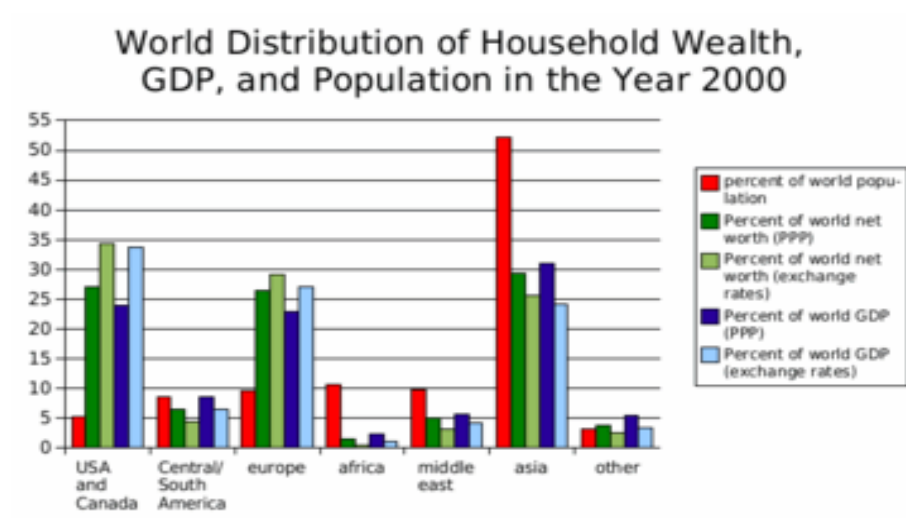


## ***Global Market is Evolutions with Household Wealth***

The major reason citizens of foreign governments are rebelling is wealth is centred among a small class of extremely privileged people and the vast population's standards of living are worsening. Economies are impacting people's lives in serious ways. Many of these governments realize that change must take place so that their population can be creative in the marketplace and their economics continue to grow.



The charts are provided by World Distribution of Wealth and Population in the year 2000.

The distribution of wealth compares the wealth of various countries relative to each other. It differs from the distribution of income in that it looks at the distribution of ownership of the assets across the world, rather than the current incomes across those countries.

The word "wealth" is often confused with "income". These two terms describe different but related things. Wealth is a person's net worth, and it determined by the sum of all assets minus the sum of all expenses and liabilities. Wealth consists of those items of economic value that an individual owns, while income is an *inflow* of items of economic value.

A common mistake made by people researching the distribution of wealth is to use income statistics to describe the distribution of wealth. The distribution of income is

substantially different from the distribution of wealth. According to the International Association for Research in Income and Wealth, "the world distribution of wealth is much more unequal than that of income."

If an individual has a substantial income but also substantial expenses, their wealth could be small or even negative.

**Table of Income Distribution**

Region	Percent of world population	Percent of world net worth (PPP)	Percent of world net worth (exchange rates)	Percent of world GDP (PPP)	Percent of world GDP (exchange rates)
North America	5.17	27.1	34.39	23.88	33.67
Central/South America	8.52	6.51	4.34	8.49	6.44
Europe	9.62	26.42	29.19	22.8	32.4
Africa	10.66	1.52	0.54	2.36	1.01
Middle East	9.88	5.07	3.13	5.69	4.1
Asia	52.18	29.4	25.61	31.07	24.1
Other	3.14	3.7	2.56	5.4	3.38

While governments have taken a hit on Gross Domestic Products (GDPs), wealth distribution has increased though 2010.

Wealth accumulation is achieved through small or large businesses. A small percentage of wealth is produced by the government and political organizations; however, governments and dictators controlling substantial wealth may cause the population to become rebellious in a global economic crises.

Starting a business in a foreign country requires information related to economics, environmental impact, political climate, and local government's support for your products and services. When operating in foreign markets, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce must be informed of your business plans to ensure a smooth transition abroad. Because the tariffs in many foreign markets are prohibitive, it is important to diligently research the marketplaces. In some cases, the United States may have restrictions on certain products and services in foreign markets, just as most countries protect their primary resources to some degree.

The United States will continue to grow because of innovation, technology, and the free market economy, which allows individuals to prosper through their own creativity and knowledge. The faster growing economies such as China, Brazil and India will

continue to grow quickly because of the need to build major components of a solid infrastructure including transportation systems like the bullet trains, better communication through wireless phones, and renewable energy. These three countries have phenomenal potential and their economies will continue to expand in the next 20 to 30 years. Also, global business is important to the countries belonging to the G-20. Countries considered to have developed economies will assist in recovering the world economy.