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MODULE LEADER: DR SOBAN SADIQ

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Analysing the significance of CCTV surveillance

Introduction

In this assignment I will analyse the significance of CCTV surveillance. This literature review will explore the use of general CCTV usage.

(Sachdev, 2018) highlights that some researchers have found it difficult to write literature reviews for their research projects. A literature review is an overview of knowledge on a particular topic. Whenever you decide to research on a particular topic, the first step is to focus on how the conduct of the research is learned, more especially the previous research published on the topic, and this eventually translates into literature review when you write your research paper. Literature review is one of the anchors on which your research idea stands, since it provides context, relevance, and foundation to the research problem you are exploring.

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The impact of Surveillance

Research on the impact of CCTV, including preventative measures, is significantly limited. For example, (Desai, 2009) highlights some evidence on effectiveness of CCTV on managing patient aggressive behaviour in NHS settings and concluded its impact on this respect 'is as yet unknown'. (Niemeijer, et al., 2010) states that systematic review of surveillance technologies in residential care for people with dementia or intellectual disabilities noted that 'the effects of this technology...have scarcely been studied'. (Woolrych et al., 2013) highlights lack of before-and-after comparative analysis that, indeed, gold standard measures of effectiveness of an intervention require suitably robust study design (Eccles et al., 2003).

Advantages and Disadvantages

Few research has indicated that there may be benefits in terms of patient care in hospital settings. Desai (2009) highlights some evaluation evidence that the use of infrared CCTV 'helps to decrease the number of unacceptable intrusions into patients' bedrooms by other patients on the ward' (citing Dix, 2002).

Dix also noted that the use of infra-red CCTV allowed less intrusive night-time observations (Desai, 2009, citing Warr et al., 2005). Woolrych et al. conclude that 'video surveillance has the potential to generate observational data on the movements and behaviours of various actors within the care facility'; complementing traditional observation techniques.

(Bharucha et al., 2006) argues that surveillance data can support professionals as they review incidents. Revisiting the video footage can help to build the history of what led to a negative incident, such as an accident, occurring (Mortenson et al., 2013).

The potential for video footage will provide 'concrete evidence' that can be used either by families or in a court of law is reported to be one of the potential benefits. cited by proponents of this technology (Cottle, 2004) but several authors assert that this should be as part of a holistic approach, rather than something used in isolation.

Moreover, Surveillance technology offers some potentials, where previously, surveillance could be tiring in terms of human resources, improved technologies mean that it can now complement the old staff models, offering potential efficiencies (Mortenson et al, 2013). Mortenson et al., provide the example of how Ambient Assistive Living (AAL) technologies such as fall detectors or other sensor-based products.

(Desai,2009) suggests that staff can change the way in which they behave out of fear that their behaviour could be perceived in a wrong way when viewed on CCTV. She highlights a study in which they are 'reluctant to engage in therapeutic touch'.

(Desai, 2009, p49 citing 3 May 2021 Chambers and Gilliard, 2005). Providing a range of legal references, Cottle sets out some of the concerns from staff about how their actions may be perceived negatively on video, as well as noting, on the other hand, that Review of literature on the use of video and associated technology 10 proponents of this type of surveillance include some care home administrators who think its use will help 'to raise previously concealed issues' (Cottle, 2004, p126). On the other hand, in the same study, staff felt better able to restrain patients appropriately, on the basis that CCTV 'would provide evidence'.

The rationale / Logic behind this research is to explore the different reasons, significance and benefits of CCTV surveillance in an organisation and health care settings. The reasoning for an action or a choice you make.

Objectives

The objective of this research was to gain a better understanding of the use of CCTV video cameras in an organisation, the experiences of patients whilst being under surveillance and the way they coped, the effect of the CCTV video and subsequent relations with care providers.

The objectives of this research are to explore the use of CCTV Video Camera in an organisation. This research will seek to review some research evidence on CCTV. Develop a plan for introducing changes based on evidence in the practice area and using a framework based on Kurt Lewin's and other theories of change. Discussion will highlight the factors that will assist and hinder the implementation of the evidence- based practice. Conclusion will be drawn, recommendations for changes would be stated and my professional and personal development experience as a result of this research exercise would be mentioned.

Qualitative Research

Quantitative Research is a formal objective systematic process for obtaining quantifiable information about the world, presented in numerical form and statistics. It is used to describe and test relationships and to examine cause and effect of relationships (Cormark, 2000).

For example, it can examine the effectiveness of a new intervention used in natural science and of positivist philosophy within medical research which focuses on the testing of a hypothesis through objective observation and validation, example area; randomised controlled studies case- controlled studies, cohort studies, surveys, statistical analysis and database analysis.

CCTV and Security System Integration

Designing a system to address all the elements identified by a Risk Assessment often requires integration of

additional security systems. Integration offers the ability to interlink the outputs and control systems at a central

monitoring station. This may be at an internal hospital security station or at an external monitoring station.

Compliant with the requirements of the emergency services. CCTV delivers much better value when employed as part of an integrated security system.

Methodology

(Jansen, (MBA) and Warren (Phd) June 2020. Stated that research methodology means the practical “how” of any piece of research. Specifically, about how a researcher systematically designs a study to achieve a valid and reliable results that address the aims of the research and objectives.

He highlighted that in other words, the methodology chapter should justify the design choices, by showing the chosen methods and techniques are the right fit for the research aims, objectives and will provide valid and reliable results.

Secondary Data Analysis

Secondary data analysis (Donnellan and others, 2013). refers to the analysis of current data collected by other researchers. Also gives the researchers the opportunity to investigate research questions using bigger-scale data sets that are often inclusive of under-represented groups, while saving time and resources. In addition to describing areas of convergence and divergence between primary and secondary data analysis, basic steps were outlined for getting started and finding data sets. Also provide general guidance on issues related to measurement, handling missing data.

Discussion

Protection of Freedoms Act, 2102 (POFA)

According to (Home Office, 2013). CCTV systems consist of devices that view, record images of incidents and individuals. They also enable the recording of other information that relates to individuals, such as vehicle registration marks. Consequently, the use of CCTV

systems are brought into scope of the DPA by guidance and codes of practice issued by the Home Office and the

ICO. (Information Commissioner’s Office).

The DPA creates support for organisations and also gives individuals the right to gain access to the information

held about them and to claim compensation should they suffer damage as a result of Data Protection Act (DPA) non-compliance.

The legal requirement is to comply with the DPA, and the eight Data Protection Principles enshrined within the Act to ensure:

- Persons tasked on capturing images of individuals are following the DPA
- Images captured are of usable quality
- There is available reassurance to those whose images are being captured in the Government agenda, Security in general and CCTV in particular sits very high up on the Governance plan. Consequently, the most responsibility lays with the trust Chief Executive and the executive with Security Management responsibility.
- Reporting to the top level is likely to be the senior manager of the site, typically the Director of Estates and Facilities, who in turn is likely to delegate daily oversight to a Security Manager.

Conclusion

To conclude, the use of CCTV Surveillance is very important in the everyday activities of an organisation and within the healthcare setting as a safety measure for both patients, staff and providers.

As a researcher, I would recommend that CCTV cameras should be compulsory in all settings, especially for the recording of incidents and for the protection of individuals.

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