

# SACENDU

South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use

Vol 23 (2), 2021

## RESEARCH BRIEF

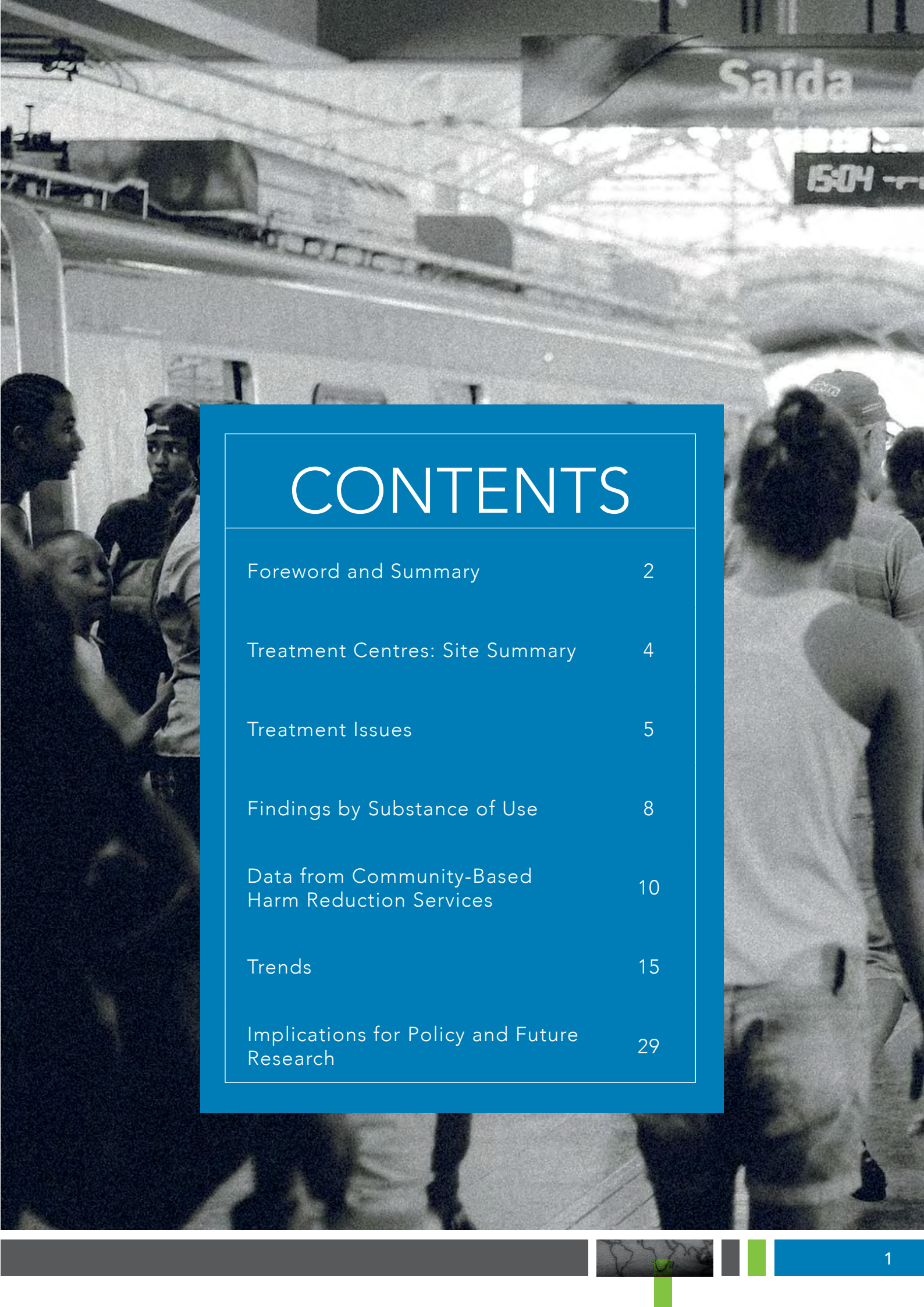
Monitoring Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use Trends in South Africa (July 1996 – June 2020)

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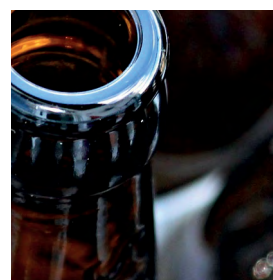


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# FOREWORD & SUMMARY



The South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use (SACENDU) could not hold The Phase 48 report back meetings due to COVID-19 lockdown regulations. Therefore, PowerPoint presentations for each region were sent to stakeholders.

Established in 1996, SACENDU is a network of researchers, practitioners and policy makers from various sentinel areas in South Africa. Up until June 2006, these sites comprised of Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth (PE), East London (EL), Gauteng Province and Mpumalanga Province (MP). As some sites were beginning to also include data from other towns/cities (e.g. Durban included data from Pietermaritzburg), it was decided to begin to report data by province. From the second half of 2006, data were also collected from treatment centres in the Free State, Northern Cape and North West. For the purposes of this report, these three provinces have been combined into a regional group termed the “Central Region”. Data were also collected from three centres in the Limpopo province, as well as seven centres from the Mpumalanga province. Since the dataset is still small and we are in the process of growing provincial coverage from these two provinces, it was decided to combine the data for analysis purposes and we now refer to these two provinces as the “Northern Region”. Thus, this report now refers to the following six sites: Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape, Gauteng, the Northern Region and the Central Region.

More recently, data from community-based harm reduction and health-related services provided by civil society organizations and academic institutions. TB HIV Care’s Step Up Project operates in the Eastern Cape (Nelson Mandela Bay), KwaZulu-Natal (eThekweni and uMgungundlovu Districts) and the Western Cape (Cape Metro). The Department of Family Medicine at the University of Pretoria’s Community Orientated Substance Use Programme (COSUP) operates across several regions of the City of Tshwane. COSUP is funded by the City of Tshwane. The HARMless Project, implemented by the Foundation for Professional Development operates in Gauteng (all regions within the City of Tshwane) and in Mpumalanga (Ehlanzeni district). Harmless is funded by the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention through the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. Anova Health Institute’s Jab Smart Project operates in sub-districts B, D, E, F and G of the City of Johannesburg and in Sedibeng. Tintswalo Home Based Care operates in the East, South and North sub-districts of the City of

Ekurhuleni. The harm reduction services operated by Anova Health Institute, TB HIV Care and Tintswalo are funded by the Global Fund, through NACOSA.

Therefore, this report comprises of data from specialist treatment centres as well as data from organizations that provide community 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 and harm reduction service uptake data that allows for the monitoring of emerging trends, risk factors associated with AOD use, characteristics of vulnerable populations, and consequences of AOD use in South Africa.

The SACENDU initiative has several specific objectives:

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

Financial support for Phase 48 was provided by the Mental Health and Substance Use Directorate of the National Department of Health.

The 1st half of 2020 (i.e. 2020a) saw a significant decrease in the number of persons admitted for treatment from **9 692** in 2019b to **6 317** in 2020a **across 82 treatment centres/programmes**. This is mainly due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic and associated restrictions whereby treatment centres could not



accommodate their maximum number of patients and some centres were not able to provide treatment during level 4 and 5 of the Covid-19 national lockdown.

This period saw a significant decrease in the number of persons seeking treatment for alcohol across all regions (Table 1). The government-imposed Level 5 COVID 19 alcohol restrictions implemented during the first half of 2020 and again during the second half of the year (during level 3 and 2 lockdown) could possibly have contributed to this decrease seen. Despite this, a greater proportion of patients in the EC reported **Alcohol** as their primary substance of use compared to patients from other regions, although a substantial drop in proportions was noted (38% to 21%). Between 11% (GT) and 21% (EC) of persons accessing AOD treatment services reported alcohol as their primary substance of use. Across sites, between 25% (WC) and 50% (GT) of persons attending specialist treatment centres had **Cannabis** as their primary or secondary drug of use, compared to between 5% (KZN) and 29% (WC) for the **Cannabis/mandrax** (Methaqualone) combination (also known as 'white-pipe'). In all sites, except from sites in the WC, cannabis was reported as the predominant primary substance of use by persons younger than 20 years. Following cannabis use, heroin use in the EC, GT, KZN, and the NR; and alcohol use in the CR were common reasons for admission to treatment centres for persons younger than 20 years. In the WC, cannabis was reported as the second substance of use by persons younger than 20 years, following methamphetamine as a primary substance of use. Treatment admissions for **Cocaine** have shown a consistent decrease over the past few reporting periods and have generally remained low across sites. Cocaine is often reported as a secondary substance of use. Between 3% (WC) and 14% (NR) of persons in treatment have cocaine as a primary or secondary drug of use. Relatively few persons younger than 20 years are admitted for cocaine-related problems.

When compared to the previous period, treatment admissions for **Heroin** as a primary drug of use increased in the WC, EC and the CR. A decrease in persons reporting heroin as a primary substance of use was noticed for the NR (from 33% to 28%) and GT (from 36% to 33%). Mostly, heroin is smoked, but across sites 27% (KZN), 21% (NR), 12% (WC) and 19% (GT) of persons who reported heroin as their primary substance of use reported injecting heroin. Compared to the previous period, the proportion of patients reporting injecting of heroin has increased in the NR (from 8% to 21%) and in KZN (from 14% to 27%),

with no significant differences in other regions. Overall, between 19% (WC) and 38% (GT) of persons attending specialist treatment centres reported heroin as a primary or secondary substance of use.

