

SACENDU

South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use

RESEARCH BRIEF
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MONITORING ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND
OTHER DRUG ABUSE TRENDS
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PHASE 39

FOREWORD AND SUMMARY

The Phase 39 report back meetings of the South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use (SACENDU) took place in Durban (20 April), Pretoria (21 April), Port Elizabeth (22 April) and, Cape Town (26 April). These meetings were attended by approximately 150 persons.

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 and East London included data from SANCA satellite offices in Butterworth, Grahamstown, Fort Beaufort, and King Williams Town), 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". In Limpopo Province data were also collected from one centre in Polokwane from July – December 2007. It was decided to combine this data with data from Mpumalanga and we now refer to these two provinces as the Northern Region. Thus this report now refers to the following six sites: Western Cape, KwaZulu Natal, Eastern Cape, Gauteng, the Northern Region and the Central Region. The goal to include data from all nine of South Africa's provinces in the SACENDU project has therefore been achieved, though there are still gaps in coverage at some sites.

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 pattern of AOD use, 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 abuse and emerging problems.
- To identify changes in alcohol and other drug-related negative consequences.
- To inform policy, planning and advocacy

- efforts at local and other levels.
- To support networks of local role players in the substance abuse area.
- To stimulate research in new or under-researched areas that is likely to provide useful data to inform policy/planning decisions.
- To facilitate South Africa's full participation in international for a focusing on the epidemiological surveillance of drug abuse.

Financial support for Phase 39 was provided by the Mental Health and Substance Abuse Directorate of the National Department of Health.

While there has been a significant decrease in the number of patients admitted to specialist treatment centres, from 10197 to 9679 patients, KZN, EC and NR saw a slight increase in admissions during this period while other provinces have seen slight decreases in admissions, especially the WC and GT provinces.

Alcohol remained the dominant substance of abuse in the KZN and CR. Between 16% (NR) and 42% (CR) of patients in treatment had alcohol as a primary drug of abuse. Across sites between 34% (WC) and 49% (GT) of patients attending specialist treatment centres had **cannabis** as their primary or secondary drug of abuse, compared to between 4% (NR) and 21% (WC) for the **cannabis/mandrax** (Methaqualone) combination aka 'white-pipe'. In all sites cannabis was reported as the predominant primary substance of abuse by patients younger than 20 years. In the WC, **cannabis** use by patients younger than 20 years was followed by **methamphetamine** (MA aka 'tik') (14%), **heroin** in the NR (9%) and **cannabis/mandrax** in the EC (8%).

Treatment admissions for cocaine have shown a continued decrease over the past few reporting periods and remained low across sites, although cocaine is more often reported as a secondary substance of abuse. Between 2% (WC) and 10% (KZN) of patients in treatment have cocaine as a primary or secondary drug of abuse, remaining fairly stable across sites. Compared to the previous period, treatment admissions for heroin as a primary drug of use remained stable in most sites, except in the WC (4%) region where it decreased slightly. A slight increase in KZN (from 5% to 8%) was also noticed during this period. Mostly heroin is smoked, but of patients with heroin as their primary drug of abuse in WC, GT, KZN and CR, 8%, 26%, 8% and 57% respectively reported injection use. Injection use of heroin has increased significantly in KZN (from 2%) and decreased significantly in the CR (from 72%); and remained fairly stable in the GT and WC compared to the previous period.

Treatment admissions for MA as a primary drug of abuse was low except in the WC (37%) and the EC (25%). MA (aka 'tik') remained the most common primary drug reported by patients in the WC in 2015b, and this proportion remained stable for the past three reporting periods. Among patients under 20 years the proportion reporting MA as a primary or secondary substance of abuse was 20%, a slight decrease compared to 25% in 2015a. Treatment admissions related to MA use as a primary or secondary drug remained low in most other sites. Treatment admissions for ecstasy and LSD also remained low. Across sites only 0% to 1% of patients had ecstasy as a primary or secondary drug of abuse.

Methathionone (CAT) is an amphetamine-type stimulant and has effects similar to that of MA. CAT was noted in most sites, especially in GT and CR where 17% and 14%, respectively, had CAT as a primary or secondary substance of abuse. Poly-substance abuse remained high, with between 14% (NR) and 51% (WC) of patients indicating more than one substance of abuse. The abuse of **over-the-counter and prescription** (OTC/PRE) medicines such as slimming tablets, analgesics and benzodiazepines (e.g. diazepam and flunitrazepam) continues to be an issue across sites. Treatment admissions for OTC/PRE medicines as a primary or secondary drug of abuse were between 1% (NR) and 5% (CR). **Nyaope/Whoonga** (low grade heroin and other ingredients smoked with dagga), continues to pose a problem, with 4% of patients in GT, 7% of patients in KZN and 6% of patients in the NR admitted for nyaope/whoonga use. **Inhalant/solvent** use among young persons continued to be an issue across sites, although the number of patients reporting inhalants as their primary drug was low. During this period, the proportions ranged between <1% (EC) and 2% (NR).

TREATMENT CENTRES: SITE SUMMARY

In the Western Cape (WC) the most common primary substances of abuse reported by the 36 specialist treatment centres/programmes participating in the project between July – December 2015 were MA (aka 'tik'), alcohol, cannabis and heroin (together comprising 92% of all admissions). The proportion of patients presenting with MA as their primary substance of abuse increased slightly to 37% in this period. Overall, 2674 patients were treated across all 36 treatment centres in the second half of 2015.

In KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) the main primary substance of abuse in this period was alcohol (37%), this was closely followed by cannabis (34%). Heroin admissions had a slight increase from 5% in

the previous period to 7%. Six percent of patients reported cannabis/mandrax as their primary substance. A total of 1171 patients were treated across the nine treatment centres who submitted data in the second half of 2015, a slight increase compared to the previous period.

In the Eastern Cape (EC) the main primary substances of abuse reported by the treatment centres from July – December 2015 were alcohol, MA, cannabis and cannabis/mandrax (Table 3). The proportion of patients reporting MA as their primary substance of abuse increased slightly, but remained stable as a secondary substance. Admissions for OTC/PRE medication as a primary substance of abuse decreased from 4% to 2% during this period. Four hundred and seventy-one patients were treated at the six centres that collected data in the EC province, a significant increase compared to the previous period.

In Gauteng (GT), which includes the metropolitan areas of Johannesburg and Pretoria, 3570 admissions to 17 treatment centres were recorded in the second half of 2015. For 20% of patients, the primary substance of abuse was alcohol. Apart from alcohol, the most common primary substances of abuse were cannabis (38%), heroin and CAT (12%); and nyaope/whoonga (5%). The proportion of admissions reporting heroin use remained fairly the same when compared to

the 1st half of 2015. The proportion of patients who reported CAT as a primary drug of abuse remained higher than in other provinces, and it remained stable at 12% of the total treatment population compared to the 1st half of 2015.

In the Northern Region (NR), which now includes data from four centres in Mpumalanga and one in Limpopo (SANCA Far North in Polokwane), the main primary substance of abuse reported by the treatment centres was cannabis (37%), followed by heroin (28%) and alcohol (16%) (together comprising 81% of treatment admissions). The proportion of patients admitted for heroin use slightly decreased to 28% when compared to the previous period, but still remained high when compared to other sites.

In the Central Region (CR) (comprising of Free State, Northern Cape and North West) alcohol was the most common primary substance of abuse, accounting for 42% of all admissions. Among the 546 patients treated at five centres during this period, cannabis was the second most common primary substance of abuse (24%), followed by CAT (8%) and heroin (6%). The proportion of patients reporting cannabis use slightly decreased when compared to the previous period and the proportion of admissions for CAT remained stable in this period.

