

ECONOMIC DISPARITIES IN TERMS OF
WEALTH AND GENDER INEQUALITY
ACROSS COUNTRIES

KEERTHI BAI REDDY

U91888933

INTRODUCTION

The "World Gender Inequality & Wealth Inequality Dashboard" dives into the complex web of global socio-economic disparities. This report examines patterns in gender inequality and wealth distribution. It provides insightful details into the challenges faced by nations worldwide. By examining thorough data including various countries and years, the report shows how gender gaps, wealth division, education, and happiness measures all correlate. Through a critical eye, this exploration reveals the underlying reasons behind these discrepancies, providing a foundation for informed discussions for equitable societal advancements.

AMBITIOUSNESS OF THE PROJECT

Despite global efforts towards social progress, ongoing issues with gender inequality and wealth disparity remain significant challenges across nations. These issues create a complex web of socio-economic imbalances affecting overall development and well-being of communities. Gender differences in various aspects, such as education and opportunities, continue to limit the potential of millions, whereas unequal wealth distribution results in social inequities. Understanding the root causes and relationships between gender inequality, wealth distribution, education, and happiness is vital. This report aims to determine these issues, providing valuable insights for policymakers and stakeholders to initiate meaningful change and promote a more equitable global society.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS:

1. What is the global distribution of wealth inequality?
2. Which countries exhibit the highest gender inequality?
3. What are the trends in wealth inequality Gini index over the years?
4. How has the completion of primary education evolved globally?
5. What societal factors contribute to countries like Denmark, Finland and Switzerland consistently ranking high in happiness?
6. What are the factors influencing happiness levels?

METHODOLOGY

The methodology applied in this project involves the systematic gathering of data from multiple reliable sources. Information from country databases and global reports served as the primary source of information. This data includes geographic coordinates, gender inequality measures, wealth Gini indexes, education completion rates, and happiness indexes. Through careful integration and analysis of these datasets, the project aimed to derive valuable insights into global gender inequality, wealth distribution trends, education disparities, and happiness levels across various countries and years.

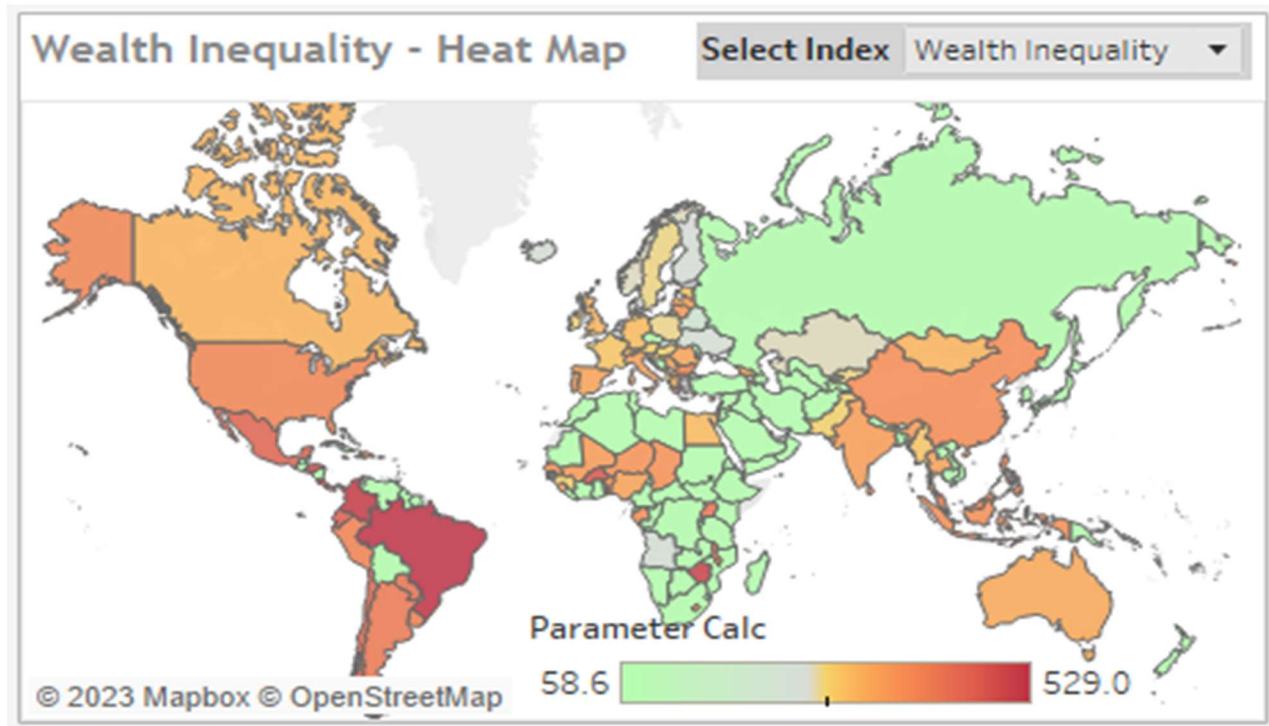
Data Sources:

1. World Happiness Index:
<https://wisevoter.com/country-rankings/happiest-countries-in-the-world/#:~:text=The%20ten%20happiest%20countries%20in,a%20happiness%20index%20of%207.82.>
2. Gender Inequality Index:
<https://worldpopulationreview.com/country-rankings/gender-equality-by-country>
3. Wealth Inequality Index:
<https://worldpopulationreview.com/country-rankings/wealth-inequality-by-country>

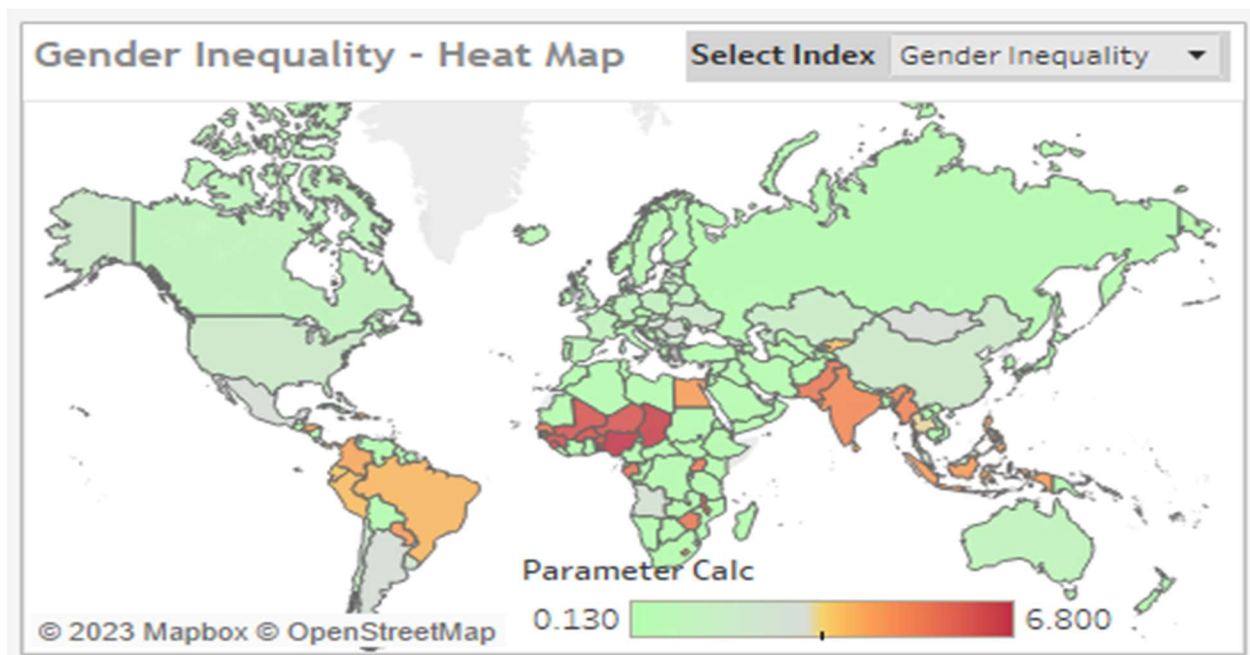
ANALYSIS

1. What is the global distribution of wealth inequality?

The wealth inequality heat map illustrates geographical data, including latitude and longitude, along with parameter calculations representing the degree of wealth inequality in different countries. Countries such as Afghanistan, Algeria, and Angola have relatively low parameter values, suggesting lower wealth inequality. In contrast, countries like Brazil, Chile, and the United States have high parameter values, indicating higher levels of wealth inequality. This visual representation on the map provides a succinct snapshot of the worldwide pattern of wealth disparities.