Treatment admissions for **Methamphetamine** (MA) as a primary substance of use was low except in the WC (44%) and the EC (17%). **MA (aka 'tik')** remains the most common primary drug reported by persons in the WC, and this proportion increased significantly compared to the previous reporting period. Among persons under 20 years, the proportion reporting MA as a primary or secondary substance of use was 52%, increasing significantly compared to the previous reporting period (39%). Across all sites, between 12% (KZN) and 59% (WC) of persons, attending specialist treatment centres had MA as their primary or secondary drug of use. Treatment admissions for **Ecstasy** and **LSD** remains low. Across all sites, only 1% of persons had ecstasy as a primary or secondary drug of use. Patients may not be seeking treatment for ecstasy use, which explains low admission rates although anecdotal reports suggest extensive recreational use.

**Methcathinone** (CAT) is an amphetamine-type stimulant and has effects similar to that of MA. CAT admissions were noted in most sites, especially in GT and the CR where 10% and 13%, respectively had CAT as a primary or secondary substance of use.

**Poly-substance use** remains high, with between 44% (KZN) and 60% (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 3% (WC and GT) and 6% (EC). During this reporting period, **266** (4%) persons across all sites reported the **non-medical use of codeine**, with most patients admitted to treatment centres residing in GT (n= 96) and WC (n = 97).

**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 31 specialist treatment centres/programmes participating in the project between January – June 2020 were MA (44%), cannabis (23%), heroin (18%) and alcohol (10%), together comprising 95% of all admissions (Table 7). The proportion of persons presenting with MA as their primary substance of use increased significantly to 44% in this period. Overall, 1 323 persons were treated across all 31 treatment centres in the first half of 2020.

In **KwaZulu-Natal (KZN)** the main primary substance of use in this period was cannabis (35%) (Table 7). Heroin admissions (which also include nyaope/whoonga admissions) decreased slightly to 25% as compared to the previous period (27%). Fourteen percent of persons reported alcohol as their primary substance. A total of 565 persons were treated across the 12 treatment centres who submitted data in the first half of 2020, a significant decrease compared to the previous period.

In the **Eastern Cape (EC)** the main primary substances of use reported by the treatment centres between January – June 2020 were alcohol, cannabis, heroin and MA (together comprising 86% of all admissions) (Table 7). The proportion of persons reporting MA as their primary substance of use decreased significantly, from 26% to 17% in this period. Admissions for OTC/PRE medication as a primary substance of use remained stable at 4%. Two hundred and fifteen persons were treated at four treatment centres that collected data in the EC province, a significant decrease compared to the previous period (N=215).

In **Gauteng (GT)**, which includes the metropolitan areas of Johannesburg and Pretoria, 3 279 admissions to 21 treatment centres were recorded in the first half of 2020. For 34% of persons, the most common primary substance of use was cannabis. Apart from cannabis, the most common primary substances of use were heroin (32%), alcohol (11%), methamphetamine (10%), and CAT (5%) (Table 7). The proportion of admissions reporting heroin use decreased slightly when compared to the 2nd half of 2019. The proportion of persons who reported CAT as a primary drug of use remained higher than in other provinces and increased slightly to 3% of the total treatment population in this region.

In the **Northern Region (NR)**, which now includes data from eight centres in Mpumalanga and three in Limpopo (SANCA Limpopo, Seshego centre and Jahara centre), the main primary substance of use reported by the treatment centres was cannabis (31%), followed by heroin (28%), alcohol (15%) and methamphetamine (9%) (together comprising 83% of treatment admissions) (Table 7). The proportion of persons admitted for heroin as a primary substance of use decreased significantly to 28% when compared to the 2nd half of 2019 (33%) 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 31% of all admissions. Among the 167 persons treated at four treatment centres during this period, heroin was the second most common primary substance of use (26%), followed by alcohol (17%) and methamphetamine (9%) (Table 7). The proportion of persons reporting CAT increased significantly to 8% (from 2%) when compared to the previous period and the proportion of admissions for heroin (which also include nyaope/whoonga admissions) decreased significantly in this period. The central regions remain poorly resourced in respect of the availability of specialist treatment centres.



## TREATMENT ISSUES

**First time admissions:** The proportion of first-time admissions to treatment centres ranged between 65% (WC) and 86% (GT) 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 55% (and 57% in GT) of persons treated for heroin

dependence and 37% (17% in GT) of persons treated for methamphetamine dependence in the first half of 2020 had been in treatment previously.

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

TABLE 1: REFERRAL SOURCES (JANUARY - JUNE 2020) (COLUMN % ADD UP TO 100)

Source	WC	KZN	EC	CR	GT	NR
Self/family/friends	54%	59%	62%	59%	65%	67%
Work/employer	4%	4%	7%	5%	5%	4%
Social services/welfare	14%	13%	10%	19%	14%	11%
Health professionals (Doctor/psychiatrist/nurse)	4%	3%	6%	2%	2%	3%
Hospital/clinic	5%	1%	2%	1%	1%	3%
Court/correctional services	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	3%
Schools	11%	17%	7%	8%	10%	7%
Church/religious body	1%	<1%	1%	1%	1%	2%
Other e.g. radio	4%	1%	3%	2%	1%	1%

### **Gender:**

Across all sites between 69% (WC) and 90% (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, and the WC has a greater proportion of female patients accessing treatment compared to other sites. During this period, a relatively higher proportion of persons reporting the use of MA, heroin, cannabis/mandrax, cannabis 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 9). Furthermore, in NR 93%, KZN 84%, EC 78%, GT 83%, and in the CR 92% 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 Black African persons.

### **Employment status and education:**

Between 16% (CR) and 26% (EC) of persons were employed full-time across sites. The proportion of persons who were pupils/learners ranged from 11% in the WC to 33% in KZN. Over 70% of persons across all sites have some secondary school education, and in the EC, 21% of persons have tertiary education. The majority of persons younger than 20 years were students/learners.

### **Mode of use:**

Smoking remained the most common mode of use for substances other than alcohol. Injection drug use was still low across sites except in the CR, GT and KZN. Overall, 19% 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 KZN (27% - 21/79 persons).

### **Age of persons:**

Across sites, the mean age of persons seen by treatment centres was 26-31 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 CAT, 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 19% (WC) and 30% (CR) 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 2020)**

Substance of use	WC	KZN	EC	CR	GT	NR
Alcohol	32	32	37	28	29	30
CAT	22	26	20	30	27	29
Crack/Cocaine	32	31	27	20	27	26
Cannabis	29	26	27	28	27	27
Cannabis/Mandrax	31	26	26	24	28	23
Heroin/Opiates	28	29	28	32	28	30
Inhalants	-	22	-	-	26	26
Methamphetamine	31	25	27	28	26	28
OTC/PRE <sup>1</sup>	32	30	34	-	28	31
All substances	31	28	29	28	26	28

<sup>1</sup> 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

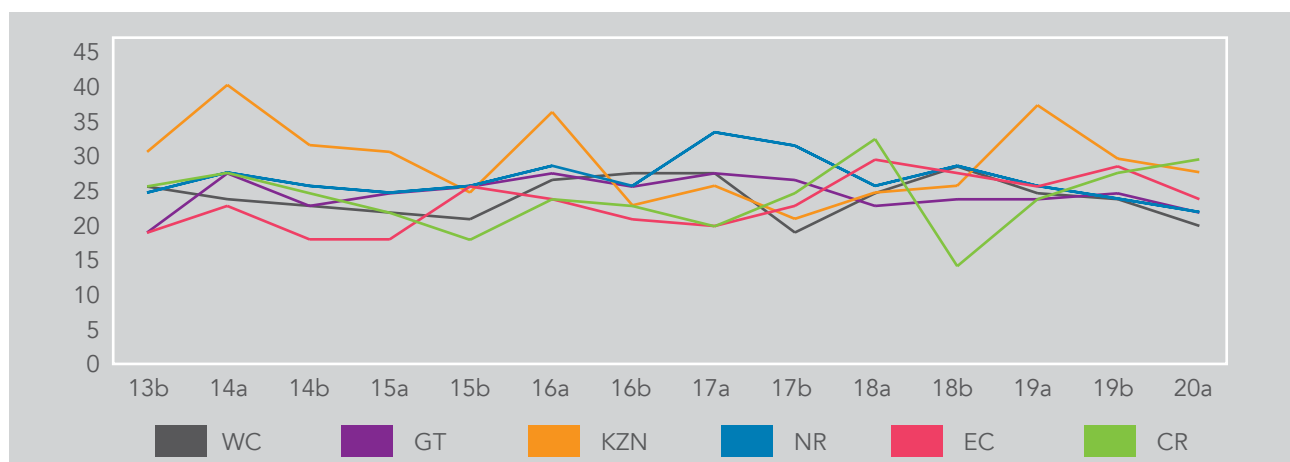
**Sources of payment:**

The ‘state’ was the most common source of payment across all sites, ranging from 38% in the NR to 91% in the WC. ‘Medical aid’ was the second most frequently reported method of payment in the EC (28%), while ‘family’ was the second most common source in all the sites. 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:**

