



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 Objectives

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

The Detective Services Programme comprises the following four subprogrammes:

- Crime Investigations
- Specialised Investigations
- Criminal Record Centre
- Forensic Science Laboratory

Table 26: Actual Performance against targets

Performance Indicator	Baseline 2009/10	Actual 2010/11	Actual performance against target		Reason for variance
			Target 2011/12	Actual 2011/12	
Sub-programme: Crime Investigations					
Detection rate for contact crimes, contact-related crimes, property-related crimes, crimes dependent on police action for detection and other serious crimes.	46,16% (1 108 674)	51,84% (1 092 861)	Detection rate of between 46 - 65%.	53,41% (1 134 355)	Target achieved.
Percentage of court ready case dockets for contact crimes, contact-related crimes, property-related crimes, crimes dependent on police action for detection and other serious crimes.	-	30,84% (155 933)	3% increase on the baseline determined for 2010/11.	48,17% (249 879)	Target achieved.
Detection rate for contact crimes.	59,62% (459 319)	56,99% (445 123)	Detection rate of between 60 - 65%.	60,66% (449 575)	Target achieved.
Percentage of court ready case dockets for contact crimes.	-	32,24% (70 543)	3% increase on the baseline determined for 2010/11.	50,23% (109 702)	Target achieved.
Detection rate for trio crimes.	14,31% (10 841)	16,02% (10 900)	18,25% (15 108)	20,98% (12 602)	Target achieved.
Percentage of court ready case dockets for trio crimes.	-	37,74% (4 815)	3% increase on the baseline determined for 2010/11.	56,69% (8 395)	Target achieved.



Performance Indicator	Baseline 2009/10	Actual 2010/11	Actual performance against target		Reason for variance
			Target 2011/12	Actual 2011/12	
Sub-programme: Crime Investigations					
Detection rate for crimes against women (18 years and above). [Murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH].	71,92% (162 833)	71,20% (159 440)	Detection rate of between 71 - 75%.	75,76% (158 870)	Target achieved.
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].	-	34,85% (26 922)	3% increase on the baseline determined for 2010/11.	53,59% (36 545)	Target achieved.
Detection rate for crimes against children (under 18 years). [Murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH].	66,27% (45 006)	77,42% (52 672)	Detection rate of between 66 - 70%.	69,71% (45 186)	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].	-	21,66% (12 549)	3% increase on the baseline determined for 2010/11.	51,27% (18 418)	Target achieved.

Performance Indicator	Baseline 2009/10	Actual 2010/11	Actual performance against target		Reason for variance
			Target 2011/12	Actual 2011/12	
Sub-programme: Specialised Investigations					
Percentage of court ready case dockets for fraud and corruption by individuals within the JCPS Cluster.	-	New indicator in 2011/12.	3% increase on the baseline determined for 2010/11.	35,4%	The 35,4% actual performance will be utilised as the baseline for future target setting.
Detection rate for serious commercial crime-related charges.	37%	68,4% (44 023 charges were referred to court, 3 585 charges were withdrawn and 1 290 charges were unfounded).	Detection rate of between 40 - 50%.	65,2% (35 307 charges were referred to court, 2 955 charges were withdrawn and 952 charges were unfounded).	Target achieved.
Percentage of court ready case dockets for serious commercial crime-related charges.	-	25,6%	Court ready case dockets of between 30 - 40%.	50% (Average number of 3 732 court ready cases per month and 7 460 cases not yet completed in court).	Target achieved.
Number of serious commercial crime-related cases investigated where officials are involved in procurement fraud and corruption-related cases.	-	New indicator in 2011/12.	50 investigations initiated.	57 cases investigated.	Target achieved.
Number of serious commercial crime-related court ready cases where officials are involved in procurement fraud and corruption-related cases.	-	New indicator in 2011/12.	25 court ready cases.	24 court ready cases.	Target not achieved. This is due to the fact that out of 57 cases that were received, 28 were fully investigated. However, only 24 were decided upon by the prosecutor to be placed on court roll for administrative purposes.



Performance Indicator	Baseline 2009/10	Actual 2010/11	Actual performance against target		Reason for variance
			Target 2011/12	Actual 2011/12	
Sub-programme: Specialised Investigations					
Value of assets restrained/seized in serious commercial crime-related cases where officials are involved in procurement fraud and corruption-related cases.	-	New indicator in 2011/12.	R125 million in assets restrained.	R588 822 438,05 assets restrained/seized.	Target achieved.
Percentage of registered serious Organised Crime Project Investigations (OCPI) successfully terminated.	-	Successfully terminated 30,3%.	To be determined due to changed mandate.	52,27 % (46 project investigations successfully terminated).	The 52,27% will be utilised as the baseline for future target setting.
Sub-programme: Criminal Record Centre					
Percentage of original previous conviction reports for formally charged individuals generated within 20 days.	63,41% (750 844 from a total of 1 184 109) previous conviction reports generated within 30 days.	81,5% (994 020 from a total of 1 220 205) previous conviction reports generated within 30 days.	80% original previous conviction reports generated within 20 days.	93,88% (1 137 423 from a total of 121 1598) of original previous conviction reports for formally charged individuals generated within 20 calendar days.	Target achieved.
Sub-programme: Forensic Science Laboratory					
Percentage of case exhibits (entries) processed by Forensic Services within 28 working days.	86% (189 569 from a total of 220 429) analysed within 35 days.	94% (297 955 from a total of 318 665) case exhibits (entries) analysed by forensic analysts within 35 days.	92% of case exhibits (entries) processed by Forensic Services within 28 working days.	77,39% (248 202 from a total of 320 729) case exhibits received were analysed within 28 working days.	Target not achieved. The workload of the FSL increased by 67% from 66 375 in 2010/11 to 111 068 in 2011/12, additional to carry over from previous financial years.

Service delivery achievements in relation to the department's outcome

Subprogramme: Crime Investigations

The focus of this priority is the effective investigation of reported crime within South Africa with a focus on detection and the court ready case docket rate.

Detection rate and court ready dockets for contact crimes, property crimes and crimes dependant on police action

- As a means to evaluate the performance of the SAPS in solving crime, two criteria are used, i.e. the detection rate (the ability to solve cases) and the court ready docket rate. Table 27 reflects the detection rate and court ready dockets achieved from 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012 regarding serious crime including contact crimes, contact-related crimes, property crimes, crimes dependent on police action for detection and other serious crime.

- For ease of interpretation:
 - o The *number of charges reported* reflects the number of charges that were reported at the police stations in respect of the above-mentioned crimes. These figures were drawn from the Crime Management Information System (CMIS), which is a live system that is continuously being updated.
 - o The *charges carried over* are the number of charges that were carried over from the previous year where the investigation is still pending.
 - o 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).
 - o *Charges withdrawn* before court are charges which, for example, had been sent to the Senior Public Prosecutor for a decision to be made, whereby a decision made was not to prosecute. Considerable reasons for this decision may be that:
 - the victim did not want to continue with the case,
 - there was no sufficient evidence to continue,
 - the suspect had acted in self-defense,
 - the Prosecutor is of the opinion that the crime is trivial in nature, or that
 - the Prosecutor is of the opinion that there are no prospects of a successful prosecution.
 - o Charges are *closed as unfounded* if it is established, during the course of the investigation, that a crime has not actually been committed. For example, a cellular phone was initially reported as stolen but was later recovered by the owner inside a cabinet in the house or a lawn-mower that had been reported stolen was later discovered that the complainant's brother took it from his house and forgot to remind the complainant about this arrangement.



