

## Section 5: GAUTENG/MPUMALANGA

### 5a: Global burden of alcohol and drug use

Dr Charles Parry

Refer to Section 2a on page 3.

### 5b: Alcohol and sexual risk behaviour

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**Objective:** To determine the social, psychological, economic, cultural, contextual and gender-related factors associated with alcohol-related risk behavior.

**Target group:** Male and female, risky drinkers and partners of risky drinkers aged 25-44 years from a township and town site in Gauteng.

**Methods:** Qualitative assessments were employed, including: (a) Key informant interviews, (b) Observations, (c) Focus group discussions, and (d) In-depth interviews.

**Results:** All research methods revealed that there was widespread misuse of alcohol resulting in social, familial and violence-related problems. High levels of HIV/AIDS knowledge, low levels of condom use and acceptance of multiple sexual relationships were found to be quite common, particularly among the men.

**Conclusion:** The results suggested that there was a link between high alcohol consumption and risky sexual behaviour. The role of certain factors such as economic, cultural, familial, peer group, and intra-personal factors on sexual behavior could not be ignored.

#### Forthcoming activities

Forthcoming activities include the development and subsequent pilot testing of a questionnaire for assessing alcohol-related sexual risk behaviour.

#### Acknowledgement

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## 5c: Treatment Centres: Gauteng

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Table 5.1: Proportion of treatment episodes (Gauteng)

	Jul-Dec 1999		Jan-Jun 2000		Jul-Dec 2000		Jan-Jun 2001		Jul-Dec 2001		Jan-Jun 2002		Jul-Dec 2002	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Elim Clinic	325	12	248	10	333	13	334	12	352	13	369	13	400	15
S/Eastern Gauteng	154	6	67	3	186	7	219	8	170	6	123	4	156	6
S/Central Rand	153	6	147	6	92	4	177	6	80	3	129	4	151	6
S/Eerste Rust	31	1	0	0	37	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	<1
S/Nishtara	50	2	51	2	58	2	43	2	57	2	21	<1	59	2
S/Vaal Triangle	51	2	60	2	55	2	62	2	63	2	76	3	76	3
Magaliesoord	225	9	207	8	105	4	178	6	154	6	210	7	103	4
Castle Carey	269	10	238	9	252	9	241	9	253	10	279	10	294	11
House of Mercy	109	4	120	5	93	3	115	4	92	3	93	3	97	4
Staanvas	155	6	126	5	152	6	142	5	159	6	170	6	116	4
Horizon	429	16	448	18	526	20	389	14	387	15	634	21	300	15
Houghton House	43	2	53	2	42	2	59	2	64	2	50	2	70	3
Phoenix House	66	3	60	2	81	3	94	3	39	1	41	1	52	2
S/West Rand	135	5	175	7	187	7	230	8	230	9	234	8	191	7
S/JHB Society	98	4	97	4	101	4	90	3	104	4	89	3	91	3
Wedge Gardens	163	6	144	6	171	6	145	5	115	4	134	4	129	5
Soshanguwe	0	0	80	3	62	2	39	1	36	1	49	2	*	*
SANCA Soweto	157	6	193	8	140	5	195	7	218	8	244	8	187	7
Riverfield Lodge							80	3	53	2	0	0	0	0
First Step TC									50	2	0	0	0	0
<b>Total number in treatment</b>	<b>2613</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2514</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2673</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2838</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2676</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2945</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2587</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Included with Castle Carey from 1 July 2002

**Table 5.2: First time admissions (Gauteng)**

	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun 2002	Jul-Dec 2002
	%								
<b>Yes</b>	62	62	65	66	67	68	66	65	67
<b>No</b>	38	38	35	34	33	32	34	35	33

First time admissions remain fairly stable at about two thirds (Table 5.2).

**Table 5.3: Type of treatment received (Gauteng)**

	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun 2002	Jul-Dec 2002
	%							
<b>Inpatient</b>	70	68	66	66	65	66	67	62
<b>Outpatient</b>	24	27	29	32	34	34	33	38
<b>Both</b>	6	5	5	2	1	0	0	0

A slight increase in outpatient based treatment was noted in the second half of 2002 (Table 5.3).

**Table 5.4: Referral sources (Gauteng)**

	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun 2002	Jul-Dec 2002
	%							
<b>Self/family/friends</b>	61	64	61	63	63	62	60	62
<b>Work/employer</b>	13	11	12	12	10	8	10	11
<b>Doctor/psychiatrist/nurse (health professional)</b>	5	4	3	5	6	6	4	4
<b>Religious body</b>	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2
<b>Hospital/clinic</b>	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2
<b>Social services/welfare</b>	5	5	11	7	6	9	12	8
<b>Court/correctional services</b>	8	6	3	4	4	3	3	3
<b>School</b>	3	5	6	6	6	8	7	7
<b>Other, e.g. radio</b>	1	1	1	<1	1	1	<1	<1
<b>Unknown</b>	1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	0	0

Referral sources remained fairly stable, with most referrals still being categorised as “self/family/friend” (Table 5.4).

