

SACENDU

South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use

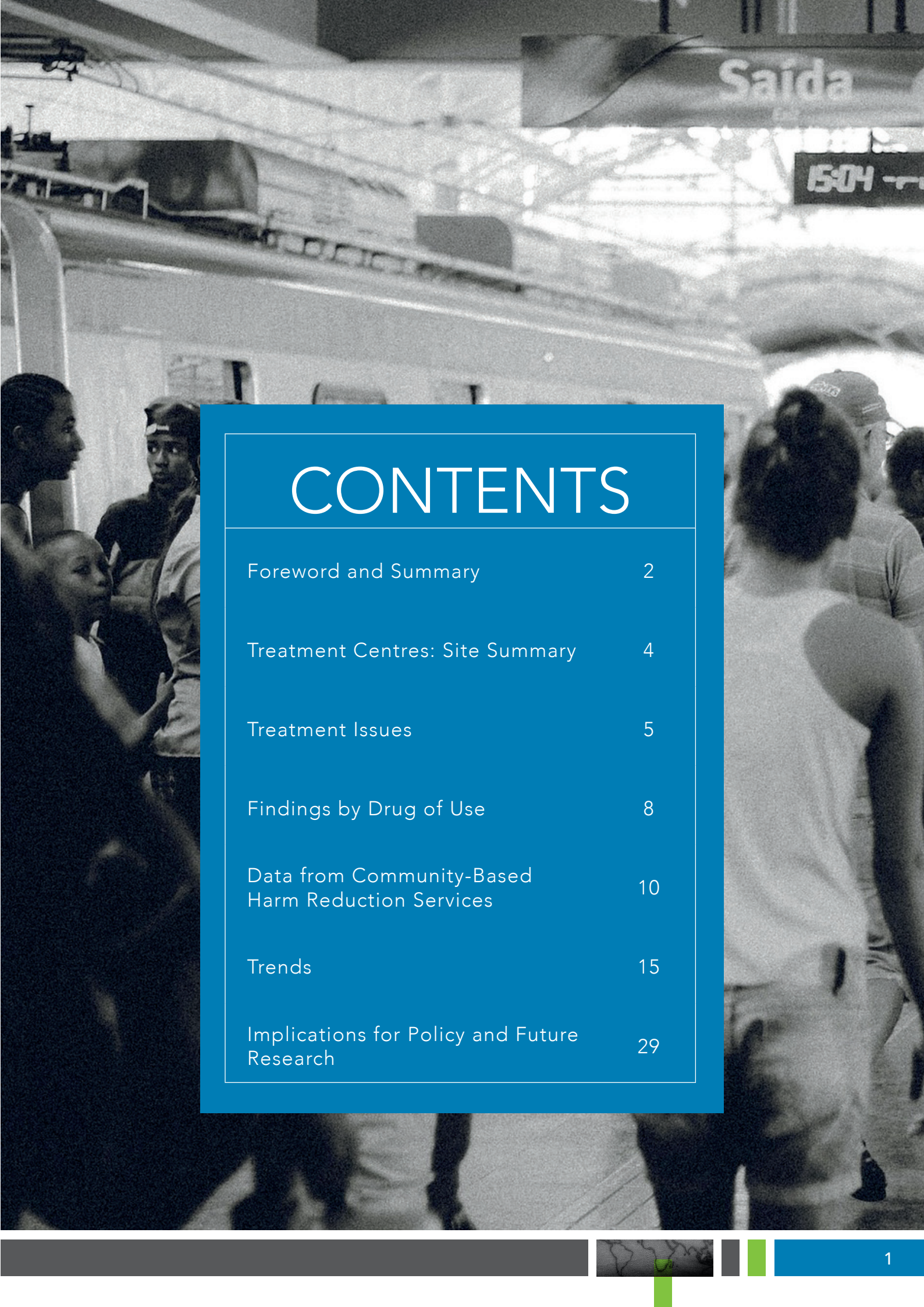
Vol 22 (2), 2020

RESEARCH BRIEF

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

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PHASE 46



CONTENTS

Foreword and Summary	2
Treatment Centres: Site Summary	4
Treatment Issues	5
Findings by Drug of Use	8
Data from Community-Based Harm Reduction Services	10
Trends	15
Implications for Policy and Future Research	29

FOREWORD & SUMMARY



The Phase 46 report back meetings of the South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use (SACENDU) took place in Pretoria (22 October 2019), Durban (23 October 2019), Port Elizabeth (24 October 2019) and Cape Town (29 October 2019). Approximately 200 - 280 persons attended these meetings.

Established in 1996, SACENDU is a network of researchers, practitioners and policy makers from various sentinel areas in South Africa. Up until June 2006, these sites comprised of Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth (PE), East London (EL), Gauteng Province and Mpumalanga Province (MP). As some sites were beginning to also include data from other towns/cities (e.g. Durban included data from Pietermaritzburg), it was decided to begin to report data by province. From the second half of 2006, data were also collected from treatment centres in the Free State, Northern Cape and North West. For the purposes of this report, these three provinces have been combined into a regional group termed the "Central Region". Data were also collected from three centres in the Limpopo province () as well as Mpumalanga, from 7 centres. Since the dataset is still small and we are in the process of growing provincial coverage from these two provinces, it was decided to combine the data for analysis purposes and we now refer to these two provinces as the "Northern Region". Thus, this report now refers to the following six sites: Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape, Gauteng, the Northern Region and the Central Region. More recently, we have started including data from community-based harm reduction and HIV prevention services provided by TB HIV Care and Anova Health Institute with support from NACOSA, OUT Wellbeing in collaboration with the Foundation for Professional Development (FPD) and the University of Pretoria's Department of Family medicine. These services are provided in Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg and Pretoria. Therefore, this report comprises of data from specialist treatment centres as well as data from organizations that provide harm Reduction Services. The goal to include data from all nine of South Africa's provinces in the SACENDU project has therefore been achieved, though there are still gaps in coverage at some sites.

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

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

The SACENDU initiative has several specific objectives:

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

Financial support for Phase 46 was provided by the Mental Health and Substance Use Directorate of the National Department of Health as well as the National Department of Social Development.

There has been a slight increase in the number of persons admitted to specialist treatment centres, from **8486 to 9268** persons since Phase 45.

Alcohol remained the dominant substance of use in the EC. Between 13% (KZN) and 26% (EC) of persons accessing AOD treatment services reported alcohol as their primary substance of use. Across sites, between 36% (WC) and 52% (CR) of persons attending specialist treatment centres had **Cannabis** as their primary or secondary drug of use, compared to between 5% (KZN) and 23% (WC) for the **Cannabis/mandrax** (Methaqualone) combination (also known as 'white-pipe'). In all sites, except from sites in the EC, cannabis was reported as the predominant primary substance of use by persons younger than 20 years. Following cannabis use, alcohol in the WC and the CR; and heroin use in the NR, KZN and GT were common reasons for admission to treatment centres for persons younger than 20 years. In the EC, cannabis was reported as the second substance of use by persons younger than 20 years, followed by heroin.



Treatment admissions for **Cocaine** have shown a consistent decrease over the past few reporting periods and have generally remained low across sites. Cocaine is often reported as a secondary substance of use. Between 5% (WC) and 10% (KZN) of persons in treatment have cocaine as a primary or secondary drug of use. Relatively few persons younger than 20 years are admitted for cocaine-related problems.

When compared to the previous period, treatment admissions for **Heroin** as a primary drug of use increased in most sites. An increase in persons reporting heroin as a primary substance of use was noticed for the WC (from 11% to 16%), KZN (from 26% to 30%), EC (from 2% to 18%) and the CR (from 7% to 27%). Mostly, heroin is smoked, but across sites 7% (KZN), 23% (NR), 17% (WC), 20% (GT), and 15% (CR) of persons who had heroin as their primary substance of use reported injecting the drug. Compared to the previous period, the proportion of patients reporting injecting of heroin has decreased in GT (from 34% to 20%), with no significant differences in other regions. Overall, 17% of persons in the WC, 20% in the EC, 25% in the NR, 34% in KZN, 34% in the CR and 29% in GT reported heroin as a primary or secondary substance of use. The majority of persons who were admitted for heroin use in KZN (71%), EC (74%), NR (87%) and GT (67%) were Black African.

Treatment admissions for **Methamphetamine** (MA) as a primary substance of use was low except in the WC (29%) and the EC (21%). **MA (aka 'tik')** remains the most common primary drug reported by persons in the WC, and this proportion remained fairly stable compared to the previous reporting period. Among persons under 20 years, the proportion reporting MA as a primary or

secondary substance of use was 11%, decreasing slightly compared to the previous reporting period (13%). Across all sites, between 6% (KZN) and 43% (WC) of persons, attending specialist treatment centres had MA as their primary or secondary drug of use. Treatment admissions for **Ecstasy** and **LSD** remains low. Across all sites, only 1% of persons had ecstasy as a primary or secondary drug of use. Patients may not be seeking treatment for ecstasy use, which explains low admission rates although anecdotal reports suggest extensive recreational use.

Methcathinone (CAT) is an amphetamine-type stimulant and has effects similar to that of MA. CAT admissions were noted in most sites, especially in GT, NR and the CR where 9%, 8% and 6%, respectively had CAT as a primary or secondary substance of use.

Poly-substance use remains high, with between 38% (NR) and 58% (WC) of persons indicating more than one substance of use. The use of **Over-The-Counter and Prescription** (OTC/PRE) medicines continues to be an issue across sites. Treatment admissions for OTC/PRE medicines as a primary or secondary drug of use were between 1% (CR) and 7% (EC). During this reporting period, 332 (4%) persons across all sites reported the **non-medical use of codeine**, with most patients admitted to treatment centres residing in GT (N= 125).

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

SECTION 1: DATA FROM SPECIALIST TREATMENT CENTRES

(DATA COLLECTED FROM SPECIALIST SUBSTANCE USE TREATMENT CENTRES)

SITE SUMMARY

In the **Western Cape (WC)** the most common primary substances of use reported by the 38 specialist treatment centres/programmes participating in the project between January – June 2019 were MA (29%), cannabis (26%), alcohol (18%) and heroin (16%), together comprising 89% of all admissions (Table 13). The proportion of persons presenting with MA as their primary substance of use remained stable at 29% in this period. Overall, 3013 persons were treated across all 38 treatment centres in the first half of 2019.

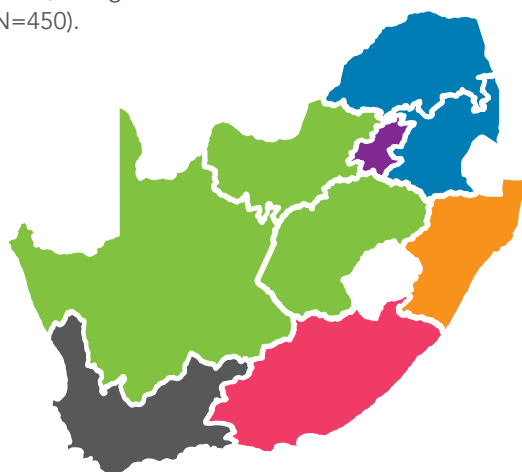
In **KwaZulu-Natal (KZN)** the main primary substance of use in this period was cannabis (40%) (Table 13). Heroin admissions (which also include nyaope/whoonga admissions) increased slightly to 31% as compared to the previous period (28%). Thirteen percent of persons reported alcohol as their primary substance. A total of 1291 persons were treated across the 12 treatment centres who submitted data in the first half of 2019, a slight increase compared to the previous period.

