

A large crowd of people is gathered at night, reaching up towards numerous large, illuminated balloons that resemble giant eyes floating in the dark sky. The balloons are white with large, detailed eyes, and the crowd is dense, with many people holding up their phones to capture the scene.

Presenter
BUKET ABANOZ



CCTV

EFFECTIVENESS



Presenter
BUKET ABANOZ



Presentation Overview

- Relationship between surveillance camera and crime prevention
- How might CCTV cameras reduce crime?
- Results of the evaluations of the effect of CCTV on crime





Warning
**These
premises are
under CCTV
surveillance**

Closed-Circuit Television



[CCTV]

CAMERA

LENS

SIGNAL
TRANSMISSION LINE

DIGITAL
RECORDER

MONITOR

SCHOOL



BANK



STREET



AIRPORT



WALTER BRUCH

GERMANY, 1942

THE FIRST CCTV SYSTEM



USES OF CCTV

TRAFFIC MONITORING

CRIME PREVENTION

CRIME REGISTRATION

INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES

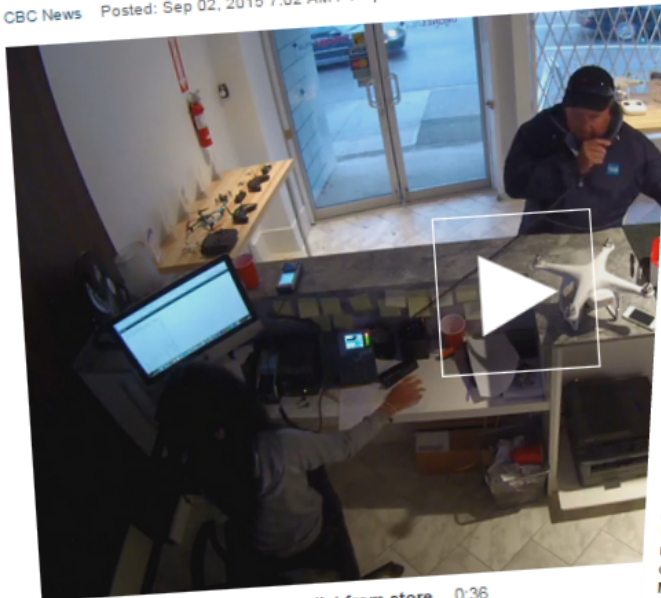
CONTROL OF RETAIL

CCTV is believed to be effective in preventing crime

VIDEO | Brazen wallet theft caught on camera, says Vancouver drone store

Video shows man apparently taking employee's wallet from right-hand side of his nose

CBC News Posted: Sep 02, 2015 7:02 AM PT | Last Updated: Sep 02, 2015 9:10 AM



RAW: Man appears to snatch wallet from store 0:36

NBI: Magsino killing, killer caught on CCTV



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01:24 AM April 16th, 2015



DEATH OF A JOURNALIST The body of Melinda "Mel" Magsino, a former Inquirer correspondent who had reported on corruption and "jueteng" (an illegal numbers game) in Batangas province, is covered with a piece of cardboard after she was gunned down at high noon on a street in Barangay Balagtas in Batangas City on Monday. IN SET PHOTO FROM FACEBOOK ACCOUNT OF MAGSINO/REJECT RPT20 MOVEMENT-BATANGAS CITY FACEBOOK PAGE

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POPULAR



Woman lawmaker behind new P500M pork scam

September 3rd, 2015



General's son 'not sorry' for killing woman in White

September 3rd, 2015



Why Rica Peralejo called hospital nurse, staff 'unprofessional'

September 2nd, 2015



'AIDub' makes a killing for GMA in ratings war

JAMES BULGER CASE

FEBRUARY 12, 1993

The two-year-old was abducted from a shopping mall in the Merseyside. His mutilated boy was found on a railway line two-and-a-half miles away. The whole event was caught on the mall's video surveillance system. The video showed two boys, 10 years old, walking up to James and leading him out of the mall.



CRIME PREVENTION

IS NOT REALLY
A CONCEPT
THAT CAN BE
DEFINED
SIMPLY.