- The calculation for the detection rate is the total number of charges referred to court (rtc) added to charges withdrawn before court (wbc) plus charges closed as unfounded (cau) divided by the total number of charges investigated. That is:

$$\text{Detection Rate} = \frac{\text{rtc} + \text{wbc} + \text{cau}}{\text{total number of charges investigated}}$$

- A court ready docket is a fully investigated case docket (whether it includes one or more charges) which can be utilised by the National Prosecuting Agency (NPA) for the prosecution of an offender. A declared fully investigated case docket suggests that there is no outstanding information which requires further investigation by a detective and that all evidence (e.g. statements, DNA evidence, etc.) has been obtained. To determine the court ready rate, the total number of charges that are marked court ready on the CAS (Book Dockets out to Court) are divided by the total number of charges that are not yet finalised in Court.

Contact crimes (crimes against persons)

- From table 27 it is shown that the total number of charges reported decreased with 21 284 (-3,33%) compared to the 2010/11 financial year. The biggest decrease in reported charges was in respect of sexual offences which comparatively recorded 7 984 (-12,06%) fewer charges. Cumulative marginal decreases were also noted in all the other crimes.
- The detection rate increased by 3,67% to 60,66%. Marginal increases were noted in all crimes, except for sexual offences which indicated a decrease of -8,06%.
- The court ready docket rate increased by 17,99% to 50,23%. The highest contributor to this increase was common robbery which recorded 25,30%. Only marginal increases were noted in all other crimes.

Property-related crime

- 1 642 (0,31%) more charges were reported to the police compared to the 2010/11 financial year. The biggest increase in reported charges was in respect of theft out of/from motor vehicle which increased by 7 384 (6,00%) more charges. Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle indicated a decrease of 5 407 (-8,38%) charges.
- The detection rate increased by 1,05% to 16,89%. There were marginal increases that were noted in all other crimes.
- The court ready docket rate increased by 24,37% to 55,43%. The biggest increases were in respect of burglaries at residential premises with 32,44%, burglaries at non-residential premises with 25,41% and theft out of/from motor vehicle with 23,69%. Marginal increases were noted in all other crimes.

Crime dependent on police action

- 28 367 (12,24%) more charges were reported by the police in comparison with the previous financial year. The biggest increase in reported charges was in respect of drug-related crimes which recorded 25 634 (17,01%) more charges.
- The detection rate increased by 0,98% to 99,51%. Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition indicated the biggest increase of 5,64% to 99,28%.
- The court ready docket rate increased by 13,17% to 41,58%. The biggest increases were in respect of drug-related crimes which increased by 17,74% and driving under the influence of alcohol which increased by 14,45%, but illegal possession of firearms and ammunition indicated a decrease of -2,71%.





Table 27: Detection rate and court ready cases for serious crime

STATISTICS: THE 20 MOST SERIOUS CRIME																		
NATIONAL - RSA: APRIL 2011 TO MARCH 2012																		
CRIME CATEGORY	TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS REPORTED			TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS INCOMPLETE			% DETECTION RATE			TOTAL COMPLAINTS OUTSTANDING IN COURT			% COMPLAINTS COURT READY					
	10\11	11\12	% diff	10\11	11\12	% diff	10\11	11\12	% diff	10\11	11\12	DIFF	% diff	10\11	% diff			
CONTACT CRIMES (Crime against the person)																		
MURDER	15940	15609	-331	-2,08	29409	28237	-1172	-3,99	12575(26,84%)	12295(31,09%)	4,25%	28095	27984	-111	-0,40	8134(28,95%)	13164(47,04%)	18,09%
ATT MURDER	15493	14859	-634	-4,09	7505	6391	-1114	-14,84	10441(44,37%)	9860(48,10%)	3,73%	10980	10077	-903	-8,22	3841(34,98%)	4527(44,92%)	9,94%
ROBBERY WITH AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES	101463	101203	-260	-0,26	34648	32975	-1673	-4,83	17678(15,74%)	30556(18,49%)	2,75%	21902	29141	7239	33,05	7627(34,82%)	11876(40,75%)	5,93%
COMMON ROBBERY	54883	52980	-1903	-3,47	7554	7388	-166	-2,20	22299(35,73%)	21510(37,38%)	1,65%	11461	10407	-1054	-9,20	3306(28,85%)	5635(54,15%)	25,30%
ASSAULT GBH	198602	192651	-5951	-3,00	23739	21134	-2605	-10,97	172264(76,78%)	168385(80,00%)	3,22%	62680	59717	-2963	-4,73	24319(38,80%)	35667(59,73%)	20,93%
COMMON ASSAULT	185891	181670	-4221	-2,27	26978	23982	-2996	-11,11	160667(74,80%)	159746(78,01%)	3,21%	34292	33230	-1062	-3,10	10959(31,96%)	17493(52,64%)	20,68%
SEXUAL OFFENCES	66196	58212	-7984	-12,06	16959	17109	150	0,88	49199(71,66%)	47223(63,60%)	-8,06%	49402	47835	-1567	-3,17	12357(25,01%)	21340(44,61%)	19,60%
TOTAL	638468	617184	-21284	-3,33	146792	137216	-9576	-6,52	445123(56,99%)	449575(60,66%)	3,67%	218812	218391	-421	-0,19	70543(32,24%)	109702(50,23%)	17,99%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES																		
ARSON	6533	6418	-115	-1,76	1613	1485	-128	-7,94	3225(38,81%)	3305(41,09%)	2,28%	1256	1321	65	5,18	578(46,02%)	692(52,38%)	6,36%
MALICIOUS DAMAGE TO PROPERTY	125327	122221	-3106	-2,48	13268	12146	-1122	-8,46	66611(47,79%)	66076(49,21%)	1,42%	18429	17695	-734	-3,98	7143(38,76%)	8236(46,54%)	7,78%
TOTAL	131860	128639	-3221	-2,44	14881	13631	-1250	-8,40	69836(47,29%)	69381(48,75%)	1,46%	19685	19016	-669	-3,40	7721(39,22%)	8928(46,95%)	7,73%

CRIME CATEGORY	TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS REPORTED			TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS INCOMPLETE			% DETECTION RATE			TOTAL COMPLAINTS OUTSTANDING IN COURT			% COMPLAINTS COURT READY					
	10\11	11\12	DIFF	% diff	10\11	11\12	DIFF	% diff	10\11	11\12	DIFF	% diff	10\11	11\12	% diff			
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES																		
BURGLARY – RESIDENCES	247630	245531	-2099	-0,85	33085	33630	545	1,65	53281(19,40%)	54225(20,25%)	0,85%	28992	26721	-2271	-7,83	8229(28,38%)	16253(60,82%)	32,44%
BURGLARY - NON RESIDENTIAL	69082	70041	959	1,39	8856	9254	398	4,49	12565(16,30%)	13911(17,96%)	1,66%	7929	8108	179	2,26	2887(36,41%)	5012(61,82%)	25,41%
THEFT: MOTOR VEHICLE & MOTOR CYCLE	64504	59097	-5407	-8,38	32460	28787	-3673	-11,32	7883(7,97%)	8246(9,09%)	1,12%	8224	8148	-76	-0,92	2782(33,83%)	3141(38,55%)	4,72%
THEFT OUT OF/ FROM MOTOR VEHICLE	123091	130475	7384	6,00	9929	11393	1464	14,74	13672(10,41%)	15963(11,19%)	0,78%	5520	6041	521	9,44	1785(32,34%)	3385(56,03%)	23,69%
STOCKTHEFT	30144	30949	805	2,67	7373	6135	-1238	-16,79	9273(24,27%)	9546(26,52%)	2,25%	4331	4092	-239	-5,52	1400(32,33%)	1648(40,27%)	7,94%
TOTAL	534451	536093	1642	0,31	91703	89199	-2504	-2,73	96674(15,84%)	101891(16,89%)	1,05%	54996	53110	-1886	-3,43	17083(31,06%)	29439(55,43%)	24,37%
CRIMES HEAVILY DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION OR DETECTION																		
ILLEGAL POSSESSION: FIREARMS & AMMUNITION	14472	14461	-11	-0,08	1022	861	-161	-15,75	14718(93,64%)	14763(99,28%)	5,64%	20990	20922	-68	-0,32	7601(36,21%)	7009(33,50%)	-2,71%
DRUG RELATED CRIME	150673	176307	25634	17,01	905	753	-152	-16,80	150202(99,24%)	176025(99,69%)	0,45%	50150	64387	14237	28,39	15227(30,36%)	30972(48,10%)	17,74%
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL	66697	69441	2744	4,11	1171	925	-246	-21,01	66850(98,13%)	69454(99,06%)	0,93%	50369	64032	13663	27,13	11692(23,21%)	24117(37,66%)	14,45%
TOTAL	231842	260209	28367	12,24	3098	2539	-559	-18,04	231770(98,53%)	260242(99,51%)	0,98%	121509	149341	27832	22,91	34520(28,41%)	62098(41,58%)	13,17%



