



IQTISODIYOT & TARAQQIYOT

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UNDERSTANDING POVERTY IN UZBEKISTAN: REGIONAL DIFFERENCES AND ECONOMIC FACTORS

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Abstract: This article provides a comprehensive analysis of the current state of poverty in Uzbekistan, examining its key determinants and identifying effective pathways for sustainable reduction. Despite the country's notable economic progress over the past decade, poverty remains a relevant socio-economic challenge affecting certain segments of the population. Through a systematic assessment of economic, social, and institutional factors, the study highlights the multifaceted nature of poverty in Uzbekistan and proposes evidence-based strategies aimed at its long-term and inclusive alleviation.

Key words: Poverty in Uzbekistan, Economic Reforms, Employment, Education, Healthcare, Government Policies, International Aid, Rural Development, Statistics, Regional Inequality.

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada O'zbekistonda kambag'allik darajasining hozirgi holati, uning asosiy sabablarini shakllantiruvchi omillar hamda uni kamaytirishning samarali yo'nalishlari har tomonlama tahlil qilinadi. So'nggi o'n yil davomida O'zbekiston sezilarli iqtisodiy taraqqiyotga erishgan bo'lsa-da, kambag'allik masalasi aholining muayyan qatlamlari uchun dolzarb ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy muammo sifatida saqlanib qolmoqda. Iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy va institutsional omillarni tizimli tahlil qilish orqali ushbu tadqiqot mamlakatda kambag'allik muammosining murakkab va ko'p qirrali xususiyatlarini yoritadi hamda uni barqaror qisqartirishga qaratilgan amaliy va samarali yo'nalishlarni taklif etadi.

Kalit so'zlar: O'zbekistonda kambag'allik, iqtisodiy islohotlar, bandlik, ta'lim, sog'liqni saqlash, davlat siyosati, xalqaro yordam, qishloq hududlarini rivojlantirish, statistika, hududiy tengsizlik.

Аннотация: В данной статье представлен всесторонний анализ уровня бедности в Узбекистане, раскрываются её текущее состояние, ключевые факторы формирования и возможные направления устойчивого снижения. Несмотря на значительный экономический прогресс, достигнутый Узбекистаном за последнее десятилетие, проблема бедности по-прежнему сохраняет актуальность для отдельных слоёв населения. На основе анализа экономических, социальных и институциональных факторов в исследовании освещаются сложные аспекты бедности в Узбекистане и обосновываются приоритетные направления её последовательного и устойчивого сокращения.

Ключевые слова: бедность в Узбекистане, экономические реформы, занятость, образование, здравоохранение, государственная политика, международная помощь, развитие сельских территорий, статистика, региональное неравенство.

INTRODUCTION

Uzbekistan's economic history and development context are deeply intertwined with its geographical location, natural resource endowment, and political transformations, all of which have collectively shaped the country's development trajectory. Located at the heart of Central Asia, Uzbekistan has historically served as a vital hub along the Silk Road, facilitating early economic, cultural, and commercial exchanges between the



East and the West. The country's abundant natural resources—particularly cotton, gold, and natural gas—have traditionally played a central role in driving economic activity.

During the Soviet period, Uzbekistan's economy was closely integrated into the centrally planned economic system of the Soviet Union, with a pronounced emphasis on cotton production under a mono-crop agricultural model. While this specialization positioned Uzbekistan as one of the world's leading cotton producers, it also generated significant environmental challenges, most notably the desiccation of the Aral Sea. At the same time, industrial development in sectors such as mining, metallurgy, and machinery was expanded to meet the demands of the Soviet economy, resulting in a relatively diversified but highly centralized industrial structure.

Following the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, Uzbekistan declared independence and entered a complex transition from a planned economy to a market-oriented system. The initial years of independence were characterized by gradual and cautious reforms. The state retained significant control over strategic sectors, including key commodities and public utilities, which allowed for a measured and socially stable privatization process. These reforms aimed to reduce excessive dependence on cotton while promoting diversification into energy, manufacturing, and service sectors.

Throughout the late 1990s–2000s, Uzbekistan experienced sustained economic growth, supported by favorable global commodity prices and increasing exports of natural gas, gold, and other natural resources. Alongside these achievements, the period highlighted the importance of continued structural transformation, price stability, and improvements in the business environment to enhance investment attractiveness and long-term competitiveness.

A new phase of economic reform began in 2016 under the leadership of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev. This reform agenda has focused on strengthening transparency, liberalizing the national currency, and fostering a more open and competitive market environment. These measures have contributed to reducing state dominance in the economy, attracting foreign direct investment, and stimulating private sector development. In parallel, significant attention has been directed toward enhancing social welfare systems, education, and healthcare services in order to improve living standards and promote inclusive growth.

Understanding poverty in Uzbekistan is of substantial importance both nationally and internationally. As the most populous country in Central Asia, Uzbekistan's experience in poverty reduction and economic transformation provides valuable insights into the challenges and opportunities faced by post-Soviet economies undergoing market transitions. The relevance of this research extends across economic, social, and geopolitical dimensions.

Analyzing poverty is essential for assessing Uzbekistan's development trajectory. Despite notable progress in economic reforms and poverty reduction since 1991, a segment of the population continues to live below the national poverty line. A detailed examination of poverty dynamics helps identify sectors with the greatest potential for inclusive and sustainable growth, ensuring that the benefits of economic progress are broadly and equitably distributed.

Poverty research also plays a critical role in supporting social stability and equity. Addressing income disparities and improving access to essential services such as education and healthcