



correctional services

Department:
Correctional Services
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL OFFENDER POPULATION PROFILE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

Using statistical data up to 30 June 2008

DIRECTORATE RISK PROFILE MANAGEMENT

Report for the period 1 January 2008 to 30 June 2008

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to provide information on the national sentenced offender population in the Department of Correctional Services (DCS). The report provides information obtained from the Management Information System (MIS) up to 30 June 2008 (uncertified statistics), as well as population estimates for South Africa for mid-year 2008. The report will present information on the crimes committed by sentenced offenders detained in correctional centres in DCS. The report will include the following:

- Comparison between the offender population group and population estimates in the country according to gender;
- A trend analysis with previous reports;
- Totals of sentenced and un-sentenced offenders incarcerated;
- Demographic Information;
- Information on crimes and sentencing;
- Information on admissions, releases and transfers; and
- Information on assaults and injuries.
- Comparison between reported crime and the incarcerated numbers.

With an establishment of approximately 40 620 staff members (posts filled according to the 2008 Annual Report), DCS is responsible for the administration of 239 correctional centres, which accommodates approximately 162 301 offenders. These include minimum, medium and maximum security correctional centres. Against the actual accommodation capacity, this figure represents an overpopulation percentage of 41.66%.

On 30 June 2008 there was a total of 162 301 offenders incarcerated in the correctional centres in the DCS.

- Of this total, 69.83% are sentenced offenders and 30.17% are un-sentenced offenders.
- Gauteng has the highest percentage of offenders, amounting to 27.70% of the total of offenders incarcerated.

- The total number of sentenced offenders incarcerated on 30 June 2008 was 113 333. There was an increase of 553 (0.49%) of sentenced offenders against the totals of 1 October 2007.
- Female offenders constitute 2.22% of the total of sentenced offenders, whilst the male population is 97.78% of the total sentenced offender population.
- The largest number of offenders is between the ages of 31-40 and represents 27.96% of the total number of offenders.
- The largest total of the 31-40 year olds are situated in Gauteng recording a percentage of 26.28% of offenders in that age group.
- There is a total of 3 856 sentenced foreign nationals in correctional facilities, which indicates an increase of 12.85% in foreign nationals since 1 October 2007. This figure constitutes 3.4% of the total sentenced offender population. There was an increase of 22.77% over the last two years.
- The majority of offenders are classified as mediums and consists of 60.13% of the total sentenced offender population, followed by maximum offenders with a total of 29.14%.
- The majority of offenders are incarcerated for aggressive crimes. They constitute 55.83% of the total offender population.
- In all the Regions the highest population of offenders is serving sentences ranging between 10 to 15 years, consisting of 19.93%.
- Economic crimes peak at a sentence of 2-3 Years, Aggressive crimes at a sentence of >10-15 Years and Sexual Crimes also at a sentence of >10-15 Years.
- There were 5 528 admissions of offenders during the period 1 January 2008 to 30 June 2008; 2 010 at the SAP and Courts and 3 464 returned from temporary release.
- On 30 June 2008, 658 offenders were released, of which 147 was unconditional and 379 on temporary releases.
- There were 322 transfers on 30 June 2008.
- In this report, the most alarming issue is that statistics show that more than one third of the offender population is Youths.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Crime Categories – An act committed that is morally and socially unacceptable to the people, and is declared illegal and punishable by the law, grouped per major category.

Death Sentence - A sentence condemning a convicted offender to execution by the state. Death sentences are not applicable in South Africa anymore. There are, however, some offenders who were convicted to execution, but their sentences are now regarded as a life sentence.

Demographic – A single vital or social statistic characterizing the offender population (or segments of the offender population) broken down by age, gender, ethnic group or the like.

Ethnic group – pertaining to a group of people sharing a common and distinctive culture, religion, language, or the like.

Information – Knowledge gained through quantitative and qualitative research to make informed decisions.

MIS (Management Information System) – Grouped data in numerical format available to the Department of Correctional Services' Management and users.

Non-Board – offenders that have an effective sentence between 0 and 12 months and is not classified as minimum, medium or maximum because of their short sentence.

“Other” crimes – Crimes committed by offenders that cannot be specifically categorized into Economical, Aggressive, Sexual or Narcotics, for example crimes against family life, good order, safety and prison offences.

Population estimates – number of South African citizens resident in South Africa as estimated in mid-year 2007 according to Statistics South Africa.

Regions – Combined Management Areas and Provinces per geographical area.

Rehabilitation – The result of a process that combines the correction of offending behaviour, human development and the promotion of social responsibility and values.

RDOMS project – Project where DCS Information Technology together with the Branch Corrections seek to procure an integrated offender management system that provides electronic case files, electronic document management, and workflow management. This system will serve the needs of DCS from the point of offender sentencing through the fulfilment of probation/parole obligations.

Security classification – The determination of the risk involved with regard to the offender him/herself, other offenders as well as the Correctional Officials in terms of allocation of suitable accommodation and identification of intervention needs.

Sentence – a judicial determination of the punishment to be inflicted on a convicted offender.

Statistics – The science that deals with the collection, classification, analysis and interpretation of numerical facts of data and that by use of mathematical theories of probability, imposes order and regulatory on aggregates or less disparate elements.

Trend analysis – The analysis of a variable's past value changes to determine if a trend exists and what the trend indicates.

Unclassified – Not assigned to a class or category, not belonging to a category that is restricted for reasons of security.

Un-sentenced – Also referred to as pre-sentenced or awaiting trial. This refers to offenders being detained without bail, awaiting trial, persons who have been arrested or who are in custody in a police lock-up or prison for an alleged offence for which they have not yet been convicted, as well as un- convicted persons who have been referred for detention by a competent court or person for a specific purpose.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

DCS – Department of Correctional Services

DOJ – Department of Justice and Constitutional Development

E-Cape – Eastern Cape Region

IJS – Integrated Justice System

KZN – Kwazulu-Natal Region

LMN – Limpopo, Mpumalanga and North-West Region

MIS – Management Information System

NC/FS – Northern Cape and Free State Region

RDOMS – Remand Detainee and Offender Management System

SAPS – South African Police Service

W-Cape – Western Cape Region

1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to provide information on the national sentenced offender population in the Department of Correctional Services (DCS). The report provides information obtained from the Management Information System (MIS) up to 30 June 2008 (uncertified statistics), as well as population estimates for South Africa for mid-year 2008. The report will present information on the crimes committed by sentenced offenders detained in correctional centres in DCS. The report will include the following:

- Comparison between the offender population group and population estimates in the country according to gender;
- A trend analysis with previous reports;
- Totals of sentenced and un-sentenced offenders incarcerated;
- Demographic Information;
- Information on crimes and sentencing;
- Information on admissions, releases and transfers; and
- Information on assaults and injuries.
- Comparison between reported crime and the incarcerated numbers.

2. BACKGROUND

The aim of DCS is to contribute towards the maintenance and protection of a just, peaceful and safe society by enforcing court-imposed sentences, detaining offenders in safe custody under humane conditions and promoting the social responsibility and development of all offenders and persons subject to community corrections. The responsibility of DCS is not punishment, but first and foremost to correct offending behaviour in order to facilitate the achievement of rehabilitation.

With an establishment of approximately **40 795** staff members (posts filled according to the 2007 Annual Report), DCS is responsible for the administration of **239** correctional centres with an approved lockup capacity of **114 573** while **162 301** offenders were incarcerated on 30 June 2008. These include minimum, medium and maximum security correctional centres. Against the actual accommodation capacity, the difference of **47 728** represents an overpopulation percentage of **41.66%**.

The correctional centres under the jurisdiction of DCS can be described as follows:

- 8 correctional facilities for female offenders only
- 13 youth correctional facilities
- 130 correctional facilities for male offenders
- 86 correctional facilities accommodating both male and female offenders
- 2 correctional facilities that are temporarily closed down for renovations.

The Directorate Risk Profile Management is *inter alia* responsible for the assessment and profiling of offenders. The main purpose of the profiling part of the Directorate's responsibilities is to analyze the offender population nationally on a six monthly basis in order to identify and determine trends in the various categories of offenders. This will enable the Department to be informed of crime and other trends and to focus pro-actively

on the appropriate interventions to take. This will further enable DCS to identify research topics or possibilities on trends and risks identified with regard to possible reasons for trends and/or tendencies. DCS will also be able to develop guidelines and measures for the development and rehabilitation of offenders to optimally fulfil and contribute to the idea of rehabilitation, crime prevention and an effective judicial system.

The data utilised in this report was obtained from the MIS of DCS. The data is uncertified offender statistics in South Africa, collected throughout the country by the Directorate Information Management.

3. APPROVED CRIME CATEGORIES

Although the Crime Categories utilized by the SAPS and IJS differ from those used by DCS, the Categories are in the process of being linked via an Integrated Detention Management System between DCS, SAPS and DOJ. The Crime Categories differ because of the various needs of the Departments. Whilst SAPS uses it for the purpose of charging alleged offenders and DOJ for sentence purposes, DCS utilizes the crime categories for detention and rehabilitation purposes. The new crime categories that will be utilized by the DCS in future are as follows:

- Murder and related offences
- Culpable Homicide and Related Offences
- Assault and Related Offences
- Sexual Offences
- Robbery and Related Offences
- Theft Related Offences
- Fraud, Deception and Related Offences
- Drug and Alcohol Related Offences
- Firearms and Ammunition Offences
- Weapons and Explosive Offences (other than firearms and ammunition)
- Property and Environment Damage
- Public Order and Public Welfare Offences
- Road Traffic and Vehicle Regulatory Offences
- Offences against Justice, Procedures, Government Security and Government
- Trafficking Related Offences
- Offences against Freedom of Movement
- Miscellaneous Offences

These categories, however, still need to be computerised and mapped on the MIS system. Currently, Corrections and Community Corrections conduct business using separate systems / applications to satisfy their specific business needs. The objective of these systems is to manage individual offenders whilst they are under the authority of DCS. These systems do not interface efficiently and electronic information exchange between the systems is limited. These systems also lack a fully integrated workflow, and there is duplication between the systems (forms, processes and information storage). Additionally, neither system is integrated with the IJS systems. DCS Information Technology, together with Corrections, seek to produce an integrated offender management system that provides electronic case files, electronic document management, and workflow

management, as well as up to date data for statistical purposes (RDOMS User Requirements Specifications, p6).

It will take time to finalise and implement the RDOMS project and in the meantime, the crime categories utilised on the MIS are only the previous five (5) that were utilised by the Department for classification of offenders. These five categories are divided into further subcategories which will be utilised to explore the major crime categories. The crime categories should not be linked directly to the number of sentenced offenders, as some offenders are detained for more than one offence. It should also be kept in mind that offender statistics are changing on a daily basis, as there are admissions and releases that take place on a daily basis.

4. OFFENDER STATISTICS: DEMOGRAPHIC ESTIMATES

4.1 Comparison between South African population and offender population

Table 1: Mid-year estimates for South African by population group and gender (Stats SA is the original source of the data)

Population Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	% of total male population	Number	% of total female population	Number	% of total population
African	18 528 000	79,0%	20 037 100	79.4%	38 565 100	79.2%
Coloured	2 105 800	9,0%	2 273 400	9.0%	4 379 200	9.0%
Indian/Asian	614 700	2,6%	628 800	2.5%	1 243 500	2.6%
White	2 196 300	9,4%	2 302 900	9.1%	4 499 200	9.2%
Total	23 444 800	100%	25 242 200	100%	48 687 000	100%

The population estimates obtained from Statistics South Africa includes all SA citizens living in South Africa.

Table 2: Offender statistics: Offenders by population group and gender as on 30 June 2008

Population Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	% of total male offender population	Number	% of total female offender population	Number	% of total offender population
African	127 538	80.31%	2 507	71.57%	130 045	80.13%
Coloured	28 095	17.69%	671	19.16%	28 766	17.72%
Indian/Asian	684	0.43%	64	1.82%	748	0.46%
White	2 481	1.57%	261	7.45%	2 742	1.69%
Total	158 798	100%	3 503	100%	162 301	100%

Table 3: Offender statistics: Sentenced offenders by population group and gender as on 30 June 2008

Population Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	% of total male offender population	Number	% of total female offender population	Number	% of total offender population
African	87 732	79.17%	1788	71.07%	89 520	80.31%
Coloured	20 593	18.58%	468	18.61%	21 061	17.53%
Indian/Asian	526	0.48%	42	1.67%	526	0.45%
White	1966	1.77%	218	8.65%	1966	1.71%
Total	110 817	100%	2 516	100%	113 333	100%

Table 4: Offender statistics: Un-sentenced offenders by gender as on 30 June 2008

Male		Female		Total	
Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	%
47 981	97.99%	987	2.01%	48 968	100%

The total number of offenders incarcerated in all the regions are **162 301** of which **158 798** are male offenders and **3 503** are female offenders. When comparing the information in the last columns of **Tables 1 and 2** the following can be concluded:

- The African population groups are more or less the same.
- The Coloured offender population is almost double the National population.
- The Indian / Asian offender population is much lower than the National population.
- The White offender population is also lower than the National population.

Out of the total number of offenders incarcerated, **113 333** are sentenced offenders and **48 968** are un-sentenced offenders. When compared relatively, **0.33%** of the South African population is incarcerated of which **0.23%** is sentenced offenders. From this calculation the following can be determined:

- 1 out of every 300 (or 333 out of every 100 000) South Africans living in the country is incarcerated and 1 out of every 430 is a sentenced offender.
- 1 out of every 148 males living in South Africa is incarcerated and 1 out of every 211 is a sentenced offender.
- 1 out of every 7 205 females is an incarcerated offender and 1 out of 10 033 is a sentenced offender.

The World Prison Population List (7th edition) indicates the following population rates:

- More than 9.25 million people are held in penal institutions throughout the world, mostly as pre-trial detainees (remand prisoners) or as sentenced prisoners.
- Almost half of these are in the United States (2.19m), China (1.55m plus pre-trial detainees and prisoners in 'administrative detention') or Russia (0.87m).
- The United States has the highest prison population rate in the world, which amounts to 1 out of every 136 Americans or 738 per 100 000 citizens.
- Next is Russia with 1 out of 164 or 611 per 100 000 citizens.

- Countries like England and Wales have rates as low as 1 out of every 676 or 148 per 100 000 citizens.
- In Southern Africa, Botswana has 1 out of 288 or 347 per 100 000 citizens, Lesotho has 1 out of 640 or 156 per 100 000 citizens, in Namibia there is a ratio of 1 out of 374 or 267 per 100 000 citizens and in Swaziland the ratio is 1 out of 402 or 249 per 100 000 citizens.
- It is interesting that some countries with low human rights records are not listed in the World Population List. One of them is North Korea. In accordance with the Wikipedia Encyclopedia North Koreans have been referred to as "some of the world's most brutalized people", due to the severe restrictions placed on their political and economic freedoms. North Korean defectors have testified to the existence of prison and detention camps with an estimated 150,000 to 200,000 inmates (about 0.85% of the population), and have reported torture, starvation, rape, murder, medical experimentation, forced labour, and forced abortions.

4.2 Trend analysis

A trend analysis is part of technical analysis that tries to predict future trends based on passed data. Trend analysis is thus based on the idea that what has happened in the past could give an idea of what will happen in the future. In social sciences it refers to the concept of collecting information and attempting to spot a pattern (or trend) in the information and is often referred to as the science of studying changes in social patterns (Wikipedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trend_analysis). Although it is often used to predict future events, it could also be used to identify and measure uncertain events in the past.

Table 5: Offender statistics: Sentenced and Un-sentenced: 1 January 2007 to 30 June 2007

Data	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
1 January 2007	156 291	3 382	159 673
1 April 2007	156 405	3 571	160 976
30 June 2007	155 973	3 284	159 257
Total decrease from 1 January 2007 to 30 June 2007	(318)	(98)	(416)
Percentage decrease from 1 January to 30 June 2007	(0.20%)	(2.90%)	(0.26%)

Male Population:

- From 1 January 2007 to 30 June 2007 the male population **decreased** with **318**.
- The percentage decrease of **0.20%** is insignificant.

Female Population:

- From 1 January 2007 to 30 June 2007 the female male population **decreased** with **98**.
- The percentage decrease of **2.90%** is significant.

Total Population:

- From 1 January 2007 to 30 June 2007 the total population **decreased** with **416**.
- The overall percentage decrease of **0.26%** is insignificant.

Table 6: Offender statistics: Sentenced and Un-sentenced: 1 July 2007 to 31 Dec 2007

Data	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
1 July 2007	155 957	3 283	159 240
1 October 2007	158 301	3 434	161 735
31 December 2007	161 834	3 512	165 346
Total increase from 1 July 2007 to 31 December 2007	5 877	229	6 106
Percentage increase from 1 July to 31 December 07	3.77%	6.98%	3.83%

Male Population:

- From 1 July 2007 to 31 December 2007 the male population **increased** with **5 877**.
- The percentage increase of **3.77%** is significant.

Female Population:

- From 1 July 2007 to 31 December 2007 the female population **increased** with **229**.
- The percentage increase of **6.98%** is significant.

Total Population:

- From 1 July 2007 to 31 December 2007 the total population **increased** with **6106**.
- The overall percentage increase of **3.83%** is significant.

Table 7: Offender statistics: Sentenced and Un-sentenced: 1 January 2008 to 30 June 2008

Data	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
1 January 2008	162 047	3 525	165 572
1 April 2008	161 192	3 592	164 784
30 June 2008	158 798	3 503	162 301
Total decrease from 1 January 2008 to 30 June 2008	(3249)	(22)	(3271)
Percentage decrease from 1 January to 30 June 2008	(2.01%)	(0.62%)	(1.98%)

Male Population:

- From 1 January 2008 to 30 June 2008 the male population **decreased** with **3249**.
- The percentage decrease of **2.01%** is significant.

Female Population:

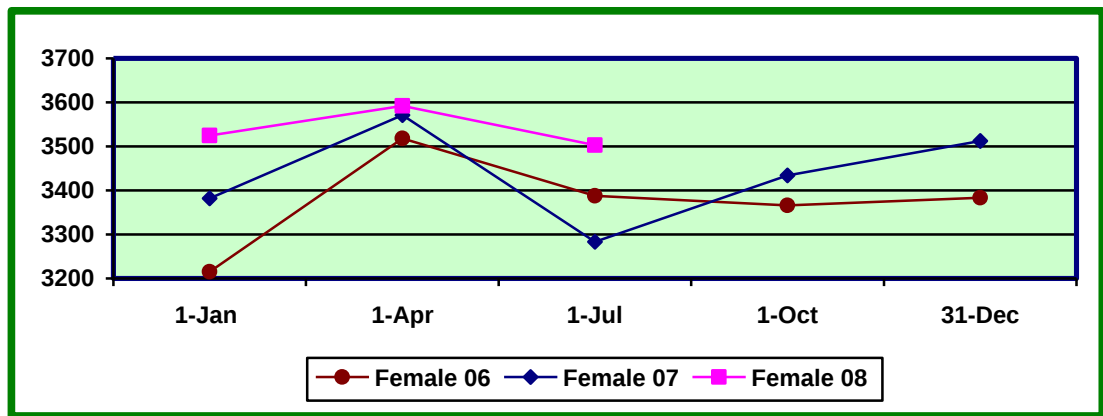
- From 1 January 2008 to 30 June 2008 the female population **decreased** with **22**.
- The percentage decrease of **0.62%** is insignificant.

Total Population:

- From 1 January 2008 to 30 June 2008 the total population **decreased** with **3271**.
- The overall percentage decrease of **1.98%** is insignificant.

When the mentioned information is plotted on line charts it is possible to visualise the trend over the given three periods and to make assumptions on what can be expected in the future if conditions stays reasonably constant.

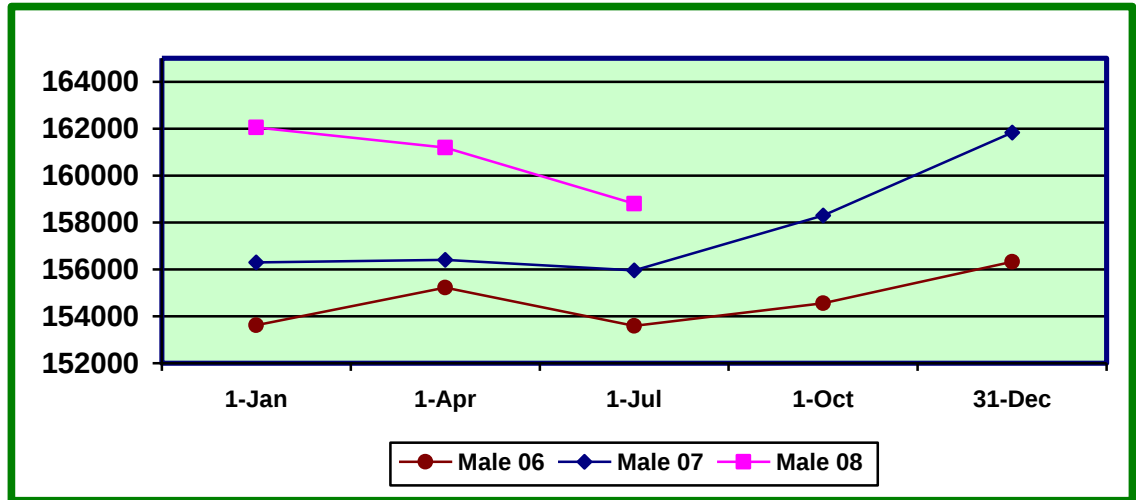
Figure 1: Trend: Female Offenders: 2006, 2007 and the 1st half of 2008



The following trends were identified:

- During 2006 and 2007 there was a sharp increase in female offender totals from 1 January to 1 April. In 2006 a steady decrease can be observed during the second and then an even sharper decrease over the next three months that ended on 30 June 07.
- The same pattern took place during the corresponding period of 2008 but the increase and decrease were not as intense as during 2007 although the highest peak of both years was almost the same.
- During the second half of 2007 the totals of the female offenders have increased steadily from 3283 to 3512 while there was an almost flat pattern during 2006.
- It can be expected that the female offender totals will rise again during the second half of 2008 to an even higher peak than during 2007.

Figure 2: Trend: Male Offenders: 2006, 2007 and the 1st half of 2008

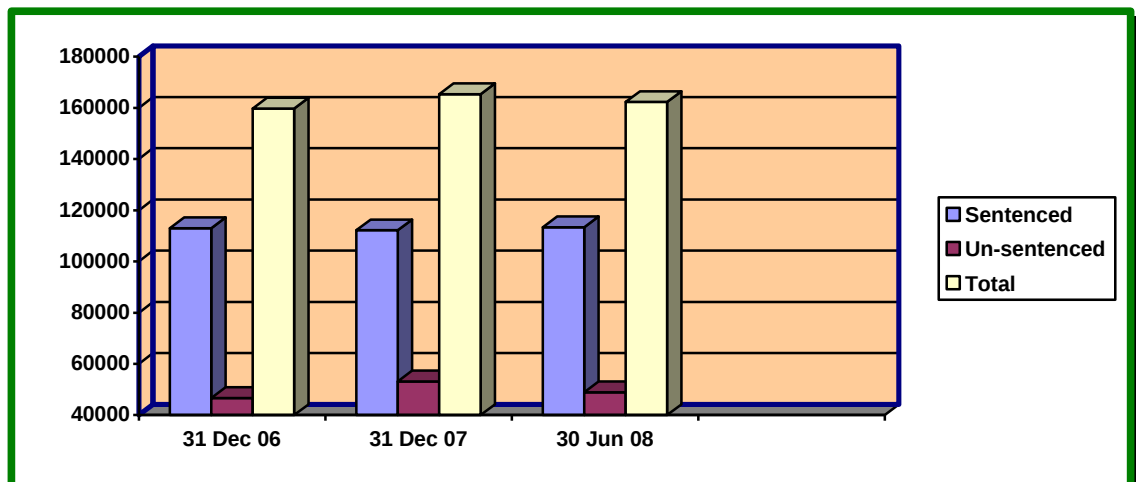


The following trends were identified:

- During 2006 and 2007 the pattern for male offenders were similar but the 2007 statistics is on a higher level. The second half of 2007 also reflects a steady increase during the last three months and the year closed with the male offender population on 165 346.
- There was a significant decrease during the first half of 2008 but it can be expected that the down swing in the economy will result in a similar increase during the second part of 2008 unless there are interventions to down manage the numbers of the male offenders.
- The 2008 male offender population is constantly on higher levels than the previous two years which indicates that the relieve that was created with the previous amnesty was cancelled out with the rise in number during the latter part of 2007.

4.3 Sentenced and Un-sentenced population group

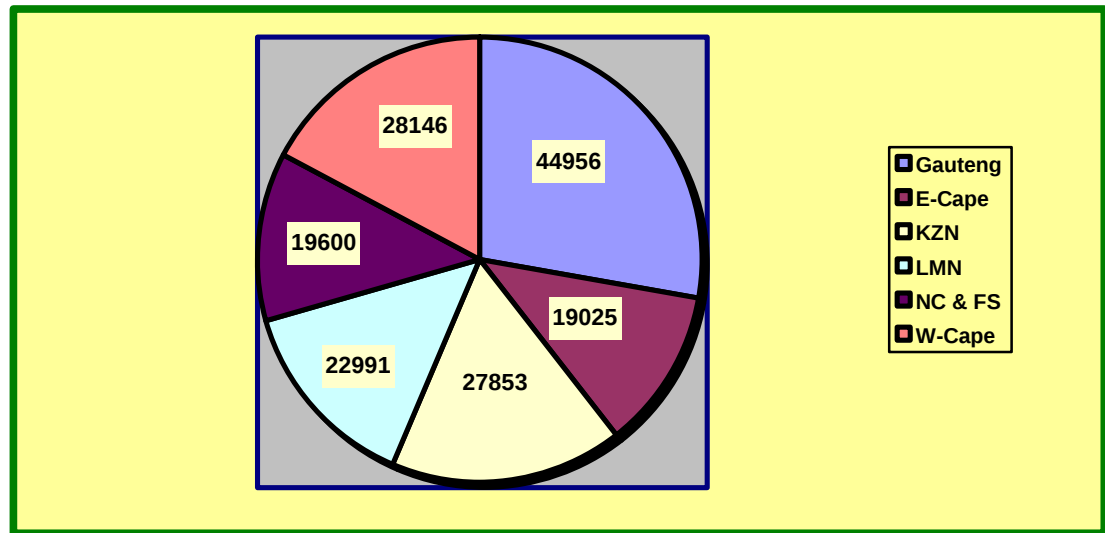
Figure 3: Offender statistics: Sentenced and Un-sentenced Offenders as on 31 December 2006, 31 December 2007 and 30 June 2008



On 30 June 2008 a total of **162 301** offenders were incarcerated in the correctional centres in the DCS, compared to the totals of **159 673** on 1 January 2007, **159 240** on 1 July 2007 and **165 572** on 1 January 2008.

- Of the total of **162 301** offenders, **113 333 (69.83%)** are sentenced offenders and **48 968 (30.17%)** are un-sentenced offenders.
- During 2007 the ratio was **69.73%** and **30.27%** respectively.

