

# What is a smart city?

Alexis Tsoukiàs

LAMSADE - CNRS, Université Paris-Dauphine  
tsoukias@lamsade.dauphine.fr

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# Outline

- 1 A view of the city
- 2 Smart?
- 3 Can we help?
- 4 Where do we go?

## Relevant stakeholders

- Citizens
- Consumers
- Service Providers
- Utilities
- Policy Makers

# What is different?

- Density.
- Visibility.
- Space and Time bounds
- Social fragmentation.
- Contradictory trends.

# What is smart?

- Better Services
- New Services
- Better Policies
- New Policies
- New Citizenship

# What can we improve?

- Esthetics
- Everyday life
- Sustainability
- Inclusion
- Visiting

# Examples

- Re-arrange the time
- Identify Critical Information
- Participatory budgeting
- Scan the city
- Educate the citizens

# What does it mean?

**Decision Sciences and Technologies have been traditionally used in order to improve services and utilities management**

- Waste collection.
- Distribution (power, water, ...)
- Mobility



## Can we do better?

- Support creativity.
- Capture weak signals.
- Capitalise heterogeneous knowledge.
- Participation and policy making.

## Using better known tools

- Measurement Theory
- Optimisation
- Social Choice Theory
- Market Segmentation
- Statistics
- Data mining

## Inventing new tools

- Creative Thinking
- Consensus Building
- Construction of Evidence and Argumentation
- Knowledge Extraction
- Information Fusion
- **Policy Analytics**

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Decision Sciences and Technologies need to and can meet this methodological challenge