









Data and the city

- Rich history of data being generated about cities
- Long had data-informed urbanism
- Urban data are a key input for:
 - understanding city life
 - solving urban problems
 - formulating policy and plans
 - guiding operational governance
 - modelling possible futures
 - tackling a diverse set of other issues
- Being complemented and replaced by data-driven urbanism

Smart city tech / urban big data **Domain** E-government systems; online transactions; city operating systems; performance management systems; urban dashboards Government Centralised control rooms; digital surveillance; predictive policing; coordinated emergency response Security and emergéncy services Intelligent transport systems; integrated ticketing; smart travel cards; bikeshare; real-time passenger information; smart parking; logistics management; transport apps **Transport** Smart grids; smart meters; energy usage apps; smart lighting Energy Waste Compactor bins and dynamic routing/collection Sensor networks (e.g., pollution, noise, weather; land movement; flood management) **Environment Buildings** Building management systems; sensor networks **Homes** Smart meters; app controlled smart appliances Civic Various apps; open data; volunteered data/hacks



Urban big data

- o Surveillance: CCTV, drones/satellite
- o Public admin records

Automated

- Automated surveillance
- Digital devices
- Sensors, actuators, transponders, meters (IoT)
- Interactions and transactions

Volunteered

- o Social media
- Sousveillance/wearables
- Crowdsourcing
- Citizen science



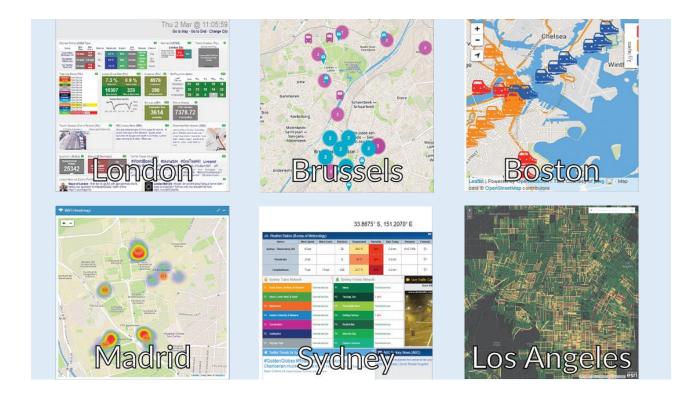


Urban big data

- Diverse range of public and private generation of fine-scale (uniquely indexical) data about citizens and places in real-time:
 - utilities
 - transport providers, logistics systems
 - environmental agencies
 - mobile phone operators
 - app developers
 - social media sites
 - travel and accommodation websites
 - home appliances and entertainment systems
 - financial institutions and retail chains
 - private surveillance and security firms
 - remote sensing, aerial surveying
 - emergency services
- Producing a data deluge that can be combined, analyzed, acted upon









Urban Dashboards

- Dashboards provide a visual means to organize and interact with data
- Act as cognitive tools that improve a user's 'span of control' over voluminous, varied and quickly transitioning data
- Enable a user to explore the characteristics and structure of datasets and interpret trends
- Power and utility of urban dashboards are their claims:
 - to show in detail and often in real-time the state of play of cities
 - to translate the messiness and complexities of cities into rational, detailed, systematic, ordered forms of knowledge
 - to enable us to know the city as it actually is through objective, trustworthy, factual data



BCD/Critical data studies

- Critically reflect on city dashboards through six issues:
 - epistemology
 - scope and access
 - veracity and validity
 - usability and literacy
 - use and utility
 - ethics
- Posed as six questions designed to expose the politics and praxes of city dashboards
- Heuristic for examining other data-driven technologies





How comprehensive and open are city dashboards?

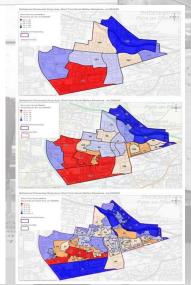
- Scope and access
- Dashboards process and display quantitative data that are generated recurrently so can be tracked over time/space
- Enormous amount of information about cities absent
- Ignores the metaphysical aspects and intangibilities of urban life
- Significant gaps and silences in the data that are displayed
- Is the dashboard open for public viewing? Are data generated are available for re-use?
- Level of openness varies across administrations and places
- Access to data a significant issue in the building of the Dublin Dashboard
- Even when data are available there are often issues related to data measurement, data formats and media, metadata, data standards, modes of sharing





To what extent can we trust city dashboards?

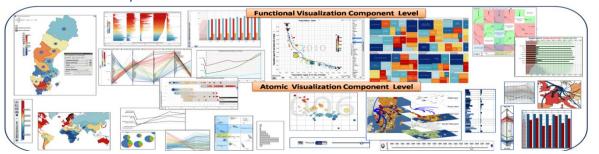
- · Veracity and validity
- Data quality
- · Appropriateness of the method used and other methodological issues
- · Validity of the analysis and interpretation
- Instrument and human error and bias; abstraction, representation, generalisation and calibration
- Data shaped by technical instruments of varying specification and parameters, handling procedures, scientific norms and standards, scientist behaviour and organisational processes
- Often published without metadata: measurement, sampling frame, handling, veracity (accuracy, fidelity), uncertainty, error, bias, reliability, calibration, lineage
- Rarely are the algorithmic black-boxes exposed so that calculations are open to scrutiny
- There are issues such as MAUP and other ecological fallacies that shape interpretation





How comprehensible and useable are city dashboards?

