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 62: Mean age in years, by primary substance of use (Northern region)

Mean age differences were noted for different substances. In both provinces, the mean age of patients whose primary substance of use is alcohol, OTC/PRE and crack/cocaine were older compared to mean age of patients who reported other substances.

	Mpumalanga				Limpopo			
	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	YEARS							
Alcohol	27	28	31	37	27	28	27	31
Cannabis	27	28	28	24	26	26	24	23
Cannabis/Mandrax**	28	21*	24	25	26	29*	22	-

Crack/Cocaine	26	27	27	32	26	26	23	29
Methcathinone ('CAT')	26	27	30	31	29	23	27	25
Heroin/Opiatesˆ	28	27	30	28	24	27	27	26
Inhalants	24	26	27	21*	24*	22*	26	19
OTC/ PRE	30	28	35	41	25*	-	25	42
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	27	28	29	29	25	26	25	26

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone *N < 5

Table 63: Primary substance of use by Gender (Northern region)

As in the previous reporting period, across both provinces and bearing in mind small samples, male patients outnumbered female patients. Overall, 86% of patients were male, but gender differences were noted for various primary substances of use. In Mpumalanga, a slight increase of females accessing treatment for most substances, and in Limpopo, a slight increase in females who reported methamphetamine as their primary substance of use was noted.

	Mpumalanga						Limpopo					
	Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2020		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2020	
	%		%		%		%		%		%	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	86	14	85	15	75	25	89	11	94	6*	89	11*
Cannabis	86	14	94	6	87	13	93	7	89	11	95*	5
Cannabis/Mx**	100*	0	91	9	75*	25*	100*	0	100	0	-	-
Crack/ Cocaine	83	13	92	8*	74	26	100	0	91	9*	100*	0
Heroin/Opiates	87	13	88	12	70	30	93	7	89	11	97	3*
Inhalants	86	14*	100	0	100*	0	100*	0	100*	0	88	12*
OTC/ PRE	100	0	88	12*	25*	75	-	-	83	17*	33*	67*
Methcathinone ('CAT')	91	9*	96	4*	64	36	89	11*	86	14*	60*	40*
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	92	8*	96	4*	60	40	94	6*	86	14*	75	25

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone *N<5

Table 64: Primary substance of use by Race (Northern region)

Although majority of patients seen at treatment centres were of Black African decent, the most commonly used substances across all races/ethnic groups were cannabis, except for White patients who had alcohol as their primary substance of use.

	BLACK AFRICAN			COLOURED			INDIAN			WHITE		
	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%			%			%			%		
Alcohol	15	14	12	16	20*	20	20*	20*	0	15	22	30
Cannabis	41	33	35	45	13*	28	35	40*	33*	37	25	20
Cannabis/Mx**	<1*	3	<1*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1*	1*
Crack/Cocaine	3	5	2	3*	13*	4*	10*	8	0	2*	3*	5
Heroin/Opiatesˆ	33	28	45	27	47	16	25	40*	<1	36	25	15

Inhalants	1*	1	1	0	0	1*	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTC/PRE	1	2	<	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2*	5
Methcathinone ('CAT')	2	6	1	2*	7*	4*	0	0	33*	2*	2*	8
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	3	8	3	5	0	24	0	0	0	6	14	17

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone *N<5 (Row% add up to 100)
ˆNyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance.

Table 65: Secondary substance of use (Northern region)

Cannabis (36%), alcohol (31%) and heroin/opiates (10%) were the most common secondary substances of use.

	Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	340	46	231	43	67	18	198	38	68	18	162	31
Cannabis	146	20	103	19	119	31	124	24	103	27	187	36
Cannabis/Mandrax**	18	2	3	1	27	7	8	2	24	6	7	1
Crack/Cocaine	47	6	56	10	41	11	59	11	47	13	40	8
Heroin/Opiatesˆ	67	9	52	10	20	5	43	8	31	8	51	10
OTC/PRE	15	2	7	1	15	4	13	3	18	5	7	1
Methcathinone ('CAT')	27	4	33	6	33	9	24	5	31	8	24	5
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	14	2	31	6	46	12	36	7	37	10	31	6
Inhalants	65	9	21	4	2	<1	10	2	1	<1	7	1
Other	5	1	5	1	10	3	5	1	16	4	2	<1
TOTAL	**744**	100	**542**	100	**380**	100	**520**	100	**376**	100	**518**	100

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone
ˆNyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance.

Table 66: Overall proportion of substances used (Northern region)

The overall proportion of primary and secondary substances of use is shown in Table 66 below. Cannabis, heroin/opiates, methamphetamine and alcohol were the most common substances used in both provinces.

	Mpumalanga						Limpopo					
	Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2020		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	
Alcohol	317	30	132	25	260	34	98	28	52	22	52	20
Cannabis	530	50	241	45	320	42	166	47	101	43	203	77
Cannabis/Mandrax**	8	1	24	5	8	1	4	1	19	8	3	1
Crack/Cocaine	83	8	59	11	59	8	23	7	24	10	8	3
Methcathinone ('CAT')	43	4	49	9	36	5	12	3	22	9	8	3
Heroin/Opiatesˆ	376	35	176	33	347	46	134	38	72	31	115	43
Inhalants	15	1	7	1	5	<1	6	2	5	2	12	5

OTC/ PRE	23	2	13	2	15	2	2	1	12	5	3	1
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	63	6	74	14	52	7	26	7	32	14	34	13

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone
^Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance.

Table 67: Polysubstance use (Northern region)

In Limpopo majority of patients (49%) reported more than one substance of use, while in Mpumalanga majority of patients (55%) reported more than one substance of use.

	Mpumalanga			Limpopo		
	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%			%		
Primary substance only	63	49	55	66	56	49
Primary +2nd substance	37	51	45	34	44	51
Total no. of patients	**1070**	**531**	759	**353**	**236**	265

Table 68: Source of payment (Northern region)

During this period, the most common source of payment for treatment of substance use in both provinces was 'family/friends', followed by self'' in Mpumalanga and 'state' in Limpopo.

	Mpumalanga				Limpopo			
	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
State	39	24	38	21	75	19	37	11
Medical aid	10	3	12	2	2	2	10	-
Family/Friends	30	44	25	42	17	44	22	77
Employer	3	4	1	2	2	4	1	2
Self	8	25	10	31	3	22	11	8
Unknown	7	<1	14	1	-	8	18	2
Other	3	<1	-	<1	<1	-	-	-

DATA FOR PATIENTS YOUNGER THAN 20 YEARS

Table 69: Profile of patients younger than 20 years (Northern region)

The table below shows demographic profile of patients younger than 20 years in both provinces.

	Mpumalanga				Limpopo			
	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%							
GENDER								
Male	90	90	98	87	95	95	92	82
Female	10	10	2	13	5	5	8	18
RACE								
Black African	87	90	89	91	89	90	99	90
Coloured	2	3	1	1	10	8	1	6
Indian	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
White	12	7	10	8	1	1	-	4

Table 70: Referral sources for patients younger than 20 years (Northern region)

The most common source of referral to specialist treatment centres in both provinces was 'self/family/friends', 58% in Mpumalanga and 56% in Limpopo. This is followed by referral from the 'school' 36% in Limpopo and 28% in Mpumalanga.

	Mpumalanga				Limpopo			
	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%				%			
Self/family/friends	41	57	54	58	26	64	66	56
Work/employer	1*	6	-	2	1*	6	3	-
Health professional (Dr/psychiatrist/nurse	1*	2	5	2	-	-	-	-
Religious body	1*	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Hospital/clinic	1*	-	4	1	-	-	4	-
Social services/welfare	5	10	20	7	-	4	10	8
Court/correctional services	1*	2	1	1	-	-	4	-
School	49	22	13	28	73	27	14	36
Other, e.g. radio	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-

*N<5

Table 71: Primary substance of use for patients younger than 20 years (Northern region)

Cannabis, heroin/opiates, and alcohol still remain the most common primary substances of use for patients younger than 20 years in both provinces.

	Mpumalanga				Limpopo			
	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	22	15	11	3	7	12	12	2
Cannabis	32	39	50	80	52	37	36	60
Cannabis/Mandrax*	1	<1	3	1	4	1	4	-
Crack/ Cocaine	7	5	5	-	3	1	7	2
Heroin/Opiatesˆ	21	32	17	15	26	35	23	14
OTC/ PRE	1	<1	2	-	-	-	1	-
Methcathinone ('CAT')	7	3	1	-	1	3	5	2
Inhalants	2	1	2	1	1	4	-	8
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	7	4	7	4	6	6	11	12
TOTAL (n)	**164**	**262**	**96**	**127**	**100**	**83**	**73**	**50**

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone
ˆNyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance.

Table 72: Primary substance of use by Gender for patients younger than 20 years (Northern region)

As in the previous reporting period, across both provinces and bearing in mind small samples, male patients outnumbered female patients. Overall 86% of patients were male.

	Mpumalanga						Limpopo					
	Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2020		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020	
	%		%		%		%		%		%	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	90	10*	100	0	100*	0	100	0	89	11*	100*	0
Cannabis	85	15	98	2*	89	11	94	6*	92	8*	90	10*
Cannabis/Mx**	100*	0	100*	0	0	100*	100*	0	100*	0	-	-
Crack/ Cocaine	93	7*	100	0	-	-	100*	0	80*	20*	100*	0
Heroin/Opiates	94	6	100	0	84	16	93	7*	88	12*	100	0
Inhalants	100*	0	100*	0	100*	0	100*	0	-	-	75*	25*
OTC/ PRE	100*	0	100*	0	-	-	-	-	100*	0	-	-
Methcathinone ('CAT')	100	0	100*	0	-	-	100*	0	100*	0	0	100*
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	100	0	100	0	60*	40*	100	0	100	0	33*	67

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone *N<5

Table 73: Primary of use by Race for patients younger than 20 years (Northern region)

Although majority of patients seen at treatment centres in both provinces were of Black African descent, the most commonly used substances across all races/ethnic groups were heroin/opiates and cannabis.

	BLACK AFRICAN			COLOURED			INDIAN			WHITE		
	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%			%			%			%		
Alcohol	14	13	3*	27*	0	0	0	-	-	19*	0	8*
Cannabis	39	41	74	27*	100*	75*	50*	-	-	44*	80	46
Cannabis/Mx**	1*	4	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	8*
Crack/Cocaine	5	6	1*	11*	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0
Heroin/Opiatesˆ	33	97	15	20*	0	0	50*	-	-	31	3*	15
Inhalants	2*	1*	3	7*	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0
OTC/PRE	<1*	2*	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-
Methcathinone ('CAT')	3	3*	1*	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	4	10	4	13*	0	25*	0	-	-	6*	0	23*

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone *N<5 (Row% add up to 100)
ˆNyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance.

2D: TREATMENT CENTRES: EASTERN CAPE

Mr Roger Weimann

Table 74: Proportion of treatment episodes (Eastern Cape)

Data were collected from six specialist treatment centres. A total of 448 patients were treated across these treatment centres for the July – December 2020 reporting period. The majority of patients were treated at SANCA Central Eastern Cape during this period.

