

Chapter 1 : Security & surveillance technology - Statistics & Facts | Statista

Viral Hepatitis Surveillance Report Form [PDF - 7 pages] This form (finalized in September) is to serve as a guide for surveillance and is based on CSTE recommendations. Hepatitis Case Record Form [PDF - 2 pages].

Does camera surveillance threaten privacy and civil liberties? Does camera surveillance deter crime? A major argument in favour of implementing camera surveillance is its assumed deterrent effect. Despite claims by police, private security and camera technology companies, deterrence has not been proven. There may well be more evidence that cameras have little to no deterrent effect, since crime rates and other indicators used to measure deterrence fluctuate greatly after camera surveillance installation. At best, deterrence can be achieved only in select locations like parking garages. A University of Leicester report from showed camera surveillance decreased vehicle theft from parking garages but did little to deter shoplifting or other activities in city streets and open areas. A New York housing complex with over two hundred cameras failed to stop a violent rape in March Current evidence thus suggests that cameras typically fail to deter activities that people fear most, like bombings and beatings, and are useful only in prosecutions if footage can establish guilt. If those who desire camera surveillance in particular areas cannot generate a specific rationale for use, cameras are not the greatest option because at best they will provide mixed results and at worst will have little to no impact. Does camera surveillance displace crime? A more likely consequence of camera surveillance is that crime and undesirable conduct are displaced into neighbouring areas once cameras are installed in a target location. Statistics are rarely kept on displacement, and it is hard to account for in statistical analyses. When claims are made about deterrent effects they may be a result of displacement. Whether in a downtown location or on a university campus, cameras push targeted activities out of sight. Sometimes cameras are used by police and private security precisely because of the displacement effect, which then invites new cameras to be set up elsewhere while neither the problematic activity nor its root causes are addressed. Do the results of camera surveillance justify their cost? Another argument often brought up in favour of installing cameras is that cameras are cheaper than putting more police on the beat, pursuing community policing initiatives, or hiring security guards. Several municipalities in Canada and the United States are being spurred towards camera implementation by federal counter-terrorism funding. Besides the cost of the cameras themselves, there are many on-going expenditures necessary to keep a camera system operational. Cost of wiring, renovations, maintenance, upgrades, not to mention personnel supervision and training costs, including training and supervision, to operate the cameras, is continuous. Often these expenditures are not forecast in preliminary budgets, leaving taxpayers holding the bag when unexpected bills arrive. Cheaper alternatives like increased lighting on public streets and better training of security staff in retail stores have been argued to work as well or better. If cameras fail to accomplish their objective, the high costs cannot be justified. Is camera surveillance foolproof? Some in the security and technology sector claim cameras can achieve law enforcement or order maintenance goals more efficiently than public police or private security guards. Yet there are many examples of camera systems being discontinued or dismantled because of technological failure. For example, there were technical failures with the camera system in London Ontario between and Technology is not fool proof. Nor is the supply of labour to operate the cameras, since sudden labour disputes and staffing problems can also disrupt surveillance activities for long periods. Can camera surveillance be used for racial profiling? Academic studies in the UK and Canada have documented the tendency towards racialized profiling by camera system operators. Cameras are used to target specific minority groups, especially Black and Aboriginal peoples, who are imagined to pose a greater threat than others. Street cameras have likewise been touted as effective tools in dealing with homelessness. In the case of homelessness, cameras may well increase criminalization and the local jail population. None of the known causes of homelessness - poverty, lack of social housing, etc. Decisions about where to place camera systems can reflect profiling mentalities. Public housing zones in poorer, racialized neighbourhoods are increasingly targeted by camera surveillance schemes. Who is accountable for surveillance cameras? A major issue with camera surveillance schemes is who decides to purchase and install the cameras. Studies in Canada show that camera