- Usability and literacy
- Assumption enable urban data to be explored and analyzed in an easily digestible and intuitive way without the need for specialist skills or knowledge
- There are three practical issues navigation of site, use of tools, and data/analytics literacy
- Sometimes not at all clear how to display data, change data layers, perform analysis, interact with data
- Data and analytic literacy is highly variable
- Affect use and utility





The BCD Project

- Funded by SFI for 4 years
- Fundamental and applied research
- 4 work packages
 - 1. Data access, quality and standards
 - 2. Multi-modal interaction
 - 3. Data analytics and modelling
 - 4. Data literacy and outreach

- Open science, open source, open data
- Low cost, low maintenance
- Inform best practice; specify framework
- Lighthouse/follower model: Dublin/Cork
- Partners: Four Dublin LAs; Two Cork LAs; CSO; OSi

dashboards.maynoothuniversity.ie

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@dashbuild



Dublin Dashboard

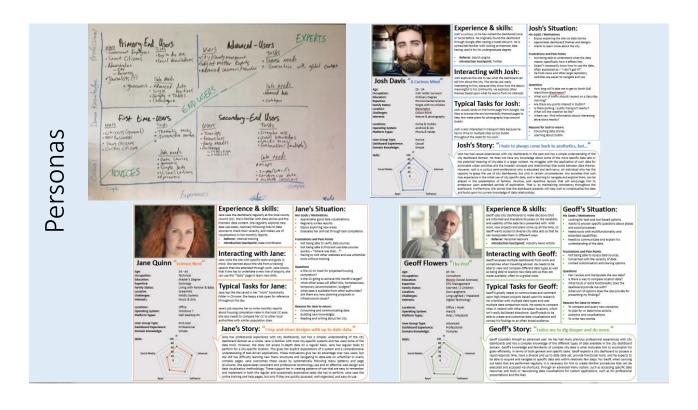
- Funded by ERC & SFI
- Launched in 2014
- real-time information
- interactive maps/graphs
- location-based services
- indicator trends
- · open and big data
- · city reporting
- Interactive data viz, maps, LBS, query tools, benchmarking
- · dublindashboard.ie

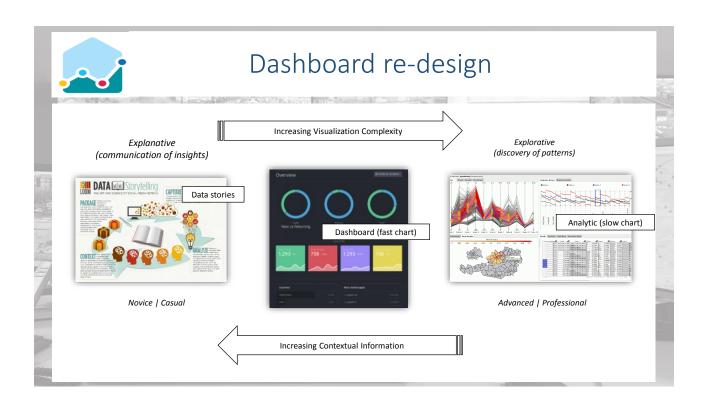
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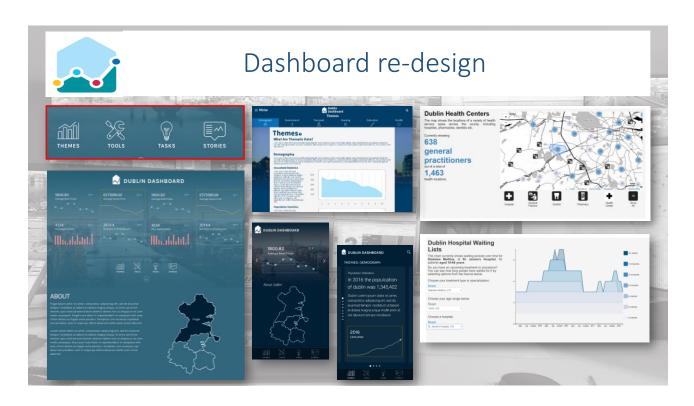
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Conclusion

- Urban data is proliferating, as are ways to make sense and act on those data
- City dashboards are one way to collate, process, visualize, analyze and share urban data, and are becoming more common
- How do we create city dashboards that are effective at communicating about the city at the same time as heeding critiques?
- · We advocate:
 - re-imagining dashboards, explicitly recognizing their inherent politics, praxes and contingencies
 - designing based on user feedback, design principles, openness and reproducibility

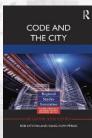




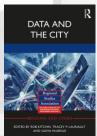
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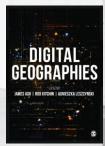












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