

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE UNEVEN LEVEL OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BETWEEN COUNTRIES IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION

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Abstract

The uneven level of economic development among countries in the era of globalization is a significant problem. Some countries achieve rapid economic growth, while others lag behind. This situation is related to the international division of labor, capital and technology flows, as well as trade relations. Developed countries are in an advantageous position because they have more financial and technological capabilities. Developing countries, on the other hand, remain dependent on foreign investments and export opportunities. This article will examine the benefits and disadvantages of the globalization process for countries by examining various literature. At the same time, references will be made to the opinions of researchers who have analyzed this topic and conditions will be created to improve the level of research on the topic. In the next direction, statistical data will be analyzed based on data from official organizations such as the World Bank and the World Trade Organization and the practical part of the topic will be improved.

Keywords: *globalization, economic diversification, uneven development, economic potential, income disparities, trade openness*

Classification JEL: *F43, F63, O11, O47*

1. Introduction

Today, the growth of international trade, driven by the increase in foreign capital inflows and technological advancements, is considered a tool in the expansion of globalization in international interactions. The development of globalization first coincides with the rise of capitalism in the 1870s-1930s. It can be said that the concept of globalization gained popularity with the collapse of the Bretton Woods system, the emergence of postcolonialism, and the dissolution of the Soviet Union. While many economists, authors, and organizations have defined globalization, in short, its economic dimension refers to the integration of world economies, the rise of the free market economy, and the integration within a single market due to the increase in economic cooperation across the globe. Globalization is an extremely broad concept with many different dimensions. However, today, the economic, political, and social dimensions of globalization are most frequently examined.

The process between globalization and economic growth began with the removal of restrictions on international trade in goods and services, which led to the development of trade relations and the reduction of transportation costs. Financial integration essentially refers to the liberalization of international financial flows. Financial integration aims to reduce capital costs, enabling institutions to operate more efficiently and specialize in production. With the development of production activities at the international level, there has been an increase in international labor migration, resulting in lower costs for large companies. Globalization can lead to improved access to technology, reducing transaction and information costs, and adapting to increasingly competitive conditions. In summary, the positive effects of globalization on economic growth can be listed as increased international trade, a revitalized economy resulting from increased foreign capital investments, improved economic output thanks to access to new technologies, increased export revenues due to increased diversity in exported products, faster economic transactions, new employment opportunities, improved trade and budget balances, and increased economic growth due to membership in international organizations. The negative effects of globalization on economic growth can be expressed as increased inequality in the labor market, flexible exchange

rates leading to economic fragility, and reduced social spending due to the inability of some countries to adapt to increasingly competitive conditions. To determine the effects of globalization on economic growth in more detailed and quantitative terms, it is necessary to measure them. One of the key indicators explaining the impact of the globalization process on countries and societies is the development of today's economies. The most decisive factor underlying these developments is the liberalization and expansion of trade worldwide. This development ultimately led to increased global competition and regional integration, thus fostering the development of domestic trade. A rapid movement toward international economic cooperation and integration began, particularly after World War II. This integration movement can be classified as economic organizations open to membership worldwide or to a select group of countries, depending on the countries it covers. These organizations play a significant role in determining economic development. With these developments, the sphere of influence of financial markets has gradually expanded, accelerating international trade at a dizzying pace. As a result of all these developments, centrally managed or mixed economic systems have given way to market economies based on free competition. With the emergence of international competition, many developing countries have been forced to implement privatization. Countries that failed to adapt, maintain their economic structure, and achieve privatization in a timely manner have frequently experienced economic crises. While the share of some countries in world trade has increased significantly with the globalization process, countries that could not provide sufficient flexibility in production have fallen behind.

2. Literature review

Economic globalization denotes the increasing interconnectedness of global economies due to the expanding volume of cross-border commerce in goods and services, the movement of international capital, and the rapid dissemination of technology (<https://stats.wto.org/>). It signifies the ongoing growth and reciprocal integration of market boundaries, representing an irreversible tendency in global economic development at the turn of the millennium (Cm, J., et.al.2025). The increasing importance of information in various productive activities and marketization are the two primary catalysts for economic globalization. The swift globalization of global economies in recent years is primarily attributed to the rapid advancement of science and technology, is a consequence of the expanding market economic system worldwide, and has evolved through the increasing cross-border division of labor permeating production chains within enterprises across various nations (Pereguda, Y., et.al.2025).

Structural globalization is an evolving element of the global political economy. This globalization, characterized by connectivity, signifies an expansion in the geographical scope of economic connections, or a rise in the quantity and magnitude of long-distance economic exchanges in comparison to local or intra-national economic interactions. The contemporary Europe-centric world system achieved global expansion in the first half of the 19th century when it geopolitically assimilated the East Asian system (Chase-Dunn and Inoue 2023). The extent of economic globalization has been assessed by comparing the ratios of long-distance economic interactions to the overall size of the global economy. Numerous attempts to quantify alterations in the extent of structural globalization have juxtaposed assessments of international interactions with evaluations of the overall global economy's enormity. Typically, the global economy expands with a rise in international interactions; nevertheless, it is the comparative rates of these expansions that serve as indicators of expanding or diminishing globalization. Deglobalization signifies a reduction in international interactions in relation to the overall scale of the global economy (Chase-Dunn, C., et.al.2023).

