

CCTV를 통한 시민들의 안전욕구충족이 생활만족에 미치는 영향

Effects of Security Needs of Citizens Utilizing CCTV on the Life Satisfaction

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요약

본 연구는 안전욕구충족이 생활만족에 미치는 영향 차이를 비교분석하고 안전욕구충족 및 생활만족에 미치는 영향을 규명하는데 목적이 있다. 연구대상은 2010년 8월-9월 서울지역(강동, 강서, 송파, 강북)에 거주하고 있는 만 19세 이상의 성인 남·여를 모집단으로 선정한 후 판단표집법을 이용하여 300명의 표본을 추출하여 최종분석에 사용된 사례수는 259명이다.

수집된 자료는 SPSSWIN 18.0을 이용하여 요인분석, 신뢰도분석, t검증 및 F검증, 다중회귀분석 등의 방법을 활용하였다. 결론은 다음과 같다. 첫째, CCTV를 통한 시민들의 사회인구학적 특성에 따른 안전욕구충족의 차이를 분석한 결과 학력에 따른 심리적욕구충족은 전문대졸 이하의 집단에서 높게 나타났다. 둘째, CCTV를 통한 시민들의 사회인구학적 특성에 따른 생활만족의 차이를 분석한 결과 성별에 따른 안전생활만족은 남성 집단에서 높게 나타났다. 셋째, CCTV를 통한 시민들의 안전욕구충족이 생활만족에 미치는 영향을 분석한 결과 안전욕구충족과 안전생활만족은 하위요인인 환경적욕구, 정보적욕구는 안전생활만족에 유의한 영향을 미치는 것으로 나타났다.

■ 중심어 : | 안전욕구충족 | 생활만족 | CCTV |

Abstract

This study will compare and analyze the effect of satisfaction of security needs on life satisfaction according to sociodemographic features and will find the factors of security needs satisfaction and life satisfaction. a total of three hundred questionnaires was distributed to male and female who live in Seoul(Gang-dong, Gang-sue, Songpa-gu and Gand-buk) in Aug. and Sept., 2010 and over nineteen years old. Except making the wrong questionnaires, total questionnaires was sampled from 259 questionnaires using judgment sampling method after selecting. Data analysis be used by SPSSWIN 18.0 Version. The validity and reliability of questionnaires are verified for factorial analysis and reliability analysis and also T test and F test are used for finding for differences of life satisfaction and satisfaction of security needs. And, this study is tested the regression analysis for the effects on the life satisfaction and satisfaction of security.

Utilizing CCTV on the Life Satisfaction, this study were drawn the conclusions as following. First, the satisfaction of security needs as demographic characteristics have the part of the difference. the result shows to different psychological needs as educational level at the group less than college graduates. Second, the result of satisfaction of security as demographic characteristics is significantly higher in the male group and life satisfaction as education is significantly higher in more than college graduates. Third, the satisfaction of security needs of citizens through the CCTV effects to life satisfaction. environmental needs and information needs are as high as life satisfaction.

■ keyword : | Satisfaction of Security Needs | Life Satisfaction | CCTV |

1. Introduction

Actually with today's society becoming various and complicated along with environmental change, there are a number of risky factors threatening citizens' safe life[1] in particular, criminal issues show trends of intellectualism, brutalization and extensiveness, so a people feels more fear about crimes[2].

Recent sharp rise of criminal amount leads each advanced country devote to criminal check rather than academic inquiry about its cause, and what emerges as its alternative is Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design.

The most commonly used technique of those crime prevention through environmental design is a monitoring one, of which has intruded into our life system is CCTV(Closed-Circuit Television) whether it is in public area or private area. CCTV is a type of TV transmitting images to specific receivers, which is often called as Closed TV.

CCTV is highlighted as an vital means of a-state-of-art criminal prevention and control technique as well as the most instrument, which is due to that only installation extends its preventive effect, and reduces crime even at and adjacent area which has not designed a criminal prevention method[3].

That reason why the issue of recent CCTV installation and operation has drawn out attention was because of rapid growing of CCTVs for criminal prevention and investigation by local governments and competent police stations[4].(No Ho Rae, 2005). CCTV for criminal prevention being set up in our country exceeds 59,800 sets, and now its number is on increase, but its installation number has risen, but it has no system to be used for criminal prevention and works to expose actual criminal scene, but lacks ability to prevent actual crime.

