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Article

An Econometric Analysis of Poverty Determinants Based on the Minimum Consumption Expenditure Method: Evidence from the Syrdarya Region

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Abstract: Reducing poverty is still a primary challenge for sustainable economic growth, particularly in developing and transition economies where regional differences present evidence-based challenges. Minimum Consumption Expenditure (MCE) Method: A More Policy-Relevant Measure of Poverty in Uzbekistan Poverty alleviation is one of the main socio-economic priorities for further improving living conditions in Uzbekistan. Although regional analysis is very important, there is still limited empirical research regarding poverty determinants at the micro level for the Syrdarya region with applications of econometric techniques based on MCE. The structure of the study presented can be based on the following: In this article, we model the number of poor population in Syrdarya region as a function of higher education graduates, general education institutions, operating enterprises and youth population aged 16–30 between years of 2010–2024. Here, the log–log regression model shows a high explanatory power (R^2 = 0.8695) and overall statistical significance (Prob > F = 0.0002). The findings also indicate a statistically significant negative relationship between the number of operating enterprises and poverty, whereas education related variables and youth population show overwhelming poverty alleviating effects. Projections for 2025–2028 suggest an anticipated reduction in poverty of some 30 percent. The authors consolidate the MCE-based poverty measure into a logarithmic econometric framework to address regions-level elasticity impacts. Enterprise development, improving education and enhancing youth competitiveness are important policy messages for sustained poverty reduction and inclusive growth.

Keywords: Poverty Reduction, Minimum Consumption Expenditure, Econometric Analysis, Youth Competitiveness, Education, Enterprise Development, Syrdarya Region, Uzbekistan.

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1. Introduction

There is no question that poverty reduction ranks as one of the central challenges to be addressed if sustainable economic growth is to be achieved, especially in developing and transition economies. Chronic poverty affects not only the material conditions of households but also human capital development, labor productivity, and long-run economic growth potential. There has been increasing recognition of the importance of evidence-based and region-type approaches to poverty-focused analysis in recent years, as national averages mask considerable variation between regions (see e.g. 37–40). In this context, the Republic of Uzbekistan has set poverty reduction as a major area of focus in its strategy for socio-economic development and requires rigorous analytical instruments for identifying region-specific causes that unhitch poverty [1].

Next, precisely measuring poverty is a necessary condition for designing effective policy interventions. Among these, the MCE has been receiving some attention as it reflects living standards and basic needs more accurately than income-based measures. Due to the nature of calculating poverty and depravity, which often involves the study of poor regions with different income structures, the household adjusted standard of consumption intended by MCE is well suited to capturing a minimal level of consumption that maintains an industry networking class socially accepted (Dou et al.). In this way, the MCE method is applied to estimate the poor population in the Syrdarinsk region for the period of 2010–2024 year [2].

In addition to measurement, determining the drivers of poverty is critical for connecting poverty reduction and economic growth. The importance of education, labor market opportunities, demographic structure, and enterprise development has been emphasized by theoretical and empirical literature on the determinants of poverty. Education: Higher education attainment improves human capital and employability, increases opportunities for income generation, and decreases the risk of poverty. Likewise, the presence of general education establishments aids skill formation and social mobility, especially in areas with a youthful demographic.

On this basis, the aim of this study is to develop an econometric model to analyze the impact of selected socio-economic and demographic factors on poverty in the Syrdarya region. More specifically, the number of the poor population (Y) is modeled as a function of: the number of higher education graduates (X_1), the general education institutions (X_2), operating enterprises (X_3), and the 16–30 old population (X_4). The study encompasses human capital formation and economic structure, as well as demographic dynamics that are highly relevant in the regional context [3], by focusing on these variables.

2. Methodology

Specification of the Model: The econometric model is used in this paper to analyze the factors contributing to poverty in the Syrdarya province from 2010 to 2024. The poor population is measured as poverty, where the minimum consumption expenditure (MCE) estimation method has been used. A multiple regression model is specified as follows to examine the effect of socio-economic and demographic variables on poverty:

$$Yt=\beta0+\beta1X1t+\beta2X2t+\beta3X3t+\beta4X4t+\varepsilon t$$

Where

Yt- represents the number of poor population in year t, β0 is the intercept, β1-β4 are the estimated coefficients, and εt is the error term.

