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ECONOMIC INEQUALITY. WHAT DOES IT AFFECT?

Inequality is a fairly common phenomenon around the world. The gap between rich and poor is growing rapidly in many countries.

As for inequality in general, it can happen within a country, and it can happen between countries (even several). Such types of inequality as economic, social, political and ethnocultural are distinguished. We will talk about economic inequality. Economic inequality is measured by income, wealth and consumption. Although it is a separate type of inequality, it is affected by other types and manifestations of inequality.

Quite often it happens that most of the wealth (money) is concentrated in the hands of a minority (indeed a very small percentage of the population), respectively, the rest of the people are middle-class or poor.

So what is affected by economic inequality?

- education (the level of education is very important, both for a particular person and for the country as a whole, because a large number of educated people has a positive impact on the development of the country (its economy, politics and other areas of activity). And the poorer, not all people can afford education (let alone quality and expensive), so a certain proportion of the population at best receives only secondary education).

- health and life expectancy (many studies have shown that more affluent people take better care of their health, undergo medical examinations and visits to the dentist, can provide themselves with more expensive and, consequently, better quality medicine. While the poor, due to the inability (unwillingness) to lead a healthy lifestyle and the presence / absence of access to quality medical services, often have a lower duration and quality of life.

- perception of a person as a person and his place in the world (rich people are usually easier to achieve success, heights and goals, because they have the money (sufficient income) and the commitment of people. Thanks to their wealth, they automatically begin to relate to they move faster up the career ladder, and quite often well-off sections of the population immediately occupy senior management positions

without going through this stage first (from blue color workers to white color workers). Poor citizens should start from the beginning, as if pulling themselves from the bottom. Such people need to make a lot of effort to earn not only money but also a good reputation and commitment to become one of the elite.)

- the number of skilled workers (low-income families invest less money in education, which reduces the chances of a labor market that needs skilled workers. It is easier for low-income citizens to become blue color workers than white color workers.)

- crime (there is a pattern: the number of criminals may increase if the number of poor increases. People who cannot / do not want to make money honestly start committing certain thefts. It does not have to be global (such as bank robbery or jewelry store), these can be phone scams, theft of a wallet, phone or bag / things on the street, theft in grocery stores or clothing stores, etc. Inequality leads to criminalization of society)

- access to power (usually only the richest citizens have access to power, which creates the preconditions for lobbying and corruption.)

- terrorism (it is worth mentioning the close connection between poverty and terrorism, because it is the presence of extremely poor in society in conditions of significant subjective poverty that creates aggressive sentiments and instability to manipulation by the leaders of terrorist groups.)

Unfortunately, inequality in the world is growing and this process is actually very difficult to reduce, and it is probably impossible to stop. Why? Because there is a pattern that with a different gap between rich and poor, the rich population continues to get richer and the poor continue to get poorer.

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