

2.2.3 Programme 3: Detective Services

Purpose

Enable the investigative work of the South African Police Service, including providing support to investigators in terms of forensic evidence and the Criminal Record Centre.

Strategic objective

Contribute to the successful prosecution of crime, by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence, thereby increasing the detection rate of priority crimes.

The Detective Services Programme comprises four subprogrammes:

- ▶ *Crime Investigations* accommodate detectives at police stations, who investigate crimes of a general nature.
- ▶ *Specialised Investigations* provides for the prevention, combating and investigation of national priority offences including the investigation of organised crime syndicates, serious and violent crime, commercial crime and corruption.
- ▶ *The Criminal Record Centre* provides for an effective and credible Criminal Record Centre/Local Criminal record Centre service in respect of crime scene management/processing and the provision of criminal history and related information.
- ▶ *The Forensic Science Laboratory* funds forensic science laboratories, which provide specialised technical analysis and support to investigators regarding evidence.



Service delivery objectives and indicators

Table 22: Actual performance against targets

Subprogramme: Crime Investigations					
Objective	Output	Measure/Indicator	Actual performance against target		Reason for variance
			Target	Actual	
<p>To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders, by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence, thereby increasing the detection rate and court ready case dockets of priority crimes, relating to:</p> <p>More policeable crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aggravated robbery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carjacking - Truck-hijacking - Bank robbery - Robbery of cash in transit - Robbery at residential premises - Robbery at business premises • Common robbery • Other aggravated robbery • Housebreaking and unlawful intrusion (residential and non-residential) 	Crimes investigated	<p>Detection rate for contact crime, contact-related crime, property-related crime, crimes dependent on police action for detection and other serious crime</p> <p>Percentage of court ready case dockets for contact crime, contact-related crime, property-related crime, crimes dependent on police action for detection and other serious crime</p>	Detection rate of between 43 - 60% in 2010/11	51.84% in 2010/11 (1 092 861)	Target achieved.
			To be determined ³	30.84% in 2010/11 (155 933)	

³ This indicator as described in the Annual Performance Plan for 2010/11, tabled on 3 March 2010, indicated that the target for court ready case dockets **will be determined**. According to outcome 3 and the related outputs of the JCPS cluster, signed on 24 October 2010, a target of 35% court ready case dockets must be achieved by 2014. The 35% includes court ready case dockets for crimes against women and children. The SAPS therefore included this target in its Annual Report for 2010/11.

Subprogramme: Crime Investigations					
Objective	Output	Measure/Indicator	Actual performance against target		Reason for variance
			Target	Actual	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles Theft out of or from motor vehicles Stock theft Malicious damage to property (All of the above include attempts)	Crimes investigated	Detection rate for crimes against women (18 years and above) [Murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH]	Detection rate of between 68 - 75% in 2010/11	71.20% in 2010/11 (159 440)	Target achieved.
Contact crime which occurs as a result of more policeable crime: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Murder and attempted murder Sexual offences 		Percentage of court ready case dockets for crimes against women (18 years and above). [Murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH]	To be determined (Refer to footnote 3)	34.85% in 2010/11 (26 922)	
Crimes dependent on police action for detection: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition Drug-related crime Driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs 		Detection rate for crimes against children (under 18 years). [Murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH]	Detection rate of between 76 - 80% in 2010/11	77.42% in 2010/11 (5 267)	Target achieved.
		Percentage of court ready case dockets for crimes against children (under 18 years). [Murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH]	To be determined (Refer to footnote 3)	21.66% in 2010/11 (12 549)	

Subprogramme: Specialised Investigations				Reason for variance	
Objective	Output	Measure/Indicator	Actual performance against target		
			Target	Actual	
<p>To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders, by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence, thereby increasing the detection rate and court ready case dockets of priority crime, relating to:</p> <p>Corruption Investigation of corruption related charges in terms of the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act No. 12 of 2004).</p> <p>Commercial Crime To investigate, gather and analyse evidence relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fraud, forgery and uttering, • Theft such as theft of trust money and funds • The enforcement of fifty-four (54) Acts of Parliament, including the Companies Act, 1973, the Close Corporation Act, 1984 and the Banks Act, 1990. 	<p>Crimes investigated</p>	Percentage of court ready case dockets for charges of corruption in relation to cases reported	To be determined ⁴	35.04% in 2010/11	<p>Target achieved. The detection rate which increased from 36.55% in 2009/10 to 68.4% in 2010/11 can be attributed to the changed calculation method. From 2010/11 the calculation is based on commercial crime charges, which was previously based on cases. The volume of charges brought into calculation increased significantly, resulting in a higher output (one case can lead to multiple charges).</p> <p>Target not achieved due to the complexity of the majority of commercial crime cases.</p>
		Detection rate for commercial crime-related charges	Detection rate of between 40 - 50% in 2010/11	68.4% in 2010/11 (44 023 charges were referred to court, 3 585 charges were withdrawn and 1 290 charges were unfounded)	
		Percentage of court ready case dockets for commercial crime-related charges	Court ready cases of between 30 - 40% in 2010/11	25.6% in 2010/11 (On average 2 304 court ready cases)	

⁴ As this is a new indicator, the actual achievement in 2010/11 (35.04%) will be used as a baseline for the 2011/12 financial year.

Subprogramme: Specialised Investigations					
Objective	Output	Measure/Indicator	Actual performance against target		Reason for variance
			Target	Actual	
<p>To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders, by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence, thereby increasing the detection rate and court ready case dockets of priority crimes, relating to:</p> <p>Organised crime To identify, investigate and terminate Organised Crime Projects relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal drugs and substances • Smuggling and trading in counterfeit goods • The plundering of mineral and marine resources • Smuggling firearms • Human and child trafficking • Car and truck-hijacking • Aggravated robberies • Cable theft • Money laundering and fraud 	Crimes investigated	Percentage of registered organised crime project investigations (OCPI) successfully terminated	Successfully terminate 50% of registered projects investigated in 2010/11	Successfully terminated 30.3% registered organised crime project investigations.	Target not achieved. More networks were discovered during operations than organised groups that were initially identified during the initial operational planning thereof.