In the **Eastern Cape (EC)** the main primary substances of use reported by the treatment centres between January – June 2019 were alcohol, cannabis and MA and heroin (together comprising 88% of all admissions) (Table 13). The proportion of persons reporting MA as their primary substance of use decreased slightly this period. Admissions for OTC/PRE medication as a primary substance of use remained stable at 4%. Four hundred and seventy-five persons were treated at six treatment centres that collected data in the EC province, a slight increase compared to the previous period (N=450).

In **Gauteng (GT)**, which includes the metropolitan areas of Johannesburg and Pretoria, 3148 admissions to 12 treatment centres were recorded in the first half of 2019. For 32% of persons, the most common primary substance of use was cannabis. Apart from cannabis, the most common primary substances of use were heroin (26%), alcohol (18%), methamphetamine (9%), and CAT (5%) (Table 13). The proportion of admissions reporting heroin use remained stable when compared to the 2nd half of 2018. The proportion of persons who reported CAT as a primary drug of use remained higher than in other provinces and decreased slightly to 5% of the total treatment population in this region.

In the **Northern Region (NR)**, which now includes data from eight centres in Mpumalanga and three in Limpopo (SANCA Limpopo, Seshego centre and Jahara centre), the main primary substance of use reported by the treatment centres was cannabis (36%), followed by heroin (24%), alcohol (17%) and methamphetamine (9%) (together comprising 86% of treatment admissions) (Table 13). The proportion of persons admitted for heroin as a primary substance of use decreased significantly to 23% when compared to the 1st half of 2018 (34%) and remains high.

In the **Central Region (CR)** (comprising of the Free State, Northern Cape and North West), cannabis was the most common primary substance of use, accounting for 39% of all admissions. Among the 316 persons treated at five centres during this period, heroin was the second most common primary substance of use (27%), followed by alcohol (17%) and methamphetamine (7%) (Table 13). The proportion of persons reporting CAT decreased to 3% (from 6%) when compared to the previous period and the proportion of admissions for heroin (which also include nyaope/whoonga admissions) increased slightly in this period.



TREATMENT ISSUES

First time admissions: The proportion of first-time admissions to treatment centres ranged between 72% (WC) and 86% (GP) across sites. First-time admissions now appear on average to make up about three quarters of admissions, and this indicates an increasing demand for services by persons who have not been in treatment before. Across all sites, alcohol, heroin, OTC/PRE, MA and cocaine were the substances that had the highest proportions of readmissions. For example, in the WC 59%

of persons treated for heroin dependence and 31% of persons treated for methamphetamine dependence in the first half of 2019 had been in treatment previously.

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

TABLE 1: REFERRAL SOURCES (JANUARY - JUNE 2019) (COLUMN % ADD UP TO 100)

Source	WC	KZN	EC	CR	GT	NR
Self/family/friends	43%	42%	56%	49%	61%	67%
Work/employer	7%	8%	8%	21%	4%	6%
Social services/welfare	18%	15%	11%	18%	15%	3%
Health professionals (Doctor/psychiatrist/nurse)	5%	3%	17%	6%	2%	3%
Hospital/clinic	3%	3%	<1%	<1%	1%	1%
Court/correctional services	3%	1%	<1%	2%	5%	1%
Schools	18%	27%	7%	3%	9%	18%
Church/religious body	1%	1%	1%	<1%	1%	1%
Other e.g. radio	2%	1%	0%	0%	1%	<1%

Gender

Across all sites between 73% (WC) and 89% (NR) of persons identified themselves as male, however gender differences were noted for various primary substances of use (see under specific drugs below). This trend remained stable across all sites, although the WC experienced a gradual increase in the proportion of female patients accessing treatment over the past five years. During this period, a relatively higher proportion of persons reporting the use of MA, OTC/PRE, dagga/mandrax, and alcohol were female, when compared to the other substances in this region.

Race

In this period, proportions of persons self-identifying as Black African and seeking treatment for a substance use problem remained high across all regions, except in the WC (Table 14). Furthermore, in NR 87%, KZN 79%, EC 76%, GT 75%, and in the CR, 70% of persons younger than 20 years were of Black African descent, suggesting that in these sites there is possibly better access to, and utilisation of treatment facilities by young people.

Employment status and education

Between 12% (CR) and 34% (EC) of persons were employed full-time across sites. The proportion of persons who were pupils/learners ranged from 17% in the EC to 31% in KZN. Over 70% of persons in the CR, GT, KZN and the NR have some secondary school education. The majority of persons younger than 20 years were students/learners.

Mode of use

Smoking remained the most common mode of use for substances other than alcohol. Injection drug use was still low across sites except in the CR, GP and KZN. Overall, 18% of persons who had heroin as their primary substance of use reported injecting as a route of administration; and a higher proportion of these persons were found in the EC (42% - 13/31 persons).

Age of persons

Across sites, the mean age of persons seen by treatment centres was 26-30 years and has remained stable since the previous reporting periods (Table 2). However, major age differences were noted for certain substances.

Persons, whose primary substance of use was alcohol, crack/cocaine, cannabis/mandrax or OTC/PRE, were substantially older than persons having other primary substances of use. Conversely, persons whose primary substances of use were inhalants and cannabis, tend to

be younger than persons who have cannabis/mandrax as their primary drug of use. The proportion of persons younger than 20 years increased slightly in most sites; with between 24% (CR) and 38% (KZN) falling in this age group across all sites (Figure 1).

TABLE 2: MEAN AGE OF PERSONS IN TREATMENT CENTRES BY SELECTED PRIMARY SUBSTANCE OF USE (JANUARY – JUNE 2019)

Substance of use	WC	KZN	EC	CR	GT	NR
Alcohol	38	26	38	26	30	26
CAT	29	24	-	27	28	27
Crack/Cocaine	33	25	33	36	27	26
Cannabis	19	26	25	28	27	26
Cannabis/Mandrax	32	26	32	30	30	27
Heroin/Opiates	32	27	22	32	27	26
Inhalants	18	28	-	-	28	24
Methamphetamine	31	28	26	33	28	26
OTC/PRE ¹	39	28	39	-	30	29
All substances	30	26	30	29	28	26

¹ Over-the-counter or prescription medicines, *Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

(-) Where n < 5, the mean is not reported

Sources of payment

The 'state' was the most common source of payment in most sites, except in the EC and KZN. 'Family' was the most common source of payment in KZN (44%), while 'medical aid' was used for payment in the EC (38%). 'State' was the second most common source in both the EC and in KZN. Payment is of course linked to the availability of state-funded centres and the proportion of inpatient centres for which medical aids are more likely to provide cover.

HIV testing

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

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

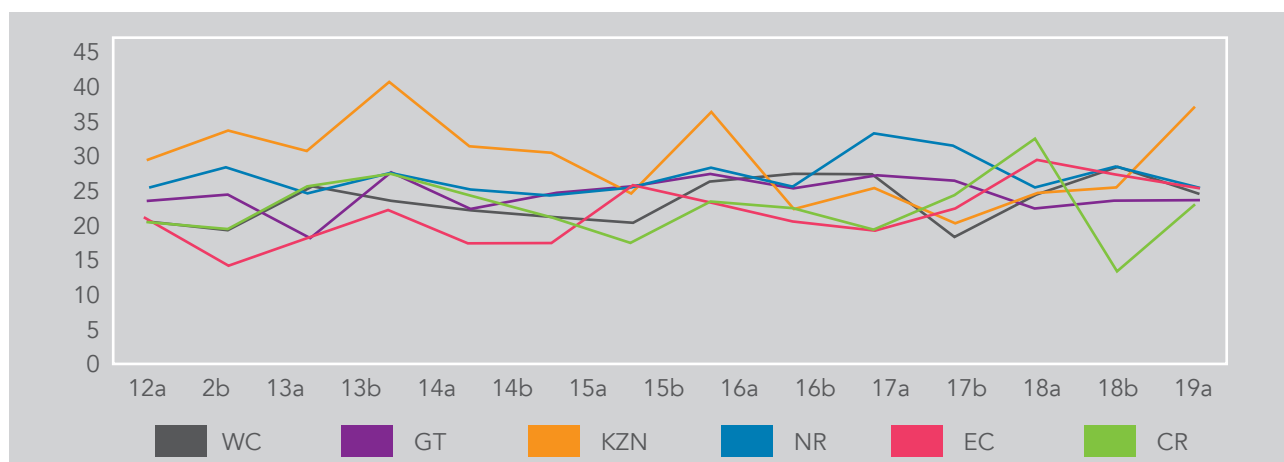


FIGURE 2: PROPORTION OF PERSONS IN TREATMENT WITH CANNABIS AS THEIR PRIMARY SUBSTANCE OF USE (%)

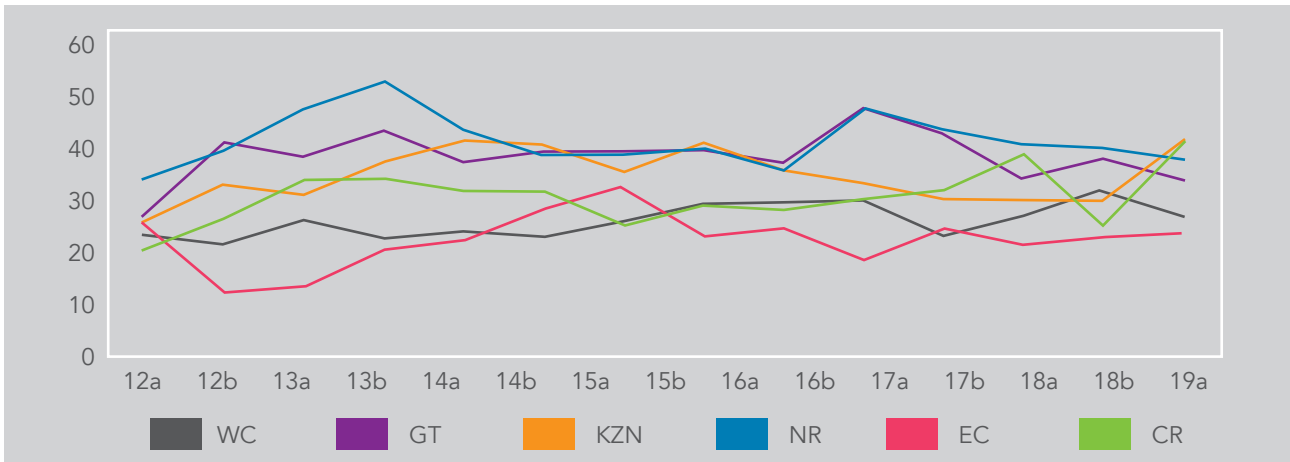


FIGURE 3: PROPORTION OF PERSONS IN TREATMENT WITH HEROIN AS THEIR PRIMARY SUBSTANCE OF USE (%)

