

SUBSTANCE ABUSE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM (SASS)

MONITORING ALCOHOL AND DRUG RELATED INTAKES AT DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT OFFICES IN THE WESTERN PROVINCE

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SECTION A

DISTRICT STATISTICS

This section of the report provides an overview of substance abuse trends in the province. This report only reflects the data provided by the 6 district offices that dispatched data during this review period.

Summary of key findings

- For this data collection period, only 6 districts dispatched data regularly. A total of 170 cases were recorded for this reporting period. Beaufort West dispatched a total of 65 cases and the Oudtshoorn district dispatched 50 cases. Table 1 provides a breakdown of the number of districts where data were collected during this review period.
- The majority of referrals to district offices for social work services were court and correctional referrals (28.8%), followed by referrals through family and friends (20%). The category 'other' indicates referrals from the South African Police (2.9%).
- Of all the patients seeking services during this data collection period, 46.5% reported previous contact with social work district offices, which is higher than the previous reporting period
- For this reporting period, more males than females sought social services. Most persons seeking services were Coloured (85.3%) (Table 4), this is in keeping with population demographics of the Western Cape. Fourteen percent of patients were Black African. Seventy-two percent of patients were single and 37.6% were unemployed.
- The age range for patients seeking treatment during this reporting period were between 11 and 71 years of age, with the majority of patients aged between 16 and 20 years (33%). Twenty-one percent of patients were aged between 10-15 years, higher than the previous reporting periods.
- Across the province, patients mainly sought services related to alcohol and drug problems (48.2%) followed by family-related problems (25.9%) and statutory intervention needs (22.9%).
- The majority of patients (70.6%) presenting at district offices in the province had not been tested for HIV in the last 12 months.
- Although only 82 patients highlighted alcohol and other drug (AOD) use as a presenting problem, 113 ($n=170$) patients reported that they were currently using AODs. Therefore 66.5% of patients in the province reported AOD use in the last reporting period.

- Alcohol is the primary substance of abuse for patients seeking treatment from social service offices in the province (68.1%), followed by cannabis (10.6%). This trend is not dissimilar to previous reporting periods. Methamphetamine accounted for 4.4% of cases. Two patients reported polysubstance abuse.
- In respect of injecting drug use, 3 cases were reported during this review period.
- The following problems were associated with substance abuse (see Table 11):
 - Trouble with the law (61.1%) which was highest for this review period.
 - Family related problems (41%)
- Services provided by the intake social worker (see Tables 13 & 14):
 - The majority of patients received brief intervention services (30.1%).
 - Thirty-six percent of patients were provided with the following services:
 - Assessments (12.4%)
 - No service provided (20.4%)
 - The majority of cases were referred to:
 - Probation services (42.5%)
 - Field workers (26.5%)

Social Work District Office Data: Western Cape

Table 1. Percentage of intake cases reported at district offices

The district offices for which data were collected are shaded.

District Name	November 2007 - March 2008		April 2008 – June 2008		July-December 2008	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Athlone	1	0.5	130	34.2	-	-
Beaufort West	-	-	-	-	65	38.2
Bellville	10	4.6	-	-	-	-
Caledon	-	-	-	-	31	18.2
Cape Town	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eerste River	30	13.7	-	-	-	-
George	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gugulethu	24	11	-	-	-	-
Khayelitsha	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mitchell's Plain	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oudtshoorn	-	-	48	12.6	50	29.4
Paarl	22	10	0	-	-	-
Vredendal	56	25.6	122	32.1	19	11.2
Vredenburg	30	13.7	54	14.2	3	2
Worcester	3	1.4	18	4.7	2	1.2
Wynberg	43	19.6	7	1.8	-	-
TOTAL	219	100	380	100	170	100

Table 2. Referral Sources

	November 2007 - March 2008		April 2008 – June 2008		July-December 2008	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Self	98	44.7	155	40.8	29	17.1
Health Professional	2	0.9	6	1.6		
Social services/welfare	1	0.2	12	3.2	29	17.1
Family/Friends	67	30.6	97	25.5	34	20
Religious Group	-	-	-	-		
Courts/correctional services	30	13.7	101	26.6	49	28.8
Employer/work	1	0.5	-	-	7	4.1
Hospital/Clinic	2	0.9	-	-	8	4.7
NGO/CBO	2	0.9	3	0.8	1	0.6
School	6	2.7	-	-	8	4.7
Other	10	4.6	6	1.6	5	2.9
TOTAL	219	100	380	100	113	100

Table 3. Population Profile

Interestingly, for this reporting period more males than females sought social services. Similar to previous reporting periods, the majority of patients were single and unemployed.

	November 2007 - March 2008		April 2008 – June 2008		July-December 2008	
<u>GENDER</u>	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%
Male	92	42	181	47.6	103	61
Female	127	58	199	52.3	67	39
	<u>219</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>380</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>170</u>	<u>100</u>
<u>RACE</u>						
Asian	-	-	1	0.3	-	-
Black African	51	23.3	34	8.9	25	14.7
Coloured	162	74	342	90	145	85.3
White	5	2.3	3	0.8	-	-
Unknown	1	0.5	-	-	-	-
	<u>219</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>380</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>170</u>	<u>100</u>
<u>MARITAL STATUS</u>						
Married, living with spouse	46	21	75	19.7	15	8.8
Married, not living with spouse	8	3.7	12	3.2	8	4.7
Living in a non-married intimate relationship	27	12.4	49	12.9	18	10.6
Divorced	10	4.6	17	4.5	1	0.6
Widowed	14	6.4	20	5.3	5	2.9
Never Married, not living together	113	51.8	206	54.2	123	72.4
Unknown	1	0.5	1	0.3	-	-
	<u>219</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>380</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>170</u>	<u>100</u>
<u>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</u>						
Working full-time	36	16.4	82	21.6	23	13.5
Apprenticeship/internship	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housewife	22	10.0	13	3.4	3	1.8
Working part-time	20	9.1	35	9.2	21	12.4
Student/learner	27	12.3	61	16.1	51	30
Pensioner	11	5.0	17	4.5	4	2.4
Not working	90	41.1	150	39.5	64	37.6
Disabled/medically boarded	13	5.9	22	5.8	4	2.4
	<u>219</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>380</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>170</u>	<u>100</u>
<u>EDUCATIONAL LEVELS</u>	November 2007 - March 2008		April 2008 – June 2008		July-December 2008	
	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%

None	10	4.6	14	3.7	3	1.8
Grade 1	4	1.8	2	0.5	2	1.2
Grade 2	2	0.9	4	1.1	4	2.4
Grade 3	6	2.7	8	2.1	9	5.3
Grade 4	8	3.7	20	5.3	6	3.5
Grade 5	17	7.8	27	7.1	9	5.3
Grade 6	13	5.9	32	8.4	22	12.9
Grade 7	40	18.3	73	19.2	24	14.1
Grade 8	22	10.0	73	19.2	21	12.4
Grade 9	26	11.9	48	12.6	31	18.2
Grade 10	30	13.7	41	10.8	15	8.8
Grade 11	10	4.6	16	4.2	13	7.6
Grade 12	23	10.5	17	4.5	9	5.3
Any Tertiary	6	2.7	5	1.3	-	-
unknown	2	0.9	-	-	2	1.2
	<u>219</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>380</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>170</u>	<u>100</u>

Table 4: Age Distribution (only AOD cases)

The age range for patients seeking treatment was between 11 and 71 years of age, with the majority of patients aged between 16 and 20 years. This finding has been consistent over the last 3 review periods.

	November 2007 - March 2008		April 2008 – June 2008		July-December 2008	
	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%
10-15	13	21	16	12.6	36	21
16-20	16	26	33	26.1	56	33
21-25	3	4.8	16	12.6	10	6
26-30	8	12.9	14	11	17	10
31-35	4	6.4	12	9.5	11	6
36-40	5	8	12	9.5	15	9
41-45	7	11.2	6	4.7	10	6
46-50	4	6.4	8	6.3	5	3
50-60	2	3.2	4	3.1	3	2
60+	-	-	3	2.3	3	2
Unknown	-	-	2	1.6	4	2
	<u>62</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>126</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>170</u>	<u>100</u>

Table 5. Presenting Problems

Table 5 provides an indication of the types of psychosocial problems presenting at district offices in the Western Cape.

Alcohol and drug related problems form the bulk of cases (48%), followed by family-related problems (25.9%) and statutory interventions.

