

Solutions

Each answer shows the steps, then the **result**.

2.1

- local, national, regional, global

2.2

- a national average combines everyone; it can mask rich and poor areas that only appear at the local scale

2.3

(a)

- national scale

(b)

- differences within a country — local rich/poor areas

3.1 B

- street-by-street within a town is the local scale of analysis

3.2 B

- merging data into larger units is aggregation

3.3

(a)

- national scale

(b)

- the national average aggregates all regions, hiding local areas below 95%