



RESEARCH ARTICLE

PERCEPTION OF INSTALLING CLOSED-CIRCUIT TELEVISION TOWARDS CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIME SUPPRESSION IN MUNICIPALITY OF JIMENEZ, MISAMIS OCCIDENTAL

***Love H. Falloran, Gracia V. Fuentes, Earl Brain O. Rabaca, Lodebe Tamon-Lead and Gladys T. Estrellanes**

Philippines

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 26th August, 2023
Received in revised form
29th September, 2023
Accepted 25th October, 2023
Published online 30th November, 2023

Keywords:

Closed-Circuit Television, Effective,
Crime Prevention.

ABSTRACT

Security cameras are now widely used around the world to combat crime. This study was conducted to assess the perception of installing Closed-circuit Television towards crime prevention and crime suppression in the Municipality of Jimenez, Misamis Occidental, specifically at Jimenez Public Market. This type of research intends to gain an understanding of the success and challenges encountered by governments. Ninety-six (96) employees were considered as respondents of this study. Weighted Arithmetic Mean was used as a statistical tool to analyze the data. The result revealed that installing CCTV cameras in public places such as streets, stores, banks, and even schools can prevent and suppress crime against persons and property. Furthermore, they also became more knowledgeable as to preparing for possible crime incidents that would happen. The respondents believed that as additional cameras were installed, the number of criminal cases may reduce accordingly, making CCTV surveillance one of the most effective methods of crime prevention. Almost all of the respondents perceived the necessity to further improve and enhance the lighting around the camera to capture footage with an ideal resolution. Likewise, proper monitoring and vigilance should be undertaken to determine the effectiveness of Closed-circuit Television in crime prevention.

Copyright © 2023, Jamshid Ghasemi and Forouzan Ahmadi. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

INTRODUCTION

As countries flourish and their economies expand, social issues arise, and problems are becoming worse. One major worry is peace and security. A victim of crime might be anyone, many individuals are afraid because of this. This was one of the problems at Jimenez Public Market, criminal acts like theft and robbery from various establishments were previously rampant. Recognizing its responsibilities, Numerous governments have started various initiatives. New approaches to crime prevention, one of these breakthroughs were CCTV surveillance. Most CCTV systems have the same purpose in mind. Deterrence is used to prevent crime and disruption, claims are made also stated that CCTV provides public safety and thus decreases crime fear, which may lead to increased use of public areas. CCTV is well-known, and it is widely utilized. It can be found in big, open spaces, and small stores in the marketplace, malls, or parks are examples of establishments or locations. It is also required for streets for traffic flow monitoring and supervision it's ability to deliver relevant

information has been demonstrated by various organizations and institutions. CCTV has become common in the Philippines, especially in supermarkets and gas stations, subways, streets, elevators, laboratories, banks, and private property. The case of Vhong Navarro, host of Its Showtime, versus Cedric Lee and Deniece Cornejo, was one of the most well-known uses of CCTV. It proved various things, including the identification of the people involved, and the time elapsed since the crime occurred. Jimenez, Misamis Occidental, like many other municipalities at the Misamis Occidental leaps to progress with its growing number of facilities, and establishments. It has also embraced the installation and deployment of CCTV in supermarkets, educational institutions, banks, and crossroads roadways to offer coverage on their area of responsibility. There are two (2) grocery stores in Jimenez Public Market, one of the grocery stores has 4 CCTV cameras while the other has 5 CCTV cameras. The other two (2) Dry goods establishments. One of which has 2 CCTV cameras while the other has 3. In addition, in a Frappe. One frappe has 1 CCTV camera and the other has 3 CCTV cameras. The researchers also considered two (2) bakeries in Jimenez Public Market. One of the bakeries has 1 CCTV while the other one has 2 CCTV cameras. Furthermore, there are also two (2) Mobile shops of which one mobile shop has 1 CCTV camera and the other has 2.

*Corresponding author: Love H. Falloran,
Philippines.