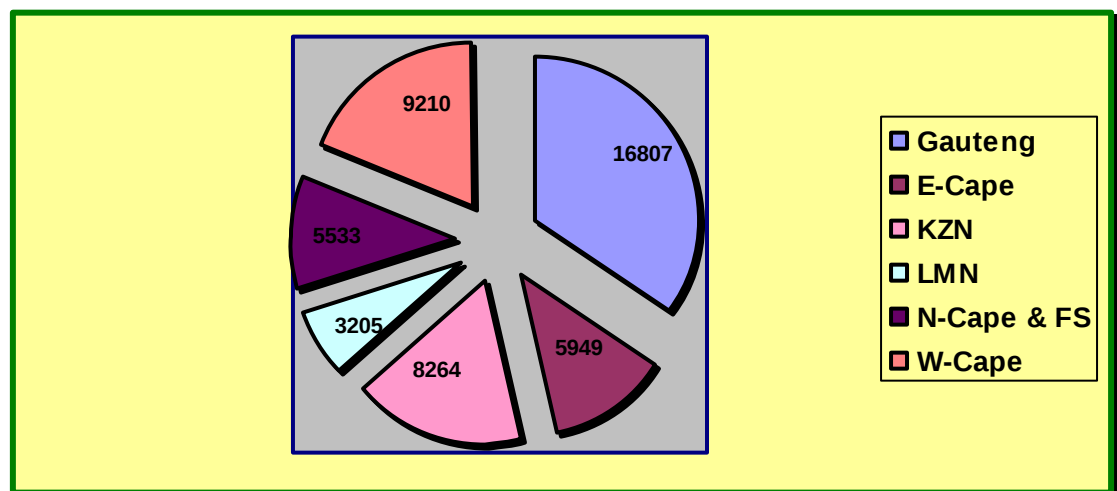
Figure 4: Offender statistics: Sentenced and Un-sentenced Offenders as on 30 June 2008



Gauteng has the highest percentage (**27.70%**) of incarcerated offenders while Eastern Cape has the lowest percentage (**11.72%**).

4.4 Un-sentenced offenders per Region

Figure 5: Offender statistics: Un-sentenced Offenders per Region as on 30 June 2008

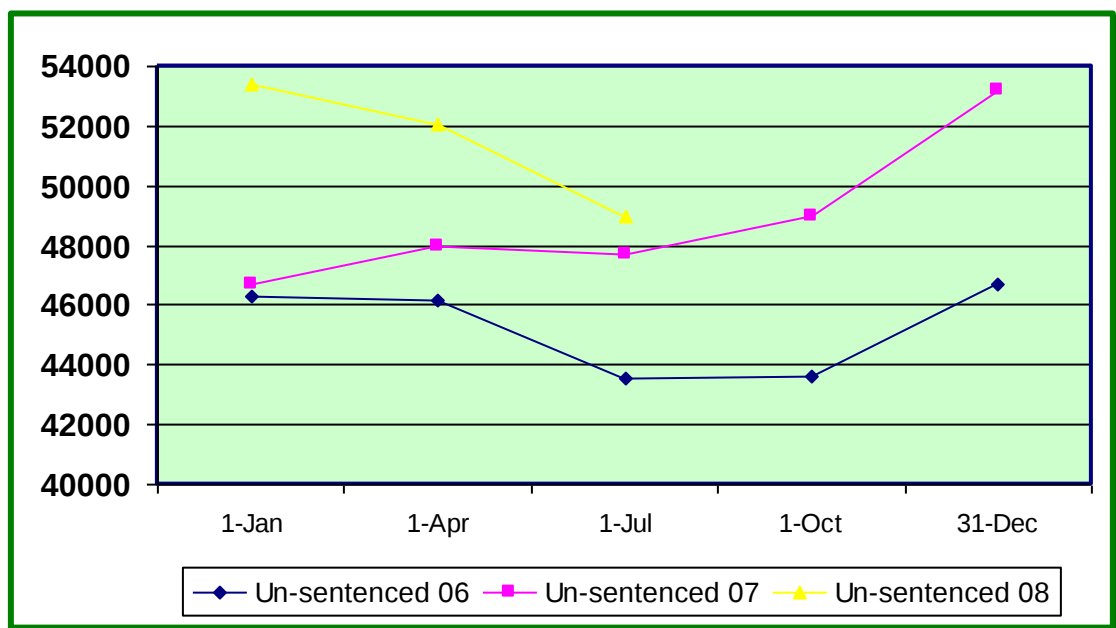


Un-sentenced offenders are admitted to a correctional facility on display of a legal warrant of detention issued to the Head of the Correctional Facility. For the duration of their detention until they are found guilty and sentenced, they are to be treated as if they are not guilty (Chapter 5 of the B-Order).

The total number of un-sentenced offenders incarcerated on 30 June 08 was **48 968**. When compared with the number of **53 422** as on 1 January 2008 there was an increase of **4 454 (9.10%)** un-sentenced offenders in the system during the six month period. Gauteng has the highest percentage (**34.32%**) of un-sentenced offenders while LMN Region has the lowest percentage (**6.55%**).

When comparing the un-sentenced offender population of 2006, 2007 with the un-sentenced offender population for the first half of 2008, the following can be observed:

Figure 6: Trend: Un-sentenced offenders: 2006 and 2007 and first half of 2008



The un-sentenced offender population decreased from 1 January 2006 up to October 2006, but increased from 1 October 2006 to 1 January 08 to a high of **53 422**. From the beginning of January 08 to 30 June 2008 the un-sentenced offender population decreased again to **48 968**.

Correctional Service in the media: The Star on April 26, 2008

"South Africa has the world's seventh highest number of prisoners - outranking countries with up to nearly five times our population.

The populations of the top six countries on the list range from 104-million in Mexico to 1,3-billion people in China - with a combined total of 3-billion people. South Africa has just 47,8-million citizens.

Gideon Morris, director of the Cape Town-based Judicial Inspectorate of Prisons, said: "Our rate of imprisonment is much higher than any other country in Africa, as well as one of the highest in the world. "We use the quick fix: throw them into prison."

And inmates serving life sentences rose from 793 in 1999 to a current figure of 7 574.

"One must look at the direct cost to the taxpayer," said Morris. "In 1997 we were spending R3,7-billion annually on running prisons. Last year we spent almost R12-billion."

However, South Africa sits at number 24 worldwide with 348 prisoners for every 100 000 of its people.

Zambia had the world's highest occupancy rate, with prisons that are 330, 6 percent full. South Africa's occupancy rates are 145 percent and 177 percent in Gauteng, said Morris. Mthatha Maximum is the most overcrowded, at 329 percent.

The country's biggest prison population is at Johannesburg Medium A, which is meant to house some 2 630 people but has 6 973 un-sentenced prisoners.

"The conditions there are horrific," said Morris. "The infrastructure simply cannot cope with demand."

Morris said an average of 45 079 people passed through prisons as un-sentenced prisoners every two months in 2006. They're arrested; they go to prison pending trial. The case will be withdrawn or thrown out of court, or they will be found not guilty.

There are also 11 500 people in SA's jails simply because they are too poor to pay for bail.

Overcrowding, gangs, smuggling, poor hygiene and lack of security in South African prisons was highlighted in the Office of the Inspecting Judge of Prisons' 2006-2007 annual report.

Inmates in critically overcrowded prisons had less than 1,2m² - the size of an average office table - in which they slept, ate and spent 23 hours a day.

Many prisons had open communal toilets shared by 20 to 30 adults.

It was also not uncommon to find prisoners forced to share bed space, sleep on the floor or under beds, in toilets and showers.

Lack of access to sufficient exercise was also found.

At some prisons built out of corrugated iron, temperatures exceeded 40°C. Six Eastern Cape prisons had no running water.

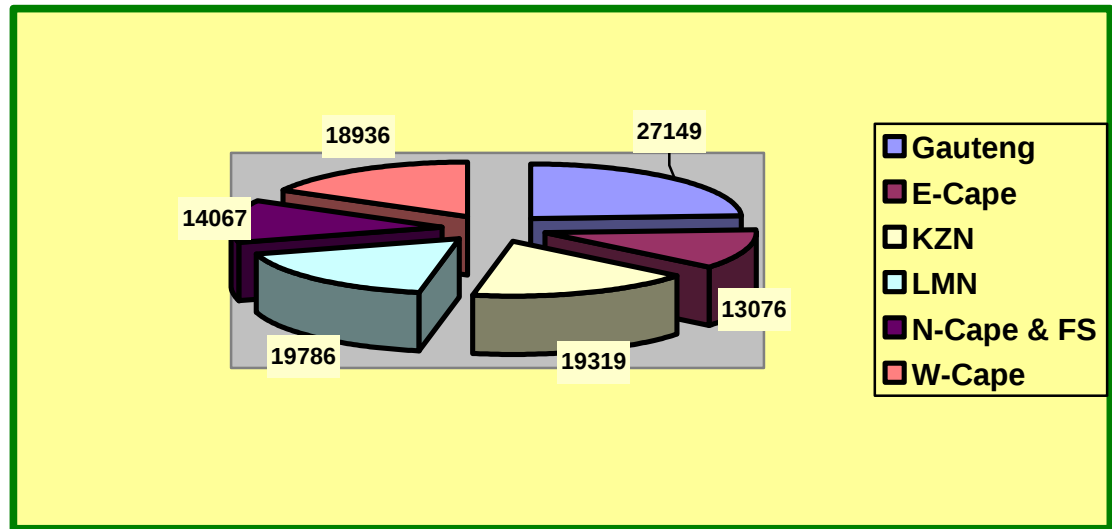
Un-sentenced children came into daily contact with adults despite being separated - making them extremely vulnerable to intimidation, violence and rape.

Children were also the favourite target to be recruited by gangs, and often had to perform sexual acts."

The rest of this report will only focus on the sentenced offenders in the correctional facilities.

4.5 Sentenced offenders per Region

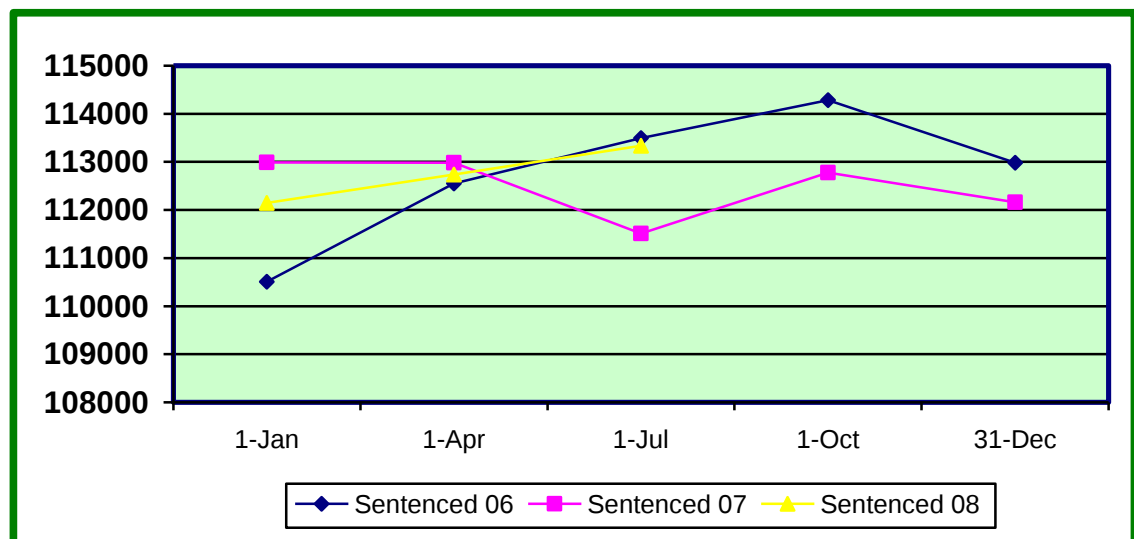
Figure 7: Offender statistics: Sentenced Offenders per Region as on 30 June 2008



The total number of sentenced offenders incarcerated on 30 June 08 was **113 333**. When compared with the number of **112 150** as on 1 January 2008 there was an increase of **1 181 (1.04%)** of sentenced offenders. Gauteng has the highest percentage (**23.96%**) of sentenced offenders while Eastern Cape has the lowest percentage (**11.54%**).

When comparing the sentenced offender population of 2006, 2007 with of sentenced offender population for the first half of 2008, the following can be observed:

Figure 8: Trend: Sentenced offenders: 2006 and 2007 and first half of 2008



The following trends are observed:

- The sentenced offender population increased gradually from 1 January 2006 to 1 October 2006.
- From 1 October 2006 to 1 January 2007, the offender population decreased and stayed constant up to 1 April 2007.
- From 1 April 2007, the population decreased substantially to 1 July 2007.
- Thereafter the numbers increased again to 1 October 2007, but were still lower than on 1 October 2006.
- During the last quarter of 2007 there was a decline to **112 161** on 31 December.
- The mentioned downward trend stopped on 1 January 08 and from there was a constant increase in the sentenced offender population. On 1 April 08 **112 737** offenders were incarcerated and on 30 June 08 the number increased to **113 333**.

4.6 Sentenced offenders: Gender per Region

Table 8: Sentenced Offender Statistics: Gender per Region as on 30 June 2008 and totals for 2006 & 2007

Region	Female	Male	Total
Gauteng	814	27 335	28 149
E-Cape	319	12 757	13 076
KZN	444	18 875	19 319
LMN	263	19 523	19 786
NC & FS	250	13 817	14 067
W-Cape	426	18 510	18 936
Total 2008	2516	110 817	113 333
Percentage of total 2008	2.22%	97.78%	100%
Total 2006	2481	110 729	113 209
Percentage of total 2006	2.19%	97.81%	100%
Total 2007	2 477	109 923	112 401
Percentage of total 2007	2.20%	97.80%	100%

g
information is noted when the totals and percentages of the different years are compared:

Female Population:

- The sentenced female population **decreased** from **2 481** in 2006 to **2 477** in 2007 and **increased** again to **2 516** as on 30 June 2008.
- The ratio of sentenced female population against total sentenced population varied with **0.1%** which is insignificant.

