New Challenges in 21st Century

Economic Inequality, Climate Change and specially COVID-19

By Adrita K.
History-108
York College, CUNY
Prof. Remi Alapo
Spring 2020



ECONOMIC INEQUALITY A Defining Issue For America's Future

Economic Inequality

There are two reasons to be interested in the inequality of income and wealth distribution. First, there are philosophical and ethical grounds for aversion to inequality per se. There is no reason why individuals should be treated differently in terms of their access to lifetime economic resources.1 It is, of course, possible to argue that people make choices-good and bad decisions-over the course of their lifetime for which only they are responsible. We cannot speak of development without a serious consideration of the problem of inequality.

What can we do?

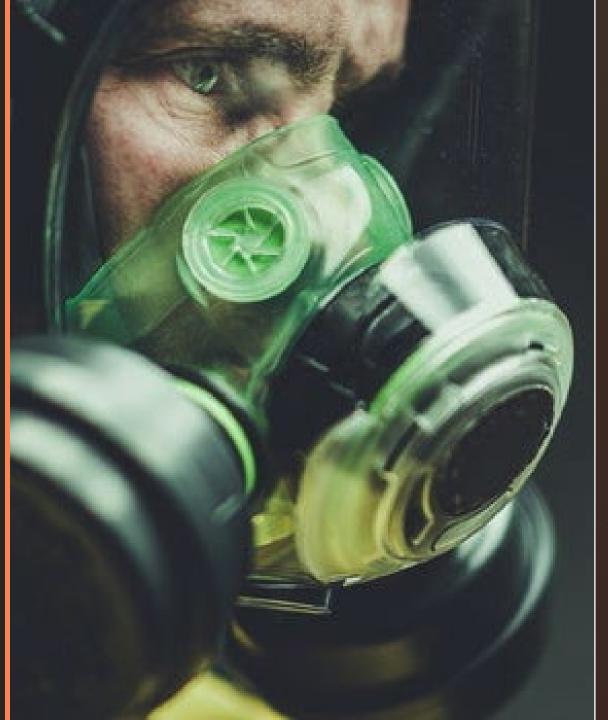
*Source: Alivaredo, Facundo, Anthony B. Atkinson, Thomas Piketty and Emmanuel Saez, The World Top Incomes Database Αr

is



Climate Change

The relationship between attitudes and behavior is not always straightforward. One might think positive environmental attitudes would engender proenvironmental behavior that minimizes environmental impacts and has positive environmental outcomes.2 But in reality, attitudes are often a weaker predictor of behavior than we might expect. In the case of climate change, although people who hold more positive attitudes toward renewable energy may be more likely to install solar panels on their home, there are many reasons why people who feel positive about renewable energy may not do so—for example, lack of knowledge, structural barriers such as cost, or how they feel others may view them.



COVID -19

The coronavirus (COVID-19) is putting unprecedented pressure on our nation's health care system. As of this writing, thousands of Americans have died from COVID-19; over 190,000 cases are confirmed. 1 As many as 240,000 Americans are projected to die.2 Hospitals across the country are overwhelmed as they face shortages of basic medical equipment and heartbreaking choices of which patients to give their limited resources. For each available ventilator, as many as 31 patients who can barely breathe may need it.3 Nine out of 10 US mayors say they do not have enough test kits and personal protective equipment for medical workers.



Economic Crisis Precipiated by COVID-19 Continues

The intense migration flows between many less developed countries have intensified during the last ten to twenty years. These new flows have been taking place parallel to what we know as "globalization." Countries are now more dependent on the economic events taking place elsewhere in the world, with a few countries exerting a controlling position over the rest.1 It is precisely in this sense that is appropriate to examine the exist ing tensions between markets and governments, since a good portion of the migration flows have been of an undocumented



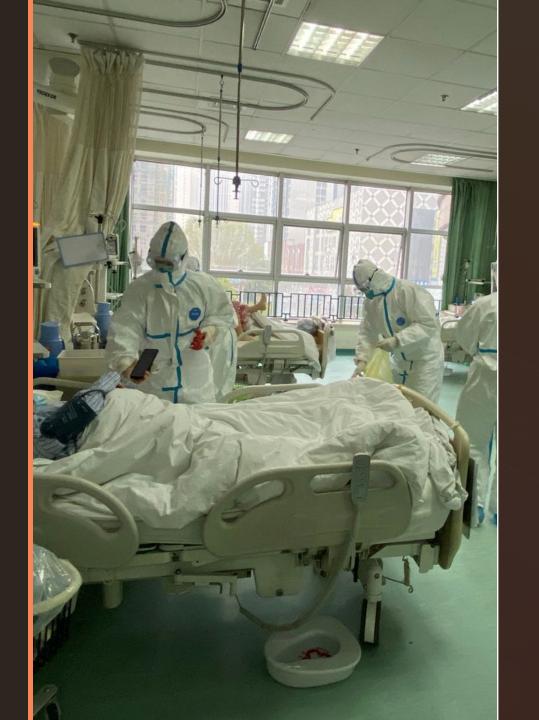
Severe Unemployment Due to COVID-19

The primary cause of the unemployment dealt with here is economic; that is, the level of economic activity (and of consumer and producer demand) is such that more workers are willing to work at going rates than there are jobs available. This insufficiency of or deficiency in demand may exhibit itself in several ways: it may be general, reaching many different groups, or it may be selective, affecting primarily young workers, or old, or nonwhite, or those in one kind of industry or one part of the country. Usually unemployment contains both general and selective elements; these we shall examine shortly.



