

SACENDU

South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use

SOUTH AFRICAN COMMUNITY EPIDEMIOLOGY NETWORK ON DRUG USE (SACENDU)

Monitoring Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Abuse
Treatment Admissions in South Africa

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PRESENTATIONS AT THE REGIONAL SACENDU REPORT BACK MEETINGS
(Not included in this report but available on <http://www.mrc.ac.za/adarg/sacendu.htm>.)

PRESENTATION	PRESENTED BY	PRESENTED IN
Treatment centres: Gauteng data	Ms Erika Nel	Pretoria
Treatment centres: Northern and Central Region data	Ms Siphokazi Dada	Pretoria
Substance use disorder (SUD) and attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)	Prof Anneke Meyer	Pretoria
Understanding street-level heroin use, social capital and survival strategies in Durban – an ethnographic study	Mr Haroon Wadee	Pretoria
Locus of control and treatment implications for Nyaope users	Ms Lucy Fernandes	Pretoria
Understanding and responding to codeine misuse and dependence in South Africa – what can we learn from substance abuse treatment admissions?	Ms Siphokazi Dada	Pretoria
Treatment centres: KwaZulu-Natal data	Ms Furzana Timol	Durban
Understanding street-level heroin use, social capital and survival strategies in Durban – an ethnographic study	Mr Haroon Wadee	Durban
Anti-Drug Forum SMART Club	Mr Sam Pillay	Durban
Understanding and responding to codeine misuse and dependence in South Africa – what can we learn from substance abuse treatment admissions?	Ms Siphokazi Dada	Durban
Supporting families affected by substance abuse: Starting the conversation	Ms Candice Rule	Durban
Treatment centres: Port Elizabeth data	Ms Diana Kitshoff	Port Elizabeth
Treatment centres: East London data	Mr Roger Weimann	Port Elizabeth
Pain management with the focus on opioids: An update	Prof Ilse Truter	Port Elizabeth
Statistical trends in substance use in South Africa with a focus on young people	Dr Nadine Harker Burnhams	Port Elizabeth
Treatment centres: Western Cape data	Ms Jodilee Erasmus	Cape Town
Treatment outcomes in patients with alcohol use dependence in a rehabilitation programme	Ms Suzanne Young	Cape Town
How does a change in the excise tax on beer impact beer retail prices in South Africa?	Prof Corne van Walkbeek	Cape Town
The impact of fetal alcohol syndrome on a child's classroom performance: a case study of a rural South African school	Ms Melissa Lubbe	Cape Town
Understanding and responding to codeine misuse and dependence in South Africa – what can we learn from substance abuse treatment admissions?	Ms Siphokazi Dada	Cape Town

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

Ms Siphokazi Dada & Dr Nadine Harker Burnhams

This report contains detailed data from specialist substance abuse treatment centres in all nine provinces that now comprise the South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use in the Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal (mostly Durban and Pietermaritzburg), Eastern Cape (Port Elizabeth, East London), Gauteng province, Mpumalanga and Limpopo provinces (now termed the Northern Region), and the Central Region (comprising of the Free State, Northern Cape and North West provinces).

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Alcohol remained the dominant substance of abuse in the EC and CR; and still causes the biggest burden of harm in terms of both communicable and non-communicable diseases. Between 16% (NR) and 42% (CR) of patients in treatment has alcohol as a primary drug of abuse. This period saw a slight decrease in the proportion of patients seeking treatment for alcohol in KZN. Proportions for alcohol use remained fairly stable in other regions. A significant increase in the proportion of alcohol use in under 20 treatment admissions in the WC region was noticed.

Cannabis is still the most common illicit drug used, especially among youth attending specialist treatment centres. Across sites between 34% (WC) and 49% (GT) of patients attending specialist treatment centres had cannabis as their primary or secondary drug of abuse, compared to between 4% (NR) and 21% (WC) for the cannabis/mandrax (methaqualone) combination aka 'white-pipe'.

Methamphetamine (MA) remained the most common primary substance of abuse in the WC and the second most common substance of abuse among patients 20 years and younger in the EC. Port Elizabeth continues to see a gradual increase of local patients admitted for treatment over the years.

The proportion of admissions for **cocaine** remained fairly low and stable across sites, and was mostly reported as a secondary drug. Between 2% (WC) and 10% (KZN) of patients in treatment had cocaine as a primary or secondary drug of abuse, remaining fairly stable across sites. Relatively few patients younger than 20 years were admitted for cocaine-related problems.

Heroin use remains a problem across most sites. Mostly heroin is smoked with the proportion of patients injecting heroin remaining stable over the last few years. During this review period few patients from treatment centres also reported injecting other drugs, such as cocaine, **methcathinone** (CAT), MA and **over-the-counter or prescription** (OTC/PRE) medicines. This is of concern since injection use and sharing of needles is associated with health and social harms such as hepatitis A and other infectious diseases, more specifically HIV/AIDS. In GT the number of patients reporting **nyaope/whoonga** (a mixture of cannabis and heroin) as their primary substance of abuse was high (n=166) relative to other sites. Similar to the previous review period, in NR sixty-eight patients reported nyaope/whoonga as their primary substance of abuse. A total of 8% patients in KZN and NR reported nyaope/whoonga as either their primary or as a secondary drug of abuse.

Club drugs and OTC/PRE medicines are still more common as secondary substances. The abuse of OTC/PRE medications such as slimming tablets, analgesics, and benzodiazepines (e.g. diazepam and flunitrazepam) continued to be an issue across sites. Treatment admissions for OTC/PRE medicine, as a primary or secondary drug of abuse, were between 1% (NR) and 5% (CR). During this reporting period, 191 (2%) patients across all sites reported the non-medical use of **codeine**, with the majority of patients presenting at treatment centres in the GT region (N=55). CAT, a synthetic stimulant, continues to show an increase in most provinces particularly in Gauteng. Four hundred and thirty-one patients reported CAT as a primary substance of abuse in the Gauteng region. Poly-substance use remains high across provinces, with between 14% (NR) and 51% (WC) of patients indicating more than one substance of abuse.

Overall, and across all regions 13% of patients presented with a dual diagnosis at treatment admission. The majority of patients reported **mental health** problems at the time of admission (37%), followed by **hypertension** (21%) and **respiratory diseases** (14%). Provincial variations are however evident, for instance a higher proportion of patients suffering from mental health problems were found in KZN, accounting for 46% of NCD cases, and a higher proportion of patients suffering from hypertension were found in the NR accounting for 30% of admissions.

Presentations made at the SACENDU regional meetings are available. These can be accessed online at <http://www.mrc.ac.za/adarg/sacendu.htm>. For any queries please contact Jodilee Erasmus at jodilee.erasmus@mrc.ac.za or 021-938-0313. We hope you will find this report of value to you in your work. If you have any specific feedback or comments on the report, please contact us at siphokazi.dada@mrc.ac.za / nadine.harker.burnhams@mrc.ac.za or call us on 021-938-0946. It remains for us to especially thank Ms Jodilee Erasmus for her hard work and assistance in preparing the data and this report and all the provincial coordinators for their input and continued support (Arvin Bhana, and Furzana Timol in KZN, Erika Nel in Gauteng, Diana Kitshoff and Roger Weimann in the EC). Also thanks to the various members of the network who have provided data, presentations or comments, and the Mental Health & Substance Abuse Directorate of the National Department of Health and the National Department of Social Development for their financial support of this project. Their support has among other things been used to collect treatment information on almost 20 000 treatment episodes annually, to facilitate hosting regional meetings attended by approximately 200 persons every six months, and the preparation and mailing of reports that are sent bi-annually to over 300 persons.

SECTION 2: TREATMENT CENTRE DATA

2A: TREATMENT CENTRES: WESTERN CAPE

Ms Siphokazi Dada

Data were collected, on a monthly basis, from 36 specialist treatment centres. Overall 2674 patients were treated across all treatment centres for the period July – December 2015 when compared to 3524 in the previous six month review period.

Table 1: Proportion of treatment episodes (Western Cape)

	Jul-Dec 2012	Jan-Jun 2013	Jul-Dec 2013	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Claro Clinic	-	-	1	-	4	3	3
Crescent	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-
CTDCC	14	12	12	12	12	13	13
CTDCC M/Plain							
De Novo	7	6	6	6	5	6	4
Hesketh King	1	1	<1	1	2	2	1
Kenilworth (AKESO)	-	1	-	-	<1	-	2
Kensington Treatment centre	3	2	1	1	1	1	3
Ramot	6	5	5	4	2	5	3
SANCA WC*	20	14	24	20	18	18	20
Stepping Stones	4	5	4	4	4	4	5
Stikland	6	4	4	5	4	4	4
Sultan Bahu	16	16	8	12	7	9	8
Albow Gardens Matrix	13	18	21	24	25	23	19
Tafelsig Clinic Matrix							
Delft Matrix							
Khayelitsha Matrix							
Parkwood Matrix							
Manenberg Matrix							
Toevlug	7	7	6	6	8	5	5
Toevlug Youth	2	1	1	<1	-	-	-
Western Cape Youth Centre	1	3	3	2	1	2	-
Help-me-network	-	-	-	-	2	2	2
Hope House	-	-	2	2	2	1	-
Helderberg CARES	-	-	-	-	2	1	<1
Houtbay CARES	-	-	-	-	2	1	4
Lighthouse	-	-	<1	1	-	-	-
Living Grace	-	-	2	1	1	2	2
Total in treatment	3178	3717	3478	3510	3444	3524	2674

*= Includes SANCA George

Table 2: First time admissions (Western Cape)

In Table 2 'Yes' indicates a first time admission and 'No' indicates a repeat admission. The proportion of new admissions increased to 78% in this period, a 3% decrease from the last review period.

	Jan-Jun 2011	Jul-Dec 2011	Jan-Jun 2012	Jul-Dec 2012	Jan-Jun 2013	Jul-Dec 2013	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	78	76	66	72	69	66	71	75	79	75	78
No	22	24	34	28	31	34	29	25	21	25	22

Table 3: Type of treatment received (Western Cape)

The majority of patients are treated on an outpatient basis. This finding has remained fairly consistent.

	Jan-Jun 2011	Jul-Dec 2011	Jan-Jun 2012	Jul-Dec 2012	Jan-Jun 2013	Jul-Dec 2013	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Inpatient	34	41	28	37	39	33	29	29	32	18
Outpatient	66	59	72	63	61	67	71	71	68	82

Table 4: Referral sources (Western Cape)

During this review period, the proportions of referrals from 'self/family/friends' slightly decreased during this period, while other sources remain fairly stable.

	Jul-Dec 2011	Jan-Jun 2012	Jul-Dec 2012	Jan-Jun 2013	Jul-Dec 2013	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Self/family/friends	46	47	45	46	41	45	44	49	45
Work/employer	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	6	8
Doctor/psychiatrist/nurse	9	10	8	10	8	6	7	7	7
Religious body	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Hospital/clinic	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	3
Social services/welfare	17	20	22	18	21	20	19	17	15
Court/correctional services	6	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5
School	8	5	8	9	12	11	11	12	12
Other e.g. radio	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	4	3

Table 5: Population profile (Western Cape)

Males continue to consistently dominate patient intake (73%), and a slight increase in female patients was noticed in this period (27%). A greater proportion of patients were Coloured (70%), followed by Black African patients (16%), however no change has been noticed in this period. A greater proportion of the patients were 'working full-time' (21%), followed by 'pupils/learners at school' (19%). A significant increase in proportion of patients who were 'unemployed for more than six months' (from 19% to 33%) has been noticed this period. Three quarters of the patients have completed secondary education (Grade 8-12), 10% have primary education and 22% have a tertiary education.

	Jul-Dec 2011	Jan-Jun 2012	Jul-Dec 2012	Jan-Jun 2013	Jul-Dec 2013	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
GENDER									
Male	76	76	75	76	75	77	73	76	73
Female	24	24	25	24	25	23	27	24	27
ETHNIC GROUP									
Black African	11	11	11	14	15	16	16	16	16
Indian	<1	<1	1	1	1	1	1	<1	1
Coloured	75	76	76	71	71	72	71	70	70
White	14	13	12	14	13	11	12	14	14
EMPLOYMENT STATUS									
Working full-time	22	19	19	19	19	19	20	19	21
Working part-time	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	5
Unemployed (unspecified period)	62	59	59	59	55	10	4	15	-
Unemployed (< 6 months)	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	13	17
Unemployed (> 6 months)	-	-	-	-	-	29	31	19	33
Student/Apprentice/Internship	-	<1	<1	<1	<1	3	8	1	1
Pupil/learner at school	11	17	16	15	20	17	15	17	19
Disabled: not working	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
Housewife	<1	<1	<1	2	<1	<1	<1	1	1
Pensioner/retired	1	1	1	1	1	1	<1	1	1
EDUCATION LEVEL *									
None	<1	1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	2	1
Primary	13	12	14	13	13	14	13	8	10
Secondary	78	80	80	79	79	78	80	70	68
Tertiary	9	7	6	7	7	8	7	21	22

*Level of education completed

Table 6: Age distribution (Western Cape)

The age range of patients in treatment was from 8 to 74 years. Thirty-five percent of the patients in treatment were younger than 25 years, remaining stable as in the previous period.

Age in Years	Jan-Jun 2013		Jul-Dec 2013		Jan-Jun 2014		Jul-Dec 2014		Jan-Jun 2015		Jul-Dec 2015	
	n	%	N	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
5-9	1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	<1	-	-
10-14	125	3	187	5	167	5	185	5	144	4	148	6
15-19	617	17	701	20	635	18	597	18	637	18	406	15
20-24	751	20	574	17	561	16	561	17	505	15	372	14
25-29	825	22	755	22	796	23	725	21	690	20	534	20
30-34	489	13	459	13	504	14	501	15	605	17	427	16
35-39	308	8	264	7	255	7	302	9	288	8	282	11
40-44	223	6	195	6	219	6	201	6	231	7	163	6
45-49	146	4	140	4	159	5	154	5	166	5	118	5
50-54	104	3	85	2	96	3	92	3	110	3	105	4
55-59	62	2	62	2	65	2	53	2	52	2	58	2
60-64	24	1	19	1	18	1	28	1	29	1	24	1
65 +	19	1	21	1	11	<1	9	<1	17	1	9	<1

Table 7: HIV Tested in the past 12 months (Western Cape)

Seventy-two percent of patients reported that they have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months, a slight increase compared to the last period.

Tested for HIV in the past 12 months	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%	%	%	%
Yes	69	66	66	72
No	26	30	27	24
Decline to answer	5	4	6	4

Table 8: Primary substance of abuse (Western Cape)

Methamphetamine was still the most common primary substance of abuse, accounting for 37% of patient admissions. Methamphetamine has remained stable when compared to the previous period (35%). The proportion of patients admitted for other drugs also remained fairly stable.

	Jan-Jun 2011	Jul-Dec 2011	Jan-Jun 2012	Jul-Dec 2012	Jan-Jun 2013	Jul-Dec 2013	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	28	24	24	22	20	22	20	22	21	20
Cannabis/Mandrax*	3	2	3	4	3	2	4	5	4	5
Cannabis	18	15	20	22	21	25	22	23	22	25
Crack/Cocaine	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1
Heroin/Opiates	13	17	16	15	17	13	19	13	14	11
Ecstasy	-	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	-	-
OTC/PRE	1	1	1	<1	1	1	1	1	<1	1
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	35	39	34	33	28	33	33	35	35	37
Methcathinone ('CAT')	-	-	-	<1	8	1	<1	<1	1	<1
Inhalants	1	1	1	<1	<1	1	<1	-	-	<1
Khat	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	-	-	-

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

Table 9: Overall proportion of substances used (Western Cape)

The overall proportion of primary and secondary drugs of abuse is shown in the table below. Methamphetamine, alcohol and cannabis were the most common drugs used. The proportion of cannabis/mandrax admissions increased slightly, while the proportion of methamphetamine admissions slightly increased compared to the previous period. A slight decrease in the proportion of heroin was also noticed during this period.

	Jan-Jun 2011	Jul-Dec 2011	Jan-Jun 2012	Jul-Dec 2012	Jan-Jun 2013	Jul-Dec 2013	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%									
Alcohol	37	36	34	35	37	34	26	30	28	30
Cannabis/Mandrax*	15	20	16	20	23	21	17	17	19	21
Cannabis	35	37	40	44	45	46	33	34	33	34
Crack/Cocaine	5	6	5	4	4	4	2	3	3	2
OTC/PRE	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2
Ecstasy	1	2	1	1	1	1	<1	-	-	-
Heroin/Opiates	15	19	18	18	19	14	19	13	15	11
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	47	52	48	50	40	47	47	46	49	48
Inhalants	2	1	1	<1	1	1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Khat	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	-	-	-	-
Other	2	1	<1	1	<1	<1	1	-	-	-
Methcathinone ('CAT')	-	-	-	-	13	2	<1	<1	1	<1

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

Table 10: Mode of usage of primary drug (Western Cape)

In looking at the mode of usage of the primary drug, 22% of patients reported swallowing their substances. When alcohol was excluded, 95% reported smoking as their mode of use. Only 1% of patients reported that they injected drugs (all drug variants). The proportion of patients who specifically injected heroin remained fairly stable since the last period.