However, CCTVs seen from their function, they play an important role and function to make up for insufficient manpower and equipment, so they are recognized as the most effect means in preventing and controlling crimes, so local governments and public agencies actively support budgets in setting anti-crime CCTVs for the purpose of public services of solving civil petitions and maintaining public peace and preventing crimes[5], and they show steady rising tendency, and they provide critical clues for kidnapping, sexual violence of elementary schoolers, indiscriminative crime for women, and incendiary incident at Sungryemun, and other many crimes and felonies, help arrest of criminals, so play a significant play of supplying vital evidence and solving them.

The Ministry of Public Administration and Security has taken this opportunity to set up general control centers in all local governments to enhance the effect of criminal prevention and arrest through CCTVs nationwide, arrange for aggressive countermeasures for criminal prevention and satisfaction of desire for safety, which will much contribute to early arrest of offenders by securing video information at occurrence of potential accidents and incidents.

In private safe guard area, it is a trend that CCTVs' installation is on increase, a part of mechanical guard system, an alternative to prevent crime, satisfy desire for safety and relieve psychological unrest. This is because that they prevent and resolve all kinds of thefts and fires, and meet users' desire for safety[6].

The mechanical guard system, CCTVs have been widely used and take on a leading part in meeting desire for safety and preventing crime, but except for criminal prevention in police and architecture sciences [4][5][7][8], preception of CCTV[2][9][10][11], fear about crime[2][9], there are few studies save the relation theses of satisfaction of desire for safety,

use and life in mechanical guard system.

The study of Kim Chan Seon (2009)[6] [12] mostly close to the research area of this article is targeted to the business proprietors using mechanical guard system, so has a lot of unsatisfactory aspect to grasp the perception of CCTVs, satisfaction of desire for safety and life of the public as the most common users. Like this, at current point of time many crimes take place, it is necessary to look into and comprehend what effects they have on general citizens's life.

This this research need to make a close examination of influential factors through analyzing reason to meeting citizens' desire for safety and life through CCTVs, and come up with basic data necessary for private sector guard discipline. Thus this article aims at making a comparative analysis of the difference of the effect of satisfaction of desire for safety on life satisfaction by citizens'

socio-demographic characteristics, and looking into the effect on satisfaction of desire for safety and life.

II. Methods

1. Subjects

It this study, a total of three hundred questionnaires was distributed to male and female who live in Seoul(Gang-dong, Gang-sue, Songpa-gu and Gand-buk) Region in Aug. and Sept., 2010 and over nineteen years old. Except making the wrong questionnaires, total questionnaires was sampled from 259 questionnaires using judgment sampling method after selecting. The demographic data is shown in table1.

Table 1. The demographic characteristics

Classify		N	%
Gender	Male	127	49.0
	Female	132	51.0
Age	-20	48	18.5
	21-30	70	27.0
	31-40	65	25.1
	41-50	53	20.5
	51+	23	8.9
Educational level	Below high school	104	40.2
	Junior college	70	27.0
	University Graduate	85	32.8
Dwelling patterns	Apartment	119	45.9
	House	64	24.7
	Studio	18	6.9
	Townhouse	42	16.2
	Other	16	6.2
Length of residence	-1	28	10.8
	1-2	42	16.2
	3-4	57	22.0
	5-10	66	25.5
	10+	66	25.5
Occupational status	Professional	24	9.3
	Student	115	44.4
	Housewife	13	5.0
	Technical work	20	7.7
	Self-employed	39	15.1
	Company staff	36	13.9
Marital status	Other	12	4.6
	Single	153	59.1
	Married	106	40.9
Total		259	100

2. Instruments

The questionnaire is composed the 7 items with demographic characteristics, 14 items to meet satisfaction of security needs 9 items with life satisfaction as the total 30 items. The the demographic characteristics questionnaire was used after revised the questionnaire of Lee(2010) [2] by this study's purpose and is composed of gender, age, education, dwelling patterns, length of residence, occupational status and marital status. The revised questionnaires of security needs and life satisfaction developed by kim(2009)[1].

consisted of four sub-factors with fourteen items involving satisfaction of security needs, environmental, psychological, information and kinesthetic. Moreover,

life satisfaction is consisted of two sub-factors involving satisfaction of security needs and life satisfaction, all item is nine. Satisfaction of security

and life satisfaction is consisted of 5-point likert scale from one point 'Strongly disagree' to five point 'Strongly agree'.