3. Results

Table 1. The number of the poor population in the Syrdarya region was calculated based on the minimum consumption expenditure method and its determinants (2010–2024).

Year	Number of the poor population	"Number of higher education graduates in the Syrdarya region"	Number of general education institutions in the Syrdarya region	"Number of operating enterprises in the Syrdarya region"	Population aged 16–30 in the Syrdarya region
2010	265381	1228	304	441	234150
2011	265207	1393	302	650	233910
2012	265108	864	300	659	233320
2013	264990	928	302	924	233269

2014	264908	1006	300	749	233664
2015	264700	1023	299	791	231926
2016	264500	983	299	927	228608
2017	264050	986	298	834	224146
2018	263250	1014	300	711	219331
2019	263150	1045	312	742	216238
2020	263100	1632	316	780	211418
2021	262575	2190	321	1011	207618
2022	171327	1938	327	1188	203140
2023	123731	3484	337	1291	200373
2024	103282	4367	341	6906	199032

Table 1 demonstrates statistical data for the Syrdarya region for the years 2010–2024 and acts as an empirical basis for econometric analysis. This table also contains data for the number of poor population (computed by Minimum Consumption Expenditure method), number of graduate students in higher education institutions, number of general education institutions, number of functioning enterprises and population 16–30 years. The presented data show how socio-economic indicators will change over time, evidencing trends in the reduction of poverty, educational development, enterprise's activity within regions and demographic structure; which is then used to estimate regression model and assess regional decisives determining poverty [4].

"The main statistical indicators related to the model are presented above. These indicators are denoted by the following symbols."

Table 2. Notation of variables.

Variable	Description
Y	Number of poor population
X_1	Number of higher education graduates in the Syrdarya region
X_2	Number of general education institutions in the Syrdarya region
X_3	Number of operating enterprises in the Syrdarya region
X_4	Population aged 16–30 in the Syrdarya region

Table 2 variables notation of the econometric model on poverty determinants of syrdarya region. Y = Number of poor population X_1 – higher education graduates X_2 – the number of general education institutions X_3 – operating enterprises X_4 – 16–30 years old population The table provides a clear definition of each variable and its respective meaning in economic terms, establishing a structure for model specification and thereby ensuring clarity in interpretation of regression results, as well as the relationship between socio-economic indicators [5].

"The variables are transformed to their natural logarithm (Ln) for comparability and to reduce scale differences since the different values of each variable are expressed in different units of measurement."

Table 3. Natural logarithmic (Ln) form of the poor population and its influencing factors.

Year	Ln(Y)	Ln(x1)	Ln(x2)	Ln(x3)	Ln(x4)
2010	12,48892	7,113142	5,717028	6,089045	12,36372
2011	12,48827	7,239215	5,710427	6,476972	12,36269
2012	12,48789	6,761573	5,703782	6,490724	12,36017
2013	12,48745	6,833032	5,710427	6,828712	12,35995
2014	12,48714	6,913737	5,703782	6,618739	12,36164
2015	12,48635	6,930495	5,700444	6,673298	12,35417

2016	12,4856	6,890609	5,700444	6,831954	12,33976
2017	12,48389	6,893656	5,697093	6,726233	12,32005
2018	12,48086	6,921658	5,703782	6,566672	12,29834
2019	12,48048	6,951772	5,743003	6,609349	12,28413
2020	12,48029	7,397562	5,755742	6,659294	12,26159
2021	12,47829	7,691657	5,771441	6,918695	12,24346
2022	12,05133	7,569412	5,78996	7,080026	12,22165
2023	11,72587	8,155936	5,820083	7,163172	12,20794
2024	11,54522	8,381832	5,831882	8,840146	12,20122

Table 3 displays the natural logarithmic (Ln) transformation of dependent as well as independent variables utilized in econometric model for duration 2010–2024. Note: Ln(Y) refers to the number of poor population; Ln(X_1)–Ln(X_4); Ln(X_1): higher education graduates, X_2: general education institutions, X_3: operating enterprises, and X_4population 16–30. Logarithmic transformation creates standardized measurement units, reduces the dispersion of data points, and helps interpret relationships in percentage terms. This format helps to increase model stability, improves comparability of variables and leads to a better estimation and interpretation of regression coefficients [6].