CRIME CATEGORY	TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS REPORTED			TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS INCOMPLETE			% DETECTION RATE			TOTAL COMPLAINTS OUTSTANDING IN COURT			% COMPLAINTS COURT READY					
	10\11	11\12	DIFF	10\11	11\12	DIFF	% diff	10\11	11\12	% diff	10\11	11\12	DIFF	10\11	11\12	% diff		
OTHER SERIOUS CRIME																		
THEFT(OTHER)	368095	377432	9337	2,54	55890	53883	-2007	-3,59	131513(31,35%)	135034(31,89%)	0,54%	42098	38827	-3271	-7,77	12775(30,35%)	21476(55,31%)	24,96%
FRAUD	88388	88050	-338	-0,38	36158	39942	3784	10,47	39705(32,32%)	46587(36,65%)	4,33%	21999	23609	1610	7,32	5366(24,39%)	7926(33,57%)	9,18%
SHOPLIFTING	78383	71848	-6535	-8,34	581	388	-193	-33,22	78240(99,03%)	71645(99,73%)	0,70%	26547	16422	-10125	-38,14	7925(29,85%)	10310(62,78%)	32,93%
TOTAL	534866	537330	2464	0,46	92629	94213	1584	1,71	249458(40,57%)	253266(41,24%)	0,67%	90644	78858	-11786	-13,00	26066(28,76%)	39712(50,36%)	21,60%
TRIO CRIMES																		
ALL 20 SERIOUS CRIMES COMBINED																		
TRIO CRIMES: CAR JACKING / HOUSE ROBBERIES / BUSINESS ROBBERIES	42183	42192	9	0,02	22919	18817	-4102	-17,90	10900(16,02%)	12602(20,98%)	4,96%	12760	14808	2048	16,05	4815(37,74%)	8395(56,69%)	18,95%
TOTAL	42183	42192	9	0,02	22919	18817	-4102	-17,90	10900(16,02%)	12602(20,98%)	4,96%	12760	14808	2048	16,05	4815(37,74%)	8395(56,69%)	18,95%
CONTACT CRIMES (Crime against the person)	638468	617184	-21284	-3,33	146792	137216	-9576	-6,52	445123(56,99%)	449575(60,66%)	3,67%	218812	218391	-421	-0,19	70543(32,24%)	109702(50,23%)	17,99%
CONTACT CRIMES (Crime against property)	131860	128639	-3221	-2,44	14881	13631	-1250	-8,40	69836(47,29%)	69381(48,75%)	1,46%	19685	19016	-669	-3,40	7721(39,22%)	8928(46,95%)	7,73%
PROPERTY RELATED CRIMES	534451	536093	1642	0,31	91703	89199	-2504	-2,73	96674(15,84%)	101891(16,89%)	1,05%	54996	53110	-1886	-3,43	17083(31,06%)	29439(55,43%)	24,37%
CRIMES HEAVILY DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION	231842	260209	28367	12,24	3098	2539	-559	-18,04	231770(98,53%)	260242(99,51%)	0,98%	121509	149341	27832	22,91	34520(28,41%)	62098(41,58%)	13,17%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIME	534866	537330	2464	0,46	92629	94213	1584	1,71	249458(40,57%)	253266(41,24%)	0,67%	90644	78858	-11786	-13,00	26066(28,76%)	39712(50,36%)	21,60%
TOTAL	2071487	2079455	7968	0,38	349103	336798	-12305	-3,52	1092861(51,84%)	1134355(53,41%)	1,57%	505646	518716	13070	2,58	155933(30,84%)	249879(48,17%)	17,33%

Conviction rate for contact crimes, property-related crimes and crimes dependant on police action

- The calculation of a conviction rate is determined by the total number of charges in which the accused were found guilty, divided by the total number of charges in which the accused were found guilty and the total number of charges where the accused were found not guilty. That is:

$$\text{Conviction Rate} = \frac{\text{found guilty}}{\text{found guilty} + \text{not found guilty}}$$

Contact crimes (crimes against persons)

- The conviction rate increased by 0.29% to 78.99%. The biggest increase was in respect of robbery with aggravated circumstances which increased by 4.00%.

Property-related crime

- The conviction rate decreased by -13.83% to 84.66%. The biggest decreases were in respect of theft of motor vehicle or motor cycle which decreased by -23.11% and stock theft which decreased by -18.26%. Marginal decreases were noted in all other crimes.

Crimes dependent on police action for detection

- The conviction rate increased by 0.47% to 90.22%. The biggest increase was in respect of illegal possession of firearms and ammunition which increased by 1.30%. Driving under the influence of alcohol indicated a marginal decrease of -0.08%.

Table 28 reflects the conviction rate from 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012 in respect of contact crimes, property-related crimes and crimes dependent on police action for detection.

Table 28: Conviction rate for serious crime

Conviction Rate: 20 Most Serious Crime			
Crime Category	% Conviction Rate		
	10\11	11\12	DIFF
<i>Contact crimes (Crime against the person)</i>			
Murder	4 350 (71,55%)	4 583 (72,67%)	1,12%
Att Murder	1 782 (67,47%)	1 812 (69,19%)	1,72%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	2 981 (67,31%)	5 170 (71,31%)	4,00%
Common robbery	3 435 (72,70%)	3 459 (74,85%)	2,65%
Assault GBH	30 413 (80,33%)	28 450 (80,43%)	0,10%
Common assault	30 672 (87,68%)	28 722 (87,94%)	0,26%
Sexual offences	6 224 (57,92%)	6 685 (60,62%)	2,70%
Total	79 857 (78,70%)	78 881 (78,99%)	0,29%



