The IB Diploma Programme
The Diploma Programme: preparing students for success in higher education and to be active participants in a global society

What is an IB education?

The IB continuum of international education for 3 to 19 year olds is unique because of its academic and personal rigour. We challenge students to excel in their studies and in their personal growth. We aim to inspire a quest for learning throughout life that is marked by enthusiasm and empathy.

The IB aspires to help schools develop well-rounded students with character who respond to challenges with optimism and an open mind, are confident in their own identities, make ethical decisions, join with others in celebrating our common humanity and are prepared to apply what they learn in real-world, complex and unpredictable situations.

The IB offers high-quality programmes of international education that share a powerful vision. Informed by the values described in the learner profile, an IB education:

• focuses on learners - the IB’s student-centred programmes promote healthy relationships, ethical responsibility and personal challenge
• develops effective approaches to teaching and learning - IB programmes help students to develop the attitudes and skills they need for both academic and personal success
• works within global contexts - IB programmes increase understanding of languages and cultures, and explore globally significant ideas and issues
• explores significant content - IB programmes offer a curriculum that is broad and balanced, conceptual and connected.

IB learners strive to become inquirers, knowledgeable, thinkers, communicators, principled, open-minded, caring, risk-takers, balanced, and reflective. These attributes represent a broad range of human capacities and responsibilities that go beyond intellectual development and academic success.

What is the IB Diploma Programme (DP)?

The IB Diploma Programme (DP) is an academically challenging and balanced programme of education with final examinations that prepares students, aged 16 to 19, for success at university and life beyond. It has been designed to address the intellectual, social, emotional and physical well-being of students. The programme has gained recognition and respect from the world’s leading universities.

The Diploma Programme prepares students for effective participation in a rapidly evolving and increasingly global society as they:

• develop physically, intellectually, emotionally and ethically
• acquire breadth and depth of knowledge and understanding, studying courses from six subject groups
• develop the skills and a positive attitude towards learning that will prepare them for higher education
• study at least two languages and increase understanding of cultures, including their own
• make connections across traditional academic disciplines and explore the nature of knowledge through the programme’s unique theory of knowledge course
• undertake in-depth research into an area of interest through the lens of one or more academic disciplines in the extended essay
• enhance their personal and interpersonal development through creativity, action and service.

The curriculum

IB Diploma Programme students must choose one subject from each of the five groups (1 to 5), ensuring breadth of knowledge and understanding in their best language, additional language(s), the social sciences, the experimental sciences and mathematics. Students must also choose either an arts subject from group 6, or a second subject from groups 1 to 5.

DP subjects can be taken at higher level or standard level. At least three and not more than four subjects are taken at higher level (240 teaching hours), while the other subjects are taken at standard level (150 teaching hours). Students can study and take examinations, in English, French or Spanish.

Two DP subjects are classified as interdisciplinary subjects and so satisfy the requirements of more than one subject group:
• Literature and performance - group 1 and group 6
• Environmental systems - group 3 and group 4

In addition to disciplinary and interdisciplinary study, the Diploma Programme features three core elements that broaden students’ educational experience and challenge them to apply their knowledge and skills.

The Diploma Programme core

• The extended essay asks students to engage in independent research through an in-depth study of a question relating to one of the DP subjects they are studying. The world studies extended essay option allows students to focus on a topic of global significance which they examine through the lens of at least two DP subjects.
• Theory of knowledge develops a coherent approach to learning that unifies the academic disciplines. In this course on critical thinking, students inquire into the nature of knowing and deepen their understanding of knowledge as a human construction.
• Creativity, action, service (CAS) involves students in a range of activities alongside their academic studies throughout the Diploma Programme. Creativity encourages students to engage in the arts and creative thinking. Action seeks to develop a healthy lifestyle through physical activity. Service with the community offers a vehicle for new learning with academic value. The three strands of CAS enhance students’ personal and interpersonal development through experiential learning and enable journeys of self-discovery.
Diploma Programme subject groups

Group 1 – Studies in language and literature
- Language A: literature – 55 languages offered
- Language A: language and literature – 16 languages offered
- Literature and performance (also group 6) – 3 languages offered