**Table 5.5: Population profile (Gauteng)**

	<b>Jul- Dec 1998</b>	<b>Jan- Jun 1999</b>	<b>Jul- Dec 1999</b>	<b>Jan- Jun 2000</b>	<b>Jul- Dec 2000</b>	<b>Jan- Jun 2001</b>	<b>Jul- Dec 2001</b>	<b>Jan- Jun 2002</b>	<b>Jul- Dec 2002</b>
	<b>%</b>								
<b>Gender</b>									
Male	77	79	81	80	78	78	80	81	80
Female	23	21	20	29	22	22	20	19	20
<b>Ethnic Group</b>									
Asian	3	3	4	4	4	4	3	3	4
Black	17	19	23	27	24	28	30	29	34
Coloured	11	7	8	7	9	8	7	8	8
White	69	71	65	62	63	60	60	60	54
<b>Employment Status</b>									
Working full time	47	43	42	39	39	37	35	36	35
Working part time	6	5	5	5	4	4	4	3	4
Not working	29	35	35	35	36	36	34	33	33
Apprenticeship/ internship	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Student/pupil	10	11	13	16	16	17	21	21	21
Disabled – not working	1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Housewife	4	3	2	2	3	2	2	1	2
Pensioner/retired	-	*	2	2	2	2	2	4	2
Other	3	3	0	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	1
<b>Marital Status</b>									
Married, living with spouse	36	34	33	31	29	28	27	26	24
Married, not living with spouse	5	4	4	4	3	3	2	3	3
Living together/ cohabiting	6	6	5	5	5	5	4	3	4
Divorced	18	20	17	17	17	15	14	15	15
Widowed	4	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	2
Never married	32	33	38	41	42	45	50	51	52
Other	3	0	0	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	0
<b>Education</b>									
None/pre-primary	<1	<1	2	<1	<1	2	<1	<1	<1
Primary	5	4	6	7	6	5	7	8	10
Secondary	78	84	84	83	85	86	82	84	82
Tertiary	10	11	8	10	8	7	10	7	8
<b>Mean age</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>

\*Category added July to December 1999 (previously "other")

The population profile showed an increase in the proportion of Black patients coming to treatment and a slight decrease in White patients. Employment, marital and education status remained fairly stable (Table 5.5).

**Table 5.6: Age distribution (Gauteng)**

Years	Jan-Jun 1999		Jul-Dec 1999		Jan-Jun 2000		Jul-Dec 2000		Jan-Jun 2001		Jul-Dec 2001		Jan-Jun 2002		Jul-Dec 2002	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<10											1	<1	0	0	1	<1
10-14	24	1	29	1	41	2	46	2	59	2	93	3	81	3	92	4
15-19	313	12	349	13	383	15	445	17	482	17	533	20	645	22	541	21
20-24	207	8	271	10	265	11	261	10	360	13	342	13	357	12	340	13
25-29	303	11	283	11	282	11	297	11	293	10	254	9	291	10	255	10
30-34	331	13	342	13	281	11	287	11	318	11	309	11	311	10	277	11
35-39	392	15	368	14	292	12	354	13	303	11	307	11	300	10	280	11
40-44	380	14	332	13	337	13	333	12	322	11	269	10	354	12	270	10
45-49	275	10	245	9	252	10	256	10	264	9	218	8	233	8	200	8
50-54	210	8	203	8	176	7	175	7	205	7	166	6	165	6	164	6
55-59	107	4	108	4	111	4	127	5	122	4	106	4	108	4	93	4
60-64	55	2	54	2	47	2	50	2	65	2	50	2	58	2	44	2
65-69	14	<1	19	1	24	1	25	1	27	1	21	1	19	<1	20	<1
70+	15	<1	4	<1	7	<1	8	<1	18	<1	7	<1	23	<1	10	<1

The proportion of patients aged 10-19 years continues to be high (25%) (Table 5.6).

**Table 5.7: Primary substance of abuse (Gauteng)**

	Jul-Dec 1999		Jan-Jun 2000		Jul-Dec 2000		Jan-Jun 2001		Jul-Dec 2001		Jan-Jun 2002	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	1636	63	1505	60	1591	60	1529	54	1379	51	1577	53
Dagga/ Mandrax*	124	5	37	1	38	1	173	6	130	5	152	5
Dagga	361	14	485	19	564	21	582	20	654	24	659	22
Crack	213	8	208	8	159	6	161	6	114	4	131	4
Cocaine powder	60	2	59	2	39	1	49	2	41	1	52	2
Heroin	75	3	87	3	110	4	172	6	191	7	202	7
Ecstasy	16	<1	17	1	17	<1	16	<1	21	1	12	<1
OTC/PRE	86	3	76	3	114	4	113	4	102	4	115	4
Other	42	2	40	2	41	1	43	1	44	2	45	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2613</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2514</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2673</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2838</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2676</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2945</b>	<b>100</b>

\*White pipe or Mandrax alone

Over half the patients admitted to the treatment centres in Gauteng still report alcohol as their primary drug. Heroin is now the third most common primary substance (Table 5.7).