Conviction Rate: 20 Most Serious Crime			
Crime Category	% Conviction Rate		
	10\11	11\12	DIFF
<i>Contact related crimes</i>			
Arson	292 (97,67%)	294 (74,88%)	-22,79%
Malicious damage to property	9 336 (98,54%)	8 823 (83,85%)	-14,69%
Total	9 628 (65,40%)	9 117 (83,53%)	18,13%
<i>Property related crimes</i>			
Burglary - residences	12 898 (98,83%)	12 401 (86,10%)	-12,73%
Burglary - non residential	3 519 (98,78%)	3 583 (85,44%)	-13,34%
Theft: Motor vehicle & motor cycle	1 356 (97,69%)	1 505 (74,58%)	-23,11%
Theft out of / from motor vehicle	2 411 (98,75%)	2 770 (85,05%)	-13,70%
Stock theft	1 837 (98,40%)	1 533 (80,14%)	-18,26%
Total	22 021(98,49%)	21 792 (84,66%)	-13,83%
<i>Crimes heavily dependent on police action or detection</i>			
Illegal possession: Firearms & ammunition	4 060 (76,06%)	4 410 (77,36%)	1,30%
Drug related crime	85 559 (97,43%)	96 927 (97,63%)	0,20%
Driving under influence of alcohol	24 392 (95,76%)	13 078 (95,68%)	-0,08%
Total	114 011 (89,75%)	114 415 (90,22%)	0,47%
<i>Other serious crime</i>			
Theft (other)	24 465 (98,91%)	25 118 (87,94%)	-10,97%
Fraud	15 524 (99,52%)	14 510 (94,70%)	-4,82%
Shoplifting	47 153 (99,82%)	43 747 (98,00%)	-1,82%
Total	87 142 (99,42%)	83 375 (93,55%)	-5,87%
<i>Trio crimes</i>			
Trio Crimes: Car Jacking / House Robberies / Business Robberies	1 826 (97,43%)	2 150 (70,05%)	-27,38%
Total	1 826 (97,43%)	2 150 (70,05%)	-27,38%
<i>All 20 serious crimes combined</i>			
Contact crimes (Crime against the person)	79 857 (78,70%)	78 881 (78,99%)	0,29%
Contact crimes (Crime against property)	9 628 (65,40%)	9 117 (83,53%)	18,13%
Property related crimes	22 021 (98,49%)	21 792 (84,66%)	-13,83%
Crimes heavily dependent on police action or detection	11 4011 (89,75%)	11 4415 (90,22%)	0,47%
Other serious crime	87 142 (99,42%)	83 375 (93,55%)	-5,87%
Total	312 659 (86,35%)	307 580 (86,19%)	-0,16%

Detection rate and court ready dockets: crimes against women and children

Crimes against persons younger than 18 years: Children

- 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 provided in table 29. The table indicates that during the reporting period, 45.2% of all reported sexual offences, 12.7% of all reported common assault and 15.6% of all reported assault GBH. were committed against children. A further 23.9% and 25.8% of reported attempted murders and murders respectively were committed against children.
- From table 29 it is also illustrated that the total number of charges reported decreased by 3 537 (-6.52%) in comparison with the 2011/12 financial year. Murder indicated a decrease of -12.47% and sexual offences with -8.06%.
- The detection rate decreased by -7.71% (from 77.42% to 69.71%). Murder indicated a decrease of -13.14%, assault GBH by -12.71%, assault common by -9.79% and attempted murder by -9.17%.
- The court ready docket rate increased for all crimes against children under the age of 18 years, by 29.61% to 51.27%. The biggest increases were in respect of attempted murder which increased by 36.96% and sexual offences which increased by 31.68%.

On overall, the set annual target on the detection rate in relation to crime against persons below the age of 18 has been reached.

Crimes against persons older than 18 years: Women

- Table 29 indicates that during 2011/12, 54.8% of all reported sexual offences, 87.3% of all reported common assault and 84.4% of all reported assault GBH were committed against women. A further 76.1% and 74.2% of reported attempted murders and murders respectively were committed against women.
- The total number of charges reported decreased by 11 305 (-5.89%) in comparison with the 2011/2012 financial year. Attempted murder indicated a decrease of -14.99%, sexual offences decreased by -12.62% and murder by -11.87%.
- The detection rate increased by 4.56% to 75.76%. Assault GBH indicated the highest increase of 9.72%. Although the detection rate indicated an increase, a decrease of -9.39% in attempted murder and -6.18% in murder were noted.
- The court ready docket rate increased for all crimes against women, 18 years and older, by 18.74% to 53.59%. The biggest increases were in respect of attempted murder which increased by 26.79% and sexual offences which increased by 28.80%.

This picture indicates that the set annual target on the detection rate in relation to crime against persons above 18 has been reached.



Table 29: Detection rate and court ready dockets for crimes against women and children

CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN - 1 APRIL 2011 TO 31 MARCH 2012																		
CRIME CATEGORY	TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS REPORTED			TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS INCOMPLETE			% DETECTION RATE			TOTAL COMPLAINTS OUTSTANDING IN COURT			% COMPLAINTS COURT READY					
	10\11	11\12	DIFF	% diff	10\11	11\12	DIFF	% diff	10\11	11\12	DIFF	% diff	10\11	11\12	% diff			
CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN UNDER AGE OF 18 YEARS																		
MURDER	906	793	-113	-12,47	1033	1127	94	9,10	986(50,85%)	724(37,71%)	-13,14%	2259	1845	-414	-18,33	533(23,59%)	869(47,10%)	23,51%
ATT MURDER	786	758	-28	-3,56	434	309	-125	-28,80	783(64,18%)	587(55,01%)	-9,17%	1293	717	-576	-44,55	229(17,71%)	392(54,67%)	36,96%
ASSAULT COMMON	13387	12645	-742	-5,54	2436	2200	-236	-9,69	13937(88,08%)	11622(78,29%)	-9,79%	3238	2974	-264	-8,15	1182(36,50%)	1591(53,50%)	17,00%
ASSAULT GBH	11018	10630	-388	-3,52	1594	1571	-23	-1,44	11598(91,96%)	9669(79,25%)	-12,71%	4792	4542	-250	-5,22	1936(40,40%)	2543(55,99%)	15,59%
SEXUAL OFFENCES	28128	25862	-2266	-8,06	8313	8924	611	7,35	25368(69,61%)	22584(64,92%)	-4,69%	46351	25849	-20502	-44,23	8669(18,70%)	13023(50,38%)	31,68%
TOTAL	54225	50688	-3537	-6,52	13810	14131	321	2,32	52672(77,42%)	45186(69,71%)	-7,71%	57933	35927	-22006	-37,99	12549(21,66%)	18418(51,27%)	29,61%
CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN: PERSONS 18 YEARS AND OLDER																		
MURDER	2594	2286	-308	-11,87	3622	3784	162	4,47	2407(38,72%)	1975(32,54%)	-6,18%	4625	3987	-638	-13,79	1234(26,68%)	1889(47,38%)	20,70%
ATT MURDER	2842	2416	-426	-14,99	1610	1164	-446	-27,70	2688(60,38%)	1826(51,01%)	-9,37%	2860	1934	-926	-32,38	800(27,97%)	1059(54,76%)	26,79%
ASSAULT COMMON	89956	87191	-2765	-3,07	10444	8761	-1683	-16,11	76423(76,12%)	78792(82,12%)	6,00%	20540	18632	-1908	-9,29	7760(37,78%)	10197(54,73%)	16,95%
ASSAULT GBH	60630	57345	-3285	-5,42	6047	5715	-332	-5,49	4847(72,70%)	51973(82,42%)	9,72%	20573	19354	-1219	-5,93	9254(44,98%)	11433(59,07%)	14,09%
SEXUAL OFFENCES	35820	31299	-4521	-12,62	10362	9727	-635	-6,13	29451(63,77%)	24304(59,24%)	-4,53%	28662	24287	-4375	-15,26	7874(27,47%)	11967(49,27%)	21,80%
TOTAL	191842	180337	-11305	-5,89	32085	29151	-2934	-9,14	159440(71,20%)	158870(75,76%)	4,56%	77260	68194	-9066	-11,73	26922(34,85%)	36545(53,59%)	18,74%

Conviction rate for crimes against women and children

Table 30 reflects the conviction rate pertaining to crimes against women and children for the period 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012.

