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Editorial Comments about Safe Cities

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Safe Cities

For the population of a city, it is very important to feel that their personal belongings bought over time and with the effort of day-to-day work are safe from criminals. A safe city is the idea that a community uses technology to help government, communities and businesses reduce the likelihood of crime and provide an environment where the population feels safe and comfortable. To determine that a city is safe there is the Safe Cities Index [1]. The index mentions 4 important items:

- **Digital Safety.** Digital Safety (assesses the ability of urban citizens to freely use the Internet and other digital channels without fear of privacy violations, identity theft and malicious online attacks).
- **Health Security.** Health security measures the level and quality of health services and infrastructure in the city. Infrastructure security considers the physical built environment, measuring the availability, quality and sufficiency of the city's existing infrastructure and its vulnerability to natural and man-made disasters.
- **Personal safety of citizens.** Personal security considers the risk to citizens from crime, violence, terrorist threats, natural disasters and economic vulnerabilities.
- **Environmental security.** Environmental security considers how the city has incorporated sustainability parameters into its urban planning to reduce carbon emissions and manage climate risks.

We also consider a safe city as the influence of various technologies (Combinatorial Optimisation, Machine Learning, Big Data, Data Visualisation, Internet of Things, Big-Data Analytics, Software and others) to improve the quality of service of the secure elements of a city. Security elements could be the police patrol, the fire truck, a voting box, traffic light control, surveillance cameras, public transport, drinking water, public car parks, bridges, railways, urban cameras, monitoring the proper functioning of their structures, as well as adapting their operation more flexibly to new developments, the power grid, transformers, high voltage lines, ambulances, emergency rooms, intensive care wards, hazardous waste, active ambulatory and non-invasive patient monitoring, train, metro, truck, helicopter, educational, research, administrative and other processes and activities related to higher education institutions such as teaching and learning strategies, smart campus), smart classroom, and smart education, atmospheric, meteorological, seismic sensors and systems, and others.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors are grateful to CONACYT (National Council of Science and Technology) for its support. We thank Laboratorio Nacional en Vehículos Autónomos y Exoesqueletos (LANAVEX).

References

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