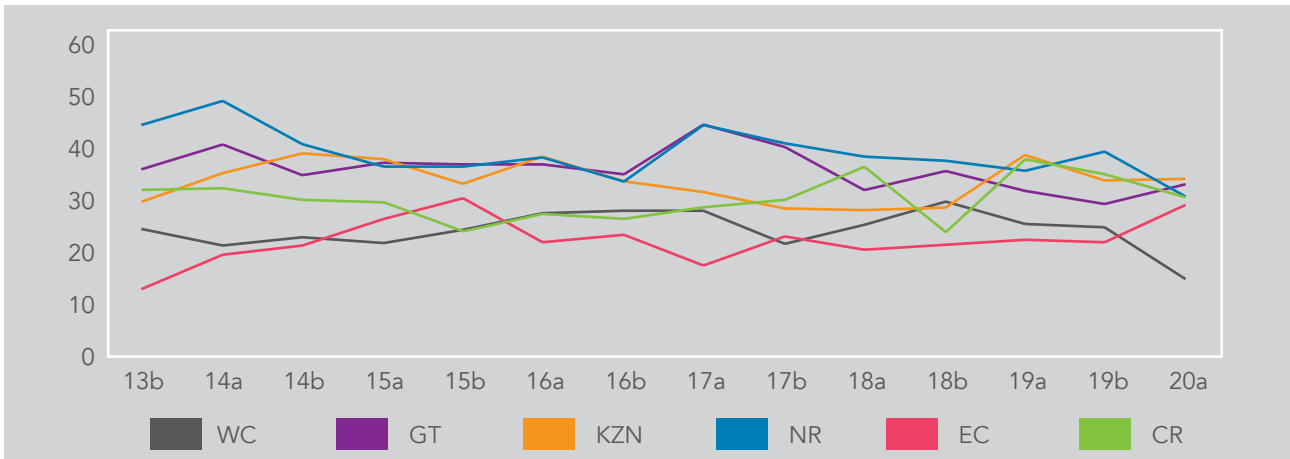
Across sites between 36% (KZN) and 73% (WC) of persons had reported that they had been tested for HIV in the past 12 months, showing an increase over time but still lower than desirable. Interventions encouraging voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) should continue.

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

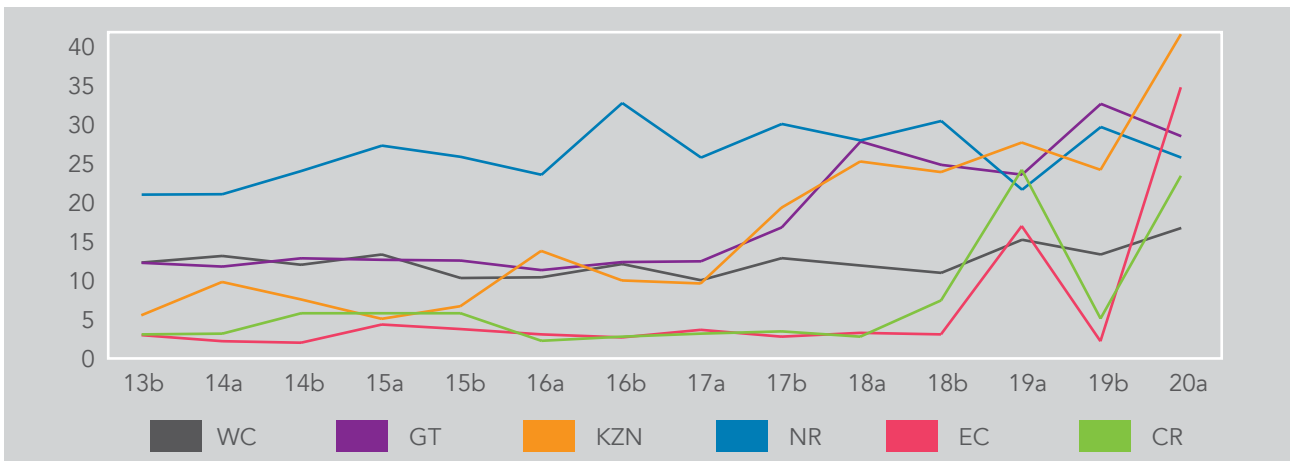




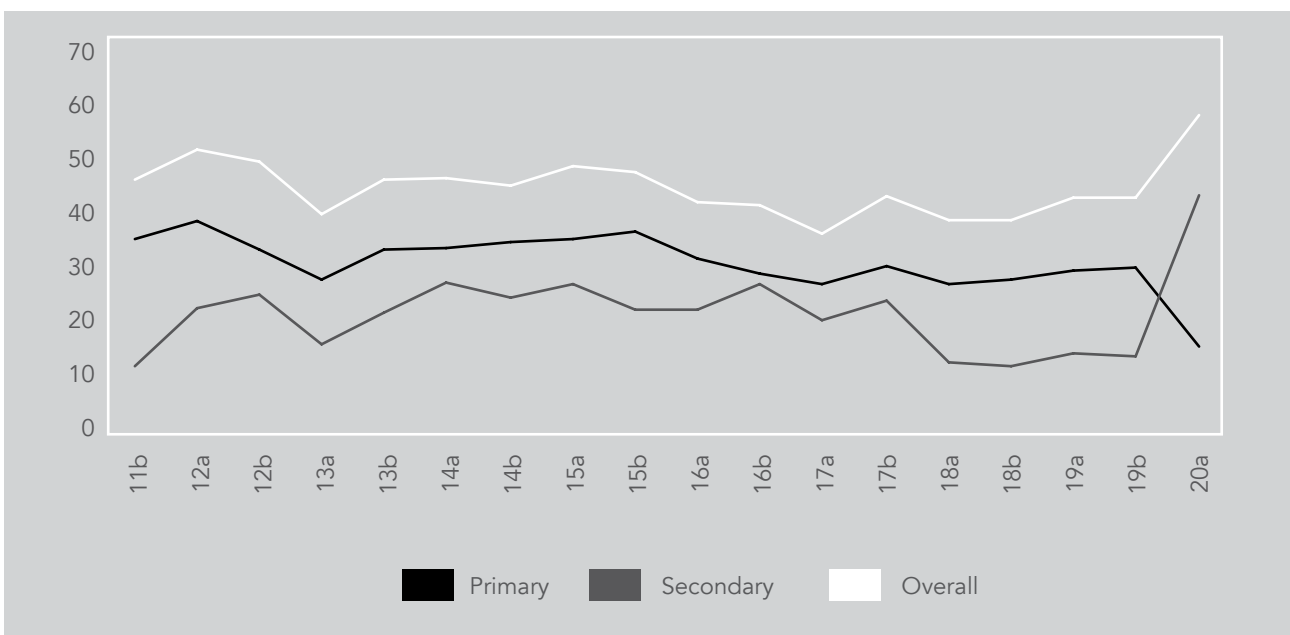
**FIGURE 2: PROPORTION OF PERSONS IN TREATMENT WITH CANNABIS AS THEIR PRIMARY SUBSTANCE OF USE (%)**



**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

A greater proportion of patients in the EC reported alcohol as their primary substance of use compared to patients from other regions, although a substantial drop in proportions was noted (38% to 21%). Between 11% (GT) and 21% (EC) of persons accessing AOD treatment services reported alcohol as their primary substance of use. Alcohol accounted for 11% of admissions in the WC and GT, 14% in KZN and 15% in the NR (Table 7). The proportion of alcohol-related admissions decreased significantly in the CR, from 39% to 17%.

The mean age of persons seen at treatment centres who had alcohol as their primary substance of use ranged from 27 to 37 years across sites. This was substantially older than the mean age for other drugs (see Table 2). Such persons were also more likely to be male. The proportion of persons who were female with alcohol as their primary substance of use ranged from 11% in the CR to 37% in the WC. A breakdown of persons in treatment for alcohol as a primary substance of use by race is provided in Table 9.

## CANNABIS (DAGGA) AND MANDRAX

Cannabis was the most common primary substance of use among persons seen at specialist treatment facilities in KZN (35%), GT (34%), EC (30%); and the NR and the CR (both at 31%) regions (Figure 2). It was the second most common primary substance of use in the WC (23%). The proportion of persons with cannabis/mandrax as their primary substance of use remained very low in all sites (Table 7). Cannabis/mandrax was still relatively common as a secondary substance of use in the WC with 17% of all persons reporting it as a primary or secondary substance in the 1st half of 2020. Persons seen in specialist treatment centres who reported cannabis/mandrax as their primary substance of use tend to be older than those who had cannabis as their primary substance of use (Table 2). In this reporting period, the most common primary substance of use for persons younger than 20 years in all sites was cannabis, except in the WC where methamphetamine was the most common primary substance of use (Table 10).

Data from specialist treatment centres suggests that the use of these substances are still mainly reported upon admission by males. Males dominate treatment in comparison to their female counterparts. For instance, only between 8% (NR) and 29% (WC) of people, whose primary substance was cannabis, were female. Across sites between 5% and 30% of persons whose primary substance of use was cannabis/mandrax were female. Table 9 shows primary substances of use by race. Black African persons continue to dominate admissions for cannabis/mandrax across all sites, except in the WC. The proportion of Coloured persons who report cannabis/mandrax as a primary substance of use appeared to be increasing in GT region, and during this period, 26% of Coloured persons were admitted for cannabis/mandrax related problems, a significant decrease compared to the previous period (32%). In the WC, 71% of people that were admitted for cannabis/mandrax use were of Coloured descent.

## CRACK/COCAINE

The proportion of persons at specialist treatment centres whose primary substance of use was crack/cocaine remained stable across all sites (Table 7). The proportions ranged from 2% in the WC to 6% in KZN. Between 3% (WC) and 14% (KZN) of all persons admitted using crack/cocaine either as their primary or secondary substance of use (Table 11).