Lastly, in a General Merchandise with 3 CCTV cameras. However, given its popularity, effective use, and capability as a security measure, the residents are no longer shocked by its presence. Closed-circuit television (CCTV) surveillance is a form of situational crime prevention designed to prevent both personal and property crime and can be used in place of, or in addition to police. Public surveillance cameras monitor, record, and transmit images of a specific area of interest and are either monitored remotely by security personnel or preprogrammed to scan the specified area (La Vigne et al. 2011). Jimenez Public Market, for instance, encoded the time of employee attendance, and human behavior inside the facilities and store that proves a query through controlled and monitored CCTV footage. They are used by towns to prevent crime and catch lawbreakers in the act. Residents in the same municipalities' downtown areas assist police officers in reducing various illegal activities. Since its introduction, the popularity and use of Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) cameras have expanded fast. As students under the BS Criminology Program and with motivation from two professional courses, the researchers became significantly interested in exploring all approaches to how crime might be minimized. The researchers chose to conduct the study on CCTV cameras due to the increasing number of violations done by the community members, irregularities committed by persons in the neighborhood, numerous people who come into contact with the premises, and many occurrences that can be resolved using CCTV recordings. This research could serve as a foundation for future technological advancements. Furthermore, this research focused on the perception of installing CCTV cameras as a tool for communal property safety, security, crime prevention, and suppression.

Conceptual Framework: Closed-circuit television, or CCTV, is a security monitoring system that enables you to keep an eye on or around your business constantly. CCTV surveillance systems come with monitors, cameras, and recorders for observing live events and storing footage for later use. In contrast to conventional televisions, these CCTV camera-based security systems do not get footage from public broadcasters. They only get footage from security cameras placed on or near neighborhood buildings. Significant technological advancements have recently helped CCTV security systems. Nowadays, security systems are better equipped to catch burglars in the act.

according to Piza E. L. Closed-circuit television (CCTV) has gained popularity as a common crime prevention tactic worldwide, according to The crime prevention effect of CCTV in public locations, a propensity score research published in 2018. CCTV systems make it possible to take pictures and record videos, enabling businesses, residences, and storage facilities to be kept an eye on for intruders, robbers, fires, and other potential security hazards (Bayanat Engineering Qatar, 2020). CCTVs are a useful tool to have in place to safeguard the assets of your company. These cameras are especially important if your company's location is near a crime hotspot or if there are any security gaps around your building that could be exploited. Furthermore, recorders are necessary for the operation of CCTV surveillance systems. A recorder saves the video every time a CCTV security camera captures something intriguing, making it possible for you to see it later. CCTV cameras are installed in locations where they are believed to be most useful, which is generally in densely populated towns,

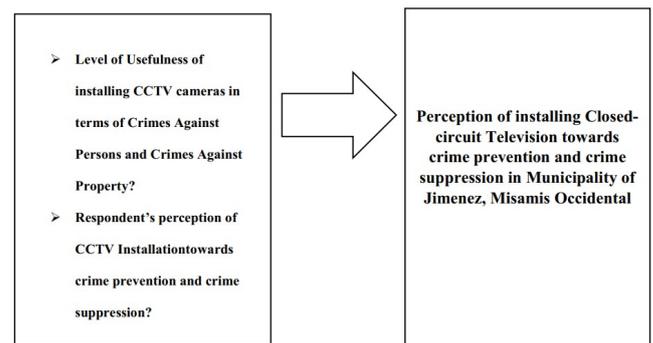
urban cores, parking lots, or other high-crime areas (Welsh and Farrington 2008). CCTV surveillance is based on the criminology hypothesis that claims potential criminals are less likely to commit crimes or run a higher chance of being caught if they think they are being monitored. The rational choice theory is another name for this (La Vigne et al. 2011). Additionally, supporters of public surveillance systems think that such systems might boost residents' feelings of safety and persuade them to use public spaces when they are aware that they are being watched over (La Vigne et al. 2011).