Technical innovation and IT advancement are seen as the technical drivers of economic globalization, while the market-oriented reforms enacted worldwide should be perceived as the institutional catalysts for this phenomenon. In the framework of GATT and WTO, several countries have systematically reduced their tariff and non-tariff barriers, resulting in a growing number of states liberalizing their current and capital accounts. All of them have substantially promoted the

development of business and investment. The transition from centrally planned economies to market economies has enabled the integration of global economies. Multinational corporations (MNCs) have become the principal drivers of economic globalization. They are orchestrating production and allocating resources globally with the objective of profit maximization. Their global expansion is altering the macroeconomic frameworks that regulate international economies. In 1996, around 44,000 multinational firms existed worldwide, operating 280,000 international subsidiaries and branch offices. In 1997, the trade volume of the leading 100 multinational firms represented one-third of the worldwide total, while transactions between their parent companies and subsidiaries included an additional one-third. By the end of 1996, multinational businesses accounted for about 80% of the US\$ 3,000 billion foreign direct investment total. Furthermore, more than 70% of worldwide technological transfers transpired across multinational businesses. This kind of cross-border economic engagement among similar enterprises has posed a challenge to traditional concepts of international trade and investment. The globalization of the financial sector has become the most rapidly progressing and crucial aspect of economic globalization. International finance was created to meet the needs of worldwide trade and investment activities. Nonetheless, with the progression of economic globalization, it has progressively attained autonomy. Unlike commodities and labor markets, the financial market is the only sector that has attained genuine globalization. Since the 1970s, cross-border capital flows have seen substantial growth. In 1980, the total volume of cross-border stock and bond transactions among major industrialized countries was less than 10% of their GDP. Nevertheless, this figure substantially above 100% in 1995. Average daily transactions in foreign currency have escalated from US\$ 200 billion in the mid-1980s to the present US\$ 1,200 billion, constituting 85% of global foreign exchange reserves and 70 times the amount of daily exports of goods and services (Shangquan, G. 2000).).

The analysis of existing literature and the results obtained in the study are listed below.

Dreher (2006) demonstrated through a panel analysis of 123 countries that economic and social globalization positively influences economic growth, whereas no significant correlation exists between political globalization and economic growth.

Yapraklı (2007) found that there is a long-term positive link between trade openness and economic growth in Turkey from 1990 to 2006. However, there is a long-term negative link between financial openness and economic growth. Additionally, a bidirectional causal relationship was identified between trade and financial openness and economic growth, alongside a unidirectional causal relationship between trade openness and foreign direct investment.

Zhuang and Koo (2007) discovered that globalization has a positive impact on economic growth in all instances across 56 countries.

Chang and Lee (2010) demonstrated through a panel analysis of OECD countries that a unidirectional causal relationship exists between economic and social globalization and economic growth.

Heshmati and Lee (2010) discovered that globalization diminishes income inequality in their analysis of 61 countries, while establishing a positive correlation between globalization and economic growth.

Potrafke (2010) discovered no significant correlation between political and social globalization and economic growth in an analysis of OECD countries; however, a positive correlation was identified between the overall globalization index and economic growth.

In their study of Turkey from 1970 to 2007, Türedi and Berber (2010) found that financial development caused economic growth, but trade openness and economic growth caused each other.

Chang et al. (2011) discovered that both the overall and social globalization indices positively influenced economic growth in the G7 nations.

Quinn et al. (2011) determined that economic globalization enhanced economic growth through a dynamic panel analysis of 189 countries.

Rao and Vadlamannati (2011) identified a positive correlation between globalization and economic growth in 21 African nations.

Sakyi (2011) discovered that, over the long term, economic globalization positively influenced economic growth, whereas trade openness adversely affected income in 31 African nations.

Villaverde and Maza (2011) discovered a positive correlation between economic and social globalization and economic growth across 101 nations.

Gul and Kamaci (2012) determined that there is no causal relationship between economic growth and imports and exports in either developed or developing nations; however, they identified a relationship between growth and exports and globalization.

Ray (2012) identified a reciprocal causal relationship between globalization and economic growth in a study conducted in India.

Ali and Imai (2013) identified a positive correlation between economic globalization and economic growth across 41 nations.

Chang et al. (2013) discovered a positive correlation between globalization and economic growth in their analysis of Azerbaijan, Georgia, Russia, and Turkey, additionally demonstrating that trade openness and political integration enhance economic growth.

Dogan (2013) identified a unilateral relationship between economic, social, and general globalization and economic growth in their examination of Turkey.