Group 2 – Language acquisition
- Language B – 23 languages offered
- Language ab initio – 12 languages offered
- Classical languages – 2 languages offered

Group 3 – Individuals and societies
- Business and management
- Economics
- Geography
- History
- Information technology in a global society
- Philosophy
- Psychology
- Social and cultural anthropology
- World religions (SL only)
- Environmental systems and societies (also group 4)

Group 4 – Sciences
- Biology
- Chemistry
- Design technology
- Environmental systems and societies (also group 3)
- Physics
- Computer science
- Sports, exercise and health science (SL only)

Group 5 – Mathematics
- Mathematical studies SL
- Further Mathematics HL
- Mathematics SL
- Mathematics HL

Group 6 – The arts
- Music
- Theatre
- Visual arts
- Dance
- Film
- Literature and performance (also group 1)

Diploma Programme courses online
Students can enrol in a range of authorized DP courses online offered via their IB World School through Pamoja Education Ltd.
Assessment

Students take written examinations at the end of the programme, which are marked by external IB examiners. Students also complete assessment tasks in the school, which are either initially marked by teachers and then moderated by external moderators or sent directly to external examiners.

The marks awarded for each course range from 1 (lowest) to 7 (highest). Students can also be awarded up to three additional points for their combined results on theory of knowledge and the extended essay. The diploma is awarded to students who gain at least 24 points, subject to certain minimum levels of performance across the whole programme and to satisfactory participation in the creativity, action, service requirement. The highest total that a Diploma Programme student can be awarded is 45 points.

Assessment is criterion-related, which means student performance is measured against pre-specified assessment criteria based on the aims and objectives of each subject curriculum, rather than the performance of other students taking the same examinations. The range of scores that students have attained remains statistically stable, and universities value the rigour and consistency of Diploma Programme assessment practice.

Quality assurance and professional development

Any school, or group of schools, wishing to offer one or more IB programmes as an IB World School must first be authorized. The requirements are the same for all schools, and the procedure is designed to ensure that schools are well prepared to implement the programme(s) successfully. All IB World Schools are required to participate in an ongoing process of review and development, using the same programme standards and practices.

As part of its ongoing commitment to the development of a highly skilled global learning community, the IB provides a wide range of high-quality professional development opportunities to help new, experienced and expert school leaders and educators understand, support, and successfully deliver IB programmes reflecting IB standards and practices.

The IB Mission

The International Baccalaureate aims to develop inquiring, knowledgeable and caring young people who help to create a better and more peaceful world through intercultural understanding and respect.

To this end, the organization works with schools, governments and international organizations to develop challenging programmes of international education and rigorous assessment. These programmes encourage students across the world to become active, compassionate and lifelong learners who understand that other people, with their differences, can also be right.

“At King Edward’s School we made the decision to move to a solely IB Diploma curriculum because we believed that it would provide a really challenging education and would be the best preparation for university study.”

John Claughton, Chief Master, King Edward’s School, Birmingham UK.
Key findings from research on the impact of the IB Diploma Programme

The International Baccalaureate (IB) Global Research department collaborates with universities and independent research organizations worldwide to produce rigorous studies examining the impact and outcomes of the IB’s four programmes: the Primary Years Programme (PYP), the Middle Years Programme (MYP), the Diploma Programme (DP) and the Career-related Certificate (IBCC). Areas of inquiry include, but are not limited to: standards alignment, programme implementation, student performance and the learner profile. The findings below come from internal IB, IB-commissioned and independent research relating to the DP.

Investigating the implementation and impact of the IB Diploma Programme on state schools in Ecuador, a mixed methods study examined governmental and other support for schools, changes in school practice and student outcomes. The findings suggest that: the Ministry of Education is actively supporting the DP in Ecuador by leading school selection and providing financial resources; generally DP students enjoy well-organized, interactive and imaginative lessons; and the DP has a noticeable effect on teacher pedagogy. Although, students in DP state schools seem to be benefiting from the programme in terms of academic and non-academic outcomes, students in Ecuador’s DP private schools generally performed better in most subject areas (Barnett 2013).

