AT A GLANCE: TRADITIONAL CITIES VS SMART CITIES

	The Problem	The Smart City Solution
Planning	• Ad hoc and decentralized • Cost savings aren't realized • Limited potential for scalability of investment	• Coordinated and holistic • Resources are shared • Cost savings are fully realized • Investments are scalable • Improved city planning and forecasting
Infrastructure	• Runs inefficiently • Costs more money and resources to run	• Optimized with cutting-edge technology • Saves money and resources • Improved service-level agreements • Built on open standards
System operators	• Guess at infrastructure conditions • React to problems • Can't deploy resources efficiently to address problems	• Enjoy real-time reporting on infrastructure conditions • Predict and prevent problems • Deploy resources more efficiently • Automate maintenance • Save money
ICT investments	• Piecemeal and siloed • Deliver suboptimal benefit • Don't realize economies of scale	• Centrally planned • Deployed across city departments and projects • Deliver optimal benefit • Provide maximum value and savings
Citizen engagement	• Limited, scattered online connection to citizens • Citizens can't make optimal use of city services (or easily find them)	• Complete and singular online presence • Citizens can easily find and use services • Citizens can participate in smart city initiatives • Two-way communications between government and people • Specialized services focused on the individual citizen • Citizens can both contribute to and access real-time intelligent city data and offer apps that use the data
Sharing data	• Departments and functions are siloed • Departments rarely share data and collaborate on initiatives	• Departments and functions are integrated and/or shared • Data is shared between departments and better correlated with other data services through open standards • Results are improved • Costs are cut

Figure 1.15