

# CASE STUDY: AUSTRALIA

- A sparsely populated country
- A country that is underpopulated

Population Density:  $\sim 3$  per  $\text{km}^2$

Population Growth Rate: 1.07%

Birth Rate: 12.15 per 1000

Death Rate: 7.14 per 1000

Contraceptive prevalence: 72.3%

Average age at first birth: 30.5

Physicians density: 3.27 per 1000

Hospital Beds density: 3.9 per 1000

Terrain: mostly low plateau with deserts,  
fertile plain in SE

Land Use: Agricultural: 53.4%

Forest: 19.3%

Other: 27.3%

Most populated: 300-400mm of rainfall

21-24°C average daily maximum temp.  
0-300mm above sea level

21yrs free education

11.6mn = workforce

GDP: 41300



# CASE STUDY: BANGLADESH

- A country that is over-populated
- A country with a high rate of natural growth
- A densely populated country

Population Density:  $\sim 1298$  per  $\text{km}^2$

Population Growth Rate: 1.6%

Birth rate: 21.14 births per 1000

Death rate: 5.61 deaths per 1000

Contraceptive prevalence: 61.2%

Average age at first birth: 18.1

Physicians density: 0.36 physicians per 1000

Hospital beds density: 0.6 beds per 1000

Terrain: mostly flat alluvial plain, hilly in SE

Land use: Agricultural 70.1%

Forest 11.1%

Other 18.8%

Most populated: area around Ganges

200-600 mm of rainfall

Unemployment: 8.7%



# CASE STUDY: ITALY

- A country with a high dependent population
- A country with a low rate of population growth

8/10 Italians <30 live with their parents

Average age for moving out: 36

Average wage for Italians 25-30 =  $\frac{1}{2}$  counter-parts in  
England

40% that leave their parents' home must return

Workers to pensioners (ratio) = 0.7

2008: 21% Italy's GNP spent on caring for >65

Population Growth Rate: 0.23%

Total dependency ratio: 56.5%

Birth rate: 8.7 per 1000

Death rate: 10.3 per 1000

Mother's mean age at first birth: 30.3

Life expectancy at birth: 82.2 years

Total fertility rate: 1.43 per woman

65+ years: 21.37%