

THE DATA SETS WE WANT ED

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Smart Cities Council



June 2020

We asked 150 smart cities policy makers and practitioners one question:

"If there was a data set you wish you had access to during this current health pandemic (COVID-19), what would it be?"



*The responses in this document have not been edited. Responses came from stakeholders in 11 different countries representing the public and private sector, academia and NGO's **We do not suggest that this survey was in any way representative, or rigorous, but rather a moment in time reflection from a group of stakeholders participating in a data analytics dialogue on 16 June 2020

HERE ARE THE DATA SETS THEY WISH THEY HAD...



- Routes traveled of confirmed COVID-19 cases
- Data on people with COVID-19
- Number and route of COVID-19 cases
- Post COVID-19 work from home for staff that will remain at home and in the local economy
- A single source of truth of all residents and businesses in LGA
- Real time data on infected and immune populations
- Eco services
- Hospitalizations, location of cases
- Cluster data with temporal analysis
- Traffic data

- People movement
- All data from ICCC
- usage
- Ridership
- COVID-19

- People movement



• Macro-economic data indicating financial performance impact and changes in cities and councils over the COVID-19 period • Public recreational facilities and open space

• Operating model transformation data since

• People movement at a local level Spatiotemporal tracks of confirmed COVID-19 cases, displayed as a heat map, with only a unique case identifier, to check overlaps • People counting in local town centres



- Infection data
- People's public movement
- Google searches by postcode
- Travel time data sets
- Real time clinical status
- Waiting time at hospitals
- Recycling volumes
- Health facility / clinic capacities in real time
- Smart card data
- Construction job data
- Building space usage
- Pollution data



• List of businesses, their industry, and their current and intended operating information • Electricity and water connections • Socio-economic vulnerability index, a bit of catchall but specifically non-English speaking, no internet access, no private vehicle etc

Resident geo-location | Red zones in public transportation in terms of the number of passengers on board | Online ordering data to analyse what was requested most | People count I movement across the region in business districts and public community areas | Telco **location data | Start-ups and small-medium** businesses who needed support available to survive and recover from COVID-19 Neighbourhood residents walking distance and patterns



- Public transport use at a granular level
- Pandemic heatmap of where the infection happened
- Both school and tertiary education age students and their access to technology (ie computers/internet/wifi)
- Rate of community transmission per LGA
- COVID-19 cases at suburbs level
- The location of the confirmed cases and where they had been in the last 14 days before they were confirmed
- Import/export data with origin/destination and goods classification
- COVID-19 test location & times, tracing to known clusters etc
- The homeless' daily route and their health condition
- Social security numbers

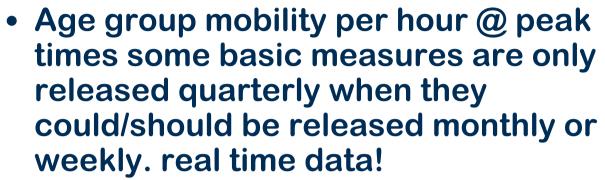
- Community initiatives and participation • COVID-19-specific state government
- support services
- Decrease in car traffic utilisation, increase in bicycle usage
- Energy consumption
- More qualitative research with citizens to understand sentiment and behaviour change
- Building occupancy and indoor air quality Traffic Data
- Live CCTV feeds across cities
- Real time or as close to real time local test results



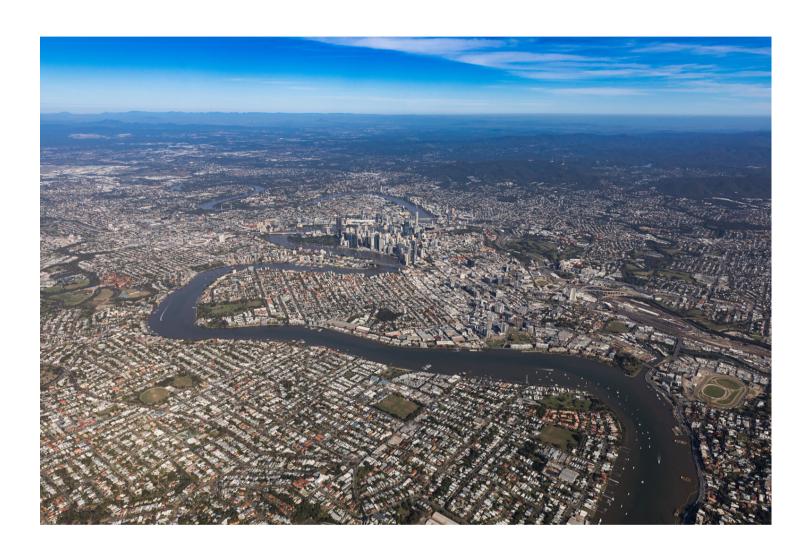
• For poorer countries - basic services available per person

Cluster trends around high traffic zones **Residential demographics that would highlight** age of residents/living status | Number of people visiting to recreation facilities with respect to time of the day | People / traffic flow and hotspots | **Pedestrian activity in CBD's | Real time people** movement data across the city | Successful startups | Social distancing analytics | Human behaviour! | Which suburbs have the most cases of COVID-19 | Devices and connections running at over 80% of capacity





- Cycling & Public Transport ridership numbers
- People movement
- Pedestrian counts and spend data
- Real-time data of latest COVID-19 cases distributed per age and geography
- Operational business indicators
- Traffic Data
- 6 feet distances
- Logistics management of supermarkets





Data transmission rates de-segregated by urban areas Industry production output data | Location of the clusters | Surveillance data | Demography wise **COVID-19 cases since it will help me** identify, predict and isolate potential covid-19 cases | Number of **Organisations who envisage a change in Operational Asset management Systems** as a result of the "New Normal" | Local business spend data | No. of workplaces considering work from home arrangements in future



- Geographic spread of COVID-19 by demographics and time
- Impact measurement
- Mental health data
- Tracking movement of infected people anonymously
- CCTV camera locations
- Traffic counts for every road versus pedestrian and cycle counts baseline versus COVID-19 conditions
- Jobs available versus jobs lost
- Live community-only transmission in my suburb
- Public health infrastructure
- Small business transaction data
- Real time unemployment data by cities
- Informal economy data
- Additional social media data sets to provide greater insight into public attitudes and behaviours
- A single standardised formatted dataset for confirmed, deaths and recoveries, including Census Collection Districts (CDC)



What did you notice?





We found some interesting insights for our work in the Bounce Lab.

More to come...



bouncelab.org

technology | data | economic recovery

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