	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
SANCA CEC	43	36	42	36	41	55	63	70	74
Welbedacht	5	9	6	7	9	9	15	14	6
Shepherd's Field	8	9	9	7	8	3	2	-	-
Hunters Craig	30	28	22	26	20	13	-	-	-
NICRO	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Step Away	8	11	11	9	13	13	16	12	11
Ernest Malgas	4	6	8	13	6	6	4	4	9
Mooiuitzicht	-	1	3	2	1	-	-	-	-
Total no of persons treated	**537**	**425**	**515**	**517**	**450**	**475**	**336**	**215**	**448**

Table 75: First time admissions (Eastern Cape)

The proportion of first time admissions slightly increased during this period.

	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	59	87	80	85	80	87	81	91	84	89
No	41	12	20	15	20	13	19	9	16	11

Table 76: Type of treatment received (Eastern Cape)

During this period, most patients were treated on an inpatient basis and this proportion increased slightly compared to the previous period.

	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Inpatient	97	82	76	74	68	61	53	47	55
Outpatient	3	18	24	26	32	39	47	53	45

Table 77: Referral sources (Eastern Cape)

Most referrals were from 'self/family/friends' (71%), a slight increase compared to the previous period. This was followed by referrals from 'social services (13%).

	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Self/family/friends	23	45	57	40	49	56	68	62	71
Work/employer	7	9	12	8	9	8	14	7	5
Doctor/psychiatrist/nurse (health professional)	54	30	17	29	24	17	4	6	5
Religious body	1	1	<1	-	<1	1	-	1	<1
Hospital/clinic	1	3	2	2	2	<1	1	1	2
Social services/welfare	10	9	10	16	9	11	8	10	13
Court/correctional services/police/lawyer	4	1	1	1	3	<1	-	7	1
School	-	2	1	3	4	7	3	1	2
Other e.g. radio, Children's home, adverts	-	-	<1	-	<1	-	-	2	<1

Table 78: Population Profile (Eastern Cape)

The table below depicts the population profile of patients attending treatment centres in the Eastern Cape in the second half of 2020. The proportion of females increased slightly (from 14% - 19%) since the last reporting period and males are still the most prominent gender accessing treatment. There were notable changes in the proportion of ethnic groups noticed, such as a significant increase in Black African patients, and a decrease in White and Coloured patients accessing treatment. The proportion of those who were generally unemployed slightly increased slightly (40% - 43%) during this reporting period.

	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
GENDER									
Male	76	81	82	73	78	84	81	86	81
Female	24	19	18	27	22	16	19	14	19
ETHNIC GROUP									
Black African	31	45	52	49	54	59	70	64	75
Coloured	32	24	23	26	24	21	15	17	12
Indian	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2
White	36	29	24	24	20	18	14	18	11
EMPLOYMENT STATUS									
Working full-time	46	43	38	36	38	34	34	26	20
Working Part-time	4	6	3	3	2	1	2	2	2
Unemployed (< 6 months)	10	9	10	11	6	7	7	7	8
Unemployed (> 6 months)	16	19	25	19	27	35	23	33	35
Student/apprentice/internship	7	5	5	4	5	3	6	4	6
School/learner at school	17	15	16	23	18	17	26	27	28

Medically boarded/Housewife/Pensioner	3	4	3	4	3	3	2	<1	1

Table 79: Age distribution (Eastern Cape)

Patients who were younger than 20 years comprised 32% of the treatment population, a significant increase compared to the previous period. A slight decrease was seen for patients between 35-39 years. The remainder of the age categories remained fairly stable since the previous period.

Years	Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
10-14	42	8	-	-	15	3	20	6	9	4	28	6
15-19	112	22	30	7	109	22	78	23	41	19	112	26
20-24	63	12	94	21	69	15	45	13	40	19	85	20
25-29	66	13	63	14	67	14	46	14	34	16	63	15
30-34	63	12	60	13	65	14	27	8	21	10	54	12
35-39	51	10	69	15	39	8	36	11	35	16	44	10
40-44	40	8	42	9	42	9	27	8	15	7	25	6
45-49	32	6	25	6	36	8	27	8	6	3	12	3
50-54	21	4	27	6	13	3	17	5	7	3	15	3
55-59	15	3	21	5	14	3	8	2	3	1	4	1
60-64	8	2	12	3	3	<1	4	1	3	1	5	1
≥65	4	1	7	2	3	<1	1	<1	1	<1	1	<1

Table 80: HIV tested in the past 12 months (Eastern Cape)

Just over half of patients (45%) reported that they had been tested for HIV in the last 12 months. Only 1% of patients declined to respond.

Tested for HIV in the past 12 months	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	56	57	52	62	45
No	42	38	47	36	54
Decline to answer	2	5	1	2	1

Table 81: Place of residence (Eastern Cape)

	Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
PROVINCES												
Eastern Cape	512	99	440	98	470	98	329	98	215	100	444	99
Mpumalanga	-	-	-	-	1	<1	2	1	-	-	-	-
Limpopo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North West	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Cape	1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Western Cape	2	<1	7	2	-	-	1	<1	-	-	1	<1
Free State	1	<1	1	<1	1	<1	1	<1	-	-	-	-
KwaZulu-Natal	-	-	-	-	1	<1	2	1	-	-	-	-
Gauteng	1	<1	2	<1	2	<1	1	<1	-	-	-	-
OTHER COUNTRIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
Total number on whom information was available	**517**	100	**450**	100	**475**	100	**336**	100	**215**	100	**448**	100

Table 82: Primary substance of use (Eastern Cape)

The most common primary substance of use during this period was methamphetamine (37%), cannabis (26%) and alcohol (21%). A significant decrease in the proportion of heroin/opiates admissions were seen this period (18% - 2%). Other substances remained stable.

	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Dec 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	31	47	52	34	35	34	26	38	21	21
Cannabis	19	16	15	24	21	22	23	22	30	26
Cannabis/Mandrax**	5	3	4	10	7	6	3	4	1	5
Crack/Cocaine	7	3	7	4	3	3	3	2	3	5
OTC/PRE	9	10	6	3	5	4	4	4	3	2
Heroin/Opiatesˆ	2	1	3	2	2	2	18	1	18	2
Inhalants	-	-	-	<1	1	1	-	1	1	1
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	23	16	10	20	24	26	21	26	17	37
Methcathinone ('CAT')	3	3	1	2	1	<1	1	-	4	1

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone
ˆNyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 83: Mode of use for primary substance (Eastern Cape)

Smoking remains the most common mode of use.

	Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Swallowed	194	38	205	40	173	38	141	30	142	42	57	27	105	23
Smoked	292	56	283	55	256	57	305	64	183	54	151	56	319	71
Snorted/Sniffed	24	5	24	4	19	4	16	3	10	3	18	8	21	5
Injected	5	1	5	1	2	<1	13	3	1	<1	19	9	3	1

Table 84: Frequency of use for primary substance (Eastern Cape)

Most patients attending substance use treatment centres used their primary substance of use daily (54%).

	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Daily	53	66	63	64	66	56	76	54
2-6 days per week	40	28	31	28	27	29	18	35
Once a week or less	5	4	4	5	6	10	6	6
Not used in past month	2	3	3	4	1	5	-	4

Table 85: Mean age by Primary Substance (Eastern Cape)

The overall mean age of the patients in treatment during this period remains at 27 years. The youngest mean age was for cannabis.

	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	YEARS						
Alcohol	34	41	40	38	31	37	39
Cannabis/Mandrax**	26	28	25	32	28	26	30
Cannabis	29	18	20	25	26	27	19
Crack/Cocaine	29	29	31	33	29	27	30
OTC/PRE	36	43	41	39	30	34	35
Heroin/Opiatesˆ	30	30	29	25	27	28	30
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	30	23	24	26	28	27	25
Methcathinone ('CAT')	33	33	43*	27*	27	20	34*

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone *N < 5

Table 86: Primary substance of use by Gender (Eastern Cape)

Male patients continue to dominate use of substances. There was a significant increase in female patients who reported OTC/PRE use (0% - 67%).

	Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2020	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	67	33	70	30	75	25	84	16	76	24	72	28
Cannabis/Mandrax**	83	17	96	4	93	7*	71	29*	100*	0	100	0
Cannabis	88	12	81	19	95	5	73	27	86	14	81	19
Crack/Cocaine	87	13*	93	7	88	12*	100	0	71	29*	81	19*
OTC/PRE	8*	92	11*	89	22*	78	73	27*	100	0	33*	67
Heroin/Opiatesˆ	60	40*	100	0	93	7	60*	40*	87	15	88	12*
Inhalants	85	14*	100	0	-	-	100*	0	100*	0	100*	0
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	76	24	86	14	85	15	83	17	89	11*	86	14
Methcathinone ('CAT')	100*	0	100*	0	100*	0	-	-	100	0	100*	0

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone *N<5

ˆNyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 87: Primary substance of use by Race (Eastern Cape)

Black African patients were mostly treated for methamphetamine (42%), followed by cannabis (27%), alcohol (20%) and heroin/opiates (18%).The most primary substance of use among White patients was alcohol (40%), followed by methamphetamine (22%).There was significant increase in Coloured patients accessing treatment for methamphetamine and a significant decrease for alcohol use during this period.

	BLACK AFRICAN			COLOURED			INDIAN			WHITE		
	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%			%			%			%		
Alcohol	36	15	20	41	20	15	33*	0	25*	40	42	40
Cannabis/Mx**	4	1*	7	4*	3*	0	0	0	0	4*	0	2*
Cannabis	23	30	27	14	33	36	33*	66*	13*	27	3*	10
Crack/Cocaine	1*	2*	2	6*	6*	13	0	33*	13*	4*	3*	12
OTC/PRE	4	4*	1*	6*	3*	5*	0	0	0	4*	5	8*
Heroin/Opiatesˆ	2*	21	18	0	15*	5*	0	0	13*	2*	15*	2*
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	28	20	42	27	4*	22	33*	0	37*	19	11*	22
Methcathinone ('CAT')	0	4	0	0	3*	2*	0	0	0	0	3*	4*

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone *N<5

Table 88: Secondary substance of use (Eastern Cape)

The most common secondary substance of use was cannabis (29%), followed by cannabis/mandrax (25%).

	Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	56	23	67	31	20	10	35	22	9	9	51	18
Cannabis/Mandrax*	36	15	32	15	31	15	23	14	9	9	72	25
Cannabis	61	25	49	22	107	51	62	39	38	37	84	29
Crack/ Cocaine	13	5	9	4	6	3	7	4	15	15	21	7
OTC/PRE	11	4	5	2	16	8	6	4	5	5	4	1
Heroin/Opiatesˆ	2	1	2	1	8	4	2	1	2	2	2	<1
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	56	23	43	20	12	6	22	14	17	17	49	17
Methcathinone ('CAT')	4	2	3	1	6	3	2	1	6	6	3	1
Other	7	3	6	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	<1
TOTAL	**246**	**100**	**216**	**100**	**208**	**100**	**160**	**100**	**103**	**100**	**287**	**100**

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone
ˆNyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 89: Overall substance of use (Eastern Cape)

Consistent with previous review periods, overall, alcohol, cannabis, methamphetamine and heroin/opiates were the most common substances of use in this region. Alcohol and methamphetamine saw a significant increase in admissions, while a significant decrease in admissions for heroin/opiates were noticed during this period.

	Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	237	46	220	49	145	31	160	48	55	26	157	35
Cannabis/Mandrax*	72	14	59	6	46	10	37	11	12	6	95	21
Cannabis	169	33	147	33	216	45	137	41	102	47	202	45
Crack/Cocaine	28	5	24	5	22	5	15	4	22	10	42	9
Heroin/Opiatesˆ	16	3	13	3	95	20	7	2	41	19	10	2
OTC/PRE	35	7	24	5	34	7	21	6	9	4	13	3
Methcathinone ('CAT')	8	2	4	1	10	2	2	1	14	7	6	1
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	182	35	159	35	111	23	110	33	53	25	216	48
Other	16	3	18	4	4	1	7	2	6	3	4	1

Table 90: Polysubstance use (Eastern Cape)

Up to 64% of patients reported using more than one substance.

	Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Primary substance only	271	52	235	52	267	56	176	52	112	52	116	36
Primary +2nd substance	246	48	223	48	208	44	160	48	103	48	287	64
Total no. of patients	**517**	**100**	**450**	**100**	**475**	**100**	**336**	**100**	**215**	**100**	**448**	**100**

Table 91: Source of payment (Eastern Cape)

'Family/friends' was the most common sources of payment (30%), followed closely by 'state' (25%) and 'medical aid' (24%).

	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Self	11	4	5	5	5	6	5	10	9	8
Medical Aid	63	76	54	42	46	45	38	36	28	24
Family/friends	17	11	18	23	18	22	18	35	11	30
Employer	2	1	3	5	3	3	2	3	1	2
State	6	8	20	24	26	22	36	13	47	25
Unknown	2	-	<1	1	2	2	1	4	7	11
Other	<1	-	-	1	-	-	1	<1	-	-

DATA ON PATIENTS YOUNGER THAN 20 YEARS

Table 92: Gender and race profile of patients younger than 20 years (Eastern Cape)

The majority of patients younger than 20 years were male (81%), a slight decrease when compared to last period. There was a slight increase of Black African patients, constituting 86% of these patients. A decrease among patients who were Coloured (13%).

	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
GENDER									
Male	92	92	92	81	81	93	85	90	81
Female	8	8	8	19	19	7	14	10	19
ETHNIC GROUP									
Black African	66	64	70	71	69	76	86	78	86
Coloured	25	27	27	26	25	21	12	16	13
Indian	1	1	-	-	-	-	0	4	-
White	8	8	3	3	6	13	2	2	1

Table 93: Referral sources for patients younger than 20 years (Eastern Cape)

A higher proportion of patients <20 years (61%) were referred to treatment centres by 'self/family/friends' and this proportion increased significantly compared to the previous period. This was followed by referrals from 'social services/welfare' (32%).

	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Self/Family/Friends	48	45	55	34	46	40	67	50	61
Work/Employer	-	1	2	1	1	2	-	2	-
Health professional	13	6	6	6	15	6	1	2	-
Religious body	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospital/Clinic	-	2	3	1	2	-	1	-	1
Social Services/Welfare	16	36	31	45	22	27	21	30	32
Court/Correctional services	9	1	1	1	1	1	-	2	-
School	13	7	2	11	14	31	9	4	6
Other	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 94: Primary substance of use of patients younger than 20 years (Eastern Cape)

Cannabis and methamphetamine were the most commonly used substance by patients in treatment who were younger than 20 years of age. A significant increase in cannabis use was seen this period (44%-59%).

	Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	27	23	6	4	5	4	10	8	67	68	6	12	2	1
Cannabis/ Mandrax*	16	13	4	3	4	3	3	2	-	-	1	2	1	1
Cannabis	40	33	83	54	65	52	41	33	24	24	22	44	83	59
Crack/Cocaine	5	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	-	-
Heroin/Opiatesˆ	3	3	-	-	-	-	43	35	-	-	8	16	1	1
OTC/PRE	2	2	-	-	1	1	1	1	3	3	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	25	21	54	34	42	34	25	20	3	3	7	14	50	36
Methcathinone ('CAT')	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	8	-	-
TOTAL	**120**	100	**154**	100	**124**	100	**124**	100	**98**	100	**50**	100	**140**	100

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone
ˆNyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 95: Mode of use for primary substance for patients younger than 20 years (Eastern Cape)

Smoking remains the most common mode of use.

	Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Swallowed	31	26	6	4	7	6	11	9	70	71	6	12	2	1
Smoked	81	67	140	91	111	90	105	85	27	28	35	70	133	95
Snorted/Sniffed	7	6	8	5	6	4	1	1	1	1	6	12	5	4
Injected	1	1	-	-	-	-	7	6	-	-	3	6	-	-

Table 96: Primary of use by Gender for patients younger than 20 years (Eastern Cape)

Most young people in treatment were male. A slight increase in females treated for cannabis use was noticed.

	Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2020	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	33*	67*	60*	40*	80	20*	88	12	83*	17*	100*	0
Cannabis	88	12	80	20	100	0	75	25	91	9*	77	23
Cannabis/Mandrax**	100*	0	100*	0	100*	0	-	-	100*	0	100*	0
Crack/Cocaine	100*	0	-	-	-	-	100*	0	100*	0	-	-
OTC/PRE	-	-	0	100*	100*	0	100*	0	-	-	-	-

Heroin/Opiatesˆ	-	-	-	-	91	9	-	-	89	11*	100*	0
Inhalants	100	0	100	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	100*	0
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	71	29	81	19	88	12*	100*	0	84	14*	84	16
Methcathinone ('CAT')	-	-	-	-	100*	0	-	-	100*	0	-	-

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone *N<5

ˆNyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 97: Primary of use by Race for patients younger than 20 years (Eastern Cape)

Cannabis was the most used substance, followed by methamphetamine use among Black African patients, while majority of Coloured patients were admitted for cannabis use.

	BLACK AFRICAN			COLOURED			INDIAN			WHITE		
	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%			%			%			%		
Alcohol	68	13	2	67	13*	0	-	0	-	100*	0	0
Cannabis	25	41	55	25*	50*	89	-	0	-	0	0	100*
Cannabis/Mx**	-	0	1*	-	13*	0	-	0	-	-	0	0
Crack/Cocaine	0	5*	-	8*	0	-	-	0	-	0	0	-
Heroin/Opiatesˆ	-	15	0	-	25*	2*	-	0	-	-	0	25*
Inhalants	-	-	2*	-	-	6*	-	-	-	-	-	0
OTC/PRE	4*	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
Methcathinone ('CAT')	-	8*	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	4*	18	41	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	0

*: N < 5

Table 98: Secondary substance of use for patients younger than 20 years (Eastern Cape)

	Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2020	
	n	%	n	%	N	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	22	14	23	19	3	2	7	7	2	4	20	21
Cannabis	30	7	23	19	36	29	15	15	6	12	34	36
Cannabis/Mandrax**	13	8	8	6	3	2	1	1	1	2	13	14
Crack/Cocaine	3	2	-	-	3	2	3	3	8	16	4	4
Heroin/Opiatesˆ	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inhalants	2	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
OTC/PRE	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	1	2	-	-
Methcathinone ('CAT')	1	1	1	1	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	353	23	21	17	4	3	6	6	6	12	22	23
Other	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
TOTAL	**154**	100	**124**	100	**124**	100	**98**	100	**50**	100	**94**	100

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

2E: TREATMENT CENTRES: KWAZULU-NATAL

Ms Siphokazi Dada

Table 99: Proportion of Treatment Episodes (KZN)

Data were collected from 9 specialist treatment centres. A total of 726 patients were treated across these treatment centres for the July- December 2020 reporting period, a significant decrease compared to the previous period (N = 1291). The majority of patients were treated at SANCA Pietermaritzburg (24%).

	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
AKESO Umhlanga	1	<1	13	4	3	-	-	-	-
Ant-Drug Forum	1	-	-	1	1	15	9	15	-
Harmony Retreat	-	2	1	2	2	1	3	1	3
SANCA Nongoma	3	2	2	-	2	1	1	1	2
SANCA Durban (In/Out)	28	27	23	25	22	23	26	23	18
Newlands Park Centre	16	15	15	17	15	16	14	16	6
SANCA Pietermaritzburg	23	19	17	19	24	19	13	19	24
SANCA Newcastle	-	6	2	6	3	2	5	2	-
SANCA Zululand	17	14	11	20	20	14	19	14	22
South Coast Recovery	3	2	2	<1	-	-	-	-	-
ARCA	6	5	5	3	7	4	-	4	-
Madadeni Centre	1	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siyakhula Centre	1	2	<1	1	2	1	1	1	-
Careline Crisis & Trauma Centre	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	2	2
Riverview Manor	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	3	5
Serenity Addictions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Persons treated over all centres	**1177**	**1370**	**1400**	**1256**	**993**	**1291**	**980**	**1291**	**726**

Table 100: First-Time Admissions (KZN)

A higher proportion of patients were first time admissions (82%). While the overall percentage of first-time admissions remained high, closer inspection of these rates showed variations in the number of repeat patients between the various treatment centres.

	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	92	88	90	85	85	86	79	82	76	82
No	8	12	10	15	15	14	21	18	24	18

Table 101: Type of treatment received (KZN)

Most patients were treated on an outpatient basis during this period. This proportion decreased compared to the previous reporting period.

	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Inpatient	52	36	35	32	39	36	45
Outpatient	48	64	65	68	61	64	55

Table 102: Referral Sources (KZN)

A well-established trend was that most referrals were made through a combination of 'self/family/friends' (57%), followed by referrals from 'employer' (13%). Referrals from 'social services/welfare' (10%) decreased slightly in this period and referrals from 'school' significantly decreased.

	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2020	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%								
Self/Family/Friends	43	45	43	44	48	42	46	59	57
Social Service/ Welfare	14	18	18	19	16	15	18	13	10
Employer/Work	14	11	11	10	12	8	5	4	13
Court/Correctional Services	5	2	3	3	2	1	4	1	4
Health Professionals	4	4	14	5	8	3	6	3	9
Hospital/Clinic	4	3	2	3	2	3	2	-	5
School	12	15	9	14	11	27	18	17	4
Religious Group	1	1	<1	<1	<1	1	1	<1	-
Other	3	2	1	<1	-	1	<1	1	1

Table 103: Population Profile of Patients (KZN)

The table below shows a significant increase in the proportion of patients who were unemployed and a slight decrease in the proportion of patients who were unemployed. In the latest round of data collection, majority of patients had a secondary education (73%), decreasing slightly compared to the previous period.

	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
GENDER									
Male	89	88	86	87	86	85	85	85	85
Female	11	12	14	13	14	15	15	15	15
ETHNIC GROUP									
Black African	71	71	67	67	69	68	68	70	71
Coloured	7	5	5	6	6	5	7	6	5
Indian	12	14	16	17	17	20	14	15	15
White	10	10	12	10	7	7	11	10	9

EMPLOYMENT STATUS									
Employed (full-time)	33	25	35	26	30	18	19	17	37
Employed (part-time)	3	6	4	8	5	6	4	3	2
Unemployed (< 6 months)	6	11	9	11	12	10	11	7	8
Unemployed (> 6 months)	26	28	26	24	24	33	37	36	31
Student/apprentice/Internship	4	3	6	3	3	2	2	2	5
Pupil/learner at school	22	24	17	25	24	31	26	33	14
Medically unfit/Housewife/Pensioner	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	<1	2
EDUCATION LEVEL									
Primary	6	6	4	4	4	6	4	4	3
Secondary	67	71	66	72	69	73	73	80	73
Tertiary	25	21	27	18	20	14	19	15	22
None	-	2	3	1	1	1	4	1	2

Table 104: Age Distribution of the Treatment Population (KZN)

Notably, 15% of the population in treatment were younger than 20 years, this proportion significantly decreased when compared to the 1st half of 2020 (38%). Fifty-five percent of the population in treatment were between 10 and 29 years of age.