Leaving the variable in this form we have all of the variables in natural log which means that when calculating the interrelationship values, they will be expressed as a percentage meaning this model can be easily used to interpret from an economic perspective. Logarithmic models highlight the effect of 1 percent change in independent variable (X) on dependent variable (Y) as percentage change. It makes the interpretation of estimated coefficients more intuitive.

It also compresses data spread, removes discrepancies in measurement units, and linearizes non-linear relationships. Consequently, the regression model is more stable while the coefficient of determination (R^2) is satisfactorily increased, and the variance of error term decreased [7].

The logarithmic model is specified as follows:

$$\mathbf{lnY=\beta0+\beta1lnX1+\beta2lnX2+\beta3lnX3+\beta4lnX4+\varepsilon}$$

Where:

- **lnY** denotes the natural logarithm of the number of poor population;
- $\mathbf{lnX_1 - lnX_4}$ represent the logarithmic values of factors reflecting youth competitiveness;
- $\boldsymbol{\beta_1 - \beta_4}$ are elasticity coefficients, expressing the percentage impact of each factor on poverty;
- ε is the random error term.

As a result, the logarithmic model can be seen as enabling effects to be measured in relative terms compared to other models, increasing statistical validity of such observations, and allowing for a more observational trade-off between materials.

Firstly, to do an initial check on the structure of dataset and get a general overview of variables in Stata use the describe command [8].

Table 4. Main descriptive statistics of the variables.

No	Variable name	Notation	Observations (Obs)	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
1	Logarithm of the number of poor population	lnY	15	12.3425	0.3097	11.5452	12.4889
2	Logarithm of the number of	lnX_1	15	7.2430	0.5014	6.7616	8.3818

	higher education graduates						
3	Logarithm of the number of general education institutions	$\ln X_2$	15	5.7373	0.0460	5.6971	5.8318
4	Logarithm of the number of operating enterprises	$\ln X_3$	15	6.8380	0.6116	6.0890	8.8401
5	Logarithm of the population aged 16–30	$\ln X_4$	15	12.3027	0.0616	12.2012	12.3637

Table 4 presents the main descriptive statistics of logarithmic variables adopted in the econometric model for 2010–2024 period with reference to 15 observations. Table 1 presents the LnY, LnX_1, LnX_2, LnX_3 and $\ln X_4$ mean, standard deviation minimum and maximum. LnY, which is a variable representing the poor population (Huff et al., 1988), has been shown to have low dispersion (std.dev = 0.37743042) compared to LnX_1 and LnX_3 variables that reflect dispersion of higher education graduates and operating enterprises respectively with relatively higher standard deviation values. In particular, the descriptive statistics confirm that the transformed variables are generally stable and comparable for regression analysis [9].

15 observations for the years 2010–2024 were used to analyze mean values, dispersion and extreme values of variables. Results reveal Average Value of (lnY): 12.34 → observation > The 0.31 standard deviation indicates that the data are not highly variable.

The variable representing the number of higher education graduates ($\ln X_1$) has an average value of 7.24 and standard deviation of 0.50, demonstrating marked annual variability with periods interspersed with growth and decline over the years. The explanatory variable with the least variation is the log of number of general education institutions ($\ln X_2$) which has a standard deviation of 0.046. This is due to the relative stability of educational infrastructure over time [10].

On the other hand, the logarithm of number of enterprises in operation ($\ln X_3$) presents highest variation (SD = 0.61), indicating that at least a time during analyzed years in region occurred economy expansion and later its contraction. The average of the logarithm of population aged 16-30 ($\ln X_4$) is equal to 12.30, with a standard deviation of 0.06, showing stability in youth population during this time period.