	Jul-Dec 2011	Jan-Jun 2012	Jul-Dec 2012	Jan-Jun 2013	Jul-Dec 2013	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Swallowed	25(1)	25 (2)	23(2)	22(3)	23(2)	22 (2)	25(3)	22(1)	22(2)
Snorted	4(5)	3 (4)	2(2)	2(2)	2(2)	2(2)	1(2)	2(2)	1(2)
Injected	1(2)	1 (2)	1(1)	1(1)	1(2)	1(1)	1(1)	1(2)	1(1)
Smoked	70(92)	70(92)	74(95)	74(92)	74(94)	75(04)	73(95)	75(95)	76(95)
Other/Combination	<1(<1)	1(1)	<1(<1)	1(2)	1(<1)	<1(<1)	<1(<1)	-(-)	-(-)
Figures in brackets exclude alcohol									
Injected Heroin	6	7	5	6	8	5	5	7	8

Table 11: Mean age by primary substance of abuse (Western Cape)

The mean age for this period was recorded at 30 years old. The substance of abuse with the most significant changes were for patients whose primary substance of abuse was alcohol and over-the-counter or prescription medicine. Both decreased from early 40's to the early 30's (see Table 11). A decrease in mean age for patients admitted for crack/cocaine was noticed during this period (from 35 to 32 years). The mean age for patients with other substances remained fairly stable.

	Jan-Jun 2011	Jul-Dec 2011	Jan-Jun 2012	Jul-Dec 2012	Jan-Jun 2013	Jul-Dec 2013	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	YEARS									
Alcohol	39	40	38	39	41	39	28	31	41	35
Cannabis/Mandrax*	28	28	27	30	28	29	28	30	30	31
Cannabis	19	20	19	20	20	20	27	25	19	22
Crack/Cocaine	34	32	33	33	34	32	27	28	35	32
Heroin/Opiates	26	26	26	27	27	27	29	29	30	32
Ecstasy	20*	28*	28*	29	33	28	32	25*	-	-
OTC/PRE	40	40	41	42	38	39	26	29	40	32
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	26	26	26	28	27	27	30	29	28	31
Inhalants	19	20	14	17	19	25	26	-	-	22*
Methcathinone ('CAT')	-	-	-	-	28	27	31	29	29	31
Nyaope/Whoonga	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	30*
Overall mean age	29	29	28	29	29	28	28	29	29	30

* N < 5

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

Table 12: Gender, by primary substance of abuse (Western Cape)

Cannabis (72%), OTC/PRE medications (71%), crack/cocaine (81%) and the cannabis/mandrax combination (82%) remained mainly male substances of abuse as indicated in Table 12. However, since last period the proportion of females who were treated for the use of cannabis (21%), cannabis/mandrax (18%), CAT (17%), heroin (30%) and methamphetamine (33%) increased slightly.

	Jul-Dec 2012		Jan-Jun 2013		Jul-Dec 2013		Jan-Jun 2014		Jul-Dec 2014		Jan-Jun 2015		Jul-Dec 2015	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	%		%		%		%		%		%		%	
Alcohol	71	29	71	29	73	27	21	79	74	26	68	32	72	28
Cannabis/Mandrax **	84	16	90	10	86	14	72	28	75	25	86	14	82	18
Cannabis	84	16	85	15	82	17	79	21	76	24	85	15	72	21
Crack/Cocaine*	82	18	70	30	72	28	88	12	77	23	81	19	81	19
Heroin/Opiates	79	21	79	21	78	22	73	26	76	24	82	18	70	30
Ecstasy	100	-	88	12	67	33	100	-	33*	67*	-	-	-	-
OTC/PRE	39	61	45	56	41	59	86	14	82	18	40	60	71	29
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	70	30	73	27	69	31	76	24	69	31	71	29	67	33
Inhalants	-	-	92	8	90	10	83	17	-	-	100	0	100*	0
Khat	-	-	91	9	80	20	60	40	-	-	60	40	-	-
Methcathinone ('CAT')	-	-	64	36	67	33	58	42	70	30	89	11	83*	17*
Nyaope/Whoonga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	0	100*	0

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N<5 (small proportion of patients)

Table 13: Race by primary substance of abuse (Western Cape)

The percentages shown in Table 13, total across the rows. Similar to previous review periods and in keeping with the demographic profile of the province, the proportion of Coloured patients in treatment remains higher than any other race groups, with Indians making up 1% of patients in treatment. Coloured patients in treatment presented mostly with cannabis/mandrax (76%), methamphetamine (74%), cannabis (72%) and heroin (74%) problems. A significant decrease in the proportion of crack/cocaine, alcohol and OTC/PRE medications admissions among White patients; and a significant increase in Coloured patients reporting alcohol as a primary substance of abuse were noted in this period.

	BLACK AFRICAN			COLOURED			INDIAN			WHITE		
	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	14	20	25	71	48	57	0	0	<1**	16	32	17
Cannabis/Mandrax*	9	12	14	79	83	76	1	0	1	11	5	10
Cannabis	18	25	19	73	70	72	1	<1	1	8	5	9
Crack/Cocaine	17	9	13**	81	23	55	0	2	0	2	66	17**
Ecstasy	0	-	-	100**	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-
Heroin/Opiates	19	2	6	67	89	74	5	<1	1**	14	3	19
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	17	15	12	70	77	74	<1	<1	1	13	8	13
Inhalants	-	-	50**	-	-	50**	-	-	0	-	-	0
OTC/PRE	18	0	7**	68	27	71	0	7	0	14	68	22**
Khat	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	100	-
Methcathinone ('CAT')	0	0	17**	70	44	67**	0	0	0	30	56	17**

**N <5 not reported

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

Table 14: Multiple substance use (Western Cape)

Up to 49% of patients reported using more than one substance of abuse, and this proportion remained fairly stable compared to the last period (51%).

	Jan-Jun 2013		Jul-Dec 2013		Jan-Jun 2014		Jul-Dec 2014		Jan-Jun 2015		Jul-Dec 2015	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Primary substance only	1704	46	1809	52	1790	51	1933	56	1730	49	1351	51
Primary +2 nd substance	1021	27	903	26	1719	49	1511	44	1794	51	1323	49
Total no. of patients	3717	100	3478	100	3509	100	3444	100	3524	100	2674	100

Table 15: Source of payment (Western Cape)

Patients often report a combination of sources of funding for treatment. The category 'State' (63%) was the most common source of payment, followed by 'family/friends only' (18%). 'Other' refers to combination of sources paying for treatment for patients, but it also includes the centres where treatment is offered for free. This category slightly decreased during this period.

	Jul-Dec 2011	Jan-Jun 2012	Jul-Dec 2012	Jan-Jun 2013	Jul-Dec 2013	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Self	7	12	10	8	11	9	8	7	9
Medical Aid	10	7	7	12	7	7	9	8	7
State	34	31	34	35	29	29	52	56	63
Family/friends	21	18	19	15	19	20	18	18	18
Work/employer	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1
Unknown	4	4	2	2	1	2	3	3	2
Other/combinations	18	22	21	6	10	3	1	5	<1
CoCT	-	-	-	-	17	11	5	-	-

Table 16: Frequency of use by primary drug (Western Cape)

The majority of patients reported that they used their primary drugs of abuse on a daily basis. Patients who abused cannabis, crack/cocaine and alcohol reported using these substances between 2-6 days per week.

	Frequency of use in the past month											
	Not used in the past month			Once per week or less often			2-6 days per week			Daily		
	%			%			%			%		
	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
Alcohol	3	5	3	9	9	6	34	36	47	54	50	43
Cannabis	3	5	6	13	16	10	37	40	43	47	39	41
Cannabis/Mandrax*	1**	2	1**	5	3	1**	26	27	32	68	68	66
Ecstasy	0	-	-	0	-	-	66**	-	-	33**	-	-
Crack/ Cocaine	2*	4	0	17	13	7**	33	34	52	48	49	42
Heroin/Opiates	2	1	5	5	1	1**	3	2	5	91	96	89
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	2	3	4	6	4	5	29	35	43	64	58	49
OTC/PRE	0	13**	0	10	0	7**	10**	13**	0	81	73	93
Methcathinone ('CAT')	0	11**	33**	10**	0	17**	30	33	0	60	56	50**
Inhalants	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	100**	0	-	0	100**

**> N<5

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

DATA ON PATIENTS AGED 20 YEARS AND YOUNGER

Table 17: Gender and race profile of patients <20 years (Western Cape)

The majority of patients younger than 20 years were male (80%). Coloured patients constituted 75% of these patients and almost a quarter of patients were Black African.

	Jul-Dec 2011	Jan-Jun 2012	Jul-Dec 2012	Jan-Jun 2013	Jul-Dec 2013	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
GENDER									
Male	84	78	80	82	80	84	79	83	80
Female	16	22	20	18	20	16	21	17	20
ETHNIC GROUP									
Black/African	20	15	19	25	23	26	26	25	22
Coloured	75	81	75	70	72	70	71	73	75
Indian	-	<1	1	<1	-	<1	<1	-	<1
White	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	2	3

Table 18: Primary substance of abuse of patients <20 years (Western Cape)

Most young patients were treated for the abuse of cannabis, and this proportion decreased slightly when compared to the previous period. The proportion of adolescent patients treated for alcohol significantly increased during this period, with a corresponding decrease in cannabis admissions.

	Jan-June 2013		Jul-Dec 2013		Jan-Jun 2014		Jul-Dec 2014		Jan-Jun 2015		Jul-Dec 2015	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	22	3	55	6	188	23	82	11	22	3	43	8

Cannabis	519	70	592	67	257	32	363	46	587	75	390	70
Cannabis/Mandrax*	26	3	20	2	20	3	35	5	36	5	15	3
Crack /Cocaine	2	<1	2	<1	9	1	12	2	4	1	4	1
Heroin/Opiates	28	4	52	6	83	10	93	12	12	2	22	4
Ecstasy	-	-	-	-	1	<1	1	<1	-	-	-	-
OTC/PRE	2	<1	1	<1	10	1	5	1	1	<1	-	-
Inhalants	7	1	5	1	3	<1	-	-	1	<1	1	<1
Methcathinone ('CAT')	20	3	5	1	1	<1	1	<1	-	-	1	<1
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	115	16	156	17	223	28	191	24	117	15	80	14
Nyaope/Whoonga	-	-	-	-	1	<1	-	-	1	<1	-	-
Total	742	100	888	100	802	100	783	100	781	100	559	100

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

Table 19: Primary substance by gender of patients <20 years (Western Cape)

Over a quarter of adolescent patients who used alcohol, methamphetamine and cannabis were female; while a third of female patients used heroin.

	Jan-Jun 2013		Jul-Dec 2013		Jan-Jun 2014		Jul-Dec 2014		Jan-Jun 2015		Jul-Dec 2015	
	M	F	M	F	M	%	M	F	M	F	M	F
	%		%		%		%		%		%	
Alcohol	77	23	72	28	84	16	84	16	50	50	70	30
Cannabis	85	15	84	16	82	18	78	22	84	15	82	28
Cannabis/Mandrax *	88	12	80	20	80	20	77	23	86	14	100	0
Crack/Cocaine	50	50	-	100	89	11	92	8**	100**	0	100**	0
Heroin/Opiates	79	21	77	23	84	16	85	15	50	50	64	36
Ecstasy	-	-	-	-	100	-	0	100	-	-	-	-
Inhalants	100	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	100**	0	100**	0
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	74	26	72	27	85	15	78	22	81	19	74	26
OTC/PRE	50	50	100	-	90	10	100*	0	0	100**	-	-
Methcathinone ('CAT')	63	37	20	80	100	-	-	100**	-	-	0	100**

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

** N<5

Table 20: Primary substance by race of patients <20 years (Western Cape)

	Jan-Jun 2015								Jul-Dec 2015							
	Black African		Coloured		Indian		White		Black African		Coloured		Indian		White	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	4	18	17	77	-	-	1	5	4	9	35	81	0	0	4	9
Crack/Cocaine	1	25	2	50	-	-	1	25	1	25	2	50	0	0	1	25
Cannabis	134	23	442	75	-	-	11	2	79	20	304	78	3	<1	6	2
Cannabis/Man drax*	5	14	31	86	-	-	0	0	7	47	8	53	0	0	0	0
Heroin/Opiates	0	0	10	83	-	-	2	17	4	18	17	77	0	0	1	5
Inhalants	1	100	0	0	-	-	0	0	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0

Metham- phetamine (‘Tik’)	49	42	66	56	-	-	2	2	23	29	53	66	0	0	4	5
OTC/PRE	0	0	1	100	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methcathinone (‘CAT’)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100

*‘White pipe’ or Mandrax alone

2B: TREATMENT CENTERS: GAUTENG

Ms Erika Nel

Table 21: Proportion of treatment episodes (Gauteng)

Data were collected from 17 specialist treatment centres on a monthly basis during this review period. A total of 3570 patients were treated at Gauteng treatment centres during the period July – December 2015.

	Jan-Jun 2013		Jul-Dec 2013		Jan-Jun 2014		Jul-Dec 2014		Jan-Jun 2015		Jul-Dec 2015	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Elim Clinic	400	10	384	12	273	8	394	12	419	10	372	10
S/Eastern Gauteng	6	<1	-	-	145	4	127	4	50	1	30	1
S/Central Rand	780	19	450	14	860	25	774	23	739	17	452	13
S/Nishtara	147	4	116	4	95	3	120	4	139	3	118	3
S/Vaal Triangle	353	9	546	17	238	7	316	9	283	7	283	8
Castle Carey	276	7	247	8	331	9	341	10	379	9	344	10
House of Mercy	103	3	91	3	-	-	70	2	83	2	46	1
Stabilis	122	3	73	2	74	2	82	2	206	5	107	3
Horizon Clinic	304	8	329	10	342	10	264	8	287	7	379	11
Thusong	-	-	-	-	20	1	2	<1	127	3	320	9
Houghton House	119	3	58	2	-	-	3	<1	-	-	4	<1
S/West Rand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/JHB Society	45	1	-	-	92	2	25	1	69	2	1	<1
Wedge Gardens	179	4	163	5	170	5	155	5	191	5	92	3
SANCA Soweto	514	13	2	<1	217	6	27	1	686	16	538	15
Greater Heidelberg	159	4	62	2	160	5	154	5	154	4	122	3
Fabian Ribeiro	403	10	525	17	421	12	442	13	328	8	289	8
Eden Recovery Centre	14	<1	10	<1	3	<1	2	<1	26	1	-	-
Mighty Wings	100	3	72	2	22	1	74	2	119	3	-	-
Crossroads	-	-	-	-	16	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total number in treatment	4026	100	3128	100	3479	100	3372	100	4285	100	3570	100

Table 22: First time admissions (Gauteng)

Eighty-four percent of patients were admitted to treatment for the first time during this period, increasing only slightly compared to the previous period (81%).

	Jan-Jun 2011	Jul-Dec 2011	Jan-Jun 2012	Jul-Dec 2012	Jan-Jun 2013	Jul-Dec 2013	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	74	75	75	78	78	77	85	83	81	84
No	26	25	25	22	22	23	15	17	19	16

Table 23: Type of treatment received (Gauteng)

During July – December 2015 over half of patients were treated at outpatient centres while 42% were treated at inpatient centres. The proportion of inpatients remained fairly stable compared to the previous period.

	Jan-Jun 2011	Jul-Dec 2011	Jan-Jun 2012	Jul-Dec 2012	Jan-Jun 2013	Jul-Dec 2013	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Inpatient	69	67	63	54	50	59	47	50	44	42
Outpatient	31	33	37	46	50	41	53	50	56	58

Table 24: Referral sources (Gauteng)

The proportion of referrals from all categories remained fairly stable during this period.

	Jul-Dec 2011	Jan-Jun 2012	Jul-Dec 2012	Jan-Jun 2013	Jul-Dec 2013	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Self/family/friends	56	55	56	52	52	50	51	56	56
Work/employer	10	11	8	7	7	5	6	6	7
Doctor/psychiatrist/nurse (health professional)	5	6	3	3	3	3	4	3	3
Religious body	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hospital/clinic	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	3	3
Social services/welfare	11	9	11	10	15	12	13	10	10
Court/correctional services	7	5	9	14	12	13	12	9	9
School	6	9	9	10	6	11	9	10	8
Other, e.g. radio	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	2

Table 25: Population profile (Gauteng)

Over the last few review periods very little change has been noted in the population profile of patients admitted to treatment. Slight changes were observed in employment status; over a third of patients were unemployed. Additionally, a slight increase in the proportion of patients who were Black African was noticed.

	Jul-Dec 2011	Jan-Jun 2012	Jul-Dec 2012	Jan-Jun 2013	Jul-Dec 2013	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
GENDER									
Male	83	82	85	87	86	87	87	86	88
Female	17	18	15	13	14	13	13	14	12
ETHNIC GROUP									
Black African	48	49	56	60	55	61	59	61	65
Indian	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	2
Coloured	10	11	13	10	11	16	14	13	12
White	39	37	29	27	31	21	25	25	21
EMPLOYMENT STATUS									
Working full-time	34	35	28	27	27	23	25	24	24
Working part-time	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	3
Unemployed (unspecified period)	42	38	42	43	48	8	5	-	-
Unemployed (< 6 months)	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	11	8
Unemployed (> 6 months)	-	-	-	-	-	26	30	30	37
Students/apprenticeship/internship	<1	1	<1	<1	<1	4	4	4	4
Pupil/learner at school	16	20	22	23	18	21	19	21	20
Medically boarded/Disabled	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	1
Housewife	1	1	1	1	1	1	<1	1	1
Pensioner/retired	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
EDUCATION LEVEL									
None	-	-	<1	<1	<1	<1	1	1	1
Primary	6	6	8	6	5	7	8	6	6
Secondary	80	81	79	81	82	83	80	75	77
Tertiary	14	13	12	13	12	10	12	18	17

Table 26: Age distribution (Gauteng)

The age range of patients in treatment was 9 to 76 years. For this review period, the proportion of patients aged 10-19 years remained fairly stable at 26%.