Male Population:

- The sentenced male population **decreased** from **110 729** in 2006 to **109 923** in 2007 and **increased** again to **110 817** as on 30 June 2008.
- The ratio of sentenced male population against total sentenced population varied with **0.1%** which is insignificant.

Regional Population

- On 30 June 2008 **Gauteng** has the most female and male sentenced offenders incarcerated, with **32.35%** of the total sentenced female population and 24.67% of the total sentenced male population.
- Eastern Cape** has the least sentenced males (**11.51%**) and **NC/FS** has the least sentenced female offenders (**9.94%**).

Visual Overview

The information in table 8, that is applicable on the first half of 2008, was converted to graphics with the objective to make it more visual. See figures 9 and 10:

Figure 9: Sentenced Offenders: Males per Region as on 30 June 2008

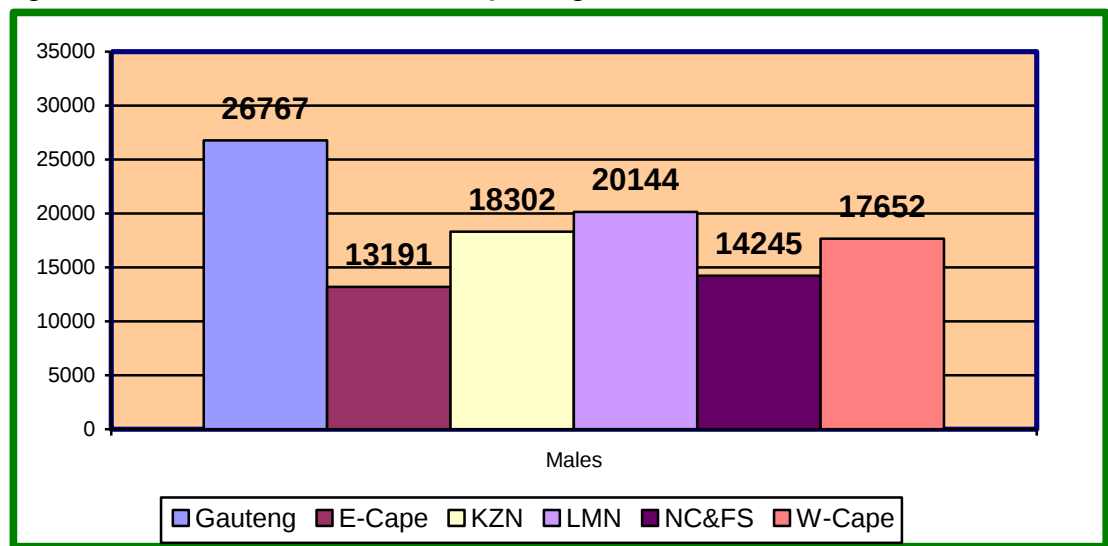
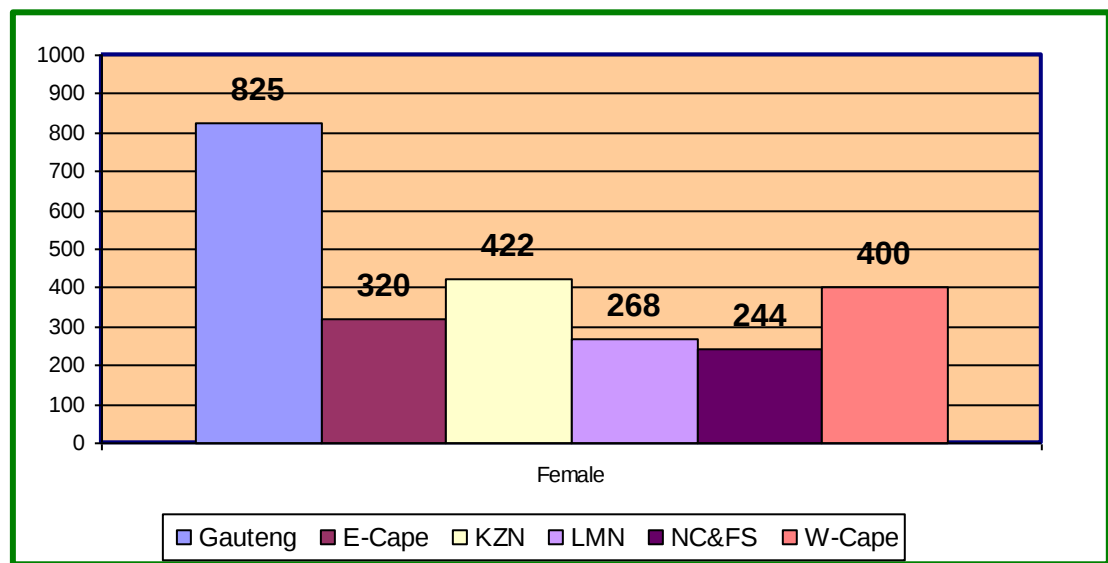


Figure 10: Sentenced Offenders: Females per Region as on 30 June 2008



4.7 Sentenced offenders: Age Category per Region

Table 9: Sentenced Offender Statistics: Age Category and Age Group: 2006, 2007 and as on 30 June 2008

Age Category	Age Group	2006	2007	30 June 2008
Adults	26-30 Years	26 957	27 084	27 757
	31-40 Years	30 496	30 889	31 682
	41-50 Years	14 594	14 661	15 094
	51-60 Years	3 171	3 177	3 329
	61-70 Years	549	557	563
	71 Years and Older	81	83	89
Adults Total		75 848	76 451	78 514
Youths	18-21 Years	13 224	12 090	11 292
	22-25 Years	23 051	22 995	22 695
Youths Total		26 275	35 085	33 987
Children	<13 Years	3	2	0
	<18 Years	1083	864	832
Children Total		1086	865	832
Total		113209	112401	113 333

Table 10: Sentenced Offenders: Age Category per Region as on 30 June 2008

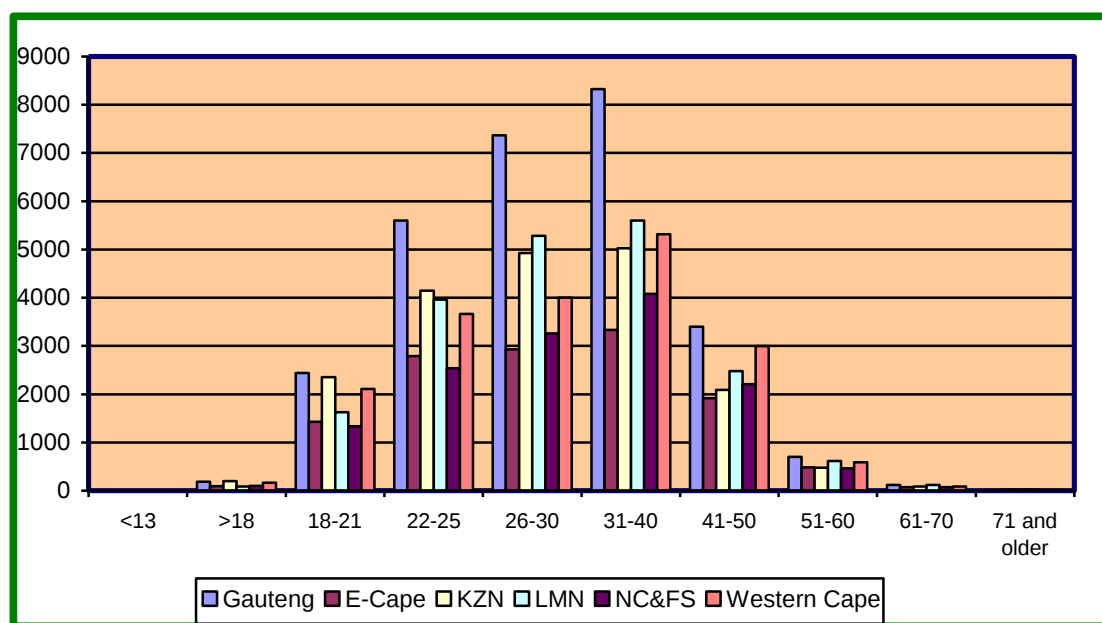
Region	Age Category			Total
	Adults	Youths	Children	
Gauteng	19 928	8 039	182	28 149
E-Cape	8 763	4 218	95	13 076
KZN	12 619	6 500	200	19 319
LMN	14 111	5 588	87	19 786
NC&FS	10 093	3 874	100	14 067
W-Cape	13 000	5 768	168	18 936
Total	78 514	33 987	832	113 333
% of total	67.28%	29.99%	0.73%	100%

It is of great concern that **29.99%** of the offender population is from the youths category and that **832** children are sentenced offenders.

Visual Overview

The information in tables 9 and 10, which is applicable on the first half of 2008, was converted to a graphic with the objective to make it more visual. See figures 11:

Figure 11: Sentenced Offender Statistics: Age Category per Region as on 30 June 2008



The following can be concluded:

- The largest number of offenders is between the ages of **31-40 years** which represents **27.96%** of the total number of sentenced offenders.
- The largest group of the 31-40 year olds are incarcerated in Gauteng.
- The smallest number of sentenced offenders falls in the category of **71 years** and older and consists of **0.08%** of the total sentenced offender group.

4.8 Sentenced offenders: Foreign Nationals

Table 11: Sentenced Offender Statistics: Foreign Nationals as on 30 June 2008 and totals of 2006 and 2007

Country of Origin	European	Asian	Black	Coloured	Total
Abu-Dhabi	0	2	0	0	2
American Samoa	0	0	0	1	1
Angola	0	23	1	0	24
Bangladesh	1	0	0	0	1
Botswana	0	10	1	1	12
Brazil	7	6	3	11	27
Brit. Carribean Fed (Ja,WI,Wv)	0	0	0	1	1
Brunei Darussalam	0	1	0	0	1
Bulgaria	1	0	0	2	3
Burundi	0	13	1	1	15
Cameroon	1	7	0	0	8
Canada	0	1	0	0	1
Chad	0	1	0	0	1

Country of Origin	European	Asian	Black	Coloured	Total
Chile	0	0	0	1	1
China	5	0	1	2	8
Colombia	1	0	0	1	2
Congo	0	27	0	0	27
Côte D'ivoire	0	1	0	0	1
Ecuador	0	1	0	0	1
Egypt	0	0	0	1	1
Eritrea	0	0	1	0	1
Ethiopia	0	2	0	0	2
Finland	0	1	0	0	1
France	0	0	0	1	1
French Guiana	0	0	0	1	1
Germany	0	0	0	3	3
Ghana	0	23	0	0	23
Guinea	0	2	0	0	2
India	2	0	0	0	2
Ireland	0	1	0	2	3
Israel	0	0	0	1	1
Jamaica	0	1	0	0	1
Kenya	0	19	0	1	20
Kyrgyzstan	0	1	0	0	1
Lesotho	0	379	0	0	379
Liberia	0	7	0	0	7
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0	4	0	0	4
Macao	0	1	0	0	1
Malawi	0	65	0	0	65
Mali	0	1	0	0	1
Mauritius	0	1	0	0	1
Mexico	0	1	0	0	1
Morocco	0	0	1	0	1
Mozambique	1	1 319	6	3	1 329
Namibia	0	4	0	5	9
Nauru	0	1	0	0	1
Netherlands	0	1	0	0	1
Nigeria	0	162	1	0	163
Norway	0	1	0	0	1
Pakistan	10	0	0	0	10
Panama	0	0	1	0	1
Paraguay	0	0	2	0	2
Peru	3	1	3	6	13
Philippines	0	0	0	1	1
Poland	0	0	0	1	1
Portugal	1	0	0	0	1
Russian Federation	0	0	0	1	1
Rwanda	0	3	0	0	3
Saint Kitts And Nevis	0	0	0	1	1
Senegal	0	5	0	0	5
Sierra Leone	0	1	0	0	1
Somalia	0	7	0	0	7
Spain	1	0	4	2	7

Country of Origin	European	Asian	Black	Coloured	Total
Sri Lanka	0	1	0	0	1
Sudan	0	1	0	0	1
Swaziland	0	72	1	1	74
Sweden	0	1	0	0	1
Taiwan, Province Of China	4	0	0	0	4
Tanzania, United Republic Of	1	164	5	0	170
Thailand	2	0	0	1	3
Togo	0	2	0	0	2
Turkey	0	0	0	1	1
Uganda	0	14	0	0	14
United Kingdom	0	0	0	6	6
United States	0	2	0	1	3
Uruguay	0	1	0	0	1
Zaire	0	3	0	0	3
Zambia	0	12	2	1	15
Zimbabwe	0	1 336	0	3	1 339
Total	41	3716	34	65	3 856
Total Foreign Nationals: 2006					3 141
Total Foreign Nationals: 2007					3 613

From the table the following can be concluded:

- On 30 June there was a total of **3 856** sentenced foreign nationals in correctional facilities in comparison with the **3613** of 2007. There are now **239** more foreigners in custody which represents an increase of **6.62%**.
- When the total of **3 856** sentenced foreign nationals in correctional facilities as on 30 June 2008 is compared with the **3141** of 2006 then the difference is **715** which represents an increase of **22.77%** over a two year period.
- The sentenced foreign nationals constitute **3.4%** of the total sentenced offender population.
- The number of foreign nationals from Zimbabwe (**1339**) and Mozambique (**1329**) are the two largest groups. They represent **69.20%** of the total of foreign nationals incarcerated.
- On 30 June 2008, there were **508** cases awaiting deportation of which **224** was to Mozambique and **136** to Zimbabwe.

