



Lecture notes#4: Types of Planning Studies.

They are the planning fields or types/areas of planning specializations that are, or partly, included in most of regional and city planning projects; and that cover the three target development components: (i) human resources, (ii) natural and physical resources, and (iii) urban managerial and legislative systems.

a. **Natural and environmental studies:** discuss (i) natural god-made resources, e.g., water, flora (plantations), fauna (animals), geology, minerals, maritime/sea resources, (ii) spatial characteristics, topography, ecology, pollution, and climatology, (ii) high risk areas subject to natural disasters, e.g., earthquakes, volcanoes, floods, tsunamis, etc.

b. **Demographic/population studies:** discuss the population characteristics, structure and growth rates (and related forecasts), family size, marital status, age, gender, migration, education, health, skills, mortality, life expectancy, etc.

c. **Physical and urban studies:** discuss land uses, city's physical structure, urban fabrics, urban characters, physical growth patterns, physical/urban boundaries, urbanization patterns and phases, urban dynamics (location changes of people and business entities), etc.

d. **Housing and Houses studies:** discuss the current housing market and the demand for houses, based on the expected population growth pattern(s) and scenarios, their needs and their affordabilities, and the diverse types of housing supply.

e. **Urban Services studies:** discuss the demand and supply of urban public goods, and the current and future needs for educational and health care facilities, commercial shops, civic amenities, recreation and sports facilities, green areas, esthetic elements, etc.



f. **Socio-economic studies:** discuss family structure and income levels, job opportunities, skills, local traditions, solidarity, labor market, labor marginality, human and natural resources, informal sector; as well as the status of: monopoly, investments, vulnerability, empowerment, enablement, capacity building, training, economic consolidation, subsidies and cross subsidies, etc.

g. **Road networks and transit systems studies:** discuss how to facilitate the mobility for humans and goods, areas accessibilities, road networks, rapid transit systems, as well as sea and air transportation, etc.

h. **Water supply, sewage systems, and garbage-collecting studies:** discuss the provision and delivery of water networks (for drinking, irrigation, and fire fighting); sewage and rain-fall drainage networks, and solid waste collection system.

i. **Electricity and telecommunication systems studies:** discuss the provision and delivery of these networks and power stations.

j. **Legislative and urban managerial systems studies:** discuss reviewing the related laws, bylaws, acts, regulations, etc, and doing the necessary amendments to control, steer and/or decontrol the implementation of the planning process and the urban managerial system.

k. **Other sectors studies:** industry, tourism, agriculture, fishing, mining, commerce, cultural history, geology, technology, environmental protection, security and safety, etc.

Note: most of the studies discuss the demand and supply of the service based on the local market prices and population growth rates, e.g., housing, services, infrastructures, transit systems, etc. In addition, all studies include reviewing the related literatures and previous projects/studies.