	Jul-Dec 2012		Jan-Jun 2013		Jul-Dec 2013		Jan-Jun 2014		Jul-Dec 2014		Jan-Jun 2015		Jul-Dec 2015	
Years	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<10	4	<1	2	<1	-	-	1	<1	4	<1	-	-	1	<1
10-14	94	3	74	2	31	1	123	4	119	4	127	3	124	4
15-19	764	22	926	24	552	19	786	23	660	20	928	22	791	22
20-24	168	22	870	23	690	24	840	24	791	24	923	22	797	23
25-29	573	16	639	17	547	19	659	19	692	21	837	20	692	20
30-34	377	11	427	11	388	14	402	12	408	12	545	13	420	12
35-39	229	7	271	7	218	7	206	6	209	6	317	7	263	7
40-44	224	6	209	5	164	6	150	4	167	5	198	5	168	5
45-49	170	5	172	5	110	4	97	3	123	4	156	4	113	3
50-54	134	4	116	3	72	3	78	2	76	2	93	2	77	2
55-59	83	2	64	2	43	2	51	2	47	1	62	2	49	1
60-64	26	1	35	1	25	1	25	1	21	6	44	1	24	1
≥65	26	1	21	1	23	1	32	1	24	1	27	1	19	1
Mean age	29		28		28		27		28		28		27	

Table 27: Primary substance of abuse (Gauteng)

The most common primary substance of abuse in Gauteng during the July – December 2015 period was cannabis (38%), remaining stable compared to the last period. This was followed by alcohol, and opiates (17%). Cocaine and 'CAT' admissions remained stable when compared to the previous period.

	Jan-Jun 2013		Jul-Dec 2013		Jan-Jun 2014		Jul-Dec 2014		Jan-Jun 2015		Jul-Dec 2015	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	1084	27	768	24	653	19	670	20	861	20	715	20
Cannabis/ Mandrax*	36	1	50	2	72	2	55	2	68	2	98	3
Cannabis	1599	40	1147	36	1449	42	1198	36	1630	38	1346	38
Crack/Cocaine	131	3	120	4	92	3	136	4	125	3	137	4
Heroin/Opiates**	477	12	402	13	399	11	455	14	570	13	440	12
Ecstasy	9	<1	5	<1	9	<1	9	<1	3	<1	8	<1
OTC/PRE	51	1	41	1	37	1	39	1	53	1	32	1
Methcathinone ('CAT')	321	8	316	10	290	8	387	12	503	12	431	12
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	104	3	83	3	137	4	112	3	206	5	144	4
Khat	33	1	16	1	9	<1	1	<1	11	<1	11	<1
Inhalants	35	1	21	1	42	1	41	1	65	2	26	1
Nyaope/Whoonga**	145	4	154	5	279	8	264	8	183	4	166	5
Total	3552	100	3128	100	3479	100	3371	100	4285	100	3570	100

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

** The abuse of opiates (Heroin and Nyaope) as a primary substance of abuse accounts for 606 of admissions (17%)

Table 28: Mode of usage of primary drug (Gauteng)

In looking at the mode of use of the primary drug in the table below, 21% of patients reported swallowing their substances, while 61% reported smoking their substances, a slight increase when compared to the previous review period. When alcohol was excluded, 76% reported smoking as their mode of use, a slight increase compared to previous periods. Only 4% of patients reported injecting their drug of choice.

	Jan-Jun 2012	Jul-Dec 2012	Jan-Jun 2013	Jul-Dec 2013	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Swallowed	37(5)	31(5)	30(4)	27(3)	20(2)	21(2)	23(3)	21(2)
Snorted**	13(20)	11(15)	11(15)	12(16)	11(14)	13(16)	16(20)	14(18)
Injected	3(4)	2(3)	2(3)	3(5)	1(2)	3(4)	3(4)	4(5)
Smoked	47(70)	56(77)	57(78)	57(76)	67(82)	62(77)	58(73)	61(76)

*If alcohol is not taken into account, the figures in brackets apply

** Included with snorted are sniffed and inhaled

Table 29: Gender by primary substance of abuse (Gauteng)

Male patients continue to dominate admissions for treatment. However, half of patients who used OTC/PRE medications were females. A decrease in proportion of female patients using alcohol was noticed in this period.

	Jul-Dec 2012		Jan-Jun 2013		Jul-Dec 2013		Jan-Jun 2014		Jul-Dec 2014		Jan-Jun 2015		Jul-Dec 2015	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	81	19	83	17	72	22	82	18	83	17	79	21	83	17
Cannabis/Mandrax*	92	8	94	6	82	18	94	6	89	11	90	10	89	11
Cannabis	91	9	94	6	94	6	92	8	90	10	93	7	92	8
Crack/Cocaine	80	20	77	23	87	13	83	17	86	14	86	14	87	13
Heroin/Opiates	91	9	91	9	93	7	88	12	90	10	90	10	90	10
OTC/PRE	42	58	39	61	34	65	43	57	64	36	49	51	47	53
Ecstasy	100	-	89	11	80	20	67	33	78	22	33	66	63	37
Methcathinone ('CAT')	71	29	75	25	80	20	81	19	85	15	80	20	80	20
Inhalants	92	8	83	17	71	29	79	21	81	19	74	26	92	8
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	80	20	86	14	79	21	80	20	85	15	78	22	79	21
Khat	64	36	91	9	94	6	89	11	100*	0	46	54	91	9
Nyaope/Whoonga	85	15	93	7	83	17	87	13	90	10	95	5	98	2

*White pipe' or Mandrax alone

Table 30: Mean age by primary substance (Gauteng)

Patients treated for inhalants were on average the youngest, followed by those treated for cannabis and nyaope/whoonga (Table 30). For this period, the average age for alcohol and OTC/PRE medication abuse was 40 years.

	Jul-Dec 2011	Jan-Jun 2012	Jul-Dec 2012	Jan-Jun 2013	Jul-Dec 2013	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	YEARS								
Alcohol	39	40	40	39	39	36	33	40	40
Cannabis/Mandrax*	24	24	25	26	26	27	29	29	26
Cannabis	22	21	21	22	23	22	25	22	24
Cocaine/Crack	30	30	31	32	31	30	29	31	29
Heroin/Opiates	24	24	25	25	25	27	27	26	26
Ecstasy	27	21	-	21	26	28	26	30	28
Methcathinone ('CAT')	27	27	27	27	28	30	27	28	27
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	26	25	26	27	28	28	27	27	27
Inhalants	19	19	19	18	19	17	19	15	17
OTC/PRE	38	42	40	40	39	39	37	42	40
Khat	26	27	31	28	27	32	32	-	25
Nyaope/Whoonga	-	-	24	24	24	27	25	26	25

*White pipe' or Mandrax alone

Table 31: Race by primary substance of abuse (Gauteng)

The majority of patients treated for methamphetamine, OTC/PRE and 'CAT' abuse were White patients, while the majority of alcohol, cannabis, nyaope/whoonga, heroin and cannabis/mandrax patients were of Black African descent (Table 31). A slight decrease was noted in the proportion of White patients admitted for methamphetamine, crack/cocaine and CAT; and an increase in the proportion of Black African patients admitted for OTC/PRE use was noticed when compared to the previous review period. This period saw a significant decrease in the proportion of White patients using crack/cocaine.

	BLACK AFRICAN			COLOURED			INDIAN			WHITE		
	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	51	48	54	13	7	6	2	2	2	34	43	39
Cannabis/Mandrax*	56	69	84	20	29	11	2	0	2	22	2	3
Cannabis	62	79	81	17	13	12	2	1	1	19	7	6
Crack/Cocaine	54	61	72	15	11	12	1	2	4	30	26	13
Ecstasy	67	11	75	0	22	13	0	0	0	33	67	12
Heroin	59	78	78	12	4	6	2	1	1	26	18	16
Methcathinone ('CAT')	50	19	24	12	26	28	2	4	3	36	52	44
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	44	13	19	17	36	30	2	3	9	37	48	42
Inhalants	71	91	85	20	9	8	5	0	0	5	0	8
OTC/PRE	46	9	16	8	4	9	3	6	0	44	81	75
Nyaope/Whoonga	91	96	96	2	3	3	<1	0	0	7	1	1

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

Table 32: Second most frequently abused substance (Gauteng)

Alcohol, cannabis, heroin and CAT, were the most common secondary drugs of abuse.

	Jan-Jun 2013		Jul-Dec 2013		Jan-Jun 2014		Jul-Dec 2014		Jan-Jun 2015		Jul-Dec 2015	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	247	11	181	10	245	18	278	22	307	17	216	16
Cannabis/Mandrax*	62	3	53	3	75	5	29	2	43	2	31	2
Cannabis	553	24	527	28	422	30	394	31	573	31	403	30
Crack/Cocaine	175	8	119	7	89	6	128	10	155	9	92	7
Heroin/Opiates	191	8	120	6	83	6	72	6	226	12	188	14
Ecstasy	18	1	12	1	11	1	12	1	11	1	16	1
OTC/PRE	36	1	32	2	14	1	21	2	53	3	44	3
Methcathinone ('CAT')	147	6	155	8	140	10	148	12	184	10	180	13
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	79	3	67	4	74	5	86	7	124	7	81	6
Inhalants	20	1	8	<1	18	1	20	2	26	1	24	2
Other	171	7	130	7	181	13	70	6	74	4	55	4
Nyaope/Whoonga	-	-	20	1	38	3	8	1	38	2	23	2
TOTAL	2336	100	1859	100	1394	100	1266	100	1814	100	1358	100

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

Table 33: Overall use (reported as primary or secondary substance of abuse) (Gauteng)

Consistent with previous review periods, overall, 'CAT', cannabis, alcohol and heroin remained the most common substances of abuse in this region. Admissions for other substances remained stable across three previous review periods.

	Jan-Jun 2013		Jul-Dec 2013		Jan-Jun 2014		Jul-Dec 2014		Jan-Jun 2015		Jul-Dec 2015	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	1549	38	1089	35	898	18	948	22	1168	27	931	26
Cannabis/Mandrax*	155	4	145	5	147	3	84	2	111	3	130	4
Cannabis	2300	57	1782	57	1871	38	1592	34	2203	51	1749	49
Crack/Cocaine	437	11	421	13	181	4	264	6	280	7	229	6
Heroin/Opiates	840	21	582	17	482	10	527	11	796	19	628	18
Ecstasy	49	1	48	1	20	<1	21	<1	20	1	24	1
OTC/PRE	109	3	97	3	51	1	60	1	106	3	76	2
Methcathinone ('CAT')	514	13	528	17	430	9	535	12	687	16	611	17
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	323	8	206	7	211	4	198	4	330	8	225	6
Other	225	6	273	9	205	4	73	2	104	2	86	2
Inhalants	72	2	37	1	60	1	61	1	91	2	50	1
Nyaope/Whoonga	326	8	179	6	317	7	272	6	218	5	189	5

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

Table 34: Suburb of residence (Gauteng)

	Jan-Jun 2013		Jul-Dec 2013		Jan-Jun 2014		Jul-Dec 2014		Jan-Jun 2015		Jul-Dec 2015	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
METRO SUBSTRUCTURE												
Greater Pretoria MS	525	13	456	17	406	12	349	10	568	13	496	14
Greater Johannesburg MS	1682	42	1413	45	2354	68	2244	65	2354	68	2581	72
OTHER PROVINCES												
Mpumalanga	122	3	108	4	81	2	107	3	128	3	40	1
Limpopo	60	2	81	3	66	2	89	3	85	2	22	<1
North West	92	2	92	3	72	2	81	2	72	2	21	<1
Northern Cape	8	<1	11	<1	13	<1	5	<1	6	<1	2	<1
Eastern Cape	14	<1	14	1	19	1	15	<1	6	<1	2	<1
Free State	31	1	29	1	34	1	35	1	22	1	8	<1
KwaZulu-Natal	17	<1	14	1	11	<1	18	1	17	<1	3	<1
Western Cape	1	<1	3	<1	12	<1	7	<1	5	<1	7	<1
OTHER COUNTRIES	9	<1	12	<1	10	<1	6	<1	5	<1	11	<1
Total number on whom information was available	4026	100	3128	100	3479	100	3372	100	4285	100	3570	100

Table 35: Sources of payment (Gauteng)

A slight increase in payments by the 'state' and a decrease in payments by 'family' were noticed in this period. Proportions by other sources of payment remained fairly stable compared to the previous period.

	Jan-Jun 2011	Jul-Dec 2011	Jan-Jun 2012	Jul-Dec 2012	Jan-Jun 2013	Jul-Dec 2013	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
State	25	24	24	22	30	31	42	41	36	40
Medical Aid	30	33	32	30	19	21	17	21	18	18
Family	20	22	23	23	25	22	17	17	27	23
Friends	1	1	1	<1	1	1	1	1	1	<1
Employer	5	5	4	4	3	3	2	2	2	2
Self	11	9	10	10	12	11	10	9	9	8
Other/Comb	4	3	5	9	7	9	2	<1	1	1
Unknown	4	3	1	1	2	2	10	8	6	6

Table 36: HIV tested in the past 12 months (Gauteng)

Forty-eight percent of those who completed the question '*Have you been tested for HIV in the past 12 months*' indicated that they had been tested, a slight increase compared to the previous periods.

Tested for HIV in the past 12 months	Jul-Dec 2014		Jan-Jun 2015		Jul-Dec 2015	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	1593	48	1848	43	1725	48
No	1608	48	2159	52	1525	44
Declined to answer	128	4	182	4	235	7
TOTAL	3371	100	4285	100	3570	100

DATA ON PATIENTS AGED 20 YEARS AND YOUNGER

Table 37: Gender, Race and Education of Patients aged 20 years and younger (Gauteng)

Up to 80% of patients younger than 20 years were of Black African descent.

	Jul-Dec 2011	Jan-Jun 2012	Jul-Dec 2012	Jan-Jun 2013	Jul-Dec 2013	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
GENDER									
Male	92	84	86	90	89	87	88	90	90
Female	8	16	14	10	11	13	12	10	10
ETHNIC GROUP									
Indian	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Black/African	71	64	73	77	69	68	69	76	80
Coloured	15	19	17	13	16	22	19	15	13
White	12	14	8	9	14	8	11	8	6
EDUCATION LEVEL									
None/Pre-primary	-	-	1	<1	<1	<1	<1	1	<1
Primary	13	13	17	11	10	14	18	12	13
Secondary	84	87	81	87	88	85	80	86	84
Tertiary	3	<1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2

Table 38: Primary substance of abuse for patients aged 20 years and younger (Gauteng)

The most common primary drug of abuse among young patients was cannabis, and this proportion remained fairly stable compared to the last period. This was followed by 'CAT' and heroin.

	Jul-Dec 2012		Jan-Jun 2013		Jul-Dec 2013		Jan-Jun 2014		Jul-Dec 2014		Jan-Jun 2015		Jul-Dec 2015	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	44	5	78	8	36	6	40	4	150	19	31	3	20	2
Cannabis	473	54	747	75	401	69	701	77	378	48	781	74	692	76
Cannabis/Mandrax*	5	1	12	1	12	2	10	1	8	1	9	1	17	2
Crack/Cocaine	6	1	7	1	5	1	6	1	19	2	5	1	8	1
Heroin/Opiates	51	6	59	6	46	8	41	5	59	8	62	6	51	6
OTC/PRE	4	1	2	<1	-	-	2	<1	4	<1	1	<1	3	<1
Inhalants	27	3	24	2	12	2	31	3	31	4	57	5	22	2
Methcathinone ('CAT')	20	2	32	3	28	5	27	3	79	10	60	6	56	6
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	11	1	12	1	8	1	19	2	29	4	27	2	15	2
Nyaope/Whoonga	17	2	23	2	28	5	32	4	24	3	17	2	27	3
TOTAL	862	100	1002	100	583	100	910	100	783	100	1054	100	916	100

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

Table 39: Gender by primary substance of abuse for patients aged 20 years and younger (Gauteng)

	Jul-Dec 2012		Jan-Jun 2013		Jul-Dec 2013		Jan-Jun 2014		Jul-Dec 2014		Jan-Jun 2015		Jul-Dec 2015	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	82	18	83	17	67	33	75	25	87	13	79	21	80	20
Cannabis	89	11	93	7	95	5	89	11	91	9	93	7	92	8
Cannabis/Mandrax*	100	-	100	-	92	8	90	10	75	25	90	10	88	12
Crack/Cocaine	50	50	57	43	100	-	83	17	89	11	86	14	87	13
Heroin/Opiates	92	8	88	12	93	7	91	9	86	14	90	10	90	10
Ecstasy	-	-	100	-	100	-	100	0	50	50	22	67	-	-
Inhalants	96	4	83	17	58	42	71	29	77	23	74	26	91	9
OTC/PRE	25	75	50	50	-	-	50	50	100	0	49	51	33**	67**
Methcathinone ('CAT')	60	40	69	31	64	36	70	30	86	14	80	20	82	18
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	46	54	92	8	50	50	68	32	86	14	78	22	73	27**
Nyaope/Whoonga	76	23	95	5	89	11	88	22	83	17	95	5	96	4**

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

**N<5

Table 40: Race by primary substance of abuse for patients aged 20 years and younger (Gauteng)

Eighty-two percent of teenage heroin patients were Black African. This proportion increased slightly compared to the previous review period (78%). A significant decrease in the proportion of White patients who abused methamphetamine (from 48% to 33%) and 'CAT' (from 52% to 30%) was also noticed in this period.