Leitao (2013) discovered that cultural globalization's impact on economic growth was insignificant in his panel analysis of Portugal and EU nations.

Meraj (2013) demonstrated a reciprocal relationship between exports and economic growth in his analysis of Bangladesh, alongside a unilateral relationship between imports and economic growth.

Neto and Veiga (2013) demonstrated that foreign direct investment positively influences economic growth in technology-driven and innovative nations, based on their analysis of 139 countries.

Zeren and Ari (2013) identified a reciprocal causal relationship between economic growth and trade openness in G7 nations.

Lack of understanding of the importance of modern factors of economic development in the context of globalization is a key point, which, in our opinion, nullifies the efforts of many developing economies to achieve sustainable economic development. In the context of globalization, a global market of goods, capital, labor, technology and international production is being formed (Degirmenci, T., et.al.2025). Those countries that understand the essence of the new reality and integrate into the new economy, find their niche and achieve success. Those countries that have not understood the essence of the new laws of development do not have time to rebuild their economy in accordance with them, do not find their place in the new reality and lag behind in their development.

The modern concept of economic development differs from the classical one in its focus, i.e. the goal, and factors. If the main goal in the classical model is economic growth and the main factors for achieving it are capital, labor and technology, then the new approach puts man and his development at the forefront. World experience shows that there are no barriers to even a country with the lowest economic potential achieving prosperity. And vice versa a country that seems to have all the opportunities for this may not achieve positive results (Chuong, H. N., et.al.2025).

The most significant factor of growth, he believes, is an increase in productivity through savings and investment of a significant (increasing) part of the national income and product (Rasheed, T., et.al.2025). The main key to success in this case is investing in innovation and technical progress. Many researches believe such as Rasheed, is the position that the ability to generate domestic savings is more important than the ability to attract foreign capital. At the same time, the majority of domestic savings, which are directed to the capital market in most developing countries, are private savings of households. Hogendoorn recognizes agricultural development as

one of the most important factors of growth and economic development. The main task of agricultural development, the author believes, is a consistent increase in the standard of living of rural residents through an increase in income and labor efficiency of small farmers. The level of development of the country is directly dependent on the growth of trade with foreign countries, taking into account comparative advantages.

Export, as evidenced by the successful experience of many countries, can help a country achieve income growth faster than domestic activity. Experts believe that a country seeking economic development should strive to exceed the growth rate of exports over the growth rate of domestic production. One of the most important factors of economic development is the effective distribution (allocation) of resources. As the experience of many countries shows, the market mechanism for resource distribution is cheaper than the administrative one. Today, many experts believe, countries with large price distortions "pay tribute" by reducing economic growth. And finally, the fifth factor is the development of human resources. This factor covers the qualitative characteristics of labor resources, their educational, cultural, professional level, physical and mental health, and much more. According to experts, it is almost impossible to overestimate the contribution of this factor to the economic development of the country. Every year, the world is becoming more aware of the importance of the influence of this factor on the final result. Quite a lot of time has passed, today we know the new results of long-term research, however, in our opinion, the modern understanding of the factors of economic development practically includes everything that was substantiated by this talented researcher (Neffati and Khemiri 2025).

The essence of the second factor, according to the author, is the implementation of an effective industrial policy. The basis of the success of Asian countries, the researcher believes, is their own manufacturing industry. Studwell believes that, despite the fact that today the economy of rich countries is dominated by the service sector, the manufacturing industry still remains vital for accelerated economic transformation in poor countries, it allows a poor country to overcome the main obstacle at the earliest stage of development - the lack of production skills among people. Another component of an effective industrial policy, according to Joe Studwell, is an export-oriented policy. The author believes that only international markets and trade encourage companies to develop in unique ways, adapting their products to different demands and thereby significantly expanding their potential aggregate market. Thus, this factor, in turn, is complex and, in fact, includes such constituent factors as the need to ensure competitiveness, production with high added value. According to Studwell, the financier is not a decisive element in ensuring economic development. However, he believes that the financial system is an actor in the development process, it is determined by the economic environment and reacts to it. In his opinion, underdeveloped countries have a weak financial system that does not finance economic development. In this case, an important component of economic development is the ability of the state to develop instruments of influence on the financial sector and force it to participate in this process. We fully support the author's conclusion on this issue and can subscribe to his following words: "Financial control that manages money in accordance with agricultural and industrial policy is necessary at the stage of development formation." In economic science, there are many approaches to understanding the main factors of sustainable development. Based on the works of leading economists and their own research, the authors identify the following factors of economic development. The first factor. In the context of globalization, many classical theories and provisions cease to be valid, and new ones come to replace them. If previously the main tasks of a manufacturer could be to increase sales volumes, improve business profitability, and the state considered it important to promote the development of economic sectors and create jobs, then in the context of globalization all this is ensured automatically only if the competitiveness of products is achieved. Each company begins to compete with other manufacturers not only in the external but also in the internal market. Domestic manufacturers are forced to compete with foreign manufacturers in any market, even in small yard markets in urban microdistricts, near each house, where today food products from different countries compete for consumers. In this struggle, only