*«A CONCEPT
OF ALMOST
UNENDING ELASTICITY»*

(Crawford, 1999)

CRIME PREVENTION

is an intervention that interrupts a chain of cause and effect which would otherwise have led to the criminal event.



The earliest video surveillance systems were working with photographic technology, images which were prepared in a dark room could be watched after the day of the recording.

Münih, 1973



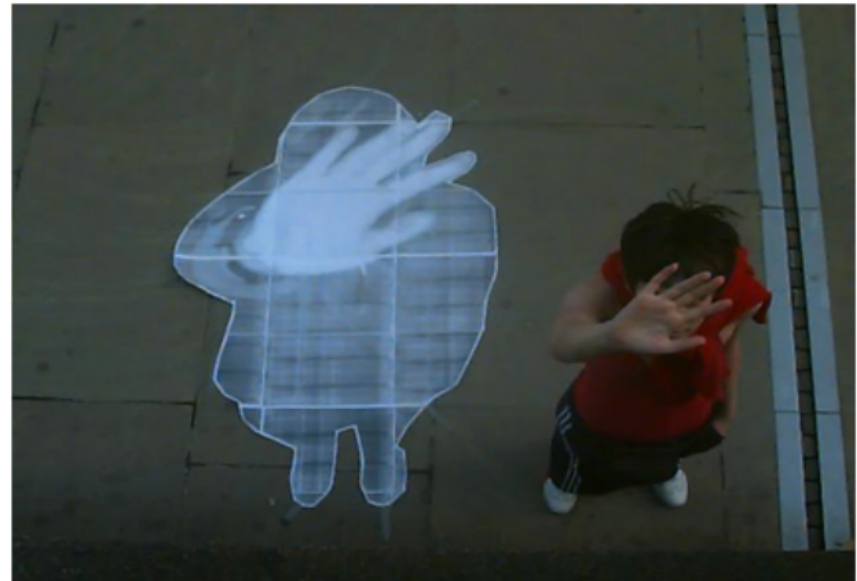


The United Kingdom



An average Londoner
is captured on the
CCTV cameras
300 times each day

(Associated Press, 2007)



Situational Crime Prevention

*«a preventive approach that relies,
not upon improving society
or its institutions,
but simply upon
reducing opportunities
for crime»*

(Clarke, 1992, p.3)

Crime is seen as a result of the opportunity

It is largely informed by

OPPORTUNITY THEORY

According to the Classical School,
human beings are rational
creatures who take their decisions freely.
Crime is a rational choice ,and
criminals commit a crime consciously.

Opportunity theory

includes several more specific theories.

Rational choice perspective



Routine Activity Approach



Coming together in time and space

CCTV may prevent crime, including:

- a. *Effective deployment: CCTV directs security personnel to ambiguous situations, which may head off their translation into real criminal acts.*
- b. *Publicity: CCTV could symbolize efforts to take crime seriously, and the perception of those efforts may energize law-abiding citizens and/or deter others.*
- c. *Time for crime: CCTV may be perceived as reducing the time available to commit crime, preventing those crimes that require extended time and effort.*
- d. *Memory jogging: the presence of CCTV may induce people to take elementary security precautions, such as locking their car, by jogging their memory about the possibility of being victimized.*
- e. *Anticipated shaming: the presence of CCTV may induce people to take elementary security precautions, for fear that they will be shamed by being shown on CCTV as being careless.*
- f. *Appeal to the cautious: cautious people migrate to the areas containing CCTV to shop, leave their cars, and so on. Their caution and security-mindedness reduce the risk of victimization.*

[Armitage, Smyth, and Pease, 1999, p. 227]

What was the research reveal?