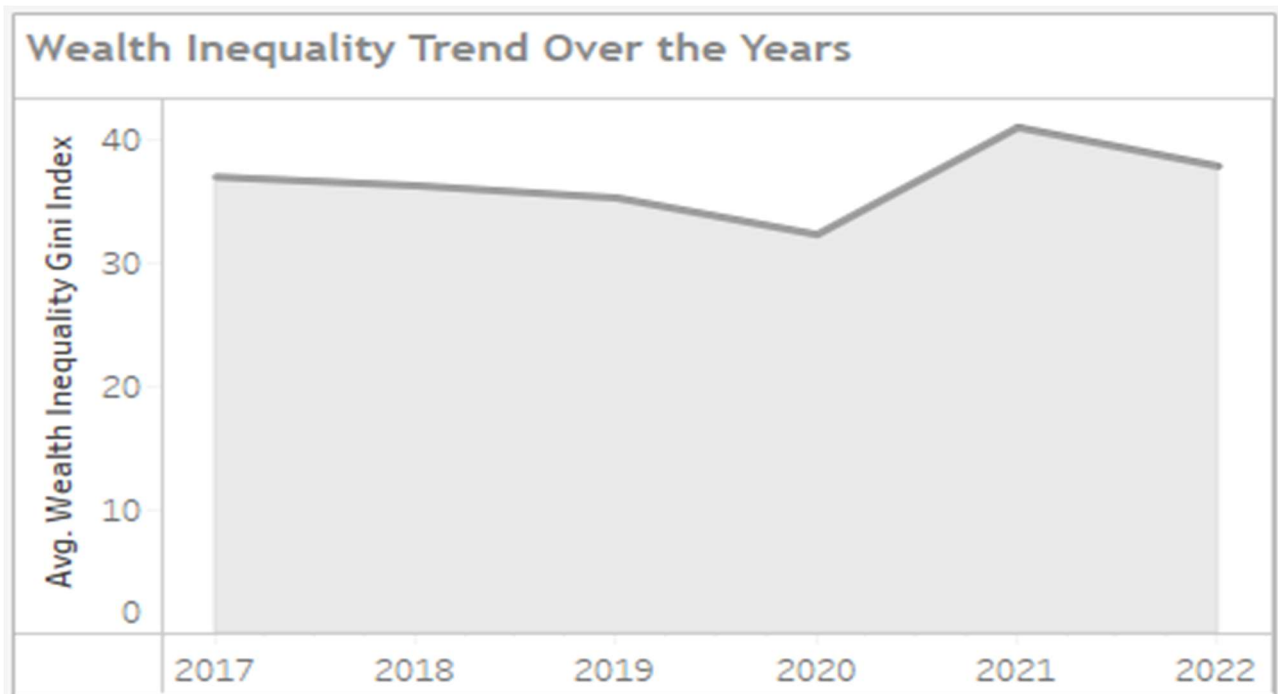


2. Which countries exhibit the highest gender inequality?



The heat map visually represents the gender inequality across different nations. The deep shades of red, indicating extreme gender disparity. Countries like Afghanistan, Central African Republic, and Chad exhibit high gender inequality.

