

Exercise walk-through

Urban Data ■ 6.9

eXercise

You must be able to

- distinguish **quantitative** 定量 from **qualitative** 定性 urban data
- name sources of urban data (census, surveys, remote sensing)
- explain how data guides urban planning
- state one limitation of urban data

Method — Types and sources

Urban planners use **quantitative** data (census counts, traffic numbers) and **qualitative** data (resident interviews, field observation).

Method — Using data

Data reveals where people live, commute, and lack services, guiding decisions on housing, transit, and investment.

Method — Limitations

Data can be out of date, incomplete, or miss informal settlements and marginalised groups.

Practice 2.1 ■ 2 marks

State one source of quantitative urban data and one of qualitative.

Solution 2.1

Method: Types and sources

Worked steps

quantitative: census/traffic counts **B1**; qualitative: resident interviews/field observation **B1**.

Practice 2.2 ■ 2 marks

Explain how urban data guides planning.

Solution 2.2

Method: Types and sources

Worked steps

it shows where people live, move, and lack services **B1**; planners target housing, transit, and investment accordingly **B1**.

Practice 2.3 ■ 1 mark

A city uses a census plus interviews to plan a new district.

- (a) State what the census provides.
- (b) State what the interviews add.

Solution 2.3

Method: Types and sources

Worked steps

(a) numerical counts of population/housing **B1**. (b) residents' needs, opinions, and experiences **B1**.

Exam-style 3.1 ■ 1 mark

A city census provides mainly

- A** qualitative opinions
- B** quantitative population data
- C** map projections
- D** toponyms

Solution 3.1

- A qualitative opinions
- B quantitative population data
- C map projections
- D toponyms



Worked steps

- B. a census gives quantitative population data.

Exam-style 3.2 ■ 1 mark

One limitation of urban data is that it may

- A** always be perfect
- B** miss informal settlements and marginalised groups
- C** replace all planning
- D** never change

Solution 3.2

Method: Types and sources

- A always be perfect
- B miss informal settlements and marginalised groups 
- C replace all planning
- D never change

Worked steps

- B. data can miss informal/marginalised populations.

Exam-style 3.3 ■ 1 mark

Planners combine satellite imagery with resident surveys.

- (a) State one advantage of using both data types.
- (b) State one limitation they should watch for.

Solution 3.3

Method: Types and sources

Worked steps

(a) numbers plus lived experience give a fuller, more accurate picture **B1**. (b) data may be outdated or miss some groups **B1**.