Table 2. Satisfaction of security needs for factorial analysis

Classify	(Factor 1) Environmental	(Factor 2) Kinesthetic	(Factor 3) Psychological	(Factor 4) Information
1. Providing a safe living environment as reducing trigger factor of crime	.755	.176	.194	.084
2. Reducing approaching of criminal just by installation	.714	.116	.155	.023
3. Decrease of a crime rate from observation of vulnerable environmental area	.709	.115	.173	.102
4. Providing exhaustive observation	.660	.178	.129	.193
5. Life, physical protection from intruder	.106	.775	.221	-.144
6. Providing the service of crime prevention as enter management	.179	.763	.023	.182
7. Protecting the property as focused watching	.133	.582	.090	.320
8. Decrease of possible crisis	.282	.519	.221	.237
9. Improvement of psychological self-confidence in emergencies	.207	-.004	.779	.062
10. Improvement of psychological self-confidence from crims	.192	.270	.704	-.024
11. Decrease of fear from trespassing	.109	.408	.671	.055
12. Reducing the damage in unsafety	.251	.002	.534	.323
13. Situational analysis and rapid response	.195	.165	-.064	.806
14. Rapid post-action through information and records	.061	.128	.249	.802
Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings Total	2.355	2.164	2.118	1.673
% of Variance	16.819	15.454	15.132	11.953
Cumulative %	16.819	32.273	47.405	59.358
Cronbach's 係	.743	.698	.717	.657

Table 3. Life satisfaction for factorial analysis and reliability analysis

Classify	(Factor 1) Life satisfaction	(Factor 2) Satisfaction of security needs
1. Achievement for important things through life	.749	.044
2. Satisfaction of Life by self	.745	.124
3. Conditions of the best of living	.716	.314
4. The life closed by ideal	.638	.240
5. I satisfy my life	.635	.027
6. Less for risk exposure	.094	.815
7. It is a safe life	.016	.775
8. I experienced a physical damage from Intrusion	.184	.703
9. Maintain good health through safe living	.351	.527
Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings Total	2.607	2.209
% of Variance	28.964	24.548
Cumulative %	28.964	53.512
Cronbach's 係	.754	.709

3. Validity and Reliability

In this study, the validity and confidence of questionnaires was verified through the preliminary test for the effect on the life satisfaction and satisfaction of security needs of citizens through the CCTV. As results of exploratory factor analysis and reliability analysis, [Table 2] shows the results of satisfaction of security needs and [Table 3] showed the results of life satisfaction. Satisfaction of security needs results from 0.657 to 0.743 as values of Cronbach's α , life satisfaction results values of from 0.709 to 0.754 as values of Cronbach's α . These results mean that questionnaire of satisfaction of security needs and life satisfaction secure the validity and reliability.

As [Table 2] shows, the results of factorial analysis for satisfaction of security needs is environmental needs(factor loading: .660~.755), kinesthetic needs(factor loading: .519~.775), psychological needs(factor loading: .534~.779) and information needs(factor loading: .802~.806). Reliability is environmental($r=.743$), kinesthetic($r=.698$), psychological ($r=.717$) and information($r=.657$).

[Table 3] shows the results of factorial analysis and reliability analysis for life satisfaction. It is consisted of life satisfaction(factor loading: .635~.749) and satisfaction of security needs(factor loading: .527~.815) as sub-factors. Reliability is life satisfaction($r=.754$), satisfaction of security needs($r=.709$).

4. Procedure and Analyses

In this study, adults over 19 years of living in Seoul are distributed and then participants are asked for responds by self-administration method. Questionnaires are returned by the participants after the researcher explained about the purpose of this study and the purpose of this study. The returned questionnaires expected for doubting about the reliability and outlier.

Data analysis be used by SPSSWIN 18.0 Version. The validity and reliability of questionnaires are verified for factorial analysis and reliability analysis and also T test and F test are used for finding for differences of life satisfaction and satisfaction of security needs. And, this study is tested the regression analysis for the effects on the life satisfaction and satisfaction of security.

III. Results

1. Demographic characteristics and satisfaction of security needs and life of citizens through CCTV

1.1 Demographic characteristics and security needs of citizens Utilizing CCTV

[Table 4] is showed with the CCTV in accordance with the demographic characteristics of citizens to meet security needs for the difference T test and F is a result of verification.

