

Question 1: No Stimulus**7 points**

A (Point 1)	Describe one type of voluntary migration. Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: • A1. Transnational (external) migration is the movement of people across international borders to another country. • A2. Transhumance is a seasonal or cyclical movement of people and livestock along traditional migratory routes, trade routes, and/or pathways between different climate or ecological zones. • A3. Internal migration is the movement of people within the borders of their home country. • A4. Chain migration is the movement of people who have followed other people (e.g., family members) to a particular location. • A5. Step migration is the movement of people along a set or series of intermediate stops or stages toward a final destination. • A6. Rural-to-urban migration and/or the movement of pastoral, country, farming, agrarian, mining, fishing, and/or forest peoples to cities or metropolitan areas. • A7. Labor migration is the movement of people for the purpose of work, wages, education opportunities, employment opportunities (e.g., guest workers), and/or technological skills (e.g., brain drain). • A8. Family migration is the movement of people to connect or reunify family members who have been separated.	1 point
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B (Point 2)	Explain how migration may affect a city's economy. Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: • B1. Migrants may contribute to economic development by expanding the size, capabilities, and/or productivity of a city's labor force. • B2. Migrants may start new businesses, expand existing businesses, and/or invest in existing businesses, resulting in local economic development, growth, and/or multiplier effects. • B3. Migrants may increase a city's tax base (e.g., sales, income, property taxes) used to fund governments, resulting in additional funds for infrastructure (e.g., transportation, sanitation) and/or social programs (e.g., education, health care). • B4. Migrants may purchase, rent, or invest in housing or commercial space, resulting in a more valuable real estate market. • B5. Migrants may contribute to the ethnic or cultural makeup of the city, resulting in a more diverse workforce, improved availability of goods or services, or ethnic neighborhoods that develop new business (e.g., food, tourism). • B6. Migrants moving away from a city may reduce the size and capabilities of that city's economy, reduce the size of its labor force, decrease the local tax base, and/or decrease local investment in business, housing, or real estate. • B7. Governments may allocate funding to services for migrants (e.g., health care, education).	1 point
C (Point 3)	Describe one type of housing discrimination that may occur in urban areas. Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: • C1. Redlining is a discriminatory practice in which providers (e.g., lenders, insurers) deny services or impose unfair terms on people in specific neighborhoods. • C2. Blockbusting is a discriminatory housing practice in which realtors persuade homeowners to sell their homes cheaply because people of a specific race or ethnicity of people are moving to the neighborhood. • C3. Urban areas may lack affordable housing, leaving lower-income residents with limited housing options and/or potentially leading to de facto segregation (e.g., zoning rules, regional planning initiatives, urban design initiatives).	1 point

D (Point 4)	Explain how a city's infrastructure affects society. Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: • D1. Patterns of social development and/or societies are affected by a city's infrastructure (e.g., transportation, communications, energy, housing, industry) because the location and/or quality of infrastructure influence quality of life (e.g., access to health care, levels of education, quality of life, standards of living). • D2. High-quality city infrastructure (e.g., housing, transportation, communications, schools, commercial buildings) may improve residents' quality of life by improving access to goods, services, and/or places of employment. • D3. High-quality city infrastructure (e.g., public utilities, health care) may improve residents' quality of life by improving public health and sanitation. • D4. Insufficient city infrastructure may inhibit social development by creating challenges such as lack of housing, lack of public utilities, pollution, and/or inadequate sanitation.	1 point
E (Point 5)	Describe one challenge to sustainability in urban areas. Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: • E1. Expanding areas of suburban sprawl, insufficient sanitation systems, climate change causing local environmental effects, pollution affecting air and/or water, the large ecological footprint of cities, and/or inefficient energy use. • E2. Any environmental and/or economic condition that may limit the long-term or continuous use of a resource or type of land use. • E3. Rapid urbanization can increase the demand for resources (e.g., water, food, energy), strain infrastructure, reduce green spaces, lead to housing shortages, and/or proliferate informal settlements. • E4. Public health challenges (e.g., sanitation, the availability of clean water) can challenge urban sustainability. • E5. Aging or inadequate infrastructure can challenge urban sustainability. • E6. Ineffective urban governance or planning may challenge urban sustainability.	1 point

F (Point 6)	Explain how urban design initiatives are intended to affect cities. Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: • F1. The initiatives (e.g., zoning practices, mixed land use, walkability, transportation-oriented development, smart-growth policies, New Urbanism) are intended to reduce sprawl, improve walkability, accessibility, and/or transportation. • F2. The initiatives are intended to improve or diversify housing options, improve livability, and/or promote sustainable options (e.g., land or resource use, combined living and workspace). • F3. Socially, urban design initiatives are intended to improve public spaces (e.g., create parks, plazas, recreational areas), boost inclusivity (e.g., ensure accessibility), and/or enhance public health (e.g., reduce pollution) in cities. • F4. Environmentally, implementing green building materials, renewable energy sources, and/or urban greenery can minimize environmental impact in cities. • F5. Economically, by improving infrastructure (e.g., transportation, housing, public services, open space), urban planning, and/or zoning, cities can attract investment, create jobs, foster sustainable communities, and/or improve accessibility or mobility. • F6. Culturally, urban design initiatives can incorporate the preservation of historical sites or cultural landmarks, design spaces for public art, cultural events, and/or community gatherings, fostering a sense of place, identity, and/or community.	1 point
G (Point 7)	Explain why urban design initiatives may be criticized. Examples of acceptable responses may include the following: • G1. Criticism might arise because initiatives may negatively affect the local population through increased housing costs (e.g., the cost of new construction, land speculation) and/or by resulting in possible de facto segregation (e.g., limited low-income housing options). • G2. Urban design initiatives may reduce or eliminate land that could be used for housing development and/or for the development of institutions (e.g., schools, health care) or amenities (e.g., parks, play areas). • G3. Urban design initiatives may attract outside visitors or vehicles that increase traffic or congestion or increase the cost of goods and services in the local area. • G4. Urban design initiatives could be expensive to implement and/or could cost the city money that could be used in other ways. • G5. Urban design initiatives may result in the potential loss of historical or place character. • G6. Urban design initiatives may be seen as ineffective due to cost, lack of impact on the local economy, and/or lack of improvement in quality of life.	1 point