Subprogramme: Criminal Record Centre					
Objective	Output	Measure/Indicator	Actual performance against target		Reason for variance
			Target	Actual	
<p>To provide fingerprint evidence relating to contact crime, property-related crime, crimes dependent on police action and commercial crime in respect of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime scene management • Evidence management • Presentation of evidence in court • Providing information on crime history 	Fingerprint identification	Percentage of previous conviction reports generated within 30 days	76% offender's previous conviction reports for crime-related fingerprints generated within 30 days in 2010/11	81.46% (994 020 from a total of 1 220 205) offender's previous conviction reports for crime-related fingerprints were generated within 30 days.	Target achieved. More previous conviction reports were generated in 2010/11 due to the upgrading of the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS)
<p>To provide forensic evidence relating to contact crime, property-related crime, crimes dependent on police action and commercial crime in respect of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime scene management • Evidence management • Explosive response • Presentation of evidence in court 	Forensic evidence	Percentage of exhibits analysed by forensic analysts within 35 days	92% entries received by the forensic analyst, analysed within 35 days in 2010/11	93.5% (297 955 from a total of 318 665) entries were analysed by forensic analysts within 35 days.	Target achieved.

Service Delivery Achievements in relation to objectives and performance measures

Subprogramme: Crime Investigations

Detection rate and court ready case dockets for contact crime, contact-related crime, property-related crime, crimes dependent on police action for detection and other serious crime

- ▶ There are two different criteria that are utilised to evaluate the performance of the SAPS in solving crime. These are the detection rate (the ability to solve cases) and court ready case dockets. Table 23 reflects the targets on the detection rate and court ready case dockets achieved from 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011 on contact crime, contact-related crime, property-related crime, crimes dependent on police action for detection and other serious crime.
- ▶ Table 23 reflects the number of charges that were reported at police stations in respect of the above crimes. These figures were drawn from the Crime Management Information System (CMIS), which is a live system. The charges carried over are the number of charges that were carried over from the previous year/s, of which the investigation has not been concluded at that time.
- ▶ The total number of charges that were investigated is determined by the number of charges reported (new charges) as well as charges that are still pending from previous financial years (charges that are still being investigated).
- ▶ It should be noted that, to determine the detection rate, the total number of charges referred to court plus charges withdrawn before court and charges closed as unfounded were divided by the total number of charges investigated. Charges withdrawn before court are charges which had, for example, been sent to the Senior Public Prosecutor and a decision was made not to prosecute. The reason for this decision might be that the victim does not want to continue with the case or there was insufficient evidence or it was actually a civil matter. Charges are closed as unfounded if it is established, in the course of the investigation, that a crime has not actually been committed.
- ▶ A court ready case docket is a fully investigated case docket, which includes one or more charges that can be utilised by the National Prosecuting Agency (NPA) for the prosecution of an offender. The term fully investigated entails that there is no outstanding information which requires further investigation by a detective and that all evidence (e.g. statements, DNA, etc.) has been obtained. To determine the court ready rate, the total number of charges that are marked as 'court ready' on the Crime Administration System (dockets booked out to court) are divided by the total number of charges that are not yet finalised in court.

Contact crime (crimes against the person)

- ▶ Table 23 shows that the total number of charges reported decreased by 37 977 (-5.61%), i.e. from 676 445 in 2009/10 to 638 468 in 2010/11. The highest decrease in reported charges was in respect of attempted murder with 1 917 (-11.01%) less charges and robbery aggravated with 12 292 (-10.81%) less charges. Marginal decreases were noted in all the other crimes.
- ▶ The following percentages were achieved for the 2010/11 financial year:

Detection Rate:	56.99%
Court Ready Dockets:	32.24% was achieved which will be utilised as a baseline for future planning purposes and target setting.

The detection rate for contact crime increased with 3.53% to 56.99%. The highest increase was in respect of attempted murder with 3.15%, but marginal increases were noted in all other crimes.

Property-related crime

- ▶ 18 917 (-3.42%) less charges were reported in 2010/11 than in 2009/10, i.e. from 553 368 in 2009/10 to 534 451 in 2010/11. The highest decrease in reported charges was in respect of theft of motor vehicle with 7 272 (-10.13%) less charges, but theft out of or from motor vehicle indicated an increase of 2 229 (1.84%) more charges.
- ▶ The following percentages were achieved for the 2010/11 financial year:

Detection Rate: 15.84%
Court Ready Dockets: 31.06% was achieved which will be utilised as a baseline for future planning purposes and target setting.

The detection rate for property-related crime increased with 0.71% to 15.84%. The highest increase was in respect of theft of motor vehicle which was 1.17%.

Crimes dependent on police action for detection

- ▶ 19 521 (9.19%) more charges were reported in 2010/11 than in 2009/10, i.e. from 212 321 in 2009/10 to 231 842 in 2010/11. The highest increase in reported charges was in respect of drug-related crime with 15 833 (11.74%) more charges.
- ▶ The following percentages were achieved for the 2010/11 financial year:

Detection Rate: 98.53%
Court Ready Dockets: 28.41% was achieved which will be utilised as a baseline for future planning purposes and target setting.

The detection rate for crimes dependent on police action for detection increased with 0.75% to 98.53%. Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition indicated the highest increase of 3.24% to 93.64%.

