

AP[®] HUMAN GEOGRAPHY 2008 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 2

Regional migration patterns within the contiguous United States are the result of several factors. The map above shows net migration at the county level, but these data support generalizations about migration patterns at the regional scale.

Part A (1 point: Two correct responses are required.)

Identify two specific regions that have experienced net in-migration.

Acceptable

- Any specific region that is correctly identified based on the map: for example, Pacific Northwest, Southwest, Northeast, Southeast, Sun Belt, Megalopolis, Mountain West, East Coast, Ozarks, Appalachia, Upper Great Lakes
- The following individual state names are acceptable:

Arizona	Maryland
California	New Hampshire
Delaware	Tennessee
Florida	Vermont
Maine	Virginia

- Other states may be named if accompanied by an appropriate descriptor: for example, western Oregon

Unacceptable

- South, North, East, West, West Coast, Great Lakes, Coastal Plain, urban, or rural (not specific enough)

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Question 2 (continued)

Part B (1 point: Two correct responses are required.)

Identify two specific regions that have experienced net out-migration.

Acceptable

- Any specific region that is correctly identified based on the map: for example, Great Plains, Midwest, the Rust Belt, metropolitan areas such as New York and Los Angeles, Mississippi Delta, Deep/Old South, Great Lakes, Corn Belt, Texas Panhandle, Lower Mississippi
- The following individual state names are acceptable:

Alabama	Massachusetts	North Dakota
Illinois	Mississippi	Ohio
Indiana	Montana	South Dakota
Iowa	Nebraska	Utah
Kansas	New Mexico	
Louisiana	New York	

- Other states may be named if accompanied by an appropriate descriptor: for example, northern Maine

Unacceptable

- South, North, East, West, urban, or rural (not specific enough)

Part C (6 points)

Note: This question deals with *domestic* migration within the United States. If a student's answer refers to immigrants or emigrants, it must discuss their migration *within* the United States in order to receive credit.

Explain the processes that contribute to the general patterns of migration within the United States shown on the map in terms of each of the following:

1. Economic structure (2 points)

(Remember that the question asks about economic *structure*, not the concept of push-and-pull factors.)

- Changing techniques and/or practices in primary-sector activities (mechanization, corporate farms): Loss of primary-sector jobs leads to out-migration from rural areas.
- Deindustrialization: Loss of secondary-sector jobs leads to out-migration from these areas.
- Shift to tertiary- and quaternary-sector jobs (high tech, recreation/resort, health care): Location of these jobs is often based on amenities and/or new technologies, which leads to in-migration to these regions.
- Suburbanization: Growth of jobs in suburban areas at the expense of the city leads to in-migration to the suburbs.

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Question 2 (continued)

2. Friction of distance (2 points)
 - Gravity model (people migrate to larger places, closer places, etc.): Areas of in-migration may be related to the amount of interaction between places (friction of distance concerns are relevant to migration decisions).
 - Telecommuting: It is no longer necessary to live close to work; people can locate outside of main employment centers—i.e., suburbs or beyond (friction of distance is less important than it was previously).
 - Suburbanization/sprawl/interregional migration: People are willing to commute or move greater distances because of improved transportation and/or communication (friction of distance is less important than it was previously).
 - Change in locational decision making: Footloose industries are more flexible about where they locate, including areas that were not previously part of the economic heartland; this leads to the in-migration of people for these new jobs.

3. Age structure of the population (2 points)
 - Retirees move to retirement areas such as the Sun Belt or Florida to take advantage of weather, amenities, etc.
 - Young people move to areas for more employment choices or for greater social or cultural opportunities (not for educational purposes).
 - Young couples with children move toward suburban locations to provide amenity-rich environments for their families.

Note: In each case, students may earn 1 point for identifying the process and an additional point for explaining the connection between the process and migration. The second point must come from the explanation; it cannot be awarded for a second identification.

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam.

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A) Two locations on this map that show net in-migration are the Southeast/Appalachian states such as Tennessee and Florida and western states such as California and Arizona.

B) Two locations experiencing net out-migration include the midwestern states of the Great Plains and Great Lakes states such as Indiana and Illinois.

C) 1) The economic structure of the U.S. has been shifting in several ways in the past years. A rapid decline in small scale agriculture has occurred in the breadbasket of American states like Nebraska and Kansas, and as such, many former farmers have migrated to other regions in search of work. Also the globalization of economics has caused manufacturing jobs that once dominated places in the Great Lakes region to be outsourced to countries in the periphery with cheaper labor costs. To fill in this economic void, service industries have sprung up all over the place in order to offer employment and attract migration.

2) As time-space compression acts to minimize the effect of distance on our lives through efficient transportation, the internet, and rapid communication corporations can relocate their businesses from large cities to smaller towns and suburban areas. This maximizes profit for the company due to the cheaper land costs outside of major metropolitan areas. Also, this attracts labor to these suburban areas, especially in the sunbelt, causing a large net in-migration towards suburbs.

#2

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam. 2A 2 of 2

~~3) America has slowly been declining its population growth.~~

3) As a developed and highly advanced nation, the U.S. has the capability to support a large population of retirees and seniors. These older people generally flock to climate-friendly, popular hotspots such as California and Florida to spend their retirement years in. Thus there is a large influx of people into such regions of the U.S.

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam.

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Question 2:

Ⓐ In the United States, two regions that have experienced net in-migration are Southern Florida and the rest of the Sun Belt region as well as eastern met cities. That is, cities east of the Appalachian Mountains, especially metropolitan areas in New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.)

Ⓑ The central plains region, extending east from the Rocky Mountains, almost up to the Mississippi river, has experienced a general trend of net out-migration in the past several years. More extreme climate areas that are often times considered more remote such as North Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Northern Minnesota have experienced net out-migration.