3. What are the trends in wealth inequality Gini index over the years?



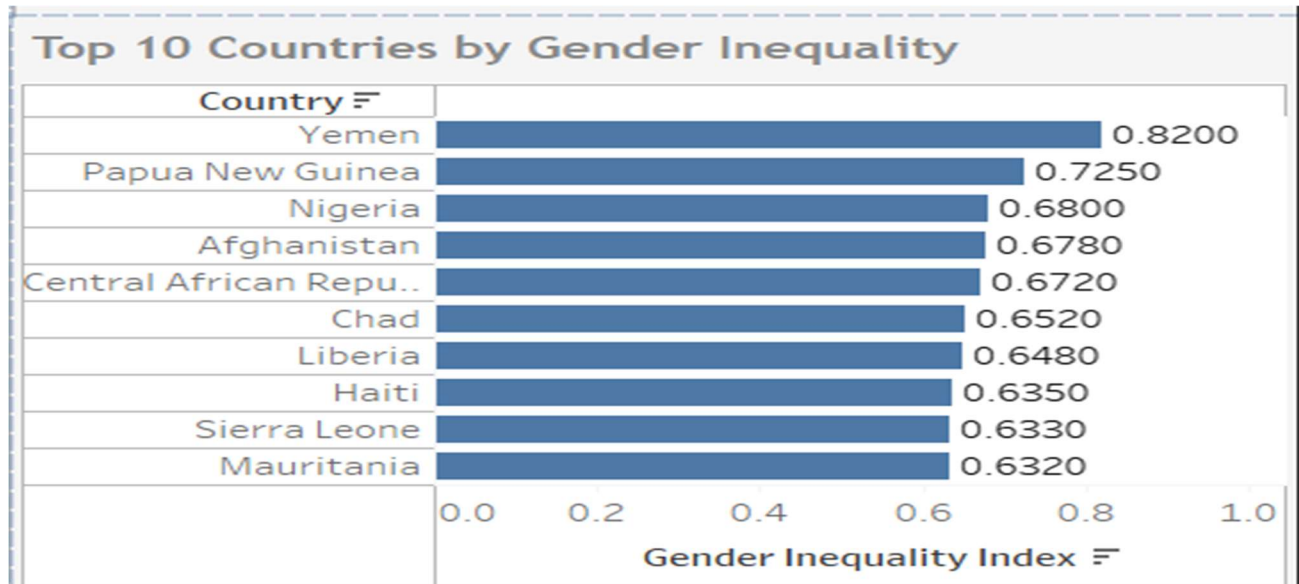
The wealth inequality Gini index fluctuated over the years. A noticeable spike occurred in 2021, suggesting a potential global economic shift.

Gini Index:

The Gini index, or Gini coefficient, is a statistical measure used to assess income inequality or wealth distribution within a population.

When it comes to gender and wealth equality, a strong correlation exists between a country's Gini index and the gender wealth gap. In societies where wealth is concentrated among a few, women often face limited opportunities for economic advancement, leading to wider gender wealth disparities. Unequal access to resources and opportunities perpetuates this cycle. Moreover, this wealth gap also affects primary education. Families with limited resources might prioritize educating male children over female children, perpetuating gender inequalities in education.

4. Top 10 Countries by Gender Inequality:



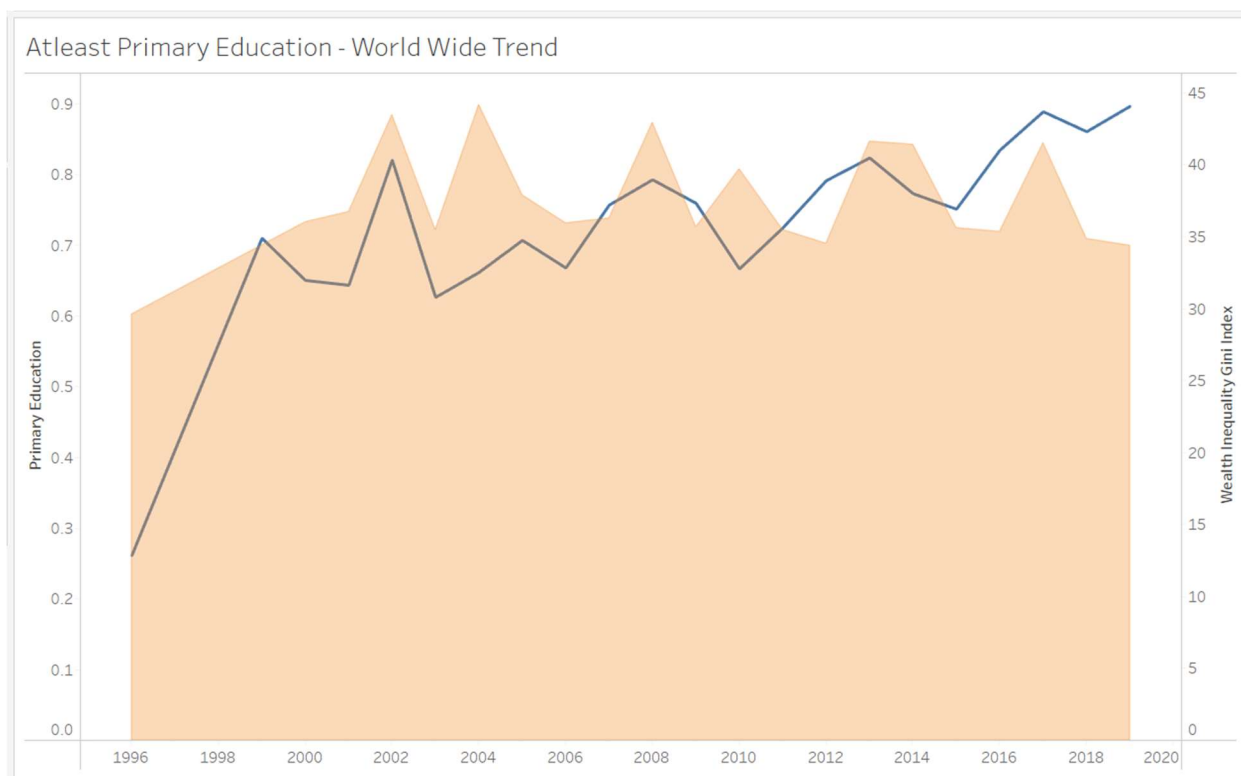
Afghanistan, Central African Republic, and Chad had the highest gender inequality indices.