According to the [Table 4] satisfaction of psychological needs as education is significantly higher in the group less than college graduates($M=3.66$). However, all demographic characteristics expect satisfaction of security needs are not meaningful.

1.2 Demographic characteristics and life satisfaction of citizens Utilizing CCTV

[Table 5] shows the result of T test and F test for the difference of demographic characteristics and life satisfaction of citizens Utilizing CCTV.

According to the [Table 5] satisfaction of security needs as gender is significantly higher in the male group($M=3.58$) and life satisfaction as education is significantly higher in more than college graduates($M=3.63$).

Table 4. Results of T test and F test for difference of satisfaction of security needs

	Classify	Environmental needs	Kinesthetic needs	Psychological needs	Information needs
Gender	Male(127)	3.48±.586	3.32±.614	3.43±.587	3.69±.651
	Female(132)	3.48±.596	3.39±.663	3.56±.689	3.70±.779
	t	-.141	-.873	-1.62	-.218
Age	-20(48)	3.40±.614	3.17±.656	3.54±.608	3.64±.763
	21-30(70)	3.56±.571	3.42±.595	3.50±.640	3.87±.658
	31-40(65)	3.44±.553	3.35±.674	3.56±.609	3.53±.720
	41-50(53)	3.50±.650	3.35±.603	3.40±.683	3.64±.756
	51+(23)	3.47±.571	3.53±.684	3.47±.744	3.85±.611
	F	.652	1.55	.513	2.29
Educational level	Below high school(104)	3.40±.603	3.25±.625	3.39±.597	3.66±.732
	Junior college(70)	3.58±.553	3.48±.590	3.66±.585	3.69±.757
	University Graduate(85)	3.49±.598	3.37±.682	3.49±.719	3.75±.671
	F	1.952	2.773	3.671*	.361
Dwelling patterns	Apartment (119)	3.59±.591	3.33±.691	3.49±.680	3.76±.783
	House (64)	3.52±.637	3.43±.555	3.47±.633	3.61±.650
	other(76)	3.42±.550	3.33±.625	3.53±.596	3.66±.664
	F	.588	.685	.143	.973
Length of residence	-1 (28)	3.43±.479	3.41±.653	3.47±.583	3.76±.645
	1-2 (42)	3.40±.579	3.15±.669	3.45±.574	3.64±.759
	3-4 (57)	3.52±.638	3.52±.632	3.60±.594	3.77±.738
	5-10 (66)	3.42±.635	3.38±.642	3.50±.687	3.71±.685
	10+ (66)	3.53±.549	3.27±.590	3.61±.743	3.61±.743
	F	.851	2.381	.499	.509
Occupational status	Professional (24)	3.67±.544	3.60±.561	3.69±.621	3.73±.625
	Student (115)	3.46±.586	3.25±.642	3.48±.627	3.73±.717
	Housewife(13)	3.21±.548	3.28±.809	3.13±.658	3.65±.800
	Technical work (20)	3.47±.505	3.61±.581	3.60±.409	3.75±.618
	Self-employed (39)	3.53±.662	3.36±.704	3.48±.651	3.52±.794
	Company staff (36)	3.43±.637	3.32±.526	3.43±.780	3.76±.760
	other(12)	3.50±.465	3.54±.592	3.70±.572	3.58±.634
	F	.995	1.916	1.468	.542
Marital statusMarriage	Single (181)	3.46±.580	3.27±.629	3.49±.650	3.72±.723
	Married (98)	3.51±.605	3.46±.641	3.51±.636	3.65±.711
	t	-.737	-2.42	-.265	.821

* $p < .05$ ** $p < .01$ *** $p < .001$

Table 5. t-test and F-test for the difference of satisfaction of demographic characteristics