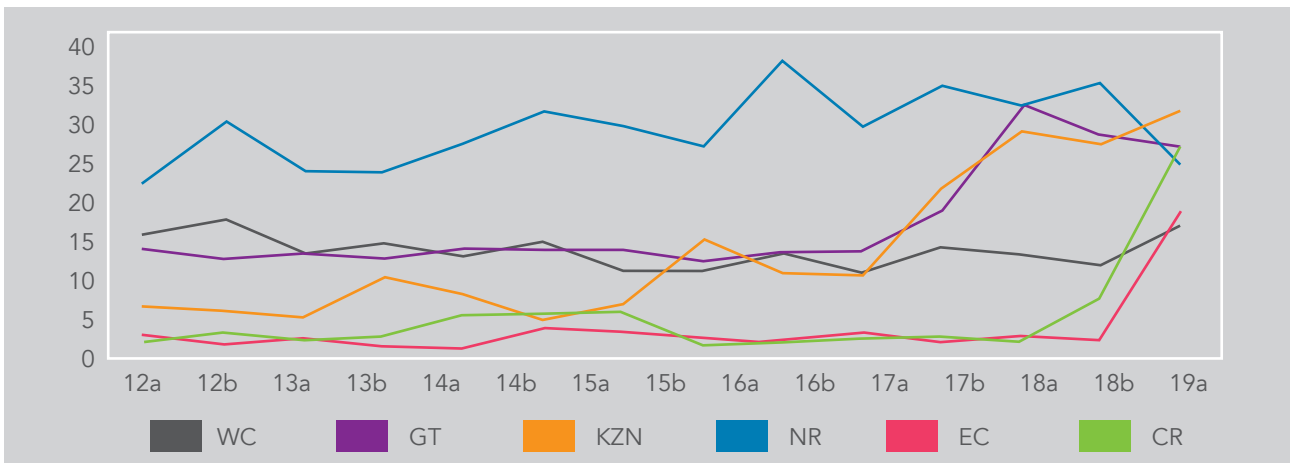
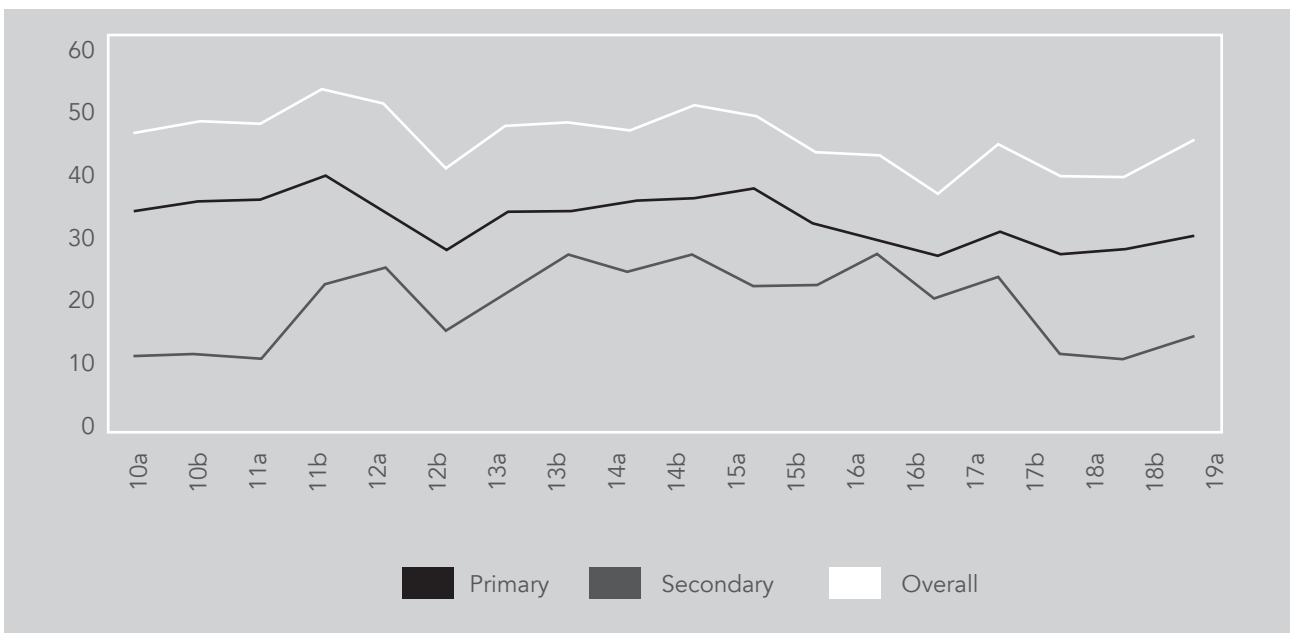


FIGURE 4: TREATMENT DEMAND TRENDS: METHAMPHETAMINE (%) AS PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SUBSTANCE OF USE (WC)



FINDINGS BY SUBSTANCE OF USE

ALCOHOL

Alcohol was still the most common primary substance of use among persons seen at specialist treatment centres in the EC. Alcohol accounted for 18% of admissions in the WC and GT, 13% in KZN and 17% in the NR and CR (Table 13). The proportion of alcohol-related admissions decreased significantly in the CR, from 38% to 17%.

The mean age of persons seen at treatment centres who had alcohol as their primary substance of use ranged from

26 to 38 years across sites. This was substantially older than the mean age for other drugs (see Table 2). Such persons were also more likely to be male. The proportion of persons who were female with alcohol as their primary substance of use ranged from 5% in the CR to 30% in the WC. A breakdown of persons in treatment for alcohol as a primary substance of use by race is provided in Table 15.

CANNABIS (DAGGA) AND MANDRAX

Cannabis was the most common primary substance of use among persons seen at specialist treatment facilities in the KZN (40%), NR (36%), CR (39%), , and GT (32%) regions (Figure 2). It was the second most common primary substance of use in the WC (26%) and the EC (23%) regions. The proportion of persons with cannabis/mandrax as their primary substance of use remained very low in all sites (Table 13). Cannabis/mandrax was still relatively common as a secondary substance of use in the WC with 23% of all persons reporting it as a primary or secondary substance in the 1st half of 2019. Persons seen in specialist treatment centres who reported cannabis/mandrax as their primary substance of use tend to be older than those who had cannabis as their primary substance of use (Table 13). In this reporting period, the most common primary substance of use for persons younger than 20 years in all sites was cannabis (Table 16).

Data from specialist treatment centres suggests that the use of these substances are still mainly a male phenomenon. For instance, only between 10% (CR) and 19% (EC) of people, whose primary substance was cannabis, were female. Across sites between 4% and 27% of persons whose primary substance of use was cannabis/mandrax were female. Table 15 shows primary substances of use by race. Black African persons continue to dominate admissions for cannabis/mandrax across all sites, except in the WC. The proportion of Coloured persons who report cannabis/mandrax as a primary substance of use appeared to be increasing in the GT region in this period. During this period, 17% of Coloured persons were admitted for cannabis/mandrax related problems. In the WC (85%), most people that were admitted for cannabis/mandrax use were of Coloured descent.

CRACK/COCAINE

The proportion of persons at specialist treatment centres whose primary substance of use was crack/cocaine remained stable across all sites (Table 13). The proportions ranged from 2% in the WC to 8% in KZN. Between 4% (WC) and 10% (KZN) of all persons admitted had used crack/cocaine either as their primary or secondary substance of use (Table 17).

In all sites the mean age of persons in treatment, whose primary drug of use was crack/cocaine, ranged from 25 to 36 years (Table 2). The proportion of female persons reporting cocaine/crack as their primary substance of use ranged from 4% in KZN to 16% in the WC. The majority

of persons with cocaine/crack as their primary substance of use were Black African (except in the EC, CR and the WC), followed by White persons in the NR and Indians in KZN. The majority of persons with crack/cocaine as their primary substance of use in the WC were White persons, followed by Coloured persons; and in the GT region over 60% of the persons who reported crack/cocaine as their primary substance of use were Black African (Table 15). Few adolescents reported crack/cocaine as their primary substance of use, the highest proportion being 6% in NR. Between 12% (NR) and 36% (WC) of cocaine users had been in treatment before.

HEROIN/OPIATES

Nyaope and whoonga¹ have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance. As a result, treatment admissions for heroin as a primary substance of use appear to have increased significantly in this reporting period. Between 16% (EC) and 30% (KZN) of persons in specialist treatment centres reported heroin as their primary drug of use (Figure 3). Heroin admissions remained stable in GT at 26%, while it increased in other regions, particularly in the EC from 2% to 18%. In the CR, the proportion of persons reporting heroin as a primary or secondary drug increased to 34% (compared to 9% last period) (Table 17). The mean age of persons who had heroin as their primary substance of use ranged from 22 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, between 7% (NR) and 20% (WC) of users with heroin as the primary substance of use were female. In the NR, 87% of heroin users were Black African, increasing slightly compared to the previous period. In GT, 67% were Black African, remaining stable compared to the previous

period (Table 14). In GT 22%, KZN 27%, the WC 58% and the NR 27% of heroin users reported that they had received treatment before.

Injection use by persons who reported heroin as their primary substance of use remained high in GT, with 120 users (of 592 heroin users) reporting heroin injection. Amongst persons who reported injecting heroin in this region, 61% were Black African and 25% were White. In the CR eleven people, EC and KZN thirteen, the WC seventy-nine and in the NR thirty-seven people reported injecting heroin. In the WC 17%, in GT 29%, KZN 34%, CR 34% and the NR 25% of all users reported heroin, as either a primary or secondary drug of use (Table 17). While this remains stable for the other sites, it suggests a significant increase for the NR. It is very likely that a large proportion of users who report heroin as a secondary substance would soon experience it as their primary drug problem. For persons younger than 20 years, the proportion reporting heroin as their primary drug of use ranged from 6% (WC) to 35% (EC) (Table 16).

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

OVER-THE-COUNTER AND PRESCRIPTION MEDICINES

Between <1% (CR) and 4% (EC) of the persons seen at specialist treatment centres from January – June 2019 had OTC/PRE medicines listed as their primary substance of use (Table 13). This proportion remained stable in the EC compared to the previous six-month reporting period (4%). Most people who had OTC/PRE medicines as their primary substance of use across all sites, except in the WC and the EC, were male. The average age of these users ranged between 28 to 39 years (Table 2).

OTC/PRE medicines are more common as secondary drugs of use with between 1% and 7% of persons across sites reporting these substances either as a primary or secondary substance of use (Table 17). Medicines used included benzodiazepines, analgesics, codeine products and sleeping pills. During this reporting period, 332 (4%) people across all sites reported the non-medical use of codeine, with the majority coming from the GT region (n=125), followed by those coming from the WC (n=80).