TREATMENT ISSUES

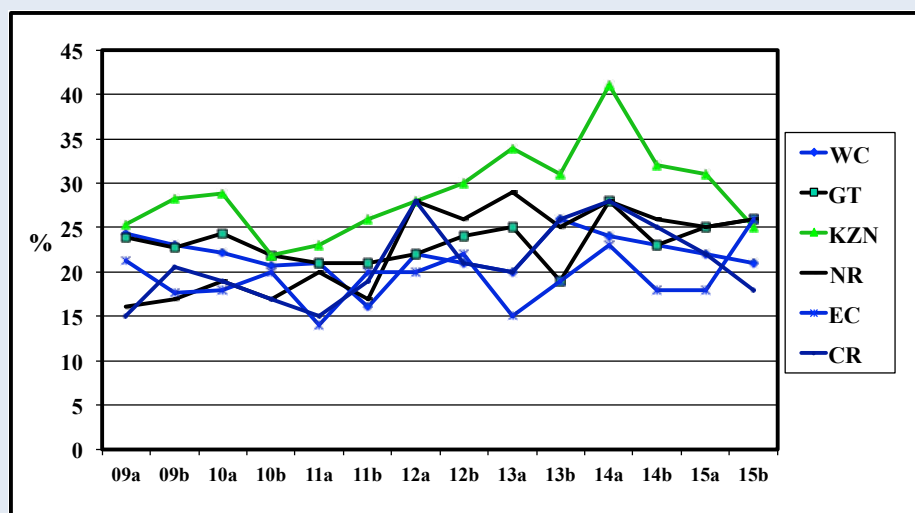
First time admissions: The proportion of first time admissions to treatment centres ranged between 78% (WC) and 97 % (NR) across sites. First-time admissions now appear on average to make up about three quarters of admissions, and this indicates an increasing demand for services by persons who have not been in treatment before. Across sites, heroin, OTC/PRE, MA and cocaine were the substances which had the highest proportions of readmission. For example, in the WC 55% of patients treated for heroin dependence in the second half of 2015 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 'social services' in the WC and the 'school' in NR and 'work/employer' in KZN and GT. The second most common source of referrals in the EC was 'court/correctional services'. A significant increase in referrals by 'schools' in the EC was noticed during this reporting period (Table 1). During this period, the proportion of referrals by 'court/correctional services' remained fairly stable across all sites.

Table 1: Referral sources (July – December 2015) (Column % add up to 100)

Source	WC	KZN	EC	CR	GT	NR
Self/family/friends	45%	52%	60%	35%	56%	56%
Work/employer	8%	14%	10%	27%	7%	6%
Social services/welfare	15%	9%	3%	20%	10%	9%
Doctor/psychiatrist/nurse (aka health professionals)	7%	6%	5%	5%	3%	2%
Hospital/clinic	3%	1%	<1%	2%	3%	5%
Court/correctional services	5%	3%	13%	2%	9%	4%
Schools	12%	11%	8%	7%	8%	14%
Church/religious body	2%	4%	<1	1%	1%	1%
Other e.g. radio	3%	2%	<1	2%	2%	3%

Figure 1: Treatment admissions trends - % of patients <20 years



Gender: Across all sites between 73% (in the WC) and 91% (NR) of patients were male, and gender differences were noted for various primary substances of abuse (see under specific drugs below). This trend remained fairly stable across all sites, although the WC had experienced a gradual increase in the proportion of female patients. This may be linked to the fact that a relatively higher proportion of MA, heroin, and alcohol patients were female compared to many other substances.

Race: Black African persons continue to be under-represented in the treatment population in all sites (Table 4). In this period, proportions of Black African patients slightly decreased across all sites. Furthermore, and notwithstanding the demographics of these three provinces, in KZN 83%, in GT 80% and in the CR 73% of patients younger than 20 years were Black African, indicating that in these sites there is better access to and utilisation of treatment facilities by young Black African people compared to the adults.

Employment status and education: Between 15% (NR) and 34% (CR) of patients were employed full-time across sites. The proportion of patients who were pupils/learners ranged from 14% in

the CR to 24% in NR. Over 70% of patients in all sites, except in the EC and WC (both 68%) have some secondary school education. The majority of patients younger than 20 years are 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 but in the WC 8% of patients with heroin as their

primary substance of abuse reported injecting as a mode of use versus 26% in GT, 2% in KZN and 5% in the NR.

Age of patients: Across sites the average age of persons seen by treatment centres was 26-31 years and has remained fairly stable (Table 2). However, major age differences were noted for different substances. Persons, whose primary substance of abuse is alcohol, crack/cocaine, heroin or OTC/

PRE, were substantially older than persons having other primary substances of abuse. Conversely, patients whose primary substances of abuse are inhalants and cannabis, tend to be younger than persons who have cannabis/mandrax as their primary drug of abuse. The proportion of patients younger than 20 years also remained fairly stable in most sites; with between 18% (CR) and 26% (KZN) falling in this age group across all sites (Figure 1).

Table 2: Mean age of patients in treatment centres by selected primary drugs of abuse (July – December 2015)

Source	WC	KZN	EC	CR	GT	NR
Alcohol	35	37	41	39	40	34
CAT	31	27	26	27	27	27
Cocaine/crack	32	32	33	27	28	27
Cannabis/Mandrax	31	24	25	23	26	23
Cannabis	22	21	21	22	21	25
Ecstasy	-	23	-	-	28	-
Heroin	32	28	28	27	26	27
Inhalants	-	17	-	15	17	17
Methamphetamine	31	27	25	27	27	24
Nyaope/Whoonga	-	25	-	-	25	26
OTC/PRE ¹	32	44	37	36	40	41
All substances	30	29	28	31	27	26

¹Over-the-counter or prescription medicines
Where n < 5, the mean is not reported

Sources of payment: The most common source of payment for treatment was 'state' in WC (58%), NR (31%) and GT (36%), 'family' in EC (46%), and KZN (38%), and 'medical aid' in CR (29%). 'Family' was the second most common source in GT, NR and WC. 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 37% (NR) and 72% (WC) of patients had been tested for HIV in the past 12 months, showing an increase over time but still lower than desirable.

FINDINGS BY DRUG OF USE/ABUSE ALCOHOL

Alcohol was still the most common primary substance of abuse among patients seen at specialist treatment centres in the EC (24%), KZN (37%) and the CR (42%). Alcohol accounted for 20% of admissions in the WC, 20% in GT, and 17% in the NR (Table 3). The proportion of alcohol-related admissions remained stable in CR.

The mean age of patients seen at treatment centres who had alcohol as the primary substance of abuse ranged from 34 years to 41 years across sites. This was substantially older than the mean age for other drugs (see Table 2). Such patients were also more likely to be male. The proportion of patients who were female with alcohol as their primary substance of abuse ranged from 13% in KZN to 32% in the WC. A breakdown of patients in treatment for alcohol as a primary substance of abuse by race is provided in Table 5.

CANNABIS (DAGGA) AND MANDRAX

Cannabis was the most common primary substance of abuse among patients seen at specialist treatment facilities in the EC, NR and

GT areas, accounting for 31%, 37% and 39% of all patients, respectively. It was the second most common primary substance of abuse in the CR (24%) and KZN (34%) regions. In the WC, cannabis was reported as the primary substance by 25% of patients. The proportion of patients with cannabis/mandrax as their primary substance of abuse remained very low in all sites (Table 3). Cannabis/mandrax was still relatively common as a secondary substance of abuse in the WC and, with 21% of all patients reporting it as a primary or secondary substance in the 2nd half of 2015. Persons seen in specialist treatment centres who reported cannabis/mandrax as their primary substance of abuse tend to be older than those who had cannabis alone as their primary substance of abuse (Table 2). The most common primary substance of abuse for patients younger than 20 years in all sites was cannabis (Table 6), in this reporting period. MA has been the most common primary substance of abuse for patients younger than 20 years in the WC since 2004. However, during this period it was reported as the secondary substance of abuse among persons younger than 20 years.

