

Solutions

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

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- data may be outdated or miss some groups