Table 23: Performance of General Investigations

Contact Crime (Crimes against the person)															
Crime category	Total number of charges reported			Total number of charges incomplete			% Detection rate			Total charges in court			% Charges court ready		
	09/10	10/11	diff	% diff	09/10	10/11	diff	% diff	09/10	10/11	diff	% diff	09/10	10/11	% diff
Murder	16834	15940	-894	-5.31	25973	29409	3436	13.23	12864(24.79)	12575(26.84)	2.05	-0.39	28205	28095	-110
Attempted murder	17410	15493	-1917	-11.01	6979	7505	526	7.54	11010(41.22)	10441(44.37)	3.15	0.53	10922	10980	58
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	113755	101463	-12292	-10.81	28169	34648	6479	23.00	19004(14.24)	17678(15.74)	1.50	-0.43	21996	21902	-94
Common robbery	57537	54883	-2654	-4.61	5570	7554	1984	35.62	23636(34.49)	22299(35.73)	1.24	-4.52	12004	11461	-543
Assault GBH	205293	198502	-6691	-3.26	22443	23739	1296	5.77	175342(74.11)	172264(76.78)	2.67	-4.28	65481	62680	-2801
Common assault	197284	185891	-11393	-5.77	25631	26978	1347	5.26	166281(72.01)	160667(74.80)	2.79	-2.39	35131	34292	-839
Sexual offences	68332	66196	-2136	-3.13	15727	16959	1232	7.83	51182(71.17)	49199(71.66)	0.49	1.20	48816	49402	586
Total	676445	638468	-37977	-5.61	130492	146792	16300	12.49	459319(53.46)	445123(56.99)	3.53	-1.68	222555	218812	-3743
Contact-related crime															
Crime category	Total number of charges reported			Total number of charges incomplete			% Detection rate			Total charges in court			% Charges court ready		
	09/10	10/11	diff	% diff	09/10	10/11	diff	% diff	09/10	10/11	diff	% diff	09/10	10/11	% diff
Arson	6701	6533	-168	-2.51	1481	1613	132	8.91	3248(37.12)	3225(38.81)	1.69	0.32	1252	1256	4
Malicious damage to property	132134	125327	-6807	-5.15	12126	13268	1142	9.42	69418(45.98)	66611(47.79)	1.81	-4.67	19332	18429	-903
Total	138835	131860	-6975	-5.02	13607	14881	1274	9.36	72666(45.49)	69836(47.29)	1.80	-4.37	20584	19685	-899
Property-related crime															
Crime category	Total number of charges reported			Total number of charges incomplete			% Detection rate			Total charges in court			% Charges court ready		
	09/10	10/11	diff	% diff	09/10	10/11	diff	% diff	09/10	10/11	diff	% diff	09/10	10/11	% diff
Burglary at residential premises	256577	247630	-8947	-3.49	22221	33085	10864	48.89	57258(18.88)	53281(19.40)	0.52	0.52	28842	28992	150
Burglary at non-residential premises	71773	69082	-2691	-3.75	5963	8856	2893	48.52	13159(16.22)	12565(16.30)	0.08	-1.70	8066	7929	-137

Property-related crime																
Crime category	Total number of charges reported			Total number of charges incomplete			% Detection rate			Total charges in court			% Charges court ready			
	09/10	10/11	diff	% diff	09/10	10/11	diff	% diff	09/10	10/11	diff	% diff	09/10	10/11	% diff	
Theft of motor vehicles and motor cycles	71776	64504	-7272	-10.13	19338	32460	13122	67.86	8279(6.80)	7883(7.97)	8326	8224	-102	0(0.00)	2782(33.83)	33.83
Theft out of or from motor vehicles	120862	123091	2229	1.84	6331	9929	3598	56.83	13380(10.14)	13672(10.41)	5622	5520	-102	0(0.00)	1785(32.34)	32.34
Stock theft	32380	30144	-2236	-6.91	7122	7373	251	3.52	9610(23.64)	9273(24.27)	4399	4331	-68	0(0.00)	1400(32.33)	32.33
Total	553368	534451	-18917	-3.42	60975	91703	30728	50.39	101686(15.13)	96674(15.84)	55255	54996	-259	0(0.00)	17083(31.06)	31.06
Crimes dependent on police action for detection																
Crime category	Total number of charges reported			Total number of charges incomplete			% Detection rate			Total charges in court			% Charges court ready			
	09/10	10/11	diff	% diff	09/10	10/11	diff	% diff	09/10	10/11	diff	% diff	09/10	10/11	% diff	
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	14542	14472	-70	-0.48	854	1022	168	19.67	14679(90.40)	14718(93.64)	20880	20990	110	0(0.00)	7601(36.21)	36.21
Drug-related crime	134840	150673	15833	11.74	897	905	8	0.89	133640(98.90)	150202(99.24)	47977	50150	2173	0(0.00)	15227(30.36)	30.36
Driving under the influence of alcohol	62939	66697	3758	5.97	1312	1171	-141	-10.75	62819(97.44)	66850(98.13)	50651	50369	-282	0(0.00)	11692(23.21)	23.21
Total	212321	231842	19521	9.19	3063	3098	35	1.14	211138(97.78)	231770(98.53)	119508	121509	2001	0(0.00)	34520(28.41)	28.41
Other serious crime																
Crime category	Total number of charges reported			Total number of charges incomplete			% Detection rate			Total charges in court			% Charges court ready			
	09/10	10/11	diff	% diff	09/10	10/11	diff	% diff	09/10	10/11	diff	% diff	09/10	10/11	% diff	
Theft (other)	367442	368095	653	0.18	39908	55890	15982	40.05	136318(30.52)	131513(31.35)	43096	42098	-998	0(0.00)	12775(30.35)	30.35
Fraud	84842	88388	3546	4.18	31592	36158	4566	14.45	39363(35.08)	39705(32.32)	22217	21999	-218	0(0.00)	5366(24.39)	24.39
Shoplifting	88634	78383	-10251	-11.57	365	581	216	59.18	88184(98.80)	78240(99.03)	28219	26547	-1672	0(0.00)	7925(29.85)	29.85
Total	540918	534866	-6052	-1.12	71865	92629	20764	28.89	263865(40.50)	249458(40.57)	93532	90644	-2888	0(0.00)	26066(28.76)	28.76
Trio crime																
Crime category	Total number of charges reported			Total number of charges incomplete			% Detection rate			Total charges in court			% Charges court ready			
	09/10	10/11	diff	% diff	09/10	10/11	diff	% diff	09/10	10/11	diff	% diff	09/10	10/11	% diff	
Trio Crime: Car-jacking / house robberies /business robberies	47222	42183	-5039	-10.67	19653	22919	3266	16.62	10841(14.77)	10900(16.02)	12451	12760	309	0(0.00)	4815(37.74)	37.74
Total	47222	42183	-5039	-10.67	19653	22919	3266	16.62	10841(14.77)	10900(16.02)	12451	12760	309	0(0.00)	4815(37.74)	37.74