Data from specialist treatment centres suggests that the use of these substances is still mainly a male phenomenon. Between 2% and 25% of patients whose primary substance of abuse was cannabis/mandrax were female across sites. Between 6% (CR) and 21% (WC) of patients whose primary substance was cannabis were female. Table 5 shows primary substances of abuse by race. Black African patients continue to dominate admissions for cannabis/mandrax in the across all sites, except in the WC. The proportion of Black African patients who report cannabis/mandrax as primary substance of abuse appeared to be increasing in the EC, and this proportion significantly increased from 7% to 12% in this period. In the WC majority of patients (76%) that were admitted for cannabis/mandrax abuse were Coloured.

CRACK/ COCAINE

The proportion of patients at specialist treatment centres whose primary substance of abuse was crack/cocaine remained fairly stable across all sites in this period (Table 3). The proportions ranged from 1% in the WC to 5% in KZN (Figure 2). Cocaine powder is primarily snorted, and crack is smoked. Between 2% (WC) and 10% (KZN) of all patients had used crack/cocaine either as their primary or secondary substance (Table 7). This indicates that crack/cocaine was also commonly a secondary substance of abuse. Heroin was generally the most common primary substance of abuse amongst patients who additionally used cannabis as a secondary substance, except in the WC and EC where MA and cannabis/mandrax was the most common primary substance of abuse, respectively.

In all sites the mean age of persons in treatment whose primary drug of abuse was crack/cocaine ranged from 27 years to 33 years (Table 2). The proportion of female patients reporting cocaine/crack as their primary substance of abuse ranged from 10% in KZN to 35% in the CR. The majority of patients with cocaine/crack as their primary substance of abuse were Black African (except in the EC and WC) and then followed by White patients in the CR, GT and NR. The majority of patients with crack/cocaine as their primary substance of abuse in the WC were Coloured patients, followed by White patients; and in the CR over half of the patients who reported crack/cocaine as their primary substance of abuse were Black African patients (Table 5). Generally, few adolescent patients reported crack/cocaine as their primary substance of abuse, the highest proportion being 3% in the EC. Between 10% (KZN) and 38% (EC) of cocaine patients had been in treatment before.

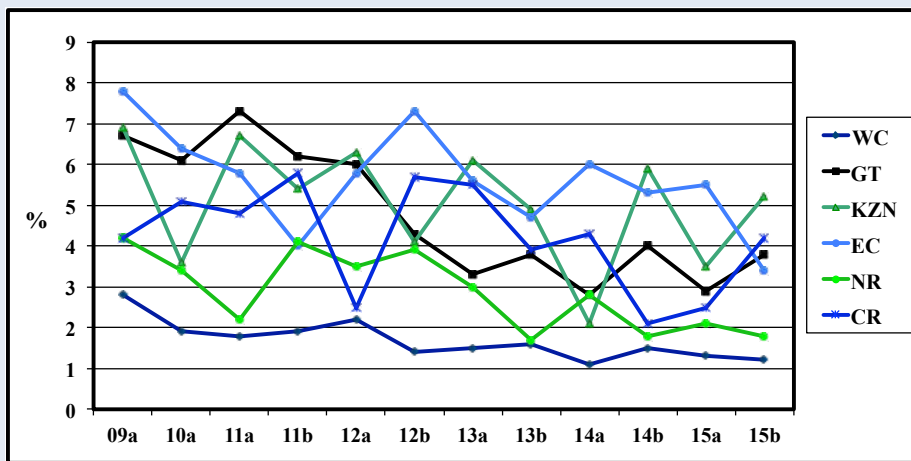


Figure 2: Proportion (%) of persons in treatment with crack/cocaine as their primary drug of abuse

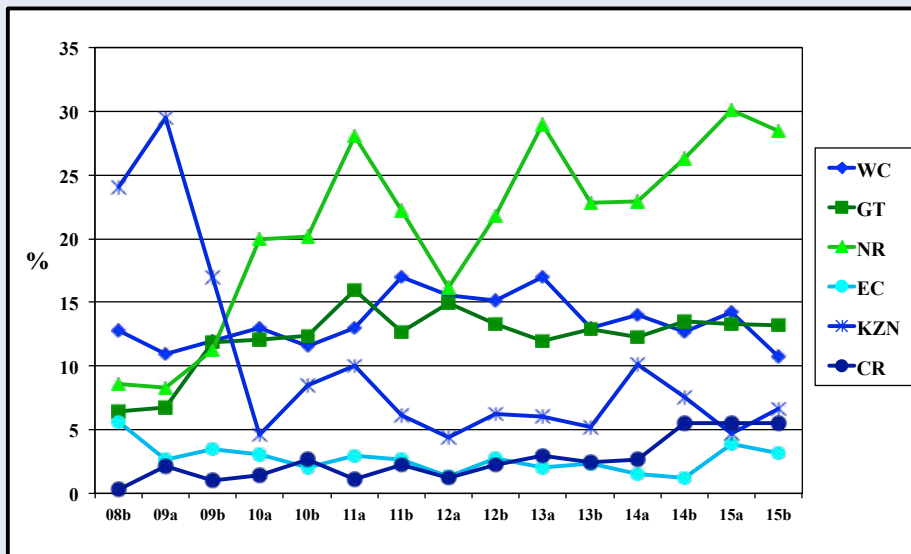


Figure 3: Proportion (%) of persons in treatment with heroin as their primary drug of abuse

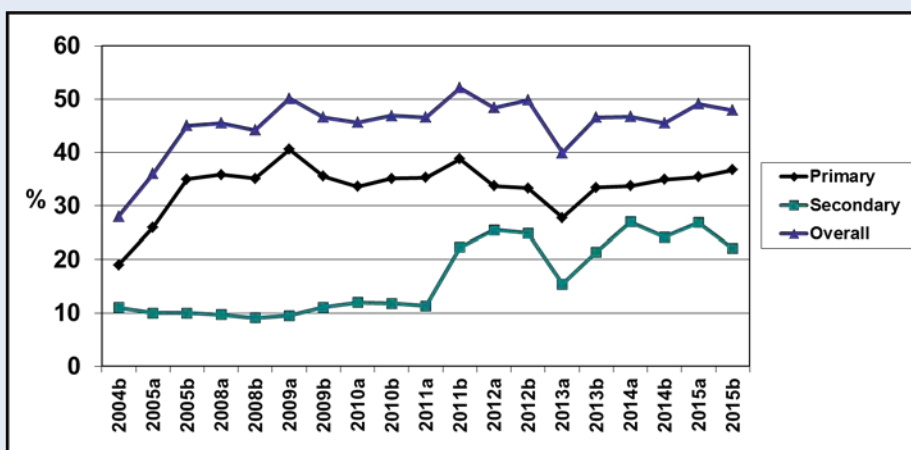


Figure 4: Treatment demand trends: Methamphetamine (%) as primary drug and secondary substance of abuse (WC)

HEROIN

Between 2% (EC) and 28% (NR) of patients in specialist treatment centres reported heroin as their primary drug of abuse (Table 3). A slight increase from 5% to 7% was noticed in KZN during this period. In the WC, heroin admissions saw a slight decrease. In the EC and GT heroin admissions remained stable when compared to the last period. In the CR 6% reported heroin as their primary drug. In the NR the proportion of patients reporting heroin as a primary or secondary drug decreased slightly from 31% to 29% during this period. (Table 7). The mean age of persons who had heroin as their primary substance of abuse ranged from 26 years to 32 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 in the WC nearly a third of patients were female (30%). Between 9% (NR) and 30% (WC) of patients with heroin as the primary substance of abuse were female. In the NR 89% of heroin patients were Black African in the 2nd half of 2015, remaining stable as in the previous period. In GT 76% were Black African in this period, also remaining stable compared to the previous period (Table 5). In the WC and EC, 55% of heroin patients reported that they have received treatment before, and this has decreased significantly compared to previous periods. In GT 18%, KZN 34%, and in the CR 17% of heroin patients had been in treatment previously.

