

SACENDU

South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use

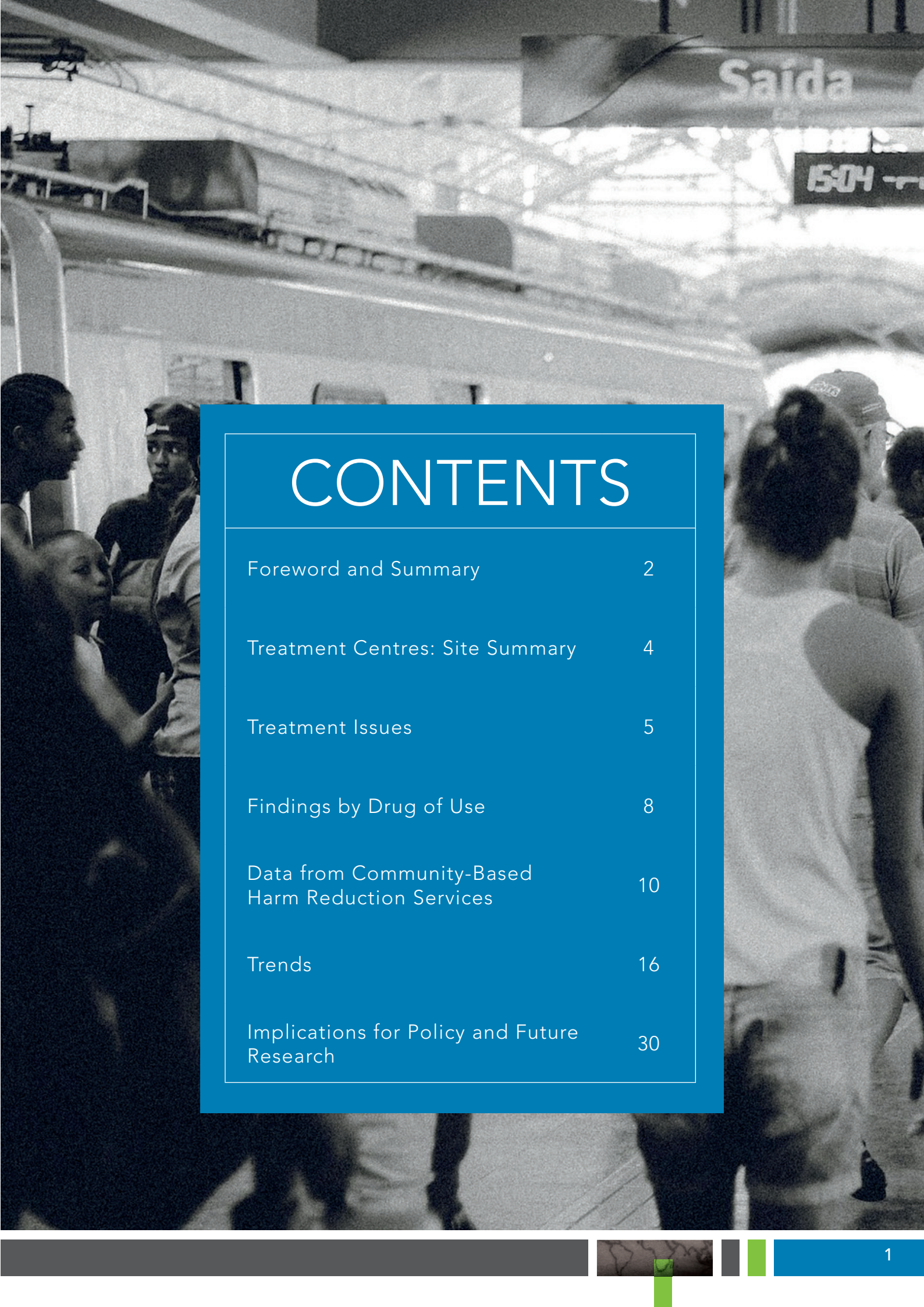
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RESEARCH BRIEF

Monitoring Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use Trends in South Africa (July 1996 – December 2019)

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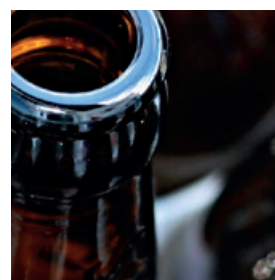
PHASE 47



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FOREWORD & SUMMARY



The South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use (SACENDU) could not hold The Phase 47 report back meetings due to COVID-19 lockdown regulations. Therefore, PowerPoint presentations for each region were sent to stakeholders.

Established in 1996, SACENDU is a network of researchers, practitioners and policy makers from various sentinel areas in South Africa. Up until June 2006, these sites comprised of Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth (PE), East London (EL), Gauteng Province and Mpumalanga Province (MP). As some sites were beginning to also include data from other towns/cities (e.g. Durban included data from Pietermaritzburg), it was decided to begin to report data by province. From the second half of 2006, data were also collected from treatment centres in the Free State, Northern Cape and North West. For the purposes of this report, these three provinces have been combined into a regional group termed the "Central Region". Data were also collected from three centres in the Limpopo province, as well as seven centres from the Mpumalanga province. Since the dataset is still small and we are in the process of growing provincial coverage from these two provinces, it was decided to combine the data for analysis purposes and we now refer to these two provinces as the "Northern Region". Thus, this report now refers to the following six sites: Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape, Gauteng, the Northern Region and the Central Region. More recently, we have started including data from community-based harm reduction and health services provided by TB HIV Care, Anova Health Institute, the Foundation for Professional Development (FPD), Tintswalo Home Based Care and the University of Pretoria's Department of Family Medicine for people who use drugs (PWUD), including people who inject drugs (PWID). These services are provided in Cape Town, Durban, Ekurhuleni, Ehlanzeni, Johannesburg, Sedibeng, Pietermaritzburg, Port Elizabeth and Pretoria. Therefore, this report comprises of data from specialist treatment centres as well as data from organizations that provide harm reduction services. The goal to include data from all nine of South Africa's provinces in the SACENDU project has therefore been achieved, though there are still gaps in coverage at some sites.

Members of SACENDU meet every six months to provide community-level public health surveillance of alcohol and other drug (AOD) use trends and associated consequences through the presentation and discussion of quantitative and qualitative research data. Through this initiative,

SACENDU provides descriptive information on the nature and patterns of AOD use, presenting treatment demand data that allows for the monitoring of emerging trends, risk factors associated with AOD use, characteristics of vulnerable populations, and consequences of AOD use in South Africa.

The SACENDU initiative has several specific objectives:

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

Financial support for Phase 47 was provided by the Mental Health and Substance Use Directorate of the National Department of Health as well as the National Department of Social Development.

There has been a slight increase in the number of persons admitted to specialist treatment centres, from **9268 to 9 806** persons since Phase 46.

Alcohol remained the dominant substance of use in the CR. Between 12% (GP) and 39% (CR) of persons accessing AOD treatment services reported alcohol as their primary substance of use. Across sites, between 35% (WC) and 49% (NR) of persons attending specialist treatment centres had **Cannabis** as their primary or secondary drug of use, compared to between 1% (NR) and 22% (WC) for the **Cannabis/mandrax** (Methaqualone) combination (also known as 'white-pipe'). In all sites, except from sites in the EC, cannabis was reported as the predominant primary substance of use by persons younger than 20 years. Following cannabis use, methamphetamine in the WC, KZN and the CR; and heroin use in the NR and GT were common reasons for admission to treatment centres for persons younger than 20 years. In the EC, cannabis was reported as the second substance of use by persons younger than 20 years, followed by methamphetamine.



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 2% (EC) and 5% (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 increased in the NR and GT. An increase in persons reporting heroin as a primary substance of use was noticed for the NR (from 23% to 33%) and GP (from 26% to 36%). Mostly, heroin is smoked, but across sites 14% (KZN), 8% (NR), 12% (WC) and 20% (GT) of persons who had heroin as their primary substance of use reported injecting the drug. Compared to the previous period, the proportion of patients reporting injecting of heroin has decreased in the NR (from 23% to 8%), with no significant differences in other regions. Overall, between 2% (EC) and 40% (GT) of persons attending specialist treatment centres reported heroin as a primary or secondary substance of use. The majority of persons who were admitted for heroin use in KZN (73%), NR (77%) and GT (90%) were Black African.

Treatment admissions for **Methamphetamine (MA)** as a primary substance of use was low except in the WC (29%) and the EC (26%). **MA (aka 'tik')** remains the most common primary drug reported by persons in the WC, and this proportion remained fairly stable compared to the previous reporting period. Among persons under 20 years, the proportion reporting MA as a primary or secondary substance of use was 39%, increasing significantly compared to the previous reporting period (11%). Across all sites, between 6% (NR) and 43% (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 3% 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 7% and 13%, respectively had CAT as a primary or secondary substance of use.

Poly-substance use remains high, with between 40% (KZN) and 58% (WC) of persons indicating more than one substance of use. The use of **Over-The-Counter and Prescription (OTC/PRE)** medicines continues to be an issue across sites. Treatment admissions for OTC/PRE medicines as a primary or secondary drug of use were between 2% (NR) and 6% (EC). During this reporting period, 259 (3%) persons across all sites reported the **non-medical use of codeine**, with most patients admitted to treatment centres residing in GT (n= 102).

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

SECTION 1: DATA FROM SPECIALIST TREATMENT CENTRES SITE SUMMARY

In the **Western Cape (WC)** the most common primary substances of use reported by the 37 specialist treatment centres/programmes participating in the project between July – December 2019 were MA (30%), cannabis (25%), alcohol (19%) and heroin (14%), together comprising 89% of all admissions (Table 14). The proportion of persons presenting with MA as their primary substance of use remained stable at 30% in this period. Overall, 2654 persons were treated across all 37 treatment centres in the second half of 2019.

In **KwaZulu-Natal (KZN)** the main primary substance of use in this period was cannabis (34%) (Table 14). Heroin admissions (which also include nyaope/whoonga admissions) decreased slightly to 27% as compared to the previous period (31%). Fourteen percent of persons reported alcohol as their primary substance. A total of 980 persons were treated across the 11 treatment centres who submitted data in the second half of 2019, a slight decrease compared to the previous period.

In the **Eastern Cape (EC)** the main primary substances of use reported by the treatment centres between July – December 2019 were alcohol, cannabis and MA (together comprising 86% of all admissions) (Table 14). The proportion of persons reporting MA as their primary substance of use increased slightly this period. Admissions for OTC/PRE medication as a primary substance of use remained stable at 4%. Three hundred and thirty-six persons were treated at six treatment centres that collected data in the EC province, a significant decrease compared to the previous period (N=475).

In **Gauteng (GT)**, which includes the metropolitan areas of Johannesburg and Pretoria, 4226 admissions to 12 treatment centres were recorded in the second half of

2019. For 30% of persons, the most common primary substance of use was cannabis. Apart from cannabis, the most common primary substances of use were heroin (36%), alcohol (12%), methamphetamine (11%), and CAT (3%) (Table 14). The proportion of admissions reporting heroin use increased significantly when compared to the 1st half of 2019. The proportion of persons who reported CAT as a primary drug of use remained higher than in other provinces and decreased slightly to 3% of the total treatment population in this region.

In the **Northern Region (NR)**, which now includes data from eight centres in Mpumalanga and three in Limpopo (SANCA Limpopo, Seshego centre and Jahara centre), the main primary substance of use reported by the treatment centres was cannabis (40%), followed by heroin (33%), alcohol (15%) and methamphetamine (4%) (together comprising 92% of treatment admissions) (Table 14). The proportion of persons admitted for heroin as a primary substance of use increased significantly to 33% when compared to the 1st half of 2019 (23%) and remains high.

In the **Central Region (CR)** (comprising of the Free State, Northern Cape and North West), alcohol was the most common primary substance of use, accounting for 39% of all admissions. Among the 189 persons treated at three centres during this period, cannabis was the second most common primary substance of use (36%), followed by methamphetamine (12%) and alcohol (5%) (Table 14). The proportion of persons reporting CAT decreased to 2% (from 3%) when compared to the previous period and the proportion of admissions for heroin (which also include nyaope/whoonga admissions) increased slightly in this period.



TREATMENT ISSUES

First time admissions: The proportion of first-time admissions to treatment centres ranged between 71% (WC) and 91% (EC) across sites. First-time admissions now appear on average to make up about three quarters of admissions, and this indicates an increasing demand for services by persons who have not been in treatment before. Across all sites, alcohol, heroin, OTC/PRE, MA and cocaine were the substances that had the highest proportions of readmissions. For example, in the WC 58% of persons treated for heroin dependence and 34% of persons treated for methamphetamine dependence in the second half of 2019 had been in treatment previously.

Referrals: Across most sites, the most common source of referral to specialist treatment centres was 'self/family/friends'. This was followed by 'work/employer' in the EC and in the CR. The second common source of referral to specialist treatment centres in the NR was 'school' referrals; while in the WC, KZN and GP it was 'social services/welfare'. A significant increase in referrals by 'self/family/friends' in the EC was noticed during this reporting period (Table 1).

TABLE 1: REFERRAL SOURCES (JULY – DECEMBER 2019) (COLUMN % ADD UP TO 100)

Source	WC	KZN	EC	CR	GT	NR
Self/family/friends	43%	46%	68%	43%	51%	54%
Work/employer	6%	5%	14%	28%	18%	11%
Social services/welfare	21%	18%	8%	14%	25%	9%
Health professionals (Doctor/psychiatrist/nurse)	4%	6%	4%	4%	2%	7%
Hospital/clinic	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Court/correctional services	3%	4%	0%	6%	3%	1%
Schools	15%	18%	3%	4%	12%	16%
Church/religious body	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	<1%
Other e.g. radio	5%	<1%	0%	0%	1%	1%

Gender

Across all sites between 70% (WC) and 88% (NR) of persons identified themselves as male, however gender differences were noted for various primary substances of use (see under specific drugs below). This trend remained stable across all sites, although the WC experienced a gradual increase in the proportion of female patients accessing treatment over the past five years. During this period, a relatively higher proportion of persons reporting the use of MA, OTC/PRE, crack/cocaine, and alcohol were female, when compared to the other substances in this region.