5. How has the completion of primary education evolved globally?

The completion of primary education showed a positive global trend, indicating improved educational opportunities in many countries.

The evolution of primary education globally has seen significant progress, particularly in the context of gender and wealth equality. Over the years, there has been a concerted effort to address the gender gap in education, ensuring that girls have equal access to primary education. Initiatives such as scholarships, awareness campaigns, and policy reforms have played a crucial role in encouraging female enrollment and retention in schools. Simultaneously, efforts have been made to address wealth disparities, aiming to provide education to children from all socio-economic backgrounds.

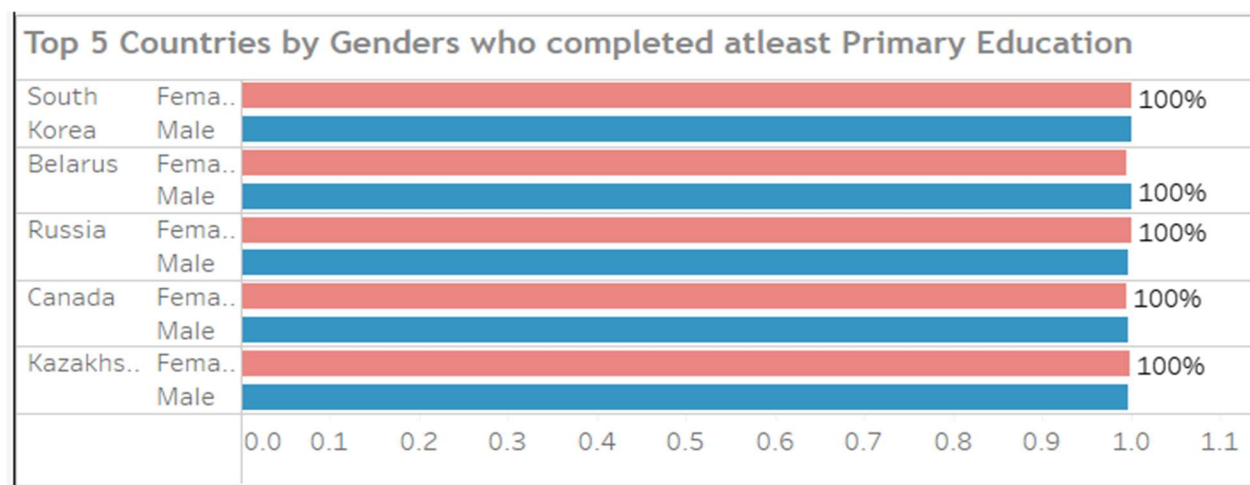
Many countries have implemented policies like free or subsidized education, school feeding programs, and supply of free textbooks to reduce the financial burden on families, ensuring that even children from economically poor backgrounds have the opportunity to complete primary education. Despite these advancements, challenges still exist, but the global commitment to gender and wealth equality in primary education remains constant, fostering a more inclusive and equal society.



