

6.9 Urban Data

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 10 marks

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **urban data** 城市数据.

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

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ Types and sources

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

■ Using data

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

■ Limitations

Data can be out of date, incomplete, or miss informal settlements and marginalised groups.

2 Practice

2.1 State one source of quantitative urban data and one of qualitative. [2]

2.2 Explain how urban data guides planning. [2]

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

(a) State what the census provides. [1]

(b) State what the interviews add. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 A city census provides mainly [1]

- **A** qualitative opinions
 - **B** quantitative population data
 - **C** map projections
 - **D** toponyms
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3.2 One limitation of urban data is that it may [1]

- **A** always be perfect
 - **B** miss informal settlements and marginalised groups
 - **C** replace all planning
 - **D** never change
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3.3 Planners combine satellite imagery with resident surveys.

(a) State one advantage of using both data types. [1]

(b) State one limitation they should watch for. [1]

4 Go further

- work through the **6.9 Urban Data** lesson on the **Learn** page;
- read the **Cities and Urban Land-Use** section of the AP Human Geography handout on the **Know** page.

Solutions

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

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

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

3.1 B. a census gives quantitative population data.

3.2 B. data can miss informal/marginalised populations.

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 (b) data may be outdated or miss some groups.