In all sites the mean age of persons in treatment, whose primary drug of use was crack/cocaine, ranged from 20 to 32 years (Table 2). The proportion of female persons reporting cocaine/crack as their primary substance of use ranged from 6% in KZN to 14% in the WC. The majority of

persons with cocaine/crack as their primary substance of use were predominantly Black African (except in the WC), followed by Indian persons in KZN and Coloureds in GT and the EC. The majority of persons with crack/cocaine as their primary substance of use in the WC were Coloured persons, followed by White persons; and in the GT region over 60% of the persons who reported crack/cocaine as their primary substance of use were Black African (Table 9). Few adolescents reported crack/cocaine as their primary substance of use, the highest proportion being 10% in the CR. Between 14% (EC) and 57% (WC) of cocaine users had been in treatment before.

## HEROIN/OPIATES

Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance. Between 18% (WC and EC) and 32% (GT) of persons in specialist treatment centres reported heroin as their primary drug of use (Figure 3). Heroin admissions increased significantly in the EC (from 2% to 14%) and in the CR (from 5% to 26%), while it decreased significantly in other regions, particularly in the NR from 33% to 28%. In GT, the proportion of persons reporting heroin as a primary or secondary drug remained stable at 38% (compared to 40% last period) (Table 11). The mean age of persons who had heroin as their primary substance of use ranged from 28 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 10% (NR) and 36% (WC) of users with heroin as the primary substance of use were female. In the NR, 82% of heroin users were Black African, remaining stable compared to the previous period. In GT, 75% were Black African, increasing slightly compared to the previous period (Table 9). In GT 23%, KZN 29%, the WC 57% and the NR 21% 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 KZN, with 21 users (of 79 heroin users) reporting heroin injection. Amongst persons who reported injecting heroin in this region, 76% were Black African and 10% were Coloured. In the CR eight people, KZN twenty-one, the EC eleven, the WC twenty-six and in the NR twenty-eight people reported injecting heroin. In the WC 19%, in GT 38%, KZN 27%, CR 19% and the NR 32% of all users reported heroin, as either a primary or secondary drug of use (Table 11). While this remains stable for the other sites, it suggests a slight increase for the CR and the WC. 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 16% (CR) to 22% (GT) (Table 10). Based on data collected over several reporting periods and with the addition of data collected from community harm reduction services (also reported on in this brief), it is clear that PWID are underrepresented in the specialist treatment demand data. It is likely that PWID seek treatment from other services or avenues that are potentially more geographically and economically accessible to them.

## OVER-THE-COUNTER AND PRESCRIPTION MEDICINES

Between 3% (WC and GT) and 4% (EC) of the persons seen at specialist treatment centres from January – June 2020 had OTC/PRE medicines listed as their primary substance of use (Table 7). 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, were male. The average age of these users ranged between 28 to 32 years (Table 2). OTC/PRE medicines are more common

as secondary drugs of use with between 3% and 6% of persons across sites reporting these substances either as a primary or secondary substance of use (Table 11). Medicines used included benzodiazepines, analgesics, codeine products and sleeping pills. During this reporting period, 266 (4%) people across all sites reported the non-medical use of codeine, with the majority coming from the WC region (n=97), followed by those coming from GT (n=96).

## 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 11).

In the WC, the proportion of people reporting MA ('tik') as their primary substance of use increased significantly to 44% compared to 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 (74%) and male (71%). Most reported smoking the drug (97%) and only four MA users reported injecting the drug. Of the MA users, 49% reported daily use of the drug and a further 34% reported using MA 2-6 days per week. Overall, 59% of all users reporting for treatment in the WC in the first half of 2020 reported MA either as a primary or secondary substance of use, remaining stable compared to the previous period (Figure

<sup>1</sup> 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.



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 primary substance among persons younger than 20 years followed by cannabis. For persons younger than 20 years, 52% reported MA as either a primary or secondary substance of use, increasing significantly compared to the previous period. In the EC, 25% of persons reported MA as a primary or secondary drug of use, decreasing significantly compared to the last period. 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 12% (KZN) to 16% in GT.

In GT the number of people reporting CAT as their primary substance of use remained high (n=173) relative to other sites. A total of 7% in the EC, 8% in KZN, 9% in GT reported CAT as either their primary or secondary drug of use. Few people in the other sites reported using this drug.

## OTHER SUBSTANCES/POLY-SUBSTANCE USE

Other substances used by persons receiving substance use treatment included inhalants. Between <1% (WC) and 1% (NR) of persons seen at specialist treatment centres from January – June 2020 had reported inhalants as their primary substance of use. This is likely to be an underestimate given that inhalant misuse is common

among those who find themselves destitute and therefore may not have easy access to care.

Poly-substance use also remained high, with between 41% (NR) and 60% (WC) of users in specialist treatment centres reporting more than one substance of use.

## MENTAL HEALTH AND OTHER PHYSICAL COMORBIDITIES

Overall, and across all regions 18% of users (n = 1 132) presented with a dual diagnosis at treatment admission. The majority of these persons reported current mental health problems at the time of admission (44%), followed by hypertension (15%) and respiratory diseases (14%). A

higher proportion of persons suffering from mental health problems and hypertension were found in GT, accounting for 35% and 39% of those reporting dual diagnosis, respectively.

# SECTION 2: DATA FROM COMMUNITY-BASED HARM REDUCTION SERVICES

A range of organisations are implementing community based harm reduction services for people who use drugs (PWUD), including people who inject drugs (PWID)<sup>2</sup>. Services include: HIV, STI, viral hepatitis and TB prevention, testing and linkage to care; harm reduction behaviour change interventions; needle and syringe services; opioid substitution therapy (OST); monitoring of human rights violations and referral for other available substance use disorder treatment services. Routine hepatitis C (HCV) diagnostic and treatment services are limited due to resource constraints. Interventions aimed at preventing and managing overdose are very limited, and community based naloxone distribution is not currently provided.

and were placed in shelters at the end of March 2020. Community-based outreach was also negatively affected by travel restrictions, movement of clients and barriers to provide needle and syringe services within shelters. Other challenges included people's limited access to drugs, particularly opioids, while in shelters during lock down, contributing to involuntary withdrawal for many people, with limited access to withdrawal management and support. In Ehlanzeni, the HARMless programme was not recognized as an essential service by the South African Police Services during level 5 of the lockdown. The matter was resolved, but the teams were not allowed to implement between 27 March and 6 May 2020.

The COVID-19 pandemic and resultant lock-down had significant effect on the people who use drugs, particularly those who were experiencing homelessness

The data below reflects service delivery data for reporting period January – June 2020.

<sup>2</sup> 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.



## Eastern Cape

TB HIV Care's Step Up Project operates in **Nelson Mandela Bay**. Comprehensive services are provided mainly through community-based outreach modalities and also from a Drop-In Centre. Needle and syringe services in the Richmond Hill are still on hold. 346 unique PWID accessed services, with 1 894 needle and syringe contacts taking place, with 94 695 needles and syringes distributed and 13% returned. The majority (88%) of clients were over the age of 24 years. The majority of clients were men (79%) and the majority (61%) were white. 153 PWID tested for HIV, 4% (6/153) of whom tested positive and among whom 50% (3/6) started antiretroviral therapy (ART). Data on HIV viral suppression was unavailable. 154 people were screened for tuberculosis (TB), with 2% (3/154) being symptomatic, 0 diagnosed and 0 started TB treatment. No routine viral hepatitis testing was done. Opioid substitution therapy (OST) was not available. 37 human rights violations were reported, mostly (38%) due to PWID reported being humiliated, chased away or being harassed.

## Gauteng

In **Ekurhuleni** outreach services are provided by Tintswalo Home Based Care. 367 unique PWID accessed the services, with 161 400 needles and syringes distributed and 37% returned. Almost all (98%) clients were over the age of 20 years. The majority (89%) of clients were men, and the majority (85%) were black African. 182 PWID tested for HIV, among whom 36% (65/182) tested positive and among whom 57% (37/65) started ART. Data on HIV viral suppression was unavailable. 182 PWID were screened for TB, with 0 being symptomatic. No routine viral hepatitis testing was done. OST was not available. 10 human rights violations were reported, all related to PWID being assaulted. The effect of COVID-19 continued to have a significant impact on programme performance and health of staff. Staff tested positive or quarantine for periods during the reporting period causing strain on the rest of the teams and impact on performance

In **Johannesburg** mobile outreach and fixed OST services are provided by Anova Health Institute's JabSmart project. 5 599 unique PWID accessed services, with 419 940 needles and syringes distributed and 11% returned. Almost all clients (99%) were over the age of 24 years. The majority of clients were men (88%) and the majority (96%) identified as black African. 614 PWID tested for HIV, among whom 21% (131/614) tested positive and among whom 35% (46/131) started ART. Data on HIV viral suppression was unavailable. 679 were screened for TB, with 9% (62/679) being symptomatic, 0 diagnosed and 0 started treatment. 19 routine viral hepatitis testing was done, with 7 anti-HCV positive (37%). 35 PWID were on OST at the beginning of January. During the period 97 new people were initiated for the first time, 0 people were re-initiated, 0 people were lost to follow-up, 0 people exited

and 132 were on OST at the end of June. During lockdown, arrangements were made for OST to be delivered to clients while in shelters. 80 human rights violations were reported, the majority (54%) due to confiscation and destruction of injecting equipment and assault.