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

The proportion of persons using specialist treatment services, whose primary drug of use was ecstasy, remained very low across all sites. No more than 1% of persons reported ecstasy as their primary substance of use across all sites. Ecstasy was however reported as a secondary substance of use by several people attending specialist substance use treatment facilities. Across sites, between 0% and 1% reported ecstasy as a primary or secondary substance of use (Table 17).

In the WC, the proportion of people reporting MA ('tik') as their primary substance of use was 29% compared to 28% in the previous period. The mean age of users presenting with MA as their primary drug of use 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. MA users admitted to treatment were more likely to be Coloured (83%) and male (64%). Most reported smoking the drug (97%) and only 11 MA users reported injecting the drug. Of the MA users, 57% reported daily use of the drug and a further 32% reported using MA 2-6 days per week. Overall 43% of all users reporting for treatment in the WC in the first half of 2019 reported MA either as a primary or secondary substance of use, remaining stable compared to the previous period (Figure 4). MA has been the most common primary substance of use for persons younger than 20 years in the WC since

2004. However, during this period it was reported as the most used secondary substance among persons younger than 20 years. For persons younger than 20 years, 11% reported MA as either a primary or secondary substance of use, remaining stable compared to the previous period. In the EC, 23% of persons reported MA as a primary or secondary drug of use. Since the 2nd half of 2009, Port Elizabeth specifically has seen an increase in patients admitted for MA use. In other sites, few people reported

MA as their primary or secondary drug of use, ranging from between 6% (KZN) to 14% in the NR.

In GT the number of people reporting CAT as their primary substance of use remained high (n=160) relative to other sites. A total of 9% in GT and 6% in CR reported CAT as either their primary or secondary drug of use. Few people in the other sites reported using this drug.

OTHER SUBSTANCES/POLY-SUBSTANCE USE

Other substances used by persons receiving substance use treatment included inhalants. Between <1% (WC) and 2% (NR) of persons seen at specialist treatment centres from July - December 2018 had reported inhalants as their primary substance of use.

Poly-substance use also remained high, with between 39% (GT) and 54% (CR) of users in specialist treatment centres reporting more than one substance of use.

COMORBIDITY

Overall, and across all regions 17% of users presented with a dual diagnosis at treatment admission. The majority of these persons reported current mental health problems at the time of admission (42%), followed by respiratory diseases (17%) and hypertension (14%). A higher proportion of persons suffering from mental health

problems were found in the WC, accounting for 40% of those reporting dual diagnosis. A higher proportion of persons suffering from hypertension were found in GP, accounting for 35% of those reporting dual diagnosis in these regions.

SECTION 2: DATA FROM COMMUNITY-BASED HARM REDUCTION SERVICES

A range of organisations are implementing community based harm reduction services for people who use drugs (PWUD), including people who inject drugs (PWID) as per the World Health Organization's guidelines². Services include: HIV, STI and TB prevention, testing and linkage to care; harm reduction behaviour change interventions; needle and syringe services; opioid substitution therapy (OST); monitoring of human rights violations and referral for other available substance use disorder treatment services. Routine hepatitis C (HCV) diagnostic and treatment services are limited due to resource constraints.

TB HIV CARE'S STEP UP PROJECT

This project provides harm reduction services to people who inject drugs (PWID) in the Cape Metro (Western Cape), Nelson Mandela Bay (Eastern Cape) and eThekweni (KwaZulu-Natal) Districts. Comprehensive services are

provided mainly through community-based outreach modalities and also from Drop-In Centres in Cape Town and eThekweni. The needle and syringe services in eThekweni remained suspended in that city, while efforts were undertaken to address concerns raised by the city. Opioid substitution therapy (OST) services in eThekweni were provided in partnership with the Urban Futures Centre at the Durban University of Technology as part of an 18-month demonstration project (ending in March 2019). OST eligibility criteria for eThekweni included having stable accommodation. Due to funder restrictions, OST services in Cape Town were restricted to people who inject drugs, and stable accommodation was not an entry requirement.

This programme continued to receive funding from the Global Fund, transitioning to NACOSA, the new Principal Recipient, in April 2019. The process to consolidate data reporting processes is ongoing.

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

Between January and March 2019, 1 566 unique PWID accessed the services (623 in the Cape Metro, 440 in eThekwini, and 503 in Nelson Mandela Bay). Between April and June 2019, 1 592 unique PWID accessed services across these sites (640 in the Cape Metro, 564 in eThekwini, and 388 in Nelson Mandela Bay).

Across all sites, almost all clients (98%) were over the age of 20 years, and the majority were men (ranging from 76% in Nelson Mandela Bay to 87% in eThekwini). Racial characteristics of service users varied by site; being predominantly Coloured in the Cape Metro (77%), White in Nelson Mandela Bay (80%), and Black African in eThekwini (83%). PWID service user sociodemographic characteristics by province are provided in Tables 3 - 4.

TABLE 3a: PWID ACCESSING NEEDLE AND SYRINGE SERVICE AND BEHAVIOUR CHANGE INTERVENTION PROGRAM (JANUARY – MARCH 2019)

Site	Male	Female	Median age (yrs)*
Cape Metro (n=623)	84%	16%	-
eThekwini (n=440)	87%	13%	-
Nelson Mandela Bay (n=503)	76%	24%	-

* Data on specific age not captured under new programme

TABLE 3b: PWID ACCESSING NEEDLE AND SYRINGE SERVICE AND BEHAVIOUR CHANGE INTERVENTION PROGRAM (APRIL - JUNE 2019)

Site	Male	Female	Median age (yrs)*
Cape Metro (n=640)	85%	15%	-
eThekwini (n=564)	87%	13%	-
Nelson Mandela Bay (n=388)	77%	23%	-

* Data on specific age not captured under new programme

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

Site		Black African	Indian	Coloured	White
WC	Population ¹	33%	1%	49%	16%
	Accessed service	5%	0%	77%	18%
KZN	Population ¹	89%	7%	1%	4%
	Accessed service	83%	3%	7%	7%
EC	Population ¹	86%	<1%	8%	5%
	Accessed service	15%	2%	4%	79%

¹ Statistics South Africa, 2011 Census

² Racial characteristics not captured for April – June 2019

Overall, 8 392 needle and syringe service contacts with PWID were made (0 in eThekwini, 5 722 in the Cape Metro and 2 670 in Nelson Mandela Bay) and 238 677 needles and syringes were distributed (150 659 in the Cape Metro and 88 018 in Nelson Mandela Bay), with return rates of 68% and 74% respectively.

Among PWID who accessed additional health services: 440 tested for HIV (209 in eThekwini, 106 in the Cape Metro, 125 in Nelson Mandela Bay), 9% (47/522) of whom tested positive for the first time (26 in eThekwini, 15 in the Cape Metro, 6 in Nelson Mandela Bay). Nine clients were started on antiretroviral therapy (ART) (3 in eThekwini, 5 in the Cape Metro, 1 in Nelson Mandela Bay). Data on HIV viral suppression was unavailable. Additionally, 522 PWUD were screened for tuberculosis (TB) (209 in eThekwini, 188 in the Cape Metro, 125 in Nelson Mandela Bay) with 1 being symptomatic, diagnosed and started on treatment (1 in Nelson Mandela Bay).

In Durban, the 18-month opioid substitution therapy (OST) demonstration project started in April 2017 and 23 people were on OST on 1 January 2019. No additional people were initiated, nor was anyone restarted. By the end of June 2019, all people were down titrated and offered referral to a private provider to explore options to continue self-funded OST. In Cape Town, 31 PWID

were on OST at the beginning of January 2019. During the reporting period, no new people were initiated and 2 people who were previously lost to follow-up restarted on OST, 1 person was lost to follow-up, 3 person exited and 1 person died (due to suicide in police custody). By the end of June 2019, 28 people were on methadone. The retention rate for this reporting period was 85% (28/33) (Table 6). Hepatitis testing was offered to people on OST

in Cape Town during this period, with 19 people tested and 11% (2/19) HBVsAg +ve, 53% (10/19) anti-HCV +ve, 5% (1/19) HBV-HCV co-infected and 16% (3/19) HCV-HIV co-infected. During this period 9 OST clients with confirmed HCV infection were started on direct acting antiviral therapy.

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

Site	Male	Female	Black African	Indian	Coloured	White
Cape Metro (n=0)	-	-	-	-	-	-
eThekwini (n=0)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nelson Mandela Bay (n=0)	-	-	-	-	-	-

* No people initiated onto OST during this period due to resource constraints

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

Site		Number on OST at start of period	Number initiated on OST for first time during period	Number restarted during period that were lost to follow-up at start of period	Number LTFU during period	Number exited during period	Number died during period	Number on OST at end of period	Retention rate for period
KZN	People who smoke heroin	23	0	0	0	23*	0	0**	N/A
	People who inject heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
	Total	23	0	0	0	23*	0	0**	N/A
WC	People who inject heroin (total)	31	0	2	1	3	1	28	85% (28/33)

* All clients were down-titrated as per the time limited nature of the project.

** Clients were offered referral to another site to continue OST through self-funding

During this reporting period, 106 human rights violations were reported (103 in eThekwini, 0 in the Cape Metro, 3 in Nelson Mandela Bay), 25 of these related to PWID clients being assaulted and 23 (all from eThekwini) related to confiscation or destruction of injecting equipment.

ANOVA HEALTH INSTITUTE'S JAB SMART PROJECT

This project provides harm reduction and HIV prevention services for PWID in sub-district F of the City of Johannesburg. Between January and June 2019, 1 518 unique PWID accessed services.

Majority of clients (96%) were over the age of 20 and most were men (92%). Most clients were Black African (94%). PWID service user socio-demographic characteristics are provided in Table 7.

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

Johannesburg (n = 1 518)	Male	Female	Black African	Indian	Coloured	White	Median age (yrs)*
	92%	8%	94%	2%	2%	2%	-

* Data on specific age not captured under new programme

During this period, 4 649 needle and syringe service contacts were made; and 156 420 needles and syringes were distributed, with return rate of 265.

Among PWID who accessed additional health services: 61 tested for HIV, 41% (25/61) of whom tested positive and 3 of those were started on antiretroviral therapy (ART). Data on HIV viral suppression was unavailable. Additionally, 59 PWID were screened for tuberculosis (TB) with 22 being symptomatic and referred for testing. No routine viral hepatitis B or C testing was done during this period.

In Johannesburg, 27 people were on OST at the beginning of January 2019, and During this period 9 PWID were initiated (see Table 8), 3 people restarted, 13 people were lost to follow-up, 4 people exited, and no clients died. Twenty-two people were on OST at the end of June. The retention rate for this reporting period was 56% (22/27) (Table 9). Human rights violations are not routinely collected in this project.