AGE Years	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
10-19	37	23	26	21	25	27	38	30	38	15
20-24	19	20	19	20	19	17	15	13	15	19
25-29	13	18	18	20	18	18	15	17	15	21
30-34	13	15	15	14	14	17	11	16	11	18
35-39	6	8	8	9	8	10	8	12	8	11
40-44	4	6	4	6	5	5	4	5	4	8
45-49	3	6	5	4	4	3	4	4	4	4
50-54	3	2	2	4	3	3	2	1	2	3
55+	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	3

Table 105: HIV tested in the past 12 months (KZN)

Sixty-eight percent of patients reported that they had been tested for HIV in the last 12 months.

Tested for HIV in the past 12 months	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	56	55	58	50	68
No	39	30	28	35	30
Decline to answer	5	15	14	15	2

Table 106: Place of residence (KZN)

	Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
PROVINCES												
KwaZulu-Natal	1232	98	982	99	1268	98	935	95	550	97	688	95
Mpumalanga	1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limpopo	1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	<1	-	-
North West	-	-	-	-	1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Cape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Cape	-	-	1	<1	3	<1	7	1	1	<1	19	3
Free State	1	<1	-	-	1	<1	2	<1	1	<1	-	-
Eastern Cape	7	1	7	1	12	1	16	2	4	1	12	2
Gauteng	12	1	3	<1	5	<1	20	2	7	1	7	1
OTHER COUNTRIES	2	<1	-	-	1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total number on whom information was available	**1256**	100	**993**	100	**1291**	100	**980**	100	**565**	100	**726**	100

Table 107: Primary substance of use (KZN)

Alcohol (34%), cannabis (26%), heroin/opiates (20%) and crack/cocaine (14%) were the most commonly used substances among people in treatment during this period. A slight increase in proportion of patients reporting crack/cocaine as their primary substance of use was noticed during this period.

	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%								
Alcohol	37	34	37	29	29	13	14	14	34
Cannabis	34	32	29	29	29	40	34	35	26
Cannabis/Mandrax**	1	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
Crack/Cocaine	4	6	6	7	8	4	5	6	14
OTC/ PRE	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4
Heroin/Opiates ('Sugars') ^	19	20	21	28	26	31	27	25	20
Inhalants	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	1	<1
Methcathinone ('CAT')	2	2	1	1	<1	3	3	4	<1
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	1	1	1	1	1	4	9	9	1

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone
^Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 108: Mode of use Primary substance of use (KZN)

In looking at the mode of usage for the primary drug, 37% of patients reported swallowing their substances. One percent of patients reported that they injected substances (all substance variants). The proportion of patients who specifically injected heroin decreased from 27% - 8% during this period.

	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Swallowed	38	35	40	32	33	17	18	19	37
Smoked	56	58	55	61	60	75	71	66	51
Injected	5	5	4	6	7	6	7	7	1
Snorted	<1	1	1	1	1	2	3	8	10
Injected Heroin	3	6	7	9	4	7	14	27	8

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone *N < 5

Table 109: Frequency of use for primary substance (KZN)

Most patients attending substance use treatment centres used their primary substance of use daily (67%).

	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Daily	63	69	68	67	72	64	71	67
2-6 days per week	18	16	16	18	16	21	19	21
Once a week or less	13	11	10	11	9	9	7	8
Not used in past month	6	4	6	4	3	5	4	3

Table 110: Mean Age by Primary Substance of Use (KZN)

The mean age of patients in treatment was 30, remaining stable from the last period. Major increases in age were seen for CAT.

	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	Years									
Alcohol	34	36	31	35	34	27	26	33	32	31
Cannabis	20	21	23	22	20	26	26	25	26	30
Cannabis/Mandrax**	27	26	31	28	31	30	26	26	26	33
Crack/Cocaine	31	31	28	31	30	32	25	30	31	30
OTC/PRE	29	32	36	38	32	24	28	37	30	33
Heroin/Opiates ('Sugars') ^	24	25	30	26	27	28	26	27	29	30
Inhalants	22	24	15*	19	24	25	27	15*	22	40*
Methcathinone ('CAT')	26	30	31	28	31	30	24	29	26	36
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	28	23	29	28	30	28	28	25	25	24
Overall mean age	**26**	**28**	**28**	**29**	**28**	**28**	**26**	**28**	**28**	**30**

Table 111: Primary Substance of Use by Gender (KZN)

This period saw a significant decrease in the proportion of females who were treated for the use of OTC/PRE. A slight increase was seen in women with CAT as their primary substance of use.

	Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2020	
	%		%		%		%		%		%	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	87	13	82	18	85	15	82	18	83	17	85	15
Cannabis	87	13	89	11	84	16	88	12	85	15	84	16
Cannabis/ Mandrax**	84	16*	88	12*	96	4*	91	9*	83	17*	83	17*
Crack/Cocaine	87	13	89	11	96	4*	75	25	94	6*	86	14
Ecstasy	100*	0	100*	0	50*	50*	67*	33*	100*	0	100*	0
OTC/PRE	73	27	67	33	86	14	41	59	71	29	85	15*
Heroin/Opiates ('Sugars') ˆ	93	7	87	13	83	17	85	15	87	13	85	15
Inhalants	75*	25*	100*	0	100	0	0	100*	100	0	100*	0
Methcathinone ('CAT')	86	14*	100*	0	91	9*	97	3*	83	17*	67*	33*
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	83	17*	100	0	80	20	90	9	87	13	100	0

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone *N < 5
ˆNyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 112: Primary Substance of Use by Race (KZN)

The proportion of Black African patients in treatment remains higher than any other race groups, as per the previous period. Across all racial groups, patients in treatment were more likely to be admitted for heroin/opiates, cannabis and alcohol. A significant decrease in admissions for heroin/opioids use among Black African, Indian and White patients was noticed during this period. An increase in alcohol use was noticed across all racial groups.

	BLACK AFRICAN			COLOURED			INDIAN			WHITE		
	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%			%			%			%		
Alcohol	13	14	32	14	6*	41	12	17	40	29	15	35
Cannabis	37	34	28	29	41	23	37	31	21	18	45	22
Cannabis/Mx**	2	2	1	9	0	0	2*	2*	4*	0	0	2*
Crack/Cocaine	5	4	12	2*	13*	8*	7	11	15	11	7*	20
Heroin/Opiates ('Sugars') ˆ	27	29	20	32	28	28	28	22	15	18	50	17
OTC/PRE	2	3	4	2*	0	0	4	5*	5	9	4*	4*
Methcathinone ('CAT')	4	5	1*	0	3*	0	3*	4*	0	2*	2*	0
Inhalants	<1	1*	<1*	0	3*	0	0	1*	0	0	0	0
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	10	9	1*	11	6*	0	7	7	0	7	5*	0

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone *N <=5

Table 113: Secondary substance of use (KZN)

The substances most used as a secondary drug as reported by the treatment population were cannabis, alcohol, and crack/cocaine.

	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%								
Alcohol	34	29	27	23	13	22	18	15	12
Cannabis	24	35	32	37	18	26	28	30	15
Cannabis/Mandrax**	9	6	7	6	3	9	7	7	3
Crack/Cocaine	13	9	13	17	8	17	18	17	13
Heroin ('Sugars')	4	2	3	2	1	9	8	4	3
Ecstasy	4	3	2	3	1	1	<1	<1	1
OTC/PRE	4	2	2	5	4	4	7	6	5
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	1	1	1	3	1	6	7	8	1
Inhalants	<1	<1	<1	1	<1	<1	<1	1	<1
Methcathinone ('CAT')	1	2	2	1	1	5	4	9	1
Other	7	6	6	4	2	1	1	2	<1

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

Table 114: Overall substance of use (KZN)

Consistent with previous review periods, overall, cannabis, heroin/opiates and alcohol remained the most common substances of use in this region. A significant increase in crack/cocaine use was noted since previous period.

	Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	520	41	417	42	273	21	186	19	117	21	339	47
Cannabis/Mandrax*	70	6	58	6	70	5	50	5	30	5	31	4
Cannabis	606	48	469	47	641	50	449	46	272	48	301	41
Crack/Cocaine	197	16	151	15	133	10	123	13	76	13	195	27
Heroin/Opiates^	380	30	279	28	438	34	292	30	154	27	162	22
OTC/PRE	57	5	63	6	57	4	58	6	31	5	63	9
Methcathinone ('CAT')	15	1	10	1	68	5	48	5	45	8	7	1
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	29	2	16	2	78	6	119	12	68	12	12	2
Other	52	4	37	4	32	2	16	2	20	4	11	2

Table 115: Polysubstance use (KZN)

Just under half of patients (55%) reported using more than one substance.

	Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Primary substance only	586	47	482	49	792	61	588	60	317	56	329	45
Primary +2nd substance	670	53	511	51	499	39	392	40	248	44	397	55
Total no. of patients	**1256**	**100**	**993**	**100**	**1291**	**100**	**980**	**100**	**565**	**100**	**726**	**100**

Table 116: Sources of Payment (KZN)

The table below shows that the 'family/friends' was the most common source of payment (36%), followed by the 'medical aid' (30%) and 'self' (13%) during this period.

	Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Family/friends	530	42	417	42	582	45	338	34	176	31	263	36
Self	152	12	146	15	168	13	95	10	39	7	97	13
Medical Aid	186	15	139	14	78	6	84	9	66	12	218	30
State	246	20	163	16	318	25	312	32	228	40	54	7
Employer	51	4	54	5	17	1	17	2	9	2	27	4
Other/ Unknown	91	7	74	7	128	10	134	14	47	8	67	9
Total	**1256**	**100**	**993**	**100**	**1291**	**100**	**980**	**100**	**565**	**100**	**726**	**100**

DATA FOR PATIENTS YOUNGER THAN 20 YEARS

Table 117: Gender and race profile of patients <20 years (KZN)

Most patients younger than 20 years were male (86%), stable since last period. Black African patients constituted 84% of these <20 patients.

	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
GENDER							
Male	85	85	86	81	81	85	86
Female	15	15	14	19	19	15	14
ETHNIC GROUP							
Black/African	81	81	84	79	82	85	84
Coloured	7	6	5	6	7	4	7
Indian	5	8	10	15	9	10	8
White	6	5	1	1	2	1	-

Table 118: Referral sources for patients younger than 20 years (KZN)

A higher proportion of patients <20 years were referred to treatment centres by the 'self/family/friends' (58%). This was followed by referrals from 'school' (22%) and 'social services/welfare' (9%).