the one who provides more competitive products wins. The Global Competitiveness Report of the World Economic Forum defines the relationship between the global competitiveness index and per capita income. In a bivariate logarithmic regression using data for 143 countries, the global competitiveness index explains 2/3 of the variation in per capita income of countries. Moreover, the Report presented an analysis of the relationship between the global competitiveness index and economic growth using the growth convergence equation⁶. This analysis confirmed the hypothesis that the global competitiveness index is a determinant of productivity levels and determines the country's economic growth in the long term. The experience of a few countries that have managed to break out of the vicious circle of poverty and achieved success shows that without having a holistic national innovation system, but by making the achievement of competitiveness of domestic products and services a strategic goal in the system of national priorities, it is possible to achieve success. As the experience of the same countries shows, a prerequisite for this is the presence of political will, since they have to make the most of all available limited resources, among which the state policy of supporting competitive products plays a special role (Chen, H., et.al.2025).

For small economies, which, unlike large economies like Russia, do not have a developed research base, it is effective to use unconventional ways of transferring modern knowledge and experience, which have been tested in many successfully developing countries in Asia. We are talking about inviting to the country (along with their families) world-class experts who have expressed a desire to promote the economic development of national economies. In any case, it is precisely this kind of experience that has allowed many developing countries to achieve success. In particular, in Malaysia, a program was developed to attract Japanese specialists over 50 years old, which was called "Gray Hair". Subsequently, this program was expanded and became known as "Malaysia - My Second Home". Research by German scientists¹ also shows that world-famous scientists with a narrow specialization in a chosen topic or sector make a huge contribution to economic development. The second factor. One of the important challenges facing underdeveloped countries in the context of globalization is the structural restructuring of the economy. Harvard University scientists have identified a strict relationship between the product complexity index, which is determined by the level of added value, and per capita income. Using the Hidalgo and Hausman criteria of product complexity, they ranked 5,107 products from 124 countries. As a result of their calculations, they came to the conclusion that high-income countries are exporters of the most complex products, while low-income countries are exporters of the least complex products. According to the scientists' calculations, 75% of the difference in income between different countries is explained by economic complexity. Based on their calculations, they identified a relationship between a country's economic growth and development with the level of export complexity. This indicates that in order to ensure the growth and prosperity of a country, it is necessary to recognize an increase in the level of complexity of the country's production as a strategic goal for the development of the national economy. In our opinion, the lower standard of living in developing countries confirms this conclusion, since it is developing economies that are characterized by a lower level of product complexity, since the main types of products produced in them are raw materials and commodities, agricultural products, etc (Thao, B. T. T., et.al. 2025).

Another side of the problem of the low quality of education in underdeveloped countries is the lack of experts and specialists who could develop and implement successful strategies, ensure the promotion of domestic products and services in the global market. In world practice, the term STEM (science, technology, engineering, math) is used for this category of specialists. The lack of specialists in this category currently means only one thing - our economies have no future in the new global reality. It is characteristic that in the USA STEM education is a national priority¹. A Federal Strategic Plan for the Training of STEM Specialists for Five Years has been developed, which should provide students with a quality education in order to prepare them for the country's success in the global economy². In 2015, 472 million dollars were allocated under this plan to support and develop STEM education. An example of understanding this factor is the development strategy of South Korea. The key factor in the economic development of this country is rightfully

considered to be the emphasis on the development of human potential. Korea pays great attention and significant funds to raising the educational level of its population and, above all, its youth. Korea was characterized by a program of priority development of the school education system as opposed to university. As a result of the education reform, the literacy rate in the country from 30% in the mid-50s reached 93% in 1980. Now more young people study in higher education institutions of the country than in many developed countries of the world. Korea has attracted unprecedented tools for improving the qualifications, knowledge and skills of its population. The following can serve as confirmation of this: foreign companies owning at least 30% of the capital in this country were reimbursed for the costs of training and advanced training of workers. The wide attraction of knowledge and skills of foreign specialists in China was carried out by attracting foreign direct investment through the SEZ system. A striking example of the use of advanced experience and knowledge of foreign specialists is the previously mentioned program "Malaysia is my second home". As we can see, the use of the capabilities of more developed educational systems for training STEM specialists with the necessary experience (Germany, Japan, South Korea, etc.) in developing economies is one of the main factors of development. It is this factor that will allow the "formal education" of developing countries to obtain the missing knowledge and experience of the world's "implicit education" and become "real".

In modern conditions, the economy of a country, especially a developing one, cannot survive alone. In the context of globalization of the world economy, the involvement of individual countries in global and regional integration processes has a significant impact on the level of development of each country. This applies to an even greater extent to developing countries, whose economies are weak and therefore defenseless against modern challenges. In these conditions, the strategy for the development of the national economy should take into account the factor of the influence of integration processes on the country's economy. For countries with less developed economies, there are the following potential threats:

- Increased regional economic and social inequality.
- The trap of producing inferior goods.
- Trade diversion.
- The trade substitution effect.
- The circular causality effect.
- Environmental pollution (Ahmed, Z., et.al.2025).