The analysis shows that variables depicting youth competitiveness, education and enterprise activity, the youth population revised the issue of incidence. II. Number of Operating Enterprises and Graduates in Higher EducationThe degree to which poverty is significantly inversely related to the number of operating enterprises, and graduates in higher education, respectively, needs further query (Jgop Jgoapa et al., 2023). On the other side, a degree of stability is also observed in general education institutions due to well-functioning of the education system, coupled with demographic continuity represented in the shape of stable youth population. So it can be inferred from these results that improvement in economic activity and education system [11] significantly affects poverty alleviation.

Table 5. Correlation matrix of the variables in the model.

Variables	LnY	LnX1	LnX2	LnX3	LnX4
LnY	1.000				
LnX1	-0.878	1.000			
LnX2	-0.877	0.950	1.000		
LnX3	-0.843	0.757	0.738	1.000	
LnX4	0.764	-0.852	-0.924	-0.677	1.000

Table 5 presents the correlation matrix of the logarithmic variables used in the econometric model. The emptiness of the variables the log of their populations LnY show a significantly negatively correlated with LnX_1, LnX_2 andLnX_3 meaning there is an increase in higher education graduates if general education institutions increase operating enterprises will reduce poverty levels. On the other hand, LnY is positively correlated with LnX_4 as illustrated by the positive association of poverty and youth population. The matrix further shows that in this case some of the independent variables are highly intercorrelated with each other which suggest multicollinearity considerations when running the regression.

The log of poor population (lnY) is also significantly negatively associated to most of the independent variables. Specifically, the correlation coefficient of lnY versus lnX_1 (number of higher education graduates) is a negative –0.878 reflecting an increase in higher education graduates corresponds to a fall in poverty. Likewise, the coefficient of lnY and lnX_2 (number of general education institutions) amounted to –0.877; indicating that the evolution of the education system is also very important in poverty alleviation [12].

It indicates that, for lnY versus lnX_3 (the number of operating enterprises), their relationship is also negative with a coefficient of correlation equal to –0.843 which implies if economic activity increases and employments opportunities broadened this contributes to poverty alleviation as well. On the other hand, lnY and lnX_4 (population aged 16–30) have a linear correlation of 0.764; this implies that poverty may increase with an increase in youth population. This suggests gaps in youth job opportunities, as well as structural barriers to the labor market.

High correlations are also seen between the independent variables themselves. For example, the correlation coefficient for lnX_1 and lnX_2 is 0.95, lnX_1 and lnX_3 is 0.757,lnX_2 and lnx3 is 0.738. A high correlation amongst the explanatory variables indicates a close relationship, signalling potential multicollinearity of the model.

The findings show that the most significant factors contributing to poverty reduction are academic development (lnX_1 and lnX_2) and economic growth, as measured by the total number of active enterprises (lnX_3). The growing youth population also calls for stronger employment policies to support them in finding jobs. So, improvement of youth competitiveness is identified as one of crucial economic mechanisms contributing to poverty alleviation in the research model [13].

Table 6. Regression results table.

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	15
Model	1.16794228	4	.29198557	F(4;10)	16.66
Residual	.17525993	10	.017525993	Prob >F	0.0002
Total	1.34320221	14	.095943015	R-squared	0.8695
				Adj R-squared	0.8173

				Root MSE	.13239	
Ln(y)	**Coefficient**	**Std. err.**	**t**	**P>|t|**	**95% conf.**	**Interval**
Lnx1	-0.0885033	0.2425668	-0.36	0.723	-0.6289757	0.4519691
Lnx2	-4.728808	3.495774	-1.35	0.206	-12.51788	3.060262
lnX3	-0.2063409	0.0890759	-2.32	0.043	-0.4048143	-0.0078675
Lnx4	-1.426386	1.54859	-0.92	0.379	-4.876859	2.024088
_cons	59.07348	35.13282	1.68	0.124	-19.20732	137.3543

