1. ON ESTIMATING THE URBAN POPULATIONS USING MINIMUM INFORMATION

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For implementing the programmes and policies of the urban planning department we need to know the current populations of the urban areas of interest. Many times the required information is not easily available. In view of these scenarios the paper deals with some techniques of estimating the populations of urban areas when only minimum information is available. The real data sets are used to illustrate the methods that provide interesting and useful results. This paper could be of immense help to the planners and decision makers of the urban areas related issues.

2. STATE URBAN YOUTH STATISTICS FOR THE POST 2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

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Urbanization is the engine that propels the world towards prosperity in the 21st century and youth are the engineers. Youth are society’s most essential and dynamic human resource. There are more people under the age of 25 today than ever, totaling nearly three billion or almost half of the total global
population; 1.8 billion of that total are between the age of 12 and 24. These youth live, by and large, in cities and towns; the cities of the developing world account for over 90% of the world’s urban growth and youth account for a large percentage of those inhabitants. It is estimated that as many as 60% of all urban dwellers will be under the age of 18 by 2030.

What is shocking in regards to youth, but more specifically urban youth, is that there is little desegregated data which can be used to develop effective policies at the local, national and international level. This presentation will focus on the new research that is being undertaken that will begin to fill this gap. Innovative new methods which mix crowdsourcing models with qualitative and quantitative data will be discussed, with a view to exploring the plusses and minuses of the approaches, while as well positing possible new trends that this data uncovers and can inform the post-2015 agenda.

3. The Challenges and Opportunities of Open Data for the Post 2015 Development Agenda

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In recent years the concept of open data has come to play a central role in way information is obtained about urban centers in western society. It is suggested that it leads to more transparency, communication and engagement between the public sector and society. This paper considers the question of what role, if any, does open data have in the Post 2015 Development Agenda for Urban Centers. This is an important policy question as it raises a fundamental issue about the role of urban statistics in sustainable urban development.


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This paper will examine and discuss the challenges faced in collecting and analyzing big data to monitor effectiveness of social media in urban environment for policy making for the Post 2015 Development Agenda.