Comparison

Read the 'Homelessness Around the World' (page 14) section of the fact book and complete the following.

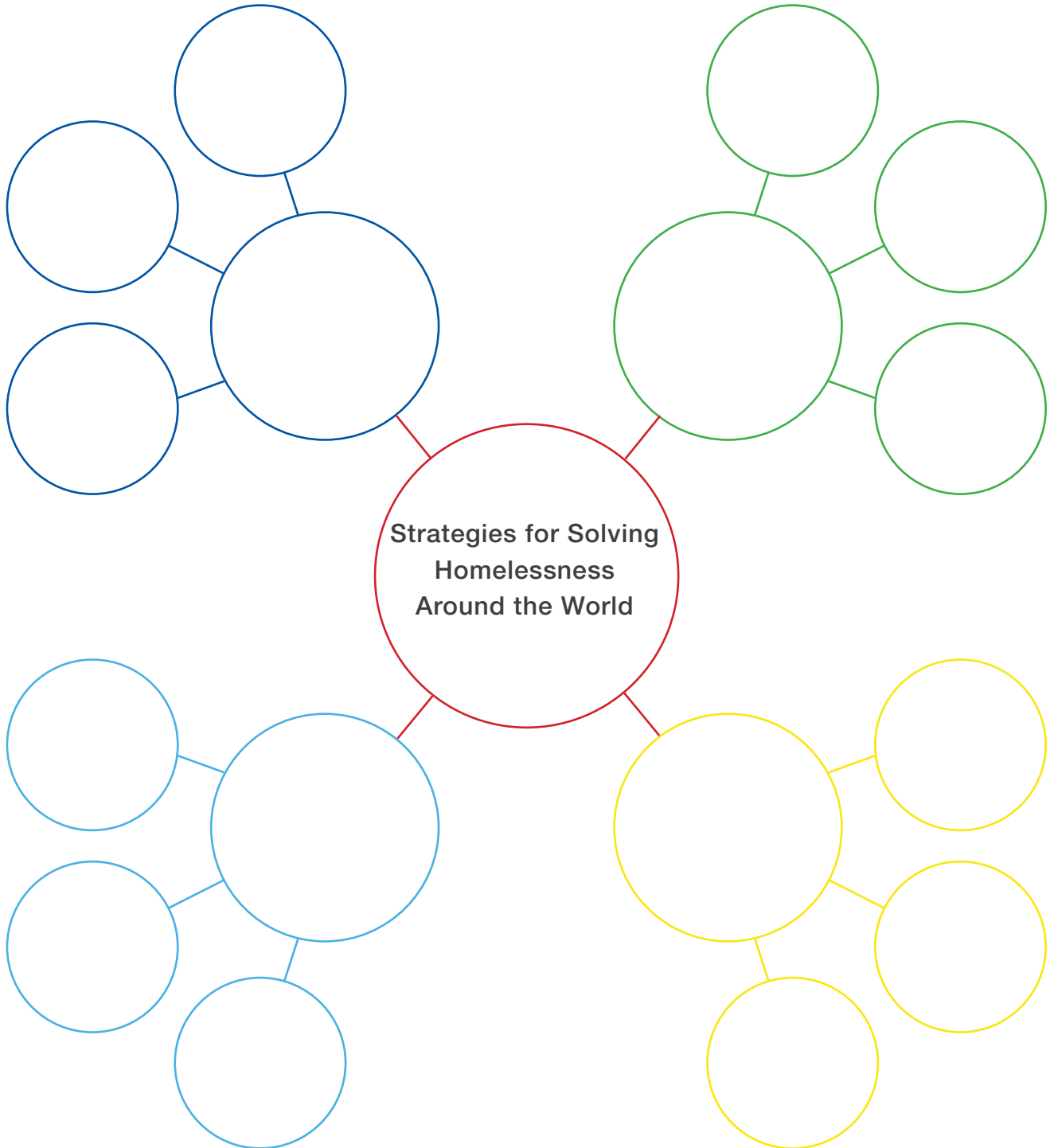1. Go to https://homelessworldcup.org/homelessness-statistics/ and browse through the different countries and continents. You need to choose one country that has a very high level of homelessness and one country that has a very low level of homelessness. You cannot choose Australia. Take note of the homelessness percentage of the chosen countries – if this number is not immediately available you need to do further research.

2. Once you have selected your countries, go to www.gapminder.org/tools You will use the graphs to find the information needed to complete the table below. Place the names of the two countries you chose at the top of the remaining two columns. If you are having trouble, use the Gapminder Guide to help you.

Country	Australia		
Homelessness%			
Population			
Population Density (per square km)			
GDP/capita (income per person)			
Life Expectancy (years)			
Urban Population%			
Human Development Index			

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Comparison

3. What patterns do you notice in the data?

4. Is there anything in the data that can explain why the homelessness levels are different between these three countries?

5. What is being done in the country that has a low level of homelessness?
   Why is the level of homelessness so low in this country?
   (You may need to do extra research)

6. What has happened in the country that has a high level of homelessness?
   Why is the level of homelessness so high in this country?
   (You may need to do extra research)

Comparison

Choose four countries from the fact book and use the cluster diagram below to list three key features of their strategy to solve homelessness.

Strategies for Solving
Homelessness
Around the World

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2. Once you have selected your countries, go to www.gapminder.org/tools. You will use the graphs to find the information needed to complete the table below. Place the names of the two countries you chose at the top of the remaining two columns. If you are having trouble, use the Gapminder Guide to help you.

Country	Australia	South Korea	Nigeria
Homelessness%	0.46%	0.02%	40-60%
Population	24.8 million	51 million	159 million
Population Density (per square km)	3.22	510	174
GDP/capita (income per person)	$45,800	$30,400	$5,150
Life Expectancy (years)	82.9	80.1	60.5
Urban Population%	88.7	81.9	43.5
Human Development Index	0.927	0.893	0.449

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Teacher Guide – Comparison

3. **What patterns do you notice in the data?**
   Answers to this question will vary depending on the countries chosen. There should be a correlation between GDP/capita and homelessness. High levels of homelessness may also be evident in a lower life expectancy and lower HDI score.

4. **Is there anything in the data that can explain why the homelessness levels are different between these three countries?**
   As above, answers will vary depending on countries chosen.

5. **What is being done in the country that has a low level of homelessness?**

   Why is the level of homelessness so low in this country?

   (You may need to do extra research)
   The example country used is South Korea. The South Korean government has implemented a number of measures to tackle homelessness. They have focused on providing housing units, medical care and helping people experiencing homelessness to find jobs. Job training programs are also provided, as well as free legal consultation. All of these measures have led to a marked decrease in the number of people experiencing homelessness.

6. **What has happened in the country that has a high level of homelessness?**

   Why is the level of homelessness so high in this country?

   (You may need to do extra research)
   The example country used is Nigeria. There is a massive shortfall of housing supply in Nigeria – not enough houses are being built to meet population growth. It is estimated that the housing shortage is about 18 million. In addition, the government is focused on developing upmarket hotels and office blocks for the rich, forcing more people out of their homes to make way for developments.

   Student responses to the cluster diagram will vary depending on which countries were chosen.