Urban Indicators-Comparison

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Overview

For city level data, the standard area of reference is the urban agglomeration. When data for the Urban Agglomeration is not available, data for the Metropolitan Area might be used.

In order to make data collection more effective, urban indicators have been grouped into two clusters:

Cluster A: indicators to be obtained from Census, Demographic and Health Surveys, Multiple Indicators Cluster Surveys and national households surveys;

Cluster B: indicators to be obtained from other sources.

It is expected that data collection and analysis be a collaborative effort between National Statistics Offices, Ministries responsible for urban issues, City and Metropolitan authorities and the Research community. Some results can be completed solely by reference to secondary materials. Others will require consultation with small group of experts. Also, it is vital to get knowledgeable experts to interpret the data and provide their most informed judgment on the values of the indicators.

Goals

We have to collect the data and analyze it, and fill the data by reference for the urban Agglomeration :

1. Bangalore (Darpan)
2. San Francisco (Dharmin)
3. Singapore (Vaibhav)

Others will require consultation with small group of experts. Also, it is vital to get knowledgeable experts to interpret the data and provide their most informed judgment on the values of the indicators.

Urban Indicators

Urban indicators are regularly collected in a sample of cities worldwide in order to report on progress in the twenty key areas of the Habitat Agenda at the city level. Data collection is conducted through local and national urban observatories as well as through selected regional institutions.

- ## Economic Indicators :

1. **Unemployment rate :** average proportion of unemployed (men and women) during the year, as a fraction of the (formal) workforce.

   Range :: San Francisco(3.35- 8.083), Singapore(3.8 -3.6), Bangalore(3.7-4.8)

2. **Job-Growth :** Jobs growth refers to the net increase in the number of nonfarm payrolls during the previous month. This number is widely followed because employment is crucial for economic performance.

   Range : San Francisco(586000-719000){num of jobs}, Bangalore(17.6%)

3. **Wage (Avg.) :** Average wage is the mean salary of a group of workers. This measure is often monitored and used by government or other organizations as a benchmark for the wage level of individual workers in an industry, area or country.

   Range : San Francisco(6.82), Bangalore(34.5k) in Rs/month

4. **Start up activity:** Start-up activities are the events and behaviors of individuals who are engaged in the process of starting a new venture [Carter, Gartner, Shaver, 2004; Gartner, Carter, Reynolds, 2004; Reynolds, Miller, 1992;Edelman et al., 2016] and constitute the "micro-foundations of entrepreneurial action .

   Range : Bangalore(34% leasing share)

5. **Workers productivity:** Employee productivity can be defined as the amount of work (or output) produced by an employee in a specific period of time. As a manager, you have the power and responsibility to help your teammates do their best work. Three ways to measure employee productivity include: Measuring goals. Measuring quality of work.

   Range : Bangalore($3.5 billion loss)

6. **Exports:** refers to a product or service produced in one country but sold to a buyer abroad. Exports are one of the oldest forms of economic transfer and occur on a large scale between nations.

   Range : Bangalore(38% of India's)

7. **Median household income :** The median income is the income amount that divides a population into two equal groups, half having an income above that amount, and half having an income below that amount.

   Range : San Francisco(51402-121722), Bangalore(31,800 INR per month)

8. **Upward mobility rate:** Upward mobility measures the frequency a person changes their socioeconomic status.

   Range : Bangalore(63%)

9. **Total land area :** Land area is the area in square kilometres of the land-based portions of standard geographic areas.

Range : Bangalore(741 km²)

10. **Urbanization :** Urbanization refers to the concentration of human populations into discrete areas. This concentration leads to the transformation of land for residential, commercial, industrial and transportation purposes.

Range : Bangalore(6-2.8%)

11. **Access to bank accounts (no. / 1000 adults)**

Range : Singapore(1980-2316)

12. **GDP :** GDP stands for "Gross Domestic Product" and represents the total monetary value of all final goods and services produced (and sold on the market) within a country during a period of time (typically 1 year).

Range : San Francisco(56878 - 144818), Singapore(56878-144818)

13. **Growth rate in GDP** : The annual average rate of change of the gross domestic product (GDP) at market prices based on constant local currency, for a given national economy, during a specified period of time.

Range : San Francisco(62.95 -72.72), Bangalore(14.75-2.23)

14. **GDP per capita :** shows a country's GDP divided by its total population.

Range : San Francisco(70141 - 93697), Singapore(22160-59798)USD, Bangalore(98,568-249,947)

15. **Energy consumption per capita :** when the total energy consumption is divided by the total population.

Range : San Francisco(1345.607597 - 1563.597203), Bangalore(873-1242.3 kwh)

● Population Indicators :

1. **Total Population :** The population figure, or total population or simply population, of a given area is the total number of people in that area at a given time.

Range : San Francisco(781000-873000), Singapore(4,175,950-5,685,807), Bangalore(65.37-96.22 Lakhs)

2. **Actual Population :** Refers to all persons who, on the census date, were in the reference territory, whether they resided in the same municipality in which they were counted (present residents) or were passing through (transient).

Range : San Francisco(776733-873965), Bangalore(6,537,124-9,621,551)

3. **Male :** count of the population that is male.

   Range : Bangalore(3,426,599-5,022,661)

4. **Female :** percentage of the population that is female.

   Range : Bangalore(3,110,525-4,598,890)

5. **Population density :** is a measurement of population per unit land area.

   Range : San Francisco(17009-18907), Singapore(6115-8749), Bangalore(17.6)

6. **Population Growth :** Population growth is the increase in the number of people in a population or dispersed group.

