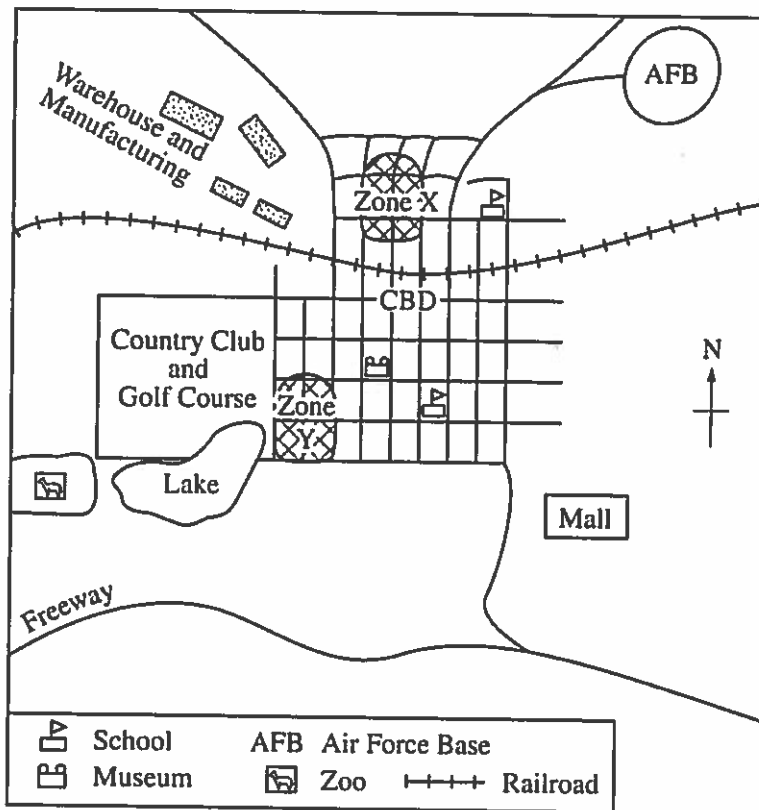


**CLUSTERS OF HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY FEMALES
IN A HYPOTHETICAL NORTH AMERICAN CITY**



Zone X and Zone Y are two different types of neighborhoods with high concentrations of households headed by females. Use the map above to answer the following questions.

- A. Briefly describe TWO socioeconomic factors that have led to the concentration of households headed by females in Zone X and TWO socioeconomic factors that have led to the concentration of households headed by females in Zone Y.
- B. Discuss one advantage OR one disadvantage of the Hoyt sector model for understanding the location and characteristics of Zones X and Y.

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This question is about applying the Hoyt Model to understand the location of households headed by females. Students' answers should at least imply recognition of the fact that Zone X is likely a poor neighborhood and Zone Y is likely a rich neighborhood. They do not receive any value (points) for this. We **do not** want students trying to support the idea that Zone X is poor and Zone Y is rich with evidence from the map. We **do** want students explaining why there is a concentration of households headed by females in Zone X (a poorer zone) and Zone Y (a richer zone).

11 points total

A. 8 points

Four points are available for the discussion of Zone X and 4 points are available for the discussion of Zone Y. These 4 points are divided equally between the first two socioeconomic factors identified in the response, with 1 point for identifying an appropriate factor, and a second point for a discussion of this factor. The answer should at least imply recognition of the fact that Zone X is likely a poor neighborhood and Zone Y is likely a rich neighborhood (although the rubric does not award any points for this assumption).

Zone X

Identification of factor	Discussion (what about this factor has led to concentration of households headed by females in Zone X)
Poverty (individual) in place (feminization of poverty)	Individuals in poverty seek a supply of cheap housing, which is likely to be available in Zone X
Family breakdown in place	Women/mothers become trapped in a cycle of poverty/deprivation
Segregation (institutional)	Redlining and other forms of discrimination have restricted the housing opportunities for some groups that have above average rates of households headed by females (e.g., some racial minorities)
Affinity and social networks	Groups choosing to reside in close proximity (immigrants, single mothers, etc.) leading to perpetuation of concentration
Lifestyle factors	Gentrification by same-sex couples
Time budgets	Transportation/proximity: single mothers must be able to minimize travel time (juggling child rearing activities, jobs, shopping, etc.)

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(cont'd.)

Zone Y

Identification of factor	Discussion (what about this factor has led to concentration of households headed by females in Zone Y)
Divorce	Middle-aged women have remained in their former homes or neighborhoods after/during separation or divorce: age structure and middle-income profile make this more likely in Zone Y
Widowhood	Older women have remained in their former homes after their husbands died
Changing Labor Force Participation of Women	Women with or without children have better education and access to labor market opportunities, and increasingly demand upscale neighborhoods: for example, condos and high-priced rentals for career women
Safety/security/fear of crime	Households headed by women value neighborhoods considered safe, and some can afford this

References to the role of husbands in affecting the decisions of households headed by women usually received zero credit.

B. 3 points

One point is given for linking Hoyt's anticipated "pattern" of urban land use (location/characteristics) to the map (advantage) or for arguing that the map pattern is not anticipated by Hoyt (disadvantage). Two points are available for developing a process-based argument about the advantage or disadvantage of the model: a limited discussion scores 1 point.

Advantages: Answers should suggest how and why Hoyt's model does aid an understanding of the location/characteristics of Zones X and Y (but not just describe Hoyt's model "in theory").

- Urban area has one central core (CBD) so the urban area may be organized along the principles articulated by Hoyt
- Urban area is organized into sectors and model tells that the city is divided into sectors
- Sectors based upon income/industry — non-industry
- Sectors can act as buffers between significantly different land uses
- High income drawn to amenities (physical — lakes, hills, etc.)

Disadvantages: Answers should suggest why the Hoyt model does not aid an understanding of the location/characteristics of Zones X and Y:

- Hoyt's model is based upon bid rent (does not discuss gender, discrimination, cultural factors like social networks, land-use organized by government (AFB))
- The urban area exhibits a multi-nuclei organization (mall/freeway association)