Injection use by patients with heroin as their primary

drug of abuse remained low in the WC, with only 24 patients (out of 285 heroin users) reporting injection use. Amongst patients who reported injecting heroin, 50% were White patients and 50% were Coloured. In GT 26% of patients reported injecting, compared to 22% in the previous period. The majority of patients who reported injecting the drug were Black African patients (70%). In the NR 4% of heroin patients reported injecting, remaining fairly stable compared to the previous period (5%). In CR seventeen patients and in the EC only five patients reported injecting heroin. In the WC, 11%, in GT 18% and the NR 29% of all patients reported the use of heroin, as either primary or secondary drug (Table 7), indicating a slight increase in these regions. It is very likely that a large proportion of patients who report heroin

as a secondary substance would soon experience it as their primary drug problem. For patients younger than 20 years, the proportion reporting heroin as their primary drug of abuse ranged from 1% (CR) to 9% (NR) (Table 6).

OVER-THE-COUNTER AND PRESCRIPTION MEDICINES

Between <1% (NR) and 1% (EC) of patients seen at specialist treatment centres from July – December 2015 had OTC/PRE medicines listed as their primary substance of abuse (Table 3). This proportion significantly decreased in the EC compared to the previous six-month reporting period. The majority of patients who had OTC/PRE medicines as their primary substance of abuse in the EC (57%) and in the GT (53%) were female. The average age of these patients ranged between 32 years and 44 years (Table 2). These substances are more common as secondary drugs of abuse with between 1% and 5% of patients across sites reporting these substances either as a primary or secondary substance of abuse (Table 7). Medicines abused included benzodiazepines, analgesics, codeine products and sleeping pills. During this reporting period, 191 (2%) patients across all sites reported non-medical use of codeine, with the majority of patients coming from the GT region (N=62), followed by those coming from the KZN (N=45).

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

The proportion of persons using specialist treatment services, whose primary drug of abuse was ecstasy, remained very low across all sites. No more than 1% of patients reported ecstasy as their primary substance of abuse across all sites. Ecstasy

was however reported as a secondary substance of abuse by several persons attending specialist substance abuse treatment facilities across all sites with between 0% and 1% reporting ecstasy as a primary or secondary substance of abuse (Table 7).

In the WC, the proportion of patients reporting MA ('tik') as their primary substance of abuse slightly increased to 37%. The mean age of patients presenting with MA as their primary drug of abuse in the WC was 31 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. Most of the patients were Coloured (74%) and were male (67%). Most of the patients reported smoking the drug (99%) and only thirteen patients reported swallowing it. Of the MA patients, 49% reported daily use of the drug and a further 43% reported using it 2-6 days per week. Overall 48% of all patients reporting for treatment in the WC in the second half of 2015 reported MA either as a primary or secondary substance of abuse, remaining stable compared to the previous period (Figure 4). For patients younger than 20 years, 20% reported MA as either a primary or secondary substance of abuse, a slight decrease from 25% in the previous period. In the EC, 34% of patients reported MA as a primary or secondary drug of abuse. Since the 2nd half of 2009, Port Elizabeth specifically has seen an increase in local patients admitted for MA, and the proportions significantly increased when compared to the previous period. In other sites there were few patients who reported MA as their primary or secondary drug of abuse, ranging between 1% (NR) to 11% in CR.

In GT the number of patients reporting CAT as their primary substance of abuse remained high (n=431) relative to other sites. A total of 17% in

GT and 14% in CR reported CAT as either their primary or as a secondary drug of abuse. Few patients in the other sites reported using this drug.

OTHER SUBSTANCES/POLY-SUBSTANCE ABUSE

Other substances abused by patients receiving substance abuse treatment included inhalants, and some reports of nyaope/whoonga use. Between <1% (EC) and 2% (NR) of patients seen at specialist treatment centres from July - December 2015 had reported inhalants as their primary substance of abuse. Poly-substance abuse also remained high, with between 14% (NR) and 51% (WC) of patients in specialist treatment centres reporting more than one substance of abuse. In GT the number of patients reporting nyaope/whoonga (a mixture of cannabis and cheap heroin) as their primary substance of abuse was high (n=166) relative to other sites. In NR sixty-eight patients reported nyaope/whoonga as their primary substance of abuse. A total of 8% in both KZN reported nyaope/whoonga as either their primary or as a secondary drug of abuse.

COMORBIDITY

Overall, and across all regions 13% of patients presented with a dual diagnosis at treatment admission. The majority of patients reported mental health problems at the time of admission (37%), followed by hypertension (21%) and respiratory diseases (14%). A higher proportion of patients suffering from mental health problems were found in the KZN, accounting for 46% of admissions. On the contrary, patients in the NR were more likely to suffer from hypertension, accounting for 30% of admissions.

Table 3: Primary substance of abuse: by site and six month period (%)

Site	Period	Alcohol	Canna-bis	Man-drax	Crack/Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	OTC/PRE	Me-tham-phetamine	Other	N
WC ¹	1998a	74	5	10	6	2	<1	2	0.0	<1	2301
	1998b	64	9	14	8	2	<1	2	0.1	<1	1361
	1999a	56	9	20	8	4	1	2	0.1	<1	1527
	1999b	50	15	20	9	3	<1	2	0.1	1	1550
	2000a	48	12	23	8	4	2	4	0.2	1	1695
	2000b	51	13	19	7	5	1	3	0.1	<1	1696
	2001a	46	12	21	9	7	2	4	0.1	2	1571
	2001b	46	12	25	6	6	1	2	0.3	2	1561
	2002a	48	14	21	7	7	2	2	0.3	1	1608
	2002b	47	18	17	7	6	1	2	0.8	1	1549
	2003a	43.6	15.2	20.4	7.9	6.5	0.8	2.7	2.3	2.9	1724
	2003b	39.4	15.4	23.6	8.4	7.1	1.4	2.2	2.3	2.5	1659
	2004a	38.3	12.0	16.9	9.7	8.8	0.5	2.4	10.7	0.1	2255
	2004b	33.7	11.0	15.5	9.1	8.2	0.5	2.0	19.3	0.7	2308
	2005a	34.4	9.7	9.1	8.3	10.0	0.4	1.6	26.1	0.4	2469
	2005b	25.1	11.2	5.5	7.6	13.8	0.2	1.1	34.7	0.8	2131
	2006a	30.2	7.7	3.3	6.0	13.5	0.1	1.4	37.2	0.7	2660
	2006b	26.4	10.5	2.9	4.8	10.2	0.1	1.6	42.3	0.8	2798