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

Site	Male	Female	Black African	Indian	Coloured	White
Johannesburg (n=9)	78%	22%	100%	0%	0%	0%

TABLE 9: CLIENTS ON OPIOID SUBSTITUTION THERAPY, LOST TO FOLLOW-UP AND EXITED PROGRAMME (JANUARY – JUNE 2019) - JOHANNESBURG

	Number on OST at start of period	Number initiated on OST for first time during period	Number restarted during period that were lost to follow-up at start of period	Number LTFU during period	Number exited during period	Number died during period	Number on OST at end of period	Retention rate for period
People who inject heroin (total)	27	9	3	13	4	0	22	56% (22/39)

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

The HARMless Project works in Region 3 of the City of Tshwane. Comprehensive services are provided mainly through community-based outreach modalities and from a Drop-In Centre. Between January and June 2019, 1 707 unique PWID accessed services. During this period, 264 116 needle and syringe service contacts were made, and 259 994 needles and syringes were distributed, with a return rate of 88%.

Among PWID who accessed additional health services: 993 tested for HIV, 292 (29%) of whom tested positive and 169 (58%) were started on antiretroviral therapy (ART). Data on HIV viral suppression was unavailable. Additionally, 992 PWID were screened for tuberculosis (TB) with 15 being symptomatic, no PWID were diagnosed with TB. Data on human rights violations for this period was not available for reporting. No routine viral hepatitis B or C testing was done during this period.

TABLE 10: PROPORTION OF PEOPLE ACCESSING NEEDLE AND SYRINGE SERVICE AND BEHAVIOUR CHANGE INTERVENTION PROGRAM (JANUARY – JUNE 2019) - TSHWANE

Site	Male	Female	Black African	Indian	Coloured	White	Median age (yrs)
Tshwane/HARMless (n=1 707)	96%	4%	-	-	-	-	32

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

The COSUP project offered OST across several regions of the City of Tshwane. A total of 7 695 needle and syringe contacts were made, and 55 659 needles were distributed with 86% return rate. A total of 773 people was on OST at the beginning of January 2019. During this period 357

people who use heroin (injecting and non-injecting) were initiated on OST; 34 people were reinitiated, 27 people were lost to follow-up, 14 people exited, 4 people died and 1 119 were on OST at the end of June 2019.

The median age of people who accessed OST services was 30 years, 87% were over the age of 20. Most (92%) were men and most (78%) were Black African. PWUD/ID service user socio demographic characteristics are provided in a table below.

TABLE 11: CHARACTERISTICS OF PEOPLE WHO USE DRUGS STARTED ON OPIOID SUBSTITUTION THERAPY (JANUARY – JUNE 2019) - DEMOGRAPHICS

Site	Male	Female	Black African	Indian	Coloured	White	Median age (yrs)
Tshwane /COSUP (n=357)	92%	8%	78%	4%	10%	8%	30

TABLE 12: CLIENTS ON OPIOID SUBSTITUTION THERAPY, LOST TO FOLLOW-UP AND EXITED PROGRAMME (JANUARY – JUNE 2019)

Tshwane / COSUP	Number on OST at start of period	Number initiated on OST for first time during period	Number restarted during period that were lost to follow-up at start of period	Number LTFU during period	Number exited during period	Number died during period	Number on OST at end of period	Retention rate for period
People who smoke heroin*	-	159	19	9	7	2	162	-
People who inject heroin*	-	198	15	18	7	2	188	-
Total	773	357	34	27	14	4	1 119	99% (1119/1130)**

* Data not available for this period

** Retention influenced by high number of people started on OST during this period.

CITY OF TSHWANE HOUSEHOLD ASSESSMENTS BY COMMUNITY HEALTH CARE WORKERS

During this period 10 489 households were visited across 7 sub-districts (regions) of the City of Tshwane by community health care workers. As part of standard household health and social screening assessments, 705 households (7%) were identified to have at least one

person residing in the household with a substance use problem (defined as "experiencing health and social problems due to substance use"). The most commonly reported substances that were used were: alcohol (53%), cannabis (17%) and heroin (4%). Thirty-three individuals who reported injecting drugs for non-therapeutic reasons were identified. Fifty-six households (87%) had at least one household member who requested assistance for their substance use.

TABLE 13: PRIMARY SUBSTANCE OF USE: BY SITE AND SIX-MONTH PERIOD (%)

Site	Period	Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandra	Crack/ Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	OTC/ PRE	Metham- pheta- mine	Other	Total N
WC ¹	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
	2007a	29.5	10.4	2.7	3.9	10.6	0.2	1.1	40.7	0.9	2862
	2007b	29.7	12.6	3.0	4.2	12.8	0.1	1.2	36.1	0.5	3058
	2008a	30.0	11.2	2.5	5.0	13.2	0.3	1.4	35.8	0.0	2637
	2008b	27.6	13.6	2.7	5.6	2.8	0.1	1.2	35.1	1.2	2807
	2009a	26.8	13.9	1.0	2.8	10.9	0.1	1.0	40.6	0.0	3667
	2009b	29.4	16.7	2.7	2.3	12.0	0.0	0.8	35.5	0.0	2642
	2010a	29.8	15.6	3.9	1.9	13.0	0.2	0.1	33.6	0.0	3134
	2010b	27.5	18.2	3.2	1.9	11.6	0.0	1.2	35.1	1.2	2933
	2011a	27.5	18.3	2.9	1.8	13.0	0.0	0.4	35.3	0.8	2927
	2011b	23.7	14.5	2.4	2.2	17.0	0.0	0.5	38.8	0.9	2733
	2012a	23.6	20.4	2.9	1.7	15.6	0.1	0.7	33.7	0.3	3912
	2012b	22.2	22.4	3.8	1.4	15.1	0.2	0.4	33.3	1.2	3178
	2013a	20.2	20.5	3.1	1.5	16.8	0.2	1.4	27.8	8.2	3717
	2013b	21.2	25.0	2.5	1.6	13.0	0.1	1.0	33.4	1.9	3478
	2014a	19.9	21.7	4.3	1.2	18.5	0.1	0.6	32.7	1.1	3510
	2014b	22.0	23.4	4.5	1.5	12.7	0.1	0.6	34.9	0.3	3444
	2015a	21.3	22.1	4.4	1.3	14.2	0.0	0.4	35.4	0.8	3524
	2015b	19.9	24.9	5.3	1.2	10.7	0.0	0.5	36.7	0.8	2674
2016a	22.0	28.2	4.5	1.4	10.8	0.0	0.8	31.7	0.6	2977	
2016b	20.6	28.7	6.1	1.3	12.8	0.0	0.9	28.9	0.7	2808	
2017a	26.4	28.7	5.4	1.2	10.3	0.0	0.4	26.8	0.7	2902	
2017b	23.6	22.0	6.7	2.2	13.7	0.1	0.7	30.2	0.8	2541	
2018a	24.0	25.9	6.4	2.2	12.5	0.1	1.0	26.8	0.7	3182	
2018b	19.8	30.5	6.4	2.3	11.4	0.0	1.1	27.6	0.3	2719	
2019a	17.8	26.0	6.4	1.9	16.4	0.0	0.9	29.4	1.2	3013	

Site	Period	Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandra	Crack/ Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	OTC/ PRE	Metham- pheta- mine	Other	Total N
KZN ²	2001a	59	21	1	10	<1	3	3	0.0	4	585
	2001b	58	26	7	8	<1	1	<1	0.0	<1	774
	2002a	65	22	2	7	<1	2	2	0.0	<1	718
	2002b	60	26	4	5	<1	1	2	0.0	<1	910
	2003a	64.3	23.2	2.1	5.1	0.2	1.6	2.4	0.0	1.2	574
	2003b	65.3	23.6	4.0	4.0	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.8	376
	2004a	59.6	22.8	10.2	4.3	0.0	0.5	1.7	0.0	1.0	413
	2004b	52.0	24.8	13.5	6.8	0.3	0.4	1.5	0.0	0.7	689
	2005a	48.1	32.4	6.2	8.9	1.4	0.3	1.5	0.0	1.2	945
	2005b	57.6	27.5	2.8	6.6	1.3	1.0	1.8	0.0	1.4	846
	2006a	60.4	22.5	1.0	6.8	2.1	1.0	5.2	0.2	1.0	485
	2006b	54.0	18.5	0.9	10.5	9.1	0.3	3.4	0.2	3.4	921
	2007a	49.8	20.5	1.2	9.0	15.9	0.5	2.2	0.0	0.9	1232
	2007b	38.8	17.4	0.4	8.6	31.6	1.0	1.5	0.0	0.7	943
	2008a	49.5	19.8	0.4	5.6	22.6	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.7	1531
	2008b	47.6	16.4	0.9	6.2	24.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	3.7	1537
	2009a	41.1	20.3	0.5	6.9	29.5	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	1575
	2009b	46.7	28.4	0.5	6.2	17.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	1138
	2010a	55.4	32.8	1.9	3.6	4.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	1009
	2010b	55.3	25.6	2.1	5.8	8.5	0.4	1.8	0.1	0.3	669
	2011a	62.9	17.1	1.3	6.7	10.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.9	720
	2011b	67.0	16.2	2.5	5.4	6.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.7	610
	2012a	64.9	18.8	1.2	6.3	4.4	0.7	1.2	0.0	2.5	569
	2012b	51.0	24.6	1.4	4.1	6.2	0.0	0.6	0.5	11.7	813
	2013a	51.1	31.5	0.6	6.1	6.1	0.6	1.1	0.3	2.6	934
	2013b	52.0	30.2	2.5	4.9	5.2	1.1	0.8	0.3	2.8	610
	2014a	42.4	36.0	3.9	2.1	10.1	0.4	1.2	0.8	3.1	484
	2014b	35.5	40.0	4.8	5.9	7.6	0.4	1.2	0.1	4.3	929
	2015a	38.2	38.9	6.2	3.5	4.7	0.3	1.2	0.4	6.5	1122
	2015b	37.2	33.8	5.5	5.2	6.6	0.4	0.9	1.1	9.3	1171
	2016a	29.4	39.3	3.0	4.7	14.6	0.8	1.5	0.6	6.1	1247
	2016b	36.8	34.3	1.3	4.3	10.3	0.5	1.1	0.7	10.7	1177
	2017a	33.6	32.1	3.3	6.2	9.9	0.4	1.0	0.9	12.4	1370
2017b	36.9	28.8	2.5	5.9	9.9	0.3	2.2	0.9	12.6	1400	
2018a	28.9	28.5	2.6	6.7	27.7	0.2	2.1	0.9	20.5	1256	
2018b	29.2	29.0	2.4	7.7	26.2	0.5	2.1	0.9	19.0	993	
2019a	12.7	39.6	2.1	3.7	30.1	0.2	2.9	3.9	1.2	1291	
EC ³	2001a	48	45	3	0	1	0.0	3	0.0	<1	393
	2001b	58	36	1	0	1	0.0	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	653
	2004b	45.5	12.7	25.4	8.9	2.9	1.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	599
	2005a	46.8	12.3	20.3	11.9	1.9	0.4	4.7	0.9	0.9	671
	2005b	48.8	12.9	9.4	14.6	6.6	0.0	4.5	3.3	0.0	693