Race

In this period, proportions of persons self-identifying as Black African and seeking treatment for a substance use problem remained high across all regions, except in the WC (Table 16). Furthermore, in NR 91%, KZN 82%, EC 86%, GT 79%, and in the CR, 62% of persons younger than 20 years were of Black African descent, suggesting that in these sites there is possibly better access to,

utilisation of treatment facilities by young Black African persons.

Employment status and education

Between 12% (GP) and 34% (CR) of persons were employed full-time across sites. The proportion of persons who were pupils/learners ranged from 20% in GP to 26% in KZN. Over 70% of persons in the CR, GT, KZN and the NR have some secondary school education. The majority of persons younger than 20 years were students/learners.

Mode of use

Smoking remained the most common mode of use for substances other than alcohol. Injection drug use was still low across sites except in the CR, GT and KZN. Overall, 15% of persons who had heroin as their primary substance of use reported injecting as a route of administration; and a higher proportion of these persons were found GT (20% - 113/571 persons).

Age of persons

Across sites, the mean age of persons seen by treatment centres was 26-30 years and has remained stable since the previous reporting periods (Table 2). However, major age differences were noted for certain substances. Persons, whose primary substance of use was alcohol, crack/cocaine, cannabis/mandrax or OTC/PRE, were substantially older than persons having other primary

substances of use. Conversely, persons whose primary substances of use were inhalants and cannabis, tend to be younger than persons who have cannabis/mandrax as their primary drug of use. The proportion of persons younger than 20 years increased slightly in most sites; with between 24% (GT) and 29% (EC) falling in this age group across all sites (Figure 1).

TABLE 2: MEAN AGE OF PERSONS IN TREATMENT CENTRES BY SELECTED PRIMARY SUBSTANCE OF USE (JULY - DECEMBER 2019)

Substance of use	WC	KZN	EC	CR	GT	NR
Alcohol	31	33	27	37	31	28
CAT	29	27	-	-	27	26
Crack/Cocaine	30	30	32	26	28	27
Cannabis	29	25	35	21	25	27
Cannabis/Mandrax	30	26	32	18	26	25
Heroin/Opiates	29	28	27	26	27	27
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	23	25
Methamphetamine	30	25	34	28	25	28
OTC/PRE ¹	28	37	32	-	26	28
All substances	30	28	31	29	26	27

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

Sources of payment

The 'state' was the most common source of payment in the WC and GT; while 'family' was the most common source of payment in KZN (34%) and the NR (44%). 'Medical aid' was the most frequently reported method of payment in the EC (38%) and the CR (35%). 'State' was the second most common source in the CR, NR and in KZN. Payment is of course linked to the availability of state-funded centres and the proportion of inpatient centres for which medical aids are more likely to provide cover.

HIV testing

Across sites between 50% (CR) and 68% (WC) of persons had reported that they had been tested for HIV in the past 12 months, showing an increase over time but still lower than desirable. Interventions encouraging voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) should continue.

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

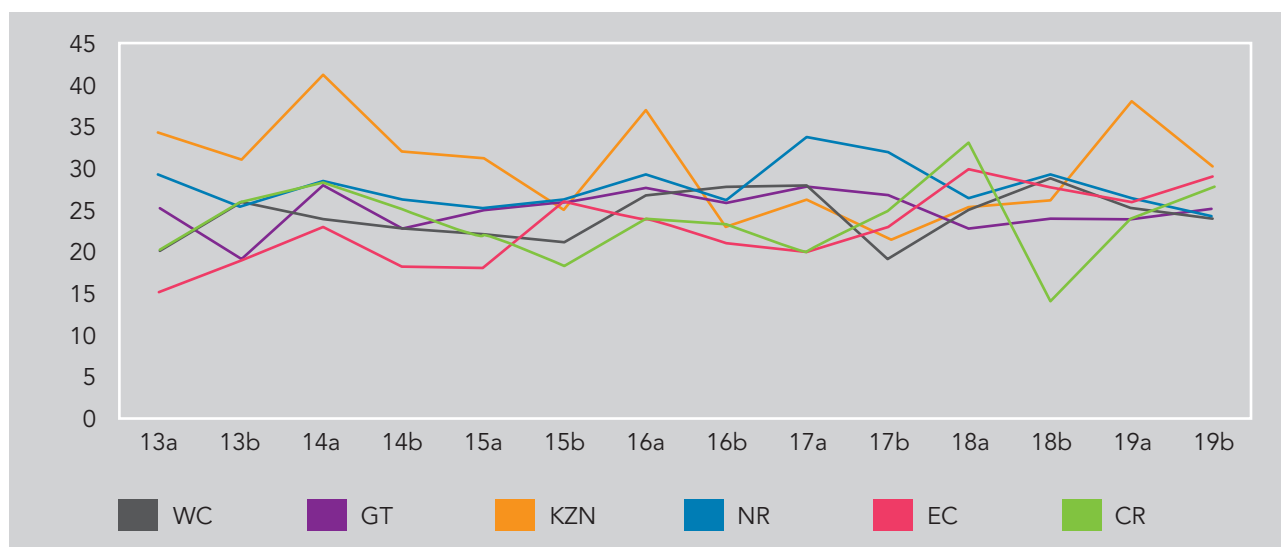


FIGURE 2: PROPORTION OF PERSONS IN TREATMENT WITH CANNABIS AS THEIR PRIMARY SUBSTANCE OF USE (%)

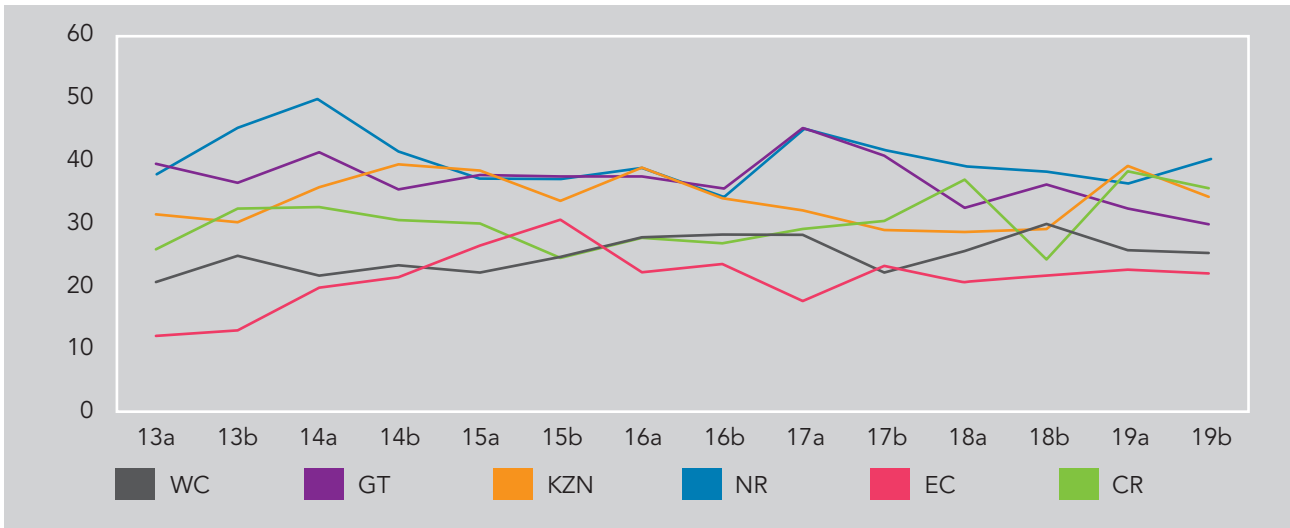


FIGURE 3: PROPORTION OF PERSONS IN TREATMENT WITH HEROIN AS THEIR PRIMARY SUBSTANCE OF USE (%)

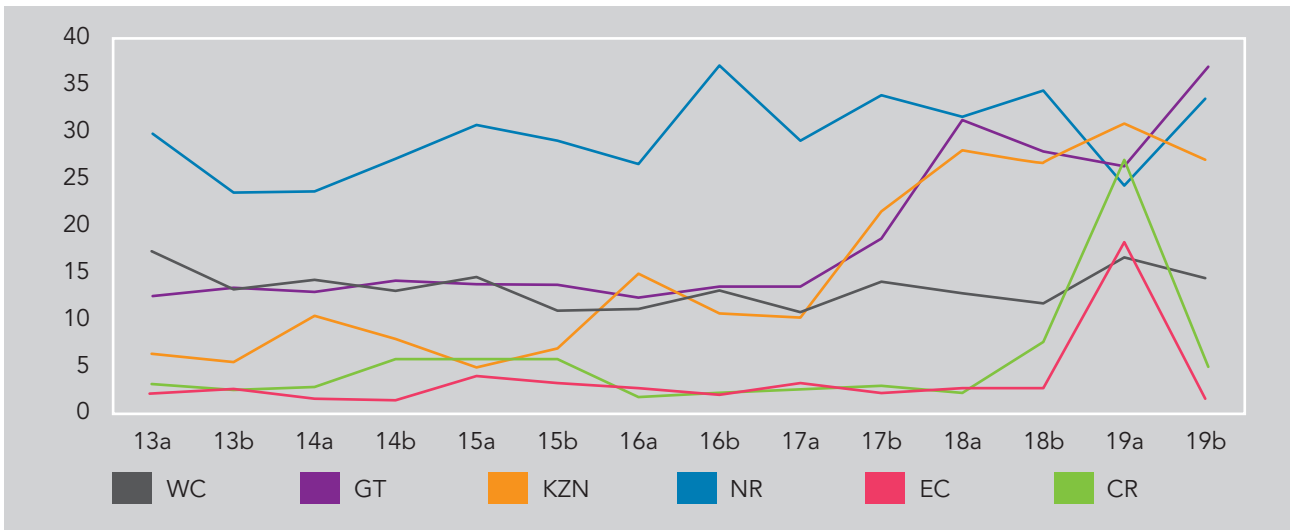
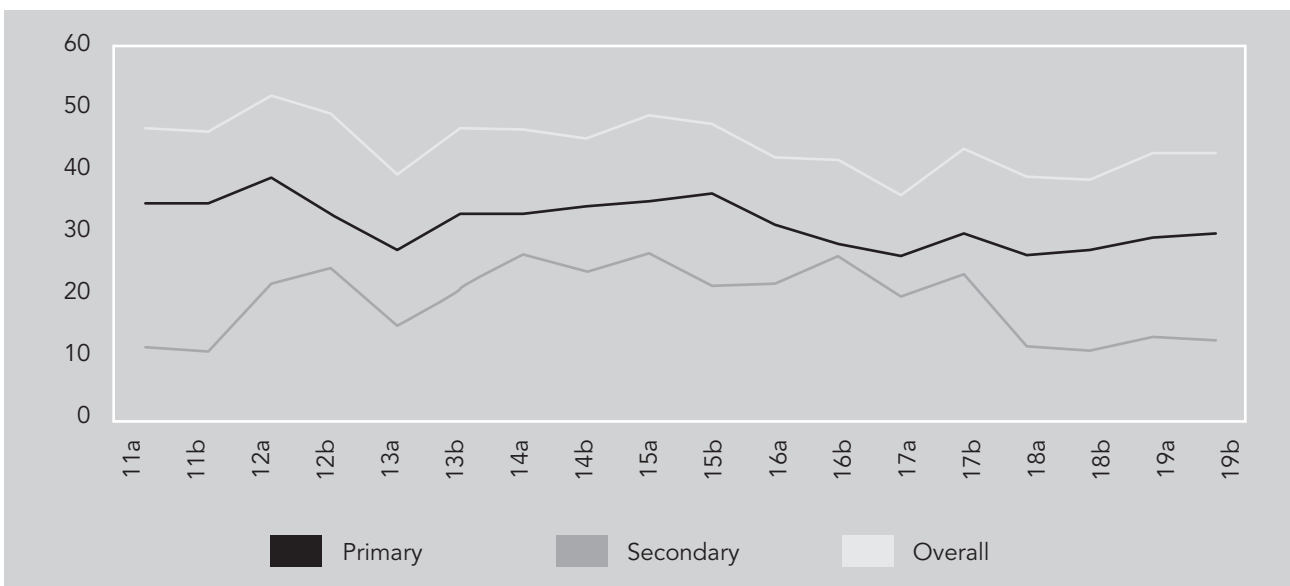


FIGURE 4: TREATMENT DEMAND TRENDS: METHAMPHETAMINE (%) AS PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SUBSTANCE OF USE (WC)



FINDINGS BY SUBSTANCE OF USE

ALCOHOL

Alcohol was still the most common primary substance of use among persons seen at specialist treatment centres in the EC and the CR. Alcohol accounted for 19% of admissions in the WC, 12% in GT, 14% in KZN and 15% in the NR (Table 14). The proportion of alcohol-related admissions increased significantly in the CR, from 17% to 39%.

The mean age of persons seen at treatment centres who had alcohol as their primary substance of use ranged from 27 to 37 years across sites. This was substantially older than the mean age for other drugs (see Table 2). Such persons were also more likely to be male. The proportion of persons who were female with alcohol as their primary substance of use ranged from 12% in the CR to 29% in the WC. A breakdown of persons in treatment for alcohol as a primary substance of use by race is provided in Table 16.

CANNABIS (DAGGA) AND MANDRAX

Cannabis was the most common primary substance of use among persons seen at specialist treatment facilities in the NR (40%), KZN (34%), and GT (30%) regions (Figure 2). It was the second most common primary substance of use in the WC (25%) and the CR (36%) regions. The proportion of persons with cannabis/mandrax as their primary substance of use remained very low in all sites (Table 14). Cannabis/mandrax was still relatively common as a secondary substance of use in the WC with 17% of all persons reporting it as a primary or secondary substance in the 2nd half of 2019. Persons seen in specialist treatment centres who reported cannabis/mandrax as their primary substance of use tend to be older than those who had cannabis as their primary substance of use (Table 2). In this reporting period, the most common primary substance of use for persons younger than 20 years in all sites was cannabis, except in the EC where alcohol was the most common primary substance of use (Table 17).