Table 30: Conviction rate for crimes against women and children

Crime Category	% Conviction Rate		
	10\11	11\12	Diff
<i>Crimes against children (under 18 years)</i>			
Murder	Not Available	312 (84,10%)	84,10%
Attempted murder	Not Available	130 (74,18%)	74,18%
Assault GBH	Not Available	1 833 (86,70%)	86,70%
Common assault	Not Available	2 296 (91,84%)	91,84%
Sexual offences	Not Available	3 404 (60,79%)	60,79%
Total	Not Available	7 975 (79,52%)	79,52%
<i>Crimes against women (over 18 years)</i>			
Murder	Not Available	928 (85,04%)	85,04%
Attempted murder	Not Available	513 (79,57%)	79,57%
Assault GBH	Not Available	10 444 (83,98%)	83,98%
Common assault	Not Available	15 463 (88,79%)	88,79%
Sexual offences	Not Available	3 152 (61,88%)	61,88%
Total	Not Available	30 500 (79,85%)	79,85%

- From the above table it is evident that common assault indicates the highest conviction rate for both women and children, namely 88,79% and 91,84%, respectively. The lowest conviction rate was in respect of sexual offences, i.e. 60,79% in the case of children and 61,88% in the case of women.

Capacitating the Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences Units (FCS)

- The FCS has been re-established in all 176 SAPS clusters. The number of FCS detectives increased by 291, from 1 864 in 2010/11 to 2 155 in 2011/12. 1 276 vehicles have been allocated to the FCS environment.
- From April 2011 to March 2012, the FCS Units have secured over 363 life sentences, with a conviction rate of 73% for crimes against women above 18 years old and 70,04% for crimes against children under 18 years old.
- Members of the FCS units were trained at the Hammanskraal Detective Academy in the following pieces of legislation and policies:
 - o Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act No. 32 of 2007)
 - o SAPS National Instruction 3/2008 – Sexual Offences



- o Children's Act, 2005 (Act No. 38 of 2005)
- o Children's Amendment Act, 2007 (Act No. 41 of 2007)
- o SAPS National Instruction 3/2008 – Care and Protection of Children
- o Child Justice Act, 2008 (Act No. 75 of 2008)
- o SAPS National Instruction 2/2008 – Children in conflict with the law



Stock theft

- Since 2008, a total of 82 Stock Theft Units were established. Members of the Stock Theft Unit were trained in the following stock theft courses:
 - o Investigation of stock theft-related matters
 - o Supportive legislation to the Stock Theft Act, 1959 (Act No. 57 of 1959)
 - o Policy and directives pertaining to the investigation of stock theft-related matters

The table below provides an overview of the type of livestock that were stolen and recovered during 2011/12.

TYPE	STOLEN	RECOVERED
Cattle	48 462	19 280
Sheep	69 894	15 915
Goats	31 084	8 306
Horses/donkeys	1 735	586
Pigs	1 542	301
Ostriches	71	28
Value of stolen livestock		R531 932 100
Value of recovered livestock		R189 415 900
Total Loss in monetary value		R342 516 200

Joint cross-border stock theft operations successes:

- Stock Theft Units in Maluti, Kokstad and Himeville and their counterparts in Lesotho conducted a joint Cross Border Stock Theft operation whereby 35 head of cattle to the value of R180 000 and 2 horses to the value of R6 000-00 were recovered.
- The Stock Theft Unit in Modimolle and their counterparts in Botswana conducted a joint follow-up in Botswana whereby 48 head of cattle, stolen in RSA, were recovered. Two people were arrested in Botswana and the livestock were handed to the rightful owner by the State Veterinarian. The case is pending in Botswana.
- A joint operation was conducted between the Stock Theft Unit in Bergville and their counterparts from Lesotho in Mokhotlong and Thabatseska district in Lesotho whereby 25 head of cattle were recovered. No arrests were made. Livestock were kept at Mapholong Police Pound.
- The Stock Theft Unit in Piet Retief with their counterparts from Swaziland conducted a joint investigation in the RSA whereby 38 goats were recovered and handed back to the lawful owner from Swaziland. No arrests were made.
- The Stock Theft Unit Bergville, Estcourt and Airwing in conjunction with their counterparts from Lesotho, conducted a joint stock theft operation in the RSA where a total number of 827 sheep, 106 goats and 3 horses were recovered, positively identified by the lawful owners from Lesotho and handed to their rightful owner. 3 RSA citizens were arrested. Case is still pending in court.
- The Stock Theft Unit in Piet Retief and their counterpart in Swaziland conducted a joint follow-up in Swaziland after obtaining intelligence. A total number of 6 head of cattle and 4 goats were recovered and 2 Swaziland citizens were arrested. The recovered livestock were impounded in Swaziland. Case is still pending in court.
- Stock Theft Unit KwaZulu-Natal, together with their counterparts in Lesotho, conducted a joint operation whereby a total of 64 head of cattle were recovered in Lesotho. No arrests were made and livestock were loaded back to the RSA and handed over to the rightful owners.



Command and control in the detective environment

- The detective capacity as at 31 March 2012 was 23 701.
- Stations not achieving their targets are identified and interventions are conducted to assist such stations. Interventions at 206 stations throughout the country were conducted.
- Detective Court Case Officers (DCCO) were placed at selected courts where large volumes of cases are handled. Their main function is to screen new court cases for completeness, to ensure that dockets are brought to courts at least two days before the court date and to ensure that investigating officers speedily comply with instructions of public prosecutors. A total of 139 DCCO's were placed at 109 courts in all provinces.
- Detective Service Centres (DSC) were introduced at the larger stations for the following reasons:
 - o To have trained detectives available, on duty, 24/7, at police stations
 - o To immediately attend to newly reported cases and conduct preliminary investigations
 - o To immediately visit and attend to crime scenes
 - o To trace and arrest known suspects in newly reported cases
 - o To obtain witness statements
 - o To provide immediate services to victims of crime

Redeployment of detectives

- A project was initiated to identify experienced detectives who had left the detective service environment as a result of transfers and promotions. A total of 479 detectives have thus far been redeployed back to the environment. This has served as a means of capacitating the detective service with experienced personnel.

Subprogramme: Specialised Investigations

Organised crime

- The Organised Crime Investigation Units (OCIU) within the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigations (DPCI), are responsible for the prevention of a cross-sector of organised crime related activities ranging from 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. To address the threat of serious organised crime, the OCIU's conducted project driven investigation against 88 criminal groups, consisting of a total of 631 targets. 46 of these projects were successfully terminated culminating in the arrest of 165 suspects.
- During Adhoc investigations a total of 3 415 arrests were made and 876 convictions were secured for specific violent crimes such as the hijacking of cars and trucks, cash-in-transit robberies, bank robberies, ATM bombings, house - and business robberies, for a cross-sector of organised crime related activities.