	November 2007 - March 2008		April 2008 – July 2008		July-December 2008	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Family	74	33.8	85	22.4	44	25.9
Work	8	3.7	4	1.1	3	1.8
Financial	30	13.7	40	10.5	9	5.3
Social Security	17	7.8	43	11.3	2	1.2
Rape/sexual assault	6	2.7	4	1.1	1	0.6
Child abuse/neglect	37	16.9	50	13.2	15	8.8
Alcohol & Drug related	46	21	67	17.6	82	48
Domestic violence	29	13.2	22	5.8	12	7
Statutory intervention	39	17.8	128	33.7	39	22.9
Custody issues	17	7.8	21	5.5	0	0
Destitute	17	7.8	15	3.9	0	0
Family member with AOD problem	26	11.9	33	8.7	6	3.5
Other	47	21.5	53	13.9	36	21.2

Table 6: Proportion of patients who tested for HIV in the last 12 months

The majority of patients (70.6%) presenting at district offices in the province had not been tested for HIV in the last 12 months.

	November 2007 - March 2008		April 2008 – July 2008		July-December 2008	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Patients tested	66	30	133	35	44	25.9
Patients Not tested	147	67	245	65	120	70.6
Unwilling to disclose	6	3	2	0.5	6	3.5
	219	100	380	100	170	100

Table 7: The proportion of patients reporting substance use

Sixty-six percent of patients reported currently using substances in this review period.

	November 2007 - March 2008		April 2008 – July 2008		July-December 2008	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Patients using substances	62/219	28.3	126/380	33.2	113/170	66.5

Table 8: Primary substance of abuse among AOD users presenting for treatment at district offices

Alcohol is most frequently reported the primary substance of abuse (68%), followed by cannabis (dagga). Two patients presented with polysubstance abuse, whilst 7.1% of patients reported problems with tobacco.

	November 2007 - March 2008		April 2008 – July 2008		July-December 2008	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Alcohol	27	44	66	52	77	68.1
Cannabis	21	34	36	29	12	10.6
Cocaine	1	2	1	0.8	-	-
Crystal Methamphetamine	13	21	21	17	5	4.4
Heroin	-	-	2	1.6	-	-
Ecstasy and other club drugs	-	-	-	-	1	0.9
Other Hallucinogens	-	-	-	-	2	1.8
Other Stimulants	-	-	-	-	6	5.3
Polysubstance Abuse	-	-	-	-	2	1.8
Tobacco	-	-	-	-	8	7.1
	62	100	126	100	113	100

Table 8.1. Frequency of past month use for primary substance of abuse

In respect of frequency of use, the table below indicates that the majority (49%) of patients use their primary substance of abuse once a week or less often.

	November 2007 - March 2008		April 2008 – July 2008		July-December 2008	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Daily	23	37	33	26	26	23
2-6 times a week	20	32	47	37	22	19.5
Once a week or less often	16	26	37	29	56	49.6
Not in past month	3	5	9	7	9	8.0
	62	100	126	100	113	100

Table 9. Secondary substances of abuse among AOD users presenting for treatment at district offices

	November 2007 - March 2008		April – July 2008		July-December 2008	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Secondary Substances						
Alcohol	8	13	3	2	3	3
Cannabis	6	9	15	12	9	8
Cocaine	-		-		-	-
Crystal Methamphetamine	2	3.2	7	5	1	0.9
Heroin	-		2	1.6	-	-
Whitepipe	3	5	3	2	1	0.9
Inhalants	-	-	1	0.8		
Other stimulants	-	-	-	-	2	2
Secondary Substances, Frequency of use						
Daily	5	8	5	4	4	3.5
2-6 times a week	5	8	16	13	2	1.8
Once a week or less often	5	8	4	3	9	8.0
Not in past month	4	6	5	4	1	0.9

Table 10. Problems associated with substance use

According to the findings, the most common consequences of substance abuse were family related problems and trouble with the law. High scores in these two categories are shown over the three reporting periods. Patients selecting the category “other”, indicated no problems related to substance abuse (4.4%)

	November 2007 - March 2008 (n=62)	April 2008 – July 2008 (n=126)	July-December 2008 (n=113)
	%	%	%
Family Problems	53	44	41
Scholastic Problems	23	20	22
Expulsion	5	3	0.9
Suspended from school	8	4	0.9
Suspended from work	6	3	0.9
Health related problems	21	28	8.8
Financial problems	24	28	7.1
Trouble with the law	37	33	61.1
Marital/relationship problems	19	16	3.5
Domestic violence	11	25	16.8
Other	19	12	5.3

Table 11. Previous history of substance abuse treatment

Four percent of patients reported having received prior treatment for substance-related problems. Of those reporting a history of AOD treatment, one patient reported not completing their previous substance abuse treatment.

	November 2007 - March 2008	April 2008 – July 2008	July-December 2008
	%	%	%
Previous Treatment received	10	12	4
	<u>N= 62</u>	<u>N=126</u>	<u>N=113</u>

Table 12: Services provided at current visit (%)

Most services provided to substance abusing patients fell into the ‘other’ category (36.3%). The category ‘other’ refers to court assessments (12.4%); community services (1.8%) and no services provided (20.4%).

	November 2007 - March 2008	April 2008 – July 2008	July-December 2008
	%	%	%
Crises Intervention	6.5	10.3	1.8
Counseling once-off	37	41.3	8.0
Detox only	4.8	5.6	-
Referral	22.6	24.6	27.4
Brief intervention	14.5	18.3	30
Placements	-	-	0.9
Custody counseling	1.6	3.2	1.8
Other	30.6	31	36.3
TOTAL	62	126	113

Table 13. Plan of Action

The majority of cases (42.5%) were referred to a probation officer and 26.5% of cases were referred to a field worker for follow-up. This trend is similar to the previous reporting period.

	November 2007 - March 2008	April 2008 – July 2008	July-December 2008
	%	%	%
Inpatient	19	14	8
Outpatient	11	14	-
Support Group	-	15	1.8
Involuntary committal	2	-	-
Field worker	18	12	26.5
Probation officer	10	6	42.5

Other welfare services	10	14	-
NGOs (not related to AOD use)	2	4	0.9
Psychiatric assessment	2	2	-
Case closed	31	40	18.6
Detox	2	8	0.9
Crises worker	-	1	-
Other	24	22	11.5

SECTION B:

BEAUFORT WEST DISTRICT OFFICE

Summary of key findings

- The Beaufort West district collected data on 65 patients.
- The majority of referrals were from social services (35.5%) followed by self referrals (21.5%).
- The majority of patients were male (64.4%).
- Patients at the Beaufort West office presented with mostly alcohol and drug related problems (96.9%).
- Only 18.5% of patients reported having been tested for HIV in the last 12 months.
- Of the 65 patients, 90% reported using alcohol or drugs.
- Of the patients reporting current substance use, alcohol was reported as the primary substance of abuse (83.1%) of patients seen at the Beaufort West district office. The frequency of use of the primary substance of abuse was once a week or less often (52.5%).
- Scholastic Problems (30.5%) and “trouble with the law” (57.6%) were cited as the main consequences of substance abuse.
- Social workers at the Beaufort West district office provided 39% of substance abusing patients with brief interventions while 34% of patients did not receive any formal services but were referred to field workers (42.4%) and probation workers (55.9%).
- The majority of patients were from Murraysburg (25.4%).

Table 1: Referral Sources

	November 2007 – March 2008		April 2008 – July 2008		July-December 2008	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Self	-	-	-	-	14	21.5
Health Professional	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social services/welfare	-	-	-	-	23	35.4
Family/Friends	-	-	-	-	8	12.3
Religious Group	-	-	-	-	-	-
Courts/correctional services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employer/work	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospital/Clinic	-	-	-	-	7	10.8
NGO/CBO	-	-	-	-	-	-
School	-	-	-	-	8	12.3
Other	-	-	-	-	5	7.7
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	65	100

Table 2: Population Profiles

More males than females were seen at the Beaufort West office.

	November 2007 - March 2008		April 2008 – June 2008		July-December 2008	
<u>GENDER</u>	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%
Male	-	-	-	-	41	63
Female	-	-	-	-	24	36
	-	-	-	-	65	100
<u>RACE</u>						
Asian	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black African	-	-	-	-	15	23
Coloured	-	-	-	-	50	76.9
White	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	65	100
<u>MARITAL STATUS</u>						
Married, living with spouse	-	-	-	-	2	3.1
Married, not living with spouse	-	-	-	-	4	6.2
Living in a non-married intimate relationship	-	-	-	-	6	9.2
Divorced	-	-	-	-		
Widowed	-	-	-	-		
Never Married, not living together	-	-	-	-	53	81.5
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-
					65	100
<u>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</u>						
Working full-time	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apprenticeship/internship	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housewife	-	-	-	-	1	1.5
Working part-time	-	-	-	-	12	18.5
Student/learner	-	-	-	-	28	43
Pensioner	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not working	-	-	-	-	23	35.4
Disabled/medically boarded	-	-	-	-	1	1.5
					65	100
<u>EDUCATIONAL LEVELS</u>						
None	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 4	-	-	-	-	1	1.5

Grade 5	-	-	-	-	1	1.5
Grade 6	-	-	-	-	6	9.2
Grade 7	-	-	-	-	5	7.7
Grade 8	-	-	-	-	7	10.8
Grade 9	-	-	-	-	18	27.7
Grade 10	-	-	-	-	8	12.3
Grade 11	-	-	-	-	11	16.9
Grade 12	-	-	-	-	7	10.8
Any Tertiary	-	-	-	-	-	-
unknown	-	-	-	-	1	1.5
					65	100

Table 3: Presenting Problems

Table 3 provides an indication of the type of presenting problems seen at the Beaufort West district office.