	BLACK/AFRICAN			COLOURED			INDIAN			WHITE		
	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	74	48	90	17	7	0	0	2	0	9	43	10**
Cannabis	67	79	83	22	13	12	2	1	1	10	7	4
Cannabis/Mandrax*	63	69	82	25	29	18**	0	0	0	13	2	0
Crack/Cocaine	74	61	87	16	11	13**	0	2	0	13	26	0
Heroin/Opiates	61	78	82	15	4	8**	0	1	0	24	18	10
Ecstasy	50	11	-	0	22	-	0	0	-	50	67	-
Inhalants	74	91	91	19	9	9**	7	0	0	0	0	0
OTC/PRE	75	9	33**	25	4	33**	0	6	0	0	81	33**
Methcathinone ('CAT')	68	19	34	15	26	34	0	4	2**	17	52	30
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	55	13	40	24	36	20**	3	3	7**	17	48	33
Nyaope/Whoonga	92	96	93	0	3	7**	0	0	0	8	1	0

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

**N<5

Table 41: Secondary substance of abuse for patients aged 20 years and younger (Gauteng)

Cannabis, alcohol, heroin and CAT remained the most common secondary drugs.

	Jan-Jun 2013		Jul-Dec 2013		Jan-Jun 2014		Jul-Dec 2014		Jan-Jun 2015		Jul-Dec 2015	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	131	13	58	10	31	3	51	7	70	21	56	19
Cannabis	122	12	88	15	19	2	89	11	110	33	85	29
Cannabis/Mandrax*	18	2	14	2	1	<1	5	1	4	1	8	3
Crack/Cocaine	19	2	17	3	2	<1	9	1	6	2	6	2
Heroin/Opiates	70	7	26	4	-	-	19	2	39	12	42	14
Ecstasy	7	1	4	1	-	-	1	<1	-	-	-	-
Inhalants	14	1	11	2	-	-	11	1	20	6	20	7
OTC/PRE	2	<1	-	-	3	<1	-	-	2	1	5	2
Methcathinone ('CAT')	39	4	33	6	4	<1	28	4	40	12	40	14
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	19	2	16	3	3	<1	12	2	24	7	20	7
Nyaope/Whoonga	7	1	1	<1	8	1	1	<1	3	1	5	2
Other	58	6	47	8	28	3	19	2	12	4	9	1
TOTAL	1002	100	583	100	910	100	783	100	1054	100	916	100

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

Table 42: Mode of usage of primary substance of abuse for patients aged 20 years and younger (Gauteng)

	Jan-Jun 2011	Jul-Dec 2011	Jan-Jun 2012	Jul-Dec 2012	Jan-Jun 2013	Jul-Dec 2013	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Swallowed	11	12	8	7	11	7	5	21	4	3
Snorted	7	13	9	7	6	7	7	13	12	9
Injected	1	<1	11	<1	<1	1	<1	2	1	1
Smoked	81	75	82	86	82	84	88	65	83	87
Combination	-	-	-	-	-	<1	<1	<1	-	-

Table 43: Referral Sources for patients aged 20 years and younger (Gauteng)

A higher proportion of <20 patients (41%) were referred to treatment centres by 'self/family/friends' and this has slightly increased compared to the previous period. This was followed by 'school' (30%) and 'social services' (13%). A decrease in referrals from 'school' was also noticed this period. Other categories remained stable.

	Jan-Jun 2011	Jul-Dec 2011	Jan-Jun 2012	Jul-Dec 2012	Jan-Jun 2013	Jul-Dec 2013	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Self/Family/Friends	42	39	36	39	35	43	32	33	39	41
Work/Employer	<1	1	<1	1	<1	<1	1	<1	-	<1
Health professional	4	2	4	2	1	2	2	3	2	2
Religious body	<1	1	1	<1	1	<1	<1	<1	-	<1
Hospital/Clinic	1	1	<1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2
Social Services/Welfare	10	13	9	8	8	12	11	11	9	13
Court/Correctional services	15	14	8	13	17	16	10	11	10	9
School	25	25	40	34	37	24	40	38	37	30
Other	2	4	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1

2C: TREATMENT CENTRES: Northern Region

Ms Siphokazi Dada

Table 44: Number of treatment episodes (Northern Region)

Data were collected from 5 specialist treatment centres on a monthly basis. Overall, 1247 patients were treated across all treatment centres for the period July - December 2015 as compared to 1076 in the previous six month period.

	Jan-Jun 2012	Jul-Dec 2012	Jan-Jun 2013	Jul-Dec 2013	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
Number									
Swartfontein (Inpatient)	95	52	16	-	116	97	144	137	125
MARC (In-patient)	15	90	69	79	46	44	47	75	77
MARC (Out-patient)	21								
Sanca Witbank (Out-patient)	460	249	454	598	467	534	571	454	530

Sanca Nelspruit (Out-patient) (LADHC)	125	130	168	200	188	157	199	184	214
SANCA Far North (Polokwane) (Outpatient)	81	57	53	64	89	147	173	226	301
Healing Wings	116	77	58	-	34	14	-	-	-
Healing Wings Youth	-	-	-	-	19	11	-	-	-
Total number in treatment	892	655	818	941	959	1004	1134	1076	1247

Table 45: First Time Admissions (Northern Region)

First-time admissions continue to remain stable (97%)

	Jan-Jun 2011	Jul-Dec 2011	Jan-Jun 2012	Jul-Dec 2012	Jan-Jun 2013	Jul-Dec 2013	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%									
Yes	83	77	74	80	82	78	92	95	97	97
No	17	23	26	20	18	22	8	5	3	3

Table 46: Type of treatment received (Northern Region)

Consistent with previous reporting periods, the majority of patients were treated on an outpatient basis (89%), remaining fairly stable compared to the previous period.

	Jan-Jun 2011	Jul-Dec 2011	Jan-Jun 2012	Jul-Dec 2012	Jan-Jun 2013	Jul-Dec 2013	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%									
Inpatient	13	26	30	15	5	23	13	14	14	12
Outpatient	87	74	70	85	95	77	87	86	86	89

Table 47: Referral sources (Northern Region)

'Family/friends/self' continues to be the most common sources of referral (56%), followed by 'school' (14%) and 'social/welfare services' (9%). A slight decrease in referrals by 'work/employer', and 'social services' was noticed, and a slight increase in 'hospital/clinic' referrals while other categories remained stable.

	Jul-Dec 2011	Jan-Jun 2012	Jul-Dec 2012	Jan-Jun 2013	Jul-Dec 2013	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Self/family/friends	46	47	36	39	46	49	49	55	56
Work/employer	13	10	9	10	8	10	13	9	6
Doctor/psychiatrist/nurse (health professional)	13	10	16	15	8	6	4	2	2
Religious body	1	1	1	-	1	1	<1	-	1
Hospital/clinic	1	1	1	1	3	2	<1	1	5
Social services/welfare	11	10	7	7	16	9	13	13	9
Court/correctional services	6	4	5	4	5	5	4	6	4
School	4	13	10	12	9	16	16	13	14
Other, e.g. radio	5	4	4	1	3	2	1	1	3

Table 48: Age distribution (Northern Region)

The mean age of all patients in this reporting period was 26 years. Twenty-six percent of patients were younger than 20 years.

Age Category	Jul-Dec 2011	Jan-Jun 2012	Jul-Dec 2012	Jan-Jun 2013	Jul-Dec 2013	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%								
10-14	3	4	7	2	2	4	4	4	4
15-19	25	22	22	23	26	22	21	22	22
20-24	21	21	21	22	21	24	23	24	24
25-29	15	18	18	20	20	21	22	21	21
30-34	12	12	11	13	12	12	13	13	13
35-39	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	7	7
40-44	6	6	4	4	4	5	4	3	3
45-49	5	3	4	3	2	3	3	3	3
50-54	3	4	3	2	3	2	2	2	2
55-59	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
60-64	1	-	<1	1	1	<1	<1	1	1
≥65	<1	1	<1	1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1

Table 49: Population profile (Northern Region)

A slight increase in patients who identify as Black African was reported, as well as a slight decrease in White patients. A slight decrease in the proportion of patients who were 'employed' and 'unemployed' was noted during this period, 15% and 39% respectively, and of the unemployed, 33% had been unemployed for more than six months. Majority of patients reported completing secondary school education (80%). All other categories remained fairly stable compared to the previous period.

	Jan-Jun 2012	Jul-Dec 2012	Jan-Jun 2013	Jul-Dec 2013	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%							
GENDER								
Male	81	86	87	89	89	90	91	91
Female	19	14	13	11	11	10	9	9
RACE								
Black African	64	64	77	69	76	77	81	83
Coloured	3	4	2	3	2	3	4	5
Indian	1	1	1	1	2	1	<1	1
White	31	31	20	26	20	18	16	12
EMPLOYMENT STATUS								
Working full time	30	36	30	26	23	23	18	15
Working part time	3	4	3	3	6	5	4	4
Unemployed (unspecified period)	41	35	39	46	19	13	-	-
Unemployed (<6 months)	-	-	-	-	6	4	6	6
Unemployed (>6 months)	-	-	-	-	17	26	38	33
Student/Apprentice/internship	-	1	-	-	5	3	2	2
Pupil/learner at school	25	25	27	23	22	25	24	24
Disabled/medically boarded	<1	-	<1	<1	<1	-	<1	<1
Housewife	<1	<1	<1	-	<1	<1	1	<1
Pensioner/retired	1	1	<1	1	1	<1	<1	<1
EDUCATION LEVEL								
None	1	1	1	<1	1	<1	1	<1
Primary	10	14	17	10	7	10	10	10
Secondary	80	75	75	81	85	83	78	80
Tertiary	9	10	7	9	7	7	12	10

Table 50: Primary substance of abuse (Northern Region)

Cannabis continued to be the most common primary substance of abuse in this region, and has remained stable (37%) during this period. Heroin slightly decreased (28%) and cannabis mandrax slightly increased to 4%, while other categories remained fairly stable compared to the previous period.

	Jul-Dec 2011	Jan-Jun 2012	Jul-Dec 2012	Jan-Jun 2013	Jul-Dec 2013	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	27	32	24	22	23	16	18	17	16
Cannabis	36	38	31	38	46	50	42	37	37
Cannabis/Mandrax*	<1	1	1	1	<1	1	<1	1	4
Crack/Cocaine	4	3	4	3	2	3	2	2	2
Methcathinone ('CAT')	4	4	5	1	4	3	4	4	3
Heroin/Opiates	22	16	22	29	23	23	26	30	28
Ecstasy	<1	-	<1	<1	-	<1	<1	-	-
Inhalants	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	2
OTC/ PRE	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	<1	1
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	2	1	1	<1	1	<1	1	1	1
Nyaope/Whoonga	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	7	6

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

Table 51: Gender, by primary substance of abuse (Northern Region)

The proportions of females accessing treatment decreased in usage for the majority of substances. Male patients remain the dominant patient group accessing treatment. Very few female patients were treated for cannabis, while a relatively high proportion was treated for CAT, methamphetamine and crack/cocaine.

	Jan-Jun 2013		Jul-Dec 2013		Jan-Jun 2014		Jul-Dec 2014		Jan-Jun 2015		Jul-Dec 2015	
	%		%		%		%		%		%	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	79	21	82	18	85	15	83	17	81	19	85	15
Cannabis	96	4	95	5	94	6	93	7	96	4	93	7
Cannabis/Mandrax*	90	10	75	25	66	33	100	0	91	9	100	0
Crack/ Cocaine	86	14	69	31	54	46	80	20	78	22	82	18
Heroin/Opiates	90	10	92	8	90	10	91	9	92	8	92	9
Ecstasy	-	100	-	-	100	-	100	0	-	-	-	-
Inhalants	48	52	100	-	86	14	86	14	93	7	83	17
OTC/ PRE	52	48	50	50	29	71	50	50	0	100	63	38
Methcathinone ('CAT')	67	33	74	26	52	48	88	12	72	28	85	15
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	50	50	50	50	75	25	57	43	67	33	80	20
Nyaope/Whoonga	-	-	-	-	100	-	94	6	99	1	91	9

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

Table 52: Race, by primary substance of abuse (Northern Region)

Black African patients constitute the majority of heroin patients (n=315), and this has slightly increased compared to the previous period. A significant decrease in White patients treated for crack/cocaine (n=4) and OTC/PRE (n=3) was also noticed. Coloured patients being treated for methamphetamine decreased since last reporting period to 10%.

	BLACK AFRICAN			COLOURED			INDIAN			WHITE		
	%			%			%			%		
	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
Alcohol	68	66	74	2	3	8	1	0	1	30	31	17
Cannabis	84	82	85	4	4	3	2	<1	2	10	9	10
Cannabis/Mandrax*	60	100	96	0	0	2	0	0	2	40	0	0
Crack/Cocaine	35	57	71	10	13	10	5	0	0	50	30	19
Heroin/Opiates	82	88	89	1	2	4	1	<1	1	16	9	7
Inhalants	71	93	100	0	7	0	0	0	0	29	0	0
OTC/PRE	33	50	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	50	38
Meth-cathinone ('CAT')	12	22	37	24	7	17	0	4	2	64	67	44
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	43	33	30	0	33	10	0	0	0	57	33	60
Nyaope/Whoonga	100	84	82	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	14	16

*White pipe' or Mandrax alone

(Row% add up to 100)

Table 53: Mean age in years, by primary substance (Northern Region)

During this reporting period, patients treated for alcohol, and over-the-counter or prescription medicine abuse were older on average compared to patients treated for other drugs. Patients treated for inhalants were the youngest.

	Jan-Jun 2011	Jul-Dec 2011	Jan-Jun 2012	Jul-Dec 2012	Jan-Jun 2013	Jul-Dec 2013	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	YEARS									
Alcohol	36	37	37	35	31	34	35	33	35	34
Cannabis	29	28	21	27	26	24	25	24	23	23
Cannabis/Mandrax*	-	-	16	25	20	24	28	33	23	24
Crack/Cocaine	30	30	29	28	28	33	28	29	26	27
Heroin/Opiates	24	25	26	24	25	26	26	26	27	27
Inhalants	17	17	29	14	16	17	25	23	19	18
OTC/PRE	40**	37	40	30	31	45	39	34	29	41
Methcathinone ('CAT')	27	27	25	26	30	28	27	28	26	27
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	25**	25	27	30	39	25	29	32	30	24

*White pipe' or Mandrax alone

**N < 5

Table 54: Overall proportion of substances used (Northern Region)*

Table 54 indicates that dagga, heroin and alcohol are also common secondary drugs of abuse. A third of all patients had heroin as a primary or secondary drug in the 2nd half of 2015.

	Jul-Dec 2013		Jan-Jun 2014		Jul-Dec 2014		Jan-Jun 2015		Jul-Dec 2015	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	299	31	225	22	257	23	232	22	250	20
Cannabis	690	72	568	57	521	46	461	43	501	40
Cannabis/Mandrax*	6	1	14	1	5	<1	17	2	55	4
Crack/Cocaine	86	9	53	5	37	3	62	6	55	4
Heroin/Opiates	340	35	248	25	311	27	335	31	358	29
Inhalants	23	2	7	1	13	1	18	2	25	2
Ecstasy	10	1	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTC/PRE	13	1	8	1	13	1	2	<1	17	1
Methcathinone ('CAT')	65	7	44	4	60	5	62	6	63	5
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	25	3	10	1	8	1	10	1	15	1
Other	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nyaope/Whoonga	-	-	52	5	91	8	70	7	68	6

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

Table 55: Source of payment (Northern Region)

The most common sources of payment for treatment were the 'state', 'family' and 'self'. Other categories remained fairly stable compared to the previous period.

	Jan-Jun 2012	Jul-Dec 2012	Jan-Jun 2013	Jul-Dec 2013	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
State	31	22	34	35	20	25	31	28
Medical aid	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	1
Family	27	33	24	28	32	32	25	23
Friends	1	1	<1	1	1	1	1	1
Employer	5	6	3	6	6	6	4	2
Self	27	32	35	21	26	21	15	18
Unknown	<1	1	2	2	10	11	20	27
Other	2	2	3	5	4	3	2	1

Table 56: HIV tested in the past 12 months (Northern Region)

Only twenty-seven percent of patients reported that they have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months, a decrease from the previous reporting period. A significant increase was also noticed in those patients who declined to answer.

Tested for HIV in the past 12 months	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%	%	%	%
Yes	36	39	43	27
No	54	55	50	54
Decline to answer	10	6	7	21

Table 57: Area of residence (Northern Region)

	Jul-Dec 2011	Jan-Jun 2012	Jul-Dec 2012	Jan-Jun 2013	Jul-Dec 2013	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
PROVINCES									
Mpumalanga	76	77	84	91	83	80	82	79	75
Gauteng	9	7	6	1	4	3	<1	-	<1
KwaZulu-Natal	1	2	2	<1	1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Free State	1	<1	<1	-	<1	<1	-	-	-
Northwest	<1	1	<1	<1	1	<1	1	-	<1
Eastern Cape	<1	<1	-	-	<1	-	-	<1	-
Northern Cape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	<1
Western Cape	2	2	1	-	1	<1	-	-	<1
Limpopo	11	10	7	7	11	16	17	21	24
OTHER COUNTRIES									
Lesotho	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	1	<1	<1	-	<1	-	-	-	-
Zambia	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

DATA FOR PATIENTS YOUNGER THAN 20 YEARS

Table 58: Primary substance of abuse for patients younger than 20 years (Northern Region)

Cannabis and heroin were the most common primary substances of abuse for patients younger than 20 years in this period. A slight increase was noticed in inhalants, and the rest of the substances remained stable since the previous period.