Data from specialist treatment centres suggests that the use of these substances are still mainly reported upon admission by males. Males dominate treatment in comparison to their female counterparts. For instance, only between 6% (CR) and 28% (WC) of people, whose primary substance was cannabis, were female. Across sites between 8% and 30% of persons whose primary substance of use was cannabis/mandrax were female. Table 16 shows primary substances of use by race. Black African persons continue to dominate admissions for cannabis/mandrax across all sites, except in the WC. The proportion of Coloured persons who report cannabis/mandrax as a primary substance of use appeared to be increasing in GT region, and during this period, 32% of Coloured persons were admitted for cannabis/mandrax related problems. In the WC, 75% of people that were admitted for cannabis/mandrax use were of Coloured descent.

CRACK/COCAINE

The proportion of persons at specialist treatment centres whose primary substance of use was crack/cocaine remained stable across all sites (Table 14). The proportions ranged from 2% in the EC to 5% in KZN. Between 5% (EC) and 8% (GT) of all persons admitted using crack/cocaine either as their primary or secondary substance of use (Table 18).

In all sites the mean age of persons in treatment, whose primary drug of use was crack/cocaine, ranged from 26 to 32 years (Table 2). The proportion of female persons reporting cocaine/crack as their primary substance of use ranged from 11% in the NR to 34% in the WC. The majority

of persons with cocaine/crack as their primary substance of use were predominantly Black African (except in the WC), followed by White persons in KZN and Coloureds in GT. The majority of persons with crack/cocaine as their primary substance of use in the WC were Coloured persons, followed by White persons; and in the GT region over 60% of the persons who reported crack/cocaine as their primary substance of use were Black African (Table 16). Few adolescents reported crack/cocaine as their primary substance of use, the highest proportion being 4% in KZN. Between 19% (NR) and 44% (WC) of cocaine users had been in treatment before.

HEROIN/OPIATES

Nyaope and whoonga³ have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance. As a result, treatment admissions for heroin as a primary substance of use appear to have increased significantly in this reporting period. Between 5% (CR) and 36% (GT) of persons in specialist treatment centres reported heroin as their primary drug of use (Figure 3). Heroin admissions increased significantly in GT (from 26% to 36%) and in the NR (from 24% to 33%), while it decreased significantly in other regions, particularly in the EC from 18% to 2% and the CR from 27% to 5%. In GT, the proportion of persons reporting heroin as a primary or secondary drug increased to 40% (compared to 29% last period) (Table 18). The mean age of persons who had heroin as their primary substance of use ranged from 26 to 29 years across all sites (Table 2). Heroin appeared to be more of a male phenomenon like other drugs such as cannabis and cannabis/mandrax; however, between 13% (NR) and 32% (WC) of users with heroin as the primary substance of use were female. In the NR, 80% of heroin

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

users were Black African, decreasing slightly compared to the previous period. In GT, 70% were Black African, remaining stable compared to the previous period (Table 16). In GT 20%, KZN 12%, the WC 55% and the NR 11% of heroin users reported that they had received treatment before.

Injection use by persons who reported heroin as their primary substance of use remained high in GT, with 113 users (of 571 heroin users) reporting heroin injection. Amongst persons who reported injecting heroin in this region, 73% were Black African and 15% were Coloured. In the CR three people, KZN twenty-one, the WC forty and in the NR twenty-eight people reported injecting heroin. In the WC 15%, in GT 40%, KZN 30%, CR 12% and the NR 36% of all users reported heroin, as either a primary or secondary drug of use (Table 18). While this remains stable for the other sites, it suggests a significant increase for the NR and GT. It is very likely that a large proportion of users who report heroin as a secondary substance would soon experience it as their primary drug problem. For persons younger than 20 years, the proportion reporting heroin as their primary drug of use ranged from 2% (CR) to 33% (NR) (Table 17).

OVER-THE-COUNTER AND PRESCRIPTION MEDICINES

Between <1% (GT) and 4% (EC) of the persons seen at specialist treatment centres from July – December 2019 had OTC/PRE medicines listed as their primary substance of use (Table 14). This proportion remained stable in the EC compared to the previous six-month reporting period (4%). Most people who had OTC/PRE medicines as their primary substance of use across all sites, except in the EC and KZN, were male. The average age of these users ranged between 26 to 37 years (Table 2).

OTC/PRE medicines are more common as secondary drugs of use with between 2% and 6% of persons across sites reporting these substances either as a primary or secondary substance of use (Table 18). Medicines used included benzodiazepines, analgesics, codeine products and sleeping pills. During this reporting period, 259 (3%) people across all sites reported the non-medical use of codeine, with the majority coming from the GT region (n=102), followed by those coming from the WC (n=68).

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

The proportion of persons using specialist treatment services, whose primary drug of use was ecstasy, remained very low across all sites. No more than 1% of persons reported ecstasy as their primary substance of use across all sites. Ecstasy was however reported as a secondary substance of use by several people attending specialist substance use treatment facilities. Across sites, between 0% and 3% reported ecstasy as a primary or secondary substance of use (Table 18).

In the WC, the proportion of people reporting MA ('tik') as their primary substance of use remains at 30% as in the previous period. The mean age of users presenting with MA as their primary drug of use in the WC was 30 years. Compared with a mean age of 19 in 2004, this may suggest

a reduction in the number of adolescents using the drug as the proportion of new (first) admissions remains fairly stable. MA users admitted to treatment were more likely to be Coloured (68%) and male (71%). Most reported smoking the drug (95%) and only 9 MA users reported injecting the drug. Of the MA users, 53% reported daily use of the drug and a further 34% reported using MA 2-6 days per week. Overall 42% of all users reporting for treatment in the WC in the second half of 2019 reported MA either as a primary or secondary substance of use, remaining stable compared to the previous period (Figure 4). MA has been the most common primary substance of use for persons younger than 20 years in the WC since 2004. However, during this period it was reported as the most used secondary substance among persons younger

than 20 years after cannabis. For persons younger than 20 years, 39% reported MA as either a primary or secondary substance of use, increasing significantly compared to the previous period. In the EC, 33% of persons reported MA as a primary or secondary drug of use. Since the 2nd half of 2009, Port Elizabeth specifically has seen an increase in patients admitted for MA use. In other sites, few people reported MA as their primary or secondary drug of use,

ranging from between 6% (NR) to 19% in the CR.

In GT the number of people reporting CAT as their primary substance of use remained high (n=142) relative to other sites. A total of 13% in CR and 7% in GT reported CAT as either their primary or secondary drug of use. Few people in the other sites reported using this drug.

OTHER SUBSTANCES/POLY-SUBSTANCE USE

Other substances used by persons receiving substance use treatment included inhalants. Between <1% (WC) and 1% (NR) of persons seen at specialist treatment centres from July – December 2019 had reported inhalants as their primary substance of use. This is likely to be an underestimate given that inhalant misuse is common among those who find themselves destitute and therefore

may not have easy access to care.

Poly-substance use also remained high, with between 40% (KZN) and 58% (WC) of users in specialist treatment centres reporting more than one substance of use.

COMORBIDITY

Overall, and across all regions 15% of users (n = 1 406) presented with a dual diagnosis at treatment admission. The majority of these persons reported current mental health problems at the time of admission (47%), followed by hypertension (16%) and respiratory diseases (14%).

A higher proportion of persons suffering from mental health problems and hypertension were found in the WC, accounting for 50% and 39% of those reporting dual diagnosis, respectively.

SECTION 2: DATA FROM COMMUNITY-BASED HARM REDUCTION SERVICES

A range of organisations are implementing community based harm reduction services for people who use drugs (PWUD), including people who inject drugs (PWID) as per the World Health Organization's guidelines³. 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. South Africa's single supplier of methadone experienced a stock out in October/November 2019, affecting OST services.

TB HIV CARE'S STEP UP PROJECT

This project provides harm reduction services to people who inject drugs (PWID) in the Cape Metro (Western Cape), Nelson Mandela Bay (Eastern Cape) as well as the eThekweni and uMgungundlovu (KwaZulu-Natal) Districts. Comprehensive services are provided mainly through community-based outreach modalities and also from Drop-In Centres in Cape Town, eThekweni and Nelson Mandela Bay. The needle and syringe services in eThekweni resumed on 29 June 2020, but during the reporting period were not operational. Pressure from local stakeholders resulted in needle and syringe services being stopped in the Richmond Hill area of Port Elizabeth (an area with PWID in great need of services). OST services in Cape Town were restricted to people who inject drugs.

This programme receives funding from the Global Fund, through NACOSA.

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

Between July and December 2020, 2 184 unique PWID accessed the services (895 in the Cape Metro, 874 in eThekwini, 318 in Nelson Mandela Bay and 97 in uMgungundlovu).

Across all sites, almost all clients (86%) were over the age of 20 years, and the majority were men (ranging

from 78% in NMB to 90% in uMgungundlovu). Racial characteristics of service users varied by site; being predominantly Coloured in the Cape Metro (78%), White in Nelson Mandela Bay (66%), and Black African in eThekwini (82%) and uMgungundlovu (91%). PWID service user sociodemographic characteristics by province are provided in Tables 3 - 4.

TABLE 3: PWID ACCESSING NEEDLE AND SYRINGE SERVICE AND BEHAVIOUR CHANGE INTERVENTION PROGRAM (JULY – DECEMBER 2019)

Site	Male	Female	Median age (yrs)*
Cape Metro (n=895)	85%	15%**	-
eThekwini (n=874)	88%	12%	-
Umgungundlovu (n=97)	90%	10%	-
Nelson Mandela Bay (n=318)	78%	22%	-

* Data on specific age not captured under new programme | **includes 1% transgender women

TABLE 4: COMPARISON OF PROPORTION OF PEOPLE WHO USE DRUGS ACCESSING NEEDLE AND SYRINGE SERVICES (JULY – DECEMBER 2019) WITH CENSUS DATA - BY SITE^{1,2}

Site		Black African	Indian	Coloured	White
Cape Town	Population ¹	33%	1%	49%	16%
	Accessed service	4%	2%	78%	16%
eThekwini	Population ¹	89%	7%	1%	4%
	Accessed service	82%	2%	6%	6%
uMgungundlovu	Population ¹	89%	7%	1%	4%
	Accessed service	91%	0%	2%	7%
Nelson Mandela Bay	Population ¹	86%	<1%	8%	5%
	Accessed service	15%	1%	7%	77%

¹ Statistics South Africa, 2011 Census

² Racial characteristics not captured for July – December 2019

Overall, 9 643 needle and syringe service contacts with PWID were made (7 749 in the Cape Metro, 0 in eThekwini, 0 in uMgungundlovu and 1 894 in Nelson Mandela Bay) and 285 719 needles and syringes were distributed (230 594 in the Cape Metro and 55 125 in Nelson Mandela Bay), with return rates of 69% and 83% respectively.

Among PWID who accessed additional health services: 643 tested for HIV (286 in the Cape Metro, 201 in eThekwini, 30 in uMgungundlovu and 126 in Nelson Mandela Bay), 9% (55/643) of whom tested positive for the first time (8 in the Cape Metro, 40 in eThekwini, 3 in uMgungundlovu and 4 in Nelson Mandela Bay). Fourteen clients were started on antiretroviral therapy (ART) (7 in the Cape Metro, 5 in eThekwini, 2 in uMgungundlovu and 0 in Nelson Mandela Bay). Data on HIV viral suppression was unavailable. Additionally, 654 PWUD were screened for tuberculosis (TB) (290 in the Cape Metro, 205 in eThekwini, 33 in uMgungundlovu and 126 in Nelson Mandela Bay) with 7 being symptomatic, 2 diagnosed and 1 started on treatment (1 in eThekwini).

During this period, OST was only available in Cape Town where 29 PWID were on OST at the beginning of July 2019. During the reporting period, 0 new people were initiated and 0 people who were previously lost to

follow-up restarted on OST, 9 people were lost to follow-up and 1 person exited. Clients were informed of the national shortage of methadone, but there was no break in methadone supply. The retention rate for this reporting period was 76% (22/29) (Table 6). Hepatitis testing was offered to 2 people on OST in Cape Town during this period, with 0 people testing positive for HBVsAg, and 1 with positive anti-HCV. Of the 9 OST clients with confirmed HCV infection who were started on direct acting antiviral therapy in the previous period, 5 (56%) were successfully treated (sustained virologic response 12 weeks after completing treatment), 3 (33%) were lost to follow-up and one (11%) client was re-infected.

TABLE 5: COMPARISON OF PROPORTION OF PEOPLE WHO USE DRUGS INITIATED ON OPIOID SUBSTITUTION THERAPY (JULY – DECEMBER 2019) – DEMOGRAPHICS*

Site	Male	Female	Black African	Indian	Coloured	White
Cape Metro (n=0)	-	-	-	-	-	-
eThekweni (n=0)	-	-	-	-	-	-
uMgungundlovu (n=0)						
Nelson Mandela Bay<?> (n=0)	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 6: CLIENTS ON OPIOID SUBSTITUTION THERAPY, LOST TO FOLLOW-UP AND EXITED PROGRAMME (JULY - DECEMBER 2019) - BY SITE

Site		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	Retention rate for period
ETH	People who smoke heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
	People who inject heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
CT	People who inject heroin (total)	29	0	0	6	1	0	22	76% (22/29)

During this reporting period, 361 human rights violations were reported (134 in the Cape Metro, 184 in eThekweni, 0 in uMgungundlovu and 43 in Nelson Mandela Bay), 84 of these related to PWID clients being assaulted and 73 related to confiscation or destruction of injecting equipment.

ANOVA HEALTH INSTITUTE'S JAB SMART PROJECT

This project provides harm reduction and HIV prevention services for PWID in sub-districts B, D, E, F and G of the City of Johannesburg. Between July and December 2019, 3 519 unique PWID accessed services.