	November 2007 - March 2008		April 2008 – July 2008		July-December 2008	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Family	-	-	-	-	14	21.5
Work	-	-	-	-	1	1.5
Financial	-	-	-	-	1	1.5
Social Security	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape/sexual assault	-	-	-	-	-	-
Child abuse/neglect	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alcohol & Drug related	-	-	-	-	63	96.9
Domestic violence	-	-	-	-	9	13.8
Statutory intervention	-	-	-	-	-	-
Custody issues	-	-	-	-	-	-
Destitute	-	-	-	-	-	-
Family member with AOD problem	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 4: Proportion of patients who were tested for HIV in the last 12 months

The majority of patients had not been tested for HIV in the previous 12 months.

	November 2007 - March 2008		April 2008 – July 2008		July-December 2008	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Patients tested	-	-	-	-	12	18.5
Patients Not tested	-	-	-	-	50	76.9
Unwilling to disclose	-	-	-	-	3	4.6
	-	-	-	-	65	100

Table 5: The proportion of patients reporting substance use

Ninety-one percent of patients receiving intake services reported substance use.

	November 2007 - March 2008		April 2008 – July 2008		July-December 2008	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Patients using substances	-	-	-	-	59/65	90.8

ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG USE CASES IN THE BEAUFORT WEST DISTRICT

Table 6: Gender by substance use

Substance abusing patients were more likely to be male than female.

	November 2007 - March 2008		April 2008 – July 2008		July-December 2008	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	-	-	-	-	38	64.4
Female	-	-	-	-	20	33.9
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	59	100

Table 7: Age distribution for substance abusing patients

Most substance abusing patients were between 16 and 20 years of age.

	November 2007 - March 2008		April 2008 – June 2008		July-December 2008	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
13-15 years	-	-	-	-	4	6.7
16-20 years	-	-	-	-	32	54.4
21-25 years	-	-	-	-	5	8.4
26-30 years	-	-	-	-	10	16.9
31-40 years	-	-	-	-	6	10
41-50 years	-	-	-	-	2	3.4
	-	-	-	-	59	100

Table 8: Primary substance of abuse among AOD users presenting for treatment at the Beaufort West district office

For most of the patients, the primary substance of abuse reported in the Beaufort West district was alcohol followed by cannabis.

	November 2007 - March 2008		April 2008 – July 2008		July-December 2008	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Alcohol	-	-	-	-	49	83.1
Cannabis	-	-	-	-	8	13.6
Cocaine	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crystal Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-	2	3.4
Heroin	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecstasy and other club drugs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Hallucinogens	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Stimulants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polysubstance Abuse	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tobacco	-	-	-	-	-	-
	∑	∑	∑	∑	59	100

Table 8.1. Frequency of past month use for primary substance of abuse

	November 2007 - March 2008		April 2008 – July 2008		July-December 2008	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Daily	-	-	-	-	6	10.2
2-6 times a week	-	-	-	-	13	22
Once a week or less often	-	-	-	-	31	52.5
Not in past month	-	-	-	-	8	13.6
	∑	∑	∑	∑	59	100

Table 9: Secondary substances of abuse among AOD users presenting for treatment at district offices

Ten per cent (n=59) of patients reported using a secondary substance. Of these patients, the majority reported cannabis as their secondary substance of abuse.

	November 2007 - March 2008		April – July 2008		July-December 2008	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Secondary Substances						
Alcohol	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cannabis	-	-	-	-	6	10.2

Cocaine	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crystal Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heroin	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitepipe	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other stimulants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secondary Substances, Frequency of use						
Daily	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-6 times a week	-	-	-	-	1	1.7
Once a week or less often	-	-	-	-	4	6.8
Not in past month	-	-	-	-	1	1.7

10. Heroin injection use

No heroin use was reported in the Beaufort West district

Table 11: Problems associated with substance use

The majority of patients cited ‘getting into trouble with law’ as the main consequence of substance abuse, followed by scholastic problems (30.5%).

	November 2007 - March 2008	April 2008 – July 2008	July-December 2008 (n=59)
	%	%	%
Family Problems	-	-	28.8%
Scholastic Problems	-	-	30.5
Expulsion	-	-	-
Suspended from school	-	-	-
Suspended from work	-	-	-
Health related problems	-	-	3.4
Financial problems	-	-	-
Trouble with the law	-	-	57.6
Marital/relationship problems	-	-	1.7
Domestic violence	-	-	25.4
Other	-	-	1.7

Table 12: Previous history of substance abuse treatment

Only one patient reported previous substance abuse treatment.

	November 2007 - March 2008	April 2008 – July 2008	July-December 2008
	%	%	%
Previous Treatment received			1.7
			N=59

Table 13: Services provided at current visit (%)

The majority of patients received no services at current visit.

	November 2007 - March 2008	April 2008 – July 2008	July-December 2008
	%	%	%
Crises Intervention	-	-	-
Counseling once-off	-	-	1.7
Detox only	-	-	-
Referral	-	-	25.4
Brief intervention	-	-	39.0
Placements	-	-	-
Custody counseling	-	-	-
Other	-	-	33.9

*'Other' refers to no services provided.

Table 14: Plan of Action

The majority of cases (55.9%) were referred to a probation officer and 42.4% of cases were referred to a field worker for follow-up.

	November 2007 - March 2008	April 2008 – July 2008	July-December 2008
	%	%	%
Inpatient	-	-	-
Outpatient	-	-	-
Support Group	-	-	-
Involuntary committal	-	-	-
Field worker	-	-	42.4
Probation officer	-	-	55.9
Other welfare services	-	-	-
NGOs (not related to AOD use)	-	-	-
Psychiatric assessment	-	-	-

Case closed	-	-	1.7
Detox	-	-	-
Crises worker	-	-	-
Other	-	-	1.7

* 'Other' refers to referral to a prevention worker.

Table 15: Treatment Population: Suburb of residence (substance related cases only)

The majority of patients (25.4%) were resident in Murraysburg.

Suburb of residence	July - December 2008
	<i>n</i> (%)
Essopville	1.7
Goldenville	6.8
Kwa-Madlenkosi	10.2
Lainsburg	10.2
Lande	1.7
Mountain View	8.5
Murraysburg	25.4
Prince Valley	15.3
Rooi Vlakte	15.3
Rustdene	3.4
The Vale Plaas	1.7
TOTAL	100

SECTION C:

CALEDON DISTRICT OFFICE

Summary of key findings

- The majority of referrals were from the courts and correctional services (61.3%) followed by referrals from employers (16.1%).
- The majority of patients were male (58.1%).
- Patients at the Caledon office presented with problems related to “trouble with the law” which falls within the “other” category (51.6%). Alcohol and drug related problems accounted for 22.6% of cases.
- Only 38.7% of patients reported having been tested for HIV in the last 12 months.
- Of the 31 patients assessed on intake level during the review period, 22 reported using alcohol or drugs.
- Alcohol is the primary substance of use among the majority (40.9%) of substance using patients seen at the Caledon district office and the frequency of use of the primary substance of abuse was once week or less often (40.9%). Two patients reported polysubstance use.
- Three patients reported using a secondary substance of abuse. Two patients reported using their secondary substance of abuse daily.
- The majority of patients cited ‘getting into trouble with law’ as the main consequence of substance abuse (86.4%), followed by family problems (45.5%).
- In respect of current social work services provided, the majority of cases are referred to other services (59.1%)
- Referrals were made to the probation officers (31.8%) and 40.9% of cases were closed.
- The majority of patients were from Villiersdorp (22.7%).

Table 1: Referral Sources

	November 2007 – March 2008		April 2008 – July 2008		July-December 2008	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Self	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health Professional	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social services/welfare	-	-	-	-	3	9.7
Family/Friends	-	-	-	-	3	9.7
Religious Group	-	-	-	-	-	-
Courts/correctional services	-	-	-	-	19	61.3
Employer/work	-	-	-	-	5	16.1
Hospital/Clinic	-	-	-	-	-	-
NGO/CBO	-	-	-	-	1	3.2
School	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	31	100

Table 2: Population Profiles

More males than females were seen at the Caledon office. The majority of the patients reported working full-time.