Drug-related crimes

- Illicit drugs such as mandrax, cocaine, heroin, ecstasy, CAT and crystal meth (Tik-Tik) remains the most pervasive drugs in South Africa. During the investigation of organised crime cases 17 438,665kg cannabis, 21,573kg cocaine, 38,707kg crack cocaine, 1 632 472 mandrax tablets, 2 381 ecstasy tablets, 198kg heroin, 0,071kg nyaope, 62,881kg crystal meth (Tik-Tik), and 1,818kg CAT were confiscated. 481 arrests were made in relation to these drug seizures. It should be noted that these confiscations are additional to those that are reported under Programme 2: Visible Policing.
- During the reporting period 16 clandestine drug laboratories were detected and dismantled, culminating in the arrests of 30 suspects, compared to 32 laboratories that were dismantled in 2010/11.

Precious metals and diamonds

- During the reporting period, 314 persons were arrested for the illegal purchase, theft and possession of uncut diamonds and unwrought precious metals compared to 653 arrests in 2010/11.
- Investigations into non-ferrous metals focussed primarily on the theft of copper cables (electricity and rail cable). Organised Crime Investigation Units succeeded in arresting 220 suspects and securing 46 convictions for crimes relating to the theft and possession of non-ferrous metals, compared to 123 arrests and 27 convictions in 2010/11.

Cross-border crime operations

- The SAPS is at the forefront of regional policing. Most of the serious organised crime related activities committed in SA is transnational in dimension, and often transcends to the rest of the SADC region. Therefore, our operational strategies direct us to work in close collaboration with our counterparts in the SADC region. The SAPS plays a pivotal role in the regional policing initiatives undertaken by SARPCCO.
- Various cross-border operations were conducted during which 303 vehicles were impounded, 46 firearms were seized, and 174 suspects were arrested for various crimes (including illegal immigrants). 139kg cannabis was seized during these operations. Various SAPS operational environments were involved in these operations which include Visible Policing, Detective Services, Crime Intelligence and the DPCI.

Endangered species

- The DPCI in the Western Cape seized abalone amounting to the value of R28 million in seven separate police operations.
- Rhino poaching has been declared an operational priority. A national task team was established at the DPCI to specifically address the scourge. In order to address the illicit market for rhino horns, South Africa is engaging certain countries in South East Asia to enhance our law enforcement cooperation.

Based on intelligence received in relation to a suspect who was involved in a possible purchase of a rhino horn in the White River area, the DPCI initiated an investigation that initially led to the seizure of 4 rhino horns, R60 600.00 notes and a weighing scale in the suspect's vehicle. Further searches conducted at the suspect's premises culminated in the seizure of:

- Two large trunks containing R5 069 800.00,
- A bank automated money counter used by banks to count large sums of money, and
- Two new silencers, one for 375 magnum rifle and 458 rifles.

The suspect was swiftly arrested in Middelburg, Mpumalanga with a Range Rover 4.2 sport as well as R3 280 800.00. There was also trace evidence in some of the bags that contained DNA of white rhino.



Charges relating to commercial crime

- Serious and priority commercial crime refers to fraud, forgery and uttering, theft (such as the theft of trust funds), that is of such an extent or complexity that it requires the services of a chartered accountant during investigation, and contraventions of certain statutes (including statutes relating to inter alia, companies, trusts and close corporations, long and short term insurance, the counterfeiting of local and foreign currency, the counterfeiting and illicit trade in counterfeit products and goods, intellectual property rights, banks and the banking industry, exchange control, estate agents, serious corruption, and computer-related/cyber crime).
- A total of 14 406 charges were brought forward to 2011/12 and 45 743 new charges were reported. The detection rate decreased from 68,4% in 2010/11 to 65,2% in 2011/12. That is, in 2011/12, 35 307 charges were referred to court for the first time, 2 955 charges were withdrawn and 952 charges were unfounded. 50.0% court ready case dockets for commercial crime-related charges were achieved in 2011/12. The average monthly court ready case dockets was 3 732 and the average monthly cases not yet completed in court was 7 460.
- Operation Clean Audit is aimed at the investigation of commercial crime at local government level. Since October 2009, dedicated capacity exists in provinces to investigate and combat corruption and related offences such as fraud, theft & statutory fraud within local government. During 2011/12 a total of 76 new cases were received for investigation, 26 public officials and 26 members of the public were arrested and charged for various charges of fraud, corruption and theft. Since the start of the project a total of 163 persons (82 public officials and 81 members of the public) have been convicted on charges of fraud, theft, corruption and other statutory offences such as contravention of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 and the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003.

Between 31 December 2011 and 3 January 2012, a well-organised syndicate of cyber criminals dealt the Post Bank a significant blow when a large number of fraudulent transfers were made electronically to more than a 100 beneficiary accounts used by the syndicate. An amount totalling almost R43 million were stolen from Post Bank over this period. The syndicate, with inside help from a Post Bank employee, managed to gain access to the Post Bank computer system to transfer the monies. Thereafter, operating in various provinces, syndicate members made thousands of ATM withdrawals at different ATM's, withdrawing a total of almost R31 million. Following extensive investigation by the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation, the Post Bank employee who colluded with the syndicate was arrested during February 2012. He was convicted on numerous charges of fraud and certain statutory offences relating to computer crime, and was sentenced to 25 years imprisonment. Another syndicate member was arrested and charged. He was also found guilty and was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment. A third member of the syndicate was arrested on 12 February 2012. He was later convicted and also sentenced to 15 years imprisonment. The Hawks have arrested yet a fourth syndicate member, who is suspected to have been the mastermind behind the fraud scheme. The case against this syndicate member is pending. A process to restrain and seize the assets of the accused is in an advanced stage.

Table 31 summarises the achievements on the investigation of commercial crime cases investigated by the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation. It illustrates that the number of reported cases decreased by 38% from 28 720 in 2010/11 to 17 701 in 2011/12. Fraud with counterfeit bank cards has continued to rise (from 2 906 cases in 2009/10 to 4 059 cases in 2010/11 and 5 322 cases in 2011/12). The number of charges on which convictions were obtained, increased by 3.4% (26 475 during 2010/11 and 27 379 during 2011/12).

Table 31: Commercial Crime: Number of cases received, arrests, convictions and values

Breakdown per type of crime: Number of Cases Received, Arrests, Convictions and Values													
1 Crime description	2 Cases received				3 Arrests/ First Appearances				4 Convictions				
	2.1 Number	2.2 Value (R)		3.1 Number		3.2 Value (R)		4.1 Number			4.2 Value (R)		
		2.2.1 Actual ¹⁸	2.2.2 Potential ¹⁹	3.1.1 SA Citizen	3.1.2 Non Citizen	3.2.1 Actual	3.2.2 Potential	4.1.1 Cases	4.1.2 Counts	4.1.3 Accused	4.2.1 Actual	4.2.2 Potential	
Internet Fraud	610	59,489,984	88,900	39	3	10,424,599	9,500,000	22	170	22	4,419,679	0	
Fraud with Counterfeit Credit Cards	791	41,877,225	14,816	198	14	5,743,818	200,000	126	1,259	88	15,874,449	49,790	
Fraud with Stolen Credit Cards	164	3,932,862	0	30	4	1,149,323	23,347	119	121	40	17,984,306	0	
Fraud with Other Cards	4,531	102,125,736	113,043	157	10	939,427	8,000	70	325	64	1,044,327	0	
Prevention of Counterfeiting of Currency Act, 1965	17	1,741,423	24,000	17	1	750,800	450,800	7	7	11	321,000	42,300	
SA Reserve Bank Act, 1989	30	30,500,977	5,400	24	1	1,264,200	5,400	3	4	3	20,400	0	
Fraud with Stolen Cheques	361	31,528,927	1,656,719	68	2	15,509,162	160,180	48	139	49	14,769,031	23,500	
Fraud with Cloned Cheques	147	21,403,227	207,750	29	0	4,549,977	120,000	25	27	27	1,661,892	0	
419 Scams (Advance Fee Fraud)	315	230,881,647	134,910	21	14	941,130	0	15	82	15	10,828,632	0	
Black dollar Fraud Scams	26	2,897,450	330,000	10	16	590,950	0	15	15	15	2,574,128	0	
Kite flying	3	389,488	0	0	0	0	0	2	22	2	10,329,845	0	
Other Fraud	7,466	87,691,710,170	3,518,489,476	4,774	81	1,221,338,197	87,986,447	3,461	10,398	3,582	1,109,663,542	38,720,775	
Theft	733	3,516,117,882	9,763,150	320	7	178,249,667	9,391,000	246	5,445	191	117,629,502	120,000	
Forgery and Uttering	172	158,623,495	300,243	51	4	22,236,319	0	25	493	27	5,453,776	10,280	

¹⁸ An actual loss is where a victim has parted with the goods and the payment was fraudulent. The victim suffered an actual loss.

