

6.9 Urban Data

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 10 marks**

KEY WORDS urban data 城市数据 • quantitative 定量 • qualitative 定性
• informal settlements 非正规住区

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Data can be out of date, incomplete, or miss informal settlements and marginalised groups.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 | B |
| C | D |
- A** qualitative opinions
B quantitative population data
C map projections
D toponyms

3.2 One limitation of urban data is that it may [1]

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

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]