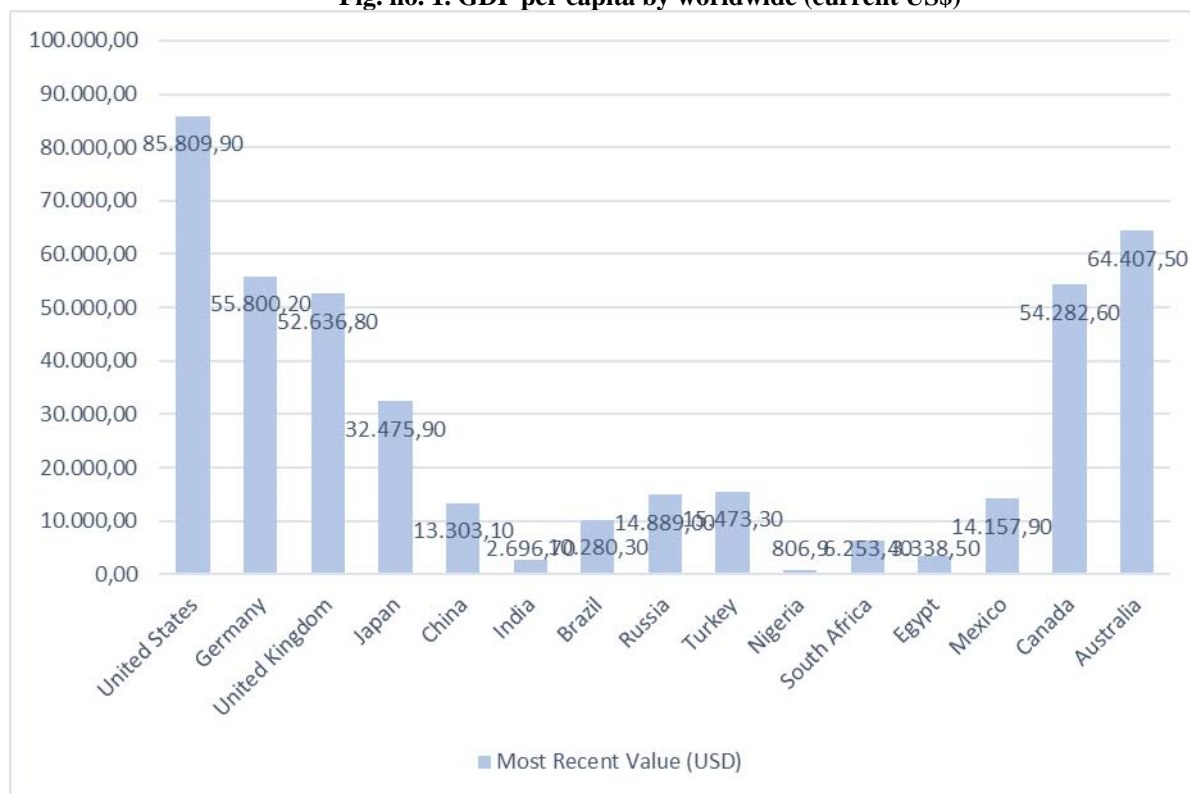
As world practice shows, the results of integration associations can be polar opposites for different countries, depending on the differentiation of income levels. Developed countries have greater benefits from participating in integration processes due to more competitive products with a higher share of added value. However, the synergistic effect, that is, the mutual acceleration of economic development of the participants of integration associations, arises only with a common understanding that the problem of increasing the economic security of small economies, the competitiveness of products, and increasing the share of products with high added value is not only a problem of the small economies themselves, but also a common task of the participants of this association. For other partner countries, from all points of view, it is more profitable to support small economies and not allow negative economic, and subsequently political processes to develop in the region. The Eurasian Economic Union includes countries that differ significantly in their sizes and potentials (The Eurasian Economic <https://docs.eaeunion.org/en/documents/166/>).

3. Methodology

The methodology of this study is structured to statistically examine the disparities in economic development among countries within the context of globalization. The study employs a quantitative methodology, integrating descriptive and inferential statistical methods to assess disparities among nations and the prospective impact of globalization indicators, including trade openness, foreign direct investment (FDI), technological diffusion, and financial integration.

The research utilizes secondary data sourced from international entities such as the World Bank, IMF, UNCTAD, and the OECD. GDP per capita, the Human Development Index (HDI), the Gini coefficient, the trade-to-GDP ratio, and FDI inflows are all ways to measure economic growth. The dataset encompasses a selection of developed, developing, and least-developed nations from 1990 to 2022, facilitating the analysis of both long-term trends and recent dynamics in globalization.