Classify		Satisfaction of security needs	Life satisfaction
Gender	Male (127)	3.58±.554	3.24±.683
	Female (132)	3.42±.636	3.23±.596
	t	2.107*	.173
Age	-20 (48)	3.47±.557	3.14±.584
	21-30 (70)	3.43±.664	3.26±.666
	31-40 (65)	3.43±.598	3.13±.640
	41-50 (53)	3.66±.564	3.32±.598
	51+ (23)	3.61±.548	3.46±.710
	F	1.620	1.756
Education	Below high school(104)	3.49±.602	3.10±.572
	Junior college (70)	3.46±.545	3.29±.646
	University Graduate (85)	3.55±.646	3.36±.682
	F	.483	4.471*
Dwelling patterns	Apartment (119)	3.46±.651	3.23±.643
	House (64)	3.57±.555	3.22±.671
	Other(76)	3.51±.558	3.24±.612
	F	.628	.022
Length of residence	-1 (28)	3.56±.512	3.35±.554
	1-2 (42)	3.40±.532	3.13±.571
	3-4 (57)	3.48±.651	3.24±.663
	5-10 (66)	3.49±.610	3.22±.697
	10+ (66)	3.55±.631	3.25±.639
	F	.471	.490
Occupational status	Professional (24)	3.54±.359	3.47±.717
	Student (115)	3.44±.607	3.20±.611
	Housewife(13)	3.60±.650	3.03±.778
	Technical work (20)	3.54±.400	3.47±.432
	Self-employed (39)	3.64±.822	3.29±.751
	Company staff (36)	3.41±.586	3.04±.559
	other(12)	3.64±.225	3.38±.514
	F	.878	2.041
Marital status	Single (181)	3.45±.613	3.18±.619
	Married (98)	3.56±.580	3.31±.663
	t	-1.50	-1.59

2. Effects of Security Needs of Citizens Utilizing CCTV on the Life Satisfaction
[Table 6] shows the results of regression for the

Effects of Security Needs of Citizens Utilizing CCTV on the Life Satisfaction.

In the [Table 6] environmental needs($\beta = .243$), first, information needs($\beta = .187$) of sub-factors of

satisfaction of security needs show to effect positively to satisfaction of security needs. These results show to play an important role of satisfaction of environmental security needs. The independent variable tested to regression analysis is explained for approximately 10.9% of the total variance. Second, environmental needs($\beta = .151$) and kinesthetic needs($\beta = .215$) of sub-factors of satisfaction of security needs effect to life satisfaction. It means that environmental needs and Kinesthetic needs effect to life satisfaction overall. The independent variable tested to regression analysis is explained for approximately 14.8% of the total variance

Table 6. Regression analysis for Satisfaction of security needs and life satisfaction

Independent variable	Satisfaction of security	Life satisfaction
environmental needs	.243***	.151*
Kinesthetic needs	-.029	.215**
psychological needs	-.018	.045
information needs	.187*	.086
R ²	.109	.148

IV. Discussion

1. Discussion

CCTVs have made citizens aware that they greatly do much for social prevention of crime and national safety and public good. Also due to citizens' emotional stability by meeting desire for safety and life through CCTVs, they play a role of preventing crime and psychological anxiety. From this viewpoint, precedent studies actually have focused on closely examining operation status of anti-crime CCTV's influencing citizens' perception of CCTVs, fear of crime and prevention of crime.

Thus this research is significant in that it verified

the effect of CCTVs overlooked in studies related to private guard and security sector and tries to proceed its discussion focusing on statistically meaningful results about the effect of citizens' satisfaction of desire for safety through CCTVs on life satisfaction.

First, as a result of analyzing the difference of satisfaction of desire for safety by citizens' socio-demographic characteristics through CCTVs, satisfaction of psychological satisfaction by schooling was highly indicated in the group of technical school graduates' or lower. This result is found that under-technical school graduates perceive setting CCTVs as a means of giving psychological stability and confidence of being safer from emergency circumstances and reducing external fears at surrounding unsafe emergency.

However, all socio-demographical characteristics except for meeting desire for safety by schooling didn't have a significant effect, which is opposite result to that of Kin Chan Seon(2009)[12]. According to Kim Chan Seon(2009)[12]'s research, the analysis results of satisfaction of desire for safety by users' socio-demographical characteristics indicated difference in sex, age, schooling, business place, use period and monthly income etc. The difference from the present study came said to be due to that users paying the charges and using mechanical guard system perceive them they play a role of protecting their privacy and information, and preventing any fire to their properties, whereas the general citizens do not feel satisfaction about desire for safety as they are not service provided to themselves. To solve the opinion difference like this, it is an alternative to maximize satisfaction of desire for safety to publicize that CCTVs could keep citizens safe due to reduction of crime and to set up signs at correctly perceivable places and secure visibility.