During this phase engagement to provide services for PWID in Sedibeng commenced, with 276 reached, however, due to community push back no other services were provided. The project team began implementation of needle and syringe services at hot spots in Vereeniging and Vanderbijlpark, but experienced a setback after SAPS and community members complained to Sedibeng MMC for Health and Social Development. The MMC instructed the Jab Smart project to suspend services in September 2019 pending further discussion. Anova has continued further engagement with Sedibeng leadership, but services were closed until March 2020.

Majority of clients (100%) were over the age of 20 years and most were men (93% in JHB and 96% in Sedibeng). Most clients were Black African (98%). PWID service user socio-demographic characteristics are provided in Table 7.



TABLE 7: CHARACTERISTICS OF PEOPLE WHO INJECT DRUGS ACCESSING NEEDLE AND SYRINGE SERVICES (JULY – DECEMBER 2019)

	Male	Female	Black African	Indian	Coloured	White	Median age (yrs)*
Johannesburg (n = 3 519)	93%	7%	96%	1%	2%	1%	-
Sedibeng (n = 276)	96%	4%	100%	0	0	0	-

During this period, 11 368 needle and syringe service contacts were made across both Districts; and 164 310 needles and syringes were distributed, with a return rate of 6%.

Among PWID who accessed additional health services in Johannesburg: 573 tested for HIV, 30% (172/573) of whom tested positive and 26 of those were started on antiretroviral therapy (ART). Data on HIV viral suppression was unavailable. Additionally, 589 PWID were screened for tuberculosis (TB) with 76 being symptomatic and referred for testing. No routine viral hepatitis B or C testing was done during this period. HIV and TB testing services were not provided in Sedibeng during this period.

In Johannesburg, 22 people were on OST at the beginning of July 2019. The site experienced a methadone stock-out

between October and December. Efforts were made to down titrate clients and all were offered to transition to buprenorphine (\pm naloxone). Eight clients attempted the transition, 4 were successfully transferred and 4 left the programme. During this period, 34 PWID were initiated (see Table 8), 0 people restarted, 20 people were lost to follow-up, 0 people exited, and 1 client died. Thirty-five people were on OST at the end of December. The retention rate for this reporting period was 63% (35/56) (Table 9).

Thirty-four human rights violations were reported, with the most (n= 14) related to being humiliated, chased away and harassed and (n=8) having confiscated needles and personal goods.

TABLE 8: CHARACTERISTICS OF PEOPLE WHO INJECT DRUGS INITIATED ON OPIOID SUBSTITUTION THERAPY (JULY – DECEMBER 2019)

Site	Male	Female	Black African	Indian	Coloured	White
Johannesburg (n=34)	91%	8%	82%	0%	9%	9%
Sedibeng (n=0)	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 9: CLIENTS ON OPIOID SUBSTITUTION THERAPY, LOST TO FOLLOW-UP AND EXITED PROGRAMME (JULY - DECEMBER 2018) - JOHANNESBURG

	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	Retention rate for period
People who inject heroin (total)	22	34	0	20	0	1	35	63% (35/56)

TINTSWALO HOME BASED CARE

This project provides harm reduction and HIV prevention services for PWID in sub-district East, North and South of the City of Ekurhuleni. This service started in April 2019. Between July and December 2019, 292 unique PWID accessed services.

The majority of clients (99%) were over the age of 20 years and most were men (93%). Most clients were Black African (80%). PWID service user socio-demographic characteristics are provided in Table 10.

TABLE 10: CHARACTERISTICS OF PEOPLE WHO INJECT DRUGS ACCESSING NEEDLE AND SYRINGE SERVICES (JULY - DECEMBER 2019)

Site	Male	Female	Black African	Indian	Coloured	White	Median age (yrs)*
Ekurhuleni (n = 292)	93%	7%	80%	1%	7%	12%	-

During this period, 2 143 needle and syringe service contacts were made; and 37 860 needles and syringes were distributed, with return rate of 77%.

Among PWID who accessed additional health services: 198 tested for HIV, 35% (70/198) of whom tested positive and 25 of those were started on antiretroviral therapy (ART). Data on HIV viral suppression was unavailable. Additionally, 198 PWID were screened for tuberculosis (TB) with 0 being symptomatic and referred for testing. No routine viral hepatitis B or C testing was done during this period. No OST is provided by Tintswalo. One human rights violation was reported, linked to an assault by private security.

OUT WELLBEING AND THE FOUNDATION FOR PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT'S (FPD) HARMLESS PROJECT

The HARMless Project works in all Regions of the City of Tshwane and Ehlanzeni in Mpumalanga. Comprehensive services are provided mainly through community-based outreach modalities and from Drop-In Centres. Between July and December 2019, 3 020 unique PWID (7 in Ehlanzeni) accessed services. During this period, 4 815 needle and syringe service contacts were made, and 200 621 needles and syringes were distributed, with a return rate of 71%.

Among PWID who accessed additional health services: 494 (6 in Ehlanzeni) tested for HIV, 214 (43%) (5 in Ehlanzeni) of whom tested positive and 198 (93%) (5 in Ehlanzeni)

were started on antiretroviral therapy (ART). Though data on HIV viral suppression was unavailable for the majority of the clients, 37 of the 43 clients who had their viral loads taken, were virally suppressed. Additionally, 526 PWID (6 in Ehlanzeni) were screened for tuberculosis (TB) with 5 being symptomatic, no PWID were diagnosed with TB. Data on human rights violations for this period was not available for reporting. No routine viral hepatitis B or C testing was done during this period.

The HARMless' OST implementation program was implemented by COSUP. The FPD funded several of its clients' OST, through its CDC funding. This number is reported in the COSUP report below to avoid duplication.

TABLE 11: PROPORTION OF PEOPLE ACCESSING NEEDLE AND SYRINGE SERVICE AND BEHAVIOUR CHANGE INTERVENTION PROGRAM (JULY - DECEMBER 2019)

Site	Male	Female	Black African	Indian	Coloured	White	Missing Race data*
Tshwane/HARMless (n=3 013)	96%	4%	42%	<1%	2%	3%	53%
	(2 878)	-135	(1260)	(2)	(62)	-81	(1 608)
Ehlanzeni/HARMless (n=7)	100% (7)	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
		0	0	0	0	0	0

THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY MEDICINE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA'S COMMUNITY ORIENTATED SUBSTANCE USE PROGRAMME (COSUP)

The COSUP project offered OST across several regions of the City of Tshwane. A total of 10 713 needle and syringe contacts were made, and 123 280 needles were distributed with an 88% return rate. A total of 1 116 people were on OST at the beginning of July 2019. During this period 138 people who use heroin (injecting and non-injecting) were initiated on OST; 12 people were reinitiated, 51 people were lost to follow-up, 63 people exited and 4 people died. By the end of December 2019, 1 148 were on OST.

Most OST clients were reluctant to change from methadone during the period of the national shortage. Many clients

received dose reductions during the first week that the shortage was announced, with most needing their doses to be increased the following week to previous or higher doses. The methadone crisis was resolved in December. Six clients were successfully down titrated and changed to buprenorphine and the remaining clients remained on methadone and were subsequently up titrated.

During the period July to September 242 of the clients' OST was funded by FPD, and during October to December

284 of the clients' OST was funded by FPD. All other programme funded OST was through the City of Tshwane.

The median age of people who accessed OST services was 31 years and 61% were over the age of 20 years. Most (83%) were men and most (78%) were Black African.

PWUD/ID service user socio demographic characteristics are provided in a table below.

TABLE 12: CHARACTERISTICS OF PEOPLE WHO USE DRUGS STARTED ON OPIOID SUBSTITUTION THERAPY (JULY - DECEMBER 2019)

Site	Male	Female	Black African	Indian	Coloured	White	Median age (yrs)	Retention rate for period
Tshwane / COSUP	83%	17%	78%	3%	8%	11%	31	86%

TABLE 13: CLIENTS ON OPIOID SUBSTITUTION THERAPY, LOST TO FOLLOW-UP AND EXITED PROGRAMME (JULY - DECEMBER 2019)

Tshwane / COSUP	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	Retention rate for period
People who smoke heroin*	-	65	6	25	27	1	18	-
People who inject heroin*	-	73	6	26	36	3	14	-
Total	1116	138	12	51	63	4	1148	**

CITY OF TSHWANE HOUSEHOLD ASSESSMENTS BY COMMUNITY HEALTH CARE WORKERS

During this period 32 334 households were visited across 7 sub-districts (regions) of the City of Tshwane by community health care workers. A total of 1 115 substance users were identified. The most common substances were alcohol (94% of users), cannabis (21%) and heroin (13%) As part of standard household health and social screening assessments, 262 households (<1%) 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"). Ninety-one individuals who reported injecting drugs for non-therapeutic reasons were identified and 133 households (51%) had at least one household member who requested assistance for their substance use.



TABLE 14: PRIMARY SUBSTANCE OF USE: BY SITE AND SIX-MONTH PERIOD (%)

Site	Period	Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandra	Crack/ Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	OTC/ PRE	Metham- pheta- mine	Other	Total (N)
WC ¹	2001b	46	12	25	6	6	1	2	0.3	2	1561
	2002a	48	14	21	7	7	2	2	0.3	1	1608
	2002b	47	18	17	7	6	1	2	0.8	1	1549
	2003a	43.6	15.2	20.4	7.9	6.5	0.8	2.7	2.3	2.9	1724
	2003b	39.4	15.4	23.6	8.4	7.1	1.4	2.2	2.3	2.5	1659
	2004a	38.3	12	16.9	9.7	8.8	0.5	2.4	10.7	0.1	2255
	2004b	33.7	11	15.5	9.1	8.2	0.5	2	19.3	0.7	2308
	2005a	34.4	9.7	9.1	8.3	10	0.4	1.6	26.1	0.4	2469
	2005b	25.1	11.2	5.5	7.6	13.8	0.2	1.1	34.7	0.8	2131
	2006a	30.2	7.7	3.3	6	13.5	0.1	1.4	37.2	0.7	2660
	2006b	26.4	10.5	2.9	4.8	10.2	0.1	1.6	42.3	0.8	2798
	2007a	29.5	10.4	2.7	3.9	10.6	0.2	1.1	40.7	0.9	2862
	2007b	29.7	12.6	3	4.2	12.8	0.1	1.2	36.1	0.5	3058
	2008a	30	11.2	2.5	5	13.2	0.3	1.4	35.8	0	2637
	2008b	27.6	13.6	2.7	5.6	2.8	0.1	1.2	35.1	1.2	2807
	2009a	26.8	13.9	1	2.8	10.9	0.1	1	40.6	0	3667
	2009b	29.4	16.7	2.7	2.3	12	0	0.8	35.5	0	2642
	2010a	29.8	15.6	3.9	1.9	13	0.2	0.1	33.6	0	3134
	2010b	27.5	18.2	3.2	1.9	11.6	0	1.2	35.1	1.2	2933
	2011a	27.5	18.3	2.9	1.8	13	0	0.4	35.3	0.8	2927
	2011b	23.7	14.5	2.4	2.2	17	0	0.5	38.8	0.9	2733
	2012a	23.6	20.4	2.9	1.7	15.6	0.1	0.7	33.7	0.3	3912
	2012b	22.2	22.4	3.8	1.4	15.1	0.2	0.4	33.3	1.2	3178
	2013a	20.2	20.5	3.1	1.5	16.8	0.2	1.4	27.8	8.2	3717
	2013b	21.2	25	2.5	1.6	13	0.1	1	33.4	1.9	3478
	2014a	19.9	21.7	4.3	1.2	18.5	0.1	0.6	32.7	1.1	3510
	2014b	22	23.4	4.5	1.5	12.7	0.1	0.6	34.9	0.3	3444
	2015a	21.3	22.1	4.4	1.3	14.2	0	0.4	35.4	0.8	3524
	2015b	19.9	24.9	5.3	1.2	10.7	0	0.5	36.7	0.8	2674
	2016a	22	28.2	4.5	1.4	10.8	0	0.8	31.7	0.6	2977
	2016b	20.6	28.7	6.1	1.3	12.8	0	0.9	28.9	0.7	2808
	2017a	26.4	28.7	5.4	1.2	10.3	0	0.4	26.8	0.7	2902
	2017b	23.6	22	6.7	2.2	13.7	0.1	0.7	30.2	0.8	2541
2018a	24	25.9	6.4	2.2	12.5	0.1	1	26.8	0.7	3182	
2018b	19.8	30.5	6.4	2.3	11.4	0	1.1	27.6	0.3	2719	
2019a	17.8	26	6.4	1.9	16.4	0	0.9	29.4	1.2	3013	
2019b	19.2	25.4	6.4	2.7	14.2	0.1	1	29.9	1	2654	
KZN ²	2001a	59	21	1	10	<1	3	3	0	4	585
	2001b	58	26	7	8	<1	1	<1	0	<1	774
	2002a	65	22	2	7	<1	2	2	0	<1	718
	2002b	60	26	4	5	<1	1	2	0	<1	910
	2003a	64.3	23.2	2.1	5.1	0.2	1.6	2.4	0	1.2	574
	2003b	65.3	23.6	4	4	1.1	0.5	0.3	0	0.8	376
	2004a	59.6	22.8	10.2	4.3	0	0.5	1.7	0	1	413
	2004b	52	24.8	13.5	6.8	0.3	0.4	1.5	0	0.7	689
2005a	48.1	32.4	6.2	8.9	1.4	0.3	1.5	0	1.2	945	