Fig. no. 1. GDP per capita by worldwide (current US\$)



*This chart compares the GDP per capita (current US\$) of countries around the world. Developed countries such as the United States, Germany, and Australia have high GDP per capita, while countries such as India, Nigeria, and Egypt have relatively low GDP per capita.

Source: The World Bank. (n.d.). GDP per capita (current US\$)

Table no. 2. GDP per capita by worldwide (current US\$)

Country	GDP per capita (current US\$)
United States	85,809.90
Australia	65,099.80
Germany	55,800.20
Canada	54,966.50
United Kingdom	52,636.80
Japan	32,475.90
Turkey	15,473.30
Russia	14,889.00
Mexico	14,157.90
China	13,303.10
Brazil	10,280.30
South Africa	6,253.40
Egypt	3,338.50

Country	GDP per capita (current US\$)
India	2,696.70
Nigeria	806.90

Source: The World Bank. (n.d.). GDP per capita (current US\$)

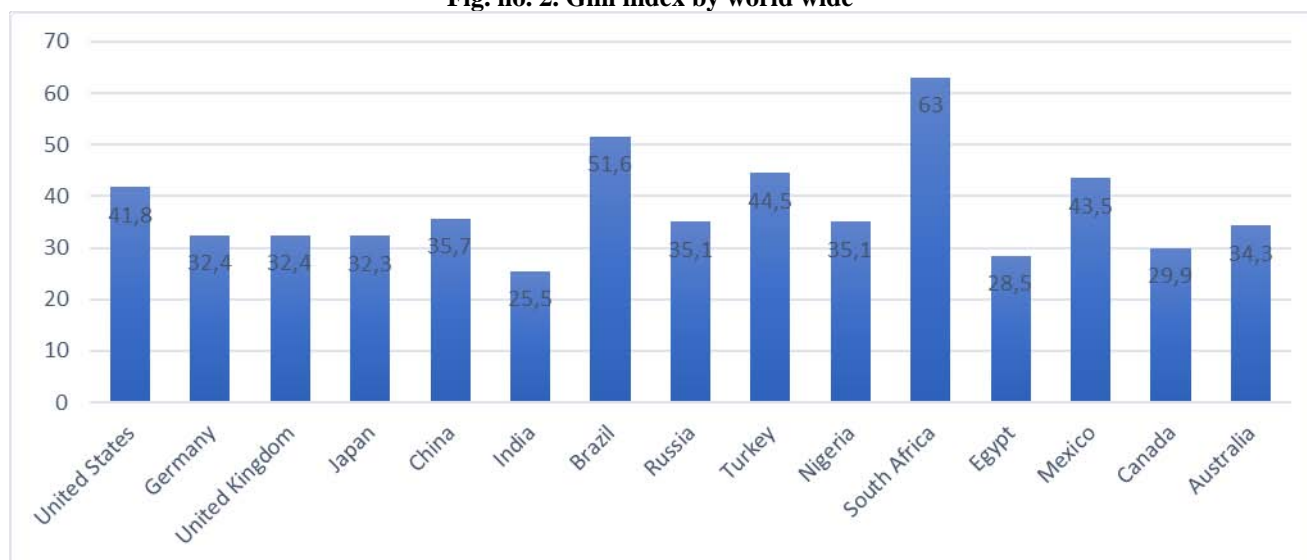
This table shows the average annual income per capita of various countries (in USD). The United States has the highest income, with an average annual income of \$85,809.90. Among European countries, Germany and the United Kingdom also have high figures \$55,800.20 and \$52,636.80 respectively. Canada and Australia also have relatively high income levels.

Japan has an average income of \$32,475.90, Russia \$14,889.00, and Turkey \$15,473.30. China and Mexico represent the middle income levels, with China having an income of \$13,303.10 and Mexico \$14,157.90.

Brazil has a relatively low average income of \$10,280.30. India has very low figures, with \$2,696.70, Egypt \$3,338.50, and Nigeria \$806.90.

South Africa is in the middle with an income level of \$6,253.40. This data clearly shows the economic differences between countries. Income differences depend on the level of economic development of countries, industrial and educational opportunities, as well as the ability to use resources.

Fig. no. 2. Gini index by world wide



*This graph shows the Gini index values for selected countries around the world. The Gini index measures income inequality; a high value (e.g., South Africa 63) indicates high inequality, while a low value (e.g., India 25.5) indicates relatively equal income distribution.

Source: World Bank. (n.d.). Gini index

Table no. 3. Gini index by worldwide

Country	Year	Gini Index
South Africa	2014	63.0
Brazil	2023	51.6
Turkey	2022	44.5
Mexico	2022	43.5
United States	2023	41.8
China	2019	35.7
Nigeria	2018	35.1
Australia	2018	34.3

Country	Year	Gini Index
Germany	2021	32.4
United Kingdom	2021	32.4
Japan	2018	32.3
Canada	2017	29.9
Egypt	2019	28.5
India	2021	25.5

Source: World Bank. (n.d.). Gini index

The table shows the Gini index of different countries. The Gini index is used to measure income inequality. If the indicator is close to 0, income is distributed equally. If it is close to 100, inequality is considered very high.

