<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Name (E)</th>
<th>Research Methodologies for Urban Studies</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Form of Teaching</td>
<td>Lectures, Design Studio, Seminar, Internship, Others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Course Code</td>
<td>2010375</td>
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<tr>
<td>Department</td>
<td>APAL</td>
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<tr>
<td>Instructor(Title)</td>
<td>Prof. Jieming Zhu, Other Teachers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Course Chinese Name</td>
<td>城市研究方法</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Hours</td>
<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hours per Week</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Weeks</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>Semester</td>
<td>Fall</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tongji Credits</td>
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**Brief Course Description**

The course is composed of 8 lectures covering basic methodologies (qualitative and quantitative) and various urban issues (social, economic and ecological). The last lecture is led by students’ reviews of research works.

**Course Syllabus**

1) **Research methodology for urban studies**

   ZHU Jieming

   A typical research for dissertation needs to go through several stages from identification of research questions to literature review, conceptual framework, empirical work, data analyses and finalization. It will be elaborated by cases and published works.

2) **The basics of quantitative methods for urban studies and planning**

   ZHU Wei

   It introduces the basic quantitative methods that are widely used in urban studies and planning, including data type, sampling, descriptive statistics, hypothesis testing, parametric and non-parametric analyses, correlation analysis, and regression analysis. Students are expected to know the concepts, theories and principles underlying these methods and the appropriate application of each method.

3) **Case study as a research method in the urban context of China**

   YANG Chen

   Case study is a useful research method as it enables researchers to observe the urban phenomena and analyze the interaction between space and users at a micro level. As an alternative to quantitative methods, qualitative case study can serve as a practical solution when a big sample population or
district is difficult to obtain. It introduces the method by a fieldwork in a working-class neighborhood in Shanghai, showing how the built environment and the inhabitants' lifestyle have been changed by a social/spatial mutation which is called residential mobility.

4) Integrating sociological analysis into spatial analysis
YANG Fan
It introduces some basic analysis processes used in urban studies and planning, integrating statistical data related to social attributes of urban inhabitants and spatial fabric of living and working places in the built environment. The lecture includes cases studies of neighborhoods in Shanghai, and students are expected to know the concepts, aspects and meaning hidden in the spatial performance analysis.

5) Advanced spatial reasoning
YANG Fan
It provides an understanding of urban spaces by personal experience. Spatial reasoning is about individual behaviors, habits and other factors. Conversely, planning always imposes impacts on people’s life. Reasoning process in relation to spatial design will be expected from students.

6) Research methods of planning analysis for urban climate
HSIEH Chun-Ming
It provides scientific theories and spatial planning methods as a tool for urban climate related research issues. The lecture will cover climate change, urban climate map, wind corridor, urban heat island, and recent research topics from various scales (human, building, community and urban scale).

7) A case study of quantitative methodology: the built environment and chronic diseases
LI Qing
The built environment influences the public’s health, particularly in relation to chronic diseases. The research attempts to explore the influencing mechanism of how the built environment affects personal health by applying the quantitative methodology with the case study of a residential compound.

8) How to write a good dissertation for the DMD program of urban planning?
ZHUO Jian
It provides a general guideline for the international master students who intend to write for the first time a dissertation in the field of urban and rural planning. It aim to help students coming from the design background to understand the academic criteria of a dissertation; to explain what the essential components of a dissertation are; to let students know how dissertations are evaluated; to point out the common problems; and to clarify the administrative steps towards application for a Tongji degree.

9) Critique of research proposals
ZHU Jieming
Students will present their research proposals for the dissertations and these will be evaluated and analyzed by the lecturer. Students are expected to learn from the critique of research proposals.