

# THE INTEGRATION OF SECURITY SYSTEMS AT CITIZEN DISPOSAL IN SECURITY PUBLIC SYSTEM

**Claudio Orsi** - Beghelli S.p.A.

In the last years the problem of security has been offered to citizens attention like one of the most felt. First of all this is due to the quick spreading of city criminality, that in the last 10 years has suffered an exponential increase connected to various factors, but also to a progressive city degradation that creates, in a kind of vicious and perverse circle, the optimal conditions in which a criminal environment can originate and prosper. Data (Censis Source - Bnc Foundation, 2000) are the following:

List of the main problems that worry italian people inside the residence area: comparison years 1997 - 2000.

	<b>2000</b>	<b>Position in the list</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>Position in the list</b>
Common delinquency	37,1	1	24,8	4
Unemployment	36,4	2	46,6	1
Urban traffic	27,3	3	25,1	3
Drug	24,8	4	26,7	2
Extracommunitarian immigration	21,9	5	15,9	8
Lack of socio-medical services	21,4	6	21,2	5
Lack of sport and free-time infrastructures	19,5	7	19,1	6
Inefficiency of P.A.	16,9	8	16,3	7
Pollution	13,9	9	14,8	9
Training infrastructures Inadequacy	10,4	10	14,2	10
Suburban degradation	9,4	11	7,5	13
Lack of infrastructures	8,3	12	6,6	11
Criminality	7,4	13	8,7	12

From the analysis of authoritative sources and from the press, it seems evident that the outburst of phenomena more or less connected to city crime, confirmed by the variation of the position on the list in objectively very short times, can be led to the following factors:

- Massive immigration from underdeveloped countries. This introduces in the areas of greater urbanization - the most developed, full of working opportunities, but also less easy to control - wide masses of poor people, individuals that, in their own origin countries, are used to submitting to extremely rigid legislations, or even to arbitrary managements of the law. The natural broad-mindedness and the greater freedoms existing in our country, together with their pitiful conditions, can constitute an incentive to crime, like also cultural and/or religious order factors. This "diversity" releases instinctive reactions connected to the safeguard of the "territory", reactions that often are taken for racism actions, that can activate a level of negative attention and suspicion ready to explode to every minimal incident.
- A loss of attention towards the phenomenon of city crime. By now the problem of security put itself as a consequence nearly exclusively of events of particular seriousness (e.g. robberies with a tragic end, brutal murders, cases of paedophilia) which incite the masses to an unexpected and violent need of security that nobody can satisfy, just because, in that moment, there is a quickness and a huge emphasis placed on it. This starts a vicious circle where, with such a recrudescence of criminal phenomena, stricter and stricter measures are demanded and so on.
- Deficiencies in the study of the phenomena of city crime and in their definition. From more parts there are continuous assertions that the cause of city crime is to be researched exclusively in the society and in its disproportions. They are based on several sociological theories sometimes disputable. The assertions completely omit the issue of how to prevent and eventually to face and to repress the aforesaid criminal phenomenon. This creates confusion in public opinion, that cannot distinguish any longer among the various kinds of crime. For example, it is certainly criminal who rob a supermarket assassinating the cashier; but is it a criminal - even if of different level - who destroys the private property with vandalism actions profiting by the confusion created by a demonstration? And what about who illicitly settles in a property provoking, with a modus vivendi little edifying, the rapid degradation and living of begging and of some little pilferage? Who is this one? A romantic adventurer or a potential author of criminal actions?

If city crime was born from concrete phenomena, city-environmental degradation is born instead from more surreptitious cultural situations and formulations:

- Domestic degradation, meant like collapse of the values as a result of the collapse of the traditional family and like insufficient attention to the vicissitudes and the problems of house security, seen exclusively, above all in the great city areas and the hinterlands, as catering-dormitory. This values collapse, evidenced from the half of the 60's forward - and therefore much before family and domestic life crisis were acclaimed - has completely killed the concept of "the neighbour and the public thing respect". From the

cigarette thrown on the ground, to the refusals waste out of the window, to the simple violation of small rules and codes (e.g. joint owners regulations), until more serious phenomena like the contempt for institutions and for laws (from which on one side the terrorism and the subversion of the 70's and on the other side criminality), the toxic and injurious slag illicit drainage, illegal building, the carelessness for the public and environmental patrimony, that provoke city degradation.

- Elevated greater productivity centres agglomeration starting from the 70's, with the formation of wide popular quarters-dormitory abandoned by their previous "occupyings" during the last 10-15 years. These quarters "ghetto" have been therefore populated by the great masses of poor immigrates that, used in their own origin countries to hygienic conditions underneath our standards, have not provided for the readaptation and the cleaning of the areas, abandoning them to a progressive degradation.