Site	Period	Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandra	Crack/ Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	OTC/ PRE	Metham- pheta- mine	Other	Total N
EC ³	2006a	40.7	14.4	7.9	21.4	8.1	1.2	2.6	3.5	0.2	1215
	2007a	51.8	18.3	8.6	14.2	1.1	0.3	3.8	1.4	0.5	759
	2007b	39.0	15.6	9.2	22.9	5.4	0.5	2.8	4.3	0.3	608
	2008a	44.3	15.8	3.6	20.1	6.0	0.4	6.5	5.0	0.5	551
	2008b	44.0	16.8	9.3	12.4	5.6	0.0	5.1	5.4	1.5	612
	2009a	52.0	17.7	8.5	7.8	2.7	0.1	7.0	3.7	0.0	1206
	2009b	49.7	15.9	5.6	7.4	3.5	0.0	9.3	7.4	0.0	648
	2010a	44.1	19.2	7.8	6.4	3.1	0.2	12.3	6.3	0.0	877
	2010b	44.1	18.0	5.7	7.1	5.2	0.0	9.9	9.2	0.8	707
	2011a	48.5	15.6	3.6	5.8	2.9	0.1	11.3	12.0	0.0	723
	2011b	40.4	16.1	5.0	4.0	2.6	0.3	11.5	18.4	1.7	721
	2012a	41.6	15.8	4.4	5.8	1.3	0.1	12.1	18.4	0.5	793
	2012b	37.7	24.4	6.3	7.3	2.8	0.0	2.2	15.8	3.5	316
	2013a	36.6	11.9	4.8	5.6	1.9	0.0	18.9	19.4	0.9	587
	2013b	39.5	12.9	6.6	4.7	2.3	0.0	16.5	16.9	0.6	527
	2014a	32.6	19.9	3.4	6.0	1.5	0.0	17.5	17.9	1.1	613
	2014b	35.4	21.6	7.4	5.3	1.2	0.0	11.0	16.3	1.8	663
	2015a	28.7	27.0	12.1	5.5	3.9	0.6	4.1	15.2	3.0	363
	2015b	24.0	31.2	10.4	3.4	2.3	0.0	1.3	25.3	1.9	471
	2016a	30.1	22.4	5.8	5.8	2.4	0.0	7.2	22.9	3.4	638
2016b	38.5	23.8	8.0	2.6	2.0	0.0	5.6	15.5	3.9	537	
2017a	45.2	17.6	6.8	5.5	3.1	0.0	3.8	16.2	1.9	425	
2017b	34.0	23.5	9.7	4.3	2.1	0.0	3.3	20.0	3.1	515	
2018a	35.0	20.9	6.9	2.9	2.7	0.2	4.6	24.3	3.1	517	
2018b	33.8	21.8	6.0	3.1	2.4	0.2	4.2	25.8	3.6	450	
2019a	26.3	22.9	3.2	3.4	18.3	0.0	3.8	20.8	1.3	475	
GT	2001a	54	21	6	7	6	<1	4	0.0	2	2838
	2001b	52	24	5	6	7	<1	4	0.0	2	2676
	2002a	54	22	5	6	7	<1	4	0.0	2	2945
	2002b	54	23	5	6	6	1	3	0.0	2	2587
	2003a	52.2	19.5	8.5	5.9	7.5	0.8	3.5	0.0	2.1	2617
	2003b	49.3	21.3	10.4	6.8	6.1	0.4	3.3	0.0	2.4	2711
	2004a	50.4	19.0	8.1	9.1	7.0	0.8	3.3	0.0	2.3	2813
	2004b	51.0	18.8	7.7	9.9	5.8	0.9	2.9	0.0	2.9	2654
	2005a	46.6	21.6	7.2	9.0	8.4	0.6	3.1	0.0	1.8	3030
	2005b	51.8	21.0	2.8	10.1	7.7	0.6	2.3	0.2	3.6	2848
	2006a	47.5	20.5	3.0	11.1	7.8	0.4	3.2	0.3	3.2	3119
	2006b	47.2	21.5	1.4	10.7	9.7	0.2	2.7	0.2	5.9	3295
	2007a	45.9	20.8	1.4	13.0	10.6	0.3	3.7	0.4	4.4	3251
	2007b	47.0	19.3	1.6	14.2	9.6	0.2	3.6	0.4	4.1	3053
	2008a	47.0	22.4	1.7	13.3	8.1	0.2	4.0	0.7	2.5	2768
	2008b	48.4	22.4	2.0	8.8	6.4	0.3	3.5	0.3	7.9	3158
	2009a	45.0	28.2	2.2	6.7	6.7	0.5	3.2	1.0	0.0	2822
2009b	47.0	27.5	1.7	4.9	11.9	0.2	2.6	0.5	0.0	2646	
2010a	44.4	27.0	2.5	6.1	12.1	0.3	3.6	1.2	0.0	2684	
2010b	41.3	28.4	1.6	6.3	12.4	0.2	3.0	1.0	5.7	2884	
2011a	37.8	24.9	1.3	7.3	16.0	0.1	4.0	1.7	6.8	2972	

Site	Period	Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandra	Crack/ Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	OTC/ PRE	Metham- pheta- mine	Other	Total N
GT	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
	2016a	17.9	37.7	3.9	4.9	11.8	0.2	1.7	5.1	16.8	3989
	2016b	21.8	35.7	1.9	2.4	13.0	0.2	1.2	6.3	17.5	2948
	2017a	17.3	45.7	1.7	2.2	13.1	0.1	1.5	5.5	12.8	3870
	2017b	17.3	41.2	2.3	2.6	14.0	0.1	1.3	6.3	14.8	3414
	2018a	15.5	32.5	2.2	2.3	30.5	0.2	1.3	5.9	18.6	2734
	2018b	13.9	36.4	1.9	2.7	27.3	0.1	1.2	8.0	18.0	2937
	2019a	18.1	32.4	3.0	3.2	25.9	0.1	2.3	8.9	5.9	3148
	NR ⁴	2001a	70	20	1	2	2	2	2	0.0	2
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	
2016a	17.0	39.0	3.8	2.1	25.8	0.1	0.7	0.9	10.6	1026	

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

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

TABLE 14: COMPARISON OF PROPORTION OF SUBSTANCE USERS IN TREATMENT (JANUARY - JUNE 2019) WITH CENSUS DATA – BY SITE¹

Site		Black African	Indian	Coloured	White
WESTERN CAPE	Population ¹	33%	1%	49%	16%
	In treatment	16%	1%	72%	11%
KWAZULU-NATAL	Population ¹	89%	7%	1%	4%
	In treatment	68%	20%	5%	7%
EASTERN CAPE	Population ¹	86%	<1%	8%	5%
	In treatment	59%	1%	21%	18%
CENTRAL REGION	Population ¹	83%	1%	8%	8%
	In treatment	59%	<1%	17%	24%
GAUTENG	Population ¹	77%	3%	4%	16%
	In treatment	66%	2%	18%	14%
NORTHERN REGION	Population ¹	94%	<1%	1%	5%
	In treatment	82%	1%	3%	14%

¹ Statistics South Africa, 2011 Census

TABLE 15: PRIMARY SUBSTANCE BY RACE (COLUMNS PER SITE ADD UP TO 100%): JANUARY – JUNE 2019

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

	Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandrax	Crack/ cocaine	OTC/PRE	Heroin	Methaphet- amine
Coloured	31%	17%	20%*	0%	0%	15%*	0%
Indian	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%*	0%
White	13%	21%	20%*	67%	0	32%	26%

* = N<5

TABLE 16: PRIMARY SUBSTANCE OF USE FOR PERSONS YOUNGER THAN 20 YEARS (%): JANUARY – JUNE 2019

Site		Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandrax	Cocaine/ Crack	Heroin	Ecstasy	Metham- phetamine	Other	Total (N)
WC ¹	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	
16a	11.2	71.2	2.8	0.4	2.1	0.0	11.2	0.5	809	
16b	10.0	80.8	2.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	5.2	0.6	783	
17a	10.6	79.5	2.4	1.1	0.7	0.1	4.5	0.9	803	
17b	7.5	76.8	4.8	0.2	1.2	0.0	8.3	1.2	482	
18a	13.7	76.5	1.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	6.3	0.6	810	
18b	13.1	74.5	2.7	0.5	0.7	0.0	7.9	0.6	779	
	19a	8.9	75.1	1.5	0.3	6.3	0.0	6.5	1.4	760
KZN ²	04b	25.4	47.9	20.3	2.5	0.8	0.8	0.0	1.7	236
	05a	21.6	63.1	6.9	4.6	1.3	0.3	0.0	2.3	306
	05b	24.0	64.8	3.8	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.0	3.6	250
	06a	25.0	67.3	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	3.9	104
	06b	31.0	41.1	0.8	3.9	13.6	0.0	0.0	7.4	258
	07a	18.6	51.5	1.3	3.4	22.0	0.3	0.0	2.7	291
	07b	15.8	37.9	0.4	2.1	38.7	2.9	0.0	0.8	240

Site	Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandrax	Cocaine/ Crack	Heroin	Ecstasy	Metham- phetamine	Other	Total (N)	
KZN ²	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
	16a	9.5	69.5	2.2	0.6	11.5	0.6	0.0	6.1	462
	16b	8.1	78.3	1.1	0.4	7.0	0.4	0.4	4.0	272
	17a	23.8	58.2	1.7	3.3	5.8	0.6	0.3	6.1	361
17b	17.3	65.0	1.7	1.0	5.1	0.7	0.7	7.8	294	
18a	13.3	71.6	0.9	2.5	7.9	0.3	0.6	4.4	317	
18b	45.6	33.8	1.5	3.0	10.3	0.4	0.6	11.8	263	
19a	13.9	40.3	1.4	4.3	30.3	0.0	2.2	7.5	491	
EC ³	04b	10.9	35.7	43.4	4.7	0.8	2.3	0.0	0.8	129
	05a	22.1	35.3	33.1	5.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	3.6	136
	05b	25.3	52.7	16.5	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	91
	06a	23.5	53.0	10.4	7.8	0.9	1.7	0.9	1.7	115
	06b	17.3	55.9	6.3	13.4	0.0	0.0	4.7	2.4	127
	07a	26.3	54.4	7.5	6.9	0.6	0.6	1.3	2.5	160
	07b	15.6	45.1	18.0	11.5	2.5	0.8	4.9	1.6	122
	08a	25.9	55.3	7.1	4.7	2.4	1.2	0.0	2.4	85
	08b	19.3	47.9	14.3	5.9	2.5	0.0	4.2	0.8	119
	09a	11.4	62.2	15.4	4.3	0.8	0.0	4.3	0.0	254
	09b	14.0	47.4	14.0	4.4	2.6	0.0	13.2	0.0	114
	10a	6.3	62.0	14.6	3.8	1.9	0.0	8.2	0.0	158
	10b	8.5	42.6	10.6	7.1	5.7	0.0	21.3	2.8	141
	11a	10.1	50.5	7.1	2.0	3.0	1.0	26.3	0.0	99
	11b	10.9	47.6	6.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	28.6	4.6	147
	12a	9.9	43.8	7.4	1.9	0.6	0.0	34.0	2.5	162
	12b	2.9	63.2	8.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	16.2	5.9	68
	13a	8.9	34.4	5.6	2.2	3.3	0.0	42.2	0.0	90
	13b	11.1	31.3	12.1	5.1	1.0	0.0	34.3	5.1	99
	14a	46.2	31.5	3.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	9.8	0.7	143
14b	17.1	44.4	11.1	2.6	1.7	0.0	17.1	5.9	117	
15a	6.1	72.7	10.6	3.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	1.5	66	
15b	2.4	68.3	8.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	17.1	3.3	123	
16a	1.3	58.2	5.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	32.7	1.3	153	
16b	34.5	38.1	10.6	1.8	1.8	0.0	9.7	1.7	113	