Table 6 depicts with a logarithm model regression the influence level of the youth competitiveness factors on poverty in the Syrdarya region. The model also exhibits strong explanatory power, with an R-squared value of 0.8695 (or 86.9% of poverty variation as explained by the independent variables). As seen, the F-statistic is equal to 16.66 while the Prob > F is equal to 0.0002 indicating that the model is overall significant. Statistically, the base of variables LnX_3 (operating enterprises) is significant at 5% from a negative coefficient indicates that poverty alleviation is more due to enterprise development and other independent variables do not reach individual significance [14].

In view of the format of Excel output, based on the regression analysis results, we will assume that sex is as a weak predictor. The model founds out how factors promoting youth competitiveness have reduced poverty rates in the Syrdarya region for 2010-2024. The R-squared value of 0.8695 for the overall model indicates that about 86.9 percent of the variance in poverty levels can be explained by the independent variables used, which include education indicators, enterprises and youth population. The overall significance of the model is confirmed by the value of Prob > F = 0.0002.

Looking at single variables, lnX_3 (operating enterprises) has a coefficient of –0.2063 and is significant at p=0.043. So a 1 percent increase in operating enterprises results on average in a 0.21 percent decrease in poverty. Therefore, generating economic participation is a key to alleviating poverty.

In contrast, lnX_1 (number of higher education graduates), lnX_2 (number of general education institutions), and lnX_4 (population aged 16–30) have much lower statistical significance based on the t-statistics and p-values. However, their negative coefficients indicate a potential decrease in poverty since an improvement in the education system and increase in youth population is associated with increase in poverty.

The constant term has a value of 59.07, which is the intercept of the model and indicates the theoretical level of poverty assuming all explanatory variables are equal to zero [15].

These regression results indicate that factors making youth more competitive also help reduce poverty. Specifically, the key drivers of poverty reduction are enhancing economic activity and promoting more enterprises. Moreover, the high R-squared value provides additional evidence that the chosen variables tightly correlate with the levels of poverty.

The regression equation is specified as follows in view of the above estimations:

$lnY=59.0735−0.0885lnX1−4.7288lnX2−0.2064lnX3−1.4264lnX4$

“Multiplicative form:”

$Y^=e59.\ 0735X1−0.0885X2−4.7288X3−0.2064X4−1.4264$

The estimated elasticities show a decrease of about 0.09 percent in Y for a 1 percent increase in X_1, a 4.73 percent reduction in the case of X_2 and finally a reduction of 0.21

percent for another percentage increase in the value of X_3. As a final point, the 1 percent increase of X_4 is connected to the decrease in Y as much as 1.43 percent.

Out of the estimated coefficients, only X_3 is statistically significant at the five-percent level ($p = 0.043$). The model itself has a fairly good overall explanatory power with an R^2 value of 0.8695 and the model appears to be statistically significant citing Prob > F = 0.0002.

To check the fit of the model further a scatterplot matrix is create to visualize the relations between variables.