Site	Period	Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandra	Crack/ Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	OTC/ PRE	Metham- pheta- mine	Other	Total (N)
KZN	2005b	57.6	27.5	2.8	6.6	1.3	1	1.8	0	1.4	846
	2006a	60.4	22.5	1	6.8	2.1	1	5.2	0.2	1	485
	2006b	54	18.5	0.9	10.5	9.1	0.3	3.4	0.2	3.4	921
	2007a	49.8	20.5	1.2	9	15.9	0.5	2.2	0	0.9	1232
	2007b	38.8	17.4	0.4	8.6	31.6	1	1.5	0	0.7	943
	2008a	49.5	19.8	0.4	5.6	22.6	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.7	1531
	2008b	47.6	16.4	0.9	6.2	24.3	0.2	0.5	0	3.7	1537
	2009a	41.1	20.3	0.5	6.9	29.5	0.1	1.1	0	0	1575
	2009b	46.7	28.4	0.5	6.2	17	0.1	0.6	0.1	0	1138
	2010a	55.4	32.8	1.9	3.6	4.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0	1009
	2010b	55.3	25.6	2.1	5.8	8.5	0.4	1.8	0.1	0.3	669
	2011a	62.9	17.1	1.3	6.7	10	0	1.1	0	0.9	720
	2011b	67	16.2	2.5	5.4	6.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.7	610
	2012a	64.9	18.8	1.2	6.3	4.4	0.7	1.2	0	2.5	569
	2012b	51	24.6	1.4	4.1	6.2	0	0.6	0.5	11.7	813
	2013a	51.1	31.5	0.6	6.1	6.1	0.6	1.1	0.3	2.6	934
	2013b	52	30.2	2.5	4.9	5.2	1.1	0.8	0.3	2.8	610
	2014a	42.4	36	3.9	2.1	10.1	0.4	1.2	0.8	3.1	484
	2014b	35.5	40	4.8	5.9	7.6	0.4	1.2	0.1	4.3	929
	2015a	38.2	38.9	6.2	3.5	4.7	0.3	1.2	0.4	6.5	1122
	2015b	37.2	33.8	5.5	5.2	6.6	0.4	0.9	1.1	9.3	1171
	2016a	29.4	39.3	3	4.7	14.6	0.8	1.5	0.6	6.1	1247
	2016b	36.8	34.3	1.3	4.3	10.3	0.5	1.1	0.7	10.7	1177
	2017a	33.6	32.1	3.3	6.2	9.9	0.4	1	0.9	12.4	1370
	2017b	36.9	28.8	2.5	5.9	9.9	0.3	2.2	0.9	12.6	1400
	2018a	28.9	28.5	2.6	6.7	27.7	0.2	2.1	0.9	20.5	1256
2018b	29.2	29	2.4	7.7	26.2	0.5	2.1	0.9	19	993	
2019a	12.7	39.6	2.1	3.7	30.1	0.2	2.9	3.9	1.2	1291	
2019b	14.4	34.5	2.2	5.4	26.5	0.3	2.9	9.3	4.4	980	
EC ³ 3	2001a	48	45	3	0	0	1	3	0	<1	393
	2001b	58	36	1	0	0	1	4	0	<1	398
	2002a	45	19	29	1	0	1	4	0	<1	431
	2002b	55	13	25	1	1	1	4	0	0	369
	2003a	46.1	16.4	29.7	2.4	0	0.4	4.6	0	0.4	499
	2003b	51.4	11.8	26.1	2.2	0	0.4	5.3	0	2.7	449
	2004a	47.5	14.7	23.8	5.3	2.2	3.2	3.4	0	0	653
	2004b	45.5	12.7	25.4	8.9	2.9	1.4	3.4	0	0	599
	2005a	46.8	12.3	20.3	11.9	1.9	0.4	4.7	0.9	0.9	671
	2005b	48.8	12.9	9.4	14.6	6.6	0	4.5	3.3	0	693
	2006a	40.7	14.4	7.9	21.4	8.1	1.2	2.6	3.5	0.2	1215
	2007a	51.8	18.3	8.6	14.2	1.1	0.3	3.8	1.4	0.5	759
	2007b	39	15.6	9.2	22.9	5.4	0.5	2.8	4.3	0.3	608
	2008a	44.3	15.8	3.6	20.1	6	0.4	6.5	5	0.5	551
	2008b	44	16.8	9.3	12.4	5.6	0	5.1	5.4	1.5	612
	2009a	52	17.7	8.5	7.8	2.7	0.1	7	3.7	0	1206
	2009b	49.7	15.9	5.6	7.4	3.5	0	9.3	7.4	0	648
2010a	44.1	19.2	7.8	6.4	3.1	0.2	12.3	6.3	0	877	

Site	Period	Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandra	Crack/ Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	OTC/ PRE	Metham- pheta- mine	Other	Total (N)
EC	2010b	44.1	18	5.7	7.1	5.2	0	9.9	9.2	0.8	707
	2011a	48.5	15.6	3.6	5.8	2.9	0.1	11.3	12	0	723
	2011b	40.4	16.1	5	4	2.6	0.3	11.5	18.4	1.7	721
	2012a	41.6	15.8	4.4	5.8	1.3	0.1	12.1	18.4	0.5	793
	2012b	37.7	24.4	6.3	7.3	2.8	0	2.2	15.8	3.5	316
	2013a	36.6	11.9	4.8	5.6	1.9	0	18.9	19.4	0.9	587
	2013b	39.5	12.9	6.6	4.7	2.3	0	16.5	16.9	0.6	527
	2014a	32.6	19.9	3.4	6	1.5	0	17.5	17.9	1.1	613
	2014b	35.4	21.6	7.4	5.3	1.2	0	11	16.3	1.8	663
	2015a	28.7	27	12.1	5.5	3.9	0.6	4.1	15.2	3	363
	2015b	24	31.2	10.4	3.4	2.3	0	1.3	25.3	1.9	471
	2016a	30.1	22.4	5.8	5.8	2.4	0	7.2	22.9	3.4	638
	2016b	38.5	23.8	8	2.6	2	0	5.6	15.5	3.9	537
	2017a	45.2	17.6	6.8	5.5	3.1	0	3.8	16.2	1.9	425
	2017b	34	23.5	9.7	4.3	2.1	0	3.3	20	3.1	515
	2018a	35	20.9	6.9	2.9	2.7	0.2	4.6	24.3	3.1	517
	2018b	33.8	21.8	6	3.1	2.4	0.2	4.2	25.8	3.6	450
	2019b	26.3	22.9	3.2	3.4	18.3	0	3.8	20.8	1.3	475
	2019b	37.5	22.3	4.2	2.3	1.5	0	4.5	26.2	1.5	336
GT	2001a	54	21	6	7	6	<1	4	0	2	2838
	2001b	52	24	5	6	7	<1	4	0	2	2676
	2002a	54	22	5	6	7	<1	4	0	2	2945
	2002b	54	23	5	6	6	1	3	0	2	2587
	2003a	52.2	19.5	8.5	5.9	7.5	0.8	3.5	0	2.1	2617
	2003b	49.3	21.3	10.4	6.8	6.1	0.4	3.3	0	2.4	2711
	2004a	50.4	19	8.1	9.1	7	0.8	3.3	0	2.3	2813
	2004b	51	18.8	7.7	9.9	5.8	0.9	2.9	0	2.9	2654
	2005a	46.6	21.6	7.2	9	8.4	0.6	3.1	0	1.8	3030
	2005b	51.8	21	2.8	10.1	7.7	0.6	2.3	0.2	3.6	2848
	2006a	47.5	20.5	3	11.1	7.8	0.4	3.2	0.3	3.2	3119
	2006b	47.2	21.5	1.4	10.7	9.7	0.2	2.7	0.2	5.9	3295
	2007a	45.9	20.8	1.4	13	10.6	0.3	3.7	0.4	4.4	3251
	2007b	47	19.3	1.6	14.2	9.6	0.2	3.6	0.4	4.1	3053
	2008a	47	22.4	1.7	13.3	8.1	0.2	4	0.7	2.5	2768
	2008b	48.4	22.4	2	8.8	6.4	0.3	3.5	0.3	7.9	3158
	2009a	45	28.2	2.2	6.7	6.7	0.5	3.2	1	0	2822
	2009b	47	27.5	1.7	4.9	11.9	0.2	2.6	0.5	0	2646
	2010a	44.4	27	2.5	6.1	12.1	0.3	3.6	1.2	0	2684
	2010b	41.3	28.4	1.6	6.3	12.4	0.2	3	1	5.7	2884
	2011a	37.8	24.9	1.3	7.3	16	0.1	4	1.7	6.8	2972
	2011b	35.9	27.6	1.7	6.2	12.7	0.6	3.5	1.4	10.4	2786
	2012a	34.3	28.5	0.7	6	14.9	0.2	2.4	2.4	10.8	3198
	2012b	27.8	25.9	0.7	4.3	9.6	0	1.8	2.5	23.5	3552
	2013a	26.9	39.7	0.9	3.3	11.8	0.2	1.3	2.6	13.4	4026
	2013b	24.6	36.7	1.6	3.8	12.9	0.2	1.3	2.7	16.2	3128
	2014a	18.8	41.6	2.1	2.6	11.5	0.3	1.1	3.9	9.8	3478
	2014b	19.9	35.5	1.6	4	13.5	0.3	1.2	3.3	20.7	3372

Site	Period	Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandra	Crack/ Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	OTC/ PRE	Metham- pheta- mine	Other	Total (N)
	2015a	20.1	38	1.6	2.9	13.3	0.1	1.2	4.8	17.8	4285
	2015a	20	37.7	2.7	3.8	12.3	0.2	0.9	4	6.1	3570
	2016a	17.9	37.7	3.9	4.9	11.8	0.2	1.7	5.1	16.8	3989
	2016b	21.8	35.7	1.9	2.4	13	0.2	1.2	6.3	17.5	2948
	2017a	17.3	45.7	1.7	2.2	13.1	0.1	1.5	5.5	12.8	3870
	2017b	17.3	41.2	2.3	2.6	14	0.1	1.3	6.3	14.8	3414
	2018a	15.5	32.5	2.2	2.3	30.5	0.2	1.3	5.9	18.6	2734
	2018b	13.9	36.4	1.9	2.7	27.3	0.1	1.2	8	18	2937
	2019a	18.1	32.4	3	3.2	25.9	0.1	2.3	8.9	5.9	3148
	2019b	11.6	29.7	2.8	3	36.3	0.2	0.7	11.2	4.4	4226
NR ⁴	2001b	69	15	3	2	1	2	5	0	3	389
	2002a	71	16	<1	2	4	1	3	0	3	419
	2002b	68	16	2	4	6	1	2	0	1	425
	2003a	69.1	17.7	2.5	2.3	3.6	0.8	2.1	0	1.9	475
	2003b	61.1	20.2	0.2	1.9	7.2	1.9	5.7	0	1.7	529
	2004a	63.8	18.9	0.2	3.6	8.1	0.4	3.2	0	1.9	546
	2004b	60.8	23.6	0	4.5	8	0.4	1.7	0	0.8	462
	2005a	55.6	22.1	0	4	13.3	0.9	2.9	0	1.2	525
	2005b	54.3	23.3	0.5	6.2	10.3	0.9	2.8	0.5	1.1	562
	2006a	54.5	24.6	0	6.8	10.2	0.6	2.2	0	1.2	501
	2006b	47.3	34.1	0.4	4.6	9.6	0.2	2.4	0	1.3	539
	2007a	43.7	36.5	0.8	4.5	11.5	0.3	1.3	0	1.3	600
	2007b	43.3	38.4	0	7.8	6.8	0.2	1.4	0.4	0.7	602
	2008a	34.6	50.2	0.6	4.8	7.5	0	1.5	0	0.7	667
	2008b	34.3	44.9	0.3	5.2	8.6	0.3	2.3	0	4.1	729
	2009a	37.8	45.2	0.6	4.2	8.3	0.5	0.9	0.2	0	809
	2009b	37.6	43.9	0.3	4.1	11.2	0.3	1.5	0	1.1	652
	2010a	35.7	37	0.3	3.4	20	0	1.2	0	0	762
	2010b	31.4	40.7	0.4	4	20.2	0.1	1.3	0	1.8	669
	2011a	30.4	36.1	0	2.2	28.3	0	0.3	0.3	2.5	693
	2011b	26.5	36.4	0.4	4.1	22.2	0.1	1.8	2.1	6.4	892
	2012a	31.6	38.5	0.5	3.5	16.2	0	1.7	1.4	6.7	655
	2012b	24.1	32.8	0.6	3.9	21.8	0.1	1	0.6	15.2	818
	2013a	22.3	37.9	1.1	3	28.6	0.1	2.4	0.4	4.1	941
	2013b	22.8	45.6	0.4	1.7	22.8	0	0.8	1	4.8	959
	2014a	15.9	50.4	1.2	2.8	22.9	0.1	0.7	0.4	5.6	1004
	2014b	18.2	41.7	0.4	1.8	26.3	0.1	0.5	0.6	10.4	1134
2015a	16.7	37.1	1	2.1	30.1	0	0.2	0.6	12.2	1076	
2015b	16.1	37.1	4.2	1.8	28.4	0	0.6	0.8	10.7	1247	
2016a	17	39	3.8	2.1	25.8	0.1	0.7	0.9	10.6	1026	
2016b	18	34.1	0.9	2.3	36.4	0	0.4	0.6	7.3	929	
2017a	14.6	45.5	0.9	5.3	28.3	0.1	0.3	0.6	4.2	1122	

