The Effects of Global Stratification

Classification into social hierarchies based on race or religion can create and exacerbate conditions of inequality. Examples of this include apartheid and slavery.

Various typologies attempt [SOC 100 Topic 3 The Effects of Global Stratification](#) explain the causes of global inequality. One prominent theory is called dependency theory. This posits that poor nations were exploited by wealthy ones early on and never got the opportunity to develop their economies.

1. Increased Anxiety

Anxiety has increased across several sociodemographic groups. This includes gender, age and race/ethnicity. The most common explanation for these trends is global stratification.

Sociologists use a variety of measures to study global stratification, including economic comparisons between nations. These comparisons can include income, purchasing power, investments and ownership-based wealth.

For example, a family living [PSYCH 645 Assignment 2 Myers-Briggs Personality Test](#) a grass hut in Ethiopia would be considered poor by some measurements, while a family living in a trailer home in the United States might be considered wealthy. Nevertheless, poverty levels vary from nation to nation, and classifying nations into high-income, middle-income or low-income can be misleading.

Many scholars apply two main theories to understand global stratification: modernisation theory and dependency theory. The former argues that poor nations remain poor because they have not adopted modern attitudes and technologies, while the latter blames colonisation by wealthy nations for stealing resources and leaving behind massive debt.

2. Increased Depression

Stratification is the unequal distribution of wealth, power, and prestige between nations. This can create and aggravate social inequality. For example, when a wealthy nation experiences a recession it can negatively impact the economy of other countries.

In general, richer nations have higher standards of living than poorer ones. This is due to a combination of factors such as education, income, and culture.

Depression is a polygenic [PSYCH 655 Week 3 Understanding Test Anxiety](#) heterogeneous disorder. Stratification may align sub-diagnoses more closely with their underling aetiology and lead to improved treatment outcomes. This can be done by identifying genetically distinct subgroups of people with depression using the UK Biobank. This approach involved examining 25 traits genetically correlated with depression. Seven of these were found to be sufficiently powered to identify depression subgroups.

3. Increased Stress

A relatively small number of nations enjoy enormous wealth & privilege while others suffer poverty & marginalization. This is a problem known as global stratification. Scholars & international organizations use various classification systems, or typologies, to study the issue.

One of the most popular typologies ranks nations into categories called wealthy (or high-income) nations, middle-income nations, and poor (or low-income) [HUM 1150 Assessment 4 Creative Process of Creating and Interpreting Cultural Artifacts](#) Generally speaking, wealth and poverty are closely correlated.

Another important variable to consider is the amount of debt a nation has. Countries with large amounts of debt may experience a more rapid economic decline. They may also have difficulty accessing international markets, which could negatively impact their economy. They might even be forced to sell off their assets. These factors can lead to a significant amount of stress.

4. Decreased Creativity

One way to measure global stratification is to look at the wealth of nations. This can be done by comparing their Gross Domestic Product (GDP) or purchasing power parity (PPP).

While wealthy nations only make up one-sixth of the world's population, they control four-fifths of the world's total wealth. They also lead the way in [NR 103 Transition to the Nursing Profession Week 7 Mindfulness Reflection Template](#) and high finance and exert political, economic and cultural influence across the globe.

However, there are many problems with measuring the wealth of nations. The most obvious problem is that the official poverty line set by the UN is very low - meaning that millions of Americans could be considered poor even though they have more than enough money to meet their needs. The movement of capital between countries is another important factor in the stratification of nations.

5. Decreased Mental Health

The world's nations differ greatly in wealth and resources, and some nations have much higher rates of poverty than others. Many nations also vary [writink services](#) their quality of life, as measured by the Human Development Index (HDI).

The HDI measures a nation's economic and social progress, including its average life expectancy, literacy rate, and educational achievement. It combines several factors, such as GDP per capita, life expectancy, adult literacy rate, and enrollment in primary, secondary, and tertiary education.

A meta-analysis of 258 637 studies showed that income inequality was associated with lower mental health. The analyses were stratified by [MAT FPX 2001 Assessment 6 Interpretation of Survey Results](#), study design (RCT vs non-randomised), RoB (low/moderate vs high), movement across a poverty threshold, participant SEP, and HIC versus LMIC.