

# Human Population| A1 Sample answer

## Examine how the Development of Resources Impact on Population Change

The development of human resources impacts population change in Dublin. Dublin has a large amount of human resources available. Dublin has a population of approximately 1.5 million with a large educated workforce coming from universities such as DCU UCD and Trinity college. This large workforce means that large companies such as Intel and Pfizer locate in Ireland. Pfizer employs 1200 people in Clondalkin most of whom have third level degrees. New towns such as Tallaght, Lucan and Clondalkin were built just outside Dublin in the 1970s and have a population of 200000 between them. The demand for houses in Dublin leads to high house prices. These high house prices caused many people move out of Dublin and commute by road or rail. Populations of commuter belt counties like Kildare, Meath, Longford, and Laois increased by between 10% and 15% from 2006 to 2011.

Motorways such as the m1 m3 m4 m7 and m9 make it possible for commuters to live in the midlands and work in the Dublin region. Many migrants also come to Dublin to work in these jobs created by the human resources. This lead to a population increase in Ireland. The natural increase in population is low because of low birth and death rates. Ireland is in stage 4 of the demographic transition model. In 1975 population rose by 50000, 15000 of these were migrants. This was because of the Leamass Era where Sean Leamass worked to attract industry into Ireland. In 2004 the population increased by an 80000, 30000 of these were migrants. In the years after 2004 approximately 150000 migrants came to Ireland.

Natural resources can also lead to a population change. The Corrib gas-field was discovered 70km off the coast of Mayo in 1996. It is thought to have a working life of approximately 18.Years at current gas prices the field is worth 2 billion. Many people move to the area for jobs working in the gas pipeline to pump the gas across the west of Ireland. The area nearest the pipeline on Eris Peninsula has a relatively high population density of about 25 to 74 people per kilometre squared which is higher than and surrounding areas. Brazil has a developing economy and is rich in agriculture and mineral resources. Brazil has a tropical climate allowing them to produce crops such as coffee and sugar. Some of the minerals include oil, metal and gas the Campos offshore gas field oil field is Brazil's largest oilfield. 2.5 million Barrels of oil are

produced each day. In 2006 Brazil had reached self-sufficiency in oil which is important for the economy. Brazil is an important exporter of iron ore to China, Japan, Korea and USA. Brazil has resources of precious metals such as gold. Those who find gold earn \$1,200 per ounce. Brazil's developing economy means that families are having fewer children because they are becoming more educated. Brazil is at stage 3 of the demographic transition model. The population is becoming stationary with birth rates slightly decreasing. Good agriculture and mineral resources does not always lead to a population increase. The Paris Basin despite having an ideal climate and conditions for agriculture only has 4% of the population working in the primary sector.