¹⁹ A potential loss is, for example, where a buyer deposits a cheque before the goods that were purchased, were delivered.



Breakdown per type of crime: Number of Cases Received, Arrests, Convictions and Values													
1 Crime description	2 Cases received				3 Arrests/ First Appearances				4 Convictions				
	2.1 Number	2.2 Value (R)		2.2.2 Potential		3.1 Number		3.2 Value (R)		4.1 Number			4.2 Value (R)
		2.2.1 Actual			3.1.1 SA Citizen	3.1.2 Non Citizen	3.2.1 Actual	3.2.2 Potential	4.1.1 Cases	4.1.2 Counts	4.1.3 Accused	4.2.1 Actual	4.2.2 Potential
Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004	88	244,955,210	25,000	0	54	2	25,786,045	625,000	14	23	11	259,821	10,000
Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 1998	10	23,293,896	0	0	12	0	125,932,478	0	6	8	4	5,611,011	0
Exchange Control Act	8	5,289,000	43,080	0	1	0	0	43,080	0	0	0	0	0
Insolvency Act, 1936	9	20,357,961	0	0	1	0	30,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Companies Act, 1973	42	162,326,480	0	0	1	0	80,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Close Corporation Act, 1984	4	2,000	0	0	9	0	5,851,445	0	0	0	0	0	0
Usury Act, 1968 & National Credit Act, 2005	16	1	0	0	11	2	5,900	0	7	778	7	1,588	0
Magistrate's Court Act, 1944	2	70,000	0	0	2	0	70,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Merchandise Marks Act, 1941	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Counterfeit Goods Act, 1997	308	23,822,925	332,900	0	162	126	7,465,973	21,147,300	111	3,727	119	16,234,965	82,250
Other crime	2,233	720,702,673	33,173,865	0	1,190	879	159,577,914	32,748,361	1,291	4,336	1,339	157,580,872	7,760,775
TOTAL	18,088	93,094,040,639	3,564,703,252	0	7,181	1,166	1,788,487,324	162,408,915	5,613	27,379	5,616	1,492,262,766	46,819,670

NOTE: NOT ALL THE CASES IN COLUMN 2.1 (CASES RECEIVED) HAVE BEEN FINALISED. THE FIGURES IN COLUMNS 3.1.1 AND 3.1.2 (ARRESTS/ FIRST APPEARANCES) AND COLUMNS 4.1.1 TO 4.1.3 (CONVICTIONS) CAN THEREFORE NOT BE COMPARED WITH COLUMN 2.1

Subprogramme: Criminal Record Centre (CRC)

- Compared to previous years, the performance of the Criminal Record and Crime Scene Management environment increased significantly from 63% in 2009/10 to 81% and 94% in 2010/11 and 2011/12 respectively, which is directly attributed to the procurement and optimal utilisation of specialised equipment as well as the development and deployment of crime scene experts.
- During the 2011/12 financial year, the CRC received 1 211 598 crime-related fingerprint enquiries for possible identification and/or confirmation. Of these enquiries received, 1 137 423 (93,88%) previous conviction reports were generated within 20 days of the receipt of the SAPS 76. Of the 1 211 598 enquiries received, 576 569 (47,59%) were first offenders which had no previous convictions recorded against them.
- During the period under review, the CRC received a total of 1 018 829 commercial searches (no-criminal related enquiries) for processing. These enquiries are requested in order to determine whether or not individuals, who are applying for, amongst others, firearm licenses, professional driver's permits, and deployment applications etc, have any previous convictions recorded against them. Of these 1 018 829 commercial searches, 224 401 firearm license application enquiries were processed, of which 218 614 firearm applications were scanned (including enquiries carried over from previous financial years).

The implementation of the Criminal Law [Forensic Procedure] Amendment Act, 2010 (Act no. 6 of 2010)

- A significant advancement towards the implementation of the Criminal Law [Forensic Procedure] Amendment Act, Act No.6 of 2010 was ensured in 2011/12 where collaboration with other organs of State, such as the Department of Home Affairs and Correctional Services was made. As a result, a considerable progress was made in respect of the purification of the Wanted Person database. Below is an overview of the processing of documents relating to wanted person sought:
 - o Number of persons circulated on the wanted persons system : 79 336
 - o Number of persons cancelled on the wanted persons system : 57 228
 - o Total wanted persons as on 31 March 2012 : 208 597
- The CRC established additional service points to enhance service delivery and support stations and detectives in the investigation of crime. The result thereof is that Crime Scene experts report to crime scenes quicker in order to secure possible evidence left at the scene. These include Ixopo and Jozini in KwaZulu-Natal, Lehurutshe in North West, Kakamas in Northern Cape and Swellendam in the Western Cape.

Table 32 provides an overview of the performance of the Crime Scene Laboratories of the Local Criminal Record Centres in the 2011/12 financial year.

**Table 32: Performance of the crime scene laboratories of the Local Criminal Record Centres**

	2010/2011	2011/2012	% increase/ decrease
Electronic Palm prints	5 531	7 956	+ 44%
AFIS Fingerprint identifications	11 294	19 211	+83%
Manual Fingerprint identifications	1 076	958	- 11%
Manual Palms prints	473	507	+7%
Exhibits processed by Fingerprint Laboratory	99 108	122 655	+24%
Cases processed by Fingerprint Laboratory	23 649	28 081	+19
Positive Cases processed by Fingerprint Laboratory	9 859 (41, 7%)	13 071	+33%
Shoe-print Investigations	201	329	+64%
Positive Shoe-print Investigations	186 (92, 5%)	303	+63%
Objects Etched	1 621	1 158	-29%
Objects Etched (Positive)	727 (44, 8%)	477	-34%

Investigative Psychology Unit

The Investigative Psychology Unit (IPU) has continued playing a critical role in the linking of the suspects to specific cases and ensuring the arrests, sentencing and convictions related to various cases.