	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Self/Family/Friends	31	32	35	32	41	22	39	37	58
Work/Employer	-	1	1	<1	19	<1	2	-	<1
Health professional	1	2	7	1	4	11	2	2	4
Religious body	-	<1	-	-	<1	-	<1	-	-
Hospital/Clinic	3	1	2	1	2	1	<1	1	5
Social Services/Welfare	13	13	12	16	17	7	11	15	9
Court/Correctional services	4	<1	2	1	1	-	2	3	-
School	45	48	40	50	14	67	42	42	22
Other	3	2	<1	<1	-	-	<1	1	2

Table 119: Primary substance of use of patients <20 years (KZN)

The most common primary substance of use for patients younger than 20 years during this period was alcohol (31%) which increased significantly since last period. Heroin/opiates (23%) also remained stable, while cannabis decreased significantly since last period.

	Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	120	46	68	14	17	6	13	8	34	31
Cannabis	89	34	198	40	150	51	83	53	26	24
Cannabis/Mandrax**	4	2	7	1	8	3	3	2	-	-
Crack/Cocaine	8	3	21	4	11	4	3	2	20	18
OTC/PRE	10	4	12	2	5	2	4	3	4	4
Heroin/Opiates ('Sugars') ^	27	10	149	30	58	20	31	20	25	23
Inhalants/Solvents	1	<1	3	<1	1	<1	3	2	-	-
Methcathinone ('CAT')	1	<1	20	4	8	3	5	3	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	2	<1	11	2	36	12	13	8	-	-
TOTAL	**263**	**100**	**491**	**100**	**295**	**100**	**158**	**100**	**109**	**100**

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone *N <=5

^Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 120: Mode of usage of primary substance of use for patients younger than 20 years (KZN)

	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Swallowed	11	11	25	19	16	50	17	8	11	34
Snorted	3	<1	4	2	1	3	7	5	7	17
Injected	-	-	<1	-	1	-	2	3	5	2
Smoked	86	89	71	79	82	47	74	84	77	47

Table 121: Primary substance of use by Gender for patients younger than 20 years (KZN)

This period saw a slight increase in young females accessing treatment services for heroin/opiates (16% - 20%).

	Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2020	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	88	12	81	19	87	13	94	6*	92	8*	88	12*
Cannabis	84	16	89	11	81	19	86	14	86	14	92	8*
Cannabis/Mx**	100*	0	73*	25*	100	0	87	13*	67*	33*	-	-
Crack/Cocaine	87	13*	100	0	90	10*	55	45	67*	33*	85	15*
Heroin/Opiatesˆ	80	20	93	7	77	23	66	34	84	16	80	20
Inhalants	100*	0	100*	0	100*	0	0	100*	100*	0	-	-
OTC/PRE	83*	17	80	20*	75	25*	40*	60*	100*	0	75*	25*
Methcathinone ('CAT')	-	-	100*	0	85	15*	100	0	80*	20*	-	-
Methamphetamine('Tik')	50*	50*	100*	0	55	45*	94	6*	85	15*	-	-

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone *N<5

Table 122: Primary substance of use by Race for patients younger than 20 years (KZN)

Across all ethnic groups, young people were more likely to be admitted for cannabis, heroin/opiates and crack/cocaine.

	BLACK/AFRICAN			COLOURED			INDIAN			WHITE		
	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	6	8	30	10*	17*	25*	0	6*	44*	0	0	-
Cannabis	50	45	23	35	67*	25*	71	81	33*	50*	50*	-
Cannabis/Mx**	2	2*	-	15*	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-
Crack/Cocaine	4	1*	20	0	0	13*	4*	6*	11*	17*	0	-
Heroin/Opiatesˆ	20	22	2	20*	2*	38*	11*	0	1*	17*	2*	-
Inhalants	<1*	2*	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-
OTC/PRE	1*	2*	4*	5*	0	0	4*	6*	0	17*	0	-
Methcathinone ('CAT')	3*	4	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-

Methamphetamine ('Tik')	13	10	-	10*	0	-	11*	0	-	0	0	-

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone *N<5

ˆNyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance.

Table 123: Secondary substance of use for patients younger than 20 years (KZN)

Alcohol (31%), cannabis (26%) and crack/cocaine (14) were the most common secondary substances of use.

	Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	64	20	15	6	47	10	29	10	9	6	22	31
Cannabis	31	10	15	6	32	7	53	18	18	11	18	26
Cannabis/Mandrax**	5	2	5	2	8	2	14	5	5	3	7	10
Crack/Cocaine	8	3	10	4	34	7	15	5	10	6	10	14
Heroin/Opiatesˆ	6	2	1	<1	19	4	13	4	1	1	2	3
Inhalants	2	1	1	<1	1	<1	1	<1	-	-	1	1
OTC/PRE	18	6	30	11	4	1	11	4	10	6	6	9
Methcathinone ('CAT')	-	-	-	-	7	1	11	4	6	4	1	1
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	4	1	-	-	5	1	11	4	6	4	2	3
Other	3	1	3	1	4	1	1	<1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	**317**	100	**263**	100	**491**	100	**295**	100	**158**	100	**70**	100

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

2F: TREATMENT CENTRES: CENTRAL REGION

Ms Siphokazi Dada

Table 124: Proportion of treatment episodes (Central region)

Data representing 247 patients were collected from four treatment centres during the period July-December 2020 compared to 167 from the previous six-month period. No data were received from the Northern Cape during this period.

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%			%			%		
SANCA Aurora	91	84	89						
SANCA Goldfields	9	5	8						
SANCA Sasolburg	-	11	3						
Resilia Clinic				-	-	-			
SANCA Kimberley				-	-	-			
SANCA Upington				-	-	-			
SANCA Tsantsabane				100	-	-			
SANPARK Klerksdorp							-	100	100
Total in treatment	**170**	**140**	**211**	**19**	**-**	-	**0**	**27**	**26**

Table 125: First time admissions (Central region)

In Table 125 'Yes' indicates a first-time admission and 'No' indicates a repeat admission. First time admissions make up most of the admissions across all provinces and these proportions remained high across the two provinces.

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%			%			%		
Yes	75	84	80	100	-	-	-	89	83
No	25	16	20	0	-	-	-	11	17

Table 126: Type of treatment received

Table 126 indicates that in the Free State (89%) and in the North West (100%) most patients were treated on an inpatient basis. These proportions varied extremely when compared to the previous period.

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%			%			%		
Inpatient	91	35	89	16	-	-	-	30	100
Outpatient	8	65	11	84	-	-	-	70	0

Table 127: Referral sources (Central region)

The most common source of referral to specialist treatment centres in the Free State was 'self/family/friends' (46%), followed by 'social services/welfare' (23%) and 'work/employer' (17%). In the North West, 'self/family/friends' (44%) was the most common sources of referral followed by 'work/employer' (28%).

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%			%			%		
Self/Family/friends	38	59	46	84	-	-	-	59	44
Work/employer	16	6	17	16	-	-	-	4	28
Health professional	5	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	6*
Religious body	1	1	<1*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospital/clinic	1	1	<1*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social services/welfare	15	20	23	-	-	-	-	11	-
Court/correctional	6	1	2	-	-	-	-	4	-
School	4	6	<1	-	-	-	-	19	3*
Other e.g. radio	-	1	<1*	-	-	-	-	1	19

*N < 5

Table 128: Population profile (Central region)

Male patients predominate both Free State (86%) and the North West (83%). There was a significant increase in the proportion of patients who were 'employed' in both provinces, and a significant increase in 'unemployed' patients in the North West (42%). In both provinces, there was a decrease in patients who were still at school.

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%			%			%		
GENDER									
Male	87	88	86	100	-	-	-	81	83
Female	13	12	14	0	-	-	-	19	17
ETHNIC GROUP									
Black African	59	71	65	47	-	-	-	74	72
Coloured	18	16	18	47	-	-	-	4	6*
Indian	-	1	<1*	-	-	-	-	-	-
White	23	12	17	6	-	-	-	22	22
EMPLOYMENT STATUS									
Working full-time	41	14	29	1*	-	-	-	22	36
Working part-time	4	3	2	21*	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployed (< 6 months)	1	9	2*	5*	-	-	-	7	-
Unemployed (> 6 months)	31	46	48	16*	-	-	-	33	42
Student/Apprentice/ internship	2	4	3	5*	-	-	-	-	3*
School/learner at school	19	23	15	47	-	-	-	33	17
Medically unfit/Housewife/Pensioner	3	1	<1*	-	-	-	-	-	3*

*N < 5

Table 129: Age distribution (Central region)

The average age of persons seen by treatment centres was 29 years in the Free State and 30 years in the North West. The proportion of patients younger than 20 years of age significantly decreased to 22% in the Free State, and in the North West, 22% of patients were younger than 20 years of age.

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%			%			%		
10-14	2*	4	<1*	11*	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	23	28	22	42	-	-	-	19	22
20-24	13	11	17	21	-	-	-	22	14
25-29	13	20	18	5*	-	-	-	-	25
30-34	16	13	18	11*	-	-	-	4*	11
35-39	16	14	10	10*	-	-	-	11*	14
40-44	6	4	7	-	-	-	-	26	6
45-49	6	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
50-54	2	1*	-	-	-	-	-	15*	-
55+	7	2*	4	-	-	-	-	4*	3*

*N<5

Table 130: HIV tested in the past 12 months (Central region)

Sixty-one percent of patients in the Free State reported that they had been tested for HIV in the past 12 months; while in the North West over half of patients reported that they have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months (55%).

	January – June 2019			July – December 2020		
	Free State	Northern Cape	North West	Free State	Northern Cape	North West
	%			%		
Yes	57	-	41	61	-	55
No	31	-	44	37	-	42
Decline	12	-	15	2	-	3

Table 131: Primary substance of use (Central region)

In the Free State, there was a significant decrease in heroin/opiates admissions, and a slight increase in alcohol use (16% - 25%). In the North West, there was a significant decrease in cannabis admissions (52% - 36%%).

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%			%			%		
Alcohol	41	16	25	21*	-	-	-	19	22
Cannabis	36	27	27	37	-	-	-	52	36
Cannabis/Mandrax**	1*	4*	7	16*	-	-	-	4*	-
Crack/Cocaine	3*	6	6	-	-	-	-	4*	6*
Heroin/Opiatesˆ	5	29	12	5*	-	-	-	11*	14
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	11	9	17	21*	-	-	-	7*	11*
Inhalants	-	-	<1*	-	-	-	-	-	3*
Methcathinone ('CAT')	2*	9	3	-	-	-	-	4*	8*
OTC/PRE	2*	1	2*	-	-	-	-	-	-

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone *N<5

ˆNyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 132: Mode of usage of primary drug (Central region)

Sixty-five percent of patients admitted to treatment centres in the Free State, and 63% in the North West smoked their drugs, making this the most popular route of administration. However, when alcohol was excluded in the analysis, smoking remained the most common mode of use, 87% in the Free State, and 82% in the North West. Eight patients in the Free State reported injecting heroin.

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%			%			%		
Swallowed	43(4)	19(4)	27(3)	21(-)*	-	-	-(-)	19(0)	22(-)
Snorted	5(9)	11(13)	3(4)	-(-)	-	-	-(-)	4(5)	14)18)
Injected	1(*2)	9(10)	4(5)	5(7)**	-	-	-(-)	-(-)	-(-)
Smoked	51(85)	61(73)	65(87)	74(93)	-	-	-(-)	77(95)	63(82)
**Figures in brackets above exclude alcohol									
Injected Heroin	25*	30	40	100**	-	-	-	-	-

*n=<5; **n=1

Table 133: Frequency of use by primary substance for the Free State

Tables 133-135 show the frequency of use of the primary substance for each province. Across all provinces, most substances were used on a daily basis.