	November 2007 - March 2008		April 2008 – June 2008		July-December 2008	
<u>GENDER</u>	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%
Male	-	-	-	-	18	58.1
Female	-	-	-	-	12	38.7
	-	-	-	-	31	100
<u>RACE</u>						
Asian	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black African	-	-	-	-	2	6.5
Coloured	-	-	-	-	29	93.5
White	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	31	100
<u>MARITAL STATUS</u>						
Married, living with spouse	-	-	-	-	5	16.1
Married, not living with spouse	-	-	-	-	1	3.2
Living in a non-married intimate relationship	-	-	-	-	3	9.7
Divorced	-	-	-	-	-	-
Widowed	-	-	-	-	2	6.5
Never Married, not living together	-	-	-	-	20	64.9
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-
					31	100
<u>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</u>						
Working full-time	-	-	-	-	12	38.7
Apprenticeship/internship	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housewife	-	-	-	-	1	3.2
Working part-time	-	-	-	-	2	6.5
Student/learner	-	-	-	-	7	22.6
Pensioner	-	-	-	-	1	3.2
Not working	-	-	-	-	7	22.6
Disabled/medically boarded	-	-	-	-	1	3.2
					31	100
<u>EDUCATIONAL LEVELS</u>						
None	-	-	-	-	2	6.5
Grade 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 3	-	-	-	-	2	6.5

Grade 4	-	-	-	-	2	6.5
Grade 5	-	-	-	-	2	6.5
Grade 6	-	-	-	-	4	12.9
Grade 7	-	-	-	-	5	16.1
Grade 8	-	-	-	-	6	19.4
Grade 9	-	-	-	-	3	9.7
Grade 10	-	-	-	-	2	6.5
Grade 11	-	-	-	-	1	3.2
Grade 12	-	-	-	-	2	9.1
Any Tertiary	-	-	-	-	-	-
unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-
					31	100

Table 3: Presenting Problems

Table 3 provides an indication of the type of presenting problems seen at Caledon district offices.

	November 2007 - March 2008		April 2008 – July 2008		July-December 2008	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Family	-	-	-	-	4	12.9
Work	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social Security	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape/sexual assault	-	-	-	-	1	3.2
Child abuse/neglect	-	-	-	-	1	3.2
Alcohol & Drug related	-	-	-	-	7	22.6
Domestic violence	-	-	-	-	-	-
Statutory intervention	-	-	-	-	6	19.4
Custody issues	-	-	-	-	-	-
Destitute	-	-	-	-	-	-
Family member with AOD problem	-	-	-	-	1	3.2
Other	-	-	-	-	16	51.6

“Other” refers to Conflict with the law (29%)

Table 4: Proportion of patients who were tested for HIV in the last 12 months

The majority of patients had not been tested in the previous 12 months.

	November 2007 - March 2008		April 2008 – July 2008		July-December 2008	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Patients tested	-	-	-	-	12	38.7
Patients Not tested	-	-	-	-	16	51.6

Unwilling to disclose	-	-	-	-	3	9.7
	-	-	-	-	31	100

Table 5: The proportion of patients reporting substance usage at district

Twenty-two patients presenting at the Caledon offices reported current substance use.

	November 2007 - March 2008		April 2008 – July 2008		July-December 2008	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Patients using substances	-	-	-	-	22/31	71

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Table 6: Gender by substance use

Substance abusing patients were more likely to be male than female.

	November 2007 - March 2008		April 2008 – July 2008		July-December 2008	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	-	-	-	-	15	68.2
Female	-	-	-	-	7	28
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	22	100

Table 7: Age distribution for substance abusing patients

Most substance abusing patients were between 16 and 20 years of age.

	November 2007 - March 2008		April 2008 – June 2008		July-December 2008	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
13-15 years	-	-	-	-	5	22.7
16-20 years	-	-	-	-	9	40.9
21-25 years	-	-	-	-	1	4.5
26-30 years	-	-	-	-	1	4.5
31-40 years	-	-	-	-	5	22.7
41-50 years	-	-	-	-	1	4.5
	-	-	-	-	22	100

Table 8: Primary substance of abuse among AOD users presenting for treatment at the Caledon district office

For most of the patients the primary substance of abuse reported in the Caledon district was alcohol. Two patients reported polysubstance abuse.

	November 2007 - March 2008		April 2008 – July 2008		July-December 2008	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Alcohol	-	-	-	-	9	40.9
Cannabis	-	-	-	-		
Cocaine	-	-	-	-		
Crystal Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-	2	9.1
Heroin	-	-	-	-		
Ecstasy and other club drugs	-	-	-	-	1	4.5
Other Hallucinogens	-	-	-	-	2	9.1
Other Stimulants	-	-	-	-	6	27.3
Polysubstance Abuse	-	-	-	-	2	9.1
Tobacco	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	22	100

Table 8.1. Frequency of past month use for primary substance of abuse

	November 2007 - March 2008		April 2008 – July 2008		July-December 2008	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Daily	-	-	-	-	6	27.3
2-6 times a week	-	-	-	-	6	27.3
Once a week or less often	-	-	-	-	9	40.9
Not in past month	-	-	-	-	1	4.5
	-	-	-	-	22	100

Table 9: Secondary substances of abuse among AOD users presenting for treatment at district offices

Three patients reported using a secondary substance of abuse. Two patients reported using their secondary substance of abuse daily.

	November 2007 - March 2008		April – July 2008		July-December 2008	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Secondary Substances						
Alcohol	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cannabis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crystal	-	-	-	-	1	4.5

Methamphetamine						
Heroin	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitepipe	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other stimulants	-	-	-	-	1	4.5
Ecstasy and other club drugs	-	-	-	-	1	4.5
Secondary Substances, Frequency of use						
Daily	-	-	-	-	2	9.1
2-6 times a week	-	-	-	-	-	-
Once a week or less often	-	-	-	-	1	4.5
Not in past month	-	-	-	-	-	-

10. Heroin injection use

No heroin use reported in the Beaufort West district

Table 11: Problems associated with substance use

The majority of patients cited ‘getting into trouble with law’ as the main consequence of substance abuse, followed by family problems (45.5%).

	November 2007 - March 2008	April 2008 – July 2008	July-December 2008 (n=22)
	%	%	%
Family Problems	-	-	45.5
Scholastic Problems	-	-	4.5
Expulsion	-	-	-
Suspended from school	-	-	-
Suspended from work	-	-	-
Health related problems	-	-	4.5
Financial problems	-	-	9.1
Trouble with the law	-	-	86.4
Marital/relationship problems	-	-	-
Domestic violence	-	-	4.5
Other	-	-	4.5

Table 12: Previous history of substance abuse treatment

Two patients reported previous substance abuse treatment.

	November 2007 - March 2008	April 2008 – July 2008	July-December 2008
	%	%	%
Previous Treatment received			9.1
			<u>N=22</u>

Table 13: Services provided at current visit (%)

The majority of patients were referred for services.

	November 2007 - March 2008	April 2008 – July 2008	July-December 2008
	%	%	%
Crises Intervention	-	-	-
Counseling once-off	-	-	4.5
Detox only	-	-	-
Referral	-	-	59.1
Brief intervention	-	-	13.6
Placements	-	-	4.5
Custody counseling	-	-	-
Other	-	-	27.3

*'Other' refers to social workers providing probation reports and community service related services.

Table 14: Plan of Action

The majority of cases (31.8%) were referred to a probation officer and 40.9% of cases were closed.

	November 2007 - March 2008	April 2008 – July 2008	July-December 2008
	%	%	%
Inpatient	-	-	18.2
Outpatient	-	-	-
Support Group	-	-	-
Involuntary committal	-	-	-
Field worker	-	-	-
Probation officer	-	-	31.8
Other welfare services	-	-	-
NGOs (not related to AOD use)	-	-	-
Psychiatric	-	-	-

assessment			
Case closed	-	-	40.9
Detox	-	-	-
Crises worker	-	-	-
Other	-	-	13.6

Table 15: Treatment Population: Suburb of residence (substance related cases only)

The majority of patients (22.7%) were resident in Villiersdorp.