© Several ^{geographical} factors and processes contribute to the general patterns of migration in the USA. Once an industrial based economy, the United States is much more service- and technological-based, tending to be more focused in the tertiary and quaternary economic practices. Many industrial or factory-type jobs have been outsourced to less developed countries where cheap labor is plentiful. Also, farmers have increased mechanization requiring even less human labor to ~~be~~ maintain if not exceed-productivity / ~~needs~~ ^{demands} of the nation. One farmer can maintain a large farm with increasingly less physical labor. ^{Thus} Commercialization has led to a decrease in family farms and an increase in commercialized, mechanized farms. Accordingly, people have moved from small farming communities in the Great Plains region to urban and suburban areas.

The friction of distance also plays a crucial role in migration trends. Cities are becoming increasingly interconnected due to new communication technology. As a result, cities are bustling with activity; ~~are~~ employing more people in quaternary or technology fields of work.

Perhaps the best explanation of the movement toward Sunbelt regions and away from more extreme climates lies in the ^{new} ~~old~~ structure emerging in the USA. As

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the country relies less on industry and more on tertiary and quaternary ^{realms} and higher education, the United States completes its transition to the ~~final~~ ^{final} stage of the demographic transition model. More education and lower birth rates and death rates ~~from the USA cities more~~ and ~~more like~~ ~~it~~ lead to a ~~to~~ zero population growth stage. Countries like Germany and France are experiencing similar tendencies are the population aged. In the USA these retiring people often migrate away from more extreme, harsh climates and ~~to~~ to the warmer regions of the Sunbelt and lower Florida, where temperatures are considerably more temperate.

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Question 2

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A. Two regions that have experienced net in migration are the southwest and the southeast. In the southwest the states with the most net in migration were Arizona, California, and Nevada. In the southeast the states with the most net in migration were Florida, Georgia, and Tennessee.

B. Two regions that have experienced net out migration were mid-America and part of the southeastern side. In mid-America the states that experienced net out migration were North and South Dakota, and Kansas. The state in the southeastern side that experienced net out migration was Mississippi.

C. 1. Economic structure is important when it comes to migration because people want to be where the money is at. California and Florida are two big states that provide plenty of jobs due to their big tourism attraction. In mid-America there isn't much attraction due to

Question 2

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam.

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low proximity to harbors or larger marketplaces. It is mostly landlocked

2. People want to be closer to larger settlements and marketplaces. Also harbors are important because they are able to transport or travel with better ease

3. Our dependent population is large and typically when people retire they want to be near oceans and in tropical places. That is why Florida and California had such a large percentage of net in migration

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2008 SCORING COMMENTARY

Question 2

Overview

This question focused on the identification of spatial patterns and the explanation of processes underlying these patterns, using the example of domestic migration within the United States. A map showing county-level migration data for the contiguous United States was used as stimulus. Each county was shaded according to whether it had experienced net in-migration or net out-migration during the period 2000–2006. Students were asked to identify two specific regions of net in-migration (part A) and two specific regions of net out-migration (part B). In part C, students were required to explain the processes of migration within the United States in terms of economic structure, friction of distance, and the age structure of the population.

Question 2 is linked to the “Population” section of the Topic Outline. The narrative for this section discusses the importance of migration in affecting place-specific population growth and decline. It also notes that the analysis of migration flows, including internal migration, “helps students appreciate the interconnections between population phenomena and other topics.” The question required students to examine interconnections between domestic migration, on the one hand, and economic factors, geographic factors, and demographic factors on the other. Thus, material from the “Industrialization and Economic Development” section was also useful for addressing this question, as was material from the “Goals” section, especially material on changing interconnections between places.

Sample: 2A

Score: 8

This essay demonstrates a fundamental understanding of the regional migration patterns of the United States and was awarded full credit. In part A the essay earned 1 point for correctly identifying two regions (Southeast and the western states of California and Arizona) that are experiencing in-migration. One point was awarded in part B for correctly identifying regions (Great Plains and Great Lakes states) of out-migration. The essay received all 6 points in part C. Two economic-structure points were earned for identifying and explaining that the “decline in small scale agriculture” and loss of manufacturing jobs led to out-migration as people sought jobs in the service sector. Two points were awarded in part C2 for identifying and explaining that improvements in transportation and communication lessened the friction of distance and therefore people could migrate “from large cities to smaller towns.” Two additional points in part C3 were awarded for identifying and explaining changes in the population’s age structure (that older people retire to areas with warmer climates such as California and Florida).

Sample: 2B

Score: 6

This essay received full credit in parts A and B, and partial credit (4 points) in part C. In part A the essay earned 1 point for correctly identifying two regions (southern Florida and the Sunbelt) of in-migration. The essay received 1 point in part B for correctly identifying at least two regions (Central Plains and North Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Northern Minnesota) of out-migration. The essay was awarded 2 economic-structure points in part C1 for identifying and explaining that “increased mechanization” in farming has resulted in “less human labor” and, therefore, out-migration. Two age-structure points were awarded in part C3 for identifying and explaining that retired people migrate to “warmer regions of the Sunbelt and lower Florida.”

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Question 2 (continued)

Sample: 2C

Score: 4

This essay received full credit in parts A and B, and partial credit (2 points) in part C. In part A the essay earned 1 point for correctly identifying two regions (Southwest and Southeast) of in-migration. The essay received 1 point in part B for correctly identifying two regions (mid-America, described as North Dakota, South Dakota, and Kansas; and the southeastern side of mid-America, identified as Mississippi) of out-migration. The response was awarded 2 age-structure points in part C3 for identifying and explaining that retired people go to Florida and California for amenities such as the coast and warm climates.