

NOTES

- 1 1996 Census projections, Statistics SA, Pretoria.
- 2 Ibid.
- 3 Interview with Adam Goldsmith, Johannesburg Development Agency, 4 July 2002.
- 4 M Sviridoff, S Sadd, R Curtis, R Grinc, and M Smith, *The Neighborhood Effects of Street-Level Drug Enforcement: Tactical Narcotics Teams in New York*, Vera Institute of Justice, New York, 1992.
- 5 For example, M Sinclair, Solidarity and survival: Migrant communities in South Africa, *Indicator South Africa* 15 (1), 1998.
- 6 T Leggett, *Rainbow Vice: The drugs and sex industries in the new South Africa*, Zed Books, London and David Phillip Publishers, Cape Town, 2001(a).
- 7 For Africa, Latin America, and countries in transition, see A Alvazzi del Frate, *Victims of crime in the developing world*, UNCRI publication number 57, 1998. For Cato Manor and Cato Crest, see T Leggett, Safe shack living: Criminal vulnerability in shacks and government housing, *Nedbank/ISS Crime Index* 5(5), Institute for Security Studies, Pretoria, 2001(b).
- 8 For example, a victim survey in Durban found that 58% of black respondents thought job creation was the best non-police solution to making things safer, while less than 35% of other race groups agreed. See R Robertshaw, A Louw, M Shaw, M Mashiyane, and S Brettell, *Reducing crime in Durban: A victim survey and safer city strategy*, ISS Monograph 58, Institute for Security Studies, Pretoria, 2001.
- 9 For national figures, see Stats SA, *Victims of crime survey*, Government Printers, Pretoria, 1998. For Johannesburg 1999 figures, see UNCRI, *Johannesburg crime victims survey*, unpublished paper, 1999.
- 10 T Leggett (ed), *A Nation of Nomads: Migration and Crime in South Africa*, forthcoming ISS monograph, Institute for Security Studies, Pretoria.
- 11 For example, the various theorists of the Chicago School, or those who follow Merton's 'anomie' line of reasoning.
- 12 Sinclair, op cit.

- 13 For example, see D McDonald, L Mashike and C Golden, *The lives and times of African migrants and immigrants in post-apartheid South Africa*, IDASA , Cape Town, 1999.
- 14 D McDonald, J Gay, L Zinyama, R Mattes and F de Vletter, *Challenging xenophobia: Myths and realities*, Southern African Migration Project, Cape Town, 1998.
- 15 Leggett, 2001(a) op cit.
- 16 Ibid.
- 17 Ibid, chapter 4.
- 18 Ibid, chapter 7.
- 19 T Leggett (ed), *Drugs and crime: A study in three cities*, ISS Monograph Series No 69, Institute for Security Studies, Pretoria, 2002.
- 20 Cover page of the *Saturday Star*, Saturday 27 March 1999, quoting Commander of the Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad Senior Superintendent Johan Steyn.
- 21 Leggett, 2001(a), op cit.
- 22 South African Police Service, *Annual Report of the National Commissioner of the South African Police Service 2001–2002*, Government Printer, Pretoria, 2002, p 54.
- 23 M Schonteich, *Survey of public and client perceptions of the National Prosecuting Authority*, forthcoming ISS Monograph, Institute for Security Studies, Pretoria, 2002.
- 24 Leggett, 2001(b), op cit.
- 25 Schonteich, op cit.
- 26 M Schonteich, Shockingly ignorant? Public Attitudes towards Imprisonment, *Crime and Conflict* No 20, University of Natal, Durban, 2000.
- 27 For a discussion of the application of this idea to Hillbrow, see A Lungu, Tale of two buildings: Social housing and crime reduction in Hillbrow, *Crime and Conflict* No 16, University of Natal, Durban, 1999, pp 22–25.
- 28 J Wilson and G Kelling, Broken windows: The police and neighbourhood safety, *Atlantic Monthly* 249 (3), 1982, pp 29–38.
- 29 P Thulare, Welcome to Hellbrow: Talking to Johannesburg’s drug syndicates, *Crime and Conflict* No 16, University of Natal, Durban, 1999, pp 17–21.
- 30 Leggett, 2001(a), op cit.
- 31 Ibid, chapter 7.
- 32 Leggett, 2002, op cit.
- 33 Ibid.
- 34 T Miethe and R McCorkle, *Crime profiles: The anatomy of dangerous persons, places, and situations*, Roxbury, Los Angeles, 1998.