Supply Shock

. The major difference between the two-capitalgood and the one-capital-good models is that the marginal products of existing and new capital may now differ; correspondingly the tight link between the change in steady state capital stocks and shortrun investment behavior is broken. When a supply shock occurs, existing capital becomes less productive, and the marginal product of existing capital falls. But the marginal product of energy efficient capital may be higher than the steady state interest rate. Supply shocks may lead to an investment slowdown or seizure in the short run, as existing capital is allowed to depreciate and the capital stock works down to a lower steady state level.



Corona Virus alters New York lives

In this case series that included 5700 patients hospitalized with COVID-19 in the New York City area, the most common comorbidities were hypertension, obesity, and diabetes. Among patients who were discharged or died, 14.2% were treated in the intensive care unit, 12.2% received invasive mechanical ventilation, 3.2% were treated with kidney replacement therapy, and 21% died.



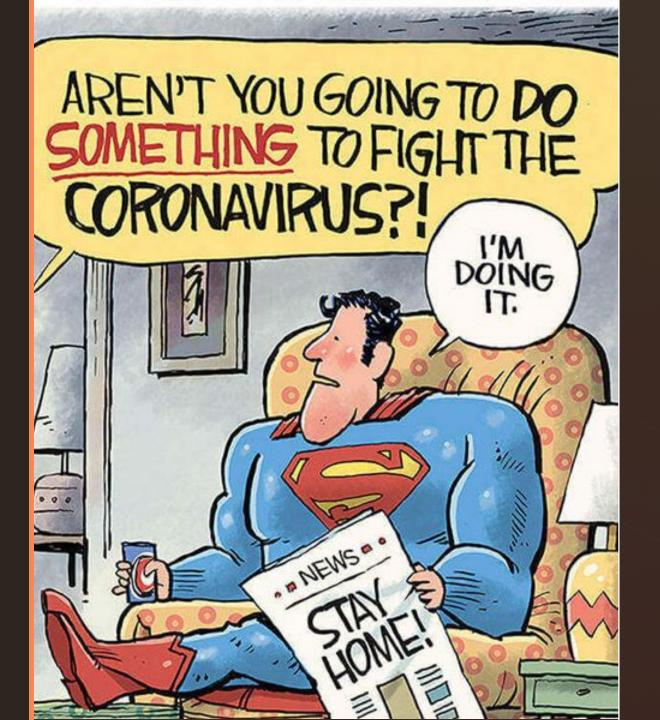
Paramedic Shortages and Limited Testing Capacity in New York

As people are getting affected by covid-19 more often, emergency workers are becoming choosy to prioritize the case, that's why some patient are left without medical care. The private corporation also have a limited testing capacity. So it is very difficult to conduct tests per day in Newyork. The 911 emergency services are also overwhelmed because of the large number of affected people. In some places tgere are not enough healthcare professional which is creating freat suffering for the Newyork People.

Total Positive Cases by INYC & Downstate INY Counties

Positive Cases

NewYork has a great number of corona affected people but there are some positive cases also. Tha corona affected people are 10times more than the positive cases, but some people are recovering also . The number of recovering people is 20%. All the credits goes to the healthcare professionals whom are working so hard to make this possible.



Coping With COVID-19

Corona virus is the biggest challenge in the current world. To get rid of this problem we should stay home no matter what. Everyone has a hard time on staying home and it might be causing their mental health. But we should prioritize our health first and should engage ourself in some productive work at home to keep ourself safe from this pandamic covid-19.

References

- "CLIMATE CHANGE ATTITUDES AND KNOWLEDGE." *Communicating Climate Change: A Guide for Educators*, by Anne K. Armstrong et al., Cornell University Press, ITHACA; LONDON, 2018, pp. 21–24. *JSTOR*,
- Rappard, William E. "Why Peace Failed." The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, vol. 210, 1940, pp. 1–6. JSTOR, www.jstor.org/stable/1021615.
- RAND Corporation. *Critical Care Surge Capacity in U.S. Hospitals: Strategies for Responding to the COVID-19 Pandemic*. RAND Corporation, 2020, www.jstor.org/stable/resrep24272.

THANK YOU