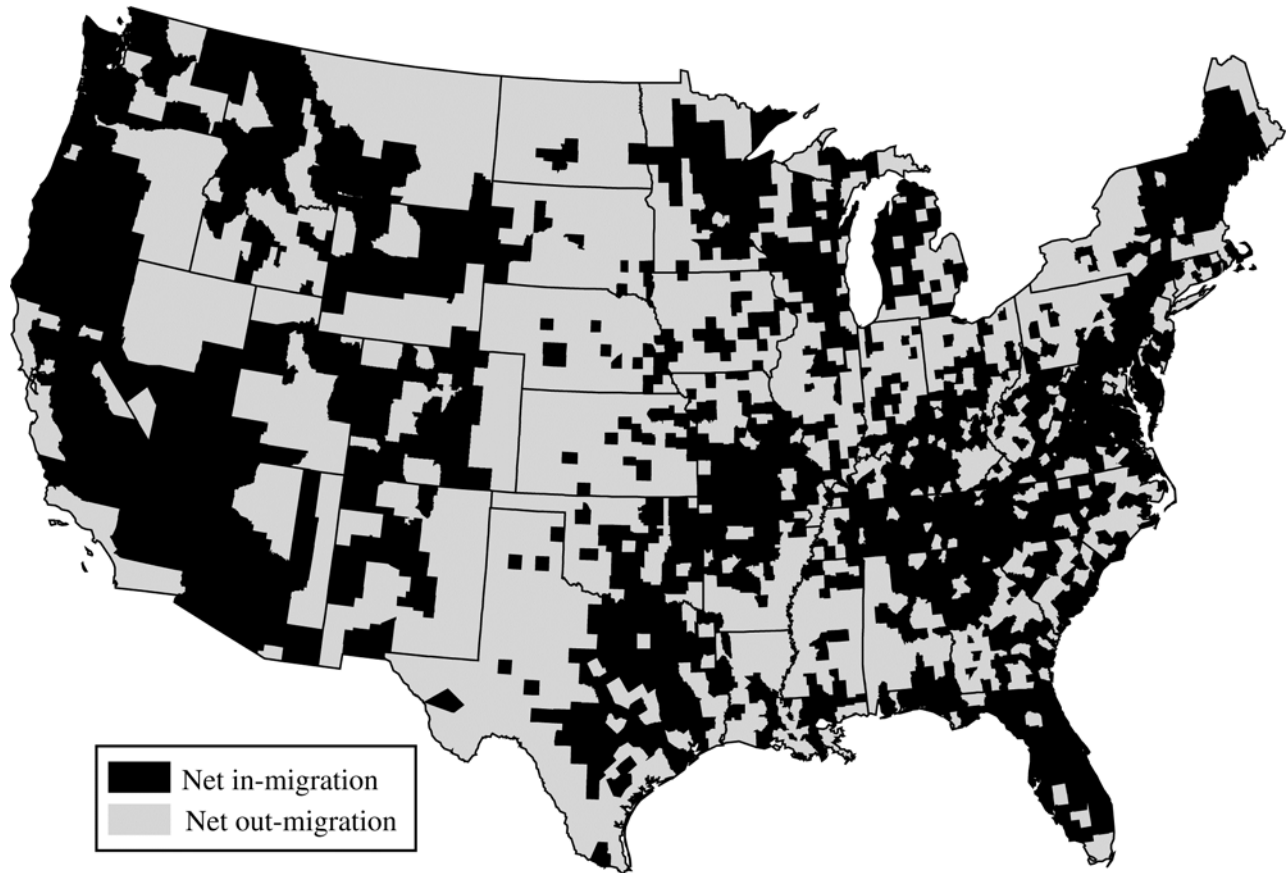


**2008 AP<sup>®</sup> HUMAN GEOGRAPHY FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS**

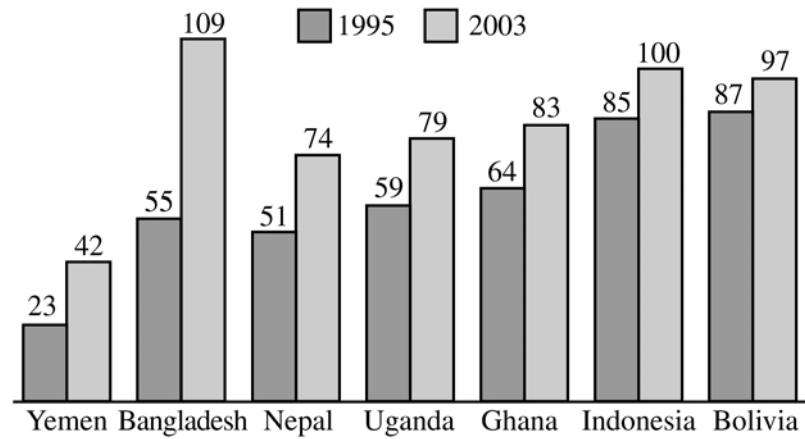
COUNTY-LEVEL NET DOMESTIC MIGRATION  
2000–2006



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.
- Identify two specific regions that have experienced net in-migration.
  - Identify two specific regions that have experienced net out-migration.
  - 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:
    - Economic structure
    - Friction of distance
    - Age structure of the population

## 2008 AP<sup>®</sup> HUMAN GEOGRAPHY FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

FEMALE ENROLLMENT IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS:  
GIRLS PER 100 BOYS



Data from UNESCO Institute of Statistics

3. Countries in the graph above have been chosen to illustrate an important trend in educational patterns in the developing world.
- Identify the trend shown in the graph above.
  - Identify and explain an effect of this trend on population growth in the developing world.
  - Identify and explain an effect of this trend on economic development in the developing world.
  - Identify and explain an effect of this trend on gender roles in the developing world.

**STOP**

**END OF EXAM**

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## 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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## 2008 SCORING GUIDELINES

### 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:

- 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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## **2008 SCORING GUIDELINES**

### **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.