For example, in the United States, the Gini index in 2023 is 41.8. This indicates that there is some degree of income inequality. In Germany and the United Kingdom, this indicator is 32.4. In these countries, inequality is lower than in the United States. In Japan, it is 32.3, and in China, it is 35.7. In India, the indicator was 25.5. This is one of the lowest indicators in the table and indicates a more balanced distribution of income.

One of the highest indicators is in Brazil 51.6. This indicates that there are serious differences in income distribution. In Turkey, it is 44.5, and in Mexico, it is 43.5. From the African continent, the indicator in Nigeria is 35.1, and in South Africa, it is 63. This is the highest inequality on the list.

Egypt has a Gini coefficient of 28.5, Canada has a Gini coefficient of 29.9, and Australia has a Gini coefficient of 34.3. These countries have relatively low levels of inequality.

Table no. 4. Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population) by worldwide

Country	Year	Poverty Headcount Ratio (%)
South Africa	2014	55.5
Brazil	2023	51.6
United States	2023	41.8
Nigeria	2018	40.1
Mexico	2022	36.3
Australia	2018	34.3
Japan	2020	32.3
Canada	2020	29.9
Egypt	2019	29.7
India	2022	21.9
United Kingdom	2021	18.6
Germany	2022	14.8
Turkey	2022	13.9
Russia	2020	12.1
China	2019	0.6

*The table shows the percentage of the population living below the national poverty line in different countries. The table compares poverty rates in the United States, China, India, Brazil, Russia, Germany, Nigeria, and other countries. Source: World Bank. (n.d.). Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)

The table shows poverty rates in different countries. This indicator is called the “Poverty Headcount Ratio” and shows what percentage of the population lives below the poverty line.

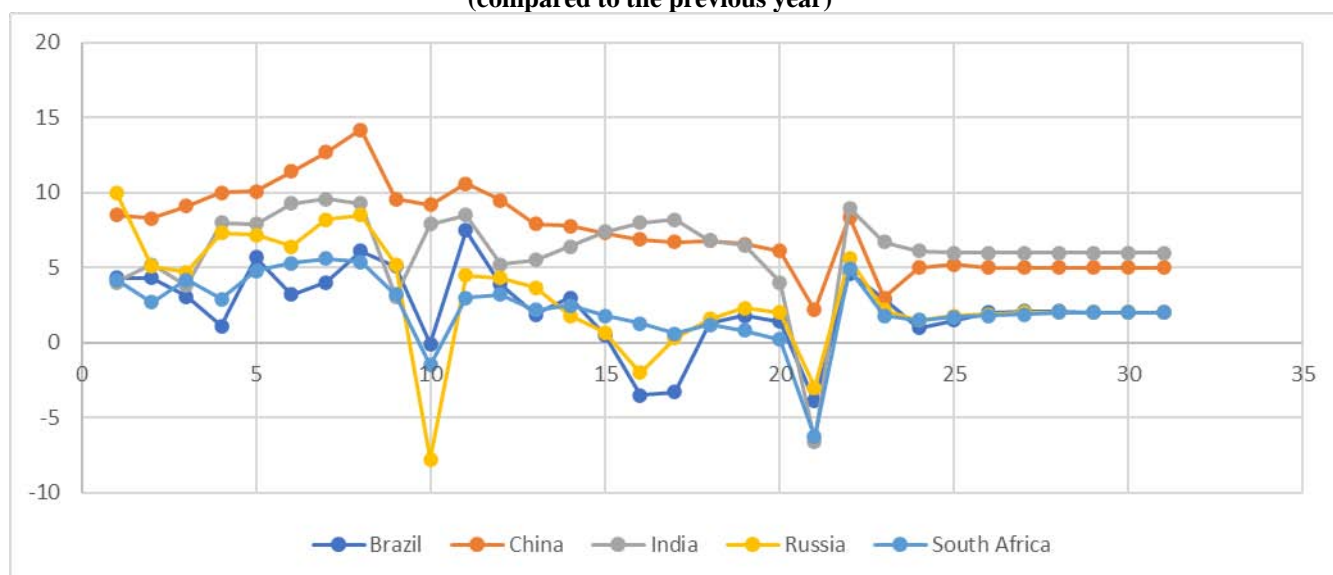
For example, in the United States, the rate in 2023 was 41.8 percent. This is very high and indicates that the majority of the population has limited income opportunities. In Germany, it was 14.8 percent. This indicator is lower than in the United States and many other countries. In the United Kingdom, the rate was 18.6 percent. In Japan, it was 32.3 percent.

In China, the poverty rate in 2019 was only 0.6 percent. This is a very low indicator and indicates that poverty in the country has significantly decreased. In India, it is 21.9 percent. In Brazil, the situation is even worse - 51.6 percent of the population is below the poverty line.

