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# The CORONA Business in Modern Cities

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## ABSTRACT

As a response to the global outbreak of the SARS-COVID-19 pandemic, authorities have enforced a number of measures including social distancing, travel restrictions that lead to the “temporary” closure of activities stemming from schools, companies to local businesses. In this poster we draw the attention to the impact of such measures on urban environments and activities. For this, we use crowdsensed information available from datasets like Google Popular Times and Apple Maps to shed light on the changes undergone during the outbreak and the recovery.

## CCS CONCEPTS

• Information systems → Crowdsourcing; • Applied computing → Health care information systems.

## KEYWORDS

SARS-COVID-19, crowdsensing, data collection, urban computing

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

The global outbreak of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-COV-2) uncovered the unpreparedness of the vast majority of healthcare systems [1] and lead worldwide public institutions to enforce containing measures such as *social distancing*, *cancellation of public events* and *closure* of daily business, education and recreation activities. As a consequence, business and education systems moved to *remote* working and teaching, which led to unprecedented changes in the way of consuming Internet services. A recent study [3], demonstrates that the traffic generated by applications such as gaming, messaging, Web conferencing witnessed a significant increase. Reducing and controlling human movement has been of the utmost importance in containing the pandemic spread and to track infections. To this end, many applications have been developed to monitor and establish contact tracing systems (e.g., Corona-Warn-App, Immuni and Radar COVID are examples respectively adopted by Germany [5], Italy and Spain) [4].

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In this work, we present the ongoing research efforts devoted to analyze the implications of confinement policies and self-isolation measures on urban environments. Specifically, we draw the attention to the impact that the changes of our daily habits produced on urban mobility and activities. The utility of such analysis is twofold. On the one hand, we can verify the effectiveness of confinement policies to limit the spread of the virus, i.e., the increase/decrease of the number of infected cases upon relaxation/enforcement of such policies respectively. On the other hand, we can determine which are the changes to urban mobility and daily activities. This information is very important for the concerned stakeholders, e.g., governments bodies, decision-makers and city planners to re-think the existing urban landscape and drive more secure and sustainable city planning. For such analysis, we use crowdsensed data that providers such as Google and Apple make available [2]. Next, we present the dataset (§ 2) and methodology with early results (§ 3).

## 2 THE DATASET

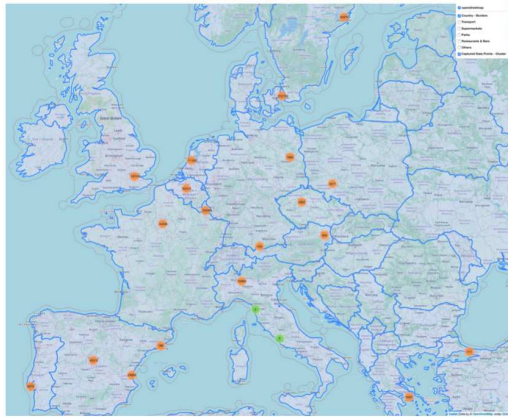
We now illustrate the types of data we use in our analysis, i.e., mobility, activities and publicly available data on SARS-COVID-19 cases.

**Google Popular Times (GPT)** define the temporal profile of an activity (recreational, groceries, transit and stations, parks) as a vector of normalized per-hour weekly values in the range [0 : 100] (0: closing hours, 1: lowest amount of visits per-hour in a week and 100: the highest). The use of normalized values shows the trend of an activity during a week and inherently the factors that influence such behaviour (e.g., a restaurant that has more success during weekends in touristic areas or at lunchtime in business districts). This hides the degree of success of a single activity (i.e., those that have more customers than others). However, in this work we are not interested in the *absolute* number of visits, but only the trend over time. Fig. 1 shows the geographical distribution of the considered cities and Table 1 shows the breakdown of the number of vantage point per activity category. Although we started the data collection on March 8th 2020, we have consistent information for all the cities since April 23rd only.