In **Sedibeng** harm reduction outreach services are provided as a satellite service by Anova Health Institute's JabSmart project. Services commenced in March 2020. 237 unique PWID accessed the service, with 9 496 needles and syringes distributed and 2% returned. Most clients (78%) were over the age of 24 years. The majority of clients were men (97%) and the majority (99%) identified as black African. 7 PWID tested for HIV, among whom 14% (1/7) tested positive and did not start ART. Data on HIV viral suppression was unavailable. 14 people who use drugs were screened for tuberculosis, with 0 being symptomatic, 0 diagnosed and 0 starting TB treatment. No routine viral hepatitis testing was done. OST was not available. 7 human rights violations were reported, all (100%) due to confiscation of injecting equipment.

In **Tshwane** community based harm reduction services are provided by HARMLess. COSUP provides opioid substitution therapy and other services from fixed sites and operates a needle and syringe service. 4 303 unique PWID accessed the needle and syringe service provided by HARMLess, and COSUP serviced an average of 2200 PWID per month, with 356 612 needles and syringes distributed; 232 859 by Harmless and 65% returned, and 123 753 by COSUP and 83% returned. Among HARMLess needle and syringe clients, almost all (>99.5% were over 20 years). The majority (95%) were male, and the majority were black African (87%). Demographic data of COSUP's needle and syringe clients was unavailable. Six hundred and six tested for HIV (557 HARMLess, 49 COSUP), among whom 44% (267/606) (254 HARMLess, 13 COSUP) tested positive and 80% (215/267) (204 HARMLess, 11 COSUP) started ART. HIV viral suppression was confirmed among 93% (40/43) of clients on ART supported by HARMLess who received viral load testing during the period. Among clients serviced by HARMLess, 61 people who use drugs were screened for tuberculosis, with 2 being symptomatic, 0 diagnosed and 0 starting on TB treatment. Viral hepatitis testing was done through Sediba Hope Medical Centre and partners at shelters and from the Sediba Hope Medical Centre (Bosman); with 34 people who use drugs known to have chronic HCV traced; 13 anti-HCV screens done (all anti-HCV positive); 32 HCV PCRs conducted, with HCV infection confirmed in 17 clients, and a total of 32 people started direct acting antiviral therapy. Six hundred and six people were on OST at the beginning of January<sup>3</sup>. During the period 128 new people were initiated for the first time, 16 people were re-initiated, 17 people were lost to follow-up, 2 people died, 41 people exited and 690 were on OST at the end of June. Thresholds for take home doses were lowered enabling more people to take methadone home for at least a week at a time. Data on human rights violations is not currently being collected. FPD funded 300 of COSUP's clients on OST.

Partners - not limited to HARMLess, COSUP, Sediba Hope, and MSF in Tshwane - provided integrated Covid-19, substance use and primary health care screening at shelters, and approximately 1200 people were initiated on methadone throughout levels 3 – 5 of the lockdown. Between 500 to 600 shelter residents were on OST at any point in time. Demand for OST exceeded supply, and tramadol was started among people in withdrawal. Within COSUP-supported shelters 193 people (41% PWID) received tramadol to manage opioid withdrawal symptoms, and 17% were lost to follow-up within 1 month.

Eight hundred and sixty-six households were visited across 6 sub-districts (regions) of the City of Tshwane by 190 community health care workers. 79 households (0.9%) 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 (88%), cannabis (30%) and heroin (8.6%). Fourteen individuals were identified who reported injecting drugs for non-therapeutic reasons. Fourteen households (<1%) had at least one household member who requested assistance for their substance use.

## KwaZulu-Natal

TB HIV Care’s Step Up Project operates mobile outreach services and a Drop-In Centre in eThekweni, and from there provides a satellite outreach service to uMgungundlovu.

In **eThekweni** the Municipality authorised the restarting of the needle and syringe service on 29 June 2020; 24 months after its closure. During the period 909 unique PWID accessed services with 2 730 needles and syringes distributed and 1% returned. The majority of clients (84%) were over the age of 24 years. The majority were men (85%) and the majority (84%) were black African. 186 tested for HIV, among whom 12% (26/186) tested positive and among whom 50% (13/26) started ART. Data on HIV viral suppression was unavailable. 189 people who use drugs were screened for tuberculosis, with 0.5% (1/186) being symptomatic, 0 diagnosed and 0 starting treatment. No routine viral hepatitis testing was done. OST was not available. 293 human rights violations were reported (94 due to being refused services during the time of lock down and 75 for assault). Within shelters harm reduction partners (including Durban University of Technology and Advance Access and Delivery) provided symptomatic relief packs for opioid withdrawal to 400 people and 240 people started long term withdrawal on methadone.

In uMgungundlovu services started in May. One hundred and sixty unique PWID accessed the services, with 1 710 needles and syringes distributed and 17% returned. The majority (76%) of clients were over the age of 24 years. The majority of clients were men (89%) and the majority (89%) were Black African. Seventy PWID tested for HIV, among whom 6% (4/70) tested positive and among whom

50% (2/4) started ART. Data on HIV viral suppression was unavailable. Seventy-two people who use drugs were screened for TB, with 1% (1/72) being symptomatic, 0 diagnosed and 0 starting treatment. No routine viral hepatitis testing was done and OST was not available. Forty-five human rights violations were reported, the majority (42%) were for being treated badly by police while in police custody.

## Mpumalanga

The Foundation for Professional Development’s HARMLess project provides mobile outreach services in **Ehlanzeni**. One hundred and forty-two unique PWID accessed the services, with 6 845 needle and syringes distributed and 37% returned. Almost all clients (>99%) were over the age of 20 years. The majority of clients were men (92%) and the majority were (79%) were Black African. One hundred and thirteen tested for HIV, 53% (60/113) of whom tested positive and among whom 98% (59/60) started ART. Data on HIV viral suppression was unavailable. 113 people who use drugs were screened for tuberculosis, with none being symptomatic. No routine viral hepatitis testing was done. 6 PWID were initiated onto OST, though all 6 were lost to the programme subsequently. Data on human rights violations was not collected.

## Western Cape

TB HIV Care provides mobile outreach services and operates a Drop-In Centre in the **Cape Metro**. Eight hundred and sixty-eight unique PWID accessed services, with 256 635 needles and syringes distributed and 58% returned. Almost all clients (94%) were over the age of 24 years. The majority of clients were men (82%) and the majority (76%) were Coloured. 291 PWID tested for HIV, among whom 2% (7/291) tested positive and 57% (4/7) started ART. Data on HIV viral suppression was unavailable. 308 PWID were screened for TB, with 0.3% (1/308) being symptomatic, 0 diagnosed and 0 starting treatment. No routine viral hepatitis testing was done. Nineteen people were on OST at the beginning of January. During the period 49 new people were initiated for the first time, 1 person was re-initiated, 6 people were lost to follow-up, 0 people exited and 63 were on OST at the end of June. Seventy-seven human rights violations were reported, the majority (25%) due to confiscated/ destroyed needles and syringes. During the Lockdown period the South African Network of People Who Use Drugs supported people who use drugs by enabling 21 people to access methadone, 475 PWID to access harm reduction packs and provided 500 people with personal protection equipment and hygiene kits.

Additional detail on harm reduction service user sociodemographic characteristics are in Tables 3 – 6.



**TABLE 3: PWID ACCESSING NEEDLE AND SYRINGE SERVICE AND BEHAVIOUR CHANGE INTERVENTION PROGRAM (JANUARY – JUNE 2020)**

Province	Health district	Male	Female	Trans	Median age (yrs)*
Eastern Cape	Nelson Mandela Bay (n=346)	79%	20%	1%	-
Gauteng	City of Ekurhuleni (n=367)	89%	11%	0%	-
	City of Johannesburg (n=5 599)	88%	12%	0%	-
	Sedibeng (n=237)	97%	3%	0%	-
	City of Tshwane (n=4 303) <sup>1</sup>	95%	5%	0%	-
KwaZulu-Natal	eThekweni (n=909)	85%	15%	0%	-
	uMgungundlovu (n=160)	89%	11%	0%	-
Mpumalanga	Ehlanzeni (n=142)	92%	8%	0%	-
Western Cape	Cape Metro (n= 1 056)	82%	17%	1%	-

\* Data on specific age not captured under new programme;

\*\* includes 1% transgender women; 1Reflects HARMLESS clients only

**TABLE 4: COMPARISON OF PROPORTION OF PEOPLE WHO USE DRUGS ACCESSING NEEDLE AND SYRINGE SERVICES (JANUARY – JUNE 2020) WITH CENSUS DATA - BY DISTRICT<sup>1</sup>**

Province	District		Black African	Indian	Coloured	White
Eastern Cape	Nelson Mandela Bay	Population <sup>1</sup>	61%	1%	24%	14%
		Accessed service	20%	1%	11%	61%
Gauteng	City of Ekurhuleni	Population <sup>1</sup>	79%	3%	2%	16%
		Accessed service	85%	0%	7%	8%
	City of Johannesburg	Population <sup>1</sup>	76%	5%	6%	12%
		Accessed service	97%	0%	1%	2%
	Sedibeng	Population <sup>1</sup>	74%	1%	1%	24%
		Accessed service	99%	0%	1%	0%
City of Tshwane <sup>2</sup>	Population <sup>1</sup>	75%	2%	2%	21%	
	Accessed service	87%	0%	5%	7%	
KwaZulu-Natal	eThekweni	Population <sup>1</sup>	73%	17%	3%	7%
		Accessed service	84%	6%	4%	6%
	uMgungundlovu	Population <sup>1</sup>	90%	3%	1%	6%
		Accessed service	88%	1%	2%	9%
Mpumalanga	Ehlanzeni	Population <sup>1</sup>	92%	1%	<1%	6%
		Accessed service	79%	0%	1%	10%
Western Cape	Cape Metro	Population <sup>1</sup>	37%	2%	42%	18%
		Accessed service	5%	1%	76%	18%