   Range : San Francisco(1.26-{-0.86}), Singapore(2.7-{-0.3}), Bangalore(44,309-428,100){count}

7. **Area Sq. Km :**

   Range : San Francisco(121.72), Singapore(728.6), Bangalore(741) sq.km.

8. **Density/km2 :**

   Range : San Francisco(48820.75788Density/mi^2), Bangalore(2,985-4381Density/km2)

9. **Sex Ratio (Per 1000) :** ratio of females to males in a population

   Range : Bangalore(908-916)

10. **Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Age) :** the number of females per thousand males in the age group 0–6 years in a human population.

    Range :Bangalore(943-944)

11. **Average Literacy:** The percentage of population aged 15 years and over who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on his/her everyday life.

    Range : San Francisco(85.7-88.5), Singapore(53070-40154){Enrollment in high school }, Bangalore(82.96-87.67)

12. **Male Literacy :** % of males ages 15 and above

    Range : Bangalore(87.92-91.01)

13. **Female Literacy:**

    Range : Bangalore(77.48-84.01)

14. **Total Child Population (0-6 Age) :** Total population of persons under age 18

    Range : Bangalore(772,540-1,052,837)

15. **Male Population (0-6 Age):**

Range : Bangalore(397,648-541,656)

16. Female Population (0-6 Age):

Range : Bangalore(374,892-511,181)

17. **Literates:** having the skills to be able to read, write and speak to understand and create meaning.

Range : Singapore(92.5-97.5), Bangalore(4,782,565-7,512,276)

18. Male Literates:

Range : Bangalore(2,663,055-4,078,041)

19. **Female Literates:**

Range : Bangalore(2,119,510-3,434,235)

20. **Child Proportion (0-6 Age):** the number of females per thousand males in the age group 0–6 years in a human population.

Range : Bangalore(11.82%-10.94%)

21. Boys Proportion (0-6 Age)

Range : Bangalore(11.60%-10.78%)

● Public service indicator :

1. **Crime rates :** The crime rate is the ratio between the number of felonies and mis demeanours recorded by the police and gendarmerie and the population in question. per 100k population

   Range : Singapore(0.76-0.16), Bangalore(54.86)

2. **School quality** : based on the learning it facilitates independent of factors beyond the school's control.

   Range : Bangalore(87.67)

3. **Road quality:** the comparison between current status of roads in terms of road capacity, traffic volume, geometric design, etc. and standard of roads prescribed for well-functioning of roads.the average speed on Congestion Management Program Roads for AM peak hours

   Range : San Francisco(19.3-15.9), Bangalore(40 pot-holes in 500m)

4. **Population % (< 20yrs old):**

   Range : Bangalore(132.7 million)

5. **Life expectancy :** the average period that a person may expect to live.

   Range : San Francisco(78.1-83), Singapore(79.19-84.13), Bangalore(69.5)

6. **Transportation :**

   Range : San Francisco(334.98-288.27), Singapore(2.7-3.08 mil){average daily rides on public transport bus}, Bangalore(17.6)

7. **Rail network system length :** The track length of a rail network is the combined length of all tracks in the network.

   Range : Bangalore(148.17 kilometres)

8. **car ownership (1000/inhabitants):** the state of owning it.

   Range : San Francisco(938-994), Singapore(127-151), Bangalore(17.6)

9. **Daily water consumption(litre/capital):** The amount of water that is taken (or withdrawn) from the source is called the water intake, and the amount that is returned is called the water discharge. The difference between the water intake and the water discharge is the amount consumed.

   Range : Bangalore(1618)

● Quality of life indicators :
1. **Air quality :** the degree to which the air in a particular place is pollution-free.PM10 in microgram/ cubic meter

   Range : Singapore(27-25), Bangalore(128 AQI)

2. **Pollution level:** Pollutant levels reflect toxin sources in regional as well as local environments and are frequently high in estuaries and adjacent waters.

   Range : San Francisco(25-1),Bangalore(Unhealthy For Sensitive Groups)

3. **Health care:** a way of measuring specified health characteristics in a given population.

   Range : Singapore(**7.54%-{-1.31%}**)

4. **Amenities:** means urban facilities such as parks, playgrounds, green spaces, parking facilities, public wi-fi facilities, public bus transport, bus shelters, taxi and rickshaw stands, libraries, affordable hospitals, cultural centres, recreation centres, stadium, sports complex and any other urban facility that the State Government may, on the recommendation of the Authority, specify to be an urban amenity, but does not include infrastructure development work.

5. **Number of hospitals :** a measure of the resources available for delivering services to inpatients in hospitals in terms of number of beds that are maintained, staffed and immediately available for use.

Range : Bangalore(267)

- ● Energy mix :
1. **Coal :**

   Range : Bangalore(195,810 MW)

2. **Gas :**

   Range : Bangalore(24,937 MW)

3. **Oil :**

   Range : Bangalore(638 MW)

4. **Others** :

   Range : Bangalore(80,633 MW)

- ● Energy use per sector :
1. **Transport**
2. **Housing :**

   Range : **Singapore(2.24%-{1.07%})**

3. **Manufacturing**
4. **Energy**

Milestones

I.   Bangalore

      ⊠ Darpan.xlsx

II. San Francisco

      ⊠ Dharmin_2.xlsx

III. Singapore

      ⊠ Vaibhav (singapore).xlsx

FINAL COMPARISON OF DATA :

⊠ **City_Indicators.ods**

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