**Table 5.8: Mode of usage of primary drug (Gauteng)**

	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun 2002	Jul-Dec 2002
	%							
Swallowed	72 (14)	66 (10)	64 (9)	64 (12)	58 (10)	56 (9)	57 (9)	58 (9)
Snorted	2 (7)	3 (9)	4 (9)	3 (7)	3 (7)	3 (7)	4 (8)	4 (9)
Injected	1 (4)	2 (5)	2 (4)	2 (4)	3 (6)	3 (7)	3 (7)	3 (7)
Smoked	24 (75)	28 (76)	31 (77)	31 (77)	36 (77)	38 (77)	35 (76)	35 (76)
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

\*\* Included with snorted are sniffed and inhaled

**Table 5.9: Gender by primary substance of abuse (Gauteng)**

	Jul-Dec 1999		Jan-Jun 2000		Jul-Dec 2000		Jan-Jun 2001		Jul-Dec 2001		Jan-Jun 2002		Jul-Dec 2002	
	%													
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	80	20	79	21	76	24	75	25	75	25	80	20	79	21
Dagga/Mandrax	93	7	87	13	88	12	96	4	96	4	95	5	92	8
Dagga	92	8	91	9	91	9	89	11	92	8	91	9	90	10
Crack	76	24	84	16	82	18	82	18	82	18	74	26	85	15
Cocaine	78	22	75	25	74	26	76	24	63	37	67	34	79	21
Heroin	71	29	67	33	61	39	70	30	76	24	73	27	69	31
OTC/PRE	43	57	45	55	39	61	44	56	40	60	44	56	32	68
Ecstasy	75	25	47	53	76	24	81	19	62	38	75	25	88	12

Relative to other substances, the proportion of female patients in treatment for heroin remains high (Table 5.9).

**Table 5.10: Race by primary substance of abuse (Gauteng)**

	%African			%Coloured			%Asian			%White		
	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun 2002	Jul-Dec 2002	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun 2002	Jul-Dec 2002	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun 2002	Jul-Dec 2002	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun 2002	Jul-Dec 2002
Alcohol	22	24	29	5	5	6	2	3	4	71	68	62
Dagga/Mandrax	57	55	52	22	20	23	4	3	6	17	22	18
Dagga	57	53	58	13	14	10	4	3	3	26	30	28
Crack/cocaine	8	5	10	13	8	8	9	10	10	70	77	71
Ecstasy	10	8	4	0	0	4	9	8	21	81	84	71
Heroin	1	3	7	2	1	2	<1	1	<1	97	95	90

A slight increase in Black patients reporting for heroin or cocaine treatment has occurred in the second half of 2002 (Table 5.10).

**Table 5.11: Mean age by primary substance (Gauteng)**

	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun 2002	Jul-Dec 2002
<b>Alcohol</b>	41	42	41	41	42	41	42	41	41	41
<b>Dagga/Mandrax*</b>	25	27	25	24	24	25	24	21	21	22
<b>Dagga</b>	22	22	20	20	20	22	21	20	19	20
<b>Cocaine/Crack</b>	30	30	28	28	29	28	28	29	28	28
<b>Heroin</b>	29	23	22	23	23	22	24	24	23	23
<b>Ecstasy</b>	25	19	18	18	21	22	20	21	20	21

\* 'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

Patients treated for cannabis or Ecstasy are younger on average than those treated for alcohol or cocaine (Table 5.11).

**Table 5.12: Second most frequently abused substance (Gauteng)**

	Jan-Jun 2000		Jul-Dec 2000		Jan-Jun 2001		Jul-Dec 2001		Jan-Jun 2002		Jul-Dec 2002	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Alcohol</b>	136	19	99	13	128	15	139	16	189	19	159	20
<b>Dagga/Mandrax*</b>	91	13	157	21	157	18	151	18	165	17	137	17
<b>Dagga</b>	198	28	204	27	193	22	186	22	241	24	179	22
<b>Crack</b>	198	28	204	27	193	22	186	22	96	10	94	12
<b>Cocaine Powder</b>	31	4	43	6	46	5	42	5	55	6	33	4
<b>Heroin</b>	25	4	26	3	35	4	32	4	44	4	34	4
<b>Ecstasy</b>	39	5	45	6	53	6	43	5	70	7	57	7
<b>OTC/PRE</b>	100	14	69	9	126	15	111	13	90	9	77	10
<b>LSD</b>	22	3	22	3	20	2	14	2	12	1	10	1
<b>Other</b>	11	1	16	2	16	2	28	3	32	3	20	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>100</b>

\* 'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

Ecstasy is a fairly common secondary drug of abuse (Table 5.12).

**Table 5.13: Third most frequently abused substance (Gauteng)**

	Jan-Jun 2000		Jul-Dec 2000		Jan-Jun 2001		Jul-Dec 2001		Jan-Jun 2002		Jul-Dec 2002	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Alcohol</b>	41	13	45	14	57	13	49	14	59	15	71	19
<b>Dagga/ Mandrax*</b>	42	13	35	11	54	13	38	11	48	12	42	12
<b>Dagga</b>	74	23	59	18	75	18	51	14	66	17	62	17
<b>Crack</b>	29	9	46	14	59	14	44	13	45	12	35	10
<b>Cocaine Powder</b>	16	5	17	5	24	6	24	7	33	8	27	7
<b>Heroin</b>	12	4	14	4	20	4	13	4	24	6	6	2
<b>Ecstasy</b>	41	13	49	15	45	11	44	12	42	11	45	12
<b>OTC/PRE</b>	17	6	12	3	42	10	42	12	34	9	38	11
<b>LSD</b>	36	11	40	12	40	9	27	8	20	5	11	3
<b>Other</b>	9	3	14	4	9	2	16	5	19	5	26	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 5.14: Fourth most frequently abused substance**