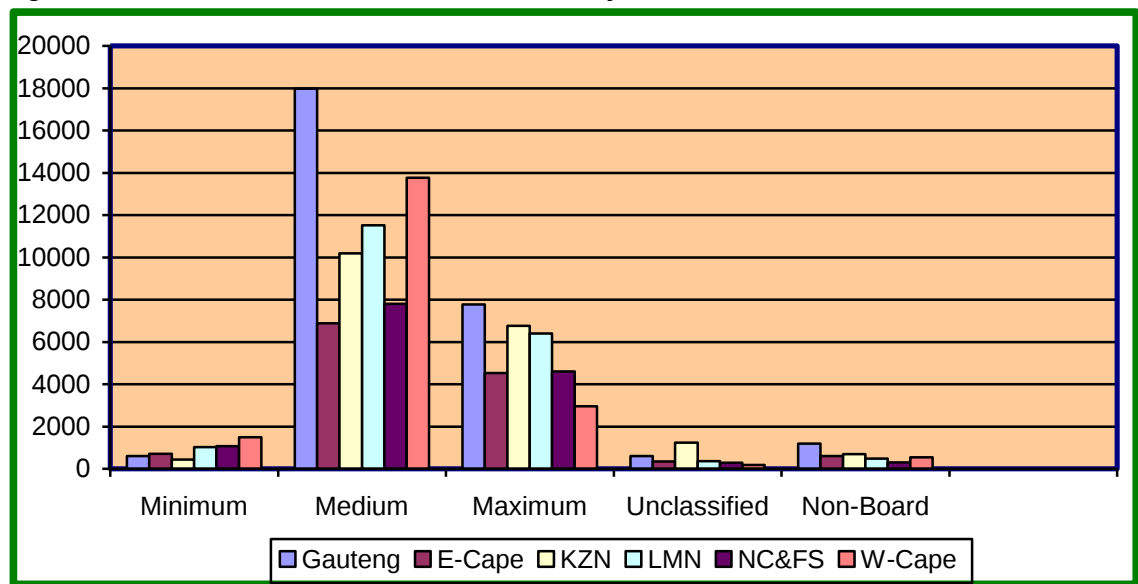
5. OFFENDER STATISTICS: CRIMES COMMITTED AND SENTENCING

5.1 Sentenced offenders: Security Classification

Table 12: Sentenced offender statistics: Security Classification as on 30 June 2008 and totals of 2006 and 2007

Region	Minimum	Medium	Maximum	Unclassified	Non-Board	Total
Gauteng	599	17 984	7 778	600	1 188	28 149
E-Cape	716	6 879	4 522	354	605	13 076
KZN	433	10 184	6 769	1 237	696	19 319
LMN	1 020	11 521	6 398	361	486	19 786
NC&FS	1 066	7 805	4 601	288	307	14 067
W-Cape	1 498	13 768	2 952	178	540	18 936
Total	5 332	68 141	33 020	3 018	3 822	113 333
Total 06	1 242	60 110	37 292	14	14 551	113 209
Total 07	1 920	63 974	34 155	18	12 335	112 401

Figure 12: Sentenced offender statistics: Security Classification as on 30 June 2008



The following information is noted when the totals of the security classification are compared:

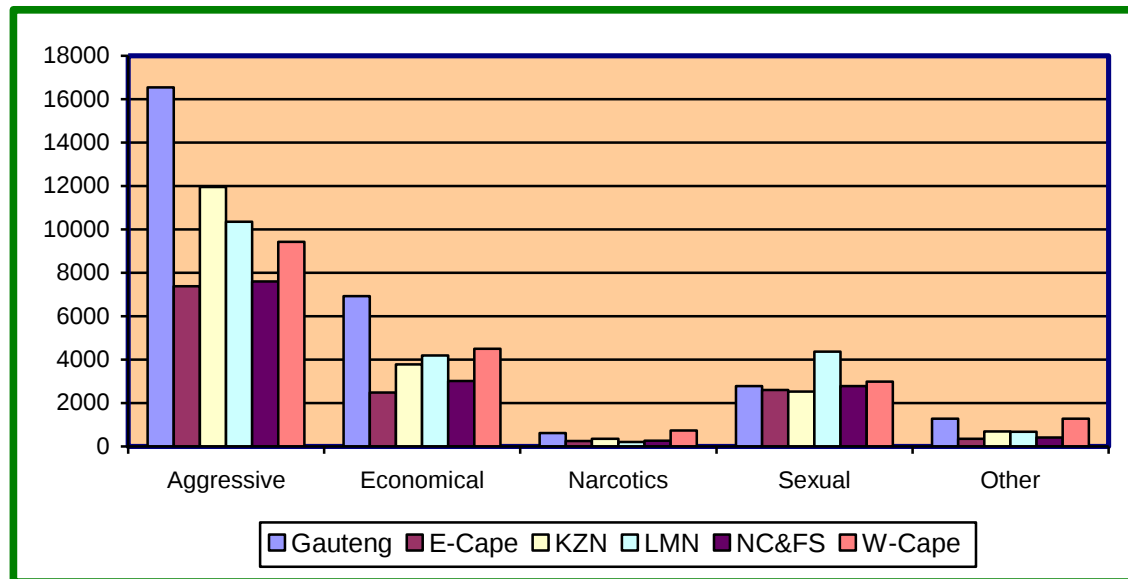
- The majority of offenders are classified as mediums and consists of **60.13%** of the total sentenced offender population, followed by maximum offenders with a total of **29.14%**.
- Gauteng Region has the majority of medium offenders (**26.39%** of the total of medium offenders) and Western Cape has the majority of minimum offenders, which consist of **28.09%** of the total of minimum offenders.
- Gauteng also has the majority of maximum offenders (**23.56%** of the total of maximum offenders). *In this regard it must be highlighted that most maximum classified correctional centres are not situated in Gauteng, but in the Western Cape Region and this Region only carries **8.94%** of maximum offenders.*
- A total of only **3 018** offenders were unclassified on 30 June 2008.
- The Non-Board category of security classification shows all offenders that has an effective sentence between 0 and 12 months. These offenders are not classified as minimum, medium or maximum because of their short sentence. Non-Board offenders consist of **3.37%** of the total of sentenced offenders incarcerated.

5.2 Sentenced offenders: Crime Categories

Table 13: Sentenced offender statistics: Crime Categories as on 30 June 2008 and totals of 2006 and 2007

Region	Aggressive	Economical	Narcotics	Sexual	Other	Total
Gauteng	16 546	6 925	612	2 781	1 285	28 149
E-Cape	7 388	2 488	249	2 605	346	13 076
KZN	11 961	3 786	353	2 525	694	19 319
LMN	10 354	4 192	203	4 367	670	19 786
NC&FS	7 596	3 021	264	2 775	411	14 067
W-Cape	9 431	4 504	736	2 992	1 273	18 936
Total	63 276	24 916	2 417	18 045	4 679	113 333
Total 2006	64 675	23 804	2 492	18 016	4 223	113 209
Total 2007	63 522	24 467	2 398	17 665	4 347	112 401

Figure 13: Sentenced offender statistics: Crime Categories as on 30 June 2008



The following information is noted when the totals of the crime categories are compared:

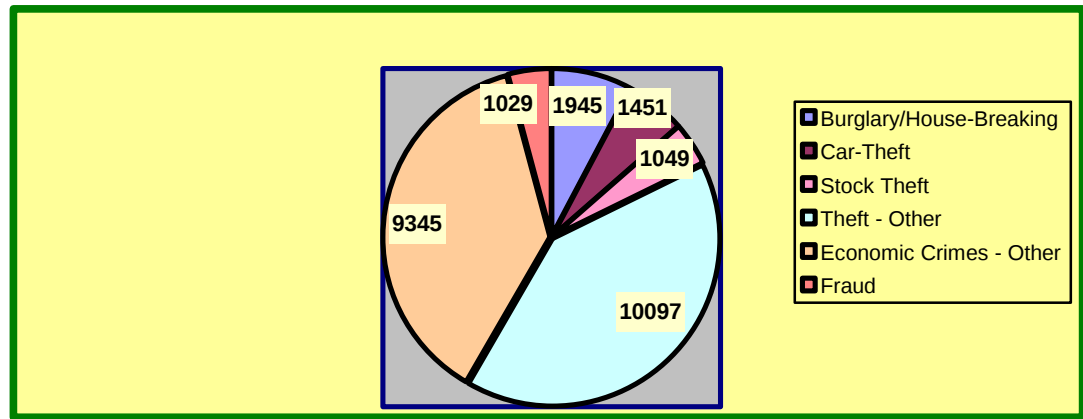
- The majority of sentenced offenders are incarcerated for aggressive crimes. They constitute **55.83%** of the total sentenced offender population.
- Gauteng has the highest percentage of aggressive sentenced offenders (**26.15%** of the total aggressive offender population)
- Economical offenders consist of **21.98%** of the total sentenced offender population.
- Gauteng has the highest percentage of economical sentenced offenders (**27.79%** of the total economic offender population)
- LMN Region has the most sexual sentenced offenders (**24.20%** of the total sexual offender population).

5.2.1 Crimes Committed per Crime Category

The five major crime categories or crimes committed, i.e. economical, aggressive, sexual, narcotics and other are divided into various sub-categories. Because some crime categories have as much as twelve or more sub-categories, only the five highest crimes are indicated in this report.

5.2.1.1 Economical Crimes

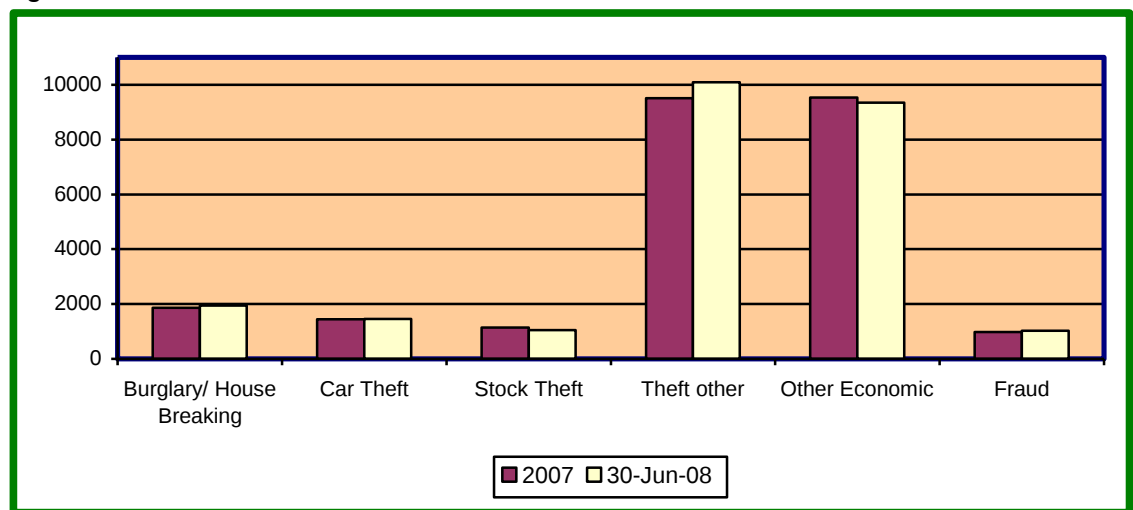
Figure 14: Sentenced offender statistics: Economical Crimes as on 30 June 2008



The following information is noted when the totals of the economical crimes are compared:

- Economical crimes are divided into the following sub-categories: Burglary and house-breaking, car-theft, stock theft, other theft (i.e. not including the afore-mentioned), fraud, other economical crimes and forgery.
- Theft-Other represents the **40.52%** of economical crimes and Economic Crimes-Other is second with **37.51%**.

Figure 15: Trend: Economical Crimes: 2006, 2007 and the 1st half of 2008

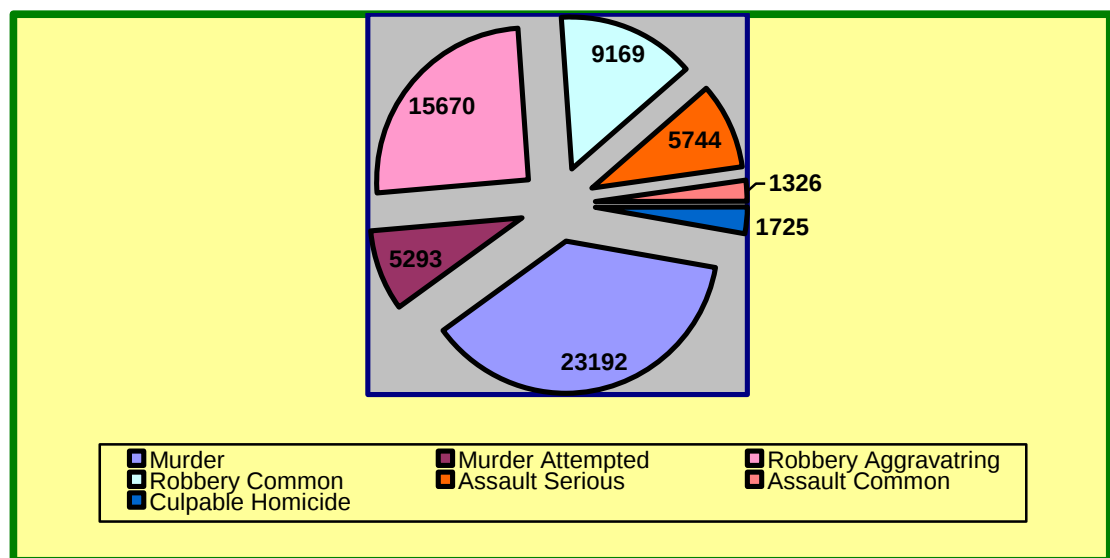


The following trends are identified when a comparison is made between 2007 and information as on 30 June 2008:

- **Burglary and House Breaking:** From 2006 to 2008 there was an **increase** of **4.46%** in sentenced offenders in this category.
- **Car Theft:** For the same period the **increase** was **0.69%** in sentenced offenders in this category.
- **Stock Theft:** From 2006 to 2008 there was a **decrease** of **8.14%** in sentenced offenders in this category.
- **Theft others:** For the same period the **increase** was **5.81%** in sentenced offenders in this category.
- **Other Economic:** From 2006 to 2008 there was a **decrease** of **1.95%** in sentenced offenders in this category.
- **Fraud:** For the same period the **increase** was **5.21%** in sentenced offenders in this category.