Site	Period	Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandra	Crack/ Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	OTC/ PRE	Metham- pheta- mine	Other	Total (N)
NR ⁴	2017b	15.7	41.9	0.3	3.9	27.3	0	0.6	1.6	8.7	1269
	2018a	14.5	39.2	1.8	2.7	30.8	0	1	9.3	16.5	1372
	2018b	17.3	38.3	0.5	2.1	33.7	0.1	0.9	2.1	16.2	1171
	2019a	16.7	36.3	3.4	4.1	23.5	0.2	1.4	9.1	5.4	1025
	2019b	15.3	40.2	0.3	3.3	32.8	0.1	0.8	3.7	1.3	1423
CR ⁵	2007a	62.1	18.8	0.4	6.5	2	0.6	4.2	0.7	4.6	708
	2007b	65.3	21.2	0.6	6.4	1.2	0.5	2.3	0.6	2	657
	2008a	65.1	21.7	1.1	5.7	0.9	0	2.8	0.3	0	636
	2008b	67	11.9	0.3	6.3	0.3	0.5	3.9	0	9.7	636
	2009a	70	14.6	0.1	4.2	2.1	0.3	3.3	0.7	0	577
	2009b	68.6	20	1	2.9	1	0	2.9	0	0	491
	2010a	64.6	20.2	1.9	5.8	1.4	0	3.1	0.3	0	642
	2010b	66.2	19.3	1.3	4	2.6	0	2.2	0.9	3.5	545
	2011a	70.4	14.3	1.5	4.8	1.1	0.4	2.6	1.1	3.7	538
	2011b	58.7	20.9	2	5.8	2.2	0	2.9	2.2	5.3	549
	2012a	55.4	25.2	2.3	2.5	1.2	0	1.9	3.4	8.2	932
	2012b	54.5	19.8	1.6	5.7	2.2	0	1.4	2	12.7	495
	2013a	50.8	25.8	2.1	5.5	3.4	0.2	1.9	2.3	7.8	472
	2013b	46.9	32.6	2.7	3.9	2.4	0	1	2.9	4.1	414
	2014a	42.6	33	5.3	4.3	2.6	0.2	0.6	4	7.4	530
	2014b	39.2	30.7	4.7	2.1	5.5	0.2	1.1	4.1	12.4	655
	2015a	42.2	30.2	4.1	2.5	5.5	0	1.6	5.1	8.8	566
	2015b	42.1	24.4	5.5	4.2	5.5	0.4	0.9	7.7	9.3	546
	2016a	49.8	27.8	4.2	2.3	1.5	0.3	1.1	4.4	8.7	663
	2016b	47.2	26.8	4.1	4.6	2.1	0	0.3	0.3	10.8	388
2017a	43.3	29.2	5.6	5.9	2.5	0	1.4	4.8	7.3	356	
2017b	45.4	30.6	4.9	3.1	2.9	0	1.4	6.3	5.4	350	
2018a	34.7	37.4	7.2	2.9	2.1	0.2	4.6	24.4	4.8	334	
2018b	38.4	24.1	6	4.2	7.4	0	0.9	11.1	7.9	216	
2019a	17.4	38.9	3.2	2.9	26.6	0	0.3	7.3	3.5	316	
2019b	38.6	35.9	2.7	2.7	4.8	0	2.1	11.6	1.6	189	

¹ Cape Town, Atlantis, Worcester; ² Durban, South Coast, Pietermaritzburg; ³ Port Elizabeth and East London;

⁴ Mpumalanga & Limpopo; ⁵ Free State, North West, Northern Cape

TABLE 15: COMPARISON OF PROPORTION OF SUBSTANCE USERS IN TREATMENT (JULY - DECEMBER 2019) WITH CENSUS DATA – BY SITE¹

		Black African	Indian	Coloured	White
WESTERN CAPE	Population ¹	33%	1%	49%	16%
	In treatment	17%	1%	69%	13%
KWAZULU-NATAL	Population ¹	89%	7%	1%	4%
	In treatment	68%	14%	7%	11%
EASTERN CAPE	Population ¹	86%	<1%	8%	5%
	In treatment	70%	1%	15%	14%
CENTRAL REGION	Population ¹	83%	1%	8%	8%
	In treatment	57%	0%	21%	22%
GAUTENG	Population ¹	77%	3%	4%	16%
	In treatment	74%	2%	18%	7%
NORTHERN REGION	Population ¹	94%	<1%	1%	5%
	In treatment	80%	1%	5%	15%

¹ Statistics South Africa, 2011 Census

TABLE 16: PRIMARY SUBSTANCE BY RACE (COLUMNS PER SITE ADD UP TO 100%): JULY – DECEMBER 2019

	Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandrax	Crack/ cocaine	OTC/PRE	Heroin	Methaphet- amine
WESTERN CAPE							
Black African	24%	28%	9%	11%	7%*	4%	10%
Coloured	50%	66%	86%	33%	31%	89%	83%
Indian	1%	<1%	0%	4%*	3%*	1%	1%
White	25%	5%	5%	53%	59%	6%	6%
KWAZULU-NATAL							
Black African	74%	65%	74%	67%	71%	71%	72%
Coloured	5%	5%	7%*	4%	5%*	4%	6%*
Indian	15%	21%	19%	23%	32%	19%*	14%
White	5%	8%	0%	3%*	3%*	7%	8%*
EASTERN CAPE							
Black African	53%	64%	60%	25%*	11%*	74%*	68%
Coloured	22%	25%	7%*	19%*	44%	10%*	19%
Indian	0%	3%*	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%*
White	26%	8%	33%*	56%	44%	16%	12%
GAUTENG							
Black African	59%	68%	66%	72%	46%	67%	66%
Coloured	21%	20%	17%	14%	32%	15%	16%
Indian	3%	2%	2%*	3%*	1%*	1%	2%
White	17%	10%	15%	11%	20%	17%	15%
NORTHERN REGION							
Black African	82%	83%	80%	79%	71%	87%	80%
Coloured	3%	2%	1%*	2%*	0%	4%	3%*
Indian	0%	1%*	0%	0%	0%	1%*	1%*
White	15%	14%	17%	19%	29%*	8%	16%
CENTRAL REGION							
Black African	56%	62%	60%	33%*	100%*	52%	74%
Coloured	31%	17%	20%*	0%	0%	15%*	0%
Indian	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%*	0%
White	13%	21%	20%*	67%	0%	32%	26%

* = N<5

TABLE 17: PRIMARY SUBSTANCE OF USE FOR PERSONS YOUNGER THAN 20 YEARS (%): JULY – DECEMBER 2019

Site		Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandrax	Cocaine/ Crack	Heroin	Ecstasy	Metham- phetamine	Other	Total (N)
WC ¹	05a	2.5	24.5	9.3	1.9	11.5	0.8	48.7	0.9	637
	05b	3.1	22.1	6.7	1.3	12.9	0.4	53	0	674
	06a	1.7	17.4	3.9	0.6	15.3	0	60.2	1	724
	06b	2.9	26	2.6	0.4	7.1	0	58.6	0.1	761
	07a	3.6	24.4	2.4	0.6	9.6	0.1	56.5	0	803
	07b	5	35.1	3.7	0.5	11.1	0	43.2	1.4	812
	08a	5	33.1	3.5	0.6	10.1	0.2	45.5	0	622
	08b	3.3	42.8	2.3	2.3	7.6	0	39.1	2.6	657
	09a	5	39.6	3.3	0.3	6.3	0	42.4	0	902
	09b	5.9	45.7	2	0.5	7.5	0	36.1	0	615
	10a	6.9	45.4	5.4	0.3	6.6	0.1	33.3	0	702
	10b	14.6	38.2	4.6	0.5	7.2	0	33.1	1.8	610
	11a	6.5	60.5	2.6	0.3	3.5	0	25.3	1.3	620
	11b	4.9	58.3	2.6	0.5	7	0	24.5	2.3	429
	12a	8.9	63.5	2.7	0.5	2.8	0	17.7	4	866
	12b	4	70.2	2.6	0.3	3.5	0	17.6	1.8	655
	13a	3	69.9	3.5	0.3	3.8	0	15.5	3.8	742
	13b	6.2	66.7	2.3	0.2	5.9	0	17.6	1.1	888
	14a	23.4	32	2.5	1.1	10.3	0.1	27.8	2.7	802
	14b	10.5	46.4	4.5	1.5	11.9	0.1	24.4	0.7	783
15a	2.8	75.2	4.6	0.5	1.5	0	15	0.1	781	
15b	7.7	69.8	2.7	0.7	3.9	0	14.3	0.9	559	
16a	11.2	71.2	2.8	0.4	2.1	0	11.2	0.5	809	
16b	10	80.8	2.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	5.2	0.6	783	
17a	10.6	79.5	2.4	1.1	0.7	0.1	4.5	0.9	803	
17b	7.5	76.8	4.8	0.2	1.2	0	8.3	1.2	482	
18a	13.7	76.5	1.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	6.3	0.6	810	
18b	13.1	74.5	2.7	0.5	0.7	0	7.9	0.6	779	
19a	8.9	75.1	1.5	0.3	6.3	0	6.5	1.4	760	
19b	15.5	33.3	6.3	2.2	12.9	0.3	26.7	2.8	637	
KZN ²	04b	25.4	47.9	20.3	2.5	0.8	0.8	0	1.7	236
	05a	21.6	63.1	6.9	4.6	1.3	0.3	0	2.3	306
	05b	24	64.8	3.8	1.6	1.2	0.8	0	3.6	250
	06a	25	67.3	1	1	0	1.9	0	3.9	104
	06b	31	41.1	0.8	3.9	13.6	0	0	7.4	258
	07a	18.6	51.5	1.3	3.4	22	0.3	0	2.7	291
	07b	15.8	37.9	0.4	2.1	38.7	2.9	0	0.8	240
	08a	26.8	42.1	0	0.8	26.8	0.5	0	1	391
08b	21.6	47.2	1.2	1.2	20.6	0	0	8	324	

Site		Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandrax	Cocaine/ Crack	Heroin	Ecstasy	Metham- phetamine	Other	Total (N)
KZN ²	09a	14.8	48.2	0.5	0.7	33.9	0.2	0	0	413
	09b	15.3	63.4	0.6	2.2	17.2	0.2	0	0	320
	10a	23.3	64.5	3	0.3	7.6	0	0	0	330
	10b	20.1	63.2	0.7	2.8	10.4	0	0.7	2.1	144
	11a	51.1	31.1	1.1	0.5	11.5	0	0	4.4	182
	11b	47.2	39.2	3.7	0	7.5	0	0.6	1.9	161
	12a	69.4	19.1	0.6	4.5	5.1	0	0	1.3	157
	12b	23	54.3	1.6	0.8	4.9	0	0	14.8	243
	13a	52.8	30.6	0.6	6.3	7.2	0	0	2.5	320
	13b	40.5	49.5	2.4	0	4.3	0.5	0.5	2.4	210
	14a	25.8	57.6	4	0.5	8.6	0	0	3.5	198
	14b	11.9	74.1	3.4	2.4	4.1	0	0	3.1	293
	15a	39	43.6	8.4	2.6	1.5	0.3	0.3	4.4	344
	15b	7.9	73.9	6.2	0.3	2.7	0.7	0.3	7.9	291
	16a	9.5	69.5	2.2	0.6	11.5	0.6	0	6.1	462
	16b	8.1	78.3	1.1	0.4	7	0.4	0.4	4	272
	17a	23.8	58.2	1.7	3.3	5.8	0.6	0.3	6.1	361
	17b	17.3	65	1.7	1	5.1	0.7	0.7	7.8	294
	18a	13.3	71.6	0.9	2.5	7.9	0.3	0.6	4.4	317
	18b	45.6	33.8	1.5	3	10.3	0.4	0.6	11.8	263
19a	13.9	40.3	1.4	4.3	30.3	0	2.2	7.5	491	
19b	5.8	50.7	2.7	3.7	19.7	0.3	12.2	4.8	294	
EC ³	04b	10.9	35.7	43.4	4.7	0.8	2.3	0	0.8	129
	05a	22.1	35.3	33.1	5.1	0	0.7	0	3.6	136
	05b	25.3	52.7	16.5	5.5	0	0	0	0	91
	06a	23.5	53	10.4	7.8	0.9	1.7	0.9	1.7	115
	06b	17.3	55.9	6.3	13.4	0	0	4.7	2.4	127
	07a	26.3	54.4	7.5	6.9	0.6	0.6	1.3	2.5	160
	07b	15.6	45.1	18	11.5	2.5	0.8	4.9	1.6	122
	08a	25.9	55.3	7.1	4.7	2.4	1.2	0	2.4	85
	08b	19.3	47.9	14.3	5.9	2.5	0	4.2	0.8	119
	09a	11.4	62.2	15.4	4.3	0.8	0	4.3	0	254
	09b	14	47.4	14	4.4	2.6	0	13.2	0	114
	10a	6.3	62	14.6	3.8	1.9	0	8.2	0	158
	10b	8.5	42.6	10.6	7.1	5.7	0	21.3	2.8	141
	11a	10.1	50.5	7.1	2	3	1	26.3	0	99
	11b	10.9	47.6	6.9	1.4	0	0	28.6	4.6	147
	12a	9.9	43.8	7.4	1.9	0.6	0	34	2.5	162
	12b	2.9	63.2	8.8	1.5	0	0	16.2	5.9	68
	13a	8.9	34.4	5.6	2.2	3.3	0	42.2	0	90
	13b	11.1	31.3	12.1	5.1	1	0	34.3	5.1	99
	14a	46.2	31.5	3.5	2.1	0	0	9.8	0.7	143
	14b	17.1	44.4	11.1	2.6	1.7	0	17.1	5.9	117
	15a	6.1	72.7	10.6	3	0	0	6.1	1.5	66
	15b	2.4	68.3	8.1	0	0.8	0	17.1	3.3	123
	16a	1.3	58.2	5.2	0.7	0	0	32.7	1.3	153
	16b	34.5	38.1	10.6	1.8	1.8	0	9.7	1.7	113
	17a	4.8	61.9	4.8	0	0	0	25	3.6	84
	17b	22.5	33.3	13.3	4.2	2.5	0	20.8	3.3	120
	18a	3.9	53.9	2.6	1.3	0	0	33.8	4.5	154
18b	4	52.4	3.2	0	0	0	33.9	6.5	124	
19a	8.1	33.1	2.4	0	34.7	0	20.2	1.6	124	
19b	68.4	24.5	0	1	0	0	2.1	2.1	98	