Suburb of residence	July - December 2008
	(%)
Bergsig	4.5
Botriver	9.1
Chevannes	4.5
Grabouw	18.2
Hermanus	4.5
Hermanus (Zwelihle)	4.5
Sandbaai	4.5
Standford	4.5
Villiersdorp	4.5
Villiersdorp (Farm)	22.7
Vlei View	18.2
TOTAL	100

SECTION D

OUTDSHOORN DISTRICT OFFICE

Summary of Key Findings

- The Oudtshoorn office captured the data of **50** patients.
- The majority of referrals to the Oudtshoorn office were court and correctional service referrals (60%).
- The profile of the person seeking services from the Oudtshoorn office was largely male (64%), of Coloured descent (86.0%), single (76%) and unemployed (48%).
- During the previous reporting period more than half of patients requesting social work services presented with child abuse and neglect cases (54%). For this review, child abuse/neglect cases accounted for 12%. Sixty-four percent of cases were related to statutory interventions, and 48% were family related.
- Nineteen patients seen at the Oudtshoorn office reported using substances. The majority were male.
- The majority of substances using patients were between 13 and 15 years of age (52.6%)
- The majority of these patients abuse alcohol (47.7%) and the main problems associated with substance abuse were financial and health problems.
- Twenty-one percent of patients with substance abuse problems were provided with brief interventions while for 73% of cases assessments were completed.

Table 1: Referral sources

	April 2008 – July 2008		July-December 2008	
	N	%	N	%
Self	29	60	8	16.0
Health Professional	1	2	-	-
Social services/welfare	6	13	2	4.0
Family/Friends	10	21	10	20.0
Religious Group	-	-	-	-
Courts/correctional services	-	-	30	60.0
Employer/work	-	-	-	-
Hospital/Clinic	-	-	-	-
NGO/CBO	-	-	-	-
School	-	-	-	-
*Other	2	4	-	-
TOTAL	48	100	<u>50</u>	100

Table 2: Population Profile

	April 2008 – July 2008		July-December 2008	
<u>GENDER</u>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>
Male	13	27	32	64
Female	35	73	18	36
	<u>48</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>100</u>
<u>RACE</u>				
Asian	-	-	-	-
Black African	10	21	7	14.0
Coloured	38	79	43	86.0
White	-	-	-	-
Unknown	-	-	-	-
	<u>48</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>100</u>
<u>MARITAL STATUS</u>				
Married, living with spouse	12	25	3	6.0
Married, not living with spouse	-	-	2	4.0
Living in a non-married intimate relationship	8	17	5	10.0
Divorced	3	6	1	2.0
Widowed	6	12	1	2.0
Never Married, not living together	19	40	38	76.0
Unknown	-	-		
	<u>48</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>100</u>
<u>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</u>				
Working full-time	8	17	5	10.0
Apprenticeship/internship	-	-	-	-
Housewife	5	10	1	2.0
Working part-time	6	13	4	8.0
Student/learner	4	8	14	28.0
Pensioner	6	12	-	-
Not working	14	29	24	48.0
Disabled/medically boarded	5	10	2	4.0
	<u>48</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>100</u>
<u>EDUCATIONAL LEVELS</u>				
None	2	4	-	-
Grade 1	-	-	-	-
Grade 2	2	4	4	8.0
Grade 3	-	-	5	10.0
Grade 4	3	6	3	6.0

Grade 5	4	8	4	8.0
Grade 6	4	8	9	18.0
Grade 7	6	13	6	12.0
Grade 8	6	13	7	14.0
Grade 9	6	13	8	16.0
Grade 10	7	15	3	6.0
Grade 11	5	10	1	2.0
Grade 12	1	2	-	-
Any Tertiary	2	4	-	-
unknown	-	-	-	-
	<u>48</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>100</u>

Table 3: Presenting Problems

Table 3 provides an indication of the type of presenting problems seen at the Oudtshoorn district office in the Western Cape. During the previous reporting period, more than half of patients requesting social work services presented with child abuse and neglect cases (54%). For this review, child abuse/neglect cases accounted for 12%. Sixty-four percent of cases were related to statutory interventions, and 48% were family related.

	April 2008 – July 2008		July-December 2008	
	N	%	N	%
Family	6	12	24	48
Work	-	-	-	-
Financial	8	17	8	16
Social Security	7	15	-	-
Rape/sexual assault	1	2	-	-
Child abuse/neglect	26	54	6	12.0
AOD	6	12	3	6.0
Domestic violence	3	6	1	2.0
Statutory intervention	10	21	32	64
Custody issues	-	-	-	-
Destitute	1	2	-	-
Family member with AOD problem	10	21	3	6.0
*Other	2	4	14	28

**Other refers to cases of behavioural problems*

Table 4: Proportion of patients who were tested for HIV in the last 12 months

The majority of patients had not been tested for HIV in the last 12 months

	April 2008 – July 2008		July-December 2008	
	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%
Patients tested	15	31	8	16
Patients Not tested	32	67	42	84
Unwilling to disclose	1	2	-	-
	48	100	50	100

Table 5: The proportion of patients reporting substance use

	April 2008 – July 2008		July-December 2008	
	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%
Patients using substances	15/48	31	19/50	38

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Table 6: Gender by substance use

<u>GENDER</u>	April 2008 – July 2008		July-December 2008	
	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%
Male	13	27	12	63.2
Female	35	73	7	36.8
	48	100	19	100

Table 7: Age distribution for substance abusing patients

	April 2008 – July 2008		July-December 2008	
	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%
13-15 years	1	7	10	52.6
16-20 years	-	-	5	26.3
21-25 years	4	26	2	10.5
26-30 years	1	7	2	10.5
31-35 years	1	7	-	-
36-40 years	3	20	-	-
41-50 years	4	26	-	-
51 – 60 years	1	7	-	-
TOTAL	15	100	19	100

Table 8: Primary substance of abuse among AOD users presenting for treatment

Among patients presenting for services at the Oudtshoorn district office, the primary substance of abuse was alcohol (47.7%).

	April 2008 – July 2008		July-December 2008	
	N	%	N	%
Alcohol	12	80	9	47.7
Cannabis	3	20	2	10.5
Cocaine	-	-	-	-
Crystal Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-
Heroin	-	-	-	-
Tobacco			8	42.1
TOTAL	15	100	19	100

Table 8.1. Frequency of past month use for primary substance of abuse

	April 2008 – July 2008		July-December 2008	
	N	%	N	%
Daily	3	20	9	47.7
2-6 times a week	2	13	1	5.3
Once a week or less often	8	54	9	47.7
Not in past month	2	13	-	-
	15	100	19	100

Table 9: Secondary substances of abuse among AOD users presenting for treatment

Four patients reported using a secondary substance.

	April 2008 – July 2008		July-December 2008	
	N	%	N	%
Secondary Substances				
Alcohol	1	8	1	5.3
Cannabis	-	-	3	15.8
Cocaine	-	-	-	-
Crystal Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-
Heroin	-	-	-	-
Whitepipe	-	-	-	-
Inhalants	1	8	-	-
Secondary Substances, Frequency of use				
Daily	1	8	1	5.3
2-6 times a week	-	-	-	-
Once a week or less often	-	-	3	15.8
Not in past month	1	8	-	-

10. Heroin injection use

No heroin or injecting drug use was reported in the Oudtshoorn district.

Table 11: Problems associated with substance use

For patients with AOD problems in this district, associated problems were mostly family related problems and problems with the law.

	April 2008 – July 2008	July-December 2008 (n=19)
	%	%
Family Problems	40	73.7
Scholastic Problems	8	26.3
Expulsion	8	5.3
Suspended from school	-	5.3
Suspended from work	-	-
Health related problems	73	21.1
Financial problems	67	21.1
Trouble with the law	8	78.9
Marital/relationship problems	27	5.3
Domestic violence	7	5.3
Other	-	-

Table 12: Previous history of substance abuse treatment

None of the substance abusing clients in Oudtshoorn reported a previous history of treatment.

	April 2008 – July 2008	July-December 2008
	%	%
Previous Treatment received	-	-

Table 13: Services provided at current visit (%)

	April 2008 – July 2008	July-December 2008
	%	%
Crisis Intervention	7	-
Counseling once-off	60	-
Detox only	-	-
Referral	33	-
Brief intervention	20	21.1
Placements	-	-
Custody counseling	-	-
Other	-	78.9

'Other' refers to assessments.