	Jan-Jun 2000		Jul-Dec 2000		Jan-Jun 2001		Jul-Dec 2001		Jan-Jun 2002		Jul-Dec 2002	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Alcohol</b>	16	12	22	17	15	9	32	19	20	13	32	20
<b>Dagga/ Mandrax*</b>	12	9	11	9	18	11	7	4	10	6	11	7
<b>Dagga</b>	7	5	13	10	25	14	19	12	17	11	23	15
<b>Crack</b>	9	7	5	4	20	12	12	7	11	7	9	6
<b>Cocaine Powder</b>	11	8	2	1	11	6	11	7	6	4	11	7
<b>Heroin</b>	11	8	12	9	4	2	9	5	10	7	7	4
<b>Ecstasy</b>	25	19	24	19	31	18	24	15	35	23	22	14
<b>OTC/PRE</b>	9	7	4	3	22	13	23	14	20	13	12	8
<b>LSD</b>	31	23	33	26	23	13	18	11	16	10	17	11
<b>Other</b>	3	2	2	2	3	2	10	6	9	6	13	8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 5.15: Secondary substance of abuse (2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> most frequently used)**

	Jan-Jun 2000		Jul-Dec 2000		Jan-Jun 2001		Jul-Dec 2001		Jan-Jun 2002		Jul-Dec 2002	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Alcohol</b>	193	16	166	14	200	14	220	16	268	17	1658	42
<b>Dagga/ Mandrax</b>	145	12	203	17	229	16	196	15	223	15	343	9
<b>Dagga</b>	279	24	276	23	293	20	256	19	324	21	853	22
<b>Crack</b>	105	9	123	10	175	12	154	11	152	10	237	6
<b>Cocaine Powder</b>	58	5	62	5	81	5	77	6	94	6	118	3
<b>Heroin</b>	48	4	52	4	59	4	54	4	78	5	192	5
<b>Ecstasy</b>	105	9	118	10	129	9	111	8	147	10	148	4
<b>OTC/PRE</b>	126	11	85	7	190	13	176	13	144	9	207	5
<b>LSD</b>	89	8	95	7	83	5	59	4	48	3	42	1
<b>Other</b>	23	2	32	3	28	2	54	4	60	4	109	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1171</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1212</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1467</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1357</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1538</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3907</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 5.16: Overall use (reported as either 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> most frequent substance of abuse) (Gauteng)**

	Jan-Jun 2000		Jul-Dec 2000		Jan-Jun 2001		Jul-Dec 2001		Jan-Jun 2002		Jul-Dec 2002	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Alcohol</b>	1698	46	1757	45	1729	40	1599	40	1845	41	1658	42
<b>Dagga/ Mandrax</b>	182	5	241	6	402	9	326	8	375	8	343	9
<b>Dagga</b>	764	21	840	22	875	20	910	23	983	22	853	22
<b>Crack</b>	313	9	282	7	336	8	268	6	283	6	237	6
<b>Cocaine Powder</b>	117	3	101	3	130	3	118	3	146	3	118	3
<b>Heroin</b>	135	4	162	4	231	6	245	6	280	6	192	5
<b>Ecstasy</b>	122	3	135	4	145	3	132	3	159	6	148	4
<b>OTC/PRE</b>	202	5	199	5	303	7	278	7	259	6	207	5
<b>LSD</b>	95	3	99	2	92	2	66	2	52	1	42	1
<b>Other</b>	57	1	69	2	62	2	91	2	101	2	109	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3685</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3885</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4305</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4033</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4483</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3907</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 5.17: Suburb of residence (Gauteng)**

	Jan-Jun 2000		Jul-Dec 2000		Jan-Jun 2001		Jul-Dec 2001		Jan-Jun 2002		Jul-Dec 2002	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Metro substructure</b>												
Greater Pretoria MS	316	13	424	16	336	12	357	13	394	13	319	12
Greater Johannesburg MS	640	26	631	24	769	27	710	26	647	22	618	24
Kyalami MS	132	5	117	4	116	4	116	4	123	4	100	4
East Rand MS	456	18	557	21	551	20	411	15	547	19	425	16
West Rand MS	68	3	74	3	85	3	74	3	96	3	73	3
Vaal MS	105	4	92	4	96	3	103	4	113	4	95	4
Townships in Gauteng	455	18	379	14	525	19	586	22	637	22	638	25
Other parts of the province	2	<1	20	<1	25	<1	16	1	8	<1	15	<1
<b>Other provinces</b>												
Mpumalanga	87	4	78	3	88	3	81	3	100	3	79	3
Northern Province	56	2	72	3	45	2	52	2	62	2	38	2
North West	58	2	73	3	59	2	69	2	80	3	55	2
Northern Cape	20	<1	18	1	10	<1	13	<1	17	<1	15	<1
Eastern Cape	18	<1	18	<1	6	<1	10	<1	10	<1	10	<1
Free State	32	1	27	1	36	1	20	1	40	1	27	1
Kwa-Zulu Natal	32	1	28	1	22	<1	25	1	21	<1	18	<1
Western Cape	9	<1	11	<1	14	<1	9	<1	22	<1	25	1
<b>Other Countries</b>	8	<1	13	<1	26	<1	24	1	17	<1	16	<1
<b>Total number on whom information was available</b>	<b>2494</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2632</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2809</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2676</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2934</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2572</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 5.18: Sources of payment (Gauteng)**