All 20 serious crimes combined																				
Crime category	Total number of charges reported				Total number of charges incomplete				% Detection rate				Total charges in court				% Charges court ready			
	09/10	10/11	diff	% diff	09/10	10/11	diff	% diff	09/10	10/11	diff	% diff	09/10	10/11	diff	% diff	09/10	10/11	diff	% diff
Contact crime	676445	638468	-37977	-5.61	130492	146792	16300	12.49	459319(53.46)	445123(56.99)	3.53	222555	218812	-3743	-1.68	0(0.00)	70543(32.24)	32.24		
Contact crime	138835	131860	-6975	-5.02	13607	14881	1274	9.36	72666(45.49)	69836(47.29)	1.80	20584	19685	-899	-4.37	0(0.00)	7721(39.22)	39.22		
Property-related crime	553368	534451	-18917	-3.42	60975	91703	30728	50.39	101686(15.13)	96674(15.84)	0.71	55255	54996	-259	-0.47	0(0.00)	17083(31.06)	31.06		
Crimes dependent on police action for detection	212321	231842	19521	9.19	3063	3098	35	1.14	211138(97.78)	231770(98.53)	0.75	119508	121509	2001	1.67	0(0.00)	34520(28.41)	28.41		
Other serious crime	540918	534866	-6052	-1.12	71865	92629	20764	28.89	263865(40.50)	249458(40.57)	0.07	93532	90644	-2888	-3.09	0(0.00)	26066(28.76)	28.76		
Total	2121887	2071487	-50400	-2.38	280002	349103	69101	24.68	1108674(50.47)	1092861(51.84)	1.37	511434	505646	-5788	-1.13	0(0.00)	155933(30.84)	30.84		

Detection rate and court ready case dockets for crimes against children (under 18 years)

- ▶ Figures pertaining to some contact crimes against women (18 years and older) and children (under 18 years) which often occur in the domestic/family environment are also provided. It is evident from table 24 that 42.49% of all reported sexual offence cases, 7.20% of all reported common assault cases and 5.54% of all reported assault GBH cases was committed against children. 5.07% and 5.68% of reported attempted murder and murder cases respectively, were committed against children.
- ▶ From the table it is evident that the total number of charges reported decreased by 6 636 (-10.9%) in comparison with the same period in the 2009/10 financial year. Attempted murder indicated a decrease of -35.31% and murder a decrease of -24.94%.
- ▶ The detection rate increased with 8.49% to 77.42%. Assault GBH indicated an increase of 13.71% and common assault an increase of 12.85%.

Detection rate and court ready case dockets for crimes against women (persons 18 years and older)

- ▶ As illustrated in table 24, 54.11% of all reported sexual offence cases, 48.39% of all reported common assault cases and 30.52% of all reported assault GBH cases were committed against women. 18.34% and 16.27% of all reported attempted murder and murder cases respectively, were committed against women.
- ▶ The table also shows that the total number of charges reported decreased by 27 589 (-12.57%) in comparison with the same period in the 2009/10 financial year. Particularly, attempted murder indicated a decrease of -24.74%.
- ▶ The detection rate decreased with -1.88% to 71.20%. Although the total detection rate indicated a decrease, an increase of 11.69% was noted in attempted murder.

Table 24: Investigation of crimes against women and children

Crimes against children (under 18 years)																			
Crime category	Total number of charges reported			Total number of charges incomplete			% Detection rate			Total Charges in Court			% Charges Court Ready						
	09/10	10/11	diff	% diff	09/10	10/11	diff	% diff	09/10	10/11	diff	% diff	09/10	10/11	% diff				
Murder	1207	906	-301	-24.94	1079	1033	-46	-4.26	1060(46.37)	986(50.85)	4.48	7.93	2093	2259	166	7.93	0(0.00)	533(23.59)	23.59
Att murder	1215	786	-429	-35.31	478	434	-44	-9.21	966(57.06)	783(64.18)	7.12	-11.74	1465	1293	-172	-11.74	0(0.00)	229(17.71)	17.71
Assault common	16131	13387	-2744	-17.01	2692	2436	-256	-9.51	14161(75.23)	13937(88.08)	12.85	-8.48	3538	3238	-300	-8.48	0(0.00)	1182(36.50)	36.50
Assault GBH	12729	11018	-1711	-13.44	1914	1594	-320	-16.72	11458(78.25)	11598(91.96)	13.71	-7.28	5168	4792	-376	-7.28	0(0.00)	1936(40.40)	40.40
Sexual offences	29579	28128	-1451	-4.91	7833	8313	480	6.13	23956(64.03)	25368(69.61)	5.58	3.04	44985	46351	1366	3.04	0(0.00)	8669(18.70)	18.70
Total	60861	54225	-6636	-10.90	13996	13810	-186	-1.33	51601(68.93)	52672(77.42)	8.49	1.19	57249	57933	684	1.19	0(0.00)	12549(21.66)	21.66
Crimes against women (persons 18 years and older)																			
Crime category	Total number of charges reported			Total number of charges incomplete			% Detection rate			Total Charges in Court			% Charges Court Ready						
	09/10	10/11	diff	% diff	09/10	10/11	diff	% diff	09/10	10/11	diff	% diff	09/10	10/11	% diff				
Murder	2928	2594	-334	-11.41	3565	3622	57	1.60	2206(33.98)	2407(38.72)	4.74	3.65	4462	4625	163	3.65	0(0.00)	1234(26.68)	26.68
Att murder	3776	2842	-934	-24.74	1720	1610	-110	-6.40	2676(48.69)	2688(60.38)	11.69	-6.81	3069	2860	-209	-6.81	0(0.00)	800(27.97)	27.97
Assault common	105779	89956	-15823	-14.96	12353	10444	-1909	-15.45	92420(78.23)	76423(76.12)	-2.11	-0.41	20625	20540	-85	-0.41	0(0.00)	7760(37.78)	37.78
Assault GBH	66350	60630	-5720	-8.62	7440	6047	-1393	-18.72	5911(80.11)	4847(72.70)	-7.41	-3.18	21248	20573	-675	-3.18	0(0.00)	9254(44.98)	44.98
Sexual offences	40598	35820	-4778	-11.77	11233	10362	-871	-7.75	30481(58.81)	29451(63.77)	4.96	-0.65	28849	28662	-187	-0.65	0(0.00)	7874(27.47)	27.47
Total	219431	191842	-27589	-12.57	36311	32085	-4226	-11.64	186894(73.08)	159440(71.20)	-1.88	-1.27	78253	77260	-993	-1.27	0(0.00)	26922(34.85)	34.85

Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences Unit (FCS)

- ▶ The re-establishment of the FCS Units commenced in June 2010. The policing cluster model was followed and FCS Units were established in all 176 clusters by 31 March 2011. A total of 1 864 police officials and 218 support staff (Public Service Act members) were placed at the units. The majority of these members have previous FCS-investigative experience and training. An additional 250 FCS members attended the FCS Detective Learning Programme during the financial year. Members were exposed to the following training programmes:
 - ▶ FCS Detective Learning Programme
 - ▶ Resolving of Crime Learning Programme
 - ▶ Basic Crime Investigation Programme
 - ▶ Detective Commanders Learning Programme
 - ▶ Sexual Offences Investigation Course
 - ▶ First responder to Sexual Offences Course
 - ▶ Integrated Sexual Offences Course (multi-disciplinary)
 - ▶ Statement Taking Programme
 - ▶ In-service Training (on the job training)
 - ▶ FCS-related workshops.

- ▶ The focus areas of the FCS can be summarised as follows:
 - ▶ Sexual Offences, i.e. rape, sexual assault, incest, etc in terms of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act No 32 of 2007)
 - ▶ Person directed crime, i.e. assault with the intention to commit grievous bodily harm and attempted murder
 - ▶ Illegal removal of persons, i.e. kidnapping and abduction
 - ▶ Electronic media facilitated crime, i.e. exploitation of children by means of the production, distribution, importation, and possession of child pornography in terms of the Films and Publications Act, 1996 (Act No 65 of 1996).

- ▶ The following sentences on FCS-related crime were handed down in court during the financial year:
 - ▶ Cases where the victim was a child (under the age of 18 years)
 - 175 life time sentences
 - a total of 10 345 years imprisonment
 - ▶ Cases where the victim was an adult (older than 18 years)
 - 131 life time sentences
 - a total of 10 854 years imprisonment.

Subprogramme: Specialised Investigations

Organised Crime

- Organised crime spans a wide area: illegal drugs; plundering precious metals and diamonds; smuggling firearms and weapons; human trafficking; money laundering; specific violent crime; non ferrous metals; vehicle related crime; endangered species; crimes against the state; and related crime. In terms of this, the Organised Crime Unit within the SAPS identified and investigated 179 organised crime groups composed of 492 targets. 57 of these groups were successfully terminated, resulting in the arrest of 282 suspects.
- Additional to the mandate, 1 415 arrests were made and 376 convictions were secured for specific violent crime such as the hijacking of cars and truck-hijacking, cash-in-transit robberies, bank robberies, ATM bombings, house- and business robberies. 2 910 arrests and 700 convictions resulted from non-project investigations which exclude specific violent crime.

Drug-related crime

- For the past decade in respect of organised crime groups, drug threats accounts for the largest proportion of known threats. Drug smuggling usually ties in with other dimensions of organised crime such as diamond, gold and abalone smuggling, as well as vehicle hijacking. Major drugs, such as mandrax, cocaine, heroin, ecstasy, CAT and Crystal meth (Tik-Tik), are the most pervasive drugs produced, distributed and consumed in South Africa.
- During the investigation of organised crime cases, 13 342,738kg cocaine, 246,544kg crack cocaine, 29 551,184kg cannabis, 52,602kg Crystal meth (Tik-Tik), 1,357kg heroin, 32,088kg CAT, 970 ecstasy tablets, 623 180 mandrax tablets and 19,704kg chemicals were confiscated. It should be noted that these confiscations are additional to those that are reported under Programme 2: Visible Policing.
- During the reporting period 32 clandestine drug laboratories were detected and dismantled. In support of the investigations into clandestine laboratories, the chemical monitoring programme responsible for monitoring precursor chemicals to prevent the diversion of the chemicals for the manufacture of illicit drugs, dealt with 122 import notifications of precursor chemicals to South Africa. Additionally, 539 export notifications of precursor chemicals were forwarded to the relevant foreign authorities for action.

Precious metals and diamonds

- During the reporting period, 653 persons were arrested for the illegal purchase, theft and possession of uncut diamonds and unwrought precious metals, compared to 856 arrests in 2009/10. The total value of diamonds, gold, other precious metals and cash confiscated was R25.9 million.
- Investigations into non-ferrous metals focused primarily on the theft of copper cables (electricity and rail cable). Organised Crime Investigation Units succeeded in arresting 123 suspects for crimes relating to the theft and possession of non-ferrous metals. 27 convictions were secured during 2010/11 compared to 141 arrests and 26 convictions in 2009/10.