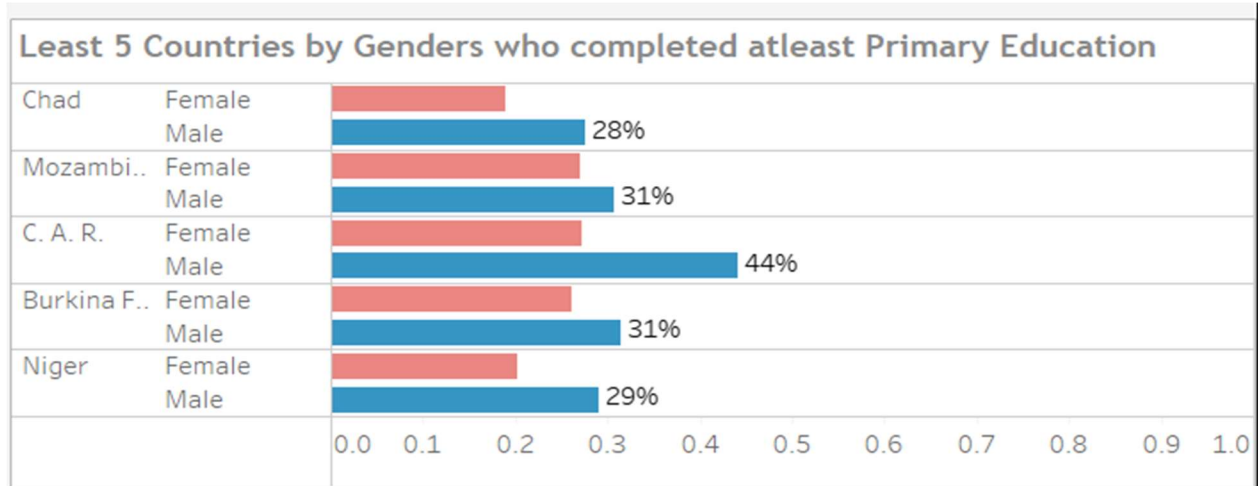
6. Top 5 and Least 5 Countries by Completed Primary Education:

Countries like Belarus and Canada, both male and female populations, shows high rates of primary education completion. In contrast, countries such as Chad and Mozambique faced challenges in this sector.

Top 5 Countries:



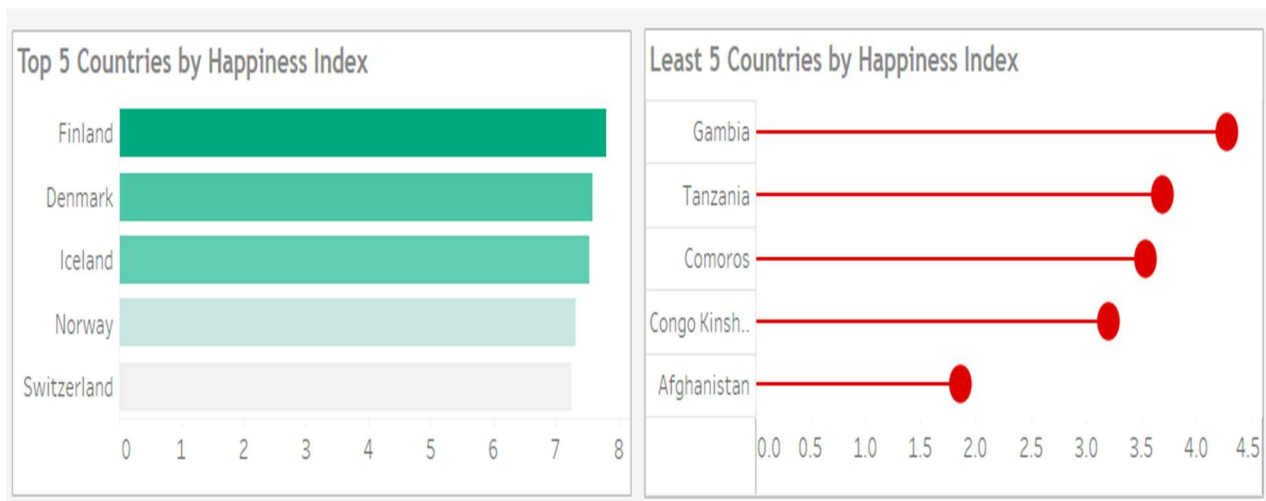
Least 5 Countries:



7. What societal factors contribute to countries like Denmark, Finland and Switzerland consistently ranking high in happiness?