	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun 2002	Jul-Dec 2002
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>State</b>	21	21	20	22	27	28	27	28	26
<b>Medical Aid</b>	15	16	16	16	17	17	17	14	14
<b>Family</b>	15	21	23	27	25	26	28	29	34
<b>Friends</b>	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1
<b>Employer</b>	9	8	8	8	8	7	5	6	6
<b>Self</b>	25	24	24	22	20	20	21	20	18
<b>Other</b>	4	5	4	2	1	<1	<1	<1	<1
<b>Unknown</b>	9	4	3	2	1	<1	<1	<1	0

Family and state remain the most common sources of payment (Table 5.18).

## Data on patients aged 19 and younger

**Table 5.19: Gender, Race and Education of Patients aged 19 and younger**

	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun 2002	Jul-Dec 2002
	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>GENDER</b>						
Male	83	82	85	89	87	84
Female	17	18	15	11	13	16
<b>ETHNIC GROUP</b>						
Asian	3	6	3	2	2	3
Black	52	43	54	56	51	56
Coloured	9	16	14	11	13	10
White	36	36	29	31	34	30
<b>EDUCATION</b>						
None/Pre- primary	0	<1	<1	<1	0	0
Primary	21	19	11	21	19	29
Secondary	79	81	88	79	80	71
Tertiary	0	0	0	0	<1	<1

Over 50% of patients younger than 20 years are Black (Table 5.19).

**Table 5.20: Primary substance of abuse for patients aged 19 and younger**

	Jan-Jun 2000		Jul-Dec 2000		Jan-Jun 2001		Jul-Dec 2001		Jan-Jun 2002		Jul-Dec 2002	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Alcohol</b>	34	8	51	10	33	6	36	6	73	10	80	13
<b>Dagga</b>	309	73	322	66	332	62	425	68	462	64	385	61
<b>Dagga/ Mandrax</b>	8	2	8	2	80	15	70	11	82	11	73	11
<b>Crack</b>	14	3	17	3	19	3	13	2	20	3	7	1
<b>Cocaine Powder</b>	7	2	8	2	8	1	5	<1	5	<1	12	2
<b>Heroin</b>	20	5	37	7	32	6	36	6	41	6	29	4
<b>Ecstasy</b>	9	2	5	1	8	1	12	2	6	<1	6	1
<b>OTC/PRE</b>	0	0	19	4	2	<1	5	1	5	<1	3	<1
<b>Inhalants</b>	21	5	22	5	20	4	23	4	30	4	33	5
<b>LSD</b>	2	<1	2	<1	6	1	2	<1	2	<1	3	<1
<b>Other</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	<1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>100</b>

The most common primary drug of abuse amongst young patients is cannabis (Table 5.20).

**Table 5.21: Gender by primary substance of abuse for patients aged 19 and younger**

	Jan-Jun 2000		Jul-Dec 2000		Jan-Jun 2001		Jul-Dec 2001		Jan-Jun 2002		Jul-Dec 2002	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Alcohol</b>	71	29	84	16	70	30	78	22	82	18	76	24
<b>Dagga</b>	90	10	90	10	89	11	91	9	90	10	89	11
<b>Dagga/ Mandrax</b>	100	0	75	25	94	6	96	4	93	7	84	16
<b>Crack</b>	50	50	71	29	74	26	100	0	65	35	71	29
<b>Cocaine</b>	43	57	50	50	75	25	40	60	60	40	42	58
<b>Heroin</b>	50	50	46	54	44	56	64	36	66	34	69	31
<b>Ecstasy</b>	44	56	40	60	75	25	58	42	67	33	83	17
<b>Inhalants</b>	76	24	91	9	100	0	100	0	90	10	97	3
<b>OTC/PRE</b>	0	0	37	63	0	100	60	40	20	80	67	33
<b>LSD</b>	0	0	0	0	100	0	100	0	50	50	67	33
<b>Other</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	67

Comparatively high proportions of young cocaine and heroin patients are female (Table 5.21).

**Table 5.22: Race by primary substance of abuse for patients aged 19 and younger**

	% African			% Coloured			% Asian			% White		
	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun 2002	Jul-Dec 2002	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun 2002	Jul-Dec 2002	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun 2002	Jul-Dec 2002	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun 2002	Jul-Dec 2002
<b>Alcohol</b>	67	49	63	3	11	8	0	1	7	30	33	22
<b>Dagga</b>	62	56	60	11	15	8	3	2	3	24	27	29
<b>Dagga/ Mandrax</b>	64	62	67	20	12	21	1	1	0	15	24	12
<b>Crack</b>	38	0	0	31	15	29	8	5	0	23	80	71
<b>Cocaine</b>	20	20	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	80	58
<b>Heroin</b>	3	2	10	0	0	4	0	2	0	97	95	86
<b>Ecstasy</b>	8	17	0	0	0	0	8	17	0	84	66	100
<b>Inhalants</b>	39	63	52	9	3	24	0	0	15	52	33	9
<b>OTC/PRE</b>	0	20	0	20	0	33	40	40	0	40	40	67
<b>LSD</b>	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	67
<b>Other</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100