Site	Period	Alcohol	Canna-bis	Man-drax	Crack/ Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	OTC/ PRE	Me-tham-pheta-mine	Other	N
	2007a	29.5	10.4	2.7	3.9	10.6	0.2	1.1	40.7	0.9	2862
	2007b	29.7	12.6	3.0	4.2	12.8	0.1	1.2	36.1	0.5	3058
	2008a	30.0	11.2	2.5	5.0	13.2	0.3	1.4	35.8	0.0	2637
	2008b	27.6	13.6	2.7	5.6	2.8	0.1	1.2	35.1	1.2	2807
	2009a	26.8	13.9	1.0	2.8	10.9	0.1	1.0	40.6	0.0	3667
	2009b	29.4	16.7	2.7	2.3	12.0	0.0	0.8	35.5	0.0	2642
	2010a	29.8	15.6	3.9	1.9	13.0	0.2	0.1	33.6	0.0	3134
	2010b	27.5	18.2	3.2	1.9	11.6	0.0	1.2	35.1	1.2	2933
	2011a	27.5	18.3	2.9	1.8	13.0	0.0	0.4	35.3	0.8	2927
	2011b	23.7	14.5	2.4	2.2	17.0	0.0	0.5	38.8	0.9	2733
	2012a	23.6	20.4	2.9	1.7	15.6	0.1	0.7	33.7	0.3	3912
	2012b	22.2	22.4	3.8	1.4	15.1	0.2	0.4	33.3	1.2	3178
	2013a	20.2	20.5	3.1	1.5	16.8	0.2	1.4	27.8	8.2	3717
	2013b	21.2	25.0	2.5	1.6	13.0	0.1	1.0	33.4	1.9	3478
	2014a	19.9	21.7	4.3	1.2	18.5	0.1	0.6	32.7	1.1	3510
	2014b	22.0	23.4	4.5	1.5	12.7	0.1	0.6	34.9	0.3	3444
	2015a	21.3	22.1	4.4	1.3	14.2	0.0	0.4	35.4	0.8	3524
	2015b	19.9	24.9	5.3	1.2	10.7	0.0	0.5	36.7	0.8	2674
KZN ²	1996b	73	10	10	1	<1	<1	1	0.0	4	338
	1997a	69	9	7	1	<1	<1	1	0.0	11	311
	1997b	62	21	6	3	1	1	3	0.0	2	601
	1998a	61	16	11	9	1	3	2	0.0	0	817
	1998b	69	20	6	1	0	0	1	0.0	3	242
	1999a	57	30	<1	6	1	1	1	0.0	3	682
	1999b	65	23	<1	9	<1	0	1	0.0	1	607
	2000a	57	25	6	8	1	1	2	0.0	1	883
	2000b	60	20	<1	12	<1	1	4	0.0	2	679
	2001a	59	21	1	10	<1	3	3	0.0	4	585
	2001b	58	26	7	8	<1	1	<1	0.0	<1	774
	2002a	65	22	2	7	<1	2	2	0.0	<1	718
	2002b	60	26	4	5	<1	1	2	0.0	<1	910
	2003a	64.3	23.2	2.1	5.1	0.2	1.6	2.4	0.0	1.2	574
	2003b	65.3	23.6	4.0	4.0	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.8	376
	2004a	59.6	22.8	10.2	4.3	0.0	0.5	1.7	0.0	1.0	413
	2004b	52.0	24.8	13.5	6.8	0.3	0.4	1.5	0.0	0.7	689
	2005a	48.1	32.4	6.2	8.9	1.4	0.3	1.5	0.0	1.2	945
	2005b	57.6	27.5	2.8	6.6	1.3	1.0	1.8	0.0	1.4	846
	2006a	60.4	22.5	1.0	6.8	2.1	1.0	5.2	0.2	1.0	485
	2006b	54.0	18.5	0.9	10.5	9.1	0.3	3.4	0.2	3.4	921
	2007a	49.8	20.5	1.2	9.0	15.9	0.5	2.2	0.0	0.9	1232
	2007b	38.8	17.4	0.4	8.6	31.6	1.0	1.5	0.0	0.7	943
	2008a	49.5	19.8	0.4	5.6	22.6	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.7	1531
	2008b	47.6	16.4	0.9	6.2	24.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	3.7	1537
	2009a	41.1	20.3	0.5	6.9	29.5	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	1575

Site	Period	Alcohol	Canna-bis	Man-drax	Crack/ Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	OTC/ PRE	Me-tham-pheta-mine	Other	N
	2009b	46.7	28.4	0.5	6.2	17.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	1138
	2010a	55.4	32.8	1.9	3.6	4.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	1009
	2010b	55.3	25.6	2.1	5.8	8.5	0.4	1.8	0.1	0.3	669
	2011a	62.9	17.1	1.3	6.7	10.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.9	720
	2011b	67.0	16.2	2.5	5.4	6.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.7	610
	2012a	64.9	18.8	1.2	6.3	4.4	0.7	1.2	0.0	2.5	569
	2012b	51.0	24.6	1.4	4.1	6.2	0.0	0.6	0.5	11.7	813
	2013a	51.1	31.5	0.6	6.1	6.1	0.6	1.1	0.3	2.6	934
	2013b	52.0	30.2	2.5	4.9	5.2	1.1	0.8	0.3	2.8	610
	2014a	42.4	36.0	3.9	2.1	10.1	0.4	1.2	0.8	3.1	484
	2014b	35.5	40.0	4.8	5.9	7.6	0.4	1.2	0.1	4.3	929
	2015a	38.2	38.9	6.2	3.5	4.7	0.3	1.2	0.4	6.5	1122
	2015b	37.2	33.8	5.5	5.2	6.6	0.4	0.9	1.1	9.3	1171
EC ³	1997a	58	23		<1	<1	<1	5	0.0	13	316
	1997b	66	20		<1	<1	<1	3	0.0	9	416
	1998a	74	22		0	0	<1	3	0.0	<1	380
	1998b	68	23		1	0	0	8	0.0	1	361
	1999a	55	30		2	1	0	11	0.0	1	341
	1999b	63	29		1	0	0	7	0.0	0	328
	2000a	55	36		1	0	<1	8	0.0	0	252
	2000b	65	26		1	0	<1	4	0.0	4	312
	2001a	48	45		3	0	1	3	0.0	<1	393
	2001b	58	36		1	0	1	4	0.0	<1	398
	2002a	45	19	29	1	0	1	4	0.0	<1	431
	2002b	55	13	25	1	1	1	4	0.0	0	369
	2003a	46.1	16.4	29.7	2.4	0	0.4	4.6	0.0	0.4	499
	2003b	51.4	11.8	26.1	2.2	0	0.4	5.3	0.0	2.7	449
	2004a	47.5	14.7	23.8	5.3	2.2	3.2	3.4	0.0	0.0	505
	2004b	45.5	12.7	25.4	8.9	2.9	1.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	418
	2005a	46.8	12.3	20.3	11.9	1.9	0.4	4.7	0.9	0.9	464
	2005b	48.8	12.9	9.4	14.6	6.6	0.0	4.5	3.3	0.0	426
	2006a	40.7	14.4	7.9	21.4	8.1	1.2	2.6	3.5	0.2	570
	2007a	51.8	18.3	8.6	14.2	1.1	0.3	3.8	1.4	0.5	759
	2007b	39.0	15.6	9.2	22.9	5.4	0.5	2.8	4.3	0.3	608
	2008a	44.3	15.8	3.6	20.1	6.0	0.4	6.5	5.0	0.5	551
	2008b	44.0	16.8	9.3	12.4	5.6	0.0	5.1	5.4	1.5	612
	2009a	52.0	17.7	8.5	7.8	2.7	0.1	7.0	3.7	0.0	1206
	2009b	49.7	15.9	5.6	7.4	3.5	0.0	9.3	7.4	0.0	648
	2010a	44.1	19.2	7.8	6.4	3.1	0.2	12.3	6.3	0.0	877
	2010b	44.1	18.0	5.7	7.1	5.2	0.0	9.9	9.2	0.8	707
	2011a	48.5	15.6	3.6	5.8	2.9	0.1	11.3	12.0	0.0	723
	2011b	40.4	16.1	5.0	4.0	2.6	0.3	11.5	18.4	1.7	721
	2012a	41.6	15.8	4.4	5.8	1.3	0.1	12.1	18.4	0.5	793
	2012b	37.7	24.4	6.3	7.3	2.8	0.0	2.2	15.8	3.5	316

