

The Effects of Global Stratification

Many ways are used to classify nations based on their economic status. These are usually based on Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita.

Historically, nations [nurs fpx 4030 assessment 2 determining the credibility of evidence and resources nb](#) classified as First World, Second World, and Third World. The terms are now falling out of use, but the basic classification still applies: wealthy nations, middle-income nations, and poor nations.

Core Nations

1. Core Nations are those that possess a high level of wealth, stability and status. They are often considered to be the leaders of the global economy and have a considerable impact on economic trends worldwide. This group of nations also includes the OECD (Organization for Economic and Cooperative Development) nations, which are developed economies that work together to promote economic growth.

2. Semi-Peripheral Nations are those that do not possess the same level of wealth, stability and status as the core nations. This group of nations does not include the developing economies of Asia and Latin America. They are [nurs fpx 4030 assessment 2 determining the credibility of evidence peeches headlam and resources ps](#) often seen as a source of cheap labor for core nations. For example, Mexico provides abundant cheap agricultural labor to the United States market while goods to the US marketplace at a rate dictated by the USA and without the constitutional protections offered to American workers.

3. Peripheral Nations are those that are struggling to reach the standards of the core and semi-peripheral nations. This group of nations is often seen as being poor or failing to develop economically. This group includes many of the developing economies of Africa and Latin America.

4. The Movement of Capital

The free movement of capital is a major influence on the economic structure of a nation. This allows investors to place money in a nation that has the potential for rapid economic growth, and can provide the capital needed to [NURS FPX 4030 Assessment 3 PICOT Questions and an Evidence-Based Approach JJ](#) help a struggling nation become Conversely, the movement of capital also can have negative effects on a nation's economy. For example, when investors withdraw their funds from a nation, that nation may have to pay higher interest rates to lenders, and its economy will suffer as a result.

5. Global Inequality

A global level of inequality exists when resources are distributed unequally among the world's nations. This type of inequality affects the social class and standing of people in a nation, while it also may have an effect on the environment, health and lifestyle. Global inequality can be caused by a number of factors, including the movement of capital and the effects of colonialism are several theories attempting to explain the causes of global inequality, such as modernisation theory, dependency theory and world [nurs fpx 4030 assessment1 locating credible databases and research jj](#) systems theory. Social stratification is another factor that can lead to global inequality. Specifically, social stratification is the allocation of individuals and groups into hierarchies that differ in power, status and prestige. Historical examples of social stratification include slavery, caste systems and

apartheid. However, it is important to note that global inequality has two dimensions: gaps between nations and gaps within a nation.

Peripheral Nations

The periphery nations are those that are less developed and receive a small share of global wealth. They are dependent and, according to some, exploited by core countries. Core nations gain access to natural resources, such as oil, and the cheap labor that these offer, which allow them to stay competitive in the world market.

Nations on the periphery typically have little industrialization. What little they do have often represents the outdated castoffs [nurs fpx 4040 assessment 2 protected health information phi privacy security and confidentiality best practices ts](#) of core nations, or factories and means of production owned by companies from core countries. Peripheral nations also tend to have unstable governments and inadequate social programs, making them economically dependent on core nations for jobs aid.

As a result of their limited industrialization, the people living in peripheral nations often live in poverty. However, this definition of poverty is subjective and varies by individual. Some may consider themselves poor if they can't afford the same lifestyle as those living in the core nation, while others would argue that it's not poverty if they can't afford the basics, such as food and shelter.

In the past, the development of peripheral nations was primarily driven by natural resource mining and other types of exploitative trade. However, this is changing as the periphery becomes more developed and its economies move [NURS FPX 4040 Assessment 1 Nursing Informatics in Health Care](#) away from natural resources towards higher-valued industries. The rise of China is one example of this trend. In the future, this shift will likely continue as other emerging economies begin to develop into semi-peripheral and core nations.