**Table 5.23: Secondary and Tertiary substance of abuse for patients aged 19 and younger**

	Jan-Jun 2000		Jul-Dec 2000		Jan-Jun 2001		Jul-Dec 2001		Jan-Jun 2002		Jul-Dec 2002	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Alcohol</b>	63	22	56	15	68	20	80	22	147	26	102	23
<b>Dagga</b>	48	17	66	17	61	18	67	18	102	18	92	21
<b>Dagga/ Mandrax</b>	48	17	71	19	61	18	74	20	110	19	89	20
<b>Crack</b>	20	7	33	9	44	13	34	9	36	6	31	7
<b>Cocaine</b>	10	4	11	3	14	4	10	3	17	3	15	3
<b>Heroin</b>	12	4	12	3	13	4	15	4	32	6	18	4
<b>Ecstasy</b>	32	11	54	14	39	11	32	9	52	9	50	11
<b>LSD</b>	30	10	46	12	22	6	20	5	19	3	8	2
<b>Inhalants</b>	9	3	18	5	13	4	23	6	33	6	18	4
<b>OTC/PRE</b>	11	4	5	1	5	1	6	2	14	3	11	3
<b>Other</b>	4	1	6	2	2	<1	5	2	6	1	8	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>100</b>

Alcohol, cannabis and cannabis/Mandrax are the most common secondary drugs, followed by Ecstasy (Table 5.23).

**Table 5.24: Mode of usage of primary substance of abuse for patients aged 19 and younger**

	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun 2002	Jul-Dec 2002
	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Swallowed</b>	16	16	9	9	12	15
<b>Snorted</b>	6	6	7	5	5	8
<b>Injected</b>	3	4	2	3	3	3
<b>Smoked</b>	75	74	82	83	80	74
<b>Other</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Table 5.25: Referral Sources for patients aged 19 and younger**

	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun 2002	Jul-Dec 2002
	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Self/Family/Friends</b>	47	47	50	40	42	46
<b>Work/Employer</b>	0	1	<1	<1	<1	<1
<b>Health professional</b>	4	2	2	4	3	2
<b>Religious body</b>	<1	1	<1	1	<1	<1
<b>Hospital/Clinic</b>	2	1	2	2	2	2
<b>Social Services/Welfare</b>	11	9	5	10	17	9
<b>Court/Correctional services</b>	3	7	10	10	8	10
<b>School</b>	32	31	29	31	27	29
<b>Other</b>	<1	0	<1	1	<1	<1
<b>Unknown</b>	0	<1	0	0	0	0

## 5d: RaveSafe Kat Survey

Mr Bruce Gillespie

The following survey data was collected online on our RaveSafe web site during the period March to April 2003. The survey was advertised on dance web sites and email newsletters. The intention was to collect insight into synthetic Kat powder use (methcathinone) since we were getting increasing reports of Kat use and problems, and needed to produce a specific information flyer to address this.

<b>Sample Number</b>	45		
<b>Gender breakdown</b>	26 Males	19 Females	
<b>Average age</b>	25.93	youngest 15	oldest 41
<b>Average first used</b>	19 months		

### Frequency of use:

<b>Daily</b>	8
<b>Weekly/Every few</b>	26
<b>Monthly/every few</b>	8
<b>Occasionally</b>	3
<b>Still use it?</b>	67%

### Comments:

- Almost all of the respondents were from Gauteng. The context is almost exclusively 'clubbers'.
- Almost all reported snorting as means of consumption (one in Australia injected, and one in Cape Town smoked it).
- Average age is up from our previous 'Rave' survey where the age was 21.8.

## 5e: Treatment Centres: Mpumalanga

Mrs Welma Gerber

**Table 5.26: Number of treatment episodes (Mpumalanga)**

	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jul 2002	Jul-Dec 2002
<b>Swartfontein</b> (In-patient)	79	109	89	103	98	76	97	94
<b>Themba</b> (In-patient)	73	64	62	72	72	57	76	60
<b>Sanca Witbank</b> (Out-patient)	114	146	114	176	174	186	164	168
<b>Sanca Nelspruit</b> (Out-patient)	59	57	50	48	45	70	82	116
<b>Sanca Themba</b> Out-patient	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-
<b>No of persons treated over all centres</b>	<b>N=325</b>	<b>N=376</b>	<b>N=315</b>	<b>N=408</b>	<b>N=389</b>	<b>N=389</b>	<b>N=419</b>	<b>N=438</b>

First-time admissions remain fairly stable at about 70% (Table 5.27).

**Table 5.27: First Time Admissions (Mpumalanga)**

	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun 2002	Jul-Dec 2002
	%							
<b>Yes</b>	71	68	52	69	70	69	73	68
<b>No</b>	29	32	48	31	30	31	27	32

About 65% of patients are outpatients (Table 5.28).