Site	Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandrax	Cocaine/ Crack	Heroin	Ecstasy	Metham- phetamine	Other	Total (N)	
EC³	17a	4.8	61.9	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	3.6	84
	17b	22.5	33.3	13.3	4.2	2.5	0.0	20.8	3.3	120
	18a	3.9	53.9	2.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	33.8	4.5	154
	18b	4.0	52.4	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.9	6.5	124
	19a	8.1	33.1	2.4	0.0	34.7	0.0	20.2	1.6	124
GT	04b	7.3	54.7	19.1	4.7	5.1	1.2	0.0	7.9	590
	05a	9.3	57.7	14.0	3.4	7.7	1.3	0.0	6.6	714
	05b	10.6	62.8	4.8	4.5	6.8	0.7	0.2	9.2	575
	06a	13.3	57.6	4.6	6.0	6.0	1.0	0.6	10.9	715
	06b	12.1	62.2	2.3	3.8	9.3	0.4	0.1	9.8	753
	07a	11.8	61.0	3.0	5.5	10.3	0.4	0.0	8.0	670
	07b	11.7	61.3	2.4	5.9	10.2	0.0	0.3	8.2	591
	08a	10.0	65.7	2.4	4.7	10.2	0.4	0.2	-	531
	08b	14.0	56.6	4.5	3.3	6.3	0.2	0.5	14.7	606
	09a	26.5	48.4	3.4	4.0	7.1	0.6	1.9	0.0	645
	09b	14.0	64.3	3.0	2.2	10.7	0.2	0.5	0.0	599
	10a	13.2	63.2	5.1	1.4	10.1	0.3	0.8	0.0	642
	10b	10.0	61.7	2.4	1.9	13.8	0.5	1.0	8.7	621
	11a	9.7	62.5	2.0	2.3	14.4	0.2	1.3	7.7	610
	11b	8.5	62.3	2.1	2.4	11.6	0.2	0.9	11.4	576
	12a	6.4	69.2	0.6	1.3	10.7	0.6	3.1	4.7	702
	12b	5.1	54.9	0.6	0.7	5.9	0.0	1.3	31.6	862
	13a	7.8	74.6	1.2	0.7	5.9	0.3	1.2	8.4	1002
	13b	6.2	68.8	2.1	0.9	7.9	0.2	1.4	10.6	583
	14a	4.4	77.0	1.1	0.7	4.5	0.1	2.1	10.1	910
	14b	19.2	48.3	1.0	2.4	7.5	0.3	3.7	14.6	783
	15a	2.9	74.1	0.9	0.5	5.9	0.1	2.6	13.2	1054
	15b	2.2	75.5	1.9	0.9	5.6	0.0	1.6	20.2	916
	16a	2.1	76.9	4.1	1.5	4.5	0.1	2.3	8.5	1124
	16b	6.8	75.9	1.7	0.2	3.8	0.0	3.3	8.3	767
	17a	2.8	82.0	1.7	0.2	3.2	0.2	2.8	7.2	1090
	17b	2.3	81.0	1.3	0.2	3.7	0.0	4.2	7.3	910
18a	4.1	72.7	1.9	0.8	10.9	0.5	3.2	8.9	630	
18b	7.8	40.2	2.5	3.6	24.8	0.1	11.4	16.7	719	
19a	17.9	37.7	2.4	2.8	24.7	0.0	6.8	7.7	756	
NR⁴	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
10b	14.9	62.0	1.7	1.7	13.2	0.0	0.0	6.6	121	

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

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 17: OVERALL SUBSTANCES OF USE* (%): JANUARY – JUNE 2019

Site		Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandrax	Crack/ Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	Metham- phetamine	OTC/ PRE	Total (N)
WC ¹	04b	47.9	25.0	29.0	20.0	10.3	6.3	28.9	7.4	2308
	05a	47.0	28.9	22.8	19.2	13.2	8.3	35.8	5.0	2469
	05b	39.0	32.9	16.0	18.2	16.3	7.0	44.7	3.8	2131
	06a	41.2	28.3	14.0	15.6	16.2	5.5	46.3	3.8	2660
	06b	41.5	33.0	13.4	12.4	12.5	3.7	51.9	4.9	2798
	07a	43.6	31.7	12.6	10.4	12.0	2.8	49.3	3.2	2864
	07b	41.2	33.0	14.7	10.0	14.6	2.3	44.3	3.6	3058
	08a	42.1	30.6	15.3	12.2	15.2	2.8	45.8	4.5	2637
	08b	38.6	32.5	15.2	11.4	14.9	1.9	44.2	3.5	2807
	09a	36.5	32.5	15.2	6.6	12.2	1.6	50.1	2.3	3667
	09b	40.1	32.2	18.4	5.4	13.4	1.1	46.6	2.2	2642
	10a	40.7	33.9	17.9	5.2	14.1	0.9	45.6	2.3	3134
	10b	40.4	36.7	18.5	4.8	12.8	0.9	46.9	2.2	2933
	11a	36.6	35.3	15.2	4.6	14.7	1.1	46.6	1.2	2927
	11b	36.4	37.0	19.6	5.9	19.1	1.6	52.1	1.6	2733
	12a	34.3	39.7	16.1	4.5	18.4	1.3	48.4	1.6	3912
	12b	34.5	43.5	20.4	3.8	17.9	1.2	49.7	1.1	3178
	13a	36.6	44.7	22.5	4.0	18.6	1.2	39.9	2.3	3717
	13b	34.1	45.6	20.6	3.8	14.3	0.9	46.6	2.0	3478
14a	26.5	32.8	17.4	2.4	19.3	0.3	47.2	1.4	3510	
14b	29.9	33.7	16.6	2.6	13.4	0.0	45.5	1.1	3444	
15a	28.4	33.4	18.9	2.6	14.8	0.0	49.1	2.2	3524	
15b	30.3	34.4	21.1	2.2	11.2	0.0	47.9	1.9	2674	
16a	31.6	37.1	20.1	3.1	11.3	0.0	42.3	1.4	2977	
16b	29.5	37.4	19.7	3.0	13.4	0.0	41.8	1.6	2808	
17a	37.3	37.8	19.1	3.1	10.8	0.0	36.2	1.6	2902	
17b	35.9	29.9	23.7	3.7	14.4	0.4	43.5	2.7	2541	
18a	33.8	33.9	20.8	3.6	12.8	0.5	38.8	1.9	3182	
18b	33.1	39.0	20.7	4.4	11.8	0.1	38.7	2.4	2719	
19a	28.8	36.9	23.3	3.5	17.3	0.1	43.2	2.9	3013	
KZN ²	04b	74.5	46.7	32.5	19.4	1.2	11.2	0.0	3.2	689
	05a	74.0	52.9	17.6	17.1	2.5	6.2	0.0	3.1	945
	05b	82.2	45.0	11.8	14.2	2.2	6.9	0.2	3.9	846
	06a	71.1	33.8	3.7	13.2	2.7	2.7	0.4	11.8	485
	06b	71.8	37.6	8.1	21.2	11.1	4.2	0.4	5.6	921
	07a	65.0	34.1	5.4	20.0	18.2	4.0	0.0	4.3	1232
	07b	53.2	34.6	4.3	20.4	34.7	5.6	0.0	2.9	943
	08a	61	37	5	14	24	1.2	0.3	1.4	1531
	08b	60.0	31.8	4.6	14.6	25.5	1.9	0.1	1.0	1537
	09a	54.5	31.2	4.3	15.4	30.7	2.8	0.1	1.9	1575
	09b	64.4	38.9	4.7	14.9	19.3	3.3	0.4	1.3	1138
	10a	76.2	43.9	5.4	11.2	21.8	3.8	0.5	1.5	1009
10b	75.2	47.8	9.6	14.9	10.6	3.7	0.3	2.5	669	
11a	81.3	46.1	6.9	17.4	14.7	3.3	0.4	1.4	720	
11b	82.9	42.9	7.7	16.1	8.0	3.4	0.9	1.3	610	
12a	78.4	44.6	7.4	15.5	8.1	4.9	0.4	3.3	569	
12b	70.6	55.1	8.1	12.4	9.2	4.2	0.6	2.2	813	