	Jul-Dec 2011	Jan-Jun 2012	Jul-Dec 2012	Jan-Jun 2013	Jul-Dec 2013	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	14	4	16	20	13	6	12	8	7
Cannabis/Mandrax*	1	2	1	2	<1	<1	-	2	<1
Crack/ Cocaine	1	2	1	1	-	1	<1	1	1
Cannabis	47	71	43	52	70	79	71	73	73
Heroin/Opiates	17	16	12	13	9	11	14	8	9
OTC/ PRE	2	-	1	3	<1	-	-	-	-
Methcathinone ('CAT')	2	3	2	-	1	1	1	2	1
Inhalants	12	2	8	9	4	1	1	4	6
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	4	1	-	-	2	<1	-	<1	1
Nyaope/Whoonga	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	3

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

Table 59: Profile of patients younger than 20 years (Northern Region)

Up to 83% of patients younger than 20 years were Black African, slightly decreasing compared to the previous period. Also noticed was an increase in White patients accessing treatment.

	Jul-Dec 2012	Jan-Jun 2013	Jul-Dec 2013	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
GENDER							
Male	82	84	89	88	88	89	88
Female	18	16	11	12	12	11	12
ETHNIC GROUP							
Black African	78	88	79	85	86	89	83
Coloured	3	3	5	3	4	4	5
Indian	1	-	1	1	1	<1	1
White	18	9	15	10	9	7	11

2D: TREATMENT CENTRES: PORT ELIZABETH

Ms Diana Kitshoff

Data were collected from 5 specialist treatment centres on a monthly basis and a total of 320 patients were treated across these treatment centres for the July - December 2015. The majority of patients were treated at SANCA Port Elizabeth. Hunter's Craig Psychiatric Hospital did not submit forms for the period. PE data for this review period should be interpreted with caution given the limitation of one treatment centre not supplying data. The data may therefore not be representative.

Table 60: Proportion of treatment episodes (Port Elizabeth)

	Jul-Dec 2011	Jan-Jun 2012	Jul-Dec 2012	Jan-Jun 2013	Jul-Dec 2013	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
SANCA PE	27	23	49	12	2	16	7	2	40
Welbedacht	7	7	20	13	9	8	6	18	12
Shepherd's Field	8	6	30	11	8	9	8	21	17
Hunters Craig	58	59	1	64	77	67	55	-	-
NICRO	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	27	17
Step Away	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	14
Total no of persons treated	566	654	169	510	433	489	534	167	320

Table 61: First time admissions (Port Elizabeth)

The proportion of new admissions increased significantly during this period.

	Jan-Jun 2011	Jul-Dec 2011	Jan-Jun 2012	Jul-Dec 2012	Jan-Jun 2013	Jul-Dec 2013	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	62	69	71	75	70	71	68	74	74	83
No	38	31	29	25	30	29	32	26	26	17

Table 62: Types of treatment received (Port Elizabeth)

During this period, the majority of patients were treated on an outpatient basis and this proportion increased significantly compared to the previous period.

	Jul-Dec 2011	Jan-Jun 2012	Jul-Dec 2012	Jan-Jun 2013	Jul-Dec 2013	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Inpatient	73	77	52	88	97	83	72	71	43
Outpatient	27	23	49	12	3	17	28	29	57

Table 63: Referral sources (Port Elizabeth)

The majority of referrals were from 'self/family/friends' (52%), a significant increase compared to the previous period. This was followed by referrals from 'court/correctional services' (18%), 'work/employer' (11%) and 'health professional' which slightly decreased from 12% to 7% since last period.

	Jul-Dec 2011	Jan-Jun 2012	Jul-Dec 2012	Jan-Jun 2013	Jul-Dec 2013	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Self/family/friends	19	19	57	12	9	17	13	17	52
Work/employer	5	5	7	3	1	6	4	13	11
Doctor/psychiatrist/nurse (health professional)	67	67	24	78	87	70	58	12	7
Religious body	1	<1	-	-	-	<1	1	-	1
Hospital/clinic	1	1	-	1	-	1	<1	<1	2
Social services/welfare	3	4	2	3	1	1	2	1	3
Court/correctional services/police/lawyer	1	1	3	1	1	1	21	29	18
School	3	2	6	1	1	3	<1	-	7
Other e.g. radio, Children's home, adverts	<1	1	-	-	-	1	<1	-	1

Table 64: Age distribution (Port Elizabeth)

Almost a quarter of the patients were younger than 20 years in this reporting period (22%), increasing significantly compared to the previous period and 19% of patients were in the age category of 25 - 29 years of age..

Years	Jan-Jun 2013		Jul-Dec 2013		Jan-Jun 2014		Jul-Dec 2014		Jan-Jun 2015		Jul-Dec 2015	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
10-14	3	1	-	-	10	2	1	<1	-	-	8	3
15-19	68	13	71	16	84	17	86	16	17	10	62	19
20-24	79	15	46	11	43	9	79	15	27	16	59	19
25-29	67	13	58	13	72	15	79	15	32	19	62	19
30-34	57	11	46	10	58	12	74	14	24	14	43	14
35-39	51	10	43	10	59	12	49	9	19	11	31	10
40-44	56	11	40	9	51	10	51	10	9	5	19	6
45-49	44	9	58	13	46	9	41	8	15	9	15	5
50-54	35	7	18	4	57	5	30	6	10	6	7	2
55-59	25	5	26	6	19	4	19	4	6	4	11	3
60-64	12	2	11	2	12	2	10	2	4	2	1	<1
≥65	13	2	16	4	8	2	12	2	4	2	1	<1

Table 65: Population Profile (Port Elizabeth)

The table below depicts the population profile of patients attending treatment centres in Port Elizabeth in the second half of 2015. The proportion of males slightly increased and males are still the most patients seen in treatment. The proportion of female patients decreased since the last reporting period. A slight increase in patients who were unemployed was noted in this period. Equal proportions of Black African and Coloured patients were seen during this period, and a significant decrease in White patients. The proportion of those who were learners or students also significantly increased in this reporting period (10%).

	Jul-Dec 2011	Jan-Jun 2012	Jul-Dec 2012	Jan-Jun 2013	Jul-Dec 2013	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
GENDER									
Male	72	67	82	63	63	64	72	82	85
Female	28	33	18	37	37	36	28	18	15
ETHNIC GROUP									
Black African	23	22	22	21	26	25	23	21	36
Indian	4	3	1	5	5	3	3	3	2
Coloured	38	38	47	38	32	38	39	30	36
White	35	37	30	35	37	34	34	46	26
EMPLOYMENT STATUS									
Working full-time	63	58	40	64	70	66	65	48	40
Working Part-time	2	3	3	1	2	2	4	7	5
Unemployed	16	16	36	17	7	9	4	-	-
Unemployed (< 6 months)	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	11	15
Unemployed (> 6 months)	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	19	19
Student/apprentice/internship	3	1	-	1	1	<1	1	4	10
School/learner at school	11	15	19	12	16	14	6	4	10
Disabled/Boarded	1	1	-	2	1	2	1	2	-
Housewife	3	3	-	1	1	<1	-	<1	<1
Pension/Retired	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	5	<1

Table 66: HIV tested in the past 12 months (Port Elizabeth)

A significant decrease was noted by patients reporting that they have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months (39%).

Tested for HIV in the past 12 months	Jul-Dec 2013	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	16	13	16	47	39
No	82	78	83	52	55
Decline to answer	2	7	2	1	6

Table 67: Primary substance of abuse (Port Elizabeth)

The most common primary substance of abuse during this period was cannabis (32%) methamphetamine (31%) and alcohol (21%). A significant decrease in the proportion of patients admitted for OTC/PRE was also noticed during this reporting period (2%).

	Jan-Jun 2011	Jul-Dec 2011	Jan-Jun 2012	Jul-Dec 2012	Jan-Jun 2013	Jul-Dec 2013	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	48	41	41	37	36	40	35	34	38	21
Cannabis	12	12	13	22	9	10	13	23	20	32
Cannabis/Mandrax*	3	3	3	4	4	4	3	6	4	6
Crack/Cocaine	6	4	6	8	5	5	7	5	3	2
Ecstasy	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-
OTC/PRE	14	14	14	3	22	20	22	13	8	2

Heroin/Opiates	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2
Inhalants	-	1	<1	1	-	-	-	<1	-	<1
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	15	22	21	22	21	19	18	16	20	31
Methcathinone ('CAT')	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

Table 68: Frequency of use of primary substance of abuse (Port Elizabeth)

Most patients attending treatment centres use their primary substance of abuse on a daily basis (52%).

	Jan-Jun 2012	Jul-Dec 2012	Jan-Jun 2013	Jul-Dec 2013	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Daily	92	70	88	92	86	81	58	52
2-6 days per week	5	25	9	7	10	16	26	34
Once a week or less	2	4	3	1	3	2	10	12
Not used in past month	1	1	<1	-	<1	1	5	2

Table 69: Age at which primary substance of abuse first used or experimented with (Port Elizabeth)

The majority of users (primary substance of abuse) reported having started abusing drugs between the ages of 11-29 years (83%).

Years	Jul-Dec 2012		Jan-Jun 2013		Jul-Dec 2013		Jan-Jun 2014		Jul-Dec 2014		Jan-Jun 2015		Jul-Dec 2015	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
5-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	<1	2	1	3	1
11-19	120	71	198	39	131	30	165	34	204	39	87	52	163	56
20-29	38	23	186	37	200	46	197	41	206	39	51	31	99	34
30-39	6	4	83	16	83	19	81	17	79	15	15	9	22	8
40-49	3	2	20	4	4	1	38	8	23	4	6	4	2	1
50-59	2	1	13	3	11	3	2	<1	10	2	1	<1	1	<1
60-69	-	-	3	1	5	1	1	<1	5	1	-	-	1	<1
Age unknown	-	-	5	1	3	1	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-

Table 70: Gender by primary substance of abuse (Port Elizabeth)

Males continue to dominate all drug use however, during this period, majority of female patients were admitted for OTC/PRE abuse (50%) and 21% were admitted for alcohol.

	Jan-Jun 2013		Jul-Dec 2013		Jan-Jun 2014		Jul-Dec 2014		Jan-Jun 2015		Jul-Dec 2015	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	70	30	68	32	72	28	72	28	84	16	79	21
Cannabis/Mandrax*	90	10	74	26	54	46	79	21	83	17	91	9**
Cannabis	82	18	84	16	72	28	79	21	94	6	92	8
Crack/Cocaine	67	33	65	35	36	64	79	21	60	40	57**	43**
Ecstasy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	0	-	-
OTC/PRE	31	69	31	69	73	27	64	36	29	71	50	50
Heroin/Opiates	67	33	83	17	29	71	100	0	100	0	86	14**
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	0	-	-	100**	0
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	70	30	69	31	49	51	62	38	85	15	90	10
Methcathinone ('CAT')	100	-	100	-	50	50	60	40	100	0	100**	0

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

**N<5

Table 71: Race by primary substance of abuse (Port Elizabeth)

The majority of patients treated for alcohol were Black African (46%), followed by White (28%) patients. While the numbers remain small, more Coloured patients were treated for methamphetamine (51%), and cannabis/mandrax (43%). During this period the majority of patients treated for cannabis (45%) were Black African and the majority of patients treated for heroin (86%) were White.

	BLACK AFRICAN			COLOURED			INDIAN			WHITE		
	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	16	27	46	39	23	27	1	0	0	44	50	28
Cannabis/Mandrax*	30	17	48	39	50	43	3	17	0	27	17	10**
Cannabis	33	37	45	42	27	31	2	0	0	23	36	24
Crack/Cocaine	21	60	29**	48	20	14**	3	0	0	28	20	57**
OTC/PRE	16	0	0	36	36	50**	3	7	0	46	57	50**
Heroin/Opiates	40	0	0	40	0	14**	0	0	0	20	100	86
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	29	6	23	35	47	51	8	6	5	28	41	21
Methcathinone ('CAT')	30	0	0	30	0	0	20	0	0	20	100	100**
Inhalants	0	-	100**	100	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

**N<5

Table 72: Average/Mean age by Primary Substance (Port Elizabeth)

The mean age of all patients was 29 years. Patients treated for over-the-counter or prescribed medication and alcohol were on average older than those treated for other drugs. The youngest mean age was for inhalants.

	Jul-Dec 2012	Jan-Jun 2013	Jul-Dec 2013	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	YEARS						
Alcohol	41	41	41	30	36	42	43
Cannabis/Mandrax*	28	29	32	31	32	30	27
Cannabis	19	27	29	32	29	24	23
Crack/ Cocaine	29	35	33	37	34	33	30
OTC/PRE	34	40	41	39	36	43	45
Heroin/Opiates	34**	23	25	39	33	30	28
Inhalants	14**	-	-	-	34**	-	13**
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	24	25	26	37	33	27	26
Methcathinone ('CAT')	25**	-	29**	32	31	27	29**

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

**n < 5

Table 73: Mode of use for primary drug (Port Elizabeth)

Smoking was the most common method of drug use.

	Jul-Dec 2012		Jan-Jun 2013		Jul-Dec 2013		Jan-Jun 2014		Jul-Dec 2014		Jan-Jun 2015		Jul-Dec 2015	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Swallowed	71	42	298	58	270	62	274	56	257	48	79	47	75	23
Smoked	86	51	177	35	140	32	172	35	238	45	73	44	227	71
Snorted/Sniffed	9	5	23	4	20	5	35	7	34	6	13	8	15	5
Injected	3	2	12	2	3	1	6	1	2	<1	2	1	3	1

Table 74: Secondary substance of abuse (Port Elizabeth)

	Jan-Jun 2013		Jul-Dec 2013		Jan-Jun 2014		Jul-Dec 2014		Jan-Jun 2015		Jul-Dec 2015	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	10	8	13	16	12	12	40	27	16	24	15	13
Cannabis/Mandrax*	25	21	12	14	19	19	16	11	8	12	28	23
Cannabis	43	35	34	41	25	25	15	27	15	22	40	33
Crack/ Cocaine	15	12	6	7	8	8	12	8	7	10	7	6
OTC/PRE	13	11	12	14	19	19	22	15	4	6	1	1
Heroin/Opiates	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	1
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	11	9	2	2	14	14	25	17	5	7	25	21
Methcathinone ('CAT')	-	-	1	1	1	1	5	3	6	9	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	6	9	1	1

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

Table 75: Source of payment (Port Elizabeth)

'Medical aid' was the most common sources of payment and the proportion has decreased significantly compared to the previous period. This was followed by 'family'.

	Jan-Jun 2011	Jul-Dec 2011	Jan-Jun 2012	Jul-Dec 2012	Jan-Jun 2013	Jul-Dec 2013	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Self	13	10	6	23	5	1	5	2	26	19
Medical Aid	62	69	69	31	82	92	76	65	49	35
Family	17	13	14	42	9	5	15	8	11	33
Friends	1	<1	1	1	-	<1	<1	1	5	1
Employer	4	2	4	2	1	<1	1	2	<1	3
Unknown	<1	3	1	1	2	1	2	21	1	9
Other	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	<1	<1	<1
State	2	2	3	-	<1	-	<1	<1	7	<1

Table 76: Treatment population – suburb of residence (Port Elizabeth)

	Jan-Jun 2013		Jul-Dec 2013		Jan-Jun 2014		Jul-Dec 2014		Jan-Jun 2015		Jul-Dec 2015	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
METRO SUBSTRUCTURE												
Other parts of Port Elizabeth MS	29	6	13	3	25	5	28	5	-	-	30	9
Greater Port Elizabeth MS	39	23	368	85	406	83	453	85	-	-	256	80
OTHER PARTS OF THE PROVINCE												
George, King Williams Town, Humansdorp, Maclear and East London	23	14	39	9	38	8	39	7	20	12	19	6
Other Provinces	21	12	9	2	12	2	12	2	2	<1	9	3

SUBSTANCE ABUSE FOR PERSONS YOUNGER THAN 20 YEARS

Cannabis was the most commonly used substance by patients in treatment who are younger than 20 years of age, followed by methamphetamine.

Table 76: Primary substance of abuse of patients younger than 20 years (Port Elizabeth)

	Jul-Dec 2012		Jan-Jun 2013		Jul-Dec 2013		Jan-Jun 2014		Jul-Dec 2014		Jan-Jun 2015		Jul-Dec 2015	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	-	-	6	8	7	10	66	70	18	21	5	30	-	-
Cannabis/ Mandrax*	-	-	4	6	5	7	2	2	6	7	1	6	2	3
Cannabis	25	69	17	24	16	22	8	8	38	44	8	47	51	73
Crack/Cocaine	1	3	1	1	5	7	3	3	3	3	-	-	-	-
Heroin/Opiates	-	-	3	4	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
OTC/PRE	-	-	3	4	4	6	9	10	5	6	-	-	-	-
Inhalants	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Methamphetamine (‘Tik’)	8	22	37	52	33	46	5	5	15	17	2	12	13	19
Methcathinone (‘CAT’)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	6	-	-
TOTAL	36	100	71	100	71	100	94	100	87	100	17	100	70	100

*‘White pipe’ or Mandrax alone

Table 77: Gender of patients abusing substances younger than 20 years (Port Elizabeth)

The majority of young people in treatment were male.

	Jul-Dec 2012		Jan-Jun 2013		Jul-Dec 2013		Jan-Jun 2014		Jul-Dec 2014		Jan-Jun 2015		Jul-Dec 2015	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Male	28	78	48	68	50	70	73	78	66	76	17	100	63	90
Female	8	22	23	32	21	30	21	22	21	24	-	-	7	10

Table 78: Race of patients younger than 20 years (Port Elizabeth)

A significant decrease in the number of patients under the age of 20 years was seen since the last half of 2014. The proportion of Black African (51%) patients under 20 years of age who seek treatment increased.