Maintaining that the Police Forces and the authorities are the exclusive depositaries of the crime prevention and repression task, it is necessary, at the present city areas situation, to adopt preventive measures that discourage the criminal - or the potential one - from committing criminal actions. It is not possible anyway to maintain the Police Forces presence everywhere, at dissuasive scope, all over the city tissue (e.g. a policeman at every corner like in New York City) also considering the exiguity of the personnel of the aforesaid forces. These unavoidably are settled in fixed places, although set on wide scale, but not necessarily next to the place in which the criminal event is taken place. At the same time the patrolling with the Police forces can carry out in the so-called "zones at risk" does not exclude deductively that criminal events could happen far away from these zones "off", maybe in areas traditionally considered as safe. Also adopting "day" lighting systems as fixed for zones insufficiently illuminated, without adequate surveillance systems, can do very little, even in situations of large human crowding, because of a certain already deep-rooted indifference among people and leading to the values' collapse cited above, while the installation of common cameras of surveillance without systems of immediate alert would need a constant attention to every screening which is impossible to realize for anyone.

A further contribution is given by the analysis of the data Censis, that we supply as follow, regarding the citizens fears and the measures that instinctively they adopt in order to protect their own house.

Crimes that people are mainly afraid to endure (val.% - the total is over 100 because two answers were possible)

CRIME LIST	%
Home theft	65,7
Bag-snatching and pickpocketing	30,1
Assault, threats, blows	29,4

Robbery	17,4
Damaging, acts of vandalism	13,1
Other thefts	11,1
Fraud, plagiarism and deceit	9,5
Sexual violence	7,7
Extortion, exacting ransoms, "racket"	4,2
Sexual troubles	2,6
Usury	1,7
Kidnapping	1,7

Contrivances adopted in order to defend one's own house, considering the geographic area of residence (val. % - the total is over 100 because two answers were possible)

<b>ANSWER</b>	<b>NORTH WEST</b>	<b>NORTH EAST</b>	<b>CENTER</b>	<b>SOUTH AND ISLANDS</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
I have got an armour-plated door	67,0	46,3	45,1	37,4	48,5
I do not hold important objects at home	29,1	37,8	25,4	38,5	33,2
I leave lights on when I am out	24,5	38,3	21,4	24,4	26,5
I have got iron bars for windows and doors	25,3	32,4	22,2	15,9	22,8
I installed an alarm system	31,7	23,9	23,7	11,8	21,8
I have got a watch-dog	17,0	30,1	16,9	9,9	17,0
I installed a safe	13,8	23,1	19,4	8,6	14,9

The Beghelli's Marketing, after considering the data and the expressed analyses, has addressed the security technology, to the realization of products able to help citizens in the management of the main fears in a domestic ambit (as new generation alarm systems - Intelligent - and tele emergency through audio and video appliances - SOS/626 - Telesalvalavita) and in a public ambit (as the columns SOS).

Obviously, in line with the idea that the security management is a common good to which all the citizens must concur, the products are constructed in order to work, automatically or manually, but subordinated to the verification of a specialistic Centre H24 - Center SOS Beghelli - which has the possibility to control that the demand for aid is not false and to co-ordinate the aid, due to the perfect acquaintance of the call site.

What said so far can be obtained with an accurate use of the cameras, as confirmation of the demand for aid, and of the loud voice and/or of the environmental listening, with the possibility to record what is happening within the field of action of the cameras themselves.

Having such appliances, in addition to representing a deterrent, allows citizens to transmit an alarm signal, in a certain sense preventive regarding the criminal event committing, activating the intervention of the Police Forces only where these facts happen and facilitating their task of territory or city context monitoring.

Beghelli, considering Censis data and the analyses previously listed, has addressed its survey on the security technology at the construction of products addressable both to a public and to a domestic context.

Taking into account communication between citizens and Police Forces as a point of reference for the attainment of the city security, we wanted to create a modality of interaction based on new control systems connected to operative headquarters of data shunting that can establish a bridge of communication between users and Police Forces.

The first product inherits the conceptual idea of the old SOS columns of 113, placed by the police along the roads in the 60's, but used then often by crime to divert interventions of Police Forces.

New SOS column is characterised by an interactive interface that, using an audio and video communication with the operative headquarter H24 Centre SOS Beghelli, permits tele-surveillance and images recording in the areas covered by the system, allowing moreover to control that the demand for aid is not false. Images are recorded respecting the law on privacy, since the television shot is authorized as soon as help is demanded and it does not constitute a violation of people's rights.

Moreover in every column there is a microchip in which all the data relating to the place of installation, to the closer commissariat, the closer Carabinieri garrison, etc are contained, so that the call site can be exactly localized and the interventions can be accomplished in the shortest possible time.

The beginning project estimated the use of such system in order to resolve the problems of security in the parks, since in such places it is very arduous to succeed in localizing a subject

in danger and to co-ordinate the aids. In reality, the further typologies of use have been numerous, among which, for example, in cemeteries, place where historically the highest number of aggressions to women is recorded.

The deterrent character of the column allowed to record a decrease of illegal drug sale near the areas "garrisoned" by such system.

The same philosophy has been adopted for the realization of security systems in domestic context. The aim of security is linked to anti-intrusion aspects, to tele-emergency, as well as all conventional typologies of domestic environment control.

The innovative elements common with column SOS are:

- use of technologies of telematic control;
- use of video-recording instruments;
- communication in loud voice;
- connection to the Operative Centre H24 of Beghelli.

Such technological systems obviously do not want to be a panacea of solutions for city and house security, but they are a deterrent element, a tangible aid through which Beghelli tries to realise a match between demands for aid on part of the citizens and a kind of targetted intervention on part of the Police and sanitary Forces.