Site	Period	Alcohol	Canna-bis	Man-drax	Crack/ Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	OTC/ PRE	Me-tham-pheta-mine	Other	N
	2013a	36.6	11.9	4.8	5.6	1.9	0.0	18.9	19.4	0.9	587
	2013b	39.5	12.9	6.6	4.7	2.3	0.0	16.5	16.9	0.6	527
	2014a	32.6	19.9	3.4	6.0	1.5	0.0	17.5	17.9	1.1	613
	2014b	35.4	21.6	7.4	5.3	1.2	0.0	11.0	16.3	1.8	663
	2015a	28.7	27.0	12.1	5.5	3.9	0.6	4.1	15.2	3.0	363
	2015b	24.0	31.2	10.4	3.4	2.3	0.0	1.3	25.3	1.9	471
Gauteng	1998a	69	11	5	8	<1	<1	4	0.0	3	2125
	1998b	68	12	4	9	2	<1	4	0.0	2	2372
	1999a	67	10	4	10	3	<1	4	0.0	1	2741
	1999b	63	14	5	11	3	<1	3	0.0	2	2613
	2000a	60	19	2	11	3	<1	3	0.0	1	2514
	2000b	60	21	1	8	4	1	4	0.0	2	2673
	2001a	54	21	6	7	6	<1	4	0.0	2	2838
	2001b	52	24	5	6	7	<1	4	0.0	2	2676
	2002a	54	22	5	6	7	<1	4	0.0	2	2945
	2002b	54	23	5	6	6	1	3	0.0	2	2587
	2003a	52.2	19.5	8.5	5.9	7.5	0.8	3.5	0.0	2.1	2617
	2003b	49.3	21.3	10.4	6.8	6.1	0.4	3.3	0.0	2.4	2711
	2004a	50.4	19.0	8.1	9.1	7.0	0.8	3.3	0.0	2.3	2813
	2004b	51.0	18.8	7.7	9.9	5.8	0.9	2.9	0.0	2.9	2654
	2005a	46.6	21.6	7.2	9.0	8.4	0.6	3.1	0.0	1.8	3030
	2005b	51.8	21.0	2.8	10.1	7.7	0.6	2.3	0.2	3.6	2848
	2006a	47.5	20.5	3.0	11.1	7.8	0.4	3.2	0.3	3.2	3119
	2006b	47.2	21.5	1.4	10.7	9.7	0.2	2.7	0.2	5.9	3295
	2007a	45.9	20.8	1.4	13.0	10.6	0.3	3.7	0.4	4.4	3251
	2007b	47.0	19.3	1.6	14.2	9.6	0.2	3.6	0.4	4.1	3053
	2008a	47.0	22.4	1.7	13.3	8.1	0.2	4.0	0.7	2.5	2768
	2008b	48.4	22.4	2.0	8.8	6.4	0.3	3.5	0.3	7.9	3158
	2009a	45.0	28.2	2.2	6.7	6.7	0.5	3.2	1.0	0.0	2822
	2009b	47.0	27.5	1.7	4.9	11.9	0.2	2.6	0.5	0.0	2646
	2010a	44.4	27.0	2.5	6.1	12.1	0.3	3.6	1.2	0.0	2684
	2010b	41.3	28.4	1.6	6.3	12.4	0.2	3.0	1.0	5.7	2884
	2011a	37.8	24.9	1.3	7.3	16.0	0.1	4.0	1.7	6.8	2972
	2011b	35.9	27.6	1.7	6.2	12.7	0.6	3.5	1.4	10.4	2786
	2012a	34.3	28.5	0.7	6.0	14.9	0.2	2.4	2.4	10.8	3198
	2012b	27.8	25.9	0.7	4.3	9.6	0.0	1.8	2.5	23.5	3552
2013a	26.9	39.7	0.9	3.3	11.8	0.2	1.3	2.6	13.4	4026	
2013b	24.6	36.7	1.6	3.8	12.9	0.2	1.3	2.7	16.2	3128	
2014a	18.8	41.6	2.1	2.6	11.5	0.3	1.1	3.9	9.8	3478	
2014b	19.9	35.5	1.6	4.0	13.5	0.3	1.2	3.3	20.7	3372	
2015a	20.1	38.0	1.6	2.9	13.3	0.1	1.2	4.8	17.8	4285	
2015a	20.0	37.7	2.7	3.8	12.3	0.2	0.9	4.0	6.1	3570	

NR ⁴	1999a	76	13	1	3	<1	<1	3	0.0	2	325
	1999b	76	15	2	2	<1	<1	1	0.0	1	376
	2000a	71	12	2	5	1	1	5	0.0	3	315
	2000b	77	14	0	4	1	1	2	0.0	0	408
	2001a	70	20	1	2	2	2	2	0.0	2	389
	2001b	69	15	3	2	1	2	5	0.0	3	389
	2002a	71	16	<1	2	4	1	3	0.0	3	419
	2002b	68	16	2	4	6	1	2	0.0	1	425
	2003a	69.1	17.7	2.5	2.3	3.6	0.8	2.1	0.0	1.9	475
	2003b	61.1	20.2	0.2	1.9	7.2	1.9	5.7	0.0	1.7	529
	2004a	63.8	18.9	0.2	3.6	8.1	0.4	3.2	0.0	1.9	546
	2004b	60.8	23.6	0.0	4.5	8.0	0.4	1.7	0.0	0.8	462
	2005a	55.6	22.1	0.0	4.0	13.3	0.9	2.9	0.0	1.2	525
	2005b	54.3	23.3	0.5	6.2	10.3	0.9	2.8	0.5	1.1	562
	2006a	54.5	24.6	0.0	6.8	10.2	0.6	2.2	0.0	1.2	501
	2006b	47.3	34.1	0.4	4.6	9.6	0.2	2.4	0.0	1.3	539
	2007a	43.7	36.5	0.8	4.5	11.5	0.3	1.3	0.0	1.3	600
	2007b	43.3	38.4	0.0	7.8	6.8	0.2	1.4	0.4	0.7	602
	2008a	34.6	50.2	0.6	4.8	7.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.7	667
	2008b	34.3	44.9	0.3	5.2	8.6	0.3	2.3	0.0	4.1	729
	2009a	37.8	45.2	0.6	4.2	8.3	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.0	809
	2009b	37.6	43.9	0.3	4.1	11.2	0.3	1.5	0.0	1.1	652
	2010a	35.7	37.0	0.3	3.4	20.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	762
	2010b	31.4	40.7	0.4	4.0	20.2	0.1	1.3	0.0	1.8	669
	2011a	30.4	36.1	0.0	2.2	28.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	2.5	693
	2011b	26.5	36.4	0.4	4.1	22.2	0.1	1.8	2.1	6.4	892
	2012a	31.6	38.5	0.5	3.5	16.2	0.0	1.7	1.4	6.7	655
	2012b	24.1	32.8	0.6	3.9	21.8	0.1	1.0	0.6	15.2	818
	2013a	22.3	37.9	1.1	3.0	28.6	0.1	2.4	0.4	4.1	941
	2013b	22.8	45.6	0.4	1.7	22.8	0.0	0.8	1.0	4.8	959
2014a	15.9	50.4	1.2	2.8	22.9	0.1	0.7	0.4	5.6	1004	
2014b	18.2	41.7	0.4	1.8	26.3	0.1	0.5	0.6	10.4	1134	
2015a	16.7	37.1	1.0	2.1	30.1	0.0	0.2	0.6	12.2	1076	
2015b	16.1	37.1	4.2	1.8	28.4	0.0	0.6	0.8	10.7	1247	
CR ⁵	2007a	62.1	18.8	0.4	6.5	2.0	0.6	4.2	0.7	4.6	708
	2007b	65.3	21.2	0.6	6.4	1.2	0.5	2.3	0.6	2.0	657
	2008a	65.1	21.7	1.1	5.7	0.9	0.0	2.8	0.3	0.0	636
	2008b	67.0	11.9	0.3	6.3	0.3	0.5	3.9	0.0	9.7	636
	2009a	70.0	14.6	0.1	4.2	2.1	0.3	3.3	0.7	0.0	577
	2009b	68.6	20.0	1.0	2.9	1.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	491
	2010a	64.6	20.2	1.9	5.8	1.4	0.0	3.1	0.3	0.0	642
	2010b	66.2	19.3	1.3	4.0	2.6	0.0	2.2	0.9	3.5	545
	2011a	70.4	14.3	1.5	4.8	1.1	0.4	2.6	1.1	3.7	538
	2011b	58.7	20.9	2.0	5.8	2.2	0.0	2.9	2.2	5.3	549
	2012a	55.4	25.2	2.3	2.5	1.2	0.0	1.9	3.4	8.2	932
	2012b	54.5	19.8	1.6	5.7	2.2	0.0	1.4	2.0	12.7	495
2013a	50.8	25.8	2.1	5.5	3.4	0.2	1.9	2.3	7.8	472	