	Frequency of use in the past month											
	Daily			2-6 days per week			Once per week or less often			Not used in the past month		
	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%			%			%			%		
Alcohol	51	70	75	46	21	23	3*	9*	0	0	0	2*
Cannabis	87	63	76	11	26	19	2*	8*	5*	0	3*	0
Cannabis/Mx**	100*	100*	73	0	0	27*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crack/Cocaine	60*	63	42	40*	25*	58	0	13*	0	0	0	0
Heroin/Opiatesˆ	75	95	100	25*	5*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inhalants	-	-	100*	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	66	38	51	28	54	46	0	7*	0	6*	0	3*
Methcathinone ('CAT')	67*	42	86	33*	42	0	0	17*	14*	0	0	0
OTC/PRE	100*	100*	100*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone *N<5
ˆNyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 134: Frequency of use by primary drug for the Northern Cape

	Frequency of use in the past month											
	Daily			2-6 days per week			Once per week or less often			Not used in the past month		
	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%			%			%			%		
Alcohol	25*	-	-	50*	-	-	-	-	-	25*	-	-
Cannabis	71	-	-	29*	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
Cannabis/Mx**	100*	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
Crack/Cocaine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heroin/Opiatesˆ	0	-	-	100*	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	75*	-	-	25*	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
Methcathinone ('CAT')	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTC/PRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone *N<5

Table 135: Frequency of use by primary drug for the North West

	Frequency of use in the past month											
	Daily			2-6 days per week			Once per week or less often			Not used in the past month		
	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%			%			%			%		
Alcohol	-	60*	38*	-	20*	38*	-	20*	24*	-	-	-
Cannabis	-	57	85	-	28*	15*	-	14*	0	-	-	-
Cannabis/Mx**	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	100*	-	-	-	-
Crack/Cocaine	-	100*	100*	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	-
Heroin/Opiatesˆ	-	67*	40*	-	33*	60*	-	0	0	-	-	-
Inhalants	-	-	0	-	-	100*	-	-	0	-	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	-	50*	25*	-	50*	50*	-	0	25*	-	-	-
Methcathinone ('CAT')	-	0	100*	-	100*	0	-	0	0	-	-	-
OTC/PRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone *N<5

ˆNyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 136: Mean age by primary substance (Central region)

Mean age differences were noted for different substances. In the Free State, significant changes in the mean age of patients were seen for alcohol, cannabis, cannabis/mandrax, crack/cocaine and heroin/opiates. In the North West, patients who were seen at treatment centres for all substances, except cannabis, this period were older.

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	Years								
Alcohol	38	26	39	27*	-	-	-	37	43
Cannabis	21	27	23	21	-	-	-	30	22
Cannabis/Mandrax**	21*	18*	26	15*	-	-	-	52*	-
Crack/Cocaine	26	20	33	-	-	-	-	20*	36*
Heroin/Opiatesˆ	27	32	25	18*	-	-	-	37*	32
Inhalants	-	-	25*	-	-	-	-	-	15*
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	29	25	26	22*	-	-	-	48*	26*
Methcathinone ('CAT')	28	29	25	-	-	-	-	42*	32*
OTC/PRE	38*	34*	34	-	-	-	-	-	-
Overall mean age	**29**	**27**	**29**	**22**	-	-	-	34	30

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone *N<5
ˆNyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 137: Primary substance of use by Gender for the Free State

As in the previous reporting period, across all sites and bearing in mind small samples, male patients outnumbered female patients. Overall 87% of patients were male, but gender differences were noted for various primary substances of use (see Tables 137 - 139).

	Free State					
	Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2020	
	%		%		%	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	87	13	87	13*	83	17
Cannabis	93	7*	84	16	90	10
Cannabis/Mandrax**	100*	0	100*	0	93	7*
Crack/Cocaine	100	0	100	0	92	8*
Heroin/Opiatesˆ	75	25*	88	12	88	12*
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	100*	0
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	83	17*	92	8*	86	14
Methcathinone ('CAT')	100*	0	83	17*	86	14*
OTC/PRE	0	100*	100*	0	25*	75*

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone *N<5

Table 138: Primary substance of use by Gender for the Northern Cape

During this period, no data was received from treatment centres in the Northern Cape.

	Northern Cape					
	Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2020	
	%		%		%	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	100*	-	-	-	-	-
Cannabis	100	-	-	-	-	-
Cannabis/Mandrax**	100*	-	-	-	-	-
Crack/Cocaine	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heroin/Opiatesˆ	100*	-	-	-	-	-
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	100*	-	-	-	-	-
Methcathinone ('CAT')	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTC/PRE	-	-	-	-	-	-

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone *N<5
ˆNyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 139: Primary substance of use by Gender for the North West

	North West					
	Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2020	
	%		%		%	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	-	-	100	0	87	23*
Cannabis	-	-	86	14	62	38
Cannabis/Mandrax**	-	-	100*	0	-	-
Crack/Cocaine	-	-	0	100*	100*	0
Heroin/Opiatesˆ	-	-	67*	33*	100*	0
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	100*	0
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	-	-	100*	0	100*	0
Methcathinone ('CAT')	-	-	0	100*	100*	0
OTC/PRE	-	-	-	-	-	-

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone *N<5

Table 140: Primary substance of use by Race for the Free State

	BLACK AFRICAN			COLOURED			INDIAN			WHITE		
	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%			%			%			%		
Alcohol	34	18	22	47	8*	27	0	0	0	53	18*	36
Cannabis	40	23	29	30	43	22	0	0	100*	30	29	25
Cannabis/Mx**	2*	4*	7	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crack/Cocaine	4	6*	3*	0	4*	5*	0	0	0	3*	6*	17
Heroin/Opiatesˆ	6	27	18	0	26	0	0	100*	0	5*	26	3*
Inhalants	-	-	1*	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	9	11	18	23	9*	24	0	0	0	5*	0	6*
Methcathinone ('CAT')	3*	9	2*	0	9*	5*	0	0	0	0	6*	6
OTC/PRE	2*	1*	1*	0	0	0	0	0	0	5*	6*	0

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone * N<5
ˆNyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 141: Primary substance of use by Race for the Northern Cape

	BLACK AFRICAN			COLOURED			INDIAN			WHITE		
	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%			%			%			%		
Alcohol	33*	-	-	11*	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
Cannabis	33*	-	-	44*	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
Cannabis/Mx**	11*	-	-	22*	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
Crack/Cocaine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heroin/Opiatesˆ	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	100*	-	-
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	22*	-	-	22*	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
OTC/PRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone *N<5

Table 142: Primary substance of use by Race for the North West

	BLACK AFRICAN			COLOURED			INDIAN			WHITE		
	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%			%			%			%		
Alcohol	-	25	12*	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	63
Cannabis	-	60	46	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	33*	13*
Cannabis/Mx**	-	5*	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
Crack/Cocaine	-	0	4*	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	17*	13*
Heroin/Opiatesˆ	-	0	15*	-	100*	50*	-	-	-	-	33*	0
Inhalants	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	13*
Methcathinone ('CAT')	-	5*	12*	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	0
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	-	5*	12*	-	0	50*	-	-	-	-	0	0
OTC/PRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone *N<5

Table 143: Secondary substance of use (Central region)

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%			%			%		
Alcohol	6	9	12	0	-	-	-	19	9*
Cannabis	6	16	22	26	-	-	-	19	9*
Cannabis/Mandrax**	8	4	18	21*	-	-	-	-	5*
Crack/Cocaine	2*	4	7	0	-	-	-	4*	23*
Heroin/Opiatesˆ	2*	2*	2*	0	-	-	-	7*	9*
Inhalants	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	4*
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	8	5	23	0	-	-	-	7*	23*
Methcathinone ('CAT')	13	6	13	0	-	-	-	7*	18*
OTC/PRE	4	2*	2*	0	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL (number)	**170**	**140**	**130**	**19**	-	-	**0**	**27**	**22**

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone *N<5
ˆNyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 144: Overall proportion of substances used (Central region)

The overall proportion of primary and secondary substances of use is shown in Table 144 below. Alcohol, cannabis, heroin/opiates and methamphetamine, were the most common substances used.

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%			%			%		
Alcohol	47	25	32	21*	-	-	-	37	28
Cannabis	42	19	41	63	-	-	-	70	42
Cannabis/Mandrax**	9	6	18	37	-	-	-	4*	3*
Crack/Cocaine	5	10	10	-	-	-	-	7*	19
Heroin/Opiatesˆ	6	31	14	5*	-	-	-	19	19
Inhalants	-	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	6*
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	19	14	31	21*	-	-	-	15*	25
Methcathinone ('CAT')	15	14	11	-	-	-	-	4*	19
OTC/PRE	6	4	3	-	-	-	-	7*	-

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone Note: The table shows the proportion reporting each drug either as primary or secondary drug.
ˆNyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 145: Polysubstance use (Central region)

In the Free State, thirty-eight percent, and in the North West province, 39% of patients reported only one substance of use.

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%			%			%		
Primary substance only	52	51	38	53	-	-	-	37	39
Primary +2nd substance	48	49	62	47	-	-	-	63	61
Total no. of patients	**170**	**140**	**211**	**19**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**27**	**36**

Table 146: Primary Source of payment (Central region)

During this period, the most common source of payment for treatment in the Free State was the 'state' (43%), followed by the 'medical aid' (36%); while in the North West 'medical aid' (47%) was the most common source of payment, followed by 'employer' (19%). These primary sources of payment vary significantly when compared to the previous period.

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%			%			%		
Self	2*	11	3	5*	-	-	-	7*	11*
Medical Aid	39	9	36	-	-	-	-	15*	47
State	35	44	43	5*	-	-	-	33	-
Family/friends	8	19	9	74	-	-	-	30	6*
Employer	15	1	9	11*	-	-	-	-	19
Unknown	2*	15	<1	5*	-	-	-	15*	-
Other/ combinations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17

*N < 5

DATA FOR PATIENTS YOUNGER THAN 20 YEARS

Table 147: Gender and race profile of patients <20 years (Central region)

Across all provinces, most patients under 20 years were male.

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%			%			%		
GENDER									
Male	91	91	92	100	-	-	-	100	63*
Female	9*	9*	8*	-	-	-	-	-	37*
ETHNIC GROUP									
Black African	70	91	73	30*	-	-	-	100	75
Coloured	16	9*	25	60	-	-	-	-	-
Indian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White	14	-	2*	10*	-	-	-	-	25*

*N<5

Table 148: Referral sources of patients <20 years (Central region)

The most common source of referral to specialist treatment centres in the Free State was 'self/family/friends' (60%), followed by 'social services/welfare' (27%). In the North West, 'self/family/friends' was the most common source of referral (87%).