**Table 5.28: Type of treatment received (Mpumalanga)**

	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun 2002	Jul-Dec 2002
	%							
<b>Inpatient</b>	48	41	48	45	44	43	39	35
<b>Outpatient</b>	52	59	52	52	54	56	61	65
<b>Both</b>	0	0	0	3	2	1	-	-

**Table 5.29: Referral sources (Mpumalanga)**

	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun 2002	Jul-Dec 2002
	%							
<b>Self/family/friends</b>	26	31	35	39	38	39	41	45
<b>Work/employer</b>	21	26	30	24	29	27	26	23
<b>Doctor/psychiatrist/nurse (health professional)</b>	3	2	2	4	7	5	3	4
<b>Religious body</b>	<1	<1	2	0	1	1	2	2
<b>Hospital/clinic</b>	6	4	3	5	2	3	2	1
<b>Social services/welfare</b>	24	23	14	6	5	5	5	5
<b>Court/correctional services</b>	8	6	3	20	16	16	16	16
<b>School</b>	4	5	1	1	2	4	5	3
<b>Other, e.g. radio</b>	7	3	0	1	1	0	1	1
<b>Unknown</b>	<1	1	0	0	0	0	<1	-

Referral sources remained fairly stable (Table 5.29).

**Table 5.30: Population profile (Mpumalanga)**

	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun 2002	Jul-Dec 2002
	%							
<b><i>GENDER</i></b>								
Male	83	87	78	85	87	83	84	83
Female	17	13	22	15	13	17	16	17
<b><i>ETHNIC GROUP</i></b>								
Asian	1	2	2	1	3	3	2	3
Black	41	42	43	38	42	43	42	33
Coloured	4	5	4	3	2	4	3	5
White	54	51	51	57	52	50	53	60
<b><i>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</i></b>								
Working full time	52	54	55	51	53	52	48	43
Working part time	3	2	8	5	6	5	6	12
Not working	31	27	25	33	23	22	27	24
Apprenticeship/internship	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	1
Student/pupil	10	14	6	6	10	14	10	13
Disabled – not working	1	<1	1	0	0	0	3	1
Housewife	-	-	2	1	2	3	2	3
Pensioner/retired	-	-	2	2	3	3	2	3
Other	3	2	0	1	1	0	<1	1

	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun 2002	Jul-Dec 2002
	%							
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>								
Married, living with spouse	39	34	38	39	37	35	34	29
Married, not living with spouse	10	9	9	10	10	10	4	3
Living together	5	4	3	6	3	5	5	3
Divorced	13	11	12	13	12	11	10	16
Widowed	<1	3	4	2	2	6	3	3
Never married	32	38	26	29	36	33	40	44
Other	1	1	2	0	0	0	3	1
<b>EDUCATION</b>								
None pre-primary	3	2	3	9	5	6	2	2
Primary	14	15	10	12	16	14	9	8
Secondary	80	79	80	73	68	68	78	79
Tertiary	3	4	7	6	11	12	11	11

The population profile of the patients in treatment has remained fairly stable. A slight decrease in the proportion of patients who were African was noted. The proportion of patients who were divorced also increased slightly (Table 5.30).

**Table 5.31: Age distribution (Mpumalanga)**

Years	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun 2002	Jul-Dec 2002
	%					
10-14	1	0	2	3	1	2
15-19	6	9	10	13	11	13
20-24	8	7	9	11	10	10
25-29	11	1	13	11	12	14
30-34	15	16	12	12	13	11
35-39	14	14	15	15	14	11
40-44	17	16	16	16	15	15
45-49	12	13	11	10	13	12
50-54	8	8	7	5	5	7
55-59	3	5	2	2	4	3
60-64	2	1	3	1	1	2
65-69	<1	0	1	1	<1	1
70-74	0	0	0	-	-	-
75+	0	0	0	-	-	-

The age distribution of patients remained fairly stable (Table 5.31).

**Table 5.32: Gender, by primary substance of abuse (Mpumalanga)**

	Jul-Dec 2000		Jan-Jun 2001		Jul-Dec 2001		Jan-Jun 2002		Jul-Dec 2002	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Alcohol</b>	85	15	87	13	62	38	86	14	82	18
<b>Dagga</b>	91	9	95	5	73	27	88	12	93	7
<b>Dagga/ Mandrax</b>	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0
<b>Crack</b>	88	12	100	0	100	0	75	25	91	9
<b>Cocaine</b>	83	17	50	50	10	90	100	0	80	20
<b>Heroin</b>	67	33	100	0	90	10	80	20	88	12
<b>Ecstasy</b>	100	0	50	50	100	0	60	40	80	20
<b>Inhalants</b>	100	0	100	0	70	30	100	0	100	0
<b>LSD</b>	0	0	50	50	100	0	-	-	-	-
<b>PRE/OTC</b>	62	38	14	86	85	15	40	60	50	50
<b>Other</b>	-	-	67	33	50	50	-	-	-	-

Most alcohol and cannabis patients are male. Three of the heroin patients were female (Table 5.32).

**Table 5.33: Race, by primary substance of abuse (Mpumalanga)**

	African			Coloured			Asian/Indian			White		
	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun 2002	Jul-Dec 2002	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun 2002	Jul-Dec 2002	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun 2002	Jul-Dec 2002	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun 2002	Jul-Dec 2002
	%			%			%			%		
<b>Alcohol</b>	42	47	36	4	3	6	2	2	2	52	49	57
<b>Dagga</b>	47	50	36	10	3	5	3	3	5	40	44	55
<b>Dagga/ Mandrax</b>	66	0	75	0	50	12	17	0	0	17	50	13
<b>Crack/ Cocaine</b>	0	11	9	33	11	0	50	11	0	17	67	91
<b>Ecstasy</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
<b>Heroin</b>	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	100	87	92

(row% add up to 100)

In line with the overall decrease in African patients in the second half of 2002, the proportion of cannabis and alcohol patients who were African also declined. All Ecstasy and most heroin patients are still White (Table 5.33).