5.2.1.2 Aggressive Crimes

Figure 16: Sentenced offender statistics: Aggressive Crimes as on 30 June 2008

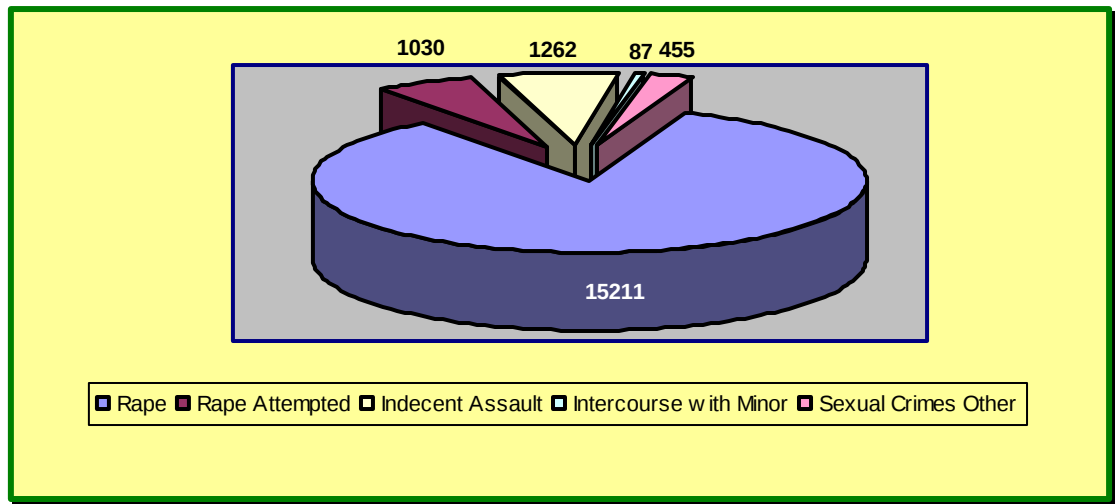


The following information is noted when the totals of the aggressive crimes are compared:

- Aggressive crimes are divided into the following categories: Murder, attempted murder, culpable homicide, child murder, aggravating robbery, common robbery, serious assault, common assault, cruelty to animals, damage to property and other aggressive crimes (i.e. not including the aforementioned).
- The majority of offenders incarcerated for aggressive crimes have committed Murder (**36.65%**) and Aggravating Robbery (**24.76%**).
- There are no major changes in these figures since the previous report. It can be mentioned that there are currently **3** sentenced offender classified under Child Murder while there was only **1** incarcerated during 2007.
- Only one offender is classified under Necklace and related murders.

5.2.1.3 Sexual Offenders

Figure 17: Sentenced offender statistics: Sexual Crimes as on 30 June 2008

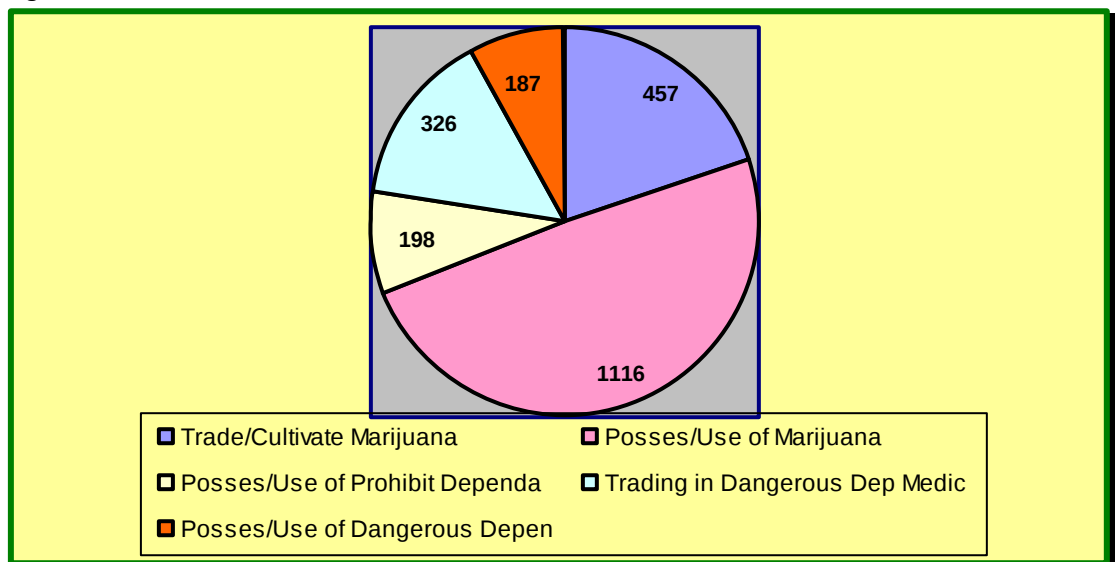


The following information is noted when the totals of the sexual offenders are compared:

- Sexual crimes are divided into the following sub-categories: rape, attempted rape, indecent assault, intercourse with minor and other sexual crimes (i.e. not including the aforementioned).
- The largest number of Sexual offenders (**84.85%**) is incarcerated for rape.
- Indecent assault and Attempted Rape are next with **7.02%** and **5.73%** respectively.
- **87** sentenced offenders are incarcerated for intercourse with a minor, which indicates a decrease of **13%** in this offence.

5.2.1.4 Narcotics

Figure 18: Sentenced offender statistics: Narcotics as on 30 June 2008

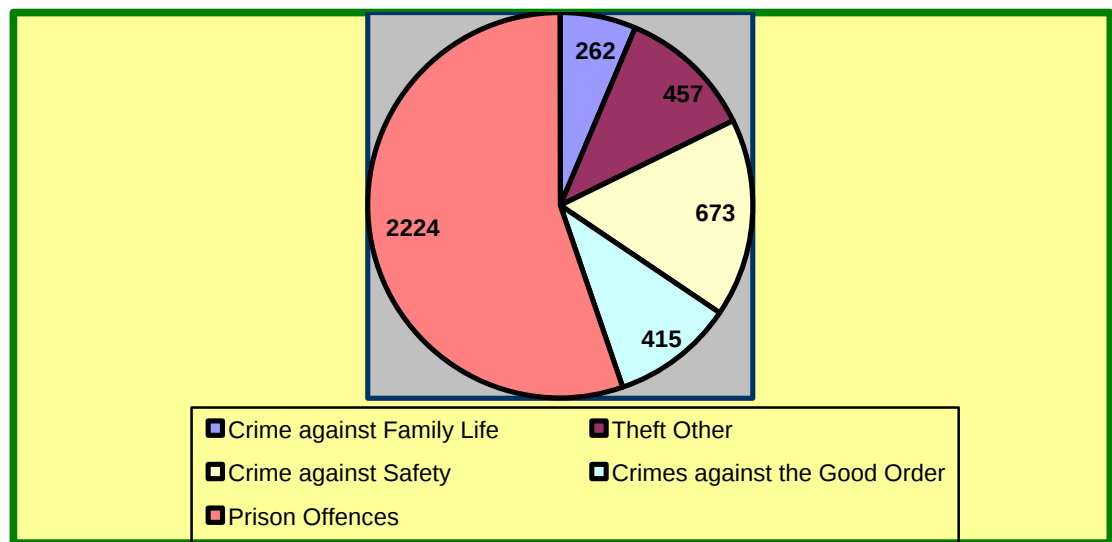


The following information is noted when the totals of the narcotics crimes are compared:

- Narcotics crimes are divided into the following categories:
 - Trading and/or cultivating marijuana, possessing and/or use of marijuana, trade and/or cultivating prohibited dependency producing drugs, possessing and/or use of prohibited dependency producing drugs, trading in dangerous dependency medicines, possessing and/or use of dangerous dependency medicines, and
 - Possessing and/or trading in intoxicating liquor.
- The largest number of offenders incarcerated for Narcotics crimes is for the possession or use of marijuana (**46.17%**). This is followed by trade and/or cultivating of marijuana at a percentage of **18.91%**.
- Once again there are no major changes in these figures.

5.2.1.5 Other Crimes

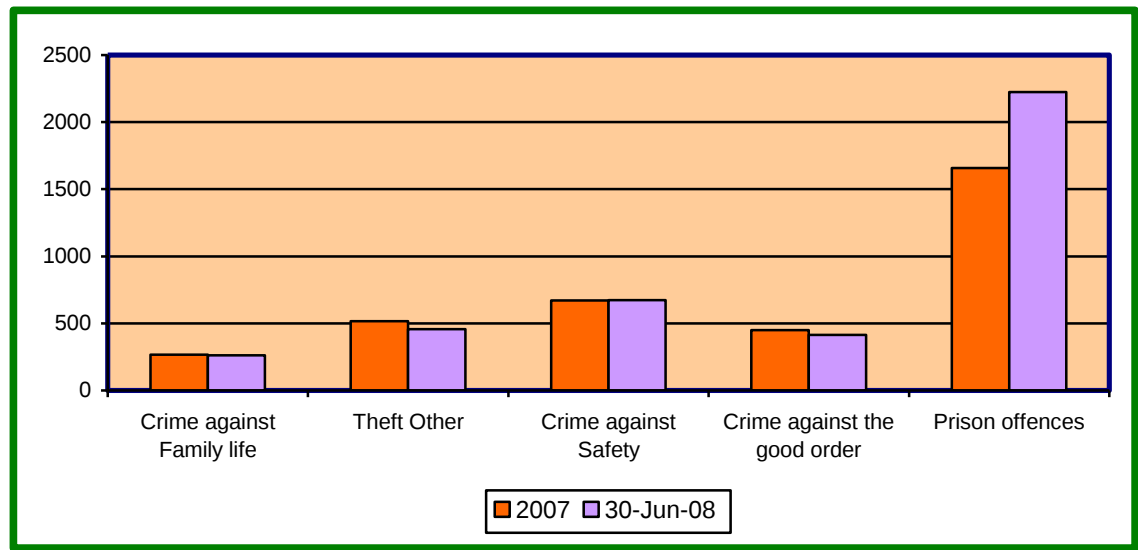
Figure 19: Sentenced offender statistics: Other crimes as on 30 June 2008



The following information is noted when the totals of the other crimes are compared:

- Other crimes committed are distributed over a series of crimes and include the following: kidnapping/man stealing, crimes against family life, crimes against good order, foreigners in SA, crimes against safety, agricultural crimes, mining/factory crimes, crimes in respect of health services, reckless/negligent driving, road traffic violations, prison offences, etc.
- **47.53%** of “other” crimes are classified as prison offences and **14.38%** as crimes against safety.

Figure 20: Trend: Other Crimes: 2006, 2007 and the 1st half of 2008



The following trends are identified when a comparison is made between 2007 and information as on 30 June 2008:

- Prison offences increased with **34.14%** from **1 658** in 2007 to **2224** on 30 June 2008.
- The other categories show little deviation between the two years.

5.3 Sentenced offenders: Sentence Groups

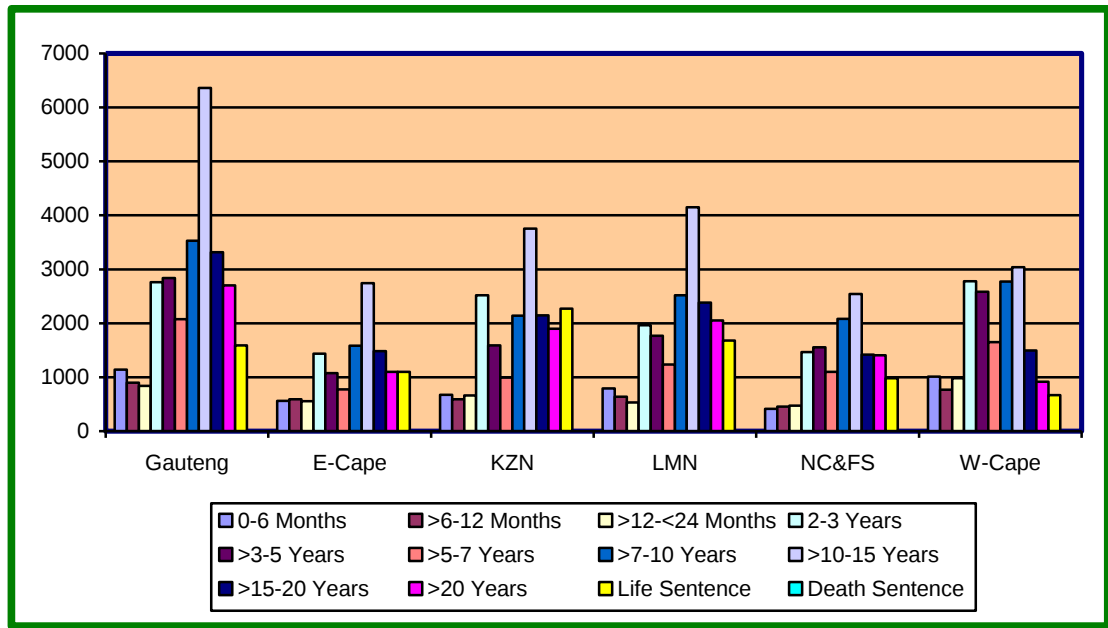
5.3.1 Sentenced offenders: Length of sentence

Table 14: Sentenced Offender Statistics: Length of Sentence as on 30 June 2008

Length of Sentence	Gauteng	E-Cape	KZN	LMN	NC&FS	W-Cape	Total
Corporal Punishment			2		1		3
Periodic	4		2			1	7
0 - 6 Months	1141	562	673	794	413	1010	4593
>6 - 12 Months	900	589	593	640	454	766	3942
>12 - <24 Months	838	553	662	530	475	981	4039
2 - 3 Years	2759	1435	2520	1960	1464	2777	12915
>3 - 5 Years	2836	1074	1590	1766	1557	2583	11406
>5 - 7 Years	2074	772	993	1233	1098	1647	7817
>7 - 10 Years	3530	1582	2143	2516	2083	2772	14626
>10 - 15 Years	6359	2745	3753	4152	2541	3037	22587
>15 - 20 Years	3318	1481	2146	2384	1418	1494	12241
>20 Years	2700	1100	1897	2054	1410	914	10075
Prevention of Crime		1					1
Death Sentence	1						1
Habitual Criminal	84	59	68	68	159	268	706
Life Sentence	1593	1102	2268	1681	982	670	8296
Other Mental Instability	1		1	1			3

Length of Sentence	Gauteng	E-Cape	KZN	LMN	NC&FS	W-Cape	Total
Security Offender	1			1			7
Reformatory	4	2	5	1	1	2	12
Day Parole		12	2		4	7	23
Ordered by Court as Dangerous	6	7	1	5	7	7	33
Total	28149	13076	19319	19786	14067	18936	113333

Figure 21: Sentenced Offender Statistics: Length of Sentence as on 30 June 2008



The following information is noted when the totals of the sentenced length are evaluated:

- In all the Regions the highest population of offenders is serving sentences ranging between 10 to 15 years, consisting of **19.93%**.
- The lowest population of sentenced offenders is the **1** who received a death sentence.
- Offenders with a sentence of >6-12 Months have the second lowest percentage of **3.48%**.
- **795** offenders are classified under “other sentence groups”, which indicates a decrease of **15.43%** against the **940** of 2007.
- There are **706** habitual criminals and constitutes 0.62% of the total of offenders.

