AP[®] HUMAN GEOGRAPHY 2011 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 3

Industrial location models are used to explain geographic patterns of economic activity. The maps above show automobile factories built before and after 1986 in the United States.

Part A (2 points)

Identify TWO changes in the geography of automobile factory construction shown by the maps.

- 1. <u>International-based change in the geography of plant construction</u>
 - a. Increase in the number/investment of foreign-owned automobile plants **OR**
 - b. Increase in both small and especially larger-size, foreign-owned automobile plants

Note: Students cannot earn 2 points for listing two international-based changes.

- 2. Domestic-based change in the geography of plant construction
 - a. Increase in the number/investment of automobile plants in the South or Southeast part (Sun Belt) of the United States
 - b. Increase in number/investment of automobile plants built away from the traditional core of the American manufacturing belt (Rust Belt)
 - c. Decrease in the number of American-owned automobile plants
 - d. Decrease in the number/investment of automobile plants west of the Mississippi River

Notes

- Students cannot earn credit by simply counting the change in number of plants per state.
- Students may earn 2 points for identifying TWO domestic-based changes.

Part B (4 points)

Identify and explain TWO factors related to industrial location that may have contributed to the changes.

Identification (1 point each)	Explanation (1 point each)
1. Low-cost labor (not low-skilled or uneducated workforce)	More nonunionized labor in the South (or Southeast or Sun Belt).Right-to-work states in the South (or Southeast or Sun Belt).
2. Market	 More foreign-owned companies to minimize shipping costs (cheaper transportation costs). More foreign-owned companies to avoid paying federally imposed tariffs. United States represents one of the world's largest markets for automobile consumption.
3. Deindustrialization (North only)	 Shifting or relocation of automobile plants because of high labor costs (unions) in the North. Obsolete infrastructure in the North (or Rust Belt). Outsourcing — domestic companies shifting from states in the North to Mexico.

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Question 3 (continued)

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4. Government policies	• Economic and development incentives — pro-industrial policies.
	• Connection to preexisting infrastructure systems — e.g., access to
	interstate highways, rail spurs, water/sewage/electricity.
	• State and local taxes — lower in the South, higher in the North.
	• Variances on zoning and environmental regulations.
5. Cheap land	• Accessible and available sites in the South cost less than accessible and available sites in the North.
6. Available infrastructure	• Cost-efficient interstate highway systems in the South (or Southeast or Sun Belt).
	• Cost-efficient rail system in the South (or Southeast or Sun Belt).
	• Allows quick and inexpensive assembly of supplies for the manufacture of automobiles and efficient distribution of automobiles to car dealerships.
	• Facilitates just-in-time production.
7. Cheap energy	• Abundant, inexpensive supplies of energy in the South.
	• South (or Southeast) is below the national average for \$/kWh.

Note: No identification or explanation points should be awarded for the mention of raw materials.

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@ The geography of antomobile factory
construction has changed as more foreign-
owned factories have relocated in the
United states many small-scale factories
have been eliminated, giving rise to
large-scale production factories, and
some automobile factories have relocated
in southern states including Alabama
and Mississippi

(B) Several factors related to industrial location have led to these changes. Government incentives by state governments, including tax incentives (lower taxes) the construction of infrastructure (roads and manufacturing plants) and 100ser environmental regulations have encouraged automobile factories 40 relocate, in order to State government often try to attract these, factories in order to provide more job opportunities, and in turn, receive more money (through workers.) the income tax of the have also Economic Incentives

Question 3

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contributed to the relocation of Situa factories. car manufacturing situational factor from relocating Foreign companies benefit to the united States in order -10 be closer to their market (they sell the United States) and their cars in increase profits by cutting down on transportation costs. Because wage rates are lower, on the average, like Alabama and m states States have these Southern IVLISSISSIPPI, attractive places Denticularly been automobile companier for +0factor) (site factories. build nen

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AP[®] HUMAN GEOGRAPHY 2011 SCORING COMMENTARY

Question 3

Overview

This question required students to identify locational factors that pertained to the expansion of the automobile industry in the United States. They were then asked to explain how the factors they identified worked in combination to create a pattern of investment in new automobile assembly plants. The students were expected to use the Weber model of industrial location to frame their response to this question.

Sample: 3A Score: 6

This essay demonstrates a comprehensive understanding of the geography of automobile plant construction and industrial location factors and earned full credit (2 points in part A and 4 points in part B). In part A the response received 1 point for correctly identifying an international change: "more foreign-owned factories have relocated in the united states [*sic*]." An additional point was awarded for identifying a domestic change: "some automobile factories have relocated in southern states including Alabama and Mississippi." In part B the essay earned 1 point for identifying government policies as a factor in these changes. Another point was gained for explaining that government policies "including tax incentives (lower taxes), the construction of infrastructure (roads and manufacturing plants) and looser environmental regulations" have attracted factories "in order to provide more job opportunities." The essay also received 1 point for identifying the market as a factor for foreign companies considering relocation. One more point was merited for the explanation that foreign companies would "increase profits by cutting down on transportation costs."

Sample: 3B Score: 4

The essay received full credit in part A (2 points) and partial credit (2 points) in part B. In part A the response earned 1 point for correctly identifying an international change by stating, "In recent years there has been an increase in foreign owned automobile factories in the United States." An additional point was awarded for identifying the "decrease in United States owned automobile factories." In part B no location factors were identified. Two points were granted for explanations implicitly tied to the market. The essay received 1 point for making the point that companies would save on transportation costs by locating their factories in the United States. One point was merited for the understanding that the United States represents one of the world's largest markets for automobile consumption by stating that "foreign owned automobile factories are being located in the United States because that is where the majority of the consumers or customers are located." The response received no further credit, as the discussion continues to highlight points previously made (that is, foreign-owned automobile factories are moving to the United States).

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Question 3 (continued)

Sample: 3C Score: 3

The essay received partial credit in part A (1 point) and partial credit (2 points) in part B. In part A the response merited 1 point for correctly identifying an international change: "the after 1986 map depicts that the bulk of the factories are owned by foreign countrys' [*sic*]." No domestic change identification point was earned, as the response merely describes the wide dispersal of automobile factories on the map. In part B the market identification and explanation points were awarded for indicating, "to lower transportation costs [1 point for explanation] the factories would have to be near the market [1 point for identification]." The response received no further credit because the discussion centers on the proximity of raw materials to automobile plant location.