Table 14. Plan of Action

	April 2008 – July 2008	July-December 2008
	%	%
Inpatient	7	-
Outpatient	-	-
Support Group	-	-
Involuntary committal	-	-
Field worker	7	5.3
Probation officer	-	36.8
Other welfare services	-	-
NGOs (not related to AOD use)	7	5.3
Psychiatric assessment	7	-
Case closed	73	21.1
Detox	-	-
Crisis worker	-	-
Other	-	31.6

‘Other’ refers to court referrals (26.3%)

Table 15: Treatment Population: Suburb of residence (substance abuse cases only)

Suburb of residence	April-June 2008	July - December 2008
	%	%
Bongolethu	20	10.5
Bridgton	60	10.5
Dysselsdorp	7	5.3
Neppon	7	-
Toekomsrus	7	5.3
Ladismith	-	15.8
Calitzdorp	-	15.8
Uniondale	-	36.8

SECTION E

VREDENBURG DISTRICT OFFICE

Summary of Key Findings

- The Vredenburg district entered data for a total of 3 cases in the review period.
- The majority of cases seen at the Vredenburg office were employer referrals.
- In respect of race profiles, all patients were of Coloured descent.
- Patients from the Vredenburg district were mostly single, and employed on a part-time basis.
- Two of the 3 patients presenting at the Vredenburg office reported alcohol and drug related problems.
- Two of the three patients were tested for HIV in the last 12 months.
- All 3 patients used identified alcohol as their primary substance of abuse. Frequency of use of this substance was once a week or less often for 2 patients. One patient reported daily use.
- Patients reported that relationship problems (66.3%), emanated from substance abuse.
- The majority of patients who reported substance related problems were provided with brief intervention services by the district office and referred for inpatient treatment.

Table 1: Referral sources

	April 2008 – June 2008		July-December 2008	
	N	%	N	%
Self	26	48	-	-
Health Professional	5	9	-	-
Social services/welfare	-	-	-	-
Family/Friends	21	39	-	-
Religious Group	-	-	-	-
Courts/correctional services	-	-	-	-
Employer/work	-	-	2	66.7
Hospital/Clinic	-	-	1	33.3
NGO/CBO	-	-	-	-
School	-	-	-	-
Other	2	4	-	-
TOTAL	54	100	3	100

Table 2: Population Profile

	April 2008 – July 2008		July-December 2008	
<u>GENDER</u>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>
Male	24	44	2	66.7
Female	30	56	1	33.3
	<u>54</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>100</u>
<u>RACE</u>				
Asian	-	-	-	-
Black African	13	24	-	-
Coloured	41	76	3	100
White	-	-	-	-
Unknown	-	-	-	-
	<u>54</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>100</u>
<u>MARITAL STATUS</u>				
Married, living with spouse	21	39	-	-
Married, not living with spouse	4	7	-	-
Living in a non-married intimate relationship	6	11	1	33.3
Divorced	2	4	-	-
Widowed	4	7	-	-
Never Married, not living together	16	30	2	66.7
Unknown	1	2	-	-
	<u>54</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>100</u>
<u>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</u>				
Working full-time	25	46	1	33.3
Apprenticeship/internship	-	-	-	-
Housewife	3	6	-	-
Working part-time	5	9	2	66.7
Student/learner	5	9	-	-
Pensioner	3	6	-	-
Not working	11	20	-	-
Disabled/medically boarded	2	4	-	-
	<u>54</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>100</u>
<u>EDUCATIONAL LEVELS</u>				
None	2	4	-	-
Grade 1	-	-	-	-
Grade 2	-	-	-	-
Grade 3	1	2	-	-
Grade 4	2	4	-	-
Grade 5	8	15	-	-

Grade 6	7	13	1	33.3
Grade 7	9	17	2	66.7
Grade 8	6	11	-	-
Grade 9	3	6	-	-
Grade 10	9	17	-	-
Grade 11	3	6	-	-
Grade 12	4	7	-	-
Any Tertiary	-	-	-	-
Unknown	-	-	-	-
	<u>54</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>100</u>

Table 3: Presenting Problems

Table 3 provides an indication of the type of presenting problems seen at the Vredenburg district office in the Western Cape.

	April 2008 – July 2008		July-December 2008	
	N	%	N	%
Family	15	28	-	-
Work	-	-	-	-
Financial	10	18	-	-
Social Security	2	4	-	-
Rape/sexual assault	1	2	-	-
Child abuse/neglect	8	15	-	-
AOD	7	13	2	66.7
Domestic violence	2	4	-	-
Statutory intervention	3	6	-	-
Custody issues	11	20	-	-
Destitute	3	6	-	-
Family member with AOD problem	3	6	-	-
Other	15	28	1	33.3

'Other' refers to relationship problems.

Table 4: Proportion of patients who were tested for HIV in the last 12 months

Two out three patients reported that they had not been tested for HIV in the last 12 months

	April 2008 – July 2008		July-December 2008	
	N	%	N	%
Patients tested	20	37	2	66.7
Patients Not tested	33	61	1	33.3
Unwilling to disclose	1	2	-	-
	<u>54</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>100</u>

Table 5: The proportion of patients reporting substance usage

All patients in the Vredenburg district reported abusing substances in the last review period.

	April 2008 – July 2008		July-December 2008	
	N (54)	%	N	%
Patients using substances	13	24	3	100

ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG USE CASES IN THE VREDENBURG DISTRICT

Table 6: Gender by substance use

<u>Gender</u>	April 2008 – July 2008		July-December 2008	
	N	%	N	%
Male	9	69	2	66.7
Female	4	31	1	33.3
TOTAL	13	100	3	100

Table 7: Age distribution for substance abusing patients

For this review period, all substance abusing patients were aged between 30-40 years.

	April 2008 – July 2008		July-December 2008	
	N	%	N	%
13-15 years	1	8	-	-
16-20 years	-	-	-	-
21-25 years	2	15	-	-
26-30 years	3	23	-	-
31-35 years	-	-	1	33.3
36-40 years	1	8	2	66.7
41-50 years	2	15	-	-
51-59 years	-	-	-	-
60-70 years	4		-	-
	13		3	100

Table 8. Primary substance of abuse among AOD users presenting for treatment at the Vredenburg district office

Alcohol remains the primary substance of abuse of patients presenting with AOD problems at the Vredenburg office.

	April 2008 – July 2008		July-December 2008	
	N	%	N	%
Alcohol	12	92	3	100
Cannabis	1	8	-	-
Cocaine	-	-	-	-
Crystal Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-
Heroin	-	-	-	-
Ecstasy and other club drugs	-	-	-	-
Other Hallucinogens	-	-	-	-
Other Stimulants	-	-	-	-
Polysubstance Abuse	-	-	-	-
Tobacco	-	-	-	-
	<u>13</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>100</u>

8.1. Frequency of past month use for primary substance of abuse

	April 2008 – July 2008		July-December 2008	
	N	%	N	%
Daily	1	8	1	33.3
2-6 times a week	4	31		
Once a week or less often	5	38	2	66.7
Not in past month	3	23		
TOTAL	<u>13</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>100</u>

Table 9: Secondary substances of abuse among AOD users presenting for treatment at district offices

No patients reported having a secondary substance of abuse in this reporting period.

	April 2008 – July 2008		July-December 2008	
	N	%	N	%
Secondary Substances				
Alcohol	1	8	-	-
Cannabis	-	-	-	-
Cocaine	-	-	-	-
Crystal Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-
Heroin	-	-	-	-

Whitepipe	-	-	-	-
No reported secondary substance use	12	92	-	-
Secondary Substances, Frequency of use				
Daily	1	8	-	-
2-6 times a week	-	-	-	-
Once a week or less often	-	-	-	-
Not in past month	-	-	-	-

10. Heroin injection use

There was no heroin injecting drug use reported in the Vredenburg district

Table 11: Problems associated with substance use

Patients reported that mainly relationship (66.7%), family (33.3%) and health (33.3%) problems were associated with substance abuse. One patient reported that their abuse of substances resulted in suspension from work.

	April 2008 – July 2008	July-December 2008
	%	%
Family Problems	46	33.3
Scholastic Problems	8	-
Expulsion	-	-
Suspended from school	-	-
Suspended from work	-	33.3
Health related problems	38	33.3
Financial problems	38	-
Trouble with the law	8	-
Marital/relationship problems	23	66.7
Domestic violence	31	33.3
Other	8	-

Table 12: Previous history of substance abuse treatment

	April 2008 – July 2008	July-December 2008
	%	%
Previous Treatment received	-	-

Table 13. Services provided at current visit (%)

All patients were referred for further services, and received brief interventions.

	April 2008 – July 2008	July-December 2008
	%	%
Crisis Intervention	8	-
Counseling once-off	31	-
Detox only	-	-
Referral	54	100
Brief intervention	54	100
Placements	-	-
Custody counseling	-	-
Other	-	-

Table 14. Plan of Action

Forty-six percent of cases were referred to other welfare organizations.