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%			%			%		
Self/Family/friends	37	47	60	100	-	-	-	40*	83
Work/employer	-	4*	-	0	-	-	-	20*	-
Health professional	2*	4*	2	0	-	-	-	-	-
Religious body	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
Hospital/clinic	-	1*	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
Social services/welfare	21	29	27	0	-	-	-	20*	-
Court/correctional	23	2*	8*	0	-	-	-	-	-
School	16	11	2*	0	-	-	-	20*	13*
Other e.g. radio	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-

*N<5

Table 149: Primary substance of use of patients <20 years (Central region)

In Free State and North West young people were mostly treated for cannabis.

	Free State				Northern Cape				North West			
	Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2020		Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2020		Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	9	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	20*	-	-
Cannabis	11	24	30	63	-	-	-	-	4	80*	7	87
Cannabis/Mandrax**	4	9*	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crack/Cocaine	5	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heroin/Opiatesˆ	8	18	6	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	4	9*	4	8*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13*
OTC/PRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methcathinone ('CAT')	4	9*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**45**	**100**	**48**	**100**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**8**	**100**

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone *N<5
ˆNyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 150: Mode of usage of primary substance for patients <20 years (Central region)

Eighty-six percent of patients admitted to treatment centres in the Free State and 87% in the North West smoked their drugs, making this the most popular route of administration. Only four young persons reported injecting heroin/opiates in the Free State and none in the North West.

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%			%			%		
Swallowed	2*	22	-	-	-	-	-	20*	-
Snorted	2*	9*	6*	-	-	-	-	-	13*
Injected	-	4*	8*	10*	-	-	-	-	-
Smoked	96	64	86	90	-	-	-	80*	87

Table 151: Primary substance of use by Gender of patients <20 years (Central region)

Tables 151 show that across the provinces, males make up majority of patients.

	Free State				Northern Cape				North West			
	Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2020		Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2020		Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2020	
	%		%		%				%			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	89	11*	-	-	-	-	-	-	100*	0	-	-
Cannabis	73	27*	90	10*	-	-	-	-	100*	0	57*	43*
Cannabis/Mandrax**	100*	0	80*	20*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crack/Cocaine	100	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heroin/Opiatesˆ	89	11*	100	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	100*	0	100*	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100*	0
OTC/PRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone *N>5
ˆNyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 152: Primary substance of use by Race of patients <20 years (Central region)

	BLACK AFRICAN			COLOURED			INDIAN			WHITE		
	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020
	%			%			%			%		
Alcohol	0	19	-	8*	25*	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
Cannabis	79	28	68	69	50*	58	-	-	-	86	-	67*
Cannabis/Mx**	6*	9*	5*	15*	0	25*	-	-	-	0	-	0
Crack/Cocaine	-	9*	-	-	25*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Heroin/Opiatesˆ	0	16	15	0	0	0	-	-	-	14*	-	0
Inhalants	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	33*
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	12*	9*	7*	8*	0	8*	-	-	-	0	-	0
OTC/PRE	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone *N<5

Table 153: Secondary substance of use of patients <20 years (Central region)

In Free State, the most used secondary substance by under 20's use was methamphetamine, cannabis and CAT whereas in the North West, two young people were treated for the use of methamphetamine.

	Free State				Northern Cape				North West			
	Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2020		Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2020		Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	6	27	4	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cannabis	6	27	5	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cannabis/Mandrax**	1	5*	5	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crack/Cocaine	2	9*	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heroin/Opiatesˆ	1	5*	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	50*	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	4	18*	11	33	-	-	-	-	1	50*	2	67*
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	33*
OTC/PRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methcathinone ('CAT')	2	9*	6	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**22**	**100**	**33**	**100**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2**	**100**	**3**	**100**

SECTION 3: DATA ON COMMUNITY BASED HARM REDUCTION SERVICES FOR PEOPLE WHO USE DRUGS

Anova Health Institute, Foundation for Professional Development, NACOSA, Tintswalo Home Based Care, TB HIV Care, and the University of Pretoria

3A: COMMUNITY-BASED HARM REDUCTION SERVICES - EASTERN CAPE, KWAZULU-NATAL AND WESTERN CAPE

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[3] 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 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.

[3] 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.

Needle and syringe services

Between July and December 2020, 3 107 unique PWID accessed the services (379 in Nelson Mandela Bay, 1 400 in eThekwini, 385 in uMgungundlovu, and 943 in the Cape Metro).

Across the districts, most clients (92%) were over the age of 25 years, and the majority were men (ranging from 71% in NMB to 92% in uMgungundlovu). Racial characteristics of service users varied by district; being predominantly Coloured in the Cape Metro (77%), White in uMgungundlovu (71%), and Black African in eThekwini (87%) and Nelson Mandela Bay (91%). PWID service user sociodemographic characteristics by province are provided in Table 154.

Table 154: Demographic characteristics of people who use drugs who accessed needle and syringe services by district (July – December 2020) (EC, KZN & WC)

Province	District (N)	Male		Female*		Black African		Coloured		Indian		White	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Eastern Cape	**NMB (379)**	348	92	31	8	344	91	4	1	2	1	17	5
KwaZulu-Natal	**eThekwini (1400)**	1222	87	177	13	1135	81	51	3	60	4	61	4
	UMG (385)	273	71	112	29	94	24	88	23	6	2	196	51
Western Cape	**Cape Metro (943)**	764	81	179	19	20	2	728	77	3	<1	97	10

*Some demographic data was not provided. Female includes trans female clients.
ND: No data available NMB: Nelson Mandela Bay, UMG: uMgungundlovu, EC: Eastern Cape, KZN: KwaZulu-Natal, WC: Western Cape

Overall, no client (from Nelson Mandela Bay) was younger than 18 years. Across districts, the largest proportion of clients were in the age group 25 – 35 years: Nelson Mandela Bay (65%), eThekwini (72%); uMgungundlovu (65%) and in the Cape Metro (53%).

Overall, 3 611 needle and syringe service contacts with PWID were made (393 in Nelson Mandela Bay, 1 565 in eThekwini, 416 in Umgungungdlovu, 1 237 in the Cape Metro) and 699 347 needles and syringes were distributed (71 910 in Nelson Mandela Bay, 124 845 in eThekwini, 26 610 in Umgungungdlovu, 475 980 in the Cape Metro), with return rates of between 55% (in Durban) and 90% (in NMB).

Table 155: Age distribution of people who use drugs who accessed needle and syringe services by district (July –December 2020) (EC, KZN & WC)

District	NMB		eThekwini		UMG		Cape Metro	
Age distribution (yrs)	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16-24	38	30	223	16	114	30	61	6
25-35	245	65	1001	72	249	65	500	53
36-50	21	6	170	12	22	5	356	38
51+	0	0	4	<1	0	0	26	3
Missing	-	-	2	<1	-	-	-	-
Total	**379**	**100**	**1400**	**100**	**385**	**100**	**943**	**100**

NMB: Nelson Mandela Bay, UMG: uMgungundlovu

Table 156: Proportion of people who use drugs accessing needle and syringe services by age cohort by district (July – December 2020) (EC, KZN & WC)

Site	NMB		eThekwini		UMG		Cape Metro	
%	n	%					n	%
PWID <18 yrs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PWID >=18 yrs	379	100	1400	100	385	100	943	100
Total	**379**	**100**	**1400**	**100**	**385**	**100**	**943**	**100**

NMB: Nelson Mandela Bay, UMG: uMgungundlovu

Table 157: Comparison of proportion of people who use drugs accessing needle and syringe services with census data by district (July – December 2020) (EC, KZN & WC)

District		Black African	Indian	Coloured	White
NMB	Population [1]	60%	1%	24%	14%
	Accessed service	21%	1%	12%	66%
eThekwini	Population [1]	74%	17%	3%	7%
	Accessed service	81%	4%	3%	4%
UMG	Population [1]	85%	7%	2%	6%
	Accessed service	24%	2%	23%	51%
Cape Metro	Population [1]	39%	42%	1%	16%
	Accessed service	2%	0%	77%	10%

[1]Statistics by place - Statistics South Africa

HIV, TB and viral hepatitis services

Among PWID who accessed additional health services: 1 026 tested for HIV (132 in Nelson Mandela Bay, 364 in eThekwini, 135 in Umgungundlovu, 395 in the Cape Metro), among whom 9% (95/1026) tested HIV positive (16 in Nelson Mandela Bay, 45 in eThekwini, 15 in uMgungundlovu and 19 in the Cape Metro). Thirty-nine people (out of 95 - 41%) were started on antiretroviral therapy (ART) (9 in Nelson Mandela Bay, 21 in eThekwini, 3 in uMgungundlovu and 6 in the Cape Metro). Data on HIV viral suppression was unavailable.

Additionally, 1 138 PWUD were screened for tuberculosis (TB) (139 in Nelson Mandela Bay, 448 in eThekwini, 142 in uMgungundlovu and 409 in the Cape Metro) with 4 being symptomatic, 7 with confirmed TB and 4 started on treatment.

No routine viral hepatitis testing was done in these districts during this period.

Table 158: Characteristics of people who use drugs tested for HIV and HIV treatment cascade* by district (July – December 2020) (EC, KZN & WC)

Site	NMB (132)		eThekwini (364)		UMG (135)		Cape Metro (395)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
GENDER								
Men	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transgender	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RACE								
Black African	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coloured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIV TREATMENT CASCADE								
HIV positive	16	12	45	12	15	11	19	5
On ART	9	56	21	47	3	20	6	32
Virally suppressed	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

*Some demographic data was not provided. NMB: Nelson Mandela Bay, UMG: uMgungundlovu

Opioid substitution therapy (OST) services

Opioid substitution therapy was not available in Nelson Mandela Bay, eThekweni and uMgungundlovu during this period In Cape Town, there were 65 PWID on OST at the beginning of July 2020. During the reporting period, 40 new people were initiated and 9 person who was previously lost to follow-up restarted on OST, 19 people were lost to follow-up or exited. Ninety-three people were on OST at the

end of December 2020. At Bellhaven in KZN, 260 clients were on low-dose methadone at the beginning of June and 220 at the end of December. An overdose training was provided to 75 programme recepients at Bellhaven including how to recognise and respond to an overdose.

Table 159: Comparison of proportion of people who use drugs initiated on opioid substitution therapy by district (July –December 2020) (EC, KZN & WC)

Site	Male	Female	Black African	Indian	Coloured	White	Unknown
	%		%				
Nelson Mandela Bay[4] (n=0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
eThekwini (n=0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
uMgungundlovu (n=0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape Metro (n=93)	79	21	-	-	-	-	-

Table 160: Clients on opioid substitution therapy, lost to follow-up and exited programme by district (July – December 2020) (EC, KZN & WC)

District		Number on OST at start of period	Number initiated on OST for first time during period	Number restarted during period that were lost to follow-up at start of period	Number LTFU during period	Number exited during period	Number died during period	Number on OST at end of period
NMB	Non-injecting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	PWID	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
eThekwini	Non-injecting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	PWID	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UMG	Non-injecting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	PWID	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Reflects characteristics of people started on OST during the reporting period.

[4] OST services were only operational in Cape Town during this period.

	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape Metro	Non-injecting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	PWID	65	40	9	19	0	2	93
	Total	65	40	9	19	0	2	93

Human rights violations

During this reporting period, 540 human rights violations were reported (61 in Nelson Mandela Bay, 259 in eThekwini, 53 in uMgungundlovu and 167 in the Cape Metro), 88 of these related to PWID clients being assaulted and 327 related to confiscation or destruction of injecting equipment.

