

You are being watched

CCTV cameras watch our every move. What for?

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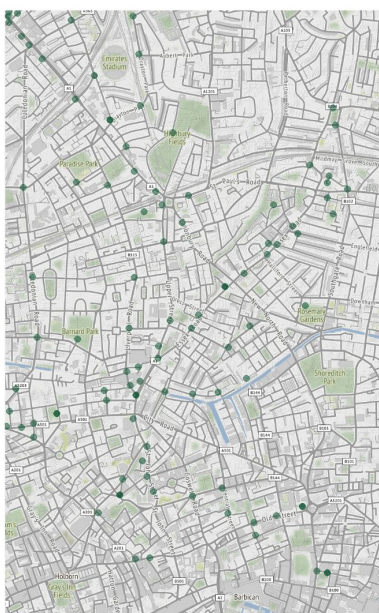
[Original, interactive story on GitHub](#)

If you were walking around London's West End last Christmas, chances are you were, unknowingly, part of a [Metropolitan Police trial](#) of its facial recognition software.

But even if you weren't, it's nearly impossible to leave your house without being recorded by a CCTV camera. A study [published in the pages of CCTV Image Magazine](#) estimated the number of private and publically operated cameras in the United Kingdom to be around 1.85 million in 2011.

This amounts to about one camera for every 32 people. It also means that each person is seen, on average, by 70 cameras a day. The numbers have undoubtedly grown since 2011 as more businesses and local governments installed security cameras.

Most of the CCTV cameras installed around London are owned by private businesses.



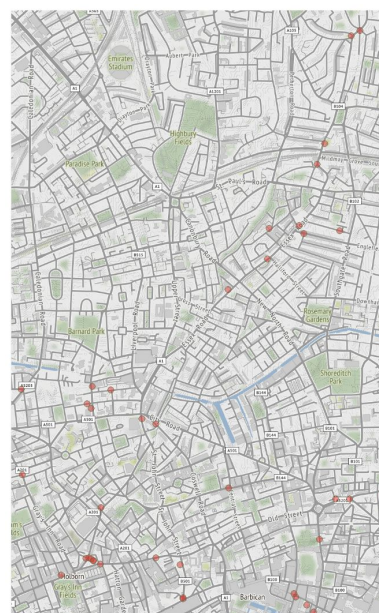
However, the London Borough of Islington operates 156 public surveillance cameras. According to the Islington Council website, the cameras are “used to tackle crime and anti-social behaviour”.

"Our control room is open 24 hours a day 365 days a year and is in constant two-way radio contact with the police. It can direct emergency services and our own ASB officers to incidents as well as record evidence for the police and council services to use in their investigations." - [Islington Council](#)



Transport for London is another big operator of CCTV cameras. These “jamcams” are used to protect property, investigate incidents, prevent and detect crime and monitor traffic.

Some of these cameras have publically accessible feeds [that you can watch](#).