	April 2008 – July 2008	July-December 2008
	%	%
Inpatient	8	100
Outpatient	-	-
Support Group	-	-
Involuntary committal	-	-
Field worker	8	-
Probation officer	8	-
Other welfare services	46	-
NGOs (not related to AOD use)	-	-
Psychiatric assessment	-	-
Case closed	23	-
Detox	-	-
Crisis worker	-	-
*Other	15	-

Table 15: Treatment Population: Suburb of residence (substance related cases only)

Suburb of residence	April 2008 – July 2008	July - December 2008
	(%)	(%)
Aurora	-	33.3
Diazville	8	-
Eendvlei	-	33.3
Heldervue farm	8	-
Laingville	8	-
Louwville	23	-
Ongegund	8	-
Piketberg	-	33.3
Vlootbasis	8	-
Vredenburg	1	-
Witteklip	31	-
TOTAL	100	100

SECTION F

VREDENDAL DISTRICT OFFICE

Summary of Key Findings

- This district entered data for a total of **19** cases during this review period.
- The majority of referrals were made by family and friends (63.2%).
- The majority of patients were female (68.4%), of single status (42.1%) and unemployed (47.4%).
- Patients at the Vredendal office presented with mostly *child abuse and neglect* problems (42.1%); alcohol and drug related problems (31.6%) and ‘other’ problems (24%) such as child maintenance issues.
- Contrary to the previous reporting period and similar to the other districts, the majority of patients (57.9%) have not been tested for HIV in the last 12 months.
- Of the 19 patients, 8 reported using alcohol or drugs.
- Alcohol is the primary substance of abuse among the majority (87.5%) of patients seen at the Vredendal district office and the frequency of use of the primary substance of abuse was once a week or less often (62.5%).
- Family consequences (50.0%) were cited as the main consequences of substance abuse.
- Social workers at the Vredendal district office provide substance abusing patients with once-off counselling (87.5%) services before cases were closed (87.5%).
- Similar to the previous reporting period the majority of patients were resident in Vredendal North.

Table 1: Referral sources

	April 2008 – July 2008		July-December 2008	
	N	%	N	%
Self	71	58	6	31.6
Health Professional	-	-		
Social services/welfare	5	4	1	5.3
Family/Friends	45	37	12	63.2
Religious Group	-	-		
Courts/correctional services	1	1		
Employer/work	-	-		
Hospital/Clinic	-	-		
NGO/CBO	-	-		
School	-	-		
Other	-	-		
TOTAL	<u>122</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>100</u>

The majority (63%) of referrals in this district were referrals by family and friends.

Table 2: Population Profiles

	April 2008 – July 2008		July-December 200	
<u>GENDER</u>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>
Male	28	23	6	31.6
Female	94	77	13	68.4
	122	100	19	100
<u>RACE</u>				
Asian	-	-	-	-
Black African	2	2	1	5.3
Coloured	117	96	18	94.7
White	3	2	-	-
Unknown	-	-	-	-
	122	100	19	100
<u>MARITAL STATUS</u>				
Married, living with spouse	28	23	5	26.3
Married, not living with spouse	5	4	1	5.3
Living in a non-married intimate relationship	34	28	3	15.8
Divorced	9	7	-	-
Widowed	8	7	2	10.5
Never Married, not living together	38	31	8	42.1
Unknown	-	-	-	-
	122	100	19	100
<u>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</u>				
Working full-time	40	33	5	26.3
Apprenticeship/internship	-	-		
Housewife	2	2		
Working part-time	12	10	1	5.3
Student/learner	4	3	1	5.3
Pensioner	3	2	3	15.8
Not working	50	41	9	47.4
Disabled/medically boarded	11	9		
	122	100	19	100
<u>EDUCATIONAL LEVELS</u>				
None	10	8	1	5.3
Grade 1	1	1	2	10.5
Grade 2	2	2	-	-
Grade 3	6	5	2	10.5
Grade 4	9	7	-	-
Grade 5	5	4	2	10.5
Grade 6	9	7	2	10.5
Grade 7	29	24	6	31.6
Grade 8	21	17	1	5.3

Grade 9	9	7	1	5.3
Grade 10	11	9	2	10.5
Grade 11	3	3	-	-
Grade 12	6	5	-	-
Any Tertiary	1	1	-	-
Unknown	-	-	-	-
	122	100	19	100

Table 3: Presenting Problems

Table 3 provides an indication of the type of presenting problems seen at the Vredendal district office in the Western Cape.

	April 2008 – July 2008		July-December 2008	
	N	%	N	%
Family	20	16	1	5.3
Work	-	-	1	5.3
Financial	-	-	-	-
Social Security	34	28	2	10.5
Rape/sexual assault	1	1	-	-
Child abuse/neglect	16	13	8	42.1
AOD	28	23	6	31.6
Domestic violence	4	3	2	10.5
Statutory intervention	12	10	1	5.3
Custody issues	9	7	-	-
Destitute	4	3	-	-
Family member with AOD problem	12	10	2	10.5
*Other	29	24	4	21.1

* 'Other' refers to child maintenance enquiries and applications for elderly care.

Table 4: Proportion of patients who were tested for HIV in the last 12 months

	April 2008 – July 2008		July-December 2008	
	N	%		
Patients tested	87	71	8	42.1
Patients Not tested	35	29	11	57.9
Unwilling to disclose	-	-	-	-
	122	100	19	100

Table 5: The proportion of patients reporting substance usage at districts

Less than half of the patients reported using alcohol or drugs.

	April 2008 – July 2008		July-December 2008	
	N	%	N	%
Patients using substances	39/122	32	8/19	42.1

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Table 6: Gender by substance use

Gender	April – June 2008		July-December 2008	
	N	%	N	%
Male	14	36	4	50
Female	25	64	4	50
TOTAL	39	100	8	100

Table 7: Age distribution for substance abusing patients

	April 2008 – July 2008		July-December 2008	
	N	%	N	%
13-15 years	2	51	-	-
16-20 years	-	-	1	12.5
21-25 years	4	10	-	-
26-30 years	7	18	-	-
31-35 years	10	26	1	12.5
36-40 years	7	18	4	50
41-45 years	4	10	-	-
46-50 years	3	8	2	25
51-60 years	2	5	-	-
	39	100	8	100

Table 8: Primary substance of abuse among AOD users presenting for treatment at the Vredendal district office

Alcohol is the primary substance of abuse among most clients seen by the Vredendal district office.

	April 2008 – July 2008		July-December 2008	
	N	%	N	%
Alcohol	38	97	7	87.5
Cannabis	1	3	1	12.5
Cocaine	-	-	-	-
Crystal Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-
Heroin	-	-	-	-
Ecstasy and other club drugs	-	-	-	-
Other Hallucinogens	-	-	-	-
Other Stimulants	-	-	-	-
Polysubstance Abuse	-	-	-	-
Tobacco	-	-	-	-
	39	100	8	100

Table 8.1. Frequency of past month use for primary substance of abuse

	April 2008 – July 2008		July-December 2008	
	N	%	N	%
Daily	5	12	1	12.5
2-6 times a week	17	44	2	25
Once a week or less often	17	44	5	62.5
Not in past month	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	39	100	8	100

Table 9. Secondary substances of abuse among AOD users presenting for treatment at Vredendal district office

Very few patients in the Vredendal district reported using a secondary substance of abuse.

	April 2008 – July 2008		July-December 2008	
	N	%	N	%
Secondary Substances				
Alcohol	1	3	1	12.5
Cannabis	-	-	-	-
Cocaine	-	-	-	-
Crystal Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-
Heroin	-	-	-	-
Whitepipe	-	-	-	-
No reported secondary substance use	38	97	7	87.5
Secondary Substances, Frequency of use				
Daily	-	-	-	-
2-6 times a week	-	-	-	-
Once a week or less often	1	3	1	12.5
Not in past month	-	-	-	-

10. Heroin injection use

There was no heroin injecting drug use reported in the Vredendal district

Table 11. Problems associated with substance use

Thirteen patients did not regard their substance use as problematic.

	April 2008 – July 2008	July-December 2008
	%	%
Family Problems	49	25
Scholastic Problems	-	-

Expulsion	-	-
Suspended from school	-	-
Suspended from work	8	-
Health related problems	5	-
Financial problems	5	12.5
Trouble with the law	8	12.5
Marital/relationship problems	23	-
Domestic violence	38	12.5
*Other	33	50

Table 12. Previous history of substance abuse treatment

One patient reported having received previous substance abuse treatment.

	April 2008 – July 2008	July-December 2008
	%	%
Previous treatment received	3	12.5

Table 13. Services provided at current visit (%)

Most patients were provided with once-off counseling.

	April 2008 – July 2008	July-December 2008
	%	%
Crisis Intervention	-	-
Counseling once-off	95	87.5
Detox only	-	-
Referral	36	25
Brief intervention	-	-
Placements	-	-
Custody counseling	10	25
Other	-	-

Table 14. Plan of Action

Eighty-eight percent of cases were closed after provision of services.