With regard to the death sentence, the Sibiya-judgement reads as follows: “*At a sitting of the joint houses of Parliament on **2 February 1990**, the State President announced a **moratorium** on the carrying out of death sentences and said that no death penalty had been executed in South Africa since 14 November 1989. The moratorium was extended on 27 March 1992. The moratorium prevented the carrying out of death sentences only, not their imposition. Accordingly, at the time of the decision in Makwanyane, many people who had been sentenced to death were being detained in prison.*”

According to the Constitutional Court's website the Makwanyane-judgement (on which the death sentence has been declared unconstitutional) was made on 6 June 1995. All cases where the death sentences were imposed had to be referred back to the courts where the original death sentences have been imposed. The same Judge who imposed the death sentence or if the Judge was no longer available, another Judge was appointed to go through the case and impose another sentence of imprisonment. This sentence was imposed in terms of section 1 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1997 (Act No 105 of 1997).

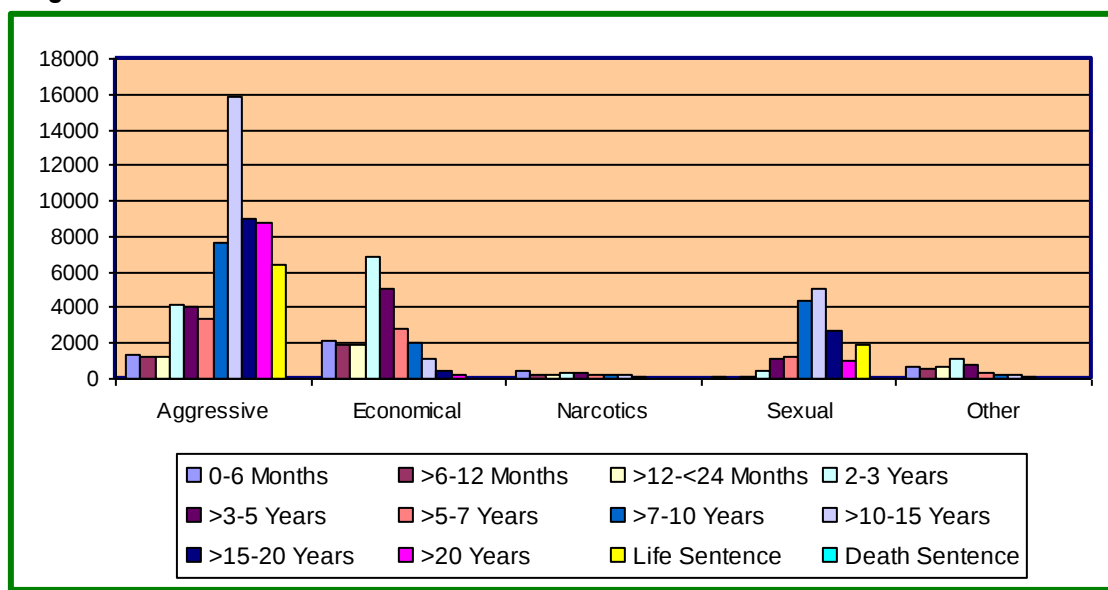
On 31 June 2008 there was 1 offender categorized as death sentence. It was determined that all the death sentences have been substituted with sentences of imprisonment and the records were updated. The 1 death sentence that is reflecting on MIS is the result of a capturing mistake and the relevant management area was already requested to rectify the problem.

5.3.2 Comparison: Crimes Committed and Length of Sentence

Table 15: Sentenced offender statistics: Crimes Committed and Length of Sentence as on 30 June 2008

Length of Sentence	Aggressive	Economical	Narcotics	Sexual	Other	Total
Corporal Punishment	3	0	0	0	0	3
Periodic	0	0	1	2	4	7
0 - 6 Months	1302	2124	455	62	650	4593
>6 - 12 Months	1198	1958	198	54	534	3942
>12 - <24 Months	1184	1960	193	72	630	4039
2 - 3 Years	4199	6834	352	401	1129	12915
>3 - 5 Years	4063	5025	370	1123	825	11406
>5 - 7 Years	3332	2774	228	1187	296	7817
>7 - 10 Years	7685	1998	270	4405	268	14626
>10 - 15 Years	15915	1170	210	5080	212	22587
>15 - 20 Years	9013	414	67	2680	67	12241
>20 Years	8813	173	24	1044	21	10075
Death Sentence	1	0	0	0	0	1
Prevention of Crime	0	0	0	1	0	1
Habitual Criminal	132	469	48	29	28	706
Life Sentence	6389	2	0	1893	12	8296
Other Mental Instability	2	0	0	1	0	3
Security Offender	5	1	0	0	1	7
Reformatory	5	6	0	1	0	12
Day Parole	12	6	1	2	2	23
Ordered by Court as Dangerous	23	2	0	8	0	33
Total	63276	24916	2417	18045	4679	113333

Figure 22: Sentenced Offender Statistics: Comparison: Crimes Committed and Length of Sentence as on 30 June 2008



The following information is noted when a comparison is made between Crimes Committed and Length of Sentence:

- Economic crimes peak at a sentence of **2-3 Years**, Aggressive crimes at a sentence of **>10-15 Years** and Sexual Crimes also at a sentence of **>10-15 Years**.
- Narcotics and Other crimes are spread out at a constant level between 0-6 Months and >7-10 Years. It is also clear from the graph that most offenders are sentenced for Aggressive crimes.

5.4. Admissions, Releases and Transfers

5.4.1 Admissions

On **30 June 08** a total of **716** sentenced offenders were admitted throughout the country.

- **208** were admitted at the SAPS and Courts of which **9** were female and **199** were male.
- **488** returned from temporary release of which **18** were female and **467** were male.
- There were also **28** male admissions specified as other.

During the period of **1 January 2008 to 30 June 2008**, the following admissions took place:

Table 16: Admissions

Place of Admission	Totals
SAPS and Courts	36 097
Return from Temporary Out	105 915
Other	8 873
Total	150 885

Most offenders are admitted after a temporary out, i.e. weekend parole, hospitalisation, funerals, job interviews, etc. “Other” admissions are usually transfers from other correctional centres, transfers from psychological care, etc.

5.4.2 Releases

On **30 June 08** a total of **658** sentenced offenders were released throughout the country.

- **147** were unconditional of which **9** were female and **138** were male.
- **379** were temporary releases of which **18** were female and **361** were male.
- There were also **132** conditional releases of which **6** were female and **126** were male.

During the period of **1 January 2008 to 30 June 2008**, the following releases took place:

Table 17: Releases

Release Types	Totals
Unconditional	18874
Conditional	7700
Medical	22
Temporary Out	71653
Total	98249

Most releases of offenders are either temporary or unconditional. Un-sentenced offenders should, for the duration of their detention (until they are found guilty and sentenced), be treated as if they are not guilty. Therefore un-sentenced offenders are seldom released conditionally.

5.4.3 Transfers

On **30 June 08** a total of **322** sentenced offenders were transferred throughout the country.

- **4** were female and **318** were male.
- **13** male offenders with **maximum** classification were transferred.
- **187** offenders with **medium** classification were transferred of which **3** were female and **184** were male.
- **18** offenders with **minimum** classification were transferred of which **1** were female and **17** were male.
- **104** male offenders with **non-board** classification were transferred.

During the period of **1 January 2008 to 30 June 2008**, the following releases took place:

Table 18: Transfers

Reasons	Totals
Behavioural Problems	85
Condemned to Death	1
Correctional Supervision	7533

Reasons	Totals
De-concentration	2609
Detention Centre	15414
Family Ties	2352
Further Charge	1584
Investigation	36
Loss of Support System	2
Medical Examination	457
Offender Own Protection	14
Other	9516
Release	7904
Representation	42
Safe Guarding	3303
Training	1159
Witness	41
Total	52052

5.5. Assaults and Injuries

5.5.1 Assaults

Assaults for June 2008 in comparison with the statistics for the six month period January 2008 to June 2008 are tabulated as follows:

Table 19: Assaults

Assaults Categories	Gang Involvement	June 2008	Jan to June 2008
Correctional Centre Hospital	Gang involved	0	1
	Member on Offender	0	1
	No Gang involved	5	29
Correctional Centre Hospital Total		5	31
Ex Gratia	No Gang involved	0	1
Ex Gratia Total		0	1
External Hospital	Gang involved	0	2
	Member on Offender	0	1
	No Gang involved	0	10
External Hospital Total		0	13
Not Hospitalised	Member on Offender	5	15
	No Gang involved	11	41
Not Hospitalised Total		16	56
Slightly Injured	Gang involved	0	3
	Member on Offender	8	66
	No Gang involved	43	343
Slightly Injured Total		51	412
Total		72	513

During this period, it was established that most assaults had no gang involvement and the offenders were only slightly injured.

5.5.2 Injuries

Injuries for June 2008 in comparison with the statistics for the six month period January 2008 to June 2008 are tabulated as follows:

Table 20: Injuries

Injury Types	Assaults Categories	June 2008	Jan to June 2008
Accident - Other	Correctional Centre Hospital	2	8
	Ex Gratia	0	1
	External Hospital	0	7
	Not Hospitalised	2	23
	Slightly Injured	39	269
Accident - Other Total		43	308
Accident - Transport	Slightly Injured	0	3
Accident - Transport Total		0	3
Accident - Workplace	Correctional Centre Hospital	0	3
	Ex Gratia	0	1
	Not Hospitalised	0	2
	Slightly Injured	4	34
Accident - Workplace Total		4	40
Injury as result of Assault	Correctional Centre Hospital	2	17
	Ex Gratia	0	1
	External Hospital	0	6
	Not Hospitalised	5	28
	Slightly Injured	37	338
Injury as result of Assault Total		44	390
Injury before Admission	External Hospital	0	1
	Not Hospitalised	0	4
	Slightly Injured	0	5
Injury before Admission Total		0	10
Other	External Hospital	0	2
	Not Hospitalised	0	2
	Slightly Injured	5	42
Other Total		5	46
Self Injury	Correctional Centre Hospital	0	1
	External Hospital	0	1
	Not Hospitalised	0	4
	Slightly Injured	8	48
Self Injury Total		8	54
Total		104	851

- During June 2008, **104** offenders were injured, of which the most was as a result of assaults.
- **851** sentenced offenders were injured during the period January 2008 to June 2008.

6. Crime trends in South Africa and Offender crime categories

Crime not only harms individuals; it also hinders the country's social, economic and judiciary development, and threatens the most of societal values.

6.1 The overall crime trends

In this part of the profile report, SAPS crime statistics for 2005/06, 2006/07 and 2007/2008 will be compared with the number of sentenced offenders that are serving time in DCS facilities from 2005/6 to 2007/08.

- The purpose is to analyse whether there is a relation or link between the SAPS crime categories and the DCS crime categories; as well as to analyse if there is a pattern that can be established between reported crimes in the SAPS as well as sentence rates of certain categories in DCS. The data is based on the annual report of South African Police Services and the Department of Correctional Services' MIS.