surveillance programs have been implemented without or before public consultation. When public consultation does occur, it is aimed at managing public reputation of the groups responsible for implementing the cameras. For example, the City of Hamilton Ontario bought a camera system and made plans for the installation even some of the wiring was completed before public meetings were announced. Two Ontario Universities - Carleton University in Ottawa and the University of Windsor - blanketed their campuses with new surveillance cameras in the summer without notice or discussion with students, faculty or other campus users. Lack of accountability is a common theme when it comes to camera surveillance. Who benefits from camera surveillance deployment? Many camera technology corporations who provide video surveillance systems have ties to military and high-tech sectors. In the UK, billions of sterling pounds have been spent on the installation and maintenance of camera schemes since. If we accept that cameras provide only a negligible deterrent effect and are prone to technical failure we can understand the economic profit motive behind installation of surveillance camera systems. Cameras appear to be less a guarantor of security and more a commodity aimed to generate profit for private security companies and camera manufacturers. Debates around fear of crime and public safety only fuel the camera surveillance industry. One could argue communities benefit from camera installation if fear of crime is reduced, but this result has never been substantiated. Some cameras are already powerful enough to read cell phone text messages from metres away. As these technologies become more integrated with existing camera systems, new legal precedents are set for fair information practices. It is these technologies, infiltrating barriers that traditionally protected private realms, which threaten privacy and civil liberties the most. Two other issues are important. First, increasingly camera systems are being integrated, so that more collected information is consolidated in ways that make it difficult to determine who is operating what cameras or what information is being retained. Second, rules about public police access to camera footage vary from province to province and are easily abused, so concerns have been raised about unwarranted access to personal information and an increase in false arrests. SCAN welcomes your comments. To contact us, please use the "Contact Us" form found here. More in this Project.

Chapter 2 : U.S. Diabetes Surveillance System

Data & Statistics Missouri Public Health Information Management System (MOPHIMS) Profiles MICA Priorities MICA Community Health Improvement Resources (CHIR) Intervention MICA Births Deaths Patient Abstract System (PAS) Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) County-Level Study (CLS) Healthcare-Associated Infection Reporting (HAI) ESSENCE.

Bulk Collection of U. The metadata we collected from this program gave us information about what communications you sent and received, who you talked to, where you were when you talked to them, the lengths of your conversations, and what kind of device you were using. In mid, Congress passed the USA Freedom Act sadly ending this valuable bulk collection program for the time being. This important partnership gives us direct access to audio, video, photographs, e-mails, documents and connection logs for each of these systems. Our ability to conduct live surveillance of search terms has given us important insights into their thoughts and intentions. Cellphone Tracking Our bulk cellphone location tracking program captures almost 5 billion records a day and feeds into a massive 27 terabyte database storing information about the locations of a hundred million devices. This "Co-traveler" program allows us to look for unknown associates of known intelligence targets by tracking people whose movements intersect. The categories of available tools are listed below. Click on an icon above to view the related ANT products FBI Aviation Surveillance Operations FBI Hawk Owl Project An FBI fleet of over one hundred specially-modified Cessna planes equipped with sophisticated camera systems in steerable mounts that can provide detailed video, night vision, and infrared thermal imaging quietly fly circular routes daily around many major U. View the map in full-screen mode. We are happy to report that no action has been taken on this bill and we have every confidence that Congress will agree with us that mass surveillance "IS" protection for our citizens. You can track the progress of this ill-advised bill below. Each system is responsible for different types of intercepted data. There are two methods employed for tapping into the undersea cable network. A modified nuclear submarine houses the technicians and gear needed to place the physical taps on the undersea cables along strategic points in the network. The second method involves using intercept probes at the point where the cables connect to the landing stations in various countries. These probes capture and copy the data as it flows onward. View an interactive map of worldwide undersea cables This map illustrates our worldwide data collection access points XKeyscore: Our Real-Time Internet Monitoring Capability As data flows through our worldwide data collection points, the XKeyscore system indexes and stores this information in a rolling three-day buffer database containing all internet activity passing through each collection site. XKeyscore is a massive distributed Linux cluster with over servers distributed around the world. The theory behind XKeyscore is simple: People spend a large amount of time on the web performing actions that are anonymous. We can use this traffic to detect anomalies which can lead us to intelligence by itself, or provide a selection path for further inquiries. Examples of anomalous events: Someone searching the web for "suspicious stuff" or someone who is using encryption. This slide shows a worldwide map of the XKeyscore server locations.

Chapter 3 : Domestic Surveillance Techniques - Our Data Collection Program

Security & surveillance technology - Statistics & Facts Security surveillance, the act of monitoring a certain activity, place, or person for safety reasons, is a growing market.