As a result of analyzing difference of life

satisfaction by citizens' socio-demographical characteristic through CCTVs, it was high in men group in satisfaction of safe life. This result is found that men are less exposed to criminal damage and risk than women, and less probable in physical damage from external intrusion, so they lead a safe life and health due to psychological sense of safety. On the contrary, women showed low satisfaction in desire for safety as they are weaker side on a socially accepted idea, so suffer from more damage than men. Satisfaction in daily life by schooling was high in over-college graduates' group. This result is found that the group with college graduation perceive that they lead a life in a safe living condition than other groups, and they are content with current life and achieve important things. But CCTVs have been widely used for advance prevention, control of crime, improved sense of safety, but now they have limits of a post-role to provide clues of solving problems through detection and arrest. To overcome these problems, it is necessary to conduct a regular training and publicity to have citizens awakened that the concept of CCTVs have come a pre-countermeasure for anti-crime. Also CCTVs are related to citizens' basic human rights, so they should be utilized in the range of not infringing on privacy.

Third, as a result of analyzing the effect of citizens' satisfaction of desire for CCTV on life satisfaction, in satisfaction of safe life, sub-factors like desire for environment, information had a significant effect on satisfaction of desire for safety by about 10.9%.

This means that installation of CCTVs in surroundings in our daily life reduces factors of access of criminals and criminal induction, provides thorough surveillance through strengthening the area of vulnerable setting, and create a safe living environment, and this finding would bring a more enhanced sense of life satisfaction once citizens'

desire for information safety satisfied as installing CCTVs provide clues of problem solution through detection and arrest at the time of crime occurrence.

As a results of analyzing the effect of citizens' satisfaction of desire for safety through CCTVs, in satisfaction of daily life, sub-factors like environmental desire, and physical desire had a significant effect on satisfaction of daily life by about 14.8%. That satisfaction of desire for safety had a significant effect on environmental desire can be found to be high satisfaction as installing CCTVs reduces by factors of criminal inducement through intensification of crime preventive activity and access control of criminal and criminal risky factors to surrounding setting, and provides a setting to lead a safe life. Also that satisfaction of desire for desire had a significant effect on physical desire can be said to feel satisfaction when their desire for not being injured, nor damaged directly in daily is satisfied. The finding of this research that provision of safe anti-criminal service protecting our life and body, reducing occurrence of crime and providing a safe anti-criminal service has an effect on citizens' satisfaction of safe life shows the same result as that of Kim Chan Seon(2009)[12].

There was a difference in citizens' perception to satisfaction of desire for safety and life being way from criminal fear through CCTVs, and a significant effect. However, to invigorate the use of such CCTVs, citizens should be publicized and informed through residents' vigilant meetings and public hearing and mass media that CCTVs are installed and their privacy would not infringed.

2. Conclusion

Investigating Effects of Security Needs of Citizens Utilizing CCTV on the Life Satisfaction, this study were drawn the conclusions as following.

First, the satisfaction of security needs as demographic characteristics have the part of the difference. the result shows to different psychological needs as educational level at the group less than college graduates

Second, the result of satisfaction of security as demographic characteristics is significantly higher in the male group and life satisfaction as education is significantly higher in more than college graduates.

Third, the satisfaction of security needs of citizens through the CCTV effects to life satisfaction. environmental needs and information needs are as high as life satisfaction.

3. proposal

The purpose of this study was to examine the impact of the satisfaction of the safety needs of citizens through CCTV on their life satisfaction in an effort to provide some fundamental academic reference materials for private security.

This study has some limitations. First, the geographic scope of this study was confined to Seoul, and just men and women who were at the Western age of 19 and up were examined. The findings of the study might not be generalizable due to the geographic restraint and the limited size of the population. Second, this study couldn't be said to make a perfect analysis of the relationship between the satisfaction of the safety needs of citizens through CCTV and their life satisfaction. The findings might not be absolutely correct nor generalizable since the satisfaction of safety needs, the level of satisfaction with life safety and general life satisfaction aren't the only things that may be affected by CCTV.

Despite those limits, this study is of academic significance in that it attempted to investigate the effect of CCTV that has been overlooked in studies of private security.

Given the findings and limits of this study, there are some suggestions on future studies:

First, how the utilization of CCTV can make a contribution to the pursuit of safe life as well as the prevention of crimes should be studied. That will make it possible to find how to step up the wider utilization of CCTV and improve its effect.

Second, the importance of CCTV should be studied more closely to get over the limits of this study.

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