Site		Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandrax	Cocaine/ Crack	Heroin	Ecstasy	Metham- phetamine	Other	Total (N)
GT	04b	7.3	54.7	19.1	4.7	5.1	1.2	0.0	7.9	590
	05a	9.3	57.7	14.0	3.4	7.7	1.3	0.0	6.6	714
	05b	10.6	62.8	4.8	4.5	6.8	0.7	0.2	9.2	575
	06a	13.3	57.6	4.6	6.0	6.0	1.0	0.6	10.9	715
	06b	12.1	62.2	2.3	3.8	9.3	0.4	0.1	9.8	753
	07a	11.8	61.0	3.0	5.5	10.3	0.4	0.0	8.0	670
	07b	11.7	61.3	2.4	5.9	10.2	0.0	0.3	8.2	591
	08a	10.0	65.7	2.4	4.7	10.2	0.4	0.2	-	531
	08b	14.0	56.6	4.5	3.3	6.3	0.2	0.5	14.7	606
	09a	26.5	48.4	3.4	4.0	7.1	0.6	1.9	0.0	645
	09b	14.0	64.3	3.0	2.2	10.7	0.2	0.5	0.0	599
	10a	13.2	63.2	5.1	1.4	10.1	0.3	0.8	0.0	642
	10b	10.0	61.7	2.4	1.9	13.8	0.5	1.0	8.7	621
	11a	9.7	62.5	2.0	2.3	14.4	0.2	1.3	7.7	610
	11b	8.5	62.3	2.1	2.4	11.6	0.2	0.9	11.4	576
	12a	6.4	69.2	0.6	1.3	10.7	0.6	3.1	4.7	702
	12b	5.1	54.9	0.6	0.7	5.9	0.0	1.3	31.6	862
	13a	7.8	74.6	1.2	0.7	5.9	0.3	1.2	8.4	1002
	13b	6.2	68.8	2.1	0.9	7.9	0.2	1.4	10.6	583
	14a	4.4	77.0	1.1	0.7	4.5	0.1	2.1	10.1	910
	14b	19.2	48.3	1.0	2.4	7.5	0.3	3.7	14.6	783
	15a	2.9	74.1	0.9	0.5	5.9	0.1	2.6	13.2	1054
	15b	2.2	75.5	1.9	0.9	5.6	0.0	1.6	20.2	916
	16a	2.1	76.9	4.1	1.5	4.5	0.1	2.3	8.5	1124
	16b	6.8	75.9	1.7	0.2	3.8	0.0	3.3	8.3	767
	17a	2.8	82.0	1.7	0.2	3.2	0.2	2.8	7.2	1090
	17b	2.3	81.0	1.3	0.2	3.7	0.0	4.2	7.3	910
	18a	4.1	72.7	1.9	0.8	10.9	0.5	3.2	8.9	630
	18b	7.8	40.2	2.5	3.6	24.8	0.1	11.4	16.7	719
	19a	17.9	37.7	2.4	2.8	24.7	0.0	6.8	7.7	756
19b	6.2	45.7	2.9	2.9	52.2	0.1	13.2	6.4	993	
NR ⁴	04b	23.0	66.7	0.0	2.2	5.7	1.1	0.0	1.1	87
	05a	12.0	58.3	0.0	3.7	18.5	1.9	0.0	5.6	108
	05b	21.4	57.3	0.0	2.9	9.7	3.9	1.0	2.9	103
	06a	26.1	58.7	0.0	4.3	8.7	0.0	0.0	2.2	92
	06b	15.6	67.9	0.0	0.9	13.8	0.0	0.0	1.8	109
	07a	9.6	69.2	0.7	2.7	13.7	0.0	0.0	4.1	146
	07b*	17.3	72.7	0.0	2.7	5.5	0.0	0.9	0.9	110
	08a	11.8	79.5	0.8	0.8	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	127
	08b	12.0	64.1	0.0	1.7	13.7	0.0	0.0	8.5	117
	09a	18.5	63.1	0.0	0.8	7.7	1.5	0.0	1.5	130
	09b	18.2	61.8	0.9	1.8	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	110
10a	7.7	65.0	0.0	0.0	19.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	143	

Site		Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandrax	Cocaine/ Crack	Heroin	Ecstasy	Metham- phetamine	Other	Total (N)
NR ⁴	10b	14.9	62.0	1.7	1.7	13.2	0.0	0.0	6.6	121
	11a	17.9	46.2	0.0	0.7	29.7	0.0	0.0	5.5	145
	11b	13.5	47.4	0.6	1.3	16.7	0.0	4.5	16.0	156
	12a	3.9	70.7	1.7	1.7	16.0	0.0	0.6	5.5	181
	12b	15.8	42.6	0.5	1.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	28.2	209
	13a	20.2	52.0	1.8	1.4	12.6	0.0	0.0	11.9	277
	13b	12.9	70.5	0.4	0.0	9.1	0.0	1.7	5.4	241
	14a	5.7	78.9	0.4	0.7	10.8	0.0	0.4	3.2	279
	14b	11.9	70.6	0.0	0.3	13.7	0.0	0.0	3.4	293
	15a	8.4	72.6	1.5	1.1	8.4	0.0	0.4	7.7	274
	15b	6.8	73.1	0.3	0.9	8.6	0.0	0.6	9.7	324
	16a	10.8	58.3	3.1	1.4	19.3	0.0	0.0	8.5	295
	16b	18.0	66.9	0.8	0.0	10.5	0.0	0.4	3.3	239
	17a	10.0	76.2	0.3	1.1	9.2	0.0	0.0	3.2	380
	17b	18.0	44.4	0.5	4.1	27.8	0.0	0.2	4.8	410
	18a	4.9	74.6	0.6	0.8	11.3	0.0	1.1	10.5	362
	18b	6.5	72.1	0.9	0.0	13.3	0.0	1.2	8.2	341
	19a	16.3	39.4	1.9	5.7	22.7	0.0	6.8	7.2	264
	19b	14.5	38.7	0.6	4.4	32.6	0.0	4.4	4.9	344
CR ⁵	06b	19.7	58.4	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.5	137
	07a	14.2	57.4	1.4	0.7	2.1	0.0	2.1	22.0	141
	07b	22.3	67.0	1.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.9	5.9	103
	08a	12.1	62.4	1.2	4.2	0.6	0.0	0.6	13.9	165
	08b	18.2	43.4	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	34.3	99
	09a	18.4	50.6	1.1	4.6	2.3	1.1	1.1	0.0	87
	09b	16.2	65.7	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99
	10a	12.4	71.9	3.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	121
	10b	17.1	68.6	1.0	1.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	10.5	105
	11a	30.4	55.7	3.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	79
	11b	11.8	66.7	2.9	2.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	14.7	102
	12a	12.1	60.3	1.9	0.4	0.8	0.0	1.2	23.3	257
	12b	12.6	52.4	1.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	31.1	103
	13a	5.2	81.3	3.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	96
	13b	5.7	78.3	2.8	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	11.1	106
	14a	4.0	74.5	8.1	1.3	0.7	0.0	2.7	8.7	149
	14b	72.7	11.5	0.0	1.2	3.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	165
	15a	31.7	48.0	3.3	1.6	8.1	0.0	1.6	5.7	123
	15b	7.2	60.8	10.3	3.1	1.0	2.1	4.1	11.3	97
	16a	5.7	69.2	6.9	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.6	12.6	159
16b	42.0	30.7	6.8	2.3	0.0	0.0	5.7	12.5	88	
17a	2.2	71.8	8.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	7.0	8.5	71	
17b	2.3	77.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	9.2	87	
18a	0.9	77.1	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	7.3	109	
18b	0.0	77.4	6.5	0.0	3.2	0.0	3.2	9.7	31	
19a	25.9	45.5	3.9	1.3	15.6	0.0	3.9	3.9	77	
19b	1.9	77.4	7.6	0.0	1.9	0.0	9.4	1.9	53	

¹ Cape Town, Atlantis, Worcester; ² Durban, South Coast, Pietermaritzburg; ³ Port Elizabeth and East London;

⁴ Mpumalanga & Limpopo; ⁵ Free State, North West, Northern Cape

* Excludes data from Limpopo for 2007b

TABLE 18: OVERALL SUBSTANCES OF USE* (%): JULY – DECEMBER 2019

Site	Period	Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandrax	Crack/ Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	Metham- phetamine	OTC/ PRE	Total (N)
WC ¹	04b	47.9	25.0	29.0	20.0	10.3	6.3	28.9	7.4	2308
	05a	47.0	28.9	22.8	19.2	13.2	8.3	35.8	5.0	2469
	05b	39.0	32.9	16.0	18.2	16.3	7.0	44.7	3.8	2131
	06a	41.2	28.3	14.0	15.6	16.2	5.5	46.3	3.8	2660
	06b	41.5	33.0	13.4	12.4	12.5	3.7	51.9	4.9	2798
	07a	43.6	31.7	12.6	10.4	12.0	2.8	49.3	3.2	2864
	07b	41.2	33.0	14.7	10.0	14.6	2.3	44.3	3.6	3058
	08a	42.1	30.6	15.3	12.2	15.2	2.8	45.8	4.5	2637
	08b	38.6	32.5	15.2	11.4	14.9	1.9	44.2	3.5	2807
	09a	36.5	32.5	15.2	6.6	12.2	1.6	50.1	2.3	3667
	09b	40.1	32.2	18.4	5.4	13.4	1.1	46.6	2.2	2642
	10a	40.7	33.9	17.9	5.2	14.1	0.9	45.6	2.3	3134
	10b	40.4	36.7	18.5	4.8	12.8	0.9	46.9	2.2	2933
	11a	36.6	35.3	15.2	4.6	14.7	1.1	46.6	1.2	2927
	11b	36.4	37.0	19.6	5.9	19.1	1.6	52.1	1.6	2733
	12a	34.3	39.7	16.1	4.5	18.4	1.3	48.4	1.6	3912
	12b	34.5	43.5	20.4	3.8	17.9	1.2	49.7	1.1	3178
	13a	36.6	44.7	22.5	4.0	18.6	1.2	39.9	2.3	3717
	13b	34.1	45.6	20.6	3.8	14.3	0.9	46.6	2.0	3478
	14a	26.5	32.8	17.4	2.4	19.3	0.3	47.2	1.4	3510
14b	29.9	33.7	16.6	2.6	13.4	0.0	45.5	1.1	3444	
15a	28.4	33.4	18.9	2.6	14.8	0.0	49.1	2.2	3524	
15b	30.3	34.4	21.1	2.2	11.2	0.0	47.9	1.9	2674	
16a	31.6	37.1	20.1	3.1	11.3	0.0	42.3	1.4	2977	
16b	29.5	37.4	19.7	3.0	13.4	0.0	41.8	1.6	2808	
17a	37.3	37.8	19.1	3.1	10.8	0.0	36.2	1.6	2902	
17b	35.9	29.9	23.7	3.7	14.4	0.4	43.5	2.7	2541	
18a	33.8	33.9	20.8	3.6	12.8	0.5	38.8	1.9	3182	
18b	33.1	39.0	20.7	4.4	11.8	0.1	38.7	2.4	2719	
19a	28.8	36.9	23.3	3.5	17.3	0.1	43.2	2.9	3013	
19b	30.9	35.5	23.0	5.0	14.9	0.3	43.1	3.3	2654	
KZN ²	04b	74.5	46.7	32.5	19.4	1.2	11.2	0.0	3.2	689
	05a	74.0	52.9	17.6	17.1	2.5	6.2	0.0	3.1	945
	05b	82.2	45.0	11.8	14.2	2.2	6.9	0.2	3.9	846
	06a	71.1	33.8	3.7	13.2	2.7	2.7	0.4	11.8	485
	06b	71.8	37.6	8.1	21.2	11.1	4.2	0.4	5.6	921
	07a	65.0	34.1	5.4	20.0	18.2	4.0	0.0	4.3	1232
	07b	53.2	34.6	4.3	20.4	34.7	5.6	0.0	2.9	943
	08a	61	37	5	14	24	1.2	0.3	1.4	1531
	08b	60.0	31.8	4.6	14.6	25.5	1.9	0.1	1.0	1537
	09a	54.5	31.2	4.3	15.4	30.7	2.8	0.1	1.9	1575
	09b	64.4	38.9	4.7	14.9	19.3	3.3	0.4	1.3	1138
	10a	76.2	43.9	5.4	11.2	21.8	3.8	0.5	1.5	1009
10b	75.2	47.8	9.6	14.9	10.6	3.7	0.3	2.5	669	
11a	81.3	46.1	6.9	17.4	14.7	3.3	0.4	1.4	720	
11b	82.9	42.9	7.7	16.1	8.0	3.4	0.9	1.3	610	
12a	78.4	44.6	7.4	15.5	8.1	4.9	0.4	3.3	569	