The effect of CCTV on public safety: Research roundup By Leighton Walter Kille and Martin Maximino
Millions of closed-circuit television CCTV cameras are installed in streets and businesses throughout the world with the stated goal of reducing crime and increasing public safety. The United Kingdom is one of the most enthusiastic proponents, with an estimated 1. Chicago reportedly has at least 15, cameras installed in one of the largest U. For example, Oakland, Calif. CCTV cameras also have the potential of creating unintended effects, good and bad. Cameras could also promote a false sense of security and lead citizens to take fewer precautions, or they could also cause more crimes to be reported, and thus lead to a perceived increase in crime. And as with the revelations of widespread data collection by the U. National Security Administration, the indiscriminate gathering of information on law-abiding citizens, however well-intentioned, has the potential for misuse. The Washington Post reported in February that new aerial video surveillance technologies are being deployed that can monitor virtually everything in an area the size of a small city. The use of camera systems must be justified empirically, ideally by an independent authority. Objectives and intended outcomes must be defined. CCTV equipment must be appropriate for the problem it is intended to address. Citizens should know what the objectives of a CCTV system are, what its installation and operational costs are, the areas being surveyed, and what the results are. Reports should occur regularly so citizens can make informed decisions. Those in charge of public CCTV systems should be clearly identified and accountable to the public, whether the systems are run by the government or private firms. Ideally citizens would have a voice in the oversight process. Below is a selection of studies that shed light on the use of CCTV cameras, in particular their effects on crime. Despite the popularity of closed circuit television CCTV , evidence of its crime prevention capabilities is inconclusive. The current study contributes to the literature by testing the influence of several micro-level factors on changes in crime levels within CCTV areas of Newark, NJ. Location quotients, controlling for viewshed size and control-area crime incidence, measured changes in the levels of six crime categories, from the pre-installation period to the post-installation period. Ordinary least squares regression models tested the influence of specific micro-level factors—environmental features, camera line-of-sight, enforcement activity, and camera design—on each crime category. First, the influence of environmental features differed across crime categories, with specific environs being related to the reduction of certain crimes and the increase of others. Second, CCTV-generated enforcement was related to the reduction of overall crime, violent crime and theft-from-auto. Third, obstructions to CCTV line-of-sight caused by immovable objects were related to increased levels of auto theft and decreased levels of violent crime, theft from auto and robbery. The findings suggest that CCTV operations should be designed in a manner that heightens their deterrent effect. *Justice Quarterly*, October , Vol. This meta-analysis examined 93 studies on surveillance systems to see how effective they are at reducing crime and deemed 44 to be sufficiently rigorous for inclusion. Many of the studies were based in the United Kingdom, while others were in U. When sorted by country, systems in the United Kingdom accounted for the majority of the decrease; the drop in other countries was insignificant. The study concludes that while surveillance cameras can be effective in specific contexts such as parking lots and public-transit systems, the potential financial and societal costs require greater research. *Criminal Justice Review*, July We also analyzed counts of incidents between and feet of cameras to assess displacement effects and diffusion of benefits. We further estimated camera effects on counts of only incidents in public locations—street crimes. Our study suggests that cameras have had effects on crime, even more consistent effects on disorder, and that the visibility of cameras is associated with its impact on crime and disorder. We conclude by discussing the implications of the findings and discuss the questions to which future research should be directed. *Journal of Experimental Criminology*, September , Vol. Strategically placed cameras were not any different from randomly placed cameras at deterring crime within their viewsheds; there were statistically significant reductions in auto thefts within viewsheds after camera

installations; there were significant improvements to location quotient values for shootings and auto thefts after camera installations. There was no significant displacement and there was a small diffusion of benefits, which was greater for auto thefts than shootings. The system of cameras in Newark is not as efficient as it could be at deterring certain street crimes; some camera locations are significantly more effective than others. *European Journal of Criminology*, March , Vol. The team also examined police crime data and CCTV incident data. In this paper we will discuss the results in terms of the following three hypotheses relating to crime reduction, displacement and public security: *Criminology and Criminal Justice*, May , Vol. A national evaluation of closed circuit television cameras CCTV has provided an interesting test-bed for displacement research. A number of methods have been used to investigate displacement, in particular visualization techniques making use of geographical information systems GIS have been introduced to the identification of spatial displacement. Results concur with current literature in that spatial displacement of crime does occur, but it was only detected infrequently. Spatial displacement is found not to occur uniformly across offence type or space, notably the most evident spatial displacement was actually found to be occurring within target areas themselves. For example, the crime displacement the presence of CCTV will change the locations of crime and its total number will not change and the diffusion effects of crime control benefits the crime prevention effect of CCTV may filter through to neighboring areas are the representative controversial issues. In this study, we aimed to verify the crime displacement and the diffusion of benefit of open-street CCTV by analyzing the crime tendencies empirically. The results [of this study] showed that the crime prevention effect of the CCTV was significant. The number of robberies and thefts in the areas with CCTV installed reduced by The crime displacement caused by the CCTV was not either found or inconsequential and the crime rates in the neighboring areas also decreased slightly. *Frontiers in Human Neuroscience*, August We concurrently recorded eye movements and ratings of perceived suspiciousness as different observers watched the same set of clips from real CCTV footage. Trained CCTV operators showed greater consistency in fixation location and greater consistency in suspiciousness judgments than untrained observers. Three kinds of approaches, which embody three ways of defining the political and social impact of CCTV, can be distinguished: Surveillance studies, impact analyses and use studies. This paper discusses these works and the answers they bring to the understanding of CCTV development. It claims that micro-level case study analysis allows us to grasp subtly the locally observable mechanisms by which new actors can be enrolled in the device and new legitimizations are made possible. February 11, We welcome feedback. Please contact us here.