	April 2008 – July 2008	July-December 2008
	%	%
Inpatient	8	-
Outpatient	-	-
Support Group	-	-
Involuntary committal	-	-
Field worker	28	25
Probation officer	-	12.5
Other welfare services	3	-

NGOs (not related to AOD use)	-	-
Psychiatric assessment	-	-
Case closed	92	87.5
Detox	3	-
Crisis worker	-	-
Other	23	37.5

In the 'Other' section reference was made to referrals to the Department of Labour (12.5%), SASSA (12.5%) and the court (12.5%).

Table 15: Treatment Population: Suburb of residence (substance related cases only)

The majority of substance abusing patients reported residing in Vredendal North.

Suburb of residence	April 2008 – July 2008	July - December 2008
	(%)	(%)
Doringbaai	-	12.5
Haweloos	8	-
Koekenaap	3	-
Lutzville	3	12.5
Vredendal North	61	50
Vredendal	5	-
Vredendal Plaas	15	12.5
Spruitdrift	3	-
Wespoort	2	-
Waterwese	-	12.5

SECTION G

WORCESTER DISTRICT OFFICE

Summary of Key Findings

- This district entered data for a total of **2** cases in the review period.
- The referrals to social services were self referrals (50%) and referrals by family and friends (50%).
- Both cases were male, single and of coloured descent.
- The presenting problems of patients were evenly distributed between substance related cases with other associated problems such as family problems and work related problems.
- Both patients indicated that they were currently using substances.
- Both patients had been tested for HIV in the last 12 months.
- One patient cited **methamphetamine** as the primary substance of abuse and the other patient reported cannabis abuse. Daily use was reported by both patients seeking assistance.
- Health (100%), scholastic (50%) and financial (50%) problems were reportedly associated with substance abuse.
- Intake social workers provided brief interventions and referred both patients to an inpatient facility.
- Both patients were resident in the suburb of Riverview in Worcester.

Table 1: Referral sources

	April 2008 – July 2008		July-December 2008	
	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>
Self	5	26	1	50
Health Professional	-	-	-	-
Social services/welfare	-	-	-	-
Family/Friends	12	63	1	50
Religious Group	-	-	-	-
Courts/correctional services	-	-	-	-
Employer/work	-	-	-	-
Hospital/Clinic	-	-	-	-
NGO/CBO	-	-	-	-
School	-	-	-	-
Other	2	11	-	-
TOTAL	19	100	2	100

Table 2: Population profile

Patients were from the coloured population (100%) and single (84%) in marital status.

<u>GENDER</u>	April 2008 – July 2008		July-December 2008	
	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%
Male	16	84	2	100
Female	3	16	-	-
	19	100	2	100
<u>RACE</u>				
Asian	-	-	-	-
Black African	-	-	-	-
Coloured	19	100	2	100
White	-	-	-	-
Unknown	-	-	-	-
	19	100	2	100
<u>MARITAL STATUS</u>				
Married, living with spouse	2	11	-	-
Married, not living with spouse	1	5	-	-
Living in a non-married intimate relationship	-	-	-	-
Divorced	-	-	-	-
Widowed	-	-	-	-
Never Married, not living together	16	84	2	100
Unknown	-	-	-	-
	19	100	2	100
<u>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</u>				
Working full-time	2	11	-	-
Apprenticeship/internship	-	-	-	-
Housewife	-	-	-	-
Working part-time	-	-	-	-
Student/learner	4	21	1	50
Pensioner	-	-	-	-
Not working	13	68	1	50
Disabled/medically boarded	-	-	-	-
	19	100	2	100
<u>EDUCATIONAL LEVELS</u>				
None	-	-	-	-
Grade 1	-	-	-	-
Grade 2	-	-	-	-
Grade 3	-	-	-	-
Grade 4	1	5	-	-
Grade 5	3	16	-	-
Grade 6	3	16	-	-

Grade 7	5	27	-	-
Grade 8	3	16	-	-
Grade 9	1	5	-	-
Grade 10	1	5	-	-
Grade 11	-	-	-	-
Grade 12	1	5	-	-
Any Tertiary	1	5	-	-
unknown	-	-	2	100
	<u>19</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>100</u>

Table 3: Problems presenting at Worcester district office

Table 3 provides an indication of the type of presenting problems seen at the Worcester district office in the Western Cape.

	April 2008 – July 2008		July-December 2008	
	N	%	N	%
Family	17	94	1	50
Work	3	17	1	50
Financial	14	78	-	-
Social Security	-	-	-	-
Rape/sexual assault	1	6	-	-
Child abuse/neglect	-	-	-	-
AOD	17	94	1	50
Domestic violence	12	67	-	-
Statutory intervention	1	6	-	-
Custody issues	-	-	-	-
Destitute	2	11	-	-
Family member with AOD problem	6	33	-	-
Other	-	-	1	50

The category ‘Other’ refers to divorce counseling.

Table 4: Proportion of patients who were tested for HIV in the last 12 months

	April 2008 – July 2008		July-December 2008	
	N	%	N	%
Patients tested			2	100
Patients Not tested	19	100	-	-
Unwilling to disclose	-	-	-	-
	<u>19</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>100</u>

Table 5. The proportion of patients reporting substance usage at districts

	April 2008 – July 2008		July-December 2008	
	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%
Patients using substances	19/19	100	2/2	100

ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG USE CASES IN THE VREDENBURG DISTRICT

Table 6: Age distribution for substance abusing patients

	April 2008 – July 2008		July-December 2008	
	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%
10-15 years	4	21	-	-
16-20 years	3	16	1	50
21-25 years	5	26	-	-
26-30 years	2	11	1	50
31-35 years	1	5	-	-
36-40 years	1	5	-	-
41-50 years	1	5	-	-
Age unknown	2	11	-	-
TOTAL	<u>19</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>100</u>

Table 7: Primary substance of abuse among AOD users presenting for treatment at the Worcester district office

	April 2008 – July 2008		July-December 2008	
	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%
Alcohol	4	21	-	-
Cannabis	-	-	1	50
Cocaine	-	-	-	-
Crystal Methamphetamine	15	79	1	50
Heroin	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	<u>19</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>100</u>

7.1. Frequency of past month use for primary substance of abuse

	April 2008 – July 2008		July-December 2008	
	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%
Daily	9	47	2	100
2-6 times a week	9	47	-	-
Once a week or less often	-	-	-	-
Not in past month	1	6	-	-
TOTAL	<u>19</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>100</u>

Table 8: Secondary substances of abuse among AOD users presenting for treatment

	April 2008 – July 2008		July-December 2008	
	N	%	N	%
Secondary Substances				
Alcohol	-	-	1	50
Cannabis	11	56	1	50
Cocaine	-	-	-	-
Crystal Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-
Heroin	-	-	-	-
Whitepipe	1	6	-	-
No reported secondary substance use	-	-	-	-
Secondary Substances, Frequency of use				
Daily	1	6	1	50
2-6 times a week	10	56	1	50
Once a week or less often	-	-	-	-
Not in past month	-	-	-	-

9. Heroin injection use

There was no heroin injecting drug use reported in the Worcester district.

Table 10: Problems associated with substance use

Health (100%), scholastic (50%) and financial (50%) problems were reportedly associated with substance abuse.

	April 2008 – July 2008		July-December 2008	
	N	%	N	%
Family Problems	78		-	
Scholastic Problems	11		50	
Expulsion	-		-	
Suspended from school	17		-	
Suspended from work	6		-	
Health related problems	83		100	
Financial problems	72		50	
Trouble with the law	11		-	
Marital/relationship problems	17		-	
Domestic violence	61		-	
*Other	6		-	

Table 11: Previous history of substance abuse treatment

	April 2008 – July 2008	July-December 2008
	%	%
Previous Treatment received	6 (1 patient)	-

Table 12: Services provided at current visit (%)

One patient received brief intervention services and both patients were referred to inpatient services.

	April 2008 – July 2008	July-December 2008
	%	%
Crisis Intervention	56	-
Counseling once-off	-	-
Detox only	39	-
Referral	11	100
Brief intervention	67	50
Placements	-	-
Custody counseling	-	-
Other	11	-

Table 13. Plan of Action

The two patients were referred to inpatient treatment centres.

	April 2008 – July 2008	July-December 2008
	%	%
Inpatient	61	100
Outpatient	-	-
Support Group	94	-
Involuntary committal	-	-
Field worker	11	-
Probation officer	-	-
Other welfare services	39	-
NGOs (not related to AOD use)	6	-
Psychiatric assessment	6	-
Case closed	-	-
Detox	39	50
Crisis worker	6	-
Other	6	-

Table 14: Treatment Population: Suburb of residence (substance abuse cases only)

Both patients abusing substances resided in Riverview.

Suburb of residence	%	%
Avianpark	26	-
Paglande	5	-
Riverview	21	100
Roodewal	42	-
Victoriapark	5	-