Online Geography Resources

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Paper 1: Population

Annotate onto this copy of the IB Geography Syllabus:
Case Studies / Key Terms / Extended Response Questions / Models / Key Diagrams / Sketch Maps

2.1	**Population distribution and density at global and local scales** • Factors influencing population distributions	Appreciate the broad, global distribution of population and analyse the distribution in more detail at a country level. Describe and quantify the spatial variations in a chosen country and explain the variations in terms of environmental, economic, historical, cultural and political factors.

2.2 Population fertility	
• Measurements of fertility	Define crude birth rate, general fertility rate and total fertility rate, and gain an appreciation of their values relative to a range of countries with different economic and social development levels.
• Sociocultural factors and fertility	Explain how fertility is influenced by factors including the status of women, level of education, nature of employment, type of residence, religion, health care and family status.
• Economic factors and fertility	Understand how fertility is influenced by the real and perceived cost of having children.
• Spatial patterns of fertility	Appreciate the broad, global patterns of fertility and be able to describe and account for these patterns.

2.3 Population mortality	
• Measurements of mortality	Define crude death rate, age-specific death rate and life expectancy, and have some appreciation of their values relative to a range of countries with different economic and social development levels.
• Mortality differentials	Demonstrate an appreciation of the factors that can influence mortality rates (age, sex, residence, occupation, income, literacy, access to food, shelter and medical facilities). A more specific knowledge would be expected of those demographic and socio-economic factors responsible for the much larger variations in infant mortality (age of mother, birth order, birth interval, sex of baby, educational level of mother, status of women and income).
• Geography of disease	Know a case study of a disease showing spatial diffusion, and be aware of the socio-economic consequences of the disease.

2.4 Population movement	
• Causes of migration	Explain how migrations can be described in terms of push and pull factors and how they can be modified by the mobility potential of a population. Illustrate specific migrations using a variety of models, including Lee's model.
• Modern migrations	Identify and explain voluntary and forced population movements between rural and urban areas and poor and rich areas, and also the population displacements resulting from war and/or environmental disruptions. Know the consequences of such movements at both points of origin and destination. Show a more detailed knowledge of a specific refugee movement case study.

2.5 Population structure	
• Measurable characteristics, age–sex pyramids and dependency ratios	Know the components of population structure (age, sex, education, occupation, religion, socio-economic status, ethnic and marital status) and how this data is collected. Analyse age–sex pyramids in terms of overall shape, proportions in age, proportions in gender groups and breaks in slope, as well as changes over time. Calculate and interpret dependency ratios, growth rates (positive and negative) and doubling times.
• Changes in population structure: the demographic transition model	Identify and explain changes in population structure from data presented graphically or statistically. Describe and account for changes in the various stages of the demographic transition model. Apply the model at a global and national level and be aware of the model's limitations. Interpret the way changes in the demographic transition model could be reflected in population pyramids.