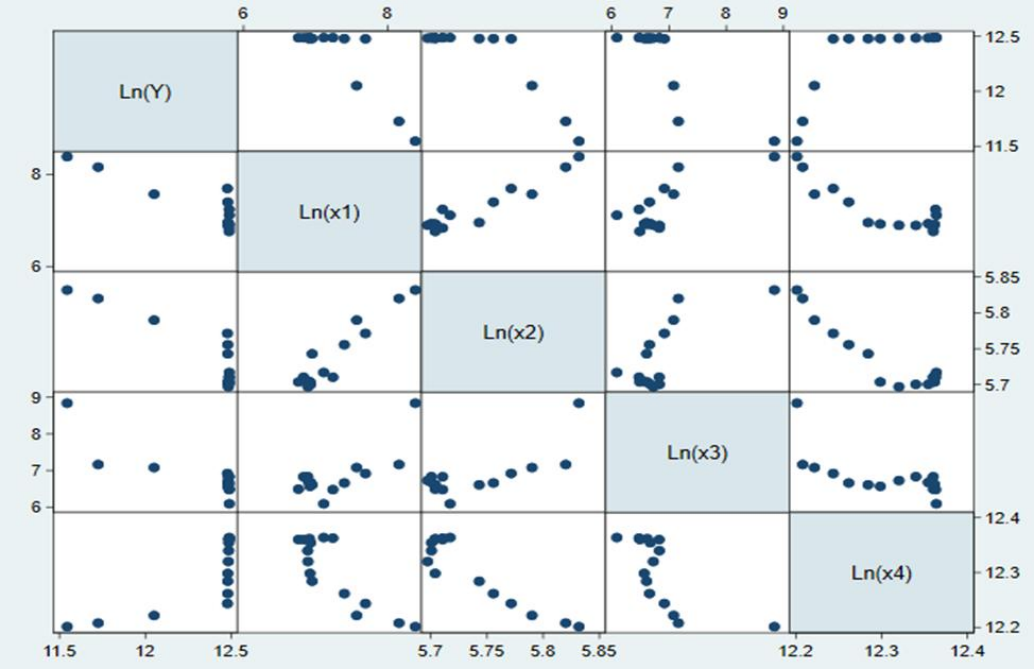

Figure 1. Scatterplot Matrix of Logarithmic Variables (LnY, LnX_1, LnX_2, LnX_3, LnX_4).

Figure 1 unveils a scatterplot matrix showing pairwise relationships between the logarithmic variables comprising the econometric model. Ln(Y) (level of poverty, and it has intercept with the independent variables Ln(X_1), Ln(X_2), Ln(X_3), Ln(X_4)—which represents education indicators, enterprise activity, and youth population as displayed in above matrix. This means that we will be able to see the correlation patterns in terms of directions and relationships as well as any linear trends. It corroborates the regression results, showing primarily negative associations with poverty and central socio-economic factors, whilst also unpicking the strength and spread of inter-factor links.

The following scatterplot matrix visualizes the relationships between poverty level (lnY) and competitiveness-determining factors for youth: lnX_1 − number of people with higher education; lnX_2 − number of institutions of general education; lnX_3 − number of enterprises that are in operation; lnX_4 − population aged 16–30 years in Syrdarya region in 2010–2024.

We see that lnY versus lnX_1, lnX_2, and lnX_3 forms a downward-sloping curve instead of an upward one as per the Campbell & Gardner plots. There is a clear and strong inverse relationship: the higher the education level, general education ratio and number of functioning enterprises — the lower is the poverty level.

The relationship between lnY and lnX_4 (population aged 16–30) seems weaker by comparison. The data is more spread out, which indicates that a growth in the number of young people does not increase the chance of being poor directly — it will be through greater employment opportunities 상당히.

The scatterplot of lnX_1 versus lnX_2 presents points that closely fit a straight line suggesting positive correlation. It indicates that progressive improvement of educational system results in growing graduates from tertiary institutions. lnX_3 (number of enterprises) has a positive relationship with lnX_1 and lnX_2 as well, but it is more diffuse due to the economic activity having higher volatility than the education system.

In all the plots, we can see that indeed if we take a look on how many of the points are clustered in groups is because the functional form selected works well where linear trend is confirmed. Additionally, there are no significant outliers which confirms the stabe and reliable nature of dataset.

From the scatterplot matrix analysis, it is seen that education system (lnX_1, lnX_2) and economic activity (lnX_3) are significant determinants of poverty reduction while the youth population (lnX_4) has a weak impact.

Forecast of poor population in the Syrdarya region is calculated by trend model using above mentioned calculations and estimated regression equation.

Table 7. Forecast tables.