Seizure of assets

- To create a more coordinated approach between the Organised Crime Units and Assets Forfeiture Unit (AFU), Organised Crime seconded members to the AFU to conduct investigations to trace the assets of organised criminal groups. The Assets Forfeiture task teams achieved the following in relation to the investigation of 1 009 cases:

Orders Obtained	Number	Value
Restraining orders	48	R127.4 million
Preservation orders	193	R21.5 million
Forfeiture orders	234	R3.1 million

Implementing the Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 188 (Act No. 121 of 1998) (POCA)

- ▶ As a result of good cooperation between Organised Crime and the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA), the NPA appointed dedicated organised crime prosecutors since 2007, to deal with organised crime-related cases. Up to 31 March 2011, this initiative resulted in 166 prosecutions that were instituted for contravening the Prevention of Organised Crime Act. During the reporting period a total of 30 potential cases were submitted to the NPA for consideration to prosecute based on charges of racketeering.

Cross-border crime operations

- ▶ In order to establish better coordination and developing mutually beneficial activities, systems and processes and improved cooperation between SARPCCO countries in addressing cross-border crime were emphasised, including illegal firearms, illegal immigrants, drug smuggling, and stolen and robbed vehicles.
- ▶ Various cross border operations were conducted during which 261 vehicles were impounded, 14 firearms were seized, 396 illegal immigrants and 41 suspects were arrested for various crimes. 34kg cannabis, 243g heroine and 34kg CAT were seized during these operations. Various SAPS Divisions were involved including Visible Policing, Detective Services, Crime Intelligence and the DPCI.

Endangered species

- ▶ During the reporting period 230 persons (compared to 83 in 2009/10) were arrested for the illegal possession of abalone, the illegal possession of cycads, illegal hunting/possession/dealing in/of specially protected animals or animal products, the illegal possession/dealing in elephant ivory and illegal possession/dealing in rhino horn. The total value of items seized amounted to R62.7 million.

Charges relating to commercial crime

- ▶ Commercial crime refers to fraud, forgery and uttering; theft such as theft of trust money or funds that have been manipulated to such an extent that the services of a chartered accountant are required to bolster investigations; and the enforcement of 54 Acts of Parliament such as the Companies Act, 1973, the Close Corporations Act, 1984, the Counterfeit Goods Act, 1997, and the Banks Act, 1990.
- ▶ There were 54 986 charges reported and 16 446 charges carried forward in 2010/11. The detection rate for commercial crime-related charges increased from 36.55% in 2009/10 to 68.4% in 2010/11. That is, in 2010/11, 44 023 charges were referred to court, 3 585 charges were withdrawn and 1 290 charges were unfounded.
- ▶ 25.6% court ready case dockets for commercial crime-related charges were achieved in 2010/11. The average monthly court ready case dockets was 2 304 and the average monthly cases not yet completed in court was 9 014.
- ▶ Operation Clean Audit, which focuses on corruption within local government, is one of the priorities that were addressed by the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation. Dedicated capacity was created in the provinces to investigate and combat these cases. During 2010/11, a total of 362 cases

were received for investigation. 144 public officials and 120 members of the public appeared in court of which 60 public officials and 29 members of the public were convicted. A total of 229 cases are currently on court roll.

- ▶ During 2010/11, the DPCI finalised a widely publicised investment fraud case, the Krion investment scheme. This case was one of the biggest cases ever dealt with by the South African Police Service, involving some R1.5 billion in investors' money. The mastermind behind the scheme was sentenced to an effective 25 years imprisonment on 118 409 charges, including racketeering, money laundering and other statutory offences. Others involved in the case were sentenced to between 5 and 15 years in prison.
- ▶ Table 25 summarises the achievements on the investigation of commercial crime cases. It illustrates that the number of reported cases decreased with 4.6% from 30 114 cases in 2009/10 to 28 720 cases in 2010/11. Internet-related fraud notably decreased from 2 533 cases in 2009/10 to 1 981 cases in 2010/11 (a decrease of 21.8%). Fraud with counterfeit cards remains a significant threat. These cases indicate an increase of 39.7% from 2 906 cases in 2009/10 to 4 059 cases in 2010/11. Although the number of persons convicted decreased by 7.6%, which is in line with the decrease in the number of new cases reported, the number of charges on which convictions were obtained, increased significantly from 22 808 to 26 475 - an increase of 16.1%.



Table 25: Investigation of cases involving commercial crime

Crime description	Number of cases received, arrests, convictions and values											
	Cases received			Arrests/first appearances			Convictions					
	Number	Value (R) Actual ⁵	Potential ⁶	SA Citizen	Non-citizen	Actual	Potential	Cases	Number Counts	Accused	Value (R) Actual	Potential
Internet fraud	1 981	511 517 738	9 553 079	130	13	29 049 521	0	24	414	25	11 009 087	0
Fraud with counterfeit credit cards	4 059	118 053 534	412 200	279	29	8 565 998	301 061	128	1 644	114	4 654 877	0
Fraud with stolen credit cards	339	22 599 546	51 651	60	4	1 319 337	0	44	277	48	1 405 183	0
Fraud with other cards	6 878	61 695 043	253 746	269	4	1 912 923	13 737	57	152	61	912 939	0
SA Reserve Bank Act, 1989	45	76 025 574	1 810 700	34	5	253 210	910 700	3	3	3	4 800	0
Fraud with stolen (altered) cheques	674	116 165 293	4 268 358	113	16	88 358 242	216 480	52	83	51	16 640 577	0
Fraud with cloned (fabricated) cheques	294	31 099 439	4 583 750	66	6	11 412 863	4 950	17	209	18	17 733 580	38 000
Advance Fee Fraud (419)	371	43 894 530	665 780	19	9	819 846	29 000	1	2	2	1 133 272	0
Black dollar fraud scams	52	4 117 303	375 000	10	17	2 748 074	1 500 000	10	10	10	242 500	0
Kite flying	89	43 291 670	299 238	43	2	32 510 509	0	17	17	17	5 957 901	0
Other fraud	9 766	7 291 864 867	311 569 406	5 470	84	1 252 271 530	21 096 684	4 258	15 002	4 066	755 568 658	1 602 903
Theft	1 042	3 411 024 567	1 121 620	428	7	528 387 325	37 200	550	5 184	271	61 158 274	0
Forgery and uttering	349	214 708 837	5 567 814	138	8	33 845 902	524 800	33	151	36	8 996 531	10 000
Insolvency Act, 1936	7	1 815 234	0	3	0	102 000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Corruption Act, 1992/Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004	86	297 671 417	0	38	1	4 351 284	295 000	9	11	11	185 863	0
Prevention of Counterfeiting of Currency Act, 1965	72	23 559	151 000	7	0	10 920	39 600	0	0	0	0	0
Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 1998	15	885 060	0	20	0	768 427	0	6	8	6	1 180 131	0