	Jul-Dec 2012		Jan-Jun 2013		Jul-Dec 2013		Jan-Jun 2014		Jul-Dec 2014		Jan-Jun 2015		Jul-Dec 2015	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Black/African	8	22	13	19	13	18	31	33	25	29	3	18	36	51
Indian	-	-	3	4	4	6	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1
Coloured	20	56	34	49	30	42	39	42	44	51	7	41	26	37
White	8	22	21	29	24	34	22	23	18	21	7	41	7	10
TOTAL	36	100	71	100	71	100	94	100	87	100	17	100	70	100

2E: SANCA EAST LONDON TREATMENT DEMAND

Mr Roger Weimann

During July to December 2015, 151 patients were treated at SANCA Central Eastern Cape. This period saw a slight decrease in the number of Black African, and a significant decrease in Coloured patients. The majority of patients were learners at school (36%). There was a significant decrease in the proportion of patients unemployed for less than six months (41% - 26%) and a slight increase in patients who were employed full-time. A substantial decrease in the number of patients who had secondary education was noticed and other categories remained fairly stable.

Table 79: Demographics (East London)

	Jul-Dec 2013		Jan-Jun 2014		Jul-Dec 2014		Jan-Jun 2015		Jul-Dec 2015	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
GENDER										
Males	67	71	108	87	104	81	135	84	133	88
Females	27	29	16	13	25	19	31	16	18	12
TOTAL	94	100	124	100	129	100	196	100	151	100
ETHNIC GROUP										
Black African	56	66	65	54	74	57	113	58	99	66
Coloured	14	16	29	24	33	26	51	26	20	13
Indian	-	-	3	2	4	3	3	2	7	5
White	15	18	24	20	18	14	29	15	25	17
EMPLOYMENT STATUS										
Working full time	25	27	16	13	46	36	38	19	33	22
Working part time	1	1	4	3	3	2	5	3	1	1
Unemployed (unspecified period)	39	42	25	20	2	2	-	-	-	-
Unemployed (<6 months)	-	-	15	12	16	12	19	10	10	7
Unemployed (>6 months)	-	-	19	15	37	29	81	41	38	26
Student/apprentice/intern	-	-	4	4	4	3	-	-	11	7
Pupil/learner at school	28	30	34	28	21	16	49	25	53	36
Disabled/medically boarded	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Pensioner	1	1	3	2	-	-	3	2	-	-
Housewife	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
EDUCATION LEVEL										
Primary	7	8	9	7	26	20	23	12	17	11
Secondary	63	70	96	79	87	67	160	82	121	80
Tertiary	20	22	17	14	16	12	13	7	13	9

Table 80: Referral source (East London)

'Self' or 'family/friends' were the most common sources of referral followed by 'school' referrals.

	Jan-Jun 2013		Jul-Dec 2013		Jan-Jun 2014		Jul-Dec 2014		Jan-Jun 2015		Jul-Dec 2015	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Self	12	16	24	28	47	40	38	30	82	42	48	32
Family or friends	37	50	33	38	39	33	27	21	71	36	68	45
Employers	10	13	12	14	6	5	26	21	11	6	13	9
Health Profession	3	4	4	5	-	-	-	-	7	4	2	1
Religious groups	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
Hospital/clinic	-	-	2	2	2	2	10	8	4	2	-	-

Social Services	3	4	4	5	4	3	13	10	7	4	5	3
Courts/correctional services	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
School	7	9	7	8	18	15	11	9	13	7	14	9
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-

Table 81: Age group (East London)

The average age of all patients was 26 years. Thirty-five percent of patients were younger than 20 years in the 2nd half of 2015. A significant decrease was seen in the proportion of patients between the ages 20 – 24 and 30 – 34 years while the other age categories remained the same.

Age Group	Jan-Jun 2013		Jul-Dec 2013		Jan-Jun 2014		Jul-Dec 2014		Jan-Jun 2015		Jul-Dec 2015	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
10-14	3	6	5	6	3	3	7	6	7	4	6	4
15-19	16	24	23	28	46	40	23	18	44	26	47	31
20-24	14	21	10	12	13	11	15	12	48	25	29	19
25-29	6	9	13	16	18	15	24	19	29	15	23	15
30-34	7	11	9	11	13	11	25	20	28	14	16	11
35-39	9	14	6	7	7	6	11	9	15	8	12	8
40-44	2	3	8	9	3	3	7	6	10	5	2	1
45-49	5	8	5	6	5	4	4	3	5	3	8	5
50-54	1	2	3	4	5	4	5	4	6	3	2	1
55-59	2	3	-	-	1	1	6	5	2	1	4	3
60-64	1	2	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
≥65	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	-	-

Table 82: Inpatient versus outpatient (East London)

The majority of patients were treated on an outpatient basis (88%)

	Jan-Jun 2013		Jul-Dec 2013		Jan-Jun 2014		Jul-Dec 2014		Jan-Jun 2015		Jul-Dec 2015	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Inpatient	17	22	31	33	39	32	19	15	23	12	42	28
Outpatient	60	80	63	67	85	68	110	85	173	88	109	72
TOTAL	77	100	94	100	124	100	129	100	196	100	151	100

Table 83: First time admissions (East London)

Seventeen percent of patients had been admitted to treatment before.

	Jul-Dec 2012		Jan-Jun 2013		Jul-Dec 2013		Jan-Jun 2014		Jul-Dec 2014		Jan-Jun 2015		Jan-Jun 2015	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	116	16	-	-	-	-	108	87	123	95	168	86	126	83
No	22	84	77	100	94	100	16	13	6	5	28	14	25	17

Table 84: Number of previous treatments (East London)

	Jan-Jun 2012	Jul-Dec 2012	Jan-Jun 2013	Jul-Dec 2013	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
Nil	117	125	-	-	108	123	168	265
One	9	11	-	-	10	4	14	31
Two	3	8	-	-	4	-	10	42
Three	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Four	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	5
>Four	8	2	-	-	-	2	-	5

Table 85: HIV tested in the past 12 months (East London)

Fifty-two percent of patients reported that they have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months; a slight increase compared to the first half of 2015. It is encouraging to see that more people are testing for HIV.

Tested for HIV in the past 12 months	Jul-Dec 2013	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	32	25	50	50	52
No	68	74	49	50	47
Decline to answer	-	1	1	<1	1

Table 86: Primary substance of abuse (East London)

During this period alcohol was the most common primary drug, followed by cannabis and then cannabis/mandrax.

	Jul-Dec 2012		Jan-Jun 2013		Jul-Dec 2013		Jan-Jun 2014		Jul-Dec 2014		Jan-Jun 2015		Jul-Dec 2015	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	57	39	30	39	37	39	27	22	55	43	40	21	45	30
Cannabis/Mandrax*	13	9	8	10	15	16	8	6	16	12	38	19	28	19
Cannabis	40	27	25	33	24	26	58	47	23	18	65	33	44	29
Crack /Cocaine	10	9	6	8	2	2	4	3	6	5	15	8	9	6
Ecstasy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Heroin/Opiates	5	3	2	3	6	6	2	2	3	2	11	6	4	3
OTC/PRE	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	13	9	6	8	8	9	24	19	22	17	21	11	20	13
Methcathinone ('CAT')	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-
TOTAL	147	100	77	100	94	100	124	100	129	100	196	100	151	100

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

Table 87: Mode of usage (primary drug) (East London)

'Smoking' was reported as the common mode of drug use (62%), followed by 'swallowing' (39%).

	Jan-Jun 2013		Jul-Dec 2013		Jan-Jun 2014		Jul-Dec 2014		Jan-Jun 2015		Jul-Dec 2015	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Swallow	30	39	37	39	33	27	58	45	42	21	51	39
Smoke	44	57	55	59	84	68	65	50	143	73	94	62
Snort/Sniff	3	4	2	2	6	5	6	5	7	4	4	3
Inject	-	-	-	-	1	<1	-	-	4	2	2	1
TOTAL	77	100	94	100	124	100	129	100	196	100	151	100

Table 88: Primary substance of abuse by Gender (East London)

Males continue to dominate in the use of all substances; however, 20% of alcohol patients were female.

	Jul-Dec 2014				Jan-Jun 2015				Jul-Dec 2015			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	42	76	13	24	28	70	12	30	36	80	9	20
Cannabis	22	96	1	4	58	89	7	11	41	93	1	7
Cannabis/Mandrax*	13	81	3	18	36	95	2	5	26	93	2	7
Crack/Cocaine	5	83	1	17	12	80	3	20	8	89	1	11
Heroin/Opiates	3	100	0	0	8	73	3	27	4	100	0	0
OTC/PRE	0	0	3	100	0	0	1	100	0	0	1	100
Inhalants	1	100	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine('Tik')	18	82	4	18	19	91	2	10	18	90	2	10

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

Table 89: Primary substance of abuse by race (East London)

Most patients treated for alcohol, cannabis and cannabis/mandrax related problems were Black African, whereas most crack/cocaine patients were White.

	BLACK AFRICAN			COLOURED			INDIAN			WHITE		
	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	73	78	76	13	13	4	0	0	2	15	10	18
Cannabis/Mandrax*	56	53	79	31	34	18	6	0	4	6	13	0
Cannabis	70	69	64	17	20	14	0	0	9	13	11	14
Crack/Cocaine	17	20	22	33	33	22	0	13	11	50	33	44
Heroin/Opiates	67	27	50	0	27	0	33	9	0	0	36	50
OTC/PRE	0	0	100	33	0	0	33	0	0	33	100	0
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	27	43	50	59	48	25	5	0	0	9	10	25
Inhalants	0	-	-	100	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-

Table 90: Secondary substance of abuse (East London)

Alcohol, methamphetamine, cannabis/mandrax and cannabis are the most prominent secondary substances of abuse during this period.

	Jan-Jun 2013		Jul-Dec 2013		Jan-Jun 2014		Jul-Dec 2014		Jan-Jun 2015		Jul-Dec 2015	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	5	14	12	24	12	22	3	6	35	30	25	34
Crack/Cocaine	3	8	1	2	9	16	3	6			3	4
Methcathinone ('CAT')	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Cannabis	8	22	16	33	13	24	12	22	14	2	16	22
Cannabis/Mandrax*	7	19	8	16	13	24	16	29	15	13	9	12
OTC/PRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	2	5	7	14	5	9	12	22	34	30	18	24
Heroin/Opiates	1	3	2	4	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1
Other	-	-	-	-	2	4	7	13	4	4	-	-

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

Table 91: Average age by primary drug (East London)

	Jan-Jun 2012	Jul-Dec 2012	Jan-Jun 2013	Jul-Dec 2013	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	YEARS							
Average age of all patients	29	29	29	28	26	30	27	26
Alcohol	37	39	35	36	43	38	39	37
Cannabis	21	21	21	19	19	20	21	18
Cannabis/Mandrax*	21	22	27	20	23	23	25	24
Crack/Cocaine	29	31	34	42**	30	26	31	35
Ecstasy	33*	-	-	-	-	-	22	-
Heroin/Opiates	24	24	31	33**	25**	24**	28	29
OTC/PRE	35**	39**	-	-	63**	37**	54	16**
Inhalants	-	-	-	12**	-	10**	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	30	23	23	28	24	25	24	21
Methcathinone ('CAT')	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

** N < 5

Table 92: Source of payment (East London)

'Family' (69%) and 'self' (18%) were the most common sources of payment. There was a decrease in the number of patients whose sources of payment was 'employer' and a substantial increase was seen in 'family' while other categories remained stable during this period.

	Jan-Jun 2013		Jul-Dec 2013		Jan-Jun 2014		Jul-Dec 2014		Jan-Jun 2015		Jul-Dec 2015	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
State	11	14	13	14	8	7	12	9	12	10	2	1
Self	8	11	12	13	10	8	28	23	28	23	26	18
Medical aid	9	12	15	17	15	12	7	6	7	6	11	8
Employer	5	7	3	3	4	3	12	10	12	10	1	1
Family	40	52	38	42	78	63	69	49	60	49	102	69
Friends	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2
Unknown	1	1	3	3	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other combinations	2	3	5	5	7	6	-	-	1	1	1	1

SUBSTANCE ABUSE FOR PERSONS YOUNGER THAN 20 YEARS

Cannabis remained the primary substance of abuse for persons under the age of 20 years, followed by methamphetamine and cannabis/mandrax.

Table 93: Primary substance of patients younger than 20 years (East London)

	Jul-Dec 2013		Jan-Jun 2014		Jul-Dec 2014		Jan-Jun 2015		Jul-Dec 2015	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	4	14	-	-	2	7	1	2	3	6
Crack/Cocaine	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-
Cannabis	15	53	37	76	14	47	40	78	33	62
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	1	4	9	18	5	17	2	4	8	15
Cannabis/Mandrax*	7	25	3	6	7	23	6	12	8	15
OTC/PRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Heroin/Opiates	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
Inhalants	1	4	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	28	100	49	100	30	100	51	100	53	100

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

Table 94: Gender and race profile of patients younger than 20 years (East London)

The demographic profile of <20 patients seeking treatment in this region was male and of Black African descent.

	Jan-Jun 2013	Jul-Dec 2013	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%	%	%	%	%	%
GENDER						
Male	72	64	86	93	84	89
Female	28	36	14	7	16	11
ETHNIC GROUP						
Black African	63	73	60	50	67	76
Coloured	26	23	29	37	22	13

Indian	-	-	11	-	-	4
White	11	4	-	13	12	8

2F: SPECIALIST TREATMENT CENTRES: KZN

Ms Furzana Timol

During Jul-Dec 2015 a total of 1171 patients were admitted to the nine participating treatment centres, five in Durban, two in Pietermaritzburg, two in Newcastle, one in Ramsgate as well as the SANCA centre in Zululand.

Table 95: Proportion of Treatment Episodes (KZN)

	Jul-Dec 2011	Jan-Jun 2012	Jul-Dec 2012	Jan-Jun 2013	Jul-Dec 2013	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
SANCA Penthouse	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SANCA Lulama (Durban_In)	26	33	51	52	30	12	14	7	13
SANCA Lulama (Durban_Out)	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	24	17
Newlands Park Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	13
SANCA Pietermaritzburg	31	35	31	25	40	54	24	25	25
SANCA Newcastle	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	<1	<1
SANCA Zululand	24	23	12	18	23	29	20	20	18
South Coast Recovery	6	7	4	5	7	5	3	1	3
Arca	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	5
Madadeni	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6
Persons treated over all centres	610	569	813	934	610	484	929	1122	1171

Table 96: First Admissions (KZN)

A higher proportion of patients were first time admissions (90%). While the overall percentage of first time admissions remained high, closer inspection of these rates showed variations in the number of repeat patients between the various treatment centres. The inpatient centres had a higher proportion of patients who have been treated previously (22%), whereas about 2% of those admitted to outpatient centres had received previous treatment.

	Jan-Jun 2011	Jul-Dec 2011	Jan-Jun 2012	Jul-Dec 2012	Jan-Jun 2013	Jul-Dec 2013	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	82	77	79	76	82	81	89	83	91	90
No	18	23	21	24	18	19	11	7	9	10

Table 97: Type of treatment received (KZN)

Most patients were treated on an outpatient basis during this period; this proportion significantly decreased compared to the previous.

	Jul-Dec 2012	Jan-Jun 2013	Jul-Dec 2013	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Inpatient	27	22	23	15	26	24	41
Outpatient	73	78	77	85	74	76	59

Table 98: Proportion of Race Groups in Treatment Centres (KZN)

The SANCA treatment centres based in Zululand, Durban and Pietermaritzburg have the largest numbers of Black African patients, whilst the South Coast centre sees mostly White patients.

	BLACK AFRICAN			COLOURED			INDIAN			WHITE		
	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%			%			%			%		
SANCA Lulama (Durban_In)	67	74	67	5	15	7	17	10	18	11	2	11
SANCA Pietermaritzburg	72	73	79	4	7	3	13	9	9	11	10	8
SANCA Lulama (Durban_Out)	66	66	64	13	11	14	14	16	10	7	8	11
South Coast	14	10**	3**	0	0	6*	3	0	3**	83	90	89
SANCA Zululand	83	88	79	1	1	2	4	3	6	13	8	14
SANCA Newcastle	-	80	100*	-	0	0	-	20**	0	-	0	0
Newlands Park	-	63	65	-	12	8	-	21	23	-	4	3
Arca	-	52	43	-	10	5	-	16	34	-	21	18
Madadeni	-	84	87	-	11	2	-	5	10	-	0	2
Overall Race	69	73	69	6	8	6	13	11	13	12	9	12

*:n<=5; **:n=1

Table 99: Population Profile of Patients (KZN)

The table below shows a slight increase in the proportion of patients who were working full time and a significant decrease in patients who were learners/pupils. In the latest round of data collection, it should be noted that the majority of patients in the sample were Black African (69%), a slight decrease compared to the previous period. Coloured patients comprised 3%, decreasing significantly compared to the previous period.