Year	Lnx1	Lnx2	Lnx3	Lnx4	Predicted LnY	Predicted Y
2025	8,505204	5,845017	9,320963	12,19487	11,3628921	86067,926
2026	8,612769	5,856344	9,726667	12,18901	11,22446119	74941,358
2027	8,706553	5,866112	10,06899	12,18359	11,10706189	66640,107
2028	8,788321	5,874535	10,35784	12,17859	11,00752892	60326,630

Table 7 shows the predicted values for 2025–2028 using the estimated regression model. Table Presents Predicted Independent Variables (LnX_1–LnX_4) and Predicted Logarithmic Poverty Value (Predicted LnY), along with joint-level Absolute Level Predictions (Predicted Y). The results suggest a steady decline of poverty over the forecast period. In detail, the poor population is projected to decrease from around 86,068 people in 2025 to about 60.327 people in 2028 or a reduction of nearly 30 percent over four years under the same improvement scenario of major socio-economic factors.

Based on the forecast outcome of stage 2025–2028, both the lnY representing the number case of poor population and Y are continually showing a declining trend over time.

The logarithm of the poor population will reach 11.36 in 2025 and then decrease to 11 by 2028 as shown in the table above. Absolutely, this is indicative of poor population depopulation from 86,067 persons up to 2025 to 60,326 persons by the closure of the horizon in 2028. [1] The overall number of poor population will drop by about 30 percent in a four-year period.

The encouraging trend is attributable to an incremental increase in the drivers of youth competitiveness. In particular:

a. lnX_1 (the number of higher education graduates) and lnX_2 (the number of general education institutions) are expected to grow steadily in the future, continually boosting young people's human capital and enhancing their labor market competitiveness.
b. lnX_3 (number of operating enterprises) is expected to grow from 9.32 into 10.35 in the forecast period indicating increase in economic activity and job creation.
c. lnX_4 (age 16–30) is more stable, indicating there has been continued labour force participation for this age group.

Forecast outcomes imply that, in addition to economic growth, sustained improvements in education and employment are key determinants of decreasing poverty. In particular, the increase in the number of enterprises operating (lnX_3) has a more substantial effect on reducing poverty levels.

Model based projections show that poverty level in Syrdarya region would not only have been decreasing during 2025- 2028. This corroborates that youth competitiveness promoting policies represent an effective mechanism for achieving both economic stability and poverty reduction

4. Discussion

The findings of the study show that the provision of all factors that improve the competitiveness of youth will have a significant impact on reducing poverty in the Syrdarya region for 2010-2024. The model has good explanatory power ($R^2 = 0.8695$) and is overall significant at the 5% level (Prob > F = 0.0002), hence validating the inclusion of variables in a regression context.

Of the explanatory factors, the number of operating enterprises ($\ln X_3$) has a statistically significant and negative effect on poverty, indicating that economic activity and job creation are the most effective channels to reduce poverty. The coefficients of $\ln X_1$ and $\ln X_2$, indicating education-related variables, are not significant at the 5 percent level, while that of $\ln X_4$, the youth population, is also not significant.

The weak relationship between youth population growth and poverty underscores the role of economic opportunities in translating demographic potential into economic returns. Expected results corroborate this, predicting a continuous decrease in poverty levels, caused by increasing enterprise activity and literacy.

5. Conclusions

The current paper is focused on the details of a study that explored the determinants of poverty in Syrdarya region over 2010–2024 by means of an econometric model, which was developed based on the Minimum Consumption Expenditure method. The findings show economic activity and education, 2 of the youth competitiveness factors, are key in driving down poverty.

If we focus on operating enterprises, the regression confirms that indeed, economic activity and ample job creation are the most effective mechanisms to reduce poverty — positively correlating higher employment in emerging businesses with lower poverty levels. Variables related to education and sector covering the population of youth were found not statistically significant at the (5) percent level; though, long term they had a negative coefficient indicating impoverishing tendency through human capital & labor market outcomes since in light of economic integration these variables possesses them.

Trend-based forecasts for 2025–2028 indicate that the Syrdarya region is likely to develop without poverty, aligning with this hypothesis by demonstrating how a lasting effect in enterprise development and education can drive positive poverty outcomes. In general, the data underscores that measures geared toward enhancing the business climate, educational quality and youth employability are paramount for ensuring inclusive growth acceleration and long-term poverty reduction.

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