⁵ An actual loss is where a victim has parted with the goods and the payment was fraudulent. The victim suffered an actual loss.

⁶ A potential loss is, for example, where a buyer deposits a cheque before the goods that were purchased, were delivered.

Crime description	Number of cases received, arrests, convictions and values											
	Cases received			Arrests/first appearances			Convictions					
	Number	Actual	Potential	SA Citizen	Non-citizen	Actual	Potential	Cases	Number Counts	Accused	Actual	Potential
Exchange Control Regulations, 1961 (Currency and Exchanges Act, 1933)	7	600 000	1 482 155	7	4	53 256 747	1 482 155	3	3	3	0	1 212 585
Companies Act, 1973	42	108 128 158	100 000 000	12	0	462 000	0	1	2	1	20 000	0
Close Corporations Act, 1984	6	1 100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
National Credit Act, 2005	5	83 309	0	4	1	0	0	2	2	2	0	0
Magistrate's Court Act, 1944	1	19 727	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Merchandise Marks Act, 1941	7	1 460 000	0	1	3	20 000	0	1	1	1	500	0
Counterfeit Goods Act, 1997	397	61 592 321	4 607 895	193	79	9 627 097	7 189 400	148	447	183	34 088 874	2 415 000
Other crime	2 136	389 521 347	31 147 979	1 156	388	160 262 740	105 584 066	1 063	2 853	1 032	53 591 131	2 105 273
Total	28 720	12 807 859 173	477 921 371	8 500	680	2 220 316 495	139 224 833	6 427	26 475	5 961	975 484 678	7 383 761

Subprogramme: Criminal Record Centre

- ▶ The Criminal Record Centre (CRC) is responsible for the identification and/or confirmation of previous conviction reports of persons suspected of having been involved in criminal activities that have/are being investigated by the SAPS. Therefore, rapid processing of previous conviction reports is of great importance to the SAPS and the community at large.
- ▶ During the 2010/11 financial year, the CRC received 1 206 333 crime-related fingerprint enquiries for possible identification and/or confirmation, 2% more than the previous financial year. Of these enquiries received, 595 707 (49.4%) resulted in previous convictions being identified and/or confirmed. 610 626 (50.6%) were first offenders.
- ▶ The number of previous conviction reports generated within 30 days increased with 18% from 63.41% in 2009/10 to 81.46% in 2010/11, as a direct result of the upgrade of the AFIS.
- ▶ During the period under review, the CRC received a total of 1 163 209 commercial/non-criminal related enquires, which is 25.2% or 233 912 more than those received in the 2009/10 financial year. These enquiries are made in order to determine whether or not persons applying for, inter alia, firearm licenses, professional driver's permits, and new employment, have had any previous convictions.
- ▶ In addition to the above, the CRC performed 5 531 electronic palm prints, 11 294 Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) fingerprint identifications, 473 manual palm prints and 1 076 manual fingerprint identifications.
- ▶ The following table provides an overview of the performance of the fingerprint laboratories of the Local Criminal Record Centres during 2010/11 in comparison with 2009/10. The table indicates that there was an increase in the overall performance of fingerprint laboratories compared to the previous financial year.

Performance by Local Criminal Record Centres	2009/10	2010/11	% increase/ decrease
Number of exhibits processed	81 676	99 108	+21.3%
Number of cases processed	16 973	23 649	+39.0%
Number of positive cases	7 539 (44.4%)	9 859 (41.7%)	+30.8%
Number of Micro Viper investigations (a tool which magnifies the surface of an object/item/exhibit to identify samples)	147	329	+123.8%
Number of positive Micro Viper investigations	159 (108.2%)	61 (18.5%)	-61.6%
Number of shoe-print investigations	192	201	+4.7%
Number of positive shoe-print investigations	142 (74%)	186 (92.5%)	+31%
Number of objects etched	1 282	1 621	+26%
Number of objects etched (positive)	666 (52%)	727 (44.8%)	+9%

Upgrade of the Automated Fingerprint Identification System

- ▶ The AFIS database has been converted to an Oracle database to ensure an improved and more stable environment and the central and remote site hardware was replaced with the latest certified hardware. The AFIS upgrade included the following:

- The central database increased from 7 to 8 million persons
 - An additional capacity of 4 million plain impressions to increase the accuracy and capability in crime solving
 - An additional 200 000 persons included in the palm print database (increased from 3 to 3.2 million)
 - An increased capacity for unsolved latent palms (a palm image processed on AFIS which cannot be linked to a suspect) from 300 000 to 600 000
 - An increased fingerprint search capacity from 8 750 to 15 000
 - An increased search capacity in the fingerprint to unsolved latent process from 2 900 to 6 000 searches
- The upgrade of the system resulted in a faster response time, allowing for search results to be returned faster to the remote sites. The system completes between 11 000 and 12 000 searches in a 15-hour period in comparison to the previous system which could only process 8 750 searches in a 22-hour period.