During the period under review, the unit has played a significant role in the following cases:

o **Durban Axe Murder:**

DNA linked the Durban Axe serial murderer to some of his previous crime scenes. The suspect is currently awaiting trial.

o **Vredendal Serial Murderer:**

The suspect was previously convicted for rape – murder in 1988 and sentenced. He committed a further rape – murder in November 2011. The suspect was subsequently linked by DNA. When interviewed by the Investigative Psychology Unit, the suspect confessed to the recent murder and is currently awaiting trial.

o **Springs Serial Murderer: Lucky Shezi**

The suspect is accused of 3 murder cases and 2 rape cases linked by DNA. The suspect is awaiting trial.

o **Westonaria Serial Rapist:**

The suspect was on bail waiting for an appeal on a rape case. During this time in 2009 he committed 13 rapes. The IPU assisted the Investing Officer with investigation and advised on the way forward in line with best practices for serial rape investigations. The DNA was conducted and DNA database linked the investigators to other rape cases. The suspect was arrested and pleaded guilty to all charges. The sentencing is still pending.

o **Muldersdrift Serial Rapist:**

The suspect had been linked through the DNA database to the rape of a 10 year old girl. He has been found guilty on 6 counts of rape, 2 counts of theft and 3 counts of robbery with aggravating circumstances. He has been sentenced to 2 life sentences (+95 years in total) and convicted on the 6th of June 2011.

o **Khayelitsha Serial Rapist:**

The suspect has been linked to 21 rapes of minor children and murder of 1 child. He was arrested in September 2011 and has been conclusively linked by DNA to 10 of the cases to date. He is awaiting trial.

o **Hillbrow Serial Rapist:**

At the beginning of the investigation the suspect was linked to only 12 cases. The suspect was linked to more other cases through DNA. He is currently awaiting trial.





Subprogramme: Forensic Science Laboratory

Throughout the 2011/12 financial year, Forensic Science Laboratory received 320 729 entries for analysis. A total of 323 388 entries were analysed including entries from previous financial years, of which 248 202 (77%) were analysed within 28 working days from the total amount finalised. Table 33 depicts a summary of entries received and the analysis thereof.

Table 33: Summary of entries received and analysis

Sections	Entries received for analysis	Entries analysed	Entries analysed within 28 working days
Ballistics Examination of firearms and tools as well as etching process to restore numbers that have been obliterated on firearms.	128 396	123 917	122 872 (99,16%)
Biology Analysis of evidentiary material of biological origin, for example body-fluids, hair and human issues with the aim of accomplishing the highest possible degree of human identification through forensic DNA analysis and microscopical comparison.	84 331	88 632	65 287 (73,66%)
Chemistry Analysis of substance, for example, powders, tablets, liquids suspected of containing controlled pharmaceutical and/or illicit drugs.	62 230	63 065	25 935 (41,12%)
Questioned Documents Analysis of questioned documents, for example, handwriting, type writing, forged signatures and counterfeit banknotes.	41 417	43 182	31 358 (72,62%)
Scientific Analysis Analysis of organic and inorganic matters or substance, for example, plastics, fuel, vegetable medicines, soil, gold, poison and primer.	4 355	4 592	2 769 (60,30%)

Dealing with the backlog at Forensic Science laboratory

- Following the 66% reduction in backlogs recorded in Forensic Services in the 2010/11 financial year, increased commitment and effort resulted in a further 30% reduction in 2011/12 despite the 67% escalation in the workload, which increased from 66 375 in 2010/11 to 111 068 in 2011/12, as a result of the decision to process all exhibits from date of receipt until completion of analysis, as opposed to analysis from date the case is assigned to an analyst to completion.

Victim Identification Centre

- During the 2011/12 financial year, the Section: Victim Identification Centre (VIC) was introduced to perform ante mortem and post mortem services in order to assist with the identification of unknown bodies/recovery of remains of victims on disaster/ crime scenes. Their services include amongst others, the facilitation of the Anthropological and Forensic Entomology activities.

The Section: Victim Identification Centre has, during the period under review, attended to the following prominent cases:

- o **Tzaneen** – 14 passengers died when two planes collided in mountains near Tzaneen. 13 of the 14 Victims were identified by means of DNA.
- o **Hekpoort**– a badly burnt body was found near Hekpoort and was identified by means of DNA.
- o **Silverton** – skeletal remains of three persons (one adult and two children) were found in a field near Silverton. DNA evidence indicated that it was a mother and her two children [Zimbabwean residence].
- o **Magaliesberg** – A burnt body was found in the field near Magaliesberg and was identified by means of DNA.
- o **Cullinan** - A charred body of an unknown person was found in a burnt-out motor vehicle in the field. The DNA has identified the victim as a Tshwane Metro Police officer that went missing.
- o **Belfast** - 17 people were killed when a mini-bus (from Mozambique) and a truck collided and both vehicles caught fire. DNA profiles were obtained from all the victims and 16 victims were identified and the Mozambican government is still trying to locate the family of the only one unidentified victim [reference samples].
- o **Frankfort** - 22 people killed when a mini-bus and motor vehicle collided between Tweeling and Frankfort. Charred remains of all 22 victims were identified by means of DNA.
- o **Bramley** - A body of an unknown person killed [“neck-laced”] found in an open field. The DNA profile was obtained and the reference samples are still awaited and the VIC is currently busy with 3D facial reconstruction.
- o **Temba** – The remains of an unknown person were found at a house in Temba. The victim was identified through the DNA (missing police woman).

Transversal Matters

The following are the accomplishments of the Division: Forensic Services in pursuit of the improvement in service delivery.

- The Division has amongst others revised the organisational structure in order to capacitate the Forensic Services to be responsive to the demands and expectation of the Criminal Law [Forensic Procedure] Amendment Act, 2010 (Act No.6 of 2010) and prepare for the implementation of the DNA Bill and to further enhance service delivery commitments in support to the investigation of crime.



- The following highlight the service delivery improvements embarked upon during the 2011/2012 financial year:
 - o The elevation of the Section: Quality Management to a component level from which the Nodal Support Centres are to be established in order to enhance service delivery in the respective Forensic Services environments. The Component: Quality Management will focus on the prioritisation of the accreditation of the Forensic Science Laboratory. The component has, amongst others, conducted numerous study tours to capture the best practices from the developed countries.
 - o The management of the Forensic Services has undertaken to address corrupt practices within the Division as a matter of urgency. Apart from institution of criminal and disciplinary proceedings in respect of reported cases, the division had, with collaboration from the DPCI, proactively commenced with the facilitation of Lifestyle Audits within the Chemistry environment.
 - o During the period under review, the division has implemented several internal initiatives in order to ensure the realisation of Forensic Awareness.
 - o As a result of the revision of the structure, the Division has established a process to curb unnecessary procurement of equipments/instrumentation. This process entails the establishment of Expert Forums and Technical Capacity to deal with the determination and consideration of suitable equipments/instrumentation critical and relevant for procurement and use in the various environments. The Expert Forum and Technical Capacity are also responsible for ensuring the environment is capacitated with sustainable technologies.
 - o The Forensic Science Laboratory has put measures in place to ensure the following:
 - Eradication of backlog in the respective disciplines
 - Kick-started the implementation process for Crime Index (CI)
 - Improvement of the turn-around time for casework
- The Criminal Record Centre has also recorded success in respect of the following matters:
 - o The successful establishment of the Database for foreign nationals
 - o Securing the collaboration with the Department of Home Affairs with regard to conducting comparative searches between SAPS and the Department of Home Affairs database.
- A Help Desk was established to ensure prompt service to other government departments in the issuing of police clearances.
- Successful review of the long-term contract with IDECO Group Limited for processing non-criminal fingerprints for pre-employment purposes, resulted in the reduction of the life-span of the contract from 15 years down to five years. The contract will eventually become self-funding and generate revenue for the State. The government departments (without exception) will, as a result, be serviced by SAPS at no cost.
- Amongst other observable crime trends from the Integrated Ballistics Information System [IBIS] are the intelligence leads or links of rhino poaching to the firearms belonging to South African National Parks (SANPARK). The SAPS is currently in the process of getting all SANPARK's firearms test-fired, to address the surge in rhino killings.