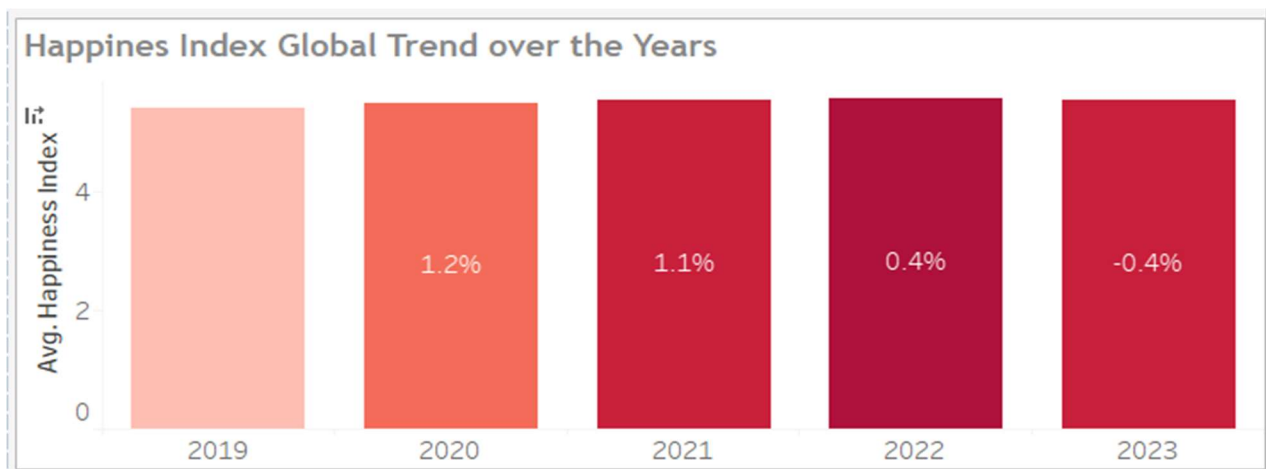
Countries like Denmark, Finland and Switzerland consistently ranked high in happiness, while Afghanistan and Tanzania experienced lower happiness levels.

Countries like Denmark, Finland and Switzerland consistently rank high in happiness due to a combination of several societal factors, including gender and wealth equality, as well as their robust primary education systems. In these nations, a strong emphasis on gender equality ensures that both men and women have equal access to opportunities, resources, and decision-making power, fostering a sense of fairness. Additionally, the relatively equal distribution of wealth reduces socioeconomic disparities, promoting a sense of security and well-being among citizens. Furthermore, their high-quality primary education systems provide accessible and inclusive learning environments for all children, laying a solid foundation for future success. By addressing these fundamental aspects of societal well-being, Denmark, Finland and Switzerland create conditions where individuals can thrive, leading to their consistently high happiness rankings.



8. Happiness Index Global Trend Over the Years:

The global happiness index remained relatively stable, with minor fluctuations observed over the years.



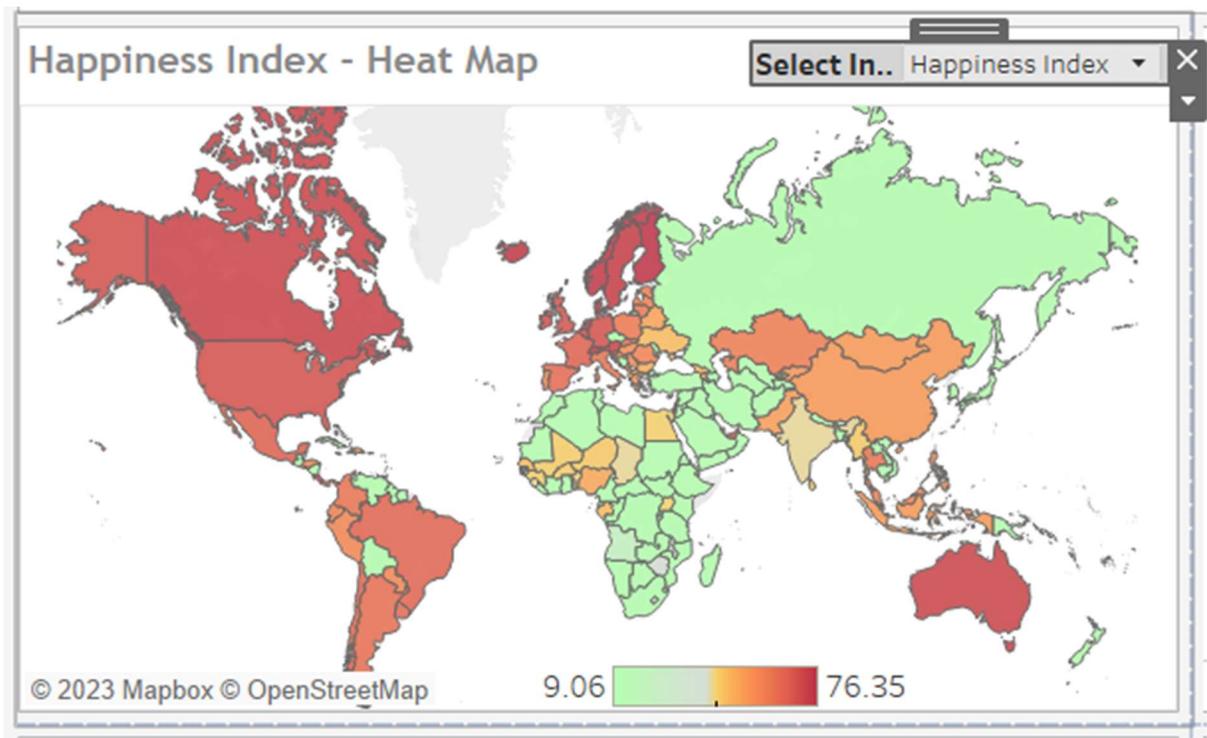
9. What are the factors influencing happiness levels?