Site	Period	Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandrax	Crack/ Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	Metham- phetamine	OTC/ PRE	Total (N)
KZN ²	12b	70.6	55.1	8.1	12.4	9.2	4.2	0.6	2.2	813
	13a	70.9	54.8	5.6	13.1	8.9	4.7	0.9	2.2	934
	13b	69.0	54.1	10.7	11.1	13.8	7.2	1.5	1.6	610
	14a	57.6	48.3	6.2	4.1	1.4	11.2	1.0	1.7	484
	14b	46.5	51.3	7.9	10.0	8.8	0.0	0.1	2.7	929
	15a	53.5	50.2	9.5	6.9	5.5	1.2	0.5	1.5	1122
	15b	49.1	42.8	9.1	9.5	7.7	2.3	1.5	3.8	1171
	16a	44.8	51.8	6.8	8.3	15.9	2.6	1.4	3.1	1247
	16b	52.5	45.4	5.3	10.4	12.1	2.2	1.1	2.7	1177
	17a	49.3	50.9	6.7	10.8	11.0	1.9	1.5	1.9	1370
	17b	49.4	43.9	6.0	12.1	11.2	1.3	1.3	2.6	1400
	18a	41.4	48.2	5.6	15.7	30.3	1.5	2.3	4.5	1256
	18b	49.2	47.2	5.8	15.2	28.1	1.4	1.6	6.3	993
19a	21.1	49.7	5.4	10.0	33.9	0.7	6.0	4.4	1291	
19b	21.7	45.8	5.1	12.5	29.8	0.5	12.1	5.9	980	
EC ³	04b	62.9	18.5	31.7	13.5	3.6	7.0	0.3	4.3	599
	05a	61.8	20.7	28.3	18.8	2.1	5.7	0.7	6.1	671
	05b	74.2	20.7	11.5	15.0	1.9	2.1	0.0	6.2	585
	06a	57.3	23.2	13.9	27.0	9.3	5.3	4.8	2.4	786
	06b	58.3	32.4	17.2	29.0	4.0	4.2	3.9	5.0	645
	07a	62.7	26.6	12.6	22.7	2.2	2.4	2.2	5.4	759
	07b	48.7	26.8	16.6	33.6	7.6	5.6	5.3	4.6	608
	08a	57.9	26.8	9.6	29.3	8.2	2.9	4.2	9.2	551
	08b	58.7	29.6	17.8	24.5	6.7	3.9	8.9	9.5	612
	09a	63.8	25.9	13.8	15.8	3.5	1.4	5.5	11.9	1206
	09b	61.3	26.5	10.8	14.8	6.5	2.6	9.6	22.1	648
	10a	54.0	28.2	14.6	11.9	3.9	1.0	9.5	15.2	877
	10b	54.2	28.7	13.0	14.7	6.1	1.1	14.1	12.0	707
	11a	56.8	25.6	10.8	10.9	4.0	1.4	16.3	13.6	723
	11b	46.5	24.8	12.3	8.6	3.6	0.8	22.7	13.5	721
	12a	49.8	26.9	11.6	11.7	1.9	1.8	23.3	14.4	793
	12b	56.3	41.1	19.3	29.4	6.1	1.2	22.8	5.7	316
	13a	43.3	22.7	12.1	11.6	2.4	2.2	23.3	21.6	587
	13b	46.3	23.5	7.8	7.8	2.7	1.9	20.9	19.4	527
	14a	36.5	26.1	8.6	8.8	1.8	0.3	21.0	20.6	613
	14a	41.9	27.1	12.2	7.5	1.5	0.0	21.9	15.4	663
	15a	42.7	34.9	18.5	9.9	4.4	0.0	25.9	5.5	363
	15b	32.5	43.1	18.3	5.5	2.8	0.0	34.4	1.7	471
16a	42.5	36.1	14.4	7.6	3.3	0.0	29.5	9.6	638	
16b	46.6	35.4	16.9	4.7	2.2	0.0	22.3	8.6	537	
17a	56.7	28.5	14.4	9.6	3.7	0.0	24.5	4.0	425	
17b	45.0	33.4	16.7	6.6	2.5	0.0	33.6	5.2	515	
18a	45.8	32.7	13.9	5.4	2.3	0.3	35.2	6.8	517	
18b	48.7	32.7	13.1	5.1	2.9	0.4	35.3	5.3	450	
19a	30.5	45.5	9.7	4.6	20.0	0.0	23.4	7.2	475	
19b	47.6	40.8	11.0	4.5	2.1	0.0	32.7	6.3	336	

Site	Period	Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandrax	Crack/ Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	Metham- phetamine	OTC/ PRE	Total (N)
GT	04b	60.2	30.6	15.5	19.2	8.3	5.2	0.3	7.2	2654
	05a	57.9	34.6	13.2	19.0	10.5	4.6	0.5	6.7	3030
	05b	62.1	34.7	8.9	20.2	11.3	3.9	0.6	7.7	2848
	06a	56.9	33.5	6.8	21.4	10.6	3.3	0.6	11.2	3119
	06b	58.1	32.7	4.3	23.6	13.2	2.9	0.7	6.0	3295
	07a	55.3	33.2	3.6	25.4	14.3	2.8	0.9	7.7	3251
	07b	54.7	30.9	3.7	26.4	13.8	3.3	1.0	6.6	3053
	08a	60.8	34.4	4.5	24.8	15.4	2.1	1.2	2.9	2768
	08b	64.8	35.0	4.2	19.4	12.2	2.7	0.9	7.9	3158
	09a	57.5	40.1	4.7	16.1	13.7	3.3	1.6	7.7	2822
	09b	58.0	38.4	3.6	12.3	21.2	1.2	1.1	5.4	2646
	10a	54.7	41.5	4.9	14.9	21.2	1.2	2.1	7.1	2684
	10b	53.6	43.2	3.9	17.6	23.9	2.2	2.6	5.5	2884
	11a	48.0	44.7	3.9	18.5	25.0	1.8	3.4	7.4	2972
	11b	47.7	44.4	3.8	15.9	21.4	2.6	3.9	8.5	2786
	12a	44.9	44.3	2.6	15.9	22.2	2.3	5.4	4.5	3198
	12b	41.7	49.9	4.6	12.6	19.7	1.3	5.2	5.2	3552
	13a	38.5	57.1	3.8	10.9	20.9	1.2	8.0	2.7	4026
	13b	34.8	56.9	4.6	13.5	18.6	1.5	6.6	3.1	3128
	14a	25.8	53.8	4.2	5.2	13.9	0.6	6.1	1.5	3479
14b	28.1	47.2	2.5	7.8	15.6	0.6	5.9	1.8	3372	
15a	27.3	51.4	2.6	6.5	18.6	0.5	7.7	2.5	4285	
15b	26.1	48.9	3.6	6.6	17.6	0.7	6.3	2.1	3570	
16a	22.5	49.9	5.3	6.5	13.7	0.4	7.9	3.6	3989	
16b	27.6	51.3	3.5	4.6	15.8	0.3	9.1	2.2	2948	
17a	21.4	56.6	3.9	4.1	19.9	0.4	8.1	2.6	3870	
17b	22.1	54.5	4.1	4.7	18.1	0.3	9.5	3.0	3414	
18a	19.9	45.1	4.5	5.3	36.9	0.3	8.9	3.6	2734	
18b	18.9	50.0	4.9	6.9	30.3	0.2	12.2	1.7	2937	
19a	24.4	45.3	6.9	7.7	28.8	0.2	13.3	4.8	3148	
19b	17.6	46.9	7.4	8.0	39.9	0.4	15.6	2.1	4226	
NR ⁴	04b	69.9	39.2	3.9	12.8	11.9	4.3	0.4	4.8	462
	05a	62.9	34.1	1.1	12.6	18.5	3.6	0.6	5.1	525
	05b	65.7	41.5	2.1	13.9	15.1	2.7	0.9	4.1	562
	06a	66.7	40.3	2.4	16.2	21.0	3.2	0.2	4.8	501
	06b	61.0	44.7	1.7	13.9	22.6	3.2	0.4	4.5	539
	07a	53.3	48.3	2.5	14.3	31.7	2.5	0.8	2.2	600
	07b	52.7	48.6	0.5	15.4	22.8	2.9	0.3	3.6	605
	08a	45.1	61.9	1.7	12.1	21.9	1.2	0.3	3.0	667
	08b	41.2	61.2	1.0	11.5	19.2	1.2	0.3	4.2	729
	09a	45.7	57.9	0.9	10.5	17.5	2.9	0.7	2.3	809
	09b	47.7	56.4	0.6	10.4	25.6	2.1	0.2	2.3	652
	10a	43.9	57.7	1.0	10.8	28.1	1.6	0.0	2.5	762
10b	41.7	61.9	0.7	11.9	24.9	0.9	0.6	2.4	669	
11a	40.1	66.9	0.4	8.4	34.3	0.9	0.7	0.7	693	
11b	35.1	64.7	1.5	13.6	29.9	1.7	3.5	3.4	892	
12a	44.1	59.8	2.6	13.6	25.0	2.1	3.8	2.9	655	
12b	35.9	59.2	1.5	9.8	25.8	2.4	2.2	2.4	818	

Site	Period	Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandrax	Crack/ Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	Metham- phetamine	OTC/ PRE	Total (N)
NR ⁴	13a	31.2	68.5	1.8	6.5	29.5	0.9	1.2	2.9	941
	13b	31.2	71.9	0.6	8.9	35.5	1.0	2.6	1.4	959
	14a	22.4	56.6	1.2	5.2	24.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1004
	14b	22.7	45.9	0.4	3.3	27.4	0.0	0.7	1.1	1134
	15a	21.6	42.8	1.6	5.8	31.1	0.0	0.9	0.2	1076
	15b	20.0	40.2	4.4	4.4	28.7	0.0	1.2	1.4	1247
	16a	23.4	46.2	4.8	6.1	26.5	0.0	1.3	0.9	1026
	16b	23.5	39.1	1.4	4.3	36.9	0.0	1.6	1.5	929
	17a	33.4	51.2	1.3	6.6	31.2	0.0	0.9	1.2	1122
	17b	44.7	48.1	0.8	6.4	29.2	0.1	2.2	1.3	1269
	18a	39.3	49.9	3.1	6.1	25.1	0.1	3.8	2.1	1372
	18b	36.9	47.1	0.8	6.8	38.2	0.4	4.7	1.5	1171
	19a	23.5	48.1	6.2	8.2	24.9	0.5	13.8	2.9	1025
	19b	29.2	48.9	0.8	7.4	35.8	0.2	6.3	1.8	1423
CR ⁵	07a	69.5	27.1	2.0	11.0	2.8	2.5	0.8	7.6	708
	07b	75.8	29.1	4.3	11.4	2.1	2.9	0.8	5.6	657
	08a	70.4	29	3.0	8.2	1.7	0.0	1.4	5.7	637
	08b	77.8	23.0	3.8	10.8	1.7	1.7	0.0	9.3	636
	09a	77.8	25.5	4.2	11.9	3.8	1.7	1.9	8.1	577
	09b	77.4	31.4	7.3	8.4	5.9	1.4	1.8	8.4	491
	10a	73.1	29.9	4.2	10.4	2.6	1.4	1.1	6.2	642
	10b	75.6	33.4	5.5	11.9	4.2	1.1	2.4	6.8	545
	11a	82.2	24.9	3.9	10.9	2.8	1.5	1.3	8.2	538
	11b	72.9	33.9	5.1	12.8	3.6	1.5	3.8	7.7	549
	12a	67.1	34.9	9.1	6.2	1.8	0.3	6.0	3.9	932
	12b	67.9	34.9	6.5	12.1	3.2	1.2	5.3	4.0	495
	13a	63.3	40.7	5.7	11.7	5.3	0.8	4.7	6.7	472
	13b	59.7	46.4	6.3	8.5	5.3	0.7	4.1	3.9	414
	14a	56.0	44.5	7.4	7.4	3.4	0.1	7.2	1.5	530
	14b	52.1	40.9	7.8	4.4	5.9	0.0	7.6	1.7	655
	15a	53.4	40.6	8.5	4.9	6.5	0.0	9.0	2.1	566
	15b	52.9	38.5	10.1	6.9	5.8	0.0	11.2	4.6	546
	16a	61.7	36.0	6.5	3.9	2.1	0.0	6.0	3.9	663
	16b	58.5	36.6	7.9	7.7	2.2	0.0	8.5	1.8	388
	17a	52.5	37.9	7.9	8.4	3.1	0.0	8.4	2.2	356
	17b	56.6	38.9	10.6	4.6	3.8	0.0	9.7	2.3	350
18a	44.3	45.8	17.1	3.9	2.1	0.0	14.9	2.1	334	
18b	49.1	36.6	15.3	7.4	9.3	0.0	18.9	2.8	216	
19a	25.0	51.6	8.5	7.9	33.9	0.0	7.3	0.9	316	
19b	44.4	43.9	11.6	4.2	12.2	0.0	19.0	5.3	189	

¹ Cape Town, Atlantis, Worcester; ² Durban, South Coast, Pietermaritzburg; ³ Port Elizabeth and East London;

⁴ Mpumalanga & Limpopo; ⁵ Free State, North West, Northern Cape

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

IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICY AND FUTURE RESEARCH

SELECTED IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICY/PRACTICE³

During the Phase 47, 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:

- Consider increasing testing for HIV and viral hepatitis among patients in treatment, especially young adults/youth and PWID.
- Implement steps to address consequences of legalization of private use of cannabis (including preventive measures aimed at young people and options for persons experiencing problems).
- Counter push back on harm reduction approaches in KZN, PE, GT (including Sedibeng), WC (e.g. needle & syringe programmes).
- Consideration to be given to making naloxone available at a community level as a harm reduction approach to reduce the risk of opioid-related overdose.
- Increase efforts to bring women into treatment & improve access to harm reduction services.
- Address structural barriers to accessing HCV testing & make services available where PWID access clean needles.
- Address stigma aimed at PWID in hospitals.
- Scale up OST services for heroin users in the WC.
- The lack of OST in Durban now that the demonstration project has ended.
- Effectiveness of community-based treatment for HCV using direct acting antivirals.
- Having a single supplier of methadone, resulted in a stock out and had negative effects for clients (returning to injecting heroin and risks of the illegal market) and programmes (damaged trust and therapeutic relationships).
- The uptake of buprenorphine as an opioid agonist among clients on methadone during the methadone stock out was low, and very few people transitioning successfully.
- Efforts to avoid this in the future are needed, including access to multiple suppliers.

SELECTED ISSUES TO MONITOR

Phase 47 of the SACENDU Project highlighted several conditions/factors that need to be carefully monitored over time:

- Increase in use of methamphetamine & alcohol in the EC.
- Increase in mean age for persons reporting cannabis use in the EC (from 25 to 35 years).
- Increase in use of cannabis among females in the EC.
- Increase in self/family/friend referrals in the EC and KZN.
- Increase in methamphetamine treatment demand in the EC, KZN and GT.
- Decrease in school referrals in the WC and KZN.
- Increase in heroin use among females in the NR.
- Decrease in mean age of patients coming to treatment for OTC/PRE medicines use in the EC and the WC.
- Continue to monitor the decrease in number of persons <20 years coming for treatment across all regions.
- Increase in alcohol use in the EC and methamphetamine use in KZN among <20s.
- Increase in injecting of heroin in KZN.
- Needle and syringe return rates in Johannesburg.

SELECTED TOPICS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH/INVESTIGATION

Phase 47 of the SACENDU Project highlighted several topics for further research/investigation:

- Extent of unmet treatment need in the EC and the CR.
- What is the reason for the decrease in treatment demand among persons < 20 years?
- Are we adequately dealing with mental health problems at substance abuse treatment centres?
- How to quantify the full effects of opioid agonist stock outs?

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³ Outcomes emanating from regional meetings held in GP, KZN, PE and CT

SACENDU

South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use

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