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城市与区域规划研究方法

Research Methods in Urban and Regional Planning

Xinhao Wang
Rainer vom Hofe

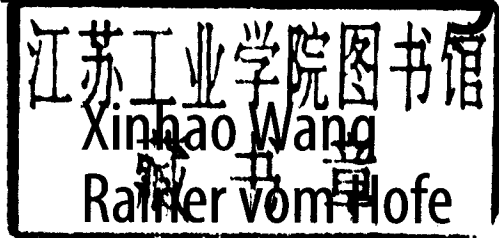


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内 容 简 介

本书分 8 章介绍了 4 项基本的规划研究方法。第 1 章为综述;第 2 章介绍如何将数据整理为有助于决策的信息;第 3 章为人口分析;第 4 章介绍了基于经济基础分析的研究方法;第 5 章介绍的是投入产出分析;第 6 章的内容是土地利用分析;第 7 章讲述了四项方法中的最后一项——交通分析;在第 8 章中,我们通过个案研究展示如何将各项研究方法综合应用于一个地区并进一步强调它的重要性。

本书是作为高年级本科生或一年级研究生用的基础教材,也可作为规划师的工具书。

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Preface

Urban and regional planners develop and evaluate plans for communities—the places we live, work, interact, and entertain on a daily basis. Their responsibilities require skills of retrieving, analyzing and presenting data. One of the required courses in all planning programs is planning methods. While teaching such a course we feel the need for a text book that provides an up-to-date introduction to the fundamental methods related to planning and human services delivery. In specific, this book describes methods used in four areas: demographic analysis, economic analysis, land use analysis, and transportation analysis.

Many people have been helpful and supportive throughout this endeavor. Up front are our families who understood and supported us during the period. Andrea Yang, Rainer's wife and also a planner, edited various chapters. David Edelman and Wolfgang Preiser provided suggestions for the content of this book and excellent insights and guidance whenever we asked for. We are grateful for the release time that David Edelman, the School Director, gave us on behalf of the entire School of Planning faculty.

We would like to thank Dr. Stefan Rayer, Dr. Chen-Ping Yang and Dr. Zhongren Peng, who took time from their busy schedule to review various chapters. Dr. Rayman Mohamed used some preliminary chapters in his planning methods class and gave us valuable feedback. Their comments and suggestions significantly improved the book.

Our graduate students in the School of Planning, University of Cincinnati, S. Madi Fusco, Elisabeth Kramer, Tony Bonanno, Tatiana Kosheleva, and Nikita Jones prepared data, exercises, and edited the text. Many other students in the research method classes also commented to the manuscript.

We also wish to thank Dr. Donglu Shi, for his collaboration throughout the process.

Xinhao Wang and Rainer vom Hofe
Cincinnati, Ohio, USA

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Chapter 1 Introduction: Planning Research Methods

1.1 Planning

Planning is a profession that is concerned with shaping our living environment. Frenchman (2000) observes that the profession of planning is alive and more plans have been made recently than ever before. As an example, a comprehensive plan sets the basis of land use policies and guides a community from where it is today to where we want it to be in the future. As the concept of sustainable development and the need for public involvement in planning by diverse groups become more widely accepted among politicians, policy-makers and the general public, it is critical to incorporate impact assessment and analysis into the planning and decision-making process. During such a process, planners bring stakeholders together (e.g., elected officials, business representatives, developers, community groups, residents, etc.) to set development goals and policies (e.g., what are we trying to achieve and how?). To do so, all stakeholders in a community should work together to analyze, compare, contrast and prioritize different development alternatives for a sustainable future (Smith et al., 2000; Wang, 2001). Planners, in particular, have the responsibility of gathering and evaluating available data, as well as accurately presenting future consequences of different action proposals to all stakeholders (Halls, 2001).

Alternatives of future actions are ultimately formulated from the evaluation of stakeholders' input on development goals and policies. Planning can take place at various scales. At the neighborhood scale, planning may help empower a community to deal with appropriate service deliveries, such as initializing a neighborhood revitalization project, creating a thriving, pedestrian-friendly environment, promoting mixed-use land developments and building an economically attractive environment for businesses.

Planning may also occur at a large geographic scale such as a metropolitan area. Regional planning is the term often used when the planning focus goes beyond the neighborhood level. Portland, USA, is often revered as an example of good planning on a larger geographic scale. Portland's planning success is partly attributable to the establishment of an "urban growth boundary" in conjunction with the implementation of a light rail system. Portland's successful revitalization of the Rose Quarter neighborhood, on the other hand, would be an example of good neighborhood planning.