Brandon C. Welsh and David P. Farrington (2002)

- 1. City and town centers*
- 2. Public transport*
- 3. Car parks*

Brandon C. Welsh and David P. Farrington (2002)

8% reduction on crime

41% in car park

7% in city and town center

7% in public transport

Brandon C. Welsh and David P. Farrington
(2009)

41 studies were carried out in four main settings:

1. *City and town center*
2. *Public housing*
3. *Public transport*
4. *Car parks*

In car parks: (51%) *Most effective in reducing crime*

In public transport: (7%) *Small but nonsignificant reduction*

In public housing: *7% reduction*

In city and town center: *23% reduction*

CCTV cameras effective in reducing crime in car parks,
especially theft of and from vehicles
while it has no impact on levels of violent crime

British psychologist Gordon Trasler has pointed out that a reason for this might be that CCTV is effective for «instrumental» offences (such as property crime or robbery) but not so effective for «expressive» offences like violent crime when behaviour is impulsive and there is no time for rational decision-making.

Table 1. CCTV Evaluations in City and Town Centers

(Source: Welsh and Farrington, 2009, pp. 62-64.)
Notes: n.a. = not available.

Author, Publication Date, Location	Camera Coverage Monitors
Brown (1995), Newcastle- upon-Tyne, U.K.	Full coverage of most vulnerable premises streets, a monitor
Brown (1995), Birmingham, U.K.	14 cameras active monitor police
Sarno (1996), London, U.K.	11 cameras
Skinns (1998), Doncaster, U.K.	63 cameras active monitor police
Dutton ve Short (1999), Airdie, U.K.	12 cameras active monitor police
Armitage et al. (1999), Burnley, U.K.	n.a., n.a.
Sarno et al. (1999), London borough of Soutwark (Camberwell),	17 cameras active monitor some monitor police

Author, Publication Date, Location	Camera Coverage and Monitoring	Other Interventions	Follow-up Period	Results and Diffusion/Displacement					
Brown (1995), Newcastle-upon-Tyne, U.K.	Full coverage of most vulnerable premises on streets, active monitoring	None	15 months	Undesirable effect; some displacement and diffusion	Sarno et al. (1999), London borough of Soutwark (East Street), U.K.	12 cameras, active monitoring sometimes by police	Notices of CCTV	12 months	Uncertain effect; no diffusion; possible functional displacement
Brown (1995), Birmingham, U.K.	14 cameras, active monitoring by police	None	12 months	Desirable effect; displacement occurred	Mazerolle et al. (2002), Cincinnati (Northside)	n.a., passive monitoring	None	6 months	Null effect; little or no displacement
Sarno (1996), London, U.K.	11 cameras	None	12 months	Undesirable effect; not measured	Mazerolle et al. (2002), Cincinnati (Hopkins Park)	n.a., passive monitoring	None	4 months	Null effect; not measured
Skinns (1998), Doncaster, U.K.	63 cameras, active monitoring by police	47 "helps points" for public to contact CCTV control rooms	24 months	Desirable effect; not measured	Mazerolle et al. (2002), Cincinnati	n.a., passive monitoring	None	3,5 months	Null effect; some displacement
Ditton ve Short (1999), Airdie, U.K.	12 cameras, active monitoring by police	None	24 months	Desirable effect; diffusion occurred	Blixt (2003), Malmö, Swden	100% passive monitoring	Social improvement programs (begun years prior)	12 months	Desirable effect; no displacement
Armitage et al. (1999), Burnley, U.K.	n.a., n.a.	None	12 months	Desirable effect; diffusion occurred	Winge ve Knutsson (2003), Oslo, Norway	6 cameras, active monitoring	Notices of CCTV	12 months	Undesirable effect; no displacement
Sarno et al. (1999), London borough of Soutwark (Camberwell), U.K.	17 cameras, active monitoring sometimes by police	Notices of CCTV	12 months	Desirable effect; no displacement	Gill ve Springgs (2005), Borough Town, U.K.	70% active monitoring with one-way link to police	None	12 months	Desirable effect; no displacement
					Gill ve Springgs (2005), Market Town, U.K.	34% active monitoring with direct line to police	Community wardens, car park	12 months	Undesirable effect; no displacement

Table 2.