Crime scene-related services

- To enhance the delivery of crime scene-related services in the provinces, ten service points were established during the period under review, namely at Maluti in the Eastern Cape, Parys (Tumahole) and Harrismith (Tsiame) in the Free State, Umlazi, Pinetown, KwaMashu and KwaDukuza in KwaZulu-Natal, Burgersfort in Limpopo, Malalane in Mpumalanga and Pudimoe in the North West Province.

Investigative Psychology Unit

- The Psychology Unit played a critical role in the arrests, sentencing and convictions relative to the following major cases:
- Contact murder of Avhatakali Netshisaulu – son of City Press editor, Mathata Tsedu – All the accused were sentenced to life imprisonment in February 2011.
 - Orange Farms serial murders – David Nocela – The accused was convicted on all three murder charges and received three life sentences in March 2011.
 - Westonaria serial rapist – Jack Mogale – The accused was sentenced to twenty life sentences in March 2011.

Subprogramme: Forensic Science Laboratory

- During 2010/11, the Forensic Service Laboratory received 260 826 entries for analysis, 25.6% more than in the previous financial year. A total of 318 665 entries were analysed (including entries from previous financial years) of which 297 955 or 93.5% was analysed within 35 days, an improvement of 7.5% compared with the 2009/10 financial year.
- Table 26 provides a summary of entries received and the actual time it took to analyse against the set standard of 35 days.

Table 26: Exhibits analysed by the Forensic Science Laboratory

Section	Entries received for analysis	Entries analysed	Entries analysed within 35 days
<i>Ballistics</i> (Examination of firearms and tool marks as well as etching processes to restore numbers that have been obliterated on firearms)	87 822	93 617	93 617 (100% analysed within 35 days)
<i>Biology</i> (Analysis of evidentiary material of biological origin, e.g. body fluids, human tissue and hair with the aim of accomplishing the highest possible degree of human identification through forensic DNA analysis and microscopical comparison (the latter exclusively on hair))	63 627	100 026	92 024 (92% analysed within 35 days)
<i>Chemistry</i> (Analysis of substances e.g. powders, tablets, liquids suspected of containing controlled pharmaceutical and/or illicit drugs)	54 404	63 044	59 261 (94% analysed within 35 days)
<i>Questioned documents</i> (Analysis of questioned documents e.g. handwriting, typewriting, forged signatures and counterfeit banknotes)	50 869	57 847	49 170 (85% analysed within 35 days)
<i>Scientific Analysis</i> (Analysis of organic and inorganic matters or substances e.g. plastics, synthetic fibres, fuels, vegetable medicines/poisons, soil, gold, metals and primer residue)	4 104	4 131	3 833 (93% analysed within 35 days)

Dealing with the backlog at the Forensic Science Laboratory

- The overall backlog within the Forensic Science Laboratory decreased by 19.25% from 59 023 to 47 660 during the 2009/10 financial year and indicated a further decrease of 66% from 47 660 un-assigned entries on 1 April 2010 to 16 200 by the end of March 2011 – the lowest figure recorded since March 2009.
- During 2010/11, the backlog decreased by 8.4% at the Questioned Documents Unit, by 6.7% at the Scientific Analysis Unit and by 54.9% at the Chemistry Unit. Biology and Ballistic Units recorded the most decreases in the backlog of 82.7% and 81.5% respectively.
- The backlog at the Forensic Science Laboratory continues to be prioritised and increased efforts are being embarked upon to ensure the eradication thereof. Un-assigned entries on hand at the Laboratory are not regarded as a backlog as they are still within the period allowed for processing.

Transversal matters – Forensic Science Laboratory

- During the 2010/11 financial year, the focus was on sustaining technology and eradicating the backlog within the respective disciplines.
- At the Biology Unit, semi-automated equipment with improved chemistries has been acquired which will provide improved results on degraded and difficult DNA samples. Upon finalisation of the prescribed validation of this equipment, it will be applied to case work samples.

- ▶ Evidence collection kits were introduced to facilitate the collection and laboratory processing of DNA samples, providing guidance to crime scene examiners to improve on identification and evidence recovery of DNA at crime scenes. The evidence collection kits, as designed, have assisted in protecting the integrity of exhibits and to ensure improved results in the laboratory.
- ▶ An internal archiving capacity will be established since the contract with Document Warehouse that was responsible for the archiving of case files, has not been renewed.
- ▶ To ensure the retention of forensic analysts, the revision of the entry level for forensic analysts has been done. Deserving employees were promoted and the moratorium on the consideration of 'new' scarce skills applications was lifted in 2010/11. The focus will now be on the streamlining of job categories in each discipline to be in line with required skills and subsequent alignment with equivalent salary bands. The development and implementation of an effective retention strategy in 2011/12 will ensure the retention of expertise/specialised skills.
- ▶ Forensic Services continues to embark on a drive to ensure targeted recruitment and the enlistment of the most suitable candidates. The implementation of an Occupation Specific Dispensation (OSD) for the FSL environment is under consideration.
- ▶ The management of Forensic Services regards the eradication of corrupt practices within the FSL environment as a high priority. Criminal and disciplinary proceedings were instituted in respect of all reported cases and these are currently under investigation. The conducting of Lifestyle Audits was initiated and will be fast-tracked and measures are being implemented to optimise the securing of exhibits (specific objectives were included in the revised CJS Revamp Plan for Forensic Services in 2011/12).
- ▶ Processes were implemented to curb the unnecessary and impetuous procurement of equipment/instruments and to ensure the proper management of assets. Expert Forums were established and the establishment of Research Capacity has been prioritised for 2011/12.
- ▶ In an effort to enhance the support to the line function, a decision was taken to centralise the support capacity of Forensic Services. The process commenced in 2010/11 and it is foreseen that the centralised support capacity will be fully functional within the 1st semester of the 2011/12 financial year.