Table 161: Comparison of reported human rights violations by district (July – December 2020) (EC, KZN & WC)

Reported violation (n)	NMB	eThekwini	UMG	Cape Metro
Refused services	1	0	0	1
Refused access to medication	0	3	0	1
Assaulted (hit, thrown, kicked, etc)	3	31	22	32
Humiliated, chased away, harassed, shouted or sworn at, shown off, threatened	5	65	28	100
Confiscated/destroyed needles	0	135	68	124
Sexual assault/rape	0	3	0	1
Killed	0	3	0	0
Treated badly in police cells/violated/assaulted	0	5	1	5
Driven around in van without charges	1	3	1	1
Not allowed visitors, phone call or legal counsel after arrest	0	0	0	1
Unlawful arrest/detention	0	13	2	0
Reported case but no progress made by police	0	0	0	0
Issued a fine/forced to pay a fine	0	0	0	0
Total number of violations	**61**	**259**	**53**	**167**

3B: COMMUNITY-BASED HARM REDUCTION SERVICES - GAUTENG AND MPUMALANGA

Several organisations provide harm reduction services in Gauteng. Anova Health Institute's Jab Smart Project provides harm reduction and HIV prevention services for PWID in sub-districts B - G of the City of Johannesburg and in Sedibeng Districts. Tintswalo Home Based Care providers outreach harm reduction services for PWID in sub-district East, North and South of the City of Ekurhuleni. The Foundation for Professional Development's HARMLess project and the Department of Family Medicine at the University of Pretoria's Community Orientated Substance Use Programme (COSUP) provide services across the City of Tshwane. The Foundation for Professional Development's HARMLess project also provides harm reduction outreach services in Ehlanzeni District (Mpumalanga).

Needle and syringe services

Between July and December 2020, 13 116 unique PWID accessed the services (5 503 in Johannesburg, 366 in Ekurhuleni, 6 154 in Tshwane 752 in Sedibeng and 341 in Ehlanzeni).

Across the districts, almost all clients were over the age of 20 years, and the majority were men (ranging from 92% in Johannesburg to 97% in Sedibeng). Racial characteristics of service users varied by district; being predominantly Black African in Ehlanzeni (91%), City of Ekurhuleni (84%), City of Johannesburg (87%), City of Tshwane (85%) and Sedibeng (95%). PWID service user sociodemographic characteristics by province are provided in Table 162.

Table 162: Demographic characteristics of people who use drugs who accessed needle and syringe services by district (July – December 2020) (GP & MP)

Province	District (N)	Male		Female		Black African		Coloured		Indian		White	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
GP	**Ekurhuleni (366)**	326	89	40	11	307	84	22	6	4	1	33	9
	Johannesburg (5 503)	5 228	95	275	5	5 338	97	55	1	0	0	110	2
	Sedibeng (752)	729	97	23	3	714	95	8	1	0	0	30	4
	Tshwane (Harmless) (6 154)	5 783	94	370	6	5 231	85	308	5	246	4	369	6
MP	**Ehlanzeni (341)**	331	97	10	3	311	91	10	3	0	0	20	6

*Some demographic data was not provided. No demographic data for Tshwane COSUP PWID clients available.
ND: No data available GP: Gauteng, MP: Mpumalanga

Across districts, the largest proportion of clients were in the age group 25 – 35 years.

Overall, 1 143 781 needles and syringes were distributed (164 355 in Ekurhuleni, 527 520 in Johannesburg, 43 335 in Sedibeng, 400 412 in Tshwane and 8 159 Ehlanzeni) with return rates of 47%, 11%, 4%, 95% and 92%, respectively.

Table 163: Age distribution of people who use drugs who accessed needle and syringe services by district (July – December 2020) (GP & MP)

Age distribution (yrs)	EKR		JHB		SED		TSH		EHL	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16-24	60	16	824	15	148	20	429	7	65	19
25-35	252	69	3965	72	539	72	3876	63	188	55
36-50	53	14	702	13	65	8	1784	29	51	15
51+	1	<1	12	<1	0	0	61	1	3	1
Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	<1	36	10
Total	**366**	**100**	**5503**	**100**	**752**	**100**	**6154**	**100**	**341**	**100**

ERK: Ekurhuleni; JHB: Johannesburg; SED: Sedibeng; TSH: Tshwane; EHL: Ehlanzeni

Table 164: Proportion of people who use drugs accessing needle and syringe services by age cohort by district (July – December 2020) (GP & MP)*

District	ERK		JHB		SED		TSH		EHL	
Age distribution (yrs)	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
PWID <18/ <20 yrs	5	1	55	1	8	1	61	1	3	1
PWID >=18 / 20 yrs	361	99	5448	99	744	99	6093	99	338	99
Total	**366**	**100**	**5503**	**100**	**752**	**100**	**6154**	**100**	**341**	**100**

ERK: Ekurhuleni; JHB: Johannesburg; SED: Sedibeng; TSH: Tshwane; EHL: Ehlanzeni

* Different sites have different age categories. JHB, ERK and SED have 18 years category, TSH and EHL have 20-year category. Some data missing

Table 165: Comparison of proportion of people who use drugs accessing needle and syringe services with census data by district (July – December 2020) (GP & MP)

District		Black African	Indian	Coloured	White
Ekurhuleni	Population [1]	79%	2%	3%	16%
	Accessed service	84%	1%	6%	9%
Johannesburg	Population [1]	76%	5%	6%	12%
	Accessed service	97%	0%	1%	2%
Sedibeng	Population [1]	82%	1%	1%	16%
	Accessed service	95%	0%	1%	4%
Tshwane	Population [1]	75%	2%	2%	21%
	Accessed service	85%	4%	5%	6%
Ehlanzeni	Population [1]	94%	<1%	1%	5%
	Accessed service	91%	0%	3%	6%

[1]Statistics by place - Statistics South Africa

HIV, TB and viral services

Among PWID who accessed additional health services: 1 034 tested for HIV (139 in Ekurhuleni, 1479 in Johannesburg, 153 in Sedibeng, 453 in Tshwane and 142 Ehlanzeni)), among whom 85% (878/1 034) tested HIV positive for the first time (19 in Ekurhuleni, 525 in Johannesburg, 95 in Sedibeng, 213 in Tshwane and 26 Ehlanzeni). Three hundred and twenty-eight (37%) were started on ART (9 in Ekurhuleni, 125 in Johannesburg, 23 in Sedibeng, 149 in Tshwane and 22 Ehlanzeni).

Additionally, 682 PWUD were screened for tuberculosis (TB) (139 in Ekurhuleni, 2179 in Johannesburg, 185 in Sedibeng and 141 in Tshwane) with 27 being symptomatic, 0 with confirmed TB and 5 started on treatment. Screening and testing for tuberculosis in Ehlanzeni was not done as part of routine services

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

Table 166: Characteristics of people who use drugs tested for HIV and HIV treatment cascade* by district (July – December 2020) (GP & MP)

District	EKR		JHB		SED		TSH		EHL	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
GENDER										
Men	129	93	1360	92	145	95	421	93	129	91
Women	10	7	119	8	8	5	32	7	13	9
Transgender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RACE										
Black African	117	84	1419	96	153	100	398	88	125	88
Coloured	11	8	30	2	0	0	23	5	3	2
Indian	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	5	4
White	11	8	30	2	0	0	27	6	9	6
HIV TREATMENT CASCADE										
HIV positive	19	14	525	35	95	62	213	47	26	18
On ART	9	47	125	24	23	24	149	70	22	85
Virally suppressed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	36

*Some demographic data was not provided. ERK: Ekurhuleni; JHB: Johannesburg; SED: Sedibeng; TSH: Tshwane; EHL: Ehlanzeni
-: Data not available

Opioid substitution therapy (OST) services

During this period OST was only available in Johannesburg and Tshwane. In Johannesburg, a total of 161 people was on OST at the beginning of July, 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. In Tshwane, a total of 690 people was on OST at the beginning of July[5]. 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 (Table 167). The Foundation for Professional Development provided funding for 230 of the clients on OST in the COSUP OST programme.

[5] 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.

Table 167: Comparison of proportion of people who use drugs initiated on opioid substitution therapy by district (July – December 2020) (GP & MP)

District	Male	Female	Black African	Indian	Coloured	White
	%		%			
Ekurhuleni	0	0	0	0	0	0
Johannesburg	94	6	87	2	11	0
Sedibeng	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tshwane	93	7	83	2	3	12
Ehlanzeni	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 168: Clients on opioid substitution therapy, lost to follow-up and exited programme – by district (July – December 2020) (GP & MP)

District		Number on OST at start of period	Number initiated on OST for first time during period	Number restarted during period that were lost to follow-up at start of period	Number LTFU during period	Number exited during period	Number died during period	Number on OST at end of period
ERK	Non-injecting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	PWID	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JHB	Non-injecting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	PWID	161	61	2	50	13	0	159
	Total	**161**	**61**	**2**	**50**	**13**	**0**	**159**
SED	Non-injecting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	PWID	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TSH	Non-injecting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	PWID	690	239	16	34	18	6	887
	Total	**690**	**239**	**16**	**34**	**18**	**6**	**887**

EHL	Non-injecting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	PWID	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Human rights violations

During this reporting period, 96 human rights violations were reported (14 in Ekurhuleni and 82 in Johannesburg), 63 due to confiscated or destroyed needles and 28 due to assault. Human rights violations are not reported in Tshwane or Ehlanzeni.

Table 169: Comparison of reported human rights violations by district (July – December 2020) (GP & MP)

Reported violation (n)	EKR	JHB	SED	TSH	EHL
Refused services	-	-	-	-	-
Refused access to medication	-	-	-	-	-
Assaulted (hit, thrown, kicked, etc)	8	20	-	-	-
Humiliated, chased away, harassed, shouted or sworn at, shown off, threatened	5	-	-	-	-
Sexual assault/rape	-	-	-	-	-
Confiscated/destroyed needles	1	62	-		
Killed	-	-	-	-	-
Treated badly in police cells/violated/assaulted	-	-	-	-	-
Driven around in van without charges	-	-	-	-	-
Not allowed visitors, phone call or legal counsel after arrest	-	-	-	-	-
Unlawful arrest/detention	-	11			
Reported case but no progress made by police	-	-	-	-	-
Issued a fine/forced to pay a fine	-	-	-	-	-
Medication confiscated	-	-	-	-	-
Total number of violations	**14**	**82**	**0**	**0**	**0**

City of Tshwane household assessments by Community Health Care workers

From July to October[6], 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.

[6] The data for November and December is unavailable

IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICY AND FUTURE RESEARCH

Selected implications for policy/practice[7]

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.

[7] 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 decrease 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

THREE REPORTS HAVE BEEN PRODUCED:

a. SACENDU Update
b. SACENDU Research Brief
c. Monitoring Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use Treatment Admissions in South Africa (this report)

FOR COPIES OF THESE REPORTS CONTACT:

Mrs Kholiswa Dube
Alcohol, Tobacco & Other Drug Research Unit
Medical Research Council
P.O Box 19070
7505 TYGERBERG
South Africa

Tel: +27 (0) 21 938 0946
E-mail: kholiswa.dube@mrc.ac.za

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