Statement of the Problem

This study aimed to evaluate the perception of installing Closed-circuit Television (CCTV) cameras and how it helps to secure some portions of Jimenez Public Market located at Butuay, Jimenez, Misamis Occidental.

Specifically, this paper sought to answer the following questions:

1. Level of usefulness of installing CCTV cameras in terms of;
 - 1.1 Crimes Against Persons; and
 - 1.2 Crimes Against Property?
2. Respondent's perception on CCTV Installation towards;
 - 1.1 crime prevention; and
 - 1.2 crime suppression?



Significance of the Study

The result of this study is deemed beneficial to the following:

Community: This study will help the community determine how the perception of installing Closed-circuit Television (CCTV) cameras and how it helps to secure some portions of Jimenez Public Market located at Butuay, Jimenez, Misamis Occidental.

Employee: This study helps the employees to determine how effective in crime prevention specifically crimes against persons and property by recording the scenes that can help in solving the reported theft or robbery incidents.

Researcher: This study will help the researcher answer their following queries and concern regarding the effectiveness of Closed-circuit Television cameras (CCTV) in preventing crimes against property and crimes against people.

Future Researcher: They will use this study as their stepping-stone and reference if they will conduct further studies.

Scope and Limitations: The researchers wanted to study the perception of installing CCTV cameras towards crime prevention and crime suppression in public places. However, it is not possible for the researchers to cover every aspect of the topic. So, the scope was narrowed down to a certain section of the target population. The respondents of this study were the employees of the different establishments, and CCTV Operators from the different establishments in Jimenez Public Market located at Butuay, Jimenez, Misamis Occidental. The respondents were interviewed and given a set of questionnaires to answer the questions related to the study. The gathered data was tallied, analyzed, and interpreted by the researchers.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This section provides the research methods of the study. It outlines the research design, research setting, research respondents, research instruments, instrument validity, data gathering procedures, data validation, and data analysis.

Research Design: This study aimed to determine the perception of installing CCTV cameras towards crime prevention and crime suppression. The researchers conducted this descriptive study in order to achieve this goal. The descriptive approach is a fact-finding strategy with an appropriate interpretation that deals with questions about current events (Good, 2011). Because the study involves the collecting of data about the current status of the subjects under study, the researchers believe that this design is the most appropriate. This method simply describes what exists, as its name implies.

Research Setting: This study was conducted at Jimenez Public market located at Butuay, Jimenez, Misamis, Occidental under the Local Government Unit of Jimenez Municipality located in Northern Mindanao province of Misamis Occidental Philippines.

Research Respondents: The study utilized 96 respondents from different establishments in the Jimenez Public market composed of 87 employees and 9 CCTV operators. The participants were randomly selected from the two groups of respondents with mixed gender, varying ages, different year levels, and different levels of educational attainment and position in the institution.

Research Instrument: The researchers adopted the standard questionnaire by Queen Denise P. Cuevas, John Carlo P. Corachea, Ederlina B. Escabel, Merwina Lou A. Bautista, (2016). The researchers presented the questionnaire to experts in the field. The respondents were requested to complete the questionnaires provided by the researchers with the guarantee that their identities would be kept private, and that the information acquired would only be used for educational purposes.

Validation of Instrument: The instruments such as the researcher-made questionnaire and guide questions were submitted first to the research adviser, editor, and statistician for checking and corrections before using it in gathering the data.

Data Gathering Procedure: The researchers followed the following procedures in the data-gathering process. First, the researchers presented a letter of conduct and permission to the respondents to gather the data. And afterward, the gathered data was compiled, coded, analyzed, and interpreted statistically.

Data Analysis: In this study, researchers used checklists-questionnaires, and the findings of the data were analyzed quantitatively and interpreted objectively using frequency count and percentage.

Group	Frequency	Percentage
Employees	87	
CCTV Operators	9	

This study used arithmetic and weighted mean to determine the average response of the respondents from the gathered data. The summarized data was presented in tables. Likewise, the computed mean was interpreted using the description below. In treating the data, the researchers used the weight and arithmetic mean.