Countries like Afghanistan, Angola, and Burundi have low parameter values, indicating lower levels of happiness whereas countries like Denmark, Switzerland, and Canada have high parameter values, resulting higher levels of happiness among their populations. This map offers a visual representation of the disparities in happiness levels across the world, providing valuable insights into the overall well-being of different nations.

In nations like Afghanistan, Angola, and Burundi, lower happiness levels can be attributed to a combination of factors, including political instability, widespread poverty, lack of access to

healthcare and education, and ongoing conflicts. Gender and wealth inequality amplify these issues, as women and marginalized communities often face discrimination, limited economic opportunities, and reduced access to resources and education. Limited access to primary education poses a barrier to both social advancement and economic development, ensnaring individuals and communities in persistent cycles of poverty.

Countries like Denmark, Switzerland, and Canada prioritize gender equality, wealth distribution, and robust primary education systems. By ensuring equal opportunities for men and women, promoting wealth equality through progressive policies, and investing in quality education, these nations create a foundation for happier societies.



KEY FINDINGS

1. Wealth Inequality:

The global wealth inequality heat map shows striking differences in how wealth is distributed worldwide. Countries such as Brazil and the United States display extremely high wealth inequality, meaning resources are concentrated among a small segment of the population, which can create economic challenges and limited access to opportunities for many.

2. Happiness Index:

Happiness levels vary greatly worldwide as seen in the happiness index map, with Northern European countries like Denmark and Switzerland continuously ranking highly content while nations including Afghanistan and Angola struggle to offer their citizens a high quality of life.

Nations with lower happiness scores might experience issues related to mental health, social cohesion, and overall contentment. Factors like economic stability, social support, and a sense of personal freedom significantly influence a nation's happiness levels.

FUTURE RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. How can nations address discrepancies in Wealth Inequality?

Governments should implement progressive tax policies and social welfare programs to address the wealth gap. This can include higher taxes on the wealthy, subsidies for essential services, and investments in education and healthcare accessible to all.

2. What steps can countries take to enhance Happiness and Well-being?

Education and healthcare are fundamental rights. Governments should invest in quality education and accessible healthcare services, ensuring that every citizen has the opportunity for personal growth and a healthy life.

3. How can countries work together to address global challenges?

Nations with successful social and economic models should share their best practices with countries struggling with inequality and low happiness levels. International collaboration and learning from each other's successes can lead to meaningful improvements globally.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this analysis sheds light on the persistent challenges of gender inequality, wealth disparity, education gaps, and varying happiness levels across different nations. Factors contributing to these disparities are complex and multifaceted, including social, economic, and political aspects. Further research could focus on understanding the underlying causes of these disparities and possible resolutions to address them. Additionally, ongoing monitoring and analysis of these trends are essential to assess the effectiveness of implemented measures and to work towards a more equitable and happier global society.