VIDEO SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS AND MONITORING RECORDS

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ANNOTATION

The earliest video surveillance systems included continuous monitoring, as there was no way to record and store data. The development of media from reel to reel made it possible to record surveillance images. These systems required manual modification of magnetic tape, a time-consuming, expensive and unreliable process in which the operator had to manually transfer the tape from the tape recorder to the Interceptor reel. Due to these shortcomings, video surveillance was not widely available. Videomagnitophone technology emerged in the 1970s, making it easier to record and delete data, with the use of video surveillance becoming more common.

In the 1990s, digital multiplexing was developed, allowing multiple cameras to be recorded at the same time, as well as recording time intervals and motion only. This saved time and money, which later led to an increase in the use of CCTV.

Recently, CCTV technology has improved with the transition to Internet-based products and systems and other technological developments.

Indoor electronic television was used as a form of paid theater television for sports such as professional boxing and professional wrestling, and for the Indianapolis 500 motor racing circuit from 1964 to 1970 . Boxing telecasts were held on live-streamed Fields, mostly in theaters, where viewers paid tickets to see the fight live. The first fight with a closed TV show was in 1948 against Joe Louis and Joe Walcott. Closed-circuit shows were popular with Muhammad Ali in the 1960s and 1970s, the "noise in the Jungle" battle in 1974, which attracted 50 million CCTV viewers worldwide, and "Thrilla in Manila" in 1975, which attracted 100 million CCTV viewers worldwide. A WrestleMania i professional wrestling show was held in 1985. The scheme was seen by over one million

viewers. [23] in late 1996, a boxing fight between Julio César Chaves and Oscar De La Hoya was watched by 750,000 spectators. Although indoor electronic television was gradually replaced by Pay-Per-View home cable television in the 1980s and 1990s, it is still used today for most award shows and other events that are broadcast live to most venues but not broadcast on network television and later re-edited for broadcast.

Marie Van Brittan Brown was the first to create and patent the CCTV home security system, the majority of its technology still used in home security systems today (U.S. Patent 3,482,037).

In September 1968, Olean, New York, became the first city in the United States to install video cameras along its main business Street in an effort to combat crime. Another early appearance was at Times Square in New York in 1973. The NYPD installed it to prevent crimes in the area; however, the crime rate does not seem to have decreased much due to the cameras. Nevertheless, in the 1980s, video surveillance began to spread throughout the country, specifically targeting public spaces. This was seen as an inexpensive way to prevent crime compared to increasing the size of police stations. Some businesses, especially those prone to theft, also began to use video surveillance. Since the mid-1990s, police departments across the country have increasingly installed cameras in various public spaces, including housing projects, schools, and community garden departments. CCTV was then widely used in banks and stores to prevent theft by recording evidence of criminal activity. In 1997, 3,100 video surveillance systems were installed in New York City public houses and residences.

Experiments in the UK in the 1970s and 1980s, including the open CCTV in Bournemouth in 1985, led to several major test programmers in that decade. It was first used by the local government in King's Lynn, Norfolk in 1987.

In 2009, a systematic review by researchers from Northeastern and the University of Cambridge used meta-analysis techniques to combine the mean effects of CCTV on crime in 41 different studies.

Studies included in Meta-analysis used quasi-experimental evaluation designs that included measures before and after committing crimes in experimental and control zones. However, several researchers pointed to methodological problems associated with this research literature. First, the researchers noted that the British Parking research included in the meta-analysis could not accurately control whether CCTV was introduced at the same time as a number of other safety-related measures. Second, some have suggested that there may be problems with choice bias in most studies, as the introduction of CCTV was potentially endogenous to previous criminal trends. In particular, if CCTV was introduced in response to crime trends, the predicted effects may be uncertain.

It has been argued that selection bias and endogeneity problems can be solved by more powerful research designs such as randomized controlled trials and natural experiments. Published in the Journal of Scandinavian Studies in Criminology and Criminal Prevention, the 2017 review, which draws up seven studies that use the same research designs. Studies included in the review found that CCTV reduced crime rates in public streets and City subway stations by 24-28 percent. It also found that CCTV could reduce football stadium violations and theft in supermarkets/mass department stores. However, there was no evidence that CCTV had the desired effect at stops or suburban subway stations. In addition, the review suggests that CCTV is more effective at preventing property crimes than violent crimes.

Another question for police regarding CCTV effectiveness is the system's running time; in 2013, a Philadelphia auditor found that the $ 15 million system only worked 32% of the time. [34] There is strong anecdotal evidence that CCTV helps identify and prosecute offenders; for example, the UK police force routinely searches for CCTV records after crimes. [35] in addition, CCTV has played a decisive role in monitoring the actions of suspects or victims, and is widely regarded by counterterrorism officials as a key tool in monitoring suspected terrorists. Large-scale CCTV installations have played an important part of

counter-terrorism protection since the 1970s. Cameras were also installed on public transport in hopes of preventing crime.

A more open question is whether most CCTV is economically efficient. While low-quality domestic kits are inexpensive, professional installation and maintenance of high-precision CCTV is expensive. Gill and Sprigs conducted CCTV's economic efficiency analysis (CEA) in crime prevention, which showed little money savings with the installation of CCTV, as most of the crimes prevented resulted in small monetary losses. [39] However, critics have argued that the benefits of non-monetary value cannot be gained in traditional economic efficiency analysis, and have been removed from their study. A 2008 report by UK police chiefs concluded that only 3% of the crimes were opened by CCTV. In London, the Metropolitan Police's office revealed a single crime to 1,000 cameras in 2008. In some cases, CCTV cameras have become targets of attacks.

Cities in the UK such as Manchester are using DVR-based technology to improve accessibility for crime prevention.

In October 2009, the website" Internet Eyes" was announced, which pays community representatives to view CCTV camera footage from their homes and report any crimes they witness. The site aims to add "more eyes" to insufficiently monitored cameras. Civil liberties advocates have criticized the idea as "an unflattering and disturbing event".

In 2013, Oaxaka hired deaf police officers to verbally read conversations to expose criminal conspiracies.

According to the Government, Thousands of video surveillance cameras in Singapore since 2012 have helped stop credit Sharks, destroy garbage, and stop illegal parking

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