Weight mean:

$$\frac{\sum (\text{code} \times \text{frequency})}{\text{No. of respondents}} =$$

No. of respondents

Numerical Value	Scale	Interpretation	Implication
4	3.26-4.00	Strongly Agree	Highly Effective
3	2.51-3.25	Agree	Effective
2	1.76-2.50	Disagree	Fairly Effective
1	1.00-1.75	Strongly Disagree	Not Effective

Verbal Interpretation

It signifies that the respondent strongly agrees with the indicators. This means that they have a very positive implication and outlook on the indicators.

It signifies that the respondent agrees to the indicators. This means that they have a positive implication and outlook on the indicators.

It signifies that the respondents disagree with the indicators. This means that they have a negative implication and outlook on the indicators.

It signifies that the respondents strongly disagree with the indicators. This means that they have a very negative implication and outlook on the indicators.

Ethical Considerations

In this study, the researchers gave a letter of consent to the respondents before conducting the survey and ensured their welfare especially when it comes to their identity. Along with the consent letter from the institution, it was presented by the researchers to the participants who are included in the survey before collecting the data. The researchers ensured that there will be no other intention in gathering data from their respondents.

Definition of Terms: The following terms are defined according to the context in which they are used in the study for a clearer understanding of what they mean:

CCTV: Closed-circuit Television cameras

Communal: Between different communities, especially those having different religions or ethnic origins.

Crime: An action or omission that constitutes an offense that may be prosecuted by the state and is punishable by law.

Surveillance: Close observation, especially of a suspected spy or criminal.

Irregularities: Something that is irregular (such as improper or dishonest conduct) is alleged irregularities in the city government.

Prevention: The action of stopping something from happening or arising.

Anti-Crime: Opposing or intended to discourage or prevent crime and especially violent crime.

Archives: Area collection of historical documents or records providing information about a place, institution, or group of people.

Burglar: A person who commits burglary.

Vulnerability: The quality or state of being exposed to the possibility of being attacked or harmed, either physically or emotionally.

Crime prevention: Tactics and laws that aim to lessen the likelihood of crimes occurring, as well as their possible negative impacts on people and society, including the fear of crime, by taking action to affect the many causes that contribute to it.

Crime suppression: Highly proactive law enforcement and focused enforcement that adheres to innovative problem-oriented policing tactics can deter crime.

Installation: Installing someone or something, or being installed, is an activity or process.

Technology: The practical application of scientific knowledge, particularly in industry.

Property: A thing or things that belong to someone, all their stuff.

Disruption: Issues that cause a disruption to a process, event, or activity.

Security: The condition of not being in danger or danger.

Frappe: A beverage that is either served over ice or frozen until slushy.

Critical: Expressing adverse or disapproving comments or judgments.

Populated: Form the population of (a town, area, or country).

Perceptions: The capacity to perceive something via hearing, seeing, or becoming aware of it.

Citizen: A naturalized or legally recognized citizen, subject, or national of a state or commonwealth.

Theory: A theory or set of concepts designed to explain anything, especially one founded on abstract principles unrelated to the subject under discussion.

Broadcast: Radio or television, transmit (a program or some information).

Premises: A home or building that is used for business purposes or is considered in an official setting, along with the surrounding land and outbuildings.

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS, AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

This chapter presents the results of the study conducted by the researchers through the given questionnaires. It presents the analysis and interpretation of data based on the study on the perception of installing closed-circuit television towards crime prevention and crime suppression conducted at Jimenez Public Market located at Barangay Butuay, Jimenez, Misamis Occidental. It also shows the responses of the participants to the different questions being raised.

