# PLC: Population and the environment

| Unit criteria | Review 1 | | | Review 2 | | | Review 3 | | |
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| | ☺ | 😐 | ☹ | ☺ | 😐 | ☹ | ☺ | 😐 | ☹ |
| The environmental context for human population characteristics and change. Key elements in the physical environment: climate, soils, resource distributions including water supply. Key population parameters: distribution, density, numbers, change. | | | | | | | | | |
| Key role of development processes. Global patterns of population numbers, densities and change rates | | | | | | | | | |
| Global and regional patterns of food production and consumption. Agricultural systems and agricultural productivity. Relationship with key physical environmental variables. | | | | | | | | | |
| Characteristics and distribution of two major climatic types to exemplify relationships between climate and human activities and numbers. Climate change as it affects agriculture | | | | | | | | | |
| Characteristics and distribution of two key zonal soils to exemplify relationship between soils and human activities especially agriculture. Soil problems and their management as they relate to agriculture. | | | | | | | | | |
| Strategies to ensure food security | | | | | | | | | |
| Global patterns of health, mortality and morbidity. Economic and social development and the epidemiological transition | | | | | | | | | |
| The relationship between environment variables. Air quality and health. Water quality and health | | | | | | | | | |
| The global prevalence, distribution, seasonal incidence of one specified biologically transmitted disease; its links to physical and socio-economic environments. Impact on health and well-being. Management and mitigation strategies | | | | | | | | | |
| The global prevalence and distribution of one specified non-communicable disease; its links to physical and socio-economic environment. Impact on health and well-being. Management and mitigation strategies | | | | | | | | | |
| Role of international agencies and NGOs in promoting health and combating disease at the global scale | | | | | | | | | |
| Factors in natural population change: the demographic transition model, key vital rates, age–sex composition; cultural controls. Models of natural population change, and their application in contrasting physical and human settings. | | | | | | | | | |
| International migration: environmental and socio-economic causes, processes. Implications of migration | | | | | | | | | |
| Population growth dynamics. Concepts of overpopulation, underpopulation and optimum population. Implications of population size and structure for the balance between population and resources; the concepts of ‘carrying capacity’ and ‘ecological footprint’ and their implications | | | | | | | | | |
| Population, resources and pollution model: positive and negative feedback. Contrasting perspectives on population growth and its implications. | | | | | | | | | |
| Health impacts of global environmental change | | | | | | | | | |
| Prospects for the global population. Projected distributions. Critical appraisal of future population-environment relationships | | | | | | | | | |
| Case study of a country/society experiencing specific patterns of overall population change. | | | | | | | | | |
| Case study of a specified local area to illustrate and analyse the relationship between place and health. | | | | | | | | | |