Site	Period	Alcohol	Cannabis	Mandrax	Crack/Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	OTC/PRE	Methamphetamine	Other	N
	2013b	46.9	32.6	2.7	3.9	2.4	0.0	1.0	2.9	4.1	414
	2014a	42.6	33.0	5.3	4.3	2.6	0.2	0.6	4.0	7.4	530
	2014b	39.2	30.7	4.7	2.1	5.5	0.2	1.1	4.1	12.4	655
	2015a	42.2	30.2	4.1	2.5	5.5	0.0	1.6	5.1	8.8	566
	2015b	42.1	24.4	5.5	4.2	5.5	0.4	0.9	7.7	9.3	546

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

Table 4: Comparison of proportion of patients in treatment (July – December 2015) with census data – by site¹

		Black African	Indian	Coloured	White
Western Cape	Population 1	33%	1%	49%	16%
	In treatment	16%	1%	70%	14%
KwaZulu-Natal	Population 1	89%	7%	1%	4%
	In treatment	69%	13%	6%	12%
Eastern Cape	Population 1	86%	<1%	8%	5%
	In treatment	46%	3%	29%	23%
Central Region	Population 1	83%	1%	8%	8%
	In treatment	57%	<1%	19%	23%
Gauteng	Population 1	77%	3%	4%	16%
	In treatment	65%	2%	12%	21%
Northern Region	Population 1	94%	<1%	1%	5%
	In treatment	83%	1%	5%	12%

¹Statistics South Africa, 2011 Census

Table 5: Primary substance by race (columns per site add up to 100%): July – December 2015

	Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/Mandrax	Crack/cocaine	Ecstasy	Heroin	Methamphetamine
Western Cape							
Black African	19%	18%	16%	13%	0%	8%	14%
Coloured	65%	73%	69%	67%	0%	71%	71%
Indian	1%	<1%	2%	2%	0%	<1%	1%
White	16%	9%	14%	18%	0%	21%	15%
KwaZulu-Natal							
Black African	67%	82%	88%	36%	60*%	48%	15*%
Coloured	6%	5%	9%	15%	20*%	8%	0%
Indian	14%	9%	5%	23%	0%	27%	23*%
White	14%	5%	0%	26%	20*%	17%	62%
Eastern Cape							
Black African	58%	50%	65%	25*%	0%	18*%	28%
Coloured	18%	26%	29%	19*%	0%	9*%	46%
Indian	1%	3*%	2*%	6*%	0%	0%	4*%
White	24%	21%	4*%	50%	0%	73%	22%
Gauteng							
Black African	54%	81%	84%	72%	75%	76%	19%
Coloured	6%	12%	11%	12%	13*%	6%	30%

	Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandrax	Crack/ cocaine	Ecstasy	Heroin	Methamphet- amine
Indian	2%	1%	2*%	4%	0%	1%	9%
White	39%	6%	3*%	13%	12*%	16%	42%
Northern Region							
Black African	74%	83%	96%	71%	0%	89%	30*%
Coloured	8%	5%	2*%	10*%	0%	4%	10*%
Indian	1%	2%	2*%	0%	0%	1*%	0%
White	17%	10%	0%	9%	0%	7%	60%
Central Region							
Black African	58%	79%	53%	57%	50*%	63%	17%
Coloured	16%	12%	33%	22*%	50*%	3*%	62%
Indian	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3*%	2*%
White	23%	9%	13*%	21*%	0%	30%	19%

* = N<5

Table 6: Primary substances of abuse for patients younger than 20 years (%): July – December 2015

Site		Alcohol	Cannabis	Canna- bis/ Man- drax	Cocaine/ Crack	Heroin	Ecstasy	Me- tham-phe- tamine	Other	Total (N)
WC ¹	03b	4.1	41.9	32.5	4.7	7.4	3.6	4.7	1.1	363
	04a	5.1	33.1	23.3	3.7	8.2	0.9	24.9	1.1	571
	04b	2.3	24.4	17.6	2.9	8.6	0.6	42.0	1.6	619
	05a	2.5	24.5	9.3	1.9	11.5	0.8	48.7	0.9	637
	05b	3.1	22.1	6.7	1.3	12.9	0.4	53.0	0.0	674
	06a	1.7	17.4	3.9	0.6	15.3	0.0	60.2	1.0	724
	06b	2.9	26.0	2.6	0.4	7.1	0.0	58.6	0.1	761
	07a	3.6	24.4	2.4	0.6	9.6	0.1	56.5	0.0	803
	07b	5.0	35.1	3.7	0.5	11.1	0.0	43.2	1.4	812
	08a	5.0	33.1	3.5	0.6	10.1	0.2	45.5	0.0	622
	08b	3.3	42.8	2.3	2.3	7.6	0.0	39.1	2.6	657
	09a	5.0	39.6	3.3	0.3	6.3	0.0	42.4	0.0	902
	09b	5.9	45.7	2.0	0.5	7.5	0.0	36.1	0.0	615
	10a	6.9	45.4	5.4	0.3	6.6	0.1	33.3	0.0	702
	10b	14.6	38.2	4.6	0.5	7.2	0.0	33.1	1.8	610
	11a	6.5	60.5	2.6	0.3	3.5	0.0	25.3	1.3	620
	11b	4.9	58.3	2.6	0.5	7.0	0.0	24.5	2.3	429
	12a	8.9	63.5	2.7	0.5	2.8	0.0	17.7	4.0	866
	12b	4.0	70.2	2.6	0.3	3.5	0.0	17.6	1.8	655
	13a	3.0	69.9	3.5	0.3	3.8	0.0	15.5	3.8	742
13b	6.2	66.7	2.3	0.2	5.9	0.0	17.6	1.1	888	
14a	23.4	32.0	2.5	1.1	10.3	0.1	27.8	2.7	802	
14b	10.5	46.4	4.5	1.5	11.9	0.1	24.4	0.7	783	
15a	2.8	75.2	4.6	0.5	1.5	0.0	15.0	0.1	781	
	15b	7.7	69.8	2.7	0.7	3.9	0.0	14.3	0.9	559
KZN ²	03a	26.0	63.8	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	4.7	127
	03b	42.5	45.1	8.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	113
	04a	16.5	60.0	12.9	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	85