Using data from the IB student data system (IBIS) and the National Student Clearinghouse (NSC), the IB Global Research department explored the university enrollment, retention and graduation rates of 2005 Diploma Programme graduates in the United States (n=9,654). DP college graduation rates were consistently higher than institutional university rates. 92% of DP candidates enrolled in college and 74% graduated within four years (Halic 2013).

A study by the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) in the UK examined the characteristics and trends of IB students (n=6,390), compared to A-level and other student groups with similar qualifications, at Higher Education Institutions (HEIs). Data from the academic year 2008–2009, with comparisons from 2007–2008, offers evidence that IB students were more likely to: enroll in a top 20 HEI; receive honours degrees or awards, in most subject areas; continue on to further studies; and be employed in graduate level positions and higher paid occupations (HESA 2011).

A case study investigated the enrollment, progression and achievement of IB Diploma Programme graduates at two universities in Australia. The study tracked cohorts of students at the two universities (n=135 and n=19) over a five-year period, following enrollment in 2007; one of the universities also offered longitudinal data for a control sample of non-IB graduates. The results indicate that generally IB students were more likely than their non-IB counterparts to be offered admission and to graduate within five years, although students’ GPA rates and plans for future education were similar (Edwards, Underwood 2012).

In the 1990s Chicago Public Schools (CPS) introduced the DP into 12 high schools throughout the city, mostly serving low income, racially diverse students with little or no history of college-going. Part of the Chicago Postsecondary Transition Project, this study sought to examine the impact of Chicago’s IB programmes on postsecondary outcomes and experiences of CPS graduates, comparing DP and matched non-DP graduates. The sample included 18,075 CPS graduates between 2003 and 2007. Compared to similar non-DP graduates, DP graduates were more likely to enroll in college, to enroll in selective colleges, to stay enrolled and to perform better once there. Generally, DP students reported that they felt well-prepared to succeed in college coursework and described writing and mathematics preparation, motivation and time management as strengths (Coca, Johnson, Kelley-Kemple, Roderick, Moeller, Williams, Moragne 2012).

**Figure 1:** IB entrants were more likely to enroll in one of the UK’s top HEIs.

**Figure 2:** This figure compares former DP students and a comparison group on postsecondary outcomes.
Key findings from research on the impact of the IB Diploma Programme

In a separate working paper, Anna Rosefsky Saavedra of RAND explored whether participation in the DP had an impact on ACT scores, high school graduation rates and college enrollment for 20,422 CPS students from 2002–2008. The findings suggest that participation in the DP may boost ACT scores by up to 0.5 standard deviations, and increase both the likelihood of graduating from high school (by up to 17%) and enrolling in college (by up to 22%) (Saavedra 2011).

The relationship between students’ enrollment in the DP and their college preparedness was further examined at four case study schools in Mexico. The results of the study suggest that DP students do indeed enroll in top-ranking universities in Mexico. DP students, teachers and administrators reported a high level of preparedness for college coursework although respondents did not believe the DP offered an admissions advantage to DP students in the Mexican tertiary system. The study also suggests that academically stronger students tended to enroll in the DP, reportedly due to a lack of satisfaction with other high school options (Saavedra, Lavore and Flores 2013).

To better understand how the extended essay (EE) prepares students for university-level research and academic success, a study was conducted at the University of Virginia (UVA). Examining former IB students’ (n=1,045) and former AP students’ (n=1,046) perceptions of their high school research experience, a survey found that IB students were more likely to indicate they: felt prepared for college-level research; were proud of their research; intended to conduct future research; and believed research skills were important to their continued success. After controlling for background characteristics, the study also found a statistically significant relationship between the EE score and college grade point averages (GPAs) (Inkelas, Swan, Prentife, Jones 2013).

The impact of the extended essay (EE) on preparation for university studies was also examined through interviews with 43 students and 14 tutors at two universities in the UK. Comparing A-level students’ research experiences with those of former DP students, DP students were more positive about the value of the EE and their pre-university education. Overall, DP students reported that the EE strengthened their critical thinking skills and capacity for independent research. Some DP students, however, indicated that there were few opportunities at their universities to use the skills they had developed through the EE (Wray 2013).

This sheet aims to provide a brief sample of findings from recent research. It does not attempt to represent all research...