**Table 1: A primer on our dataset for a selection of cities with the number of vantage points available per activity**

CITY	RECREATIONAL	GROCERIES	TRANSIT STATIONS	PARKS
London	9, 126, 366	127, 005	298, 959	97k
Madrid	3, 223, 334	30, 632	61, 588	99
Milan	1, 404, 239	13, 351	26, 468	97
Stockholm	974, 073	12, 752	29, 678	114
Copenhagen	794, 128	6, 990	17, 649	102
Valencia	791, 413	7, 899	14, 635	95
Malmö	344, 166	5, 391	12, 878	118
Luxembourg City	122, 326	2, 146	5, 000	126

**Apple Maps** data provide information on transportation modalities worldwide in a similar way that GPT does, i.e., data is anonymized



**Figure 1: Map of Europe showing the cities with vantage points**

and no information about the single users is disclosed. Rather, the data comes in a way that show the aggregate requests for directions in apple maps for a given transportation mode, e.g., driving, walking, or site, e.g., transit, stations. Further, the data informs about the relative increase or decrease with respect to the values observed pre-SARS-COVID-19 outbreak, i.e., January 13th, 2020. We started the collection of the Apple dataset since February 23rd 2020, when the first confinement policies and self-isolation measures were enforced in Europe.

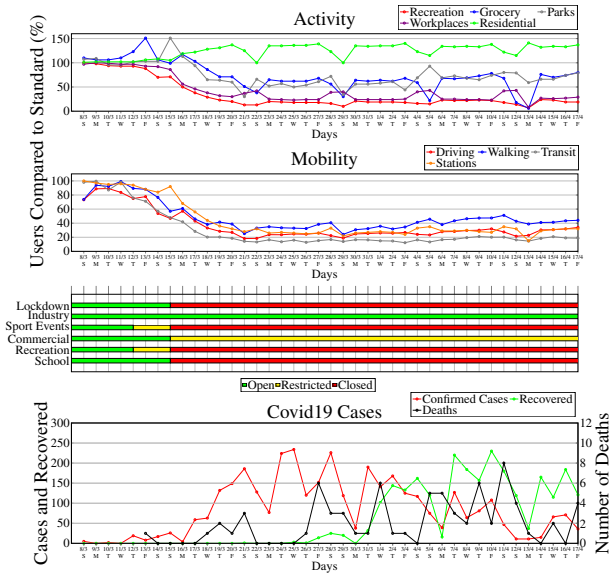
**SARS-COVID-19 Cases** The JRC informs about the numbers of infected individuals and fatalities at sub-national level (admin level 1) for all the European countries. The data is publicly available from the respective National Authoritative sources. Since our analysis is at city level, we considered the trend of the corresponding region. For each area we extract the evolution of the cumulative number of infected cases normalized by the total number.

**Example** Fig. 2 shows in a comprehensive graph for Luxembourg City the evolution over time of SARS-COVID-19 cases, lockdown measures, and impact on mobility and cities’ activities. Prior to the hard lockdown, groceries have experienced a growth of popularity because people went out to buy goods, with the expectation of imminent restrictions. The confinement measures reduced significantly the mobility (driving category first), and sparked an increase of residential areas activity at the expense of workplaces and recreation categories.

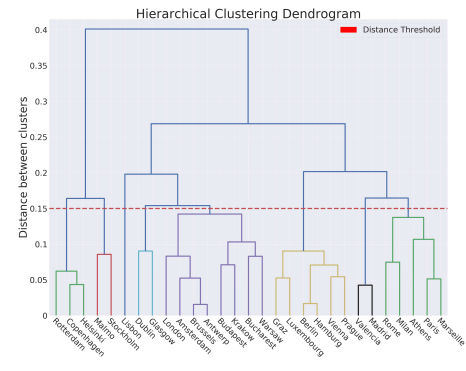
### 3 METHODOLOGY AND EARLY RESULTS

The dataset we are building essentially contains information in form of time series, and our objective is to obtain forecasting models able to predict future number of cases or mobility/activity trend. Currently, Long-short Term Memory (LSTM), a type of recurrent neural network are the most popular tool to tackle predictive modeling especially with multivariate time series data like our case. We also consider Transformers as alternative tools, for their property of *attention* that help capturing long-term dependencies.

As a preliminary analysis, we use Gaussian Processes to perform regression over the combined driving category of mobility data and create clusters using the mean as distance metric. Fig. 3 shows the observed results in form of dendrogram. Interestingly, we observe



**Figure 2: Comprehensive timeline for Luxembourg City (March 8th - April 17th)**



**Figure 3: Dendrogram with the obtained clusters for driving category** that many clusters identify geographical countries (e.g., Stockholm and Malmö) or areas (central Europe: Prague, Vienna, Hamburg, Berlin, Luxembourg and Graz). We also observe un-expected results with clusters that do not correspond to a geographical area. For example the cluster that comprises Helsinki, Copenhagen and Rotterdam. This is due to the confinement measures that each municipality has enforced.

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