Table 2. Level of usefulness of installing CCTV cameras in terms of Crimes Against Persons

Indicators	Mean	Description
1. The use of CCTV cameras helps locate suspicious characters in the streets.	3.32	Strongly Agree
2.The use of CCTV cameras reduces crimes and criminals	3.34	Strongly Agree
3.The CCTV camera is used to apprehend criminals.	3.54	Strongly Agree
4.Through CCTV cameras, the officers can monitor the activities of the perpetrators.	3.46	Strongly Agree
5.The CCTV serves as a tool to identify the strategies used by the perpetrator in committing the act.	3.34	Strongly Agree
Grand Mean	3.40	Strongly Agree

Table 2 presents the level of usefulness of installing closed-circuit television in terms of crimes against persons. As reflected in the table, all indicators are strongly agreed upon by the respondents. The highest mean of 3.54 reveals that the respondents strongly agree that CCTV camera is used to apprehend criminals. Generally, the grand mean of 3.40 reveals that the respondents strongly agree with the indicators which imply that in terms of crime against the person, closed-circuit television is highly useful. Matthew (2017) stated that useful CCTV was associated with significantly increased chances of crimes being solved for all crime types except drugs/weapons possession and fraud. Images were more likely to be available for more serious crimes, and less likely to be available for cases occurring at unknown times or in certain types of locations. CCTV seems to be a potent investigative tool for

many different types of crime. Several issues limit the effectiveness of CCTV.

Table 3. Level of usefulness of installing CCTV cameras in terms of Crimes Against Property

Indicators	Mean	Description
1. CCTV aids in monitoring banks, malls, or other establishments.	3.50	Strongly Agree
2. The presence of CCTV reduces property-related crime.	3.42	Strongly Agree
3. Reduce theft of motor vehicles and some other forms of acquisitive crimes in areas where there are CCTV cameras.	3.43	Strongly Agree
4. Secures the properties where the CCTV is located.	3.30	Strongly Agree
5. Records the scenes that can help in solving the reported theft or robbery incident.	3.40	Strongly Agree
Grand Mean	3.41	Strongly Agree

The above table shows the level of usefulness of installing closed-circuit television in terms of crimes against property. As seen in the table, all the indicators are strongly agreed upon by the respondents. The highest mean is 3.50 which means that the respondents strongly agree that closed-circuit television (CCTV cameras) aids in monitoring banks, malls, or other establishments. The grand mean of 3.41 implies that the respondents strongly agree with the indicators which means that in terms of crime against property, installing CCTV cameras or closed-circuit television is highly useful. Closed-circuit television (CCTV) programs use surveillance cameras in public and private areas in an attempt to prevent property and personal crime. Not all CCTV systems are police-monitored, but some are (e.g., see Caplan et al. 2011 in Newark). CCTV is designed to increase formal surveillance by making it easier for the police (or other agencies) to monitor the behavior of citizens (including potential offenders). CCTV is intended to deter crime by increasing the risk of detection of criminal behavior. CCTV footage can also be used to identify suspects in offenses that are committed within view of the camera (see more on CCTV from Piza, 2018).

Table 4. Respondent's perception on CCTV installation towards Crime Prevention

Indicators	Mean	Description
1. It deters crime and help reduce violations that can be committed.	3.32	Strongly Agree
2. Records the scenes that can help in solving the reported theft or robbery incident.	3.31	Strongly Agree
3. It helps in monitoring the employees and administrative personnel to avoid dishonesty with their tasks.	3.42	Strongly Agree
4. It eliminates the opportunity for the violators to do violations.	3.31	Strongly Agree
5. It saves manpower for the security guards on duty for patrolling the school premises.	3.38	Strongly Agree
6. The use of CCTV cameras reduces crimes and criminals.	3.35	Strongly Agree
7. Through CCTV cameras, the officers can monitor the activities of the perpetrators.	3.38	Strongly Agree
8. CCTV camera helps the police	3.35	Strongly Agree

investigator in solving crime by providing the lead.		
9. The CCTV serves as a tool to identify the strategies used by the perpetrator in committing the act.	3.36	Strongly Agree
10. The CCTV aids in monitoring banks, malls or another establishment.	3.31	Strongly Agree
Grand Mean	3.35	Strongly Agree