Chapter 4 : Viral Hepatitis Surveillance and Statistics | National Prevention Information Network

The Surveillance Research Program (SRP) provides regularly updated surveillance and research data, statistical reports, and analytical tools on cancer. Here are resources that SRP and its partners support. More popular reports/websites in each category are listed first.

The computers running the database are contained in an underground facility about the size of two American football fields. Surveillance aircraft Micro Air Vehicle with attached surveillance camera Aerial surveillance is the gathering of surveillance, usually visual imagery or video, from an airborne vehicle—such as an unmanned aerial vehicle, helicopter, or spy plane. Military surveillance aircraft use a range of sensors e. Digital imaging technology, miniaturized computers, and numerous other technological advances over the past decade have contributed to rapid advances in aerial surveillance hardware such as micro-aerial vehicles, forward-looking infrared, and high-resolution imagery capable of identifying objects at extremely long distances. For instance, the MQ-9 Reaper, [87] a U. They have developed systems consisting of large teams drone planes that pilot themselves, automatically decide who is "suspicious" and how to go about monitoring them, coordinate their activities with other drones nearby, and notify human operators if something suspicious is occurring. This greatly increases the amount of area that can be continuously monitored, while reducing the number of human operators required. Thus a swarm of automated, self-directing drones can automatically patrol a city and track suspicious individuals, reporting their activities back to a centralized monitoring station. Data profiling can be an extremely powerful tool for psychological and social network analysis. A skilled analyst can discover facts about a person that they might not even be consciously aware of themselves. In the past, this data was documented in paper records, leaving a "paper trail", or was simply not documented at all. Correlation of paper-based records was a laborious process—it required human intelligence operators to manually dig through documents, which was time-consuming and incomplete, at best. But today many of these records are electronic, resulting in an "electronic trail". Every use of a bank machine, payment by credit card, use of a phone card, call from home, checked out library book, rented video, or otherwise complete recorded transaction generates an electronic record. Public records—such as birth, court, tax and other records—are increasingly being digitized and made available online. In addition, due to laws like CALEA, web traffic and online purchases are also available for profiling. Electronic record-keeping makes data easily collectable, storable, and accessible—so that high-volume, efficient aggregation and analysis is possible at significantly lower costs. Information relating to many of these individual transactions is often easily available because it is generally not guarded in isolation, since the information, such as the title of a movie a person has rented, might not seem sensitive. However, when many such transactions are aggregated they can be used to assemble a detailed profile revealing the actions, habits, beliefs, locations frequented, social connections, and preferences of the individual. The centers will collect and analyze vast amounts of data on U. Miller, data held by third parties is generally not subject to Fourth Amendment warrant requirements. The data collected is most often used for marketing purposes or sold to other corporations, but is also regularly shared with government agencies. Although there is a common belief that monitoring can increase productivity, it can also create consequences such as increasing chances of deviant behavior and creating punishments that are not equitable to their actions. It can be used for direct marketing purposes, such as targeted advertisements on Google and Yahoo. These ads are tailored to the individual user of the search engine by analyzing their search history and emails [] if they use free webmail services, which is kept in a database. An IP address and the search phrase used are stored in a database for up to 18 months. Their revenue model is based on receiving payments from advertisers for each page-visit resulting from a visitor clicking on a Google AdWords ad, hosted either on a Google service or a third-party website. This information, along with the information from their email accounts, and search engine histories, is stored by Google to use for building a profile of the user to deliver better-targeted advertising. In addition, most companies use software to block non-work related websites such as sexual or pornographic sites, game sites, social networking sites, entertainment sites, shopping sites, and sport sites. The American Management Association and the ePolicy Institute also stress