Site	Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandrax	Crack/ Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	Metham- phetamine	OTC/ PRE	Total (N)	
KZN ²	13a	70.9	54.8	5.6	13.1	8.9	4.7	0.9	2.2	934
	13b	69.0	54.1	10.7	11.1	13.8	7.2	1.5	1.6	610
	14a	57.6	48.3	6.2	4.1	1.4	11.2	1.0	1.7	484
	14b	46.5	51.3	7.9	10.0	8.8	0.0	0.1	2.7	929
	15a	53.5	50.2	9.5	6.9	5.5	1.2	0.5	1.5	1122
	15b	49.1	42.8	9.1	9.5	7.7	2.3	1.5	3.8	1171
	16a	44.8	51.8	6.8	8.3	15.9	2.6	1.4	3.1	1247
	16b	52.5	45.4	5.3	10.4	12.1	2.2	1.1	2.7	1177
	17a	49.3	50.9	6.7	10.8	11.0	1.9	1.5	1.9	1370
	17b	49.4	43.9	6.0	12.1	11.2	1.3	1.3	2.6	1400
	18a	41.4	48.2	5.6	15.7	30.3	1.5	2.3	4.5	1256
18b	49.2	47.2	5.8	15.2	28.1	1.4	1.6	6.3	993	
19a	21.1	49.7	5.4	10.0	33.9	0.7	6.0	4.4	1291	
EC ³	04b	62.9	18.5	31.7	13.5	3.6	7.0	0.3	4.3	599
	05a	61.8	20.7	28.3	18.8	2.1	5.7	0.7	6.1	671
	05b	74.2	20.7	11.5	15.0	1.9	2.1	0.0	6.2	585
	06a	57.3	23.2	13.9	27.0	9.3	5.3	4.8	2.4	786
	06b	58.3	32.4	17.2	29.0	4.0	4.2	3.9	5.0	645
	07a	62.7	26.6	12.6	22.7	2.2	2.4	2.2	5.4	759
	07b	48.7	26.8	16.6	33.6	7.6	5.6	5.3	4.6	608
	08a	57.9	26.8	9.6	29.3	8.2	2.9	4.2	9.2	551
	08b	58.7	29.6	17.8	24.5	6.7	3.9	8.9	9.5	612
	09a	63.8	25.9	13.8	15.8	3.5	1.4	5.5	11.9	1206
	09b	61.3	26.5	10.8	14.8	6.5	2.6	9.6	22.1	648
	10a	54.0	28.2	14.6	11.9	3.9	1.0	9.5	15.2	877
	10b	54.2	28.7	13.0	14.7	6.1	1.1	14.1	12.0	707
	11a	56.8	25.6	10.8	10.9	4.0	1.4	16.3	13.6	723
	11b	46.5	24.8	12.3	8.6	3.6	0.8	22.7	13.5	721
	12a	49.8	26.9	11.6	11.7	1.9	1.8	23.3	14.4	793
	12b	56.3	41.1	19.3	29.4	6.1	1.2	22.8	5.7	316
	13a	43.3	22.7	12.1	11.6	2.4	2.2	23.3	21.6	587
	13b	46.3	23.5	7.8	7.8	2.7	1.9	20.9	19.4	527
	14a	36.5	26.1	8.6	8.8	1.8	0.3	21.0	20.6	613
14a	41.9	27.1	12.2	7.5	1.5	0.0	21.9	15.4	663	
15a	42.7	34.9	18.5	9.9	4.4	0.0	25.9	5.5	363	
15b	32.5	43.1	18.3	5.5	2.8	0.0	34.4	1.7	471	
16a	42.5	36.1	14.4	7.6	3.3	0.0	29.5	9.6	638	
16b	46.6	35.4	16.9	4.7	2.2	0.0	22.3	8.6	537	
17a	56.7	28.5	14.4	9.6	3.7	0.0	24.5	4.0	425	
17b	45.0	33.4	16.7	6.6	2.5	0.0	33.6	5.2	515	
18a	45.8	32.7	13.9	5.4	2.3	0.3	35.2	6.8	517	
18b	48.7	32.7	13.1	5.1	2.9	0.4	35.3	5.3	450	
19a	30.5	45.5	9.7	4.6	20.0	0.0	23.4	7.2	475	
GT	04b	60.2	30.6	15.5	19.2	8.3	5.2	0.3	7.2	2654
	05a	57.9	34.6	13.2	19.0	10.5	4.6	0.5	6.7	3030
	05b	62.1	34.7	8.9	20.2	11.3	3.9	0.6	7.7	2848
	06a	56.9	33.5	6.8	21.4	10.6	3.3	0.6	11.2	3119
	06b	58.1	32.7	4.3	23.6	13.2	2.9	0.7	6.0	3295

Site	Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandrax	Crack/ Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	Metham- phetamine	OTC/ PRE	Total (N)	
GT	07a	55.3	33.2	3.6	25.4	14.3	2.8	0.9	7.7	3251
	07b	54.7	30.9	3.7	26.4	13.8	3.3	1.0	6.6	3053
	08a	60.8	34.4	4.5	24.8	15.4	2.1	1.2	2.9	2768
	08b	64.8	35.0	4.2	19.4	12.2	2.7	0.9	7.9	3158
	09a	57.5	40.1	4.7	16.1	13.7	3.3	1.6	7.7	2822
	09b	58.0	38.4	3.6	12.3	21.2	1.2	1.1	5.4	2646
	10a	54.7	41.5	4.9	14.9	21.2	1.2	2.1	7.1	2684
	10b	53.6	43.2	3.9	17.6	23.9	2.2	2.6	5.5	2884
	11a	48.0	44.7	3.9	18.5	25.0	1.8	3.4	7.4	2972
	11b	47.7	44.4	3.8	15.9	21.4	2.6	3.9	8.5	2786
	12a	44.9	44.3	2.6	15.9	22.2	2.3	5.4	4.5	3198
	12b	41.7	49.9	4.6	12.6	19.7	1.3	5.2	5.2	3552
	13a	38.5	57.1	3.8	10.9	20.9	1.2	8.0	2.7	4026
	13b	34.8	56.9	4.6	13.5	18.6	1.5	6.6	3.1	3128
	14a	25.8	53.8	4.2	5.2	13.9	0.6	6.1	1.5	3479
	14b	28.1	47.2	2.5	7.8	15.6	0.6	5.9	1.8	3372
	15a	27.3	51.4	2.6	6.5	18.6	0.5	7.7	2.5	4285
	15b	26.1	48.9	3.6	6.6	17.6	0.7	6.3	2.1	3570
	16a	22.5	49.9	5.3	6.5	13.7	0.4	7.9	3.6	3989
16b	27.6	51.3	3.5	4.6	15.8	0.3	9.1	2.2	2948	
17a	21.4	56.6	3.9	4.1	19.9	0.4	8.1	2.6	3870	
17b	22.1	54.5	4.1	4.7	18.1	0.3	9.5	3.0	3414	
18a	19.9	45.1	4.5	5.3	36.9	0.3	8.9	3.6	2734	
18b	18.9	50.0	4.9	6.9	30.3	0.2	12.2	1.7	2937	
	19a	24.4	45.3	6.9	7.7	28.8	0.2	13.3	4.8	3148
NR ⁴	04b	69.9	39.2	3.9	12.8	11.9	4.3	0.4	4.8	462
	05a	62.9	34.1	1.1	12.6	18.5	3.6	0.6	5.1	525
	05b	65.7	41.5	2.1	13.9	15.1	2.7	0.9	4.1	562
	06a	66.7	40.3	2.4	16.2	21.0	3.2	0.2	4.8	501
	06b	61.0	44.7	1.7	13.9	22.6	3.2	0.4	4.5	539
	07a	53.3	48.3	2.5	14.3	31.7	2.5	0.8	2.2	600
	07b	52.7	48.6	0.5	15.4	22.8	2.9	0.3	3.6	605
	08a	45.1	61.9	1.7	12.1	21.9	1.2	0.3	3.0	667
	08b	41.2	61.2	1.0	11.5	19.2	1.2	0.3	4.2	729
	09a	45.7	57.9	0.9	10.5	17.5	2.9	0.7	2.3	809
	09b	47.7	56.4	0.6	10.4	25.6	2.1	0.2	2.3	652
	10a	43.9	57.7	1.0	10.8	28.1	1.6	0.0	2.5	762
	10b	41.7	61.9	0.7	11.9	24.9	0.9	0.6	2.4	669
	11a	40.1	66.9	0.4	8.4	34.3	0.9	0.7	0.7	693
	11b	35.1	64.7	1.5	13.6	29.9	1.7	3.5	3.4	892
	12a	44.1	59.8	2.6	13.6	25.0	2.1	3.8	2.9	655
	12b	35.9	59.2	1.5	9.8	25.8	2.4	2.2	2.4	818
	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	Cannabis/ Mandrax	Crack/ Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	Metham- phetamine	OTC/ PRE	Total (N)
NR ⁴	16a	23.4	46.2	4.8	6.1	26.5	0.0	1.3	0.9	1026
	16b	23.5	39.1	1.4	4.3	36.9	0.0	1.6	1.5	929
	17a	33.4	51.2	1.3	6.6	31.2	0.0	0.9	1.2	1122
	17b	44.7	48.1	0.8	6.4	29.2	0.1	2.2	1.3	1269
	18a	39.3	49.9	3.1	6.1	25.1	0.1	3.8	2.1	1372
	18b	36.9	47.1	0.8	6.8	38.2	0.4	4.7	1.5	1171
	19a	23.5	48.1	6.2	8.2	24.9	0.5	13.8	2.9	1025
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
	15a	53.4	40.6	8.5	4.9	6.5	0.0	9.0	2.1	566
	15b	52.9	38.5	10.1	6.9	5.8	0.0	11.2	4.6	546
	16a	61.7	36.0	6.5	3.9	2.1	0.0	6.0	3.9	663
16b	58.5	36.6	7.9	7.7	2.2	0.0	8.5	1.8	388	
17a	52.5	37.9	7.9	8.4	3.1	0.0	8.4	2.2	356	
17b	56.6	38.9	10.6	4.6	3.8	0.0	9.7	2.3	350	
18a	44.3	45.8	17.1	3.9	2.1	0.0	14.9	2.1	334	
18b	49.1	36.6	15.3	7.4	9.3	0.0	18.9	2.8	216	
19a	25.0	51.6	8.5	7.9	33.9	0.0	7.3	0.9	316	

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

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

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

IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICY AND FUTURE RESEARCH

SELECTED IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICY/PRACTICE³

During the Phase 46, regional report back meetings of SACENDU a number of recommendations were made with regard to specific interventions needed to address substance use and substance use policy in general:

- Consider setting up a national strategy to address use of opiates (use of nyaope/heroin and misuse of codeine) and a provincial strategy to address use of "Lean" (codeine syrup & sweetened drinks) among young persons in the EC & KZN.
- Consider increasing testing for HIV and viral hepatitis among patients in treatment, especially young adults/youth and PWID.
- Implement steps to address consequences of legalization of private use of cannabis (including preventive measures aimed at young people and options for persons experiencing problems).
- Counter the push back on harm reduction approaches in KZN, PE, WC (e.g. needle & syringe programmes).
- Consideration to be given to making Naloxone available at a community level as a harm reduction approach to reduce the risk of opioid-related overdose.
- Increase efforts to bring women into treatment & improve access to harm reduction services.
- Address structural barriers to accessing HCV testing & make services available where PWID access clean needles.
- Address stigma towards PWID in hospitals.
- Scale up OST services for heroin users in the WC.
- The lack of OST services in Durban, since the OST demonstration project has ended.
- Effectiveness of community based treatment for HCV using direct acting antivirals

SELECTED ISSUES TO MONITOR

Phase 46 of the SACENDU Project highlighted several conditions/factors that need to be carefully monitored over time:

- Increase in use of methamphetamine & cocaine in the EC.
- Increase in school referrals in the EC and KZN.
- Increase in heroin and cannabis treatment demand in the EC, including Nyaope in <20s.
- Decrease in mean age of heroin users in the EC.
- Decrease in court referrals in GT and the NR.
- Mandrax use among females in the NR.
- Decrease in mean age of patients coming to treatment for OTC/PRE medicines use in the NR and monitor the drop in number of <20s coming for treatment in that region.
- Non-medical use of Fentanyl and Tramadol/Tramaset (via treatment data and wastewater analysis).
- Increase in methamphetamine and heroin use (especially among <20s for heroin) in the WC.
- Increase in injecting of heroin in the EC and KZN.

SELECTED TOPICS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH/INVESTIGATION

Phase 46 of the SACENDU Project highlighted several topics for further research/investigation:

- Extent of unmet treatment need in the EC in general & especially following closure of SANCA in PE.
- Effect of legalization of private use of cannabis among adolescents & young adults.
- What is the reason for the drop off in treatment demand related to cannabis use in GT?
- How big is the use of Lean and Xanax in schools in KZN?
- Are we adequately dealing with mental health problems at substance abuse treatment centres?
- What is the extent of youth dropping out of school because of substance use?
- Identify best ways to screen for drug use in drivers routinely, especially cannabis use.

SACENDU

South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use

SACENDU is funded by the SAMRC, National Department of Social Development and the National Department of Health

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