Table 4 presents the perception of the respondents on CCTV camera installation towards crime prevention at Jimenez public market located at Barangay Butuay, Jimenez, Misamis Occidental. It appears that all the indicators are strongly agreed upon by the respondents. The highest mean is 3.42 which shows that CCTV helps in monitoring the employees and administrative personnel to avoid dishonesty with their tasks. Largely, the grand mean of 3.35 reveals that the respondents strongly agree with the indicators which implies that in terms of crime prevention, installing CCTV cameras is highly effective. Peterson Kelly (2012) stated that the first factor in crime is people's dread that the crime will actually happen. Most residents of dangerous places think they could be attacked at any time and become the next victims of theft or other criminal crimes. In order to prevent crime from occurring, CCTVs help to dispel people's fears. More individuals enter the protected areas than areas without CCTV due to the assurance that the presence of surveillance services provides that the surveyed areas are more secure than the unsurveyed ones (Gips, 2006 p. 24).

Table 5. Respondent's perception on CCTV installation towards Crime Suppression

Indicators	Mean	Description
1. Criminals can be deterred by CCTV, especially when it comes to pre-planned crimes.	3.27	Strongly Agree
2. It can also lessen the opportunity for couples on scandalous acts.	3.31	Strongly Agree
3. It helps to solve vandalism and malicious mischief within the institution or establishments.	3.37	Strongly Agree
4. It can also capture the individuals that will leave the vicinity earlier than indicated time of leave.	3.37	Strongly Agree
5. The installation of CCTV cameras is considered as a low-cost method of keeping the administrator's eye on the security of its people and establishments.	3.39	Strongly Agree
6. CCTV saved footage that can help solve the incidence of misbehavior.	3.36	Strongly Agree
7. CCTV can help to reduce violent crime.	3.32	Strongly Agree
8. CCTV can help in solving reported theft or robbery incidents.	3.47	Strongly Agree
9. CCTV helps to determine the specific incidents that happened.	3.38	Strongly Agree
10. It helps to determine who is/are the violators.	3.33	Strongly Agree
Grand Mean	3.36	Strongly Agree

Table 5 presents the summary of the respondent's perception of CCTV Cameras installation towards crime suppression at Jimenez public market located at Barangay Butuay, Jimenez, Misamis Occidental. It shows that all the indicators are strongly agreed upon by the respondents.

The highest mean of 3.47 implies that the respondents strongly agree that CCTV can help in solving reported theft or robbery incidents. Overall, the grand mean of 3.36 reveals that the respondents strongly agree with the ten indicators given which further implies that in terms of crime suppression, Closed-circuit Television is highly effective. Guha (2002) asserted that the majority of people are curious about persons who commit purposeful crimes in public. Some people, especially those who participate in criminal activity, are aware of the consequences of their actions yet nonetheless choose to carry them out. Although the CCTVs show that the crimes were actually committed, they do not stop others from repeating them. The fact that they know they will fall into the trap anyway may even inspire them to commit more harm. In this regard, even while monitoring might provide an area a sense of security, some crimes are beyond the scope of observation, therefore security personnel cannot just rely on CCTVs. In more complex situations, particularly with the alarm-programmed CCTVs, some acts do not appear to the CCTVs to be crimes in addition to the preprogrammed crimes. Because the offenses do not appear on the CCTV cameras, people can still get away with committing unusual mistakes and crimes (Wilner, 2005). CCTV seems like one of the best ways to stop crimes from happening on the surface. People who intend to commit crimes are prohibited from doing so because they could be seen on surveillance screens and put on trial. When CCTVs are used for security, the evidence is seen as circumstantial and reliable. Crimes can also be reduced because people feel safer, which eliminates fear and makes CCTVs produce more conclusive results.

SUMMARY FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter presents the summary of findings, the conclusions made, and the recommendations endorsed.