	Jul - Dec 2011	Jan-Jun 2012	Jul-Dec 2012	Jan-Jun 2013	Jul-Dec 2013	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
GENDER									
Male	88	87	90	88	89	89	87	88	88
Female	12	13	10	12	11	11	13	12	12
ETHNIC GROUP									
Black African	59	64	61	67	70	78	69	73	69
Coloured	6	5	9	7	5	4	6	8	3
Indian	13	12	17	11	10	6	13	11	13
White	22	19	13	15	15	12	12	9	12
EMPLOYMENT STATUS									
Employed (full-time)	45	42	36	32	34	21	32	27	31
Employed (part-time)	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	3	4
Unemployed (unspecified period)	25	25	31	27	28	3	-	3	-
Unemployed (< 6 months)	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	7	10
Unemployed (> 6 months)	-	-	-	-	-	20	21	19	25

Student/apprenticeship/Internship	<1	<1	<1	<1	-	5	5	2	2
Pupil/learner at school	25	28	28	35	33	41	31	32	24
Disabled	1	<1	1	1	<1	<1	<1	1	<1
Housewife	-	-	-	<1	<1	<1	<1	1	1
Pensioner	1	<1	<1	1	1	1	<1	1	1
EDUCATION LEVELL									
Primary	5	7	8	8	6	11	8	7	7
Secondary	76	72	75	73	78	78	79	71	72
Tertiary	19	21	16	18	15	11	13	21	20
None	<1	<1	1	1	-	-	<1	1	1

Table 100: Referral Sources (KZN)

A well-established trend was that most referrals were made through a combination of 'self/family/ friends' (52%), which increased slightly compared to the previous reporting period. Referrals from 'school' (11%) decreased, while referrals from other sources remained fairly stable in this period.

	Jul - Dec 2011	Jan-Jun 2012	Jul-Dec 2012	Jan-Jun 2013	Jul-Dec 2013	Jan-Jun 2014	Jan-Jun 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%								
Self/Family/Friends	41	36	42	42	38	38	42	44	52
Social Service/ Welfare	5	7	7	7	6	6	8	7	9
Employer/Work	21	21	17	13	15	13	14	13	14
Court/Correctional Services	2	2	2	2	1	2	4	3	3
Health Professionals	5	6	6	3	5	5	13	4	6
Hospital/Clinic	2	3	3	4	6	5	3	4	1
School	13	15	13	19	18	27	15	20	11
Religious Group	1	1	-	<1	1	<1	1	1	4
Other	9	8	8	11	11	5	2	5	1

Table 101: Age Distribution of the Treatment Population (KZN)

Notably, 25% of the population in treatment were younger than 20 years, this has slightly decreased compared to the 1st half of 2015 (3%). Sixty percent of the population in treatment was between 10 and 29 years of age.

AGE Years	Jan - Jun 2011	Jul - Dec 2011	Jan-Jun 2012	Jul-Dec 2012	Jan-Jun 2013	Jul-Dec 2013	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
10-19	25	27	27	29	34	31	41	32	31	25
20-24	17	18	14	16	16	19	21	18	21	17
25-29	13	12	17	16	14	15	10	14	15	18
30-34	13	12	10	11	12	12	9	12	12	14
35-39	9	9	11	10	6	9	5	8	7	9
40-44	8	8	7	8	7	5	5	6	5	6
45-49	7	7	6	5	5	3	3	4	6	4
50-54	4	5	5	3	3	3	3	4	3	2
55+	4	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	3

Table 102: Race by age – under and over 20 years age (KZN)

While 34% of Black African patients were younger than 20 years, 15% of White patients were younger than 20 years. There has been a slight decrease in Indian patients under 20 seeking treatment.

	20 years or younger						Over 20 Years					
	Jul-Dec 2014		Jan-Jun 2015		Jul-Dec 2015		Jul-Dec 2014		Jan-Jun 2015		Jul-Dec 2015	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Black African	239	37	346	43	275	34	403	63	451	57	535	66
Coloured	19	32	25	28	25	34	40	62	64	72	49	66
Indian	26	22	22	19	17	14	90	78	95	81	131	86
White	9	8	16	17	21	15	103	92	79	83	118	85

Table 103: HIV tested in the past 12 months (KZN)

Fifty-four percent of patients reported that they have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months.

Tested for HIV in the past 12 months	Jul-Dec 2013	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	36	38	43	49	54
No	63	61	55	47	43
Decline to answer	1	1	2	1	2

Table 104: Primary Substance of Abuse – 1st most frequently used (KZN)

Alcohol was the most commonly abused substance among people in treatment, and a slight decrease in the proportion of cannabis patients was also noticed during this period. Cannabis and opiates (heroin and nyaope/whoonga) were the next primary substances to be abused.

	Jul - Dec 2011	Jan-Jun 2012	Jul-Dec 2012	Jan-Jun 2013	Jul-Dec 2013	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%								
Alcohol	67	65	51	51	52	42	36	38	37
Cannabis	16	19	25	31	30	36	40	39	34
Cannabis/Mandrax*	3	1	1	1	2	4	5	6	6
Crack/Cocaine	5	6	4	6	5	2	6	4	5
OTC/ PRE	<1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ecstasy	<1	1	-	1	1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Heroin ('Sugars')	6	4	6	6	5	10	8	5	7
Inhalants	1	1	1	1	1	1	<1	<1	1
Nyaope/Whoonga	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	7
Methcathinone ('CAT')	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	<1	1
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	1	<1	1	<1	<1	1	<1	<1	1

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

Table 105: Primary Substance of Abuse by Age Cohort (KZN)

The majority of over 20's used alcohol, cannabis/mandrax, heroin, OTC/PRE and cocaine/crack during this period.

	20 Years or Younger					Over 20 Years				
	Jul-Dec 2013	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2013	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	27	30	13	37	8	73	70	87	63	92
Cannabis	57	73	65	41	72	43	27	35	59	28
Methcathinone ('CAT')	7**	-	15**	40**	1**	93	100	85	60**	99
Cannabis/Mandrax*	33**	53	29	43	7	67	47	71	57	93
Crack/Cocaine	-	30**	15	36	2	-	70	85	64	98
Heroin 'Sugars'	28	45	21	19	3	72	55	79	81	97
OTC/PRE	20**	33**	36	29**	<1**	80**	67	64	71	99
Inhalants	1**	86*	75**	-	-	99	14	25**	100**	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	50**	-	0	20**	1**	50	100**	100**	80**	99
Nyaope/Whoonga	-	33	-	52	4	-	-	67	48	96

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

**N<5

Table 106: Mean Age by Primary Substance of Abuse (KZN)

Cannabis and inhalants were more likely to be used by younger individuals. Patients who used alcohol, crack/cocaine and OTC/PRE tend to be older than patients who used other drugs.

Primary substance of abuse	YEARS									
	Jan - Jun 2011	Jul - Dec 2011	Jan-Jun 2012	Jul-Dec 2012	Jan-Jun 2013	Jul-Dec 2013	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
Alcohol	33	33	29	33	27	30	33	35	28	37
Cannabis	22	19	29	20	28	21	22	21	27	21
Cannabis/Mandrax*	26	21	26	25	32	27	-	27	24	24
Crack/Cocaine	28	31	28	29	26	32	37	29	26	32
Ecstasy	-	32*	35*	-	28	24	-	29*	27**	23
OTC/PRE	43	37*	43	38*	31	42	38	34	32	44
Heroin ('Sugars')	23	23	29	24	25	25	-	26	26	28
Inhalants	15**	15*	34*	18*	25	16	-	17*	27**	17
Methcathinone ('CAT')	23	23	30	30	25	30	32	30	25	27
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	21**	-	-	25*	36	25	26	39**	27**	28
Overall mean age	30	29	28	27	27	26	28	29	27	29

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

**N<5

Table 107: Primary Substance of Abuse by Race (KZN)

Up to 67% of alcohol patients, 82% of cannabis patients, 77% of nyaope/whoonga and 88% of cannabis/mandrax patients were Black African, while 62% of methamphetamine patients were White.

	AFRICAN			COLOURED			INDIAN			WHITE		
	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%			%			%			%		
Alcohol	70	73	67	5	9	6	12	11	14	14	8	14
Cannabis	75	75	82	7	7	5	12	10	8	7	8	5
Cannabis/Mandrax	80	74	88	7*	11*	8	13*	7*	5	0	7*	0
Crack/Cocaine	40	51	36	11*	17*	15	22	17*	23	27	14*	26
Heroin ('Sugars')	69	66	48	3*	5*	8	10*	22*	27	18	7*	17
OTC/PRE	9**	58*	40*	18*	0	10*	18*	17*	30*	55*	25*	20*
Methcathinone ('CAT')	31*	50*	0	15*	0	0	8**	0	0	46*	20**	100
Inhalants	100*	50**	82	0	0	9**	0	0	0	0	50**	9**
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	0	20**	15*	0	20**	0	0	0	23*	100**	60*	62*
Nyaope/Whoonga	52	83	77	14*	10*	6*	29*	7*	0	5**	0	16

**n=1 *n<10

Table 108: Gender by Primary Substance of Abuse (KZN)

Males continue to dominate in the use of all substances.

Primary substance of abuse	Jan-Jun 2013		Jul-Dec 2013		Jan-Jun 2014		Jul-Dec 2014		Jan-Jun 2015		Jul-Dec 2015	
	%		%		%		%		%		%	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	89	11	86	14	88	12	86	14	87	12	85	15
Cannabis	89	11	97	3	94	6	91	9	89	11	92	8
Cannabis/ Mandrax*	100	-	93	7	95	5	98	2**	89	11**	97	3
Crack/Cocaine	82	18	87	13	70	30	84	16	87	13**	90	10
Ecstasy	83	17	86	14	100	-	100**	0	100**	0	60**	40**
OTC/PRE	80	20	40	60	33	67	55*	45**	64**	36**	60**	40**
Heroin ('Sugars')	86	14	87	13	90	10	83	17	87	13**	84	16
Inhalants	86	14	100	-	57	43	75**	25**	50**	50**	64	36
Nyaope/Whoonga	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	10**	90	10**	90	10
Methcathinone ('CAT')	62	38	64	36	75	25	62	38	100**	0	73	27
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	100	-	100	-	75	25	100**	0	80**	20**	92	8

*White pipe' or Mandrax alone

**N<10

Table 109: Secondary Substance of Abuse (2nd most frequently used) (KZN)

The second most frequently used drugs as reported by the treatment population were cannabis and alcohol.

	Jul-Dec 2011	Jan-Jun 2012	Jul-Dec 2012	Jan-Jun 2013	Jul-Dec 2013	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%								
Alcohol	14	15	16	20	14	38	30	38	31
Cannabis	25	31	40	32	31	31	31	28	23
Cannabis/Mandrax*	2	3	3	4	4	6	8	8	9
Crack/Cocaine	9	8	7	6	6	5	11	9	11
Heroin ('Sugars')	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	2
Ecstasy	2	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	5
OTC/PRE	1	1	2	1	1	1	4	1	8
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	<1	1
Inhalants	<1	1	1	<1	1	2	-	1	<1
Methcathinone ('CAT')	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	1	1
Other	47	32	23	33	36	7	7	6	6

*White pipe¹ or Mandrax alone

Table 110: Sources of Payment – Treatment Expenses (KZN)

The table below shows that 'family' were the most common source of payment (38%), followed by the 'state' (21%), which decreased slightly during this period and 'self' (17%). The proportion of payments by 'other' categories remained fairly stable in this period.

	Jan-Jun 2013		Jul-Dec 2013		Jan-Jun 2014		Jul-Dec 2014		Jan-Jun 2015		Jul-Dec 2015	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Family	405	43	260	43	217	45	310	34	376	34	443	38
Self	155	16	127	21	59	12	131	14	170	15	194	17
Medical Aid	139	15	82	13	43	9	132	14	147	13	171	15
State	55	6	50	8	28	6	206	22	301	27	249	21
Employer	67	7	37	6	25	5	68	7	64	6	53	5
Other/Unknown	105	11	39	8	97	20	70	8	52	5	10	1
Friends	3	<1	4	1	7	2	2	<1	2	<1	5	<1
Total	931	100	600	100	484	100	929	100	1122	100	1171	100

DATA FOR PATIENTS YOUNGER THAN 20 YEARS

The most common primary substance of abuse for patients younger than 20 years during this period was cannabis (74%), followed by alcohol (8%). A significant decrease in alcohol was also noticed in the 2nd half of 2015.

Table 111: Primary substance of abuse of patients <20 years (KZN)

	Jul-Dec 2013		Jan-Jun 2014		Jul-Dec 2014		Jan-Jun 2015		Jul-Dec 2015	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	85	40	51	26	35	12	134	39	23	8
Cannabis	104	49	114	58	217	74	150	44	215	74
Cannabis/Mandrax*	5	2	8	4	10	3	29	8	18	6
Crack/Cocaine	-	-	1	1	7	2	9	3	1	<1
OTC/PRE	1	1	2	1	3	1	3	1	1	<1
Heroin ('Sugars')	9	4	17	9	12	4	5	2	8	3
Inhalants/Solvents	3	1	5	2	3	1	-	-	7	2
Methcathinone ('CAT')	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	1
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	<1	1	<1
TOTAL	210	100	198	100	293	100	344	100	291	100

2G: CENTRAL REGION

Ms Siphokazi Dada

Data representing 546 patients were collected from five treatment centres during the period July – December 2015 compared to 566 for the previous six-month period. In the Free State, Aurora collected data from 244 patients, SANCA Goldfields from 31 patients and SANCA Sasolburg from 90 patients. In the Northern Cape, data was received from 57 patients during this period and data was also received from one new treatment centre, Resilia Clinic. In the North West, SANPARK Klerksdorp collected data from 124 patients. Table 112 shows the proportion of patients from each treatment centre.

Table 112: Proportion of treatment episodes

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	%			%			%		
	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
Aurora	61	65	67						
SANCA Goldfields	18	13	9						
SANCA Sasolburg	21	22	25						
Resilia Clinic				-	49	100			
SANCA Kimberley				100	51	-			
SANCA Upington				-	-	-			
SANPARK Klerksdorp							100	100	100
Total in treatment	413	366	365	101	74	57	141	126	124

Table 113: First time admissions

In Table 113 'Yes' indicates a first time admission and 'No' indicates a repeat admission. First time admissions make up the majority of admissions across all provinces and these proportions decreased slightly across all provinces. An increase in prior treatment has been noticed in the Northern Cape province and the majority of patients who had prior substance abuse treatment were treated for alcohol and cannabis use.

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	%			%			%		
	Jan-un 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
Yes	78	79	82	85	86	81	81	66	69
No	22	21	18	15	15	19	19	34	31

Table 114: Type of treatment received

Table 114 indicates that in the North West (100%), Northern Cape (98%) and in the Free State most patients (58%) were treated on an inpatient basis.

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	%			%			%		
	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
Inpatient	62	61	58	67	88	98	60	91	100
Outpatient	38	39	42	33	12	2	40	9	0

Table 115: Referral sources

The most common source of referral to specialist treatment centres in the Free State was the 'employer' (33%), followed by 'family/friends' (22%) and 'social services' (13%). In the North West 'social services' (39%) and 'employer' (19%) were the most common sources of referral, followed by 'family/friends' (16%). A slight decrease in 'health professionals' referrals were noted (6% - 3%). In the Northern Cape 'self' referrals were the most common source of referrals (44%), followed by 'social services' (30%).

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	%			%			%		
	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
Self	18	11	12	21	18	44	19	14	14
Family/friends	26	27	22	21	20	12	21	15	16
Work/employer	17	24	33	13	8	2	16	19	19
Health professional	9	7	6	1	3	2	3	6	3
Religious body	2	<1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2
Hospital/clinic	2	2	1	9	11	7	-	1	3
Social services/welfare	13	14	13	21	34	30	29	29	39
Court/correctional	3	2	2	10	4	4	4	6	2
School	8	12	10	5	2	-	7	8	2
Other e.g. radio	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	1

Table 116: Population profile

Male patients predominate in all provinces (84% in Free State; 72% in the Northern Cape; and 86% in the North West). During this period, Black African patients were in the majority in the Free State and North West provinces, followed by White patients; and Coloured patients were the majority in the Northern Cape. However, a significant decrease in proportion of Black African patients in the Northern Cape was noticed during this period. In the Free State and the Northern Cape the majority of patients were unemployed and a greater proportion was unemployed for more than six months. There was a slight increase in the proportion of patients employed full-time in the North West; and a slight increase in learners/pupil in the Free State was noticed during this period

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	%			%			%		
	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
GENDER									
Male	84	88	84	84	78	72	88	79	86
Female	16	12	16	16	22	28	12	21	14
ETHNIC GROUP									
Indian	<1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Black African	51	54	61	55	45	23	57	56	61
Coloured	15	18	14	40	45	70	8	14	11
White	34	27	24	4	10	7	36	30	28
EMPLOYMENT STATUS									
Working full-time	33	38	33	27	24	21	43	38	44
Working part-time	6	3	6	3	8	11	4	4	4
Unemployed (unspecified period)	11	-	-	15	-	-	13	-	-
Unemployed (< 6 months)	10	4	4	9	8	15	9	9	16
Unemployed (> 6 months)	18	34	33	16	23	23	11	20	18
Student/Apprentice/internship	10	5	4	13	4	4	7	9	8
School/learner at school	11	13	18	17	11	6	12	19	10
Disabled: not working	<1	<1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Housewife	1	1	1	1	-	2	-	-	-
Pensioner/retired	1	2	1	1	4	4	-	2	1

Table 117: Age distribution

The average age of persons seen by treatment centres was 30 years in the Free State, 31 years in the Northern Cape and 31 years in the North West. The proportion of patients younger than 20 years of age decreased significantly in the Northern Cape (from 11% - 7%) and North West (from 29% - 19%), while it remained stable in the Free State and the North West.