that companies "tracking content, keystrokes, and time spent at the keyboard The Department of Homeland Security has openly stated that it uses data collected from consumer credit and direct marketing agencies" such as Google" for augmenting the profiles of individuals whom it is monitoring. Nevertheless, human infiltrators are still common today. For instance, in documents surfaced showing that the FBI was planning to field a total of 15, undercover agents and informants in response to an anti-terrorism directive sent out by George W. Reconnaissance satellite On May 25, the U. Director of National Intelligence Michael McConnell authorized the National Applications Office NAO of the Department of Homeland Security to allow local, state, and domestic Federal agencies to access imagery from military intelligence Reconnaissance satellites and Reconnaissance aircraft sensors which can now be used to observe the activities of U. The satellites and aircraft sensors will be able to penetrate cloud cover, detect chemical traces, and identify objects in buildings and "underground bunkers", and will provide real-time video at much higher resolutions than the still-images produced by programs such as Google Earth. Some nations have an identity card system to aid identification, whilst others are considering it but face public opposition. In this case it may create an electronic trail when it is checked and scanned, which can be used in profiling, as mentioned above. RFID and geolocation devices[edit] Hand with planned insertion point for Verichip device RFID tagging[edit] Radio Frequency Identification RFID tagging is the use of very small electronic devices called "RFID tags" which are applied to or incorporated into a product, animal, or person for the purpose of identification and tracking using radio waves. The tags can be read from several meters away. They are extremely inexpensive, costing a few cents per piece, so they can be inserted into many types of everyday products without significantly increasing the price, and can be used to track and identify these objects for a variety of purposes. Verichip is slightly larger than a grain of rice, and is injected under the skin. The injection reportedly feels similar to receiving a shot. The chip is encased in glass, and stores a "VeriChip Subscriber Number" which the scanner uses to access their personal information, via the Internet, from Verichip Inc. Thousands of people have already had them inserted. This information could be used for identification, tracking, or targeted marketing. As of [update] , this has largely not come to pass. GPS tracking In the U. The geographical location of a mobile phone and thus the person carrying it can be determined easily whether it is being used or not , using a technique known multilateration to calculate the differences in time for a signal to travel from the cell phone to each of several cell towers near the owner of the phone. Victor Kappeler [] of Eastern Kentucky University indicates that police surveillance is a strong concern, stating the following statistics from Of the , law enforcement requests made to Verizon, 54, of these requests were for "content" or "location" information" not just cell phone numbers or IP addresses. Content information included the actual text of messages, emails and the wiretapping of voice or messaging content in real-time. A comparatively new off-the-shelf surveillance device is an IMSI-catcher , a telephone eavesdropping device used to intercept mobile phone traffic and track the movement of mobile phone users. IMSI-catchers are used in some countries by law enforcement and intelligence agencies , but their use has raised significant civil liberty and privacy concerns and is strictly regulated in some countries. Microchip implant human A human microchip implant is an identifying integrated circuit device or RFID transponder encased in silicate glass and implanted in the body of a human being. A subdermal implant typically contains a unique ID number that can be linked to information contained in an external database, such as personal identification, medical history, medications, allergies, and contact information. Several types of microchips have been developed in order to control and monitor certain types of people, such as criminals, political figures and spies,[clarification needed] a "killer" tracking chip patent was filed at the German Patent and Trademark Office DPMA around May

Chapter 5 : NSA releases first statistics on surveillance sweep

The National Security Agency has released its first "Statistical Transparency Report Regarding Use of National Security Authorities." The report provides details about the number of surveillance.

Chapter 6 : Surveillance - Wikipedia

About Pew Research Center Pew Research Center is a nonpartisan fact tank that informs the public about the issues, attitudes and trends shaping the world. It conducts public opinion polling, demographic research, media content analysis and other empirical social science research.

Chapter 7 : FAQs | The Surveillance Studies Centre

This review was researched and written by ACLU legal intern Max Bauer. Introduction. In recent years, video surveillance technology has become a huge presence in both the United Kingdom and the United States.

Chapter 8 : OA Case Surveillance Reports

Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program SEER is an authoritative source for cancer statistics in the United States. The Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program provides information on cancer statistics in an effort to reduce the cancer burden among the U.S. population.

Chapter 9 : Data, Surveillance Systems & Statistical Reports | Health & Senior Services

In espionage and counterintelligence, surveillance (/ s ɛˈtʃɪːv əˈleɪʃən s / or / s ɛˈtʃɪːv əˈleɪʃən s /) is the monitoring of behavior, activities, or other changing information for the purpose of influencing, managing, directing, or protecting people.