

## Summary

### Paper 1 - Option F.1 Ways of measuring disparities in food and health between places

Subject	Year	Start date	Duration
Geography	IB2	Week 1, September	4 weeks

#### Course Part

Paper 1 - Option F.1 Ways of measuring disparities in food and health between places

#### Description

This optional theme looks at the geography of food and health. Economic development is often accompanied by dietary change and an epidemiological transition in which diseases of poverty become less common and diseases of affluence more common; however, this transition does not apply equally to all sectors of society.

Neither food nor health is easy to “measure”, so alternative indicators of food and health are considered. There are many interactions between, and shared influences on, food and health. The role of gender, TNCs and national governments in both food and health provision is considered. This topic considers alternative ways of assessing agricultural sustainability alongside possibilities for improving food supplies and global health over the long term.

Through study of this optional theme, students will develop their understanding of processes, places, power and geographical possibilities. They will additionally gain understanding of more specialized concepts including some, such as **diffusion** and **barriers**, which are applicable to both food production systems and the spread of diseases. **Sustainability** is considered in relation to long-term food production.

## Curriculum

### Syllabus Content

#### Part one: Geographic themes (SL and HL options)

##### Option F: Food and health

##### 1. Measuring food and health

Ways of measuring disparities in food and health between places

Global patterns in food/nutrition indicators, including the food security index, the hunger index, calories per person/capita, indicators of malnutrition

The nutrition transition, and associated regional variations of food consumption and nutrition choices

Global patterns in health indicators, including health-adjusted life expectancy (HALE), infant mortality, maternal mortality, access to sanitation and the ratio between doctors/physicians and people

The epidemiological transition, the diseases continuum (diseases of poverty to diseases of affluence), and the implications of a global ageing population for disease burden

IB DP Geography (IB2)

### ATL Skills

#### Approaches to Learning



Self-management



Research

### Developing IB Learners

#### Learner Profile



Knowledgeable



Principled