Summary of Findings: This study on the perception of installing Closed-circuit Television towards crime prevention and crime suppression in the municipality of Jimenez, Misamis Occidental, is an important tool and beneficial to the community and employees since it can help prevent and detect crime. It can reassure the public about community safety, and also provide evidence to relevant enforcement agencies. Moreover, this study is designed to assess the activity implemented particularly on the installation of CCTV cameras or closed-circuit television. This study was conducted by the Institute of Criminal Justice Education students at Gov. Alfonso D. Tan College.

Data were analyzed using the weighted mean. The results revealed that as to the level of usefulness of installing closed-circuit television in terms of crimes against persons, the grand mean of 3.40 reveals that the respondents strongly agree with the indicators which implies that in terms of crimes against persons, the closed-circuit television is highly useful. In addition, as to the level of usefulness of installing closed-circuit television in terms of crime against property, the grand mean of 3.41 implies that the respondents strongly agree with the indicators which means that in terms of crime against property, installing CCTV cameras or the closed-circuit television is highly useful. Moreover, the results also revealed that in crime prevention, installing CCTV cameras is highly effective as reflected in the grand mean of 3.35.

Installing CCTV cameras is also highly effective in crime suspension as shown in the grand mean of 3.36.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings, the given conclusion is drawn. The respondents perceived that installing CCTV cameras in Jimenez Public Market is highly effective. As to the result, the tool helped respondents and participants to know what needs to be done and what things they must use for them to be safer and have a better quality of life. On the other hand, vandalism, break-ins, and other serious crimes can be avoided by strategically deploying CCTV cameras all over the area where the business operates, or property is located. It is concluded that in terms of any criminal act, installing CCTV cameras or closed-circuit television is effective.

Recommendations

Based on the results, findings, and conclusions, researchers suggest the following recommendations.

- Establishments at Jimenez Public Market must install CCTV cameras or Closed-circuit Television for the safety of the owner, employees, and all people to be safer.
- The installation of CCTV cameras in the streets, businesses, and properties must be implemented in several barangays within the municipality of Jimenez, Misamis Occidental. It follows that prevention is better than cure
- In installing CCTV Cameras, they should strategically deploy them all over the area where the business operates, or property is located.
- Improving and enhancing the lighting around the camera to have an ideal resolution to capture footage in more depth and with better zooming capabilities.

REFERENCES

- Bayanat Engineering Qatar, (2020). "CCTV and its technology advancement" from <https://bit.ly/3NW8TX1>
- Cuevas, Corachea, Escabel, & Bautista (2016). "Effectiveness of CCTV Cameras Installation in Crime Prevention" from <https://bit.ly/3yv0Dbg>
- La Vigne et al. (2011). "Evaluating the Use of Public Surveillance Cameras for Crime Control and Prevention- A Summary" from <https://bit.ly/3AK69JF>
- Piza E. L. (2018). "The crime prevention effect of CCTV in public places: a propensity openness score analysis" from <https://bit.ly/3yWkotx>
- T Bennett, L Gelsthorpe (2010). "Public Attitudes Towards CCTV (Closed Circuit Television) in Public Places" from <https://bit.ly/3uDiiwb>
- Welsh and Farrington, (2008). "Effects of Closed-Circuit Television Surveillance on Crime", Volume 4, Issue 1, First Published: 02 December 2008, Pages 1-73 from <https://bit.ly/3ySODBJ>
- Matthew P.J. Ashby et al (2017). "The value of CCTV surveillance cameras as and investigate tool: an empirical analysis" from shorturl.at/mwzRV
- Peterson Kelly (2012). "Effectiveness of CCTV in crime prevention" from <https://tinyurl.com/2s4kvn6j>

- Manne Gerell, Malmö Högskola, Malmö, Sweden (2016). "Hot Spot Policing with Actively Monitored CCTV Cameras" from shorturl.at/dNO26
- McLean, NY, Worden, and Kim 2013. "CCTV produced a significant reduction of violent crime" from shorturl.at/ceoHK
- La Vigne, N. G., Lowry, S.S., Markman, J. A., & Dwyer, A. M. (2011). "Evaluating the use of public surveillance cameras for crime control and prevention" from shorturl.at/ajwE5