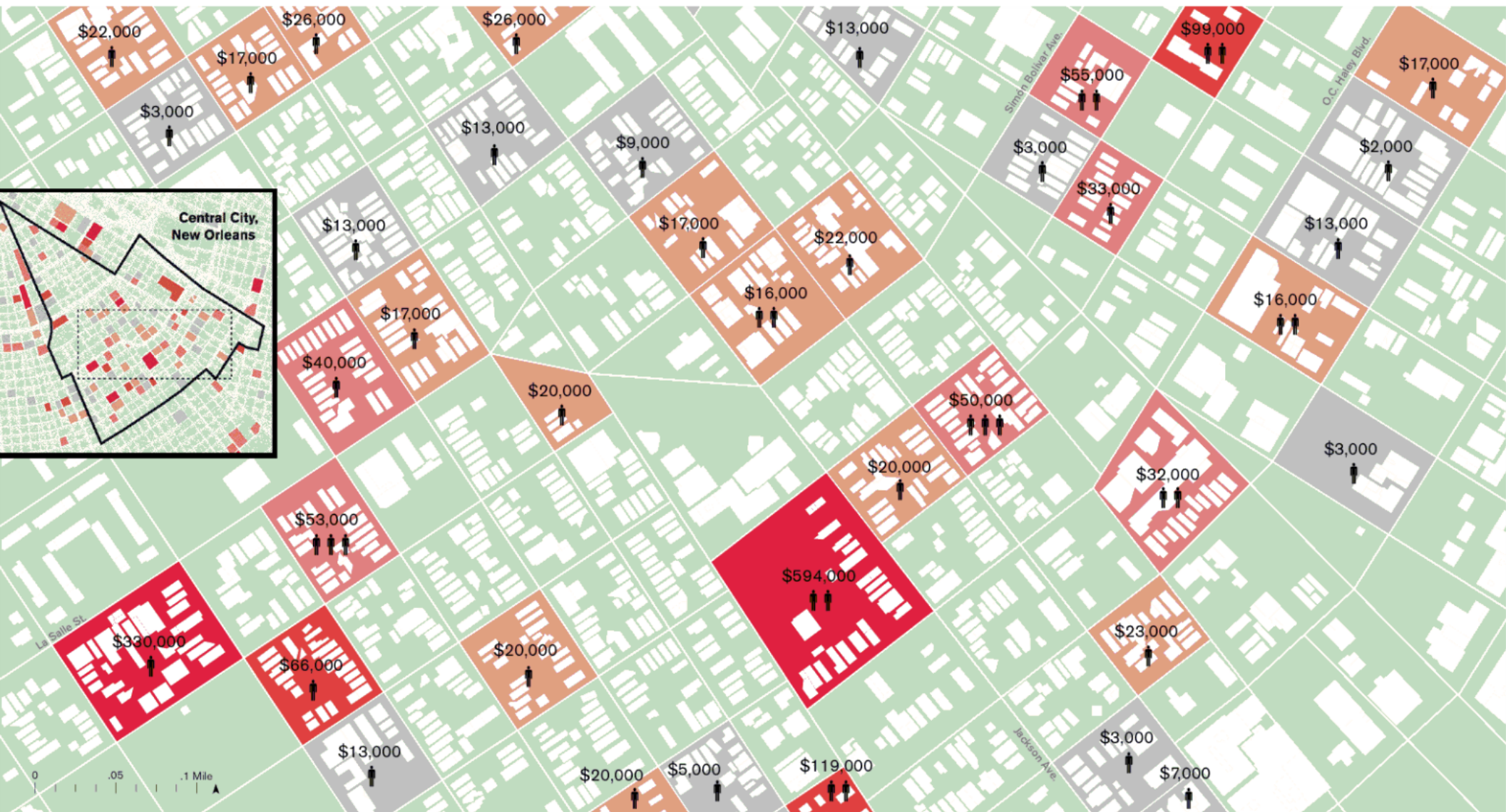
CCTV Evaluations in Parking Lots or Car Parks