<sup>1</sup> Statistics South Africa, 2011 Census

<sup>2</sup> Reflects HARMLess data only

**TABLE 5: COMPARISON OF PROPORTION OF PEOPLE WHO USE DRUGS INITIATED ON OPIOID SUBSTITUTION THERAPY (MAINTENANCE) (JANUARY – JUNE 2020) – DEMOGRAPHICS, BY DISTRICT\***

Province	Health district	Male	Female	Trans	Black African	Indian	Coloured	White
Eastern Cape	Nelson Mandela Bay* (n=0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gauteng	Ekurhuleni* (n=0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Johannesburg (n=97)	91%	6%	3%	82%	0%	9%	9%
	Sedibeng* (n=0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Tshwane (n=128)	88%	12%	0%	50%	5%	4%	9%
KwaZulu-Natal	eThekweni* (n=0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	uMgungundlovu* (n=0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga	Ehlanzeni (n=6)	67%	33%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Western Cape	Cape Metro (n=49)	81%	19%	0%	0%	0%	33%	42%

**TABLE 6: CLIENTS ON OPIOID SUBSTITUTION THERAPY, LOST TO FOLLOW-UP AND EXITED (JANUARY – JUNE 2020) - BY DISTRICT\***

District	Non-injecting/ PWID	Number on OST at start of period	Number initiated on OST for first time	Number restarted	Number LTFU during period	Number exited during period	Number died during period	Number on OST at end of period
Nelson Mandela Bay*	Non-injecting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	PWID	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Ekurhuleni*	Non-injecting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	PWID	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Johannesburg	Non-injecting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	PWID	35	97	0	0	0	0	132
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sedibeng*	Non-injecting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	PWID	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Tshwane	Non-injecting	-	53	-	-	-	-	-
	PWID	-	75	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	606	128	16	17	41	2	690
eThekweni*	Non-injecting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	PWID	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
uMgungundlovu *	Non-injecting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	PWID	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Ehlanzeni*	Non-injecting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	PWID	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	0
Cape Metro	Non-injecting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	PWID	19	49	1	6	0	0	0	63
	Total	19	49	1	6	0	0	0	63

**TABLE 7: PRIMARY SUBSTANCE OF USE: BY SITE AND SIX-MONTH PERIOD (%)**

Site	Period	Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandra	Crack/ Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	OTC/ PRE	Metham- phetamine	Other	Total N
WC <sup>1</sup>	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	
2019b	19.2	25.4	6.4	2.7	14.2	0.1	1.0	29.9	1.0	2654	
<b>2020a</b>		<b>10.9</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1323</b>



Site	Period	Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandra	Crack/ Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	OTC/ PRE	Metham- phetamine	Other	Total N
KZN <sup>2</sup>	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	
2019b	14.4	34.5	2.2	5.4	26.5	0.3	2.9	9.3	4.4	980	
<b>2020a</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>565</b>	
EC <sup>3</sup>	2001a	48.0	45.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.0	0.0	<1	393
	2001b	58.0	36.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	4.0	0.0	<1	398
	2002a	45.0	19.0	29.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	4.0	0.0	<1	431
	2002b	55.0	13.0	25.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	0.0	0	369
	2003a	46.1	16.4	29.7	2.4	0.0	0.4	4.6	0.0	0.4	499
	2003b	51.4	11.8	26.1	2.2	0.0	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	

Site	Period	Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandra	Crack/ Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	OTC/ PRE	Metham- phetamine	Other	Total N
	2005b	48.8	12.9	9.4	14.6	6.6	0.0	4.5	3.3	0.0	693
	2006a	40.7	14.4	7.9	21.4	8.1	1.2	2.6	3.5	0.2	1215
	2007a	51.8	18.3	8.6	14.2	1.1	0.3	3.8	1.4	0.5	759
	2007b	39.0	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
	2019b	26.3	22.9	3.2	3.4	18.3	0.0	3.8	20.8	1.3	475
	2019b	37.5	22.3	4.2	2.3	1.5	0.0	4.5	26.2	1.5	336
	<b>2020a</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>215</b>
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

Site	Period	Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandra	Crack/ Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	OTC/ PRE	Metham- phetamine	Other	Total N
	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
	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
	2019b	11.6	29.7	2.8	3.0	36.3	0.2	0.7	11.2	4.4	4226
	<b>2020a</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>3279</b>
NR <sup>4</sup>	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	

Site	Period	Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandra	Crack/ Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	OTC/ PRE	Metham- phetamine	Other	Total N
	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
	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
	2019b	15.3	40.2	0.3	3.3	32.8	0.1	0.8	3.7	1.3	1423
	<b>2020a</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>768</b>
CR <sup>5</sup>	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	
2019b	38.6	35.9	2.7	2.7	4.8	0.0	2.1	11.6	1.6	189	
<b>2020a</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>167</b>	

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



**TABLE 8: COMPARISON OF PROPORTION OF SUBSTANCE USERS IN TREATMENT (JANUARY - JUNE 2020) WITH CENSUS DATA – BY SITE<sup>1</sup>**

Site		Black African	Indian	Coloured	White
WESTERN CAPE	Population <sup>1</sup>	33%	1%	49%	16%
	In treatment	15%	<1%	73%	12%
KWAZULU-NATAL	Population <sup>1</sup>	89%	7%	1%	4%
	In treatment	70%	15%	6%	9%
EASTERN CAPE	Population <sup>1</sup>	86%	<1%	8%	5%
	In treatment	64%	1%	16%	10%
CENTRAL REGION	Population <sup>1</sup>	83%	1%	8%	8%
	In treatment	71%	1%	14%	14%
GAUTENG	Population <sup>1</sup>	77%	3%	4%	16%
	In treatment	73%	2%	16%	9%
NORTHERN REGION	Population <sup>1</sup>	94%	<1%	1%	5%
	In treatment	82%	1%	2%	15%

<sup>1</sup> Statistics South Africa, 2011 Census

**TABLE 9: PRIMARY SUBSTANCE BY RACE (COLUMNS PER SITE ADD UP TO 100%): JANUARY – JUNE 2020**

	Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandrax	Crack/ cocaine	OTC/PRE	Heroin	Methaphet- amine
<b>WESTERN CAPE</b>							
Black African	13%	15%	17%	5%	5%*	15%	15%
Coloured	69%	70%	71%	71%	85%	73%	74%
Indian	1%	01%	0%	0%	0%*	<1%	1%
White	17%	15%	12%	24%	10%*	11%	10%
<b>KWAZULU-NATAL</b>							
Black African	70%	68%	83%	50%	65%	74%	77%
Coloured	2%*	7%	0%	12%*	0*	6%	4%*
Indian	17%	13%	17%*	26%	24%*	13%	13%
White	10%	13%	0%	12%*	12%*	8%	6%*
<b>EASTERN CAPE</b>							
Black African	43%	66%	67%*	43%*	62%*	74%	78%
Coloured	22%	19%	33%*	29%*	12%*	13%*	11%*
Indian	0%	3%*	0%	14%*	0%	0%	0%*
White	35%	13%	0%	14%*	25%*	13%*	11%*
<b>GAUTENG</b>							
Black African	65%	76%	61%	67%	67%	75%	75%
Coloured	191%	14%	26%	21%	15%	15%	14%
Indian	3%	2%	0%	2%*	0%	1%	2%
White	13%	8%	14%	9%	19%	9%	10%
<b>NORTHERN REGION</b>							
Black African	74%	86%	95%	83%	86%	82%	74%
Coloured	3%	1%*	0%	6%*	0%	3%	0%
Indian	1%	1%*	0%	0%	0%	1%*	0%
White	22%	12%	5%*	11%*	14%*	14%	25%

	Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandrax	Crack/ cocaine	OTC/PRE	Heroin	Methaphet- amine
<b>CENTRAL REGION</b>							
Black African	82%	67%	100%*	67%*	50%*	63%	80%
Coloured	7%*	19%	0%	11%*	0%	16%*	13%*
Indian	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%*	0%
White	11%*	13%	0%	22%*	50%*	19%	7%*

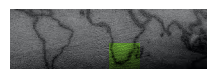
\* = N<5

**TABLE 10: PRIMARY SUBSTANCE OF USE FOR PERSONS YOUNGER THAN 20 YEARS (%): JANUARY – JUNE 2020**

Site	Period	Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandrax	Cocaine/ Crack	Heroin	Ecstasy	Metham- phetamine	Other	Total (N)
<b>WC<sup>1</sup></b>	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	
19b	15.5	33.3	6.3	2.2	12.9	0.3	26.7	2.8	637	
<b>20a</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>263</b>	
<b>KZN<sup>2</sup></b>	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

Site	Period	Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandrax	Cocaine/ Crack	Heroin	Ecstasy	Metham- phetamine	Other	Total (N)
	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
	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
	19b	5.8	50.7	2.7	3.7	19.7	0.3	12.2	4.8	294
	<b>20a</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>158</b>
<b>EC<sup>3</sup></b>	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