**Table 5.34: Mean age in years, by primary substance (Mpumalanga)**

	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun 2002	Jul-Dec 2002
Alcohol	38	39	40	39	40	39
Dagga	28	24	23	21	23	20
Dagga/Mandrax (white pipe or Mandrax alone)	20	24	18	20	-	-
Crack			28	29	30	31
Cocaine	28	32	34	28	26	26
Heroin	23	22	22	23	25	25
Ecstasy	16	21	22	17	23	21
Inhalants			20	15	-	-
LSD			20	20	-	-
PRE/OTC			37	40	35	45
Other			37	36	-	-

Patients treated for alcohol abuse are older on average than those treated for other drugs. Cannabis and Ecstasy patients had the youngest mean age (Table 5.34).

**Table 5.35: Primary substance of abuse (Mpumalanga)**

	Jan- Jun 1999	Jul- Dec 1999	Jan- Jun 2000	Jul- Dec 2000	Jan- Jun 2001	Jul- Dec 2001	Jan- Jun 2002	Jul- Dec 2002
	%							
Alcohol	76	76	71	77	70	69	71	68
Dagga	13	15	12	13	20	15	16	16
Dagga/Mandrax	1	2	2	0	1	3	<1	2
Crack	-	-	2	2	1	1	1	3
Cocaine	3*	2*	3	1	1	1	1	1
Heroin	1	1	1	1	2	1	4	6
Ecstasy	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	1
LSD	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
PRE/OTC	3	1	5	2	2	5	3	2
Other	2	2	3	2	-	-	1	-

\* including crack

Proportions for primary substances remained fairly stable, except for another increase in heroin patients during July-December 2002 (Table 5.35).

**Table 5.36: Secondary substance of abuse (Mpumalanga)**

	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun 2002	Jul-Dec 2002
	%					
Alcohol	3	3	3	4	4	6
Dagga	5	9	4	11	14	12
Dagga/Mandrax	4	3	1	3	<1	3
Crack	<1	1	<1	<1	1	3
Cocaine	<1	1	1	<1	1	2
Heroin	1	1	<1	<1	1	<1
Ecstasy	5	2	2	<1	4	2
Inhalants	-	-	<1	1	2	<1
LSD	-	1	-	<1	<1	1
PRE/OTC	2	1	<1	1	2	2

**Table 5.37: Tertiary substance of abuse (Mpumalanga)**

	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun 2002	Jul-Dec 2002
	%					
Alcohol		1	<1	1	1	4
Dagga	2	1	<1	1	2	3
Dagga/Mandrax		2	1	<1	1	1
Crack	2	1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Cocaine	<1	1	1	2	1	1
Heroin	1	-	1	0	<1	1
Ecstasy	2	2	-	2	2	5
Inhalants				0	2	-
LSD			1	<1	3	1
PRE/OTC	2	-	-	1	<1	<1

**Table 5.38: Area of residence (Mpumalanga)**

	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun 2002	Jul-Dec 2002
	%					
<b>PROVINCES</b>						
Mpumalanga	65	68	67	76	75	78
Northwest	2	3	3	2	2	2
Gauteng	9	11	9	6	4	8
Kwazulu-Natal	13	6	11	9	9	7
Free State	4	3	4	4	4	4
Northern Cape	1	<1	0	<1	<1	<1
Western Cape	1	<1	0	0	2	<1
Eastern Cape	2	3	4	<1	1	<1
Northern Province	2	4	1	<1	1	1
<b>OTHER COUNTRIES</b>						
Lesotho	1	<1	<1	<1	<1	-
Swaziland	1	<1	<1	1	<1	-
Mozambique					<1	<1

**Table 5.39: Source of payment**

	Jan-Jun 2002	Jul-Dec 2002
	%	%
State	31	32
Medical aid	12	5
Family	13	16
Friends	<1	1
Employer	24	19
Self	16	21
Unknown	4	6
Other	<1	1

The most common sources of payment for treatment are the state and the patient themselves (Table 5.39).

### *Patients younger than 20 years*

A total of 66 patients younger than 20 years were treated at the four treatment centres in Mpumalanga during July-December 2002. 86% of these patients were male. 62% were White and 33% African.

**Table 5.40: Primary substance of abuse patients younger than 20 years (Mpumalanga)**

	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun 2002	Jul-Dec 2002
	%			
Alcohol	28	8	19	14
Dagga	58	56	54	65
Dagga/Mandrax	3	6	-	3
Crack	5	1	-	2
Cocaine	-	1	2	2
Heroin	-	1	-	5
Ecstasy	-	17	4	2
PRE/OTC	-	-	-	-
Other	6	10	-	4
Inhalants			21	4

Cannabis and alcohol were the most common primary substances of abuse for patients younger than 20 years (Table 5.40).