According to the SAPS statistics report which covers the period of 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008, crime levels have stabilised over the past few years. **See Table 23 for full detail.**

- Murder increased by 3.5% between 2005/2006 and 2006/2007 and decreased by 3.8% between 2007/2008.
- Decreases also noted for the period of 2007/2008 are that of 8.6% in rape, 7.1% in attempted murder and 6.9% in aggravated robbery.
- However, the downside is that the rates of sub-categories of aggravated robbery continued to increase between the period of 2006/2007 and 2007/2008.
- More notable is the increase in robberies at residential premises (house robbery) which increased on a yearly basis during this period.
- Other crime categories that went up included drug-related crime, driving under the influence, commercial crime and shoplifting.
- Truck hijackings soared to 1 245 from 892 incidents, an increase of 39.5%, while robberies at business premises went from 4 387 in 2005/2006 to 6 689 in 2006/2007 then to 9 862 in 2007/2008.
- It is interesting to see that crime rates peaked in 2006/2007 followed by a downward trend in 2007/2008. Property-related crimes as well as crimes that rely on police action for detection which were on the increase in 2006/2007 decreased during 2007/2008. This may probably be the result of much more stringent law enforcement and/or police visibility.
- It should be noted that the rape and indecent assault reported figures featured in Table 23 only covers a nine month period (1 April to 31 December of all the financial years featured in the Table). The reason being that the Criminal Law (Sexual offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 32 of 2007 was implemented on 16 December 2007. According to the **Crime Information Management of the SAPS**, "a decision was taken to only compare the incidence of crimes during the 1st nine months of the

2007/2008 financial year with figures for the corresponding period during the previous years.” Some of the provisions of this new act are that it recognises that males can also be raped, sexual penetration of any body orifices is included in its definition of rape, and pornography and human trafficking also feature in this new act.

- A new crime trend that has escalated rapidly is that of Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) bombings across the country. According to police analyst Chris de Kock (BuaNews 1 July 2008) ATM bombings’ increased between 2005 and 2008 from 12 to 386 incidents. During 2005 only 12 bombings were recorded, which escalated to 54 incidents in 2006, to 386 in 2007 and a projected total of 538 for 2008. According to de Kock the decrease in cash-in-transit heist (which is a highly organised crime) from 467 to 395 occurrences between 2007 and 2008 may be that the gangs involved may have shifted their attention to bombings of ATMs amongst other.

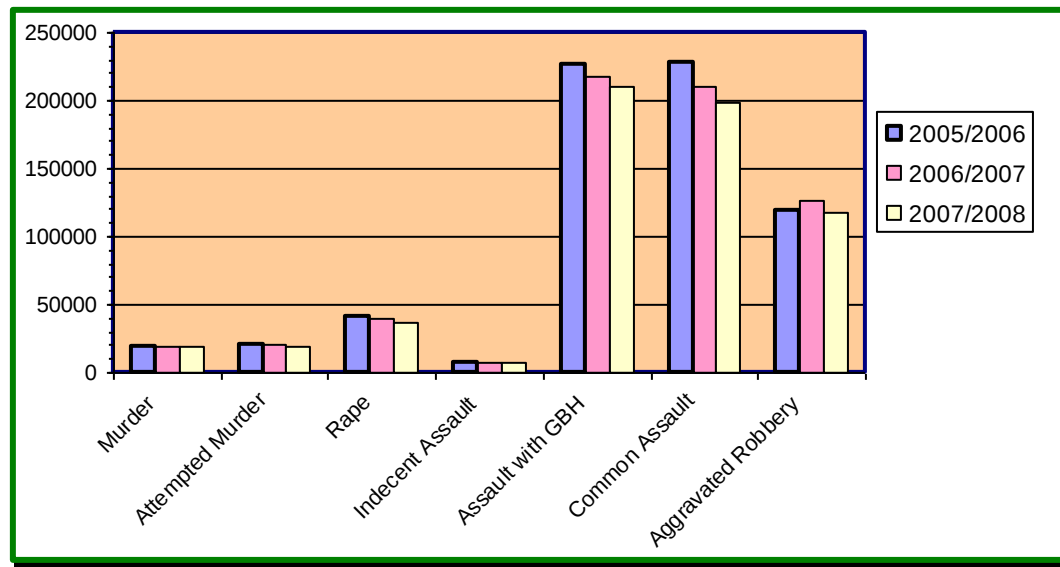
6.2 Comparison between levels of reported violent crime and offenders in DCS Correctional Centres

The distinctive feature of crime in South Africa is its violent nature. There can be no doubt that most of the crimes that South Africans are most afraid of are offences that relate to contact crime (crimes against the person). These crimes are murder, attempted murder rape, indecent assault, assault with GBH, common assault and aggravated robbery. These crimes involve physical contact between the victims and perpetrators and such contact is usually of a violent nature with an impact on the victim in one or combination of the following: death, permanent or disabling injuries, psychological trauma and loss of and/or damage to property.

According to the SAPS 2007/2008 crime statistics the incidence of murder, attempted murder and rape have shown a decrease when compared to the 2006/2007 trends. In the same breath the then Minister of safety and security, Mr Charles Nqakula states that according to the Department of Correctional Services reveal that the number of offender convicted for violent crime with aggravated measures has grown significantly. In this report attempt will be made to compare the number of offenders serving sentences for violent crime categorised as contact crimes.

According to the then Safety & Security Minister Charles Nqakula contact crimes account for roughly one-third of all violent crime in South Africa.

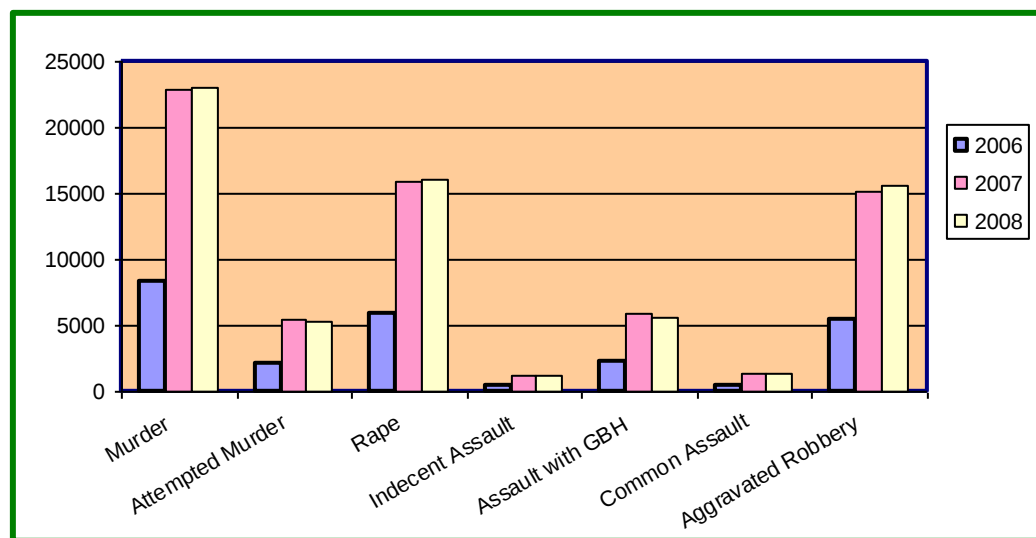
6.2.1 **Figure 23: Reported Contact Crimes as per the SAPS Crime Statistics (2006-2008)**



An analysis of the figures pertaining to the crime tendencies reflected in **Figure 23** indicates that:

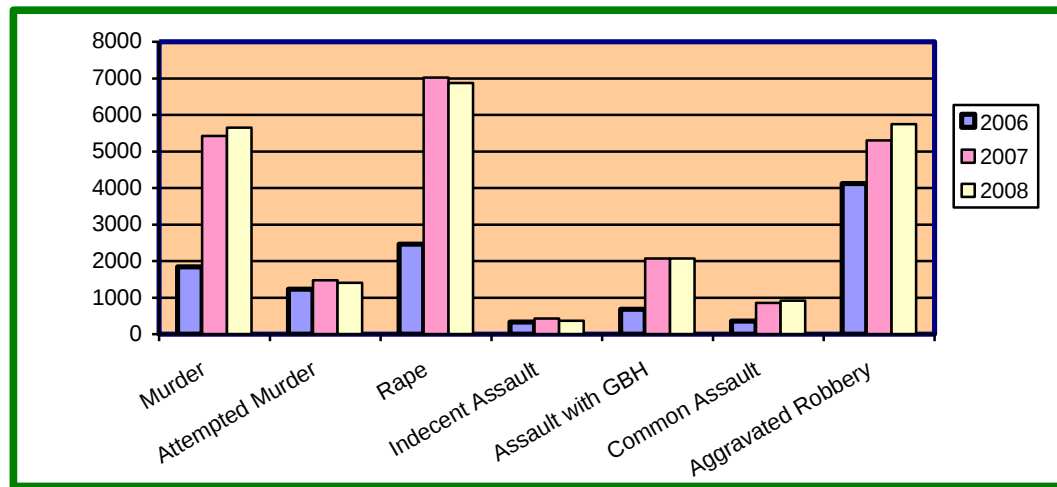
- Cases of assault with great bodily harm made up **34.40%** of all recorded contact crime over the three-year period followed by common assault which constituted **33.30%** of recorded contact crime.
- Cases of aggravated robbery made up **19.10%** of all recorded contact crime over the three-year period followed by rape and indecent assault which constituted **7.20%** of recorded contact crime.
- Offences involving murder and attempted murder combined were **115 724** which made up roughly **6.00%** of recorded contact crime.

6.2.2 **Figure 24: Sentenced offenders who committed contact crimes (2006, 2007 and 2008)**



- Between 2007 and 2008 a large number of sentenced offenders were incarcerated for murder.
- The least number of sentenced offenders were incarcerated for indecent assault.

6.2.3 Figure 25: Un-sentenced offenders who committed contact crimes (2006, 2007 and 2008)



- Most of the un-sentenced offenders were incarcerated for rape.
- Murder and aggravated robbery numbers are also very high.

6.2.4 Table 21: Comparison: Recorded crimes versus Offenders incarcerated

Crime Categories	Recorded Crimes			Sentenced Offenders			Un-sentenced Offenders		
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
Murder	18545	19202	18487	8378	22930	23105	1840	5426	5653
Attempted Murder	20553	20142	18795	2177	5448	5304	1228	1473	1407
Rape	41343	39304	36190	5888	15874	16069	2459	7022	6869
Indecent Assault	7264	6812	6763	476	1279	1261	335	425	369
Assault with GBH	226942	218030	210104	2301	5921	5673	683	2069	2068
Common Assault	227553	210057	198049	477	1335	1314	359	855	920
Aggravated Robbery	119726	126558	118312	5412	15139	15589	4119	5298	5743
Total	661926	640105	606700	25109	67926	68315	11023	22568	23029

From table the following is evident:

- Between 2005/2006 and 2007/2008 the levels of reported crimes stabilised and even declined against certain categories.

- There has been a **decrease** of **3.3%** in reported contact crime cases between 2005/2006 and 2006/2007. There was also a **decrease** of **5.22%** between 2006/2007 and 2007/2008.
- The number of both sentenced and un-sentenced offenders incarcerated in DCS correctional centres during the period 2006 and 2008 as compared to the reported crimes in South Africa are a cause of concern since it puts a question on the country's conviction rates.
- It can be assumed that most reported crimes do not make it to court and a small percentage are convicted and incarcerated. The SAPS Annual Report for 2007/2008 indicates a conviction rate of **19%** for contact crimes. According to an article written by Dianne Kohler Barnard, the MP for the DA, conviction rates for crimes that frighten South African citizens have decreased since 2006:
 - Murder: **2.60%** conviction rate which represents a decrease of **0.82%** since 2006.
 - Attempted murder: **11.31%** conviction rate which represents a decrease of **0.59%** since 2006.
 - Rape: **8.93%** conviction rate which represents a decrease of **0.7%** since 2006.

Table 22: SAPS Crime Categories

See next page for the SAPS crime categories:

Crime Category	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	Up / Down %	Per 100,000
Murder	18 545	19 202	18 487	▼ 3.8%	
Attempted Murder	20 553	20 142	18 795	▼ 7.1%	
Rape*	41 343	39 304	36 190	▼ 8.6%	
Indecent Assault*	7 264	6 812	6 763	▼ 0.7%	
Assault with GBH	226 942	218 030	210 104	▼ 3.7%	
Common Assault	227 553	210 057	198 049	▼ 6.0%	
Common Robbery	74 723	71 156	64 985	▼ 9.4%	
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	119 726	126 558	118 312	▼ 6.9%	
Subcategories of aggravated robbery	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Carjacking</i>	12 825	13 599	14 201	▲ 4.4%	
<i>Truck jacking</i>	829	892	1 245	▲ 39.5%	
<i>Robbery at residential premises</i>	10 173	12 761	14 481	▲ 13.4%	
<i>Robbery at business premises</i>	4 387	6 689	9 862	▲ 47.4%	
Arson	7 622	7 858	7 396	▼ 6.2%	
Malicious damage to property	144 265	143 336	136 968	▼ 4.6%	
Burglary at residential premises	262 535	249 665	237 853	▼ 4.9%	
Burglary at business premises	54 367	58 438	62 995	▲ 7.7%	
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	85 964	86 298	80 226	▼ 7.5%	
Theft out of/from motor vehicle	139 090	124 029	111 661	▼ 11.0%	
Stock theft	28 742	28 828	28 778	▼ 0.1%	
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	13 453	14 354	13 476	▼ 6.5%	
Drug-related crime	95 690	104 689	109 134	▲ 4.2%	
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	33 116	38 261	48 405	▲ 26.5%	
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	432 629	415 163	395 296	▼ 5.0%	
Commercial Crime	54 214	61 690	65 286	▲ 5.8%	
Shoplifting	64 491	65 489	66 992	▲ 2.2%	
Culpable homicide	12 415	12 871	13 184	▲ 2.4%	
Kidnapping	2 320	2 345	2 323	▼ 0.9%	
Abduction	3 345	3 217	2 728	▼ 17.9%	
Neglect and ill-treatment of children	4 828	4 258	4 106	▼ 3.7%	
Public violence	1 044	1 023	895	▼ 14.3%	
Crimen Injuria	44 512	36 747	33 064	▼ 11.1%	

SAPS Crime Categories (Source: Crime Information Analysis Centre) *The implementation of the Criminal Law (Sexual offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, Act 32 of 2007 on 16 December 2007 resulted in changes to the definitions of certain sexual offences (*inter alia* providing recorded under indecent assault).

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