Site	Period	Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandrax	Cocaine/ Crack	Heroin	Ecstasy	Metham- phetamine	Other	Total (N)
	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
	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
	19b	68.4	24.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.1	98
	<b>20a</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>50</b>
GT	04b	7.3	54.7	19.1	4.7	5.1	1.2	0.0	7.9	590
	05a	9.3	57.7	14.0	3.4	7.7	1.3	0.0	6.6	714
	05b	10.6	62.8	4.8	4.5	6.8	0.7	0.2	9.2	575
	06a	13.3	57.6	4.6	6.0	6.0	1.0	0.6	10.9	715
	06b	12.1	62.2	2.3	3.8	9.3	0.4	0.1	9.8	753
	07a	11.8	61.0	3.0	5.5	10.3	0.4	0.0	8.0	670
	07b	11.7	61.3	2.4	5.9	10.2	0.0	0.3	8.2	591
	08a	10.0	65.7	2.4	4.7	10.2	0.4	0.2	-	531
	08b	14.0	56.6	4.5	3.3	6.3	0.2	0.5	14.7	606
	09a	26.5	48.4	3.4	4.0	7.1	0.6	1.9	0.0	645
	09b	14.0	64.3	3.0	2.2	10.7	0.2	0.5	0.0	599
	10a	13.2	63.2	5.1	1.4	10.1	0.3	0.8	0.0	642
	10b	10.0	61.7	2.4	1.9	13.8	0.5	1.0	8.7	621
	11a	9.7	62.5	2.0	2.3	14.4	0.2	1.3	7.7	610
	11b	8.5	62.3	2.1	2.4	11.6	0.2	0.9	11.4	576
	12a	6.4	69.2	0.6	1.3	10.7	0.6	3.1	4.7	702
	12b	5.1	54.9	0.6	0.7	5.9	0.0	1.3	31.6	862
	13a	7.8	74.6	1.2	0.7	5.9	0.3	1.2	8.4	1002
	13b	6.2	68.8	2.1	0.9	7.9	0.2	1.4	10.6	583
	14a	4.4	77.0	1.1	0.7	4.5	0.1	2.1	10.1	910
	14b	19.2	48.3	1.0	2.4	7.5	0.3	3.7	14.6	783
	15a	2.9	74.1	0.9	0.5	5.9	0.1	2.6	13.2	1054
	15b	2.2	75.5	1.9	0.9	5.6	0.0	1.6	20.2	916
	16a	2.1	76.9	4.1	1.5	4.5	0.1	2.3	8.5	1124
	16b	6.8	75.9	1.7	0.2	3.8	0.0	3.3	8.3	767
	17a	2.8	82.0	1.7	0.2	3.2	0.2	2.8	7.2	1090
17b	2.3	81.0	1.3	0.2	3.7	0.0	4.2	7.3	910	
18a	4.1	72.7	1.9	0.8	10.9	0.5	3.2	8.9	630	
18b	7.8	40.2	2.5	3.6	24.8	0.1	11.4	16.7	719	
19a	17.9	37.7	2.4	2.8	24.7	0.0	6.8	7.7	756	
19b	6.2	45.7	2.9	2.9	52.2	0.1	13.2	6.4	993	
<b>20a</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>725</b>	
NR <sup>4</sup>	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





Site	Period	Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandrax	Cocaine/ Crack	Heroin	Ecstasy	Metham- phetamine	Other	Total (N)
	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
	11a	17.9	46.2	0.0	0.7	29.7	0.0	0.0	5.5	145
	11b	13.5	47.4	0.6	1.3	16.7	0.0	4.5	16.0	156
	12a	3.9	70.7	1.7	1.7	16.0	0.0	0.6	5.5	181
	12b	15.8	42.6	0.5	1.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	28.2	209
	13a	20.2	52.0	1.8	1.4	12.6	0.0	0.0	11.9	277
	13b	12.9	70.5	0.4	0.0	9.1	0.0	1.7	5.4	241
	14a	5.7	78.9	0.4	0.7	10.8	0.0	0.4	3.2	279
	14b	11.9	70.6	0.0	0.3	13.7	0.0	0.0	3.4	293
	15a	8.4	72.6	1.5	1.1	8.4	0.0	0.4	7.7	274
	15b	6.8	73.1	0.3	0.9	8.6	0.0	0.6	9.7	324
	16a	10.8	58.3	3.1	1.4	19.3	0.0	0.0	8.5	295
	16b	18.0	66.9	0.8	0.0	10.5	0.0	0.4	3.3	239
	17a	10.0	76.2	0.3	1.1	9.2	0.0	0.0	3.2	380
	17b	18.0	44.4	0.5	4.1	27.8	0.0	0.2	4.8	410
	18a	4.9	74.6	0.6	0.8	11.3	0.0	1.1	10.5	362
	18b	6.5	72.1	0.9	0.0	13.3	0.0	1.2	8.2	341
	19a	16.3	39.4	1.9	5.7	22.7	0.0	6.8	7.2	264
	19b	14.5	38.7	0.6	4.4	32.6	0.0	4.4	4.9	344
	<b>20a</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>169</b>
CR <sup>5</sup>	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

Site	Period	Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandrax	Cocaine/ Crack	Heroin	Ecstasy	Metham- phetamine	Other	Total (N)
	17b	2.3	77.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	9.2	87
	18a	0.9	77.1	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	7.3	109
	18b	0.0	77.4	6.5	0.0	3.2	0.0	3.2	9.7	31
	19a	25.9	45.5	3.9	1.3	15.6	0.0	3.9	3.9	77
	19b	1.9	77.4	7.6	0.0	1.9	0.0	9.4	1.9	53
	<b>20a</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>50</b>

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

\* Excludes data from Limpopo for 2007b

**TABLE 11: OVERALL SUBSTANCES OF USE\* (%): JANUARY – JUNE 2020**

Site	Period	Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandrax	Crack/ Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	Metham- phetamine	OTC/ PRE	Total (N)
WC <sup>1</sup>	04b	47.9	25.0	29.0	20.0	10.3	6.3	28.9	7.4	2308
	05a	47.0	28.9	22.8	19.2	13.2	8.3	35.8	5.0	2469
	05b	39.0	32.9	16.0	18.2	16.3	7.0	44.7	3.8	2131
	06a	41.2	28.3	14.0	15.6	16.2	5.5	46.3	3.8	2660
	06b	41.5	33.0	13.4	12.4	12.5	3.7	51.9	4.9	2798
	07a	43.6	31.7	12.6	10.4	12.0	2.8	49.3	3.2	2864
	07b	41.2	33.0	14.7	10.0	14.6	2.3	44.3	3.6	3058
	08a	42.1	30.6	15.3	12.2	15.2	2.8	45.8	4.5	2637
	08b	38.6	32.5	15.2	11.4	14.9	1.9	44.2	3.5	2807
	09a	36.5	32.5	15.2	6.6	12.2	1.6	50.1	2.3	3667
	09b	40.1	32.2	18.4	5.4	13.4	1.1	46.6	2.2	2642
	10a	40.7	33.9	17.9	5.2	14.1	0.9	45.6	2.3	3134
	10b	40.4	36.7	18.5	4.8	12.8	0.9	46.9	2.2	2933
	11a	36.6	35.3	15.2	4.6	14.7	1.1	46.6	1.2	2927
	11b	36.4	37.0	19.6	5.9	19.1	1.6	52.1	1.6	2733
	12a	34.3	39.7	16.1	4.5	18.4	1.3	48.4	1.6	3912
	12b	34.5	43.5	20.4	3.8	17.9	1.2	49.7	1.1	3178
	13a	36.6	44.7	22.5	4.0	18.6	1.2	39.9	2.3	3717
	13b	34.1	45.6	20.6	3.8	14.3	0.9	46.6	2.0	3478
	14a	26.5	32.8	17.4	2.4	19.3	0.3	47.2	1.4	3510
14b	29.9	33.7	16.6	2.6	13.4	0.0	45.5	1.1	3444	
15a	28.4	33.4	18.9	2.6	14.8	0.0	49.1	2.2	3524	
15b	30.3	34.4	21.1	2.2	11.2	0.0	47.9	1.9	2674	
16a	31.6	37.1	20.1	3.1	11.3	0.0	42.3	1.4	2977	
16b	29.5	37.4	19.7	3.0	13.4	0.0	41.8	1.6	2808	
17a	37.3	37.8	19.1	3.1	10.8	0.0	36.2	1.6	2902	
17b	35.9	29.9	23.7	3.7	14.4	0.4	43.5	2.7	2541	
18a	33.8	33.9	20.8	3.6	12.8	0.5	38.8	1.9	3182	
18b	33.1	39.0	20.7	4.4	11.8	0.1	38.7	2.4	2719	
19a	28.8	36.9	23.3	3.5	17.3	0.1	43.2	2.9	3013	
19b	30.9	35.5	23.0	5.0	14.9	0.3	43.1	3.3	2654	
<b>20a</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1323</b>	
KZN <sup>2</sup>	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

Site	Period	Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandrax	Crack/ Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	Metham- phetamine	OTC/ PRE	Total (N)
	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
	16a	44.8	51.8	6.8	8.3	15.9	2.6	1.4	3.1	1247
	16b	52.5	45.4	5.3	10.4	12.1	2.2	1.1	2.7	1177
	17a	49.3	50.9	6.7	10.8	11.0	1.9	1.5	1.9	1370
	17b	49.4	43.9	6.0	12.1	11.2	1.3	1.3	2.6	1400
	18a	41.4	48.2	5.6	15.7	30.3	1.5	2.3	4.5	1256
	18b	49.2	47.2	5.8	15.2	28.1	1.4	1.6	6.3	993
	19a	21.1	49.7	5.4	10.0	33.9	0.7	6.0	4.4	1291
	19b	21.7	45.8	5.1	12.5	29.8	0.5	12.1	5.9	980
	<b>20a</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>565</b>
<b>EC<sup>3</sup></b>	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