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	%			%			%		
	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
10-14	3	2	2	7	-	-	3	2	1
15-19	18	19	17	29	11	7	26	27	18
20-24	14	16	15	15	13	20	14	16	15
25-29	18	17	17	20	26	29	14	17	22
30-34	17	17	18	14	14	13	13	9	15
35-39	9	7	10	15	6	15	15	10	4

40-44	9	8	8	6	14	4	6	6	9
45-49	4	5	6	2	7	6	5	5	6
50-54	5	5	4	5	3	4	4	4	7
55-59	2	3	3	-	4	2	-	2	2
60-64	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2
65+	<1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-

Table 118: HIV tested in the past 12 months

Sixty percent of patients in the Free State, 82% in the Northern Cape and 65% in the North West reported that they had been tested for HIV in the past 12 months.

	January – June 2015			July – December 2015		
	Free State	Northern Cape	North West	Free State	Northern Cape	North West
	%			%		
Yes	57	70	69	60	82	65
No	36	27	30	37	14	28
Decline	7	3	1	3	4	7

Table 119: Primary substance of abuse

In the Free State and the North West, alcohol was the most commonly abused primary substance, while in the Northern Cape methamphetamine was the most commonly abused primary substance among people in treatment. Cannabis was the second most common primary substance of abuse in the Free State and the Northern Cape; and alcohol was the second most common primary substance of abuse in the Northern Cape. A significant increase in treatment admissions for methamphetamine in the Northern Cape and a decrease for cannabis in the North West was noted during this period.

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	%			%			%		
	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
Alcohol	37	45	46	56	41	35	35	35	34
Cannabis	28	28	23	31	18	12	38	44	34
Cannabis/Mandrax*	6	2	4	1	16	7	4	2	8
Crack/Cocaine	3	3	4	2	-	-	1	4	6
Heroin/Opiates	6	9	7	4	-	-	5	-	2
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	6	4	5	1	18	42	1	2	1
Ecstasy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Inhalants	2	1	1	1	-	-	2	1	-
Methcathinone ('CAT')	12	7	8	4	7	4	13	10	13
OTC/PRE	1	2	1	0	1	-	1	1	1

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

Table 120: Overall proportion of substances used

The overall proportion of the primary and secondary drugs of abuse is shown in Table 120 below. Alcohol, methamphetamine and cannabis were the most common substances used. In the Northern Cape methamphetamine was also a relatively common drug, while in the Free State and the North West CAT was a relatively common drug. A significant increase in treatment admissions for CAT in the North West was noted during this period.

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	%			%			%		
	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
Alcohol	49	55	57	67	47	39	51	52	48
Cannabis	38	40	39	41	20	21	48	54	46
Cannabis/Mandrax*	11	5	8	1	30	21	4	7	12
Crack/Cocaine	5	4	7	4	1	4	2	9	7
Heroin/Opiates	7	9	8	4	3	2	5	1	2
Inhalants	3	3	2	1	-	-	2	4	1
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	8	7	7	6	28	54	8	3	2
Methcathinone ('CAT')	15	12	13	7	7	4	2	14	23
OTC/PRE	2	3	5	-	1	-	2	1	5

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

Note: The table shows the proportion reporting each drug either as primary or secondary drug.

Table 121: Mode of usage of primary drug

Forty-seven percent in the Free State swallowed their drugs, making this the most popular means of consumption. When alcohol was excluded smoking was the most common mode of use in the Free State (71%), in the Northern Cape (95%) and in the North West (67%). Out of twenty-seven patients who reported heroin as their primary substance of abuse in the Free State, 16 patients injected the drug and 11 smoked it. In the North West, only one patient injected heroin (out of three). No one reported injecting the drug in the Northern Cape.

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	%			%			%		
	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
Swallowed	38(3)	48(5)	47(2)	56(0)	42(2)	35(-)	36(2)	39(6)	39(7)
Snorted	15(23)	9(16)	10(19)	7(16)	7(11)	4(5)	16(25)	14(22)	15(23)
Injected	4(6)	7(12)	4(8)	1(2)	-(-)	-(-)	1(2)	2(4)	2(2)
Smoked	44(68)	37(67)	38(71)	36(82)	51(86)	61(95)	46(71)	44(68)	44(67)
Figures in brackets above exclude alcohol									
Injected Heroin	48	74	59	25**	-	-	-	-	33**

*n<5; **n=1

Table 122: Mean age by primary substance

Mean age differences were noted for different substances. In the Free State patients whose primary substance of abuse is alcohol, crack/cocaine and CAT were older, while in the Northern Cape patients whose primary substance of abuse is alcohol or methamphetamine were substantially older. In the North West patients whose primary substance of abuse is alcohol were also older.

	Years								
	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
Alcohol	26	31	39	25	37	39	26	30	42
Cannabis	32	28	21	30	25	22	32	26	25
Cannabis/Mandrax*	33	32	20	22**	32	32**	37	31**	24
Crack/Cocaine	32	30	28	21	-	-	16**	34**	26
Heroin/Opiates	34	28	26	27	-	-	27	-	40**
Inhalants	26	25**	15**	29**	-	-	29*	37**	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	34	37	26	28**	27	28	38*	43**	19**
Methcathinone ('CAT')	32	37	28	27**	32	22**	24	37	26
OTC/PRE	27	31	35**	-	40**	-	34**	15**	41**
Overall mean age	30	30	30	27	32	31	29	29	31

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

**N<10

Table 123: Gender, by primary substance of abuse for the Free State

As in the previous reporting period, across all sites, male patients outnumbered female patients. Overall 84% of patients were male, but gender differences were noted for various primary substances of abuse (see Tables 123-125).

	Free State					
	Jul-Dec 2014		Jan-Jun 2015		Jul-Dec 2015	
	%		%		%	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	83	17	88	12	82	18
Cannabis	84	16	93	7	95	5
Cannabis/Mandrax*	87	13**	100**	0	87	13
Crack/Cocaine	100	0	90	10**	50**	50**
Heroin/Opiates	68	32**	87	13**	85	15**
Inhalants	83*	17**	75**	25**	80**	20**
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	79	21**	85	15**	77	24
Methcathinone ('CAT')	90	10**	82	18	89	11**
OTC/PRE	100**	0	57**	43**	75**	25**

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

**N<10

Table 124: Gender, by primary substance of abuse for the Northern Cape

	Northern Cape					
	Jul-Dec 2014		Jan-Jun 2015		Jul-Dec 2015	
	%		%		%	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	75	25	63	37	50	50
Cannabis	93	7**	92	8**	71**	29**
Cannabis/Mandrax	100**	0	92	8**	50**	50*
Crack/Cocaine	100**	0	-	-	-	-
Heroin/Opiates	100**	0	-	-	-	-
Inhalants	100**	0	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	100**	0	85	15**	92	8**
Methcathinone ('CAT')	100**	0	100**	0	100**	0
OTC/PRE	-	-	0	100**	-	-

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

**N<10

Table 125: Gender, by primary substance of abuse for the North West

	North West					
	Jul-Dec 2014		Jan-Jun 2015		Jul-Dec 2015	
	%		%		%	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	88	12**	82	18	81	9**
Cannabis	92	8**	82	18	95	5**
Cannabis/Mandrax*	67**	33**	67**	33**	100	0
Crack/Cocaine	100**	0	60**	40**	100**	0
Heroin/Opiates	100**	0	-	-	33**	66**
Inhalants	100**	0	100**	0	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	100**	0	33**	67	100**	0
Methcathinone ('CAT')	72	28**	69	31**	75	25**
OTC/PRE	100**	0	100**	0	0	100**

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

**N<10

Table 126: Race by primary substance of abuse for the Free State

	BLACK AFRICAN			COLOURED			INDIAN			WHITE		
	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	54	49	61	21	22	12	0	1	0	25	29	29
Cannabis	51	63	81	9	15	12	0	2	0	39	21	7**
Cannabis/Mandrax*	38**	75	63	13**	25**	34**	0	0	0	50	0	0
Crack/Cocaine	46**	33**	50	27**	27**		0	0		27**	56**	
Heroin/Opiates	40	61	67	0	16**	0	0	0	4**	60	23**	30**
Inhalants	50**	75**	80**	17**	25**	0	0	0	0	33**	0	20**
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	46	54**	24**	17**	23**	29**	0	0	6**	33**	23**	41**
Methcathinone ('CAT')	57	56	29	14**	0	18**	4**	0	0	29	44	54
OTC/PRE	0	14**	25**	40**	14**	25**	0	0	0	60**	72**	50**

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

** N<10

Table 127: Race by primary substance of abuse for the Northern Cape

	BLACK AFRICAN			COLOURED			INDIAN			WHITE		
	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	56	17**	25**	40	73	65	0	-	-	4**	10**	10**
Cannabis	55	62	43**	39	15**	57**	3**	-	-	3**	23**	0
Cannabis/Mandrax*	0	83	25**	0	17**	50**	0	-	-	100**	0	25**
Crack/Cocaine	100**	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-
Heroin/Opiates	50**	0	-	50**	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-
Inhalants	0	0	-	100**	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	0	46	13**	100**	46	83	0	-	-	0	7**	4**
OTC/PRE	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	100**	-

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

**N<5

Table 128: Race by primary substance of abuse for the North West

	BLACK AFRICAN			COLOURED			INDIAN			WHITE		
	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	63	50	60	4**	16	7**	-	-	-	33	34	33
Cannabis	53	66	81	8**	14	5**	-	-	-	40	20	14
Cannabis/Mandrax*	50*	67**	50**	0	0	20**	-	-	-	50*	33**	30**

Crack/Cocaine	100**	60**	71**	0	20**	0	-	-	-	0	20**	29**
Heroin/Opiates	71	-	33**	0	-	33**	-	-	-	29**	-	33**
Inhalants	33**	100**	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	67**	0	-
Methcathinone ('CAT')	61	31**	25**	28	8**	19**	-	-	-	11**	62	56
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	0	33**	0	0	0	100**	-	-	-	100**	67**	0
OTC/PRE	0	100**	100**	0	0	0	-	-	-	100**	0	0

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

**N<5

Table 129: Multiple substance use

Across all provinces during this period, slightly over half of patients report only one substance of abuse.

	Free State						Northern Cape						North West					
	Jul-Dec 2014		Jan-Jun 2015		Jul-Dec 2015		Jul-Dec 2014		Jan-Jun 2015		Jul-Dec 2015		Jan-Jun 2014		Jul-Dec 2014		Jul-Dec 2015	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Primary substance only	248	60	210	57	193	53	68	67	43	58	32	56	78	55	67	53	65	52
Primary +2nd substance	167	40	156	43	172	47	33	33	31	42	25	44	63	45	59	47	59	48
Total no. of patients	413	100	366	100	365	100	101	100	74	100	57	100	141	100	126	100	124	100

Table 130: Source of payment

During this period, the most common source of payment for treatment in the Free State was the 'medical aid' (28%), the 'state' in the Northern Cape (48%) and the North West (79%). 'Medical aid' (25%) was the second source of payment in the North West and the Northern Cape, while in the Free State 'state' was the second source of payment.

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	%			%			%		
	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
Self	16	17	21	14	7	6	18	6	2
Medical Aid	25	32	28	33	5	23	25	32	11
State	26	16	23	19	74	48	26	39	79
Family	16	15	15	14	1	9	14	9	2
Friends	-	1	<1	1	-	-	1	1	-
Employer	5	9	10	8	1	10	7	11	4
Unknown	8	7	2	8	11	-	8	-	-
Other/ combinations	4	3	1	4	-	4	2	3	2

Table 131: Frequency of use by primary drug for the Free State

Tables 131-133 show the frequency of use of primary drug for each province. Across all provinces, the majority of substances were used on a daily basis.

	Frequency of use in the past month											
	Not used in the past month			Once per week or less often			2-6 days per week			Daily		
	%			%			%			%		
	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
Alcohol	1*	2*	2	7	6*	13	32	28	38	61	64	48
Cannabis	4*	3*	2	4*	4*	6	21	30	21	72	63	71
Cannabis/Mandrax ¹	0	0	0	0	0	29	4*	0	21	96	88*	50*
Crack/Cocaine	18*	0	13*	0	0	6*	36*	11*	25*	46	89*	56*
Heroin/Opiates	0	0	0	8*	0	4*	8*	3*	0	84	97	96
Inhalants	0	0	0	17*	0	0	0	50*	20**	83*	50*	80*
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	4*	0	0	4*	15*	0	31	46*	53*	63	39*	47*
Methcathinone ('CAT')	2*	0	0	4*	4*	8*	29	59	29*	63	33*	64
OTC/PRE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25*	100*	100*	75*

¹'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N<5

Table 132: Frequency of use by primary drug for the Northern Cape

	Frequency of use in the past month											
	Not used in the past month			Once per week or less often			2-6 days per week			Daily		
	%			%			%			%		
	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
Alcohol	2*	27	20*	0	7*	5*	44	10*	35	54	57	40
Cannabis	0	8*	14*	7*	0	0	17	15*	57*	77	77	29*
Cannabis/Mandrax ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25*	100*	12	75*
Crack/Cocaine	0	-	-	0	-	-	50*	-	-	50*	-	-
Heroin/Opiates	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	100*	-	-
Inhalants	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	100*	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	0	8*	0	0	8*	17*	0	8*	46	100*	77	38
OTC/PRE	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	100*	-

¹'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N<5

Table 133: Frequency of use by primary drug for the North West

	Frequency of use in the past month											
	Not used in the past month			Once per week or less often			2-6 days per week			Daily		
	%			%			%			%		
	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
Alcohol	4*	0	-	8*	2*	2*	20	36	26	67	61	72
Cannabis	0	0	-	8*	5*	58	20	5*	10*	73	70	85
Cannabis/Mandrax ¹	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	40*	100	67*	60
Crack/Cocaine	0	0	-	0	20*	0	100*	20*	57*	0	20*	43*
Heroin/Opiates	0	-	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	100	-	100*
Inhalants	0	0	-	0	0	-	33*	0	-	67*	100*	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	33*	100*	100*	67*	0
Methcathinone ('CAT')	0	8*	-	6*	0	13*	0	46*	31	41	46*	56
OTC/PRE	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	100*	100*

¹White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N<5

DATA FOR PATIENTS YOUNGER THAN 20 YEARS

In all provinces, the majority of patients under 20 years were male. In the Free State (71%), in the Northern Cape (75%) and in the North West (78%), most patients under 20 years were from the Black African population.

Table 134: Gender and race profile of patients <20 years

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	%			%			%		
	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015
GENDER									
Male	86	92	90	81	78	50*	90	97	91
Female	14	8	10	19	22	50*	10	3	9*
ETHNIC GROUP									
Black African	65	64	71	61	67	75*	78	78	78
Coloured	18	27	20	33	22	25*	12	17	13*
Indian	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-
White	16	9	9	7	11	-	10	7	9*

*N<5

Table 135: Primary substance of abuse of patients <20 years

Across all provinces, most young people were treated for the abuse of cannabis followed by alcohol.

	Free State				Northern Cape				North West			
	Jan-Jun 2015		Jul - Dec 2015		Jan-Jun 2015		Jul - Dec 2015		Jan-Jun 2015		Jul - Dec 2015	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	27	35	6	9	2	22	1	25*	2	22	1	4*
Cannabis	32	41	42	60	4	44	1	25*	23	64	15	65
Cannabis/Mandrax*	1	1	8	11	2	22	2	50*	1	3	2	9*

Crack/Cocaine	2	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9*
Heroin/Opiates	10	13	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	1	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4*
Inhalants	1	1	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTC/PRE	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-
Methcathinone ('CAT')	3	4	4	6	1	22	-	-	1	3	1	4*
Total	78	100	70	100	9	100	4	100	36	100	23	100

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

**N<10

Table 136: Primary substance by gender of patients <20 years (%) for the Free State

Tables 136-138 show that across all provinces, males make up the majority of patients for most primary substances of abuse.

	Free State					
	Jul-Dec 2014		Jan-Jun 2015		July-Dec 2015	
	%		%		%	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	87	13	96	4	83	17*
Cannabis	78	22**	100**	0	95	5*
Cannabis/Mandrax ¹	-	-	100**	0	87	13*
Crack/Cocaine	-	-	100**	0	0	100*
Heroin/Opiates	75**	25**	100	0	100	0
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	-	-	100**	0	67*	33*
Inhalants	100**	0	0	100**	80*	20*
OTC/PRE	100**	0	100**	0	-	-

¹'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N>5

Table 137: Primary substance by gender of patients <20 years (%) for the Northern Cape

	Northern Cape					
	Jul-Dec 2014		Jan-Jun 2015		Jul-Dec 2015	
	%		%		%	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	80	20	100**	0	0	100*
Cannabis	75**	25**	75**	25**	50*	50*
Cannabis/Mandrax ¹	-	-	50**	50**	-	-
Crack/Cocaine	100**	0	-	-	-	-
Heroin/Opiates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	-	-	100**	0	-	-
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTC/PRE	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N<5

Table 138: Primary substance by gender of patients <20 years (%) for the dNorth West

	North West					
	Jul-Dec 2014		Jan-Jun 2015		Jul-Dec 2015	
	%		%		%	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	95	5**	100	0	0	100*
Cannabis	100	0	95	5**	93	7*
Cannabis/Mandrax ¹	-	-	100**	0	100*	0
Crack/Cocaine	100**	0	-	-	100*	0
Heroin/Opiates	100**	0	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	-	-	-	-	100*	0
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methcathinone ('CAT')	73	27**	100**	0	0	100*

¹'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N<5

THREE REPORTS HAVE BEEN PRODUCED:

- a. SACENDU Update
- b. SACENDU Research Brief
- c. Monitoring Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use Treatment Admissions in South Africa (this report)

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