In Russia, this indicator is 12.1 percent. In Turkey, it is 13.9 percent, and in Nigeria, it is 40.1 percent. South Africa, with 55.5 percent, recorded the highest indicator on the list.

In Egypt it is 29.7 percent, in Mexico it is 36.3 percent, in Canada it is 29.9 percent, and in Australia it is 34.3 percent. Poverty is still a serious social issue in these countries.

Fig. no. 3. Growth rate of the real gross domestic product (GDP) in the BRICS countries from 2000 to 2030 (compared to the previous year)



*The graph shows the real GDP growth rate of the BRICS countries (Brazil, China, India, Russia, and South Africa) for 2000–2030.

Source: Statista. (2025, August 20). Gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate in the BRIC countries

This table shows the GDP growth rates of Brazil, China, India, Russia, and South Africa from 2000 to 2030. The figures show that China has had the highest growth rate for many years. In particular, from 2000 to 2010, China's economy grew by more than 10 percent per year. This is due to the country's rapid industrialization and export strength. India has also shown steady growth. Its development has been more stable, and in recent years has stabilized at around 6 percent. Brazil and Russia have shown more volatile results. In 2009 and 2015, their economies experienced a sharp decline. Brazil, in particular, has experienced a decline due to political and economic crises. Russia, on the other hand, has experienced a wavering economy due to its high dependence on oil prices. South Africa also has unstable indicators. Its growth rate has not often risen above 1–2 percent. In 2020, all countries experienced a decline due to the pandemic. In subsequent years, growth has occurred again. According to forecasts for 2024–2030, China and India will continue to grow, while Brazil, Russia and South Africa are expected to experience weaker but steady growth. This indicates a strengthening of Asia's role in the global economy.

4. Conclusions and suggestions

It is also possible to make economic predictions for the future based on current indicators in the context of globalization. Statistical analyses indicate that China's economic growth will not reach double digits in the forthcoming years, as observed in previous decades, but will persist at a consistent rate. From 2024 to 2030, growth is expected to be about 5% per year on average. This is

because both domestic consumption is growing and technological production is speeding up. India is expected to have more dynamic growth, and the annual growth rate is expected to stay at 6 percent. The young population, the growth of the service sector, and the growth of the digital economy will be the main things that drive this country forward.

Brazil and Russia's economies don't seem to be growing as fast as they used to. It is expected that Brazil's economy will not grow more than 2% a year from 2024 to 2030. The Russian economy, on the other hand, will grow by about 2% a year because it depends on energy prices. The same thing is true for South Africa. The growth rate here is not expected to go above 1.5–2 percent per year until 2030. Structural problems, high unemployment, and social inequality in this country will all make it harder for the economy to grow.

Growth rates in the US and European countries will stay stable, though they will be on the low side. From 2024 to 2030, the US economy is expected to grow by about 2% to 2.5% on average. This number is expected to be between 1.5 and 2 percent in Germany and the UK. These countries' economies are already full, but new technologies and high productivity make it possible for them to keep growing.

The forecasts for poverty indicators also show an interesting picture. China wants to get rid of all poverty by 2030, and this plan seems possible. It is thought that India's poverty rate will drop from 21.9% in 2023 to about 15% by 2030. Because of big differences in how income is shared, poverty is expected to stay high in the US and Brazil. By 2030, this number is expected to be between 38 and 40 percent in the US and around 50 percent in Brazil. The rates of people getting out of poverty in South Africa are very low, and by 2030, about half of the population is expected to still be poor.

These projections show that globalization is having different effects on different countries. Emerging economies like China and India will grow faster. The United States and European countries will keep growing at a steady rate. But Brazil, Russia, and South Africa will have unstable growth because their economies are weak and they rely on outside factors. The rates of poverty reduction will be very low in the poorest countries, which means that inequality will continue to exist around the world.

5. Results

The globalization process creates conditions for the smooth movement of capital, technology and resources. At the same time, this process prevents the existing economic structures and institutional capabilities of countries from benefiting equally from these opportunities. Thus, the data analyzed on the basis of statistical indicators are distinguished by the high level of economic development of certain countries in the economic field (for example, America and China). However, when looking at the issue from a broader spectrum, it is revealed that the production entities of all countries are weak (for example, Turkey). Globalization is one of the important factors that create conditions for the equal development of regions through investments. However, another point that should be paid attention to is that regions should be properly structured and systematic based on economic, social and technological factors.

For example, the rapid growth observed in some years is associated with the ability of regional economies to attract foreign investments. On the other hand, instability, socio-economic problems and unequal resource distribution in countries experiencing economic weakness lead to a slowdown in development. This asymmetry shows that economic development is determined not only by global trends, but also by the effectiveness of management and economic policies at the national level. The analysis of the presented statistical data shows that in the context of globalization, the differences between the development levels of countries may deepen. This makes it necessary to formulate economic policy taking into account the international division of labor and capital flows, as well as to strengthen national development strategies.

6. Bibliography

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