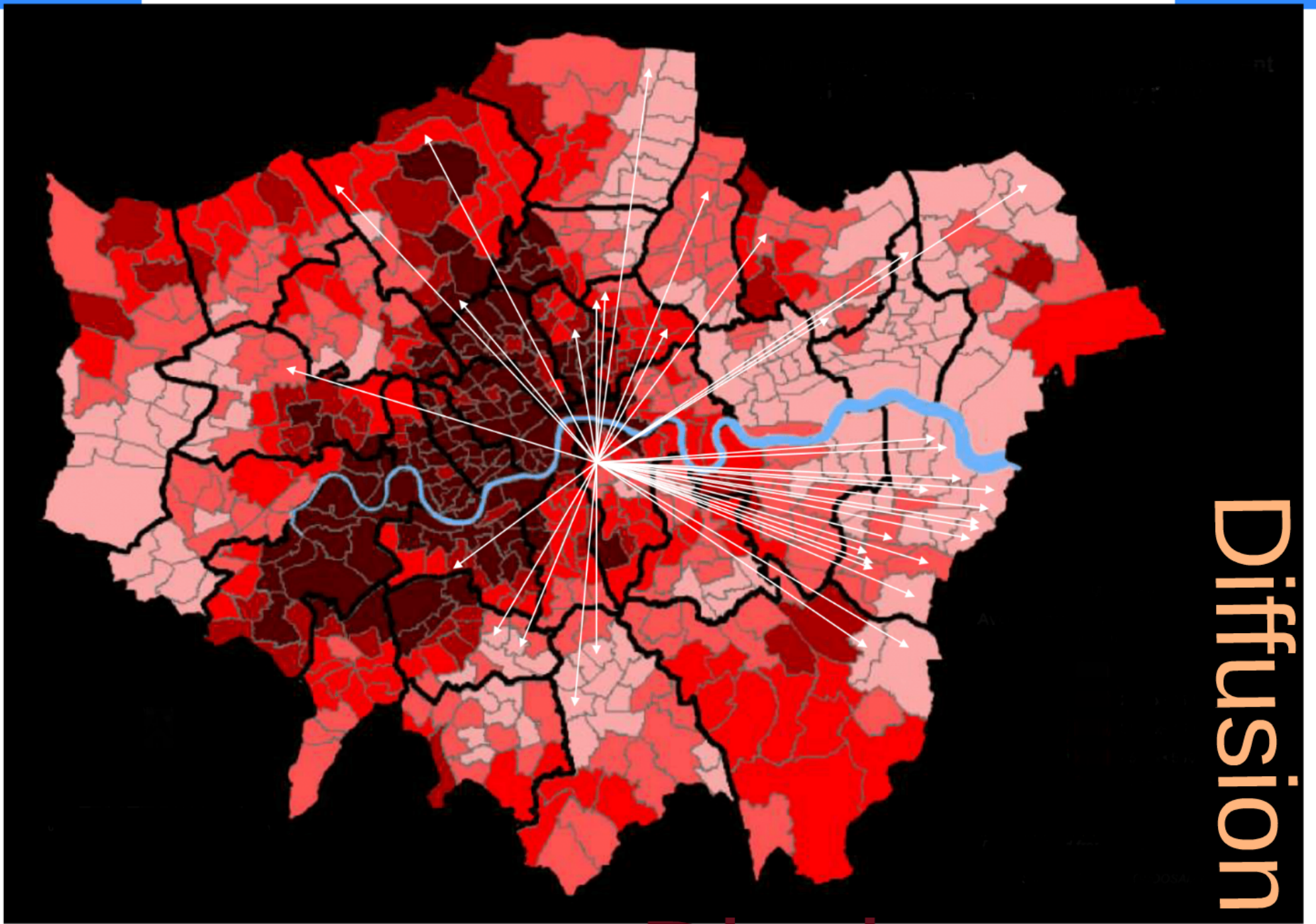
(Source: Welsh and Farrington, 2009, p. 71.)

Notes: n.a. = not available.