Site	Period	Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandrax	Crack/ Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	Metham- phetamine	OTC/ PRE	Total (N)
	14a	36.5	26.1	8.6	8.8	1.8	0.3	21.0	20.6	613
	14a	41.9	27.1	12.2	7.5	1.5	0.0	21.9	15.4	663
	15a	42.7	34.9	18.5	9.9	4.4	0.0	25.9	5.5	363
	15b	32.5	43.1	18.3	5.5	2.8	0.0	34.4	1.7	471
	16a	42.5	36.1	14.4	7.6	3.3	0.0	29.5	9.6	638
	16b	46.6	35.4	16.9	4.7	2.2	0.0	22.3	8.6	537
	17a	56.7	28.5	14.4	9.6	3.7	0.0	24.5	4.0	425
	17b	45.0	33.4	16.7	6.6	2.5	0.0	33.6	5.2	515
	18a	45.8	32.7	13.9	5.4	2.3	0.3	35.2	6.8	517
	18b	48.7	32.7	13.1	5.1	2.9	0.4	35.3	5.3	450
	19a	30.5	45.5	9.7	4.6	20.0	0.0	23.4	7.2	475
	19b	47.6	40.8	11.0	4.5	2.1	0.0	32.7	6.3	336
<b>20a</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>215</b>	
GT	04b	60.2	30.6	15.5	19.2	8.3	5.2	0.3	7.2	2654
	05a	57.9	34.6	13.2	19.0	10.5	4.6	0.5	6.7	3030
	05b	62.1	34.7	8.9	20.2	11.3	3.9	0.6	7.7	2848
	06a	56.9	33.5	6.8	21.4	10.6	3.3	0.6	11.2	3119
	06b	58.1	32.7	4.3	23.6	13.2	2.9	0.7	6.0	3295
	07a	55.3	33.2	3.6	25.4	14.3	2.8	0.9	7.7	3251
	07b	54.7	30.9	3.7	26.4	13.8	3.3	1.0	6.6	3053
	08a	60.8	34.4	4.5	24.8	15.4	2.1	1.2	2.9	2768
	08b	64.8	35.0	4.2	19.4	12.2	2.7	0.9	7.9	3158
	09a	57.5	40.1	4.7	16.1	13.7	3.3	1.6	7.7	2822
	09b	58.0	38.4	3.6	12.3	21.2	1.2	1.1	5.4	2646
	10a	54.7	41.5	4.9	14.9	21.2	1.2	2.1	7.1	2684
	10b	53.6	43.2	3.9	17.6	23.9	2.2	2.6	5.5	2884
	11a	48.0	44.7	3.9	18.5	25.0	1.8	3.4	7.4	2972
	11b	47.7	44.4	3.8	15.9	21.4	2.6	3.9	8.5	2786
	12a	44.9	44.3	2.6	15.9	22.2	2.3	5.4	4.5	3198
	12b	41.7	49.9	4.6	12.6	19.7	1.3	5.2	5.2	3552
	13a	38.5	57.1	3.8	10.9	20.9	1.2	8.0	2.7	4026
	13b	34.8	56.9	4.6	13.5	18.6	1.5	6.6	3.1	3128
	14a	25.8	53.8	4.2	5.2	13.9	0.6	6.1	1.5	3479
14b	28.1	47.2	2.5	7.8	15.6	0.6	5.9	1.8	3372	
15a	27.3	51.4	2.6	6.5	18.6	0.5	7.7	2.5	4285	
15b	26.1	48.9	3.6	6.6	17.6	0.7	6.3	2.1	3570	
16a	22.5	49.9	5.3	6.5	13.7	0.4	7.9	3.6	3989	
16b	27.6	51.3	3.5	4.6	15.8	0.3	9.1	2.2	2948	
17a	21.4	56.6	3.9	4.1	19.9	0.4	8.1	2.6	3870	
17b	22.1	54.5	4.1	4.7	18.1	0.3	9.5	3.0	3414	
18a	19.9	45.1	4.5	5.3	36.9	0.3	8.9	3.6	2734	
18b	18.9	50.0	4.9	6.9	30.3	0.2	12.2	1.7	2937	
19a	24.4	45.3	6.9	7.7	28.8	0.2	13.3	4.8	3148	
19b	17.6	46.9	7.4	8.0	39.9	0.4	15.6	2.1	4226	
<b>20a</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3279</b>	
NR <sup>4</sup>	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



Site	Period	Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandrax	Crack/ Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	Metham- phetamine	OTC/ PRE	Total (N)
	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
	16a	23.4	46.2	4.8	6.1	26.5	0.0	1.3	0.9	1026
	16b	23.5	39.1	1.4	4.3	36.9	0.0	1.6	1.5	929
	17a	33.4	51.2	1.3	6.6	31.2	0.0	0.9	1.2	1122
	17b	44.7	48.1	0.8	6.4	29.2	0.1	2.2	1.3	1269
	18a	39.3	49.9	3.1	6.1	25.1	0.1	3.8	2.1	1372
	18b	36.9	47.1	0.8	6.8	38.2	0.4	4.7	1.5	1171
	19a	23.5	48.1	6.2	8.2	24.9	0.5	13.8	2.9	1025
	19b	29.2	48.9	0.8	7.4	35.8	0.2	6.3	1.8	1423
	<b>20a</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>768</b>
CR <sup>5</sup>	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

Site	Period	Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandrax	Crack/ Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	Metham- phetamine	OTC/ PRE	Total (N)
	16a	61.7	36.0	6.5	3.9	2.1	0.0	6.0	3.9	663
	16b	58.5	36.6	7.9	7.7	2.2	0.0	8.5	1.8	388
	17a	52.5	37.9	7.9	8.4	3.1	0.0	8.4	2.2	356
	17b	56.6	38.9	10.6	4.6	3.8	0.0	9.7	2.3	350
	18a	44.3	45.8	17.1	3.9	2.1	0.0	14.9	2.1	334
	18b	49.1	36.6	15.3	7.4	9.3	0.0	18.9	2.8	216
	19a	25.0	51.6	8.5	7.9	33.9	0.0	7.3	0.9	316
	19b	44.4	43.9	11.6	4.2	12.2	0.0	19.0	5.3	189
	<b>20a</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>167</b>

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

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

## IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICY AND FUTURE RESEARCH

### SELECTED IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICY/PRACTICE<sup>4</sup>

During the Phase 48, 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:

- Urgently address the fact that young people in WC are not accessing substance abuse treatment in 2020 whereas in the EC we are seeing an increase in treatment demand by under 20s.
- Is the EC ready for such an increased demand in services, especially given the closure of its only youth-based treatment centre?
- How to address the issue of transport challenges in getting people to treatment in the EC.
- Police and private security companies in KZN need to be engaged so as to prevent them from violating the rights of PWIDs (accessing harm reduction services).
- Access to treatment during the Covid-19 lockdown affected treatment provision (with services closing during level 5 restrictions), measures should be put in place to mitigate these negative consequences during future pandemics.
- The COVID-19 lock-down resulted in harms for people who use drugs, including assault, destruction of injecting equipment and involuntary withdrawal.
- COVID-19 restrictions affected harm reduction service delivery, notably access to needle and syringe services (including returns) as well as HIV testing uptake and linkage to care.
- Harm reduction interventions are an essential service and should continue during future lock downs
- COVID-19 highlighted the high burden of opioid and other substance use disorders among people experiencing homelessness in the major metros.
- The utility of harm reduction was demonstrated, including the effectiveness of opioid agonists, where opportunities for this were provided within shelters.
- Lowering the threshold of OST services and take-home doses at COSUP and other sites did not have noticeable harms, and enabled further service efficiency.
- While tramadol is widely available, it is not as effective as methadone to manage opioid withdrawal.

<sup>4</sup> Outcomes emanating from regional meetings held in GP, KZN, PE and CT

## SELECTED ISSUES TO MONITOR

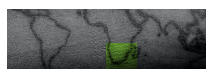
Phase 48 of the SACENDU Project highlighted several conditions/factors that need to be carefully monitored over time:

- Increase in substance use across sites over this period.
- Increase in 1<sup>st</sup> time admissions to treatment in WC.
- Increase in methamphetamine as a primary drug of abuse in WC and KZN.
- Increase in intravenous drug use in the WC.
- Treatment demand for cannabis use as a result of legislative/judicial decisions/changes.
- Decrease in treatment admissions by females in the EC.
- Increase in injecting of heroin and nyaope in the NR and KZN.
- Decrease in age of persons reporting use of prescription and OTC meds in KZN.
- Client responses and attitudes in KZN now that the needle and syringe service has resumed in Durban.
- Needle and syringe return rates in several cities.
- Overdose in relation to change in tolerance among people undergoing involuntary withdrawal
- Outcomes of people receiving long-term withdrawal instead of OST as maintenance

## SELECTED TOPICS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH/INVESTIGATION

Phase 48 of the SACENDU Project highlighted several topics for further research/investigation:

- How best to address barriers to treatment for Black Africans over 20 years in the WC?
- Given the marked increase in methamphetamine and heroin in some provinces; did the ban of alcohol result in transition to other substances of use.
- What are the factors deterring females from use of cocaine/crack or seeking treatment for use of cocaine/crack in the WC?
- What are the effects of drop off in treatment demand by young people in WC in 1<sup>st</sup> half of 2020?
- How to quantify the effects of COVID-19 on people who use drugs?



# 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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