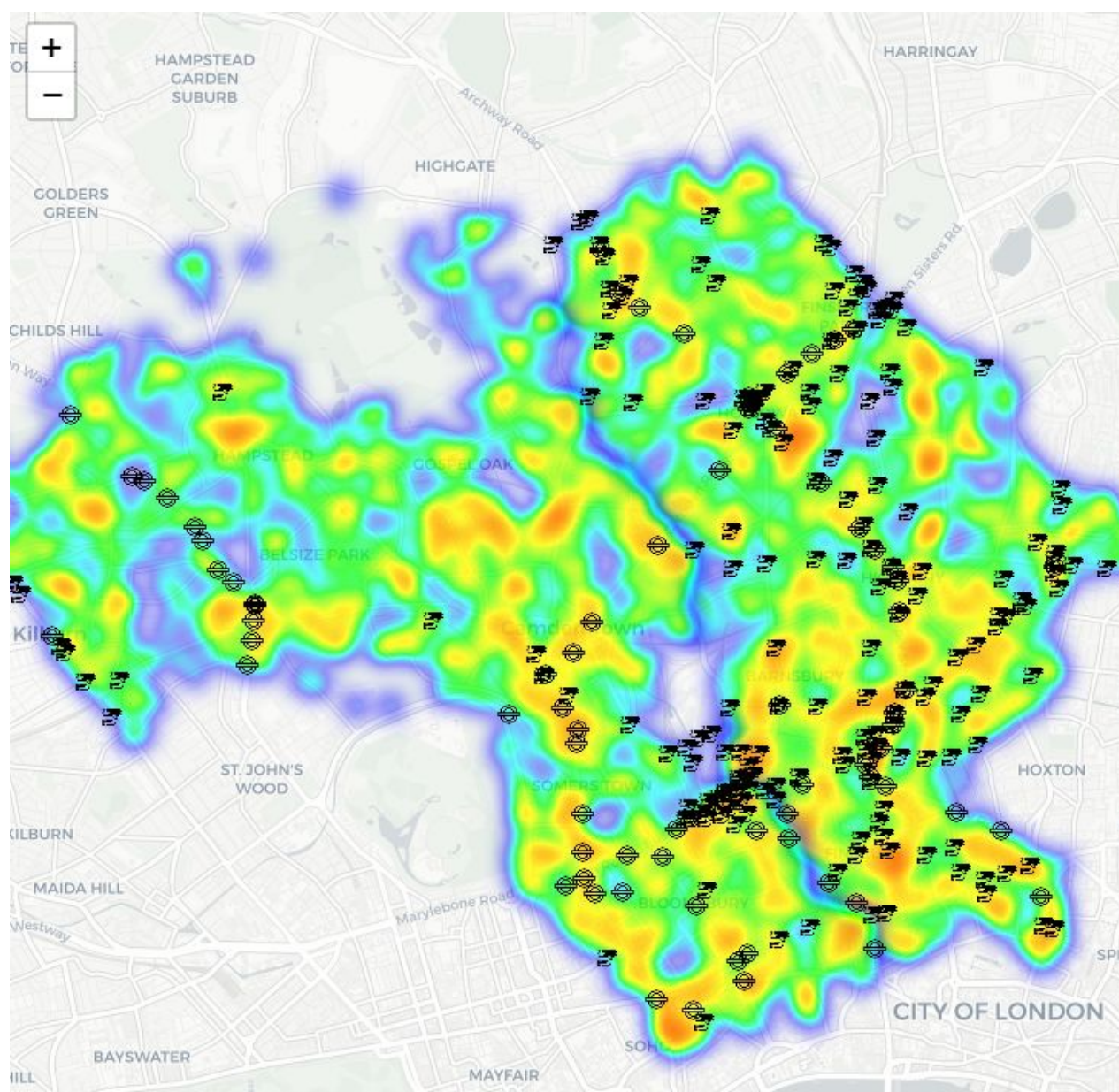


Open Street Map volunteers have mapped some of the private CCTV cameras in Islington.

Knowing the total number of cameras in any given area is nearly impossible, as businesses aren't required to register their use of CCTV with any authorities. Even some local authorities refuse to disclose the locations of the cameras they operate due to security concerns.

What are they watching?

Both Conservative and Labour administrations have supported the proliferation of surveillance cameras by making funding available for local areas. However, when the government spent hundreds of millions of pounds without there being established research on its effectiveness. Later research provided [conflicting results](#). Some types of crimes, such as illegal parking, [significantly went down](#) in areas observed by CCTV cameras. Violent crimes, however, seemed to not be affected.



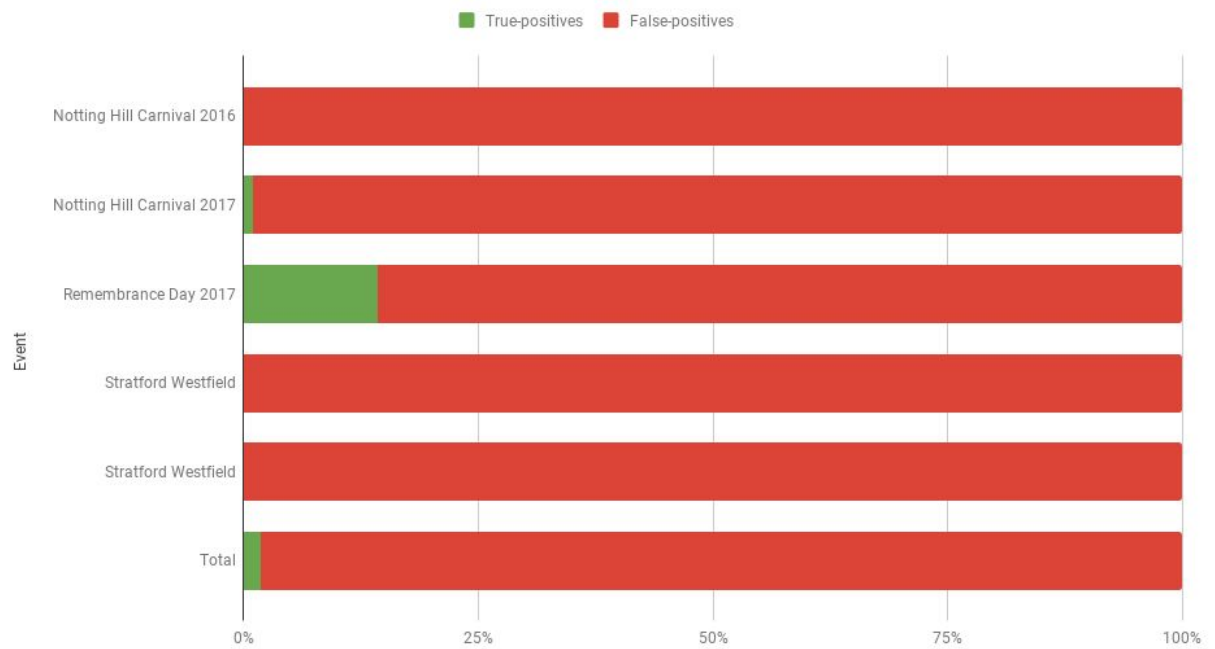
The map above shows the locations of CCTV cameras operated by the Islington Council and TfL. The heatmap displays the locations of reported crimes in Islington throughout 2018. Zoom in to explore.

Does it work?

A [2009 report from the Metropolitan Police](#) admitted that for every 1,000 CCTV cameras, only one crime is solved every year. That crime will cost around £20,000 to detect.

Face recognition doesn't seem to be improving matters. Data obtained by [Big Brother Watch](#) through FOIA request shows that face recognition largely fails. It also raises questions about the police archiving photos of innocent people without the person's knowledge.

True-positives and False-positives



One question remains. **If it doesn't deter crime, what's the purpose of CCTV?**