Author		Publication Date	Location	Police Department	Study Design	Findings
Poole (1998)		1998	South Wales	South Wales Police	Quasi-experimental	Reduction in crime
Tilley and Hart (2000)		2000	South Wales	South Wales Police	Quasi-experimental	Reduction in crime
Tilley and Braithwaite (2000)		2000	South Wales	South Wales Police	Quasi-experimental	Reduction in crime
Tilley and Covey (2000)		2000	South Wales	South Wales Police	Quasi-experimental	Reduction in crime
Sarnell and Loeber (2000)		2000	South Wales	South Wales Police	Quasi-experimental	Reduction in crime
Gill and Vass (2000)		2000	South Wales	South Wales Police	Quasi-experimental	Reduction in crime
Hawthorn (2000)		2000	South Wales	South Wales Police	Quasi-experimental	Reduction in crime

Author, Publication Date, Location	Camera Coverage and Monitoring	Other Interventions	Outcome Measure	Follow-up Period	Results and Diffusion/Displacement
Poyner (1991), Surrey University, Guildford, U.K.	100% active monitoring	Improved lighting, foliage cut back	Theft of and from vehicles	10 months	Undesirable effect; diffusion occurred
Tilley (1993), Hartlepool, U.K.	n.a., active monitoring	Security officers, notices of CCTV, payment scheme	Theft of and from vehicles	30 months	Desirable effect; displacement occurred
Tilley (1993), Bradford, U.K.	n.a., active monitoring	Notices of CCTV, Improved lighting, painting	Theft of and from vehicles	12 months	Desirable effect; no displacement / diffusion
Tilley (1993), Coventry, U.K.	n.a., active monitoring	Improved lighting, painting, fencing	Theft of and from vehicles	8 months (E) and 16 months (C)	Desirable effect; no displacement / diffusion
Sarno (1996), London, U.K.	n.a., n.a.	Multiple (e.g., locking overnight, lighting)	Vehicle crime	12 months	Desirable effect; no displacement / diffusion
Gill ve Springs (2005), Hawkeye, U.K.	95-100%, active monitoring with one-way link to BTP	Improved lighting, fencing, security	Crime (total)	12 months	Desirable effect; no displacement / diffusion





Diffusion

Displacement

Waples, Gill and Fisher

- * Polis crime statistics were collected from different areas*
- * a year follow-up before, during and after installment of CCTV*

Flight, Heerwaarden and Soomeren (2003)

in Amsterdam  *displacement
occured*

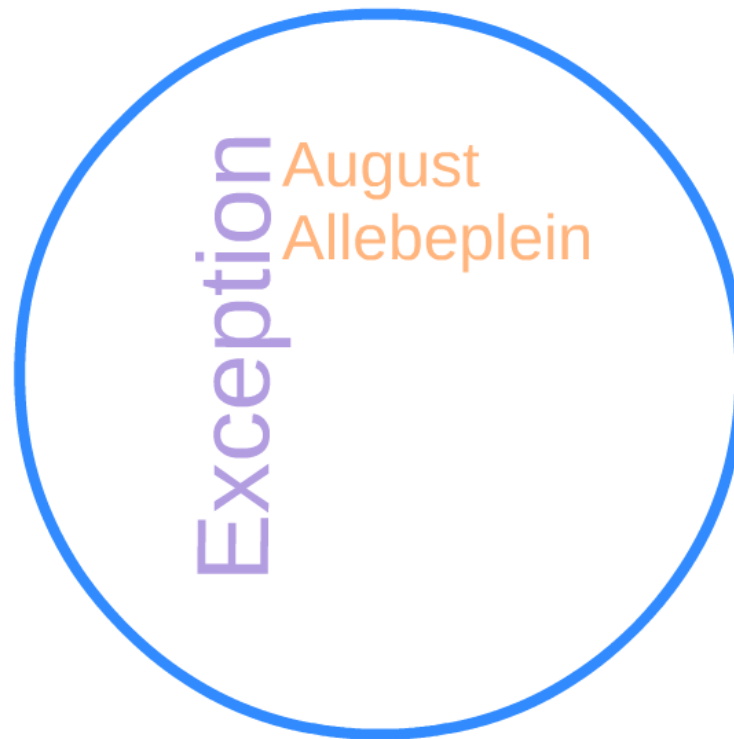


*displacement
area*

- * assaults*
- * muggings*
- * theft from cars*



in fear of crime
a slight but significant reduction



Conclusion



Effective in car parks

Especially theft of and from vehicle

No impact on levels of violent crime

Displacement occurred on a small scale