Site		Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandrax	Cocaine/ Crack	Heroin	Ecstasy	Me-tham-phe-tamine	Other	Total (N)
	04b	25.4	47.9	20.3	2.5	0.8	0.8	0.0	1.7	236
	05a	21.6	63.1	6.9	4.6	1.3	0.3	0.0	2.3	306
	05b	24.0	64.8	3.8	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.0	3.6	250
	06a	25.0	67.3	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	3.9	104
	06b	31.0	41.1	0.8	3.9	13.6	0.0	0.0	7.4	258
	07a	18.6	51.5	1.3	3.4	22.0	0.3	0.0	2.7	291
	07b	15.8	37.9	0.4	2.1	38.7	2.9	0.0	0.8	240
	08a	26.8	42.1	0.0	0.8	26.8	0.5	0.0	1.0	391
	08b	21.6	47.2	1.2	1.2	20.6	0.0	0.0	8.0	324
	09a	14.8	48.2	0.5	0.7	33.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	413
	09b	15.3	63.4	0.6	2.2	17.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	320
	10a	23.3	64.5	3.0	0.3	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	330
	10b	20.1	63.2	0.7	2.8	10.4	0.0	0.7	2.1	144
	11a	51.1	31.1	1.1	0.5	11.5	0.0	0.0	4.4	182
	11b	47.2	39.2	3.7	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.6	1.9	161
	12a	69.4	19.1	0.6	4.5	5.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	157
	12b	23.0	54.3	1.6	0.8	4.9	0.0	0.0	14.8	243
	13a	52.8	30.6	0.6	6.3	7.2	0.0	0.0	2.5	320
	13b	40.5	49.5	2.4	0.0	4.3	0.5	0.5	2.4	210
	14a	25.8	57.6	4.0	0.5	8.6	0.0	0.0	3.5	198
	14b	11.9	74.1	3.4	2.4	4.1	0.0	0.0	3.1	293
	15a	39.0	43.6	8.4	2.6	1.5	0.3	0.3	4.4	344
	15b	7.9	73.9	6.2	0.3	2.7	0.7	0.3	7.9	291
EC ³	03a	17.0	41.0	33.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	8.0	100
	03b	16.0	28.0	38.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.3	75
	04a	12.3	30.3	32.8	2.5	0.8	4.1	0.0	0.8	122
	04b	10.9	35.7	43.4	4.7	0.8	2.3	0.0	0.8	129
	05a	22.1	35.3	33.1	5.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	3.6	136
	05b	25.3	52.7	16.5	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	91
	06a	23.5	53	10.4	7.8	0.9	1.7	0.9	1.7	115
	06b	17.3	55.9	6.3	13.4	0.0	0.0	4.7	2.4	127
	07a	26.3	54.4	7.5	6.9	0.6	0.6	1.3	2.5	160
	07b	15.6	45.1	18.0	11.5	2.5	0.8	4.9	1.6	122
	08a	25.9	55.3	7.1	4.7	2.4	1.2	0.0	2.4	85
	08b	19.3	47.9	14.3	5.9	2.5	0.0	4.2	0.8	119
	09a	11.4	62.2	15.4	4.3	0.8	0.0	4.3	0.0	254
	09b	14.0	47.4	14.0	4.4	2.6	0.0	13.2	0.0	114
	10a	6.3	62.0	14.6	3.8	1.9	0.0	8.2	0.0	158
	10b	8.5	42.6	10.6	7.1	5.7	0.0	21.3	2.8	141
	11a	10.1	50.5	7.1	2.0	3.0	1.0	26.3	0.0	99
	11b	10.9	47.6	6.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	28.6	4.6	147
	12a	9.9	43.8	7.4	1.9	0.6	0.0	34.0	2.5	162
	12b	2.9	63.2	8.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	16.2	5.9	68
	13a	8.9	34.4	5.6	2.2	3.3	0.0	42.2	0.0	90
	13b	11.1	31.3	12.1	5.1	1.0	0.0	34.3	5.1	99

Site		Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandrax	Cocaine/ Crack	Heroin	Ecstasy	Me-tham-phe-tamine	Other	Total (N)
	14a	46.2	31.5	3.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	9.8	0.7	143
	14b	17.1	44.4	11.1	2.6	1.7	0.0	17.1	5.9	117
	15a	6.1	72.7	10.6	3.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	1.5	66
	15b	2.4	68.3	8.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	17.1	3.3	123
Gauteng	03a	8.2	57.5	18.9	2.1	6.4	2.0	0.0	4.9	588
	03b	7.6	55.4	24.6	1.9	4.3	0.4	0.0	5.7	695
	04a	7.4	54.3	20.0	3.2	6.3	1.5	0.0	7.3	619
	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	
NR ⁴	03a	13.3	71.7	5.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	5.0	60
	03b	20.3	67.2	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	6.3	64
	04a	16.0	53.3	0.0	9.3	10.7	0.0	0.0	10.6	75
	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	Canna- bis/ Man- drax	Cocaine/ Crack	Heroin	Ecstasy	Me- tham-phe- tamine	Other	Total (N)
	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
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

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 7: Overall substances of abuse* (%): July – December 2015

Site		Alcohol	Cannabis	Canna- bis/ Man- drax	Crack/ Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	Me- tham-phe- tamine	OTC/ PRE	Total (N)
WC ¹	03b	54.4	30.4	37.2	21.5	8.9	10.7	7.3	7.0	1659
	04a	52.9	26.8	29.9	21.8	11.2	10.6	19.0	8.1	2255
	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

Site		Alcohol	Cannabis	Canna- bis/ Man- drax	Crack/ Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	Me- tham- phe- tamine	OTC/ PRE	Total (N)
	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
KZN ²	03a	79.1	43.6	12.5	12.9	0.5	9.9	0.0	7.0	574
	03b	85.4	48.1	22.0	15.9	1.3	10.6	0.0	2.6	378
	04a	69.2	39.7	21.5	9.9	0.2	7.3	0.0	3.6	413
	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
	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
EC ³	03b	62.8	15.2	31.3	6.4	0.5	6.4	0.0	9.0	409
	04a	62.2	7.7	24.5	11.6	2.1	6.9	0.2	4.6	653

Site		Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandrax	Crack/ Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	Me-tham-phe-tamine	OTC/ PRE	Total (N)
	04b	62.9	18.5	31.7	13.5	3.6	7.0	0.3	4.3	599
	05a	61.7	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
Gauteng	03a	63.4	31.0	15.5	14.6	9.1	5.7	0.0	8.3	2617
	03b	59.9	30.4	18.1	14.5	7.8	4.5	0.0	8.3	2711
	04a	59.9	30.4	15.4	17.9	9.1	5.6	0.0	8.0	2813
	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

Site		Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandrax	Crack/ Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	Me-tham-phe-tamine	OTC/ PRE	Total (N)
	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
NR ⁴	04a	74.4	32.4	4.4	9.7	11.4	4.6	0.0	6.4	546
	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
	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

Site		Alcohol	Cannabis	Canna- bis/ Man- drax	Crack/ Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	Me- tham-phe- tamine	OTC/ PRE	Total (N)
CR ⁵	06b	70.5	29.0	5.1	11.5	3.5	3.0	0.5	7.9	572
	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	
Site		Alcohol	Cannabis	Canna- bis/ Man- drax	Crack/ Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	Me- tham-phe- tamine	OTC/ PRE	Total (N)
	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

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

* Proportion of patients who reported these substances as primary or second substances of abuse

IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICY AND FUTURE RESEARCH

Selected implications for policy/practice

During the Phase 39 regional report back meetings of SACENDU a number of recommendations were made with regard to specific interventions needed to address substance abuse and substance abuse policy in general:

- Address barriers to treatment access for Black Africans, women and young people.
- Consider making it a requirement that state sponsored treatment centres provide SACENDU data on every client they serve in order to receive their subsidy.
- Address the gaps in treatment access by young people.
- Models for aftercare/inclusion and integration to be added to the treatment model.
- Address the availability of methadone to patients with no access to funds or medical aid.
- Adoption and implementation of family coping programmes for families
- Consider screening for ADHD (and referral to treatment) in adolescents presenting for substance abuse problems.

Selected issues to monitor

Phase 39 of the SACENDU Project highlighted several conditions/factors that need to be carefully monitored over time:

- Patients under 10 years of age.
- Increase in more educated patients coming to treatment in WC.
- Decrease in referrals from social services in WC.
- Mean age of patients with alcohol and OTC-prescription medication abuse in WC.
- Increase in females in treatment for heroin in WC.
- Frequency of codeine use among patients who report codeine use (daily use esp.) in WC.
- Unregulated methadone sales – GPs and pharmacists
- Monitor the drop in <20s reporting for treatment in the central region.
- Continue to monitor methamphetamine use in the central region.
- Monitor the abuse of tramadol in all regions - high risk for abuse.

Selected topics for further research/ investigation

- Factors precipitating re-admission to treatment by patients with tik (methamphetamine) as their primary drug of abuse.
- Is the increase in females in the WC related to increased use of heroin by females or are they now better able to access services than in the past?
- How should the increase in use of codeine by persons under 20 in the WC be addressed?
- What are the factors driving the opening and closing of treatment centres?
- To what extent do treatment programmes monitor treatment outcomes over time?
- What is the cost of not providing treatment to those who need it?
- How to enhance current health systems to adequately deal with common health issues and AOD problems, more particularly patients who present with Whoonga use.
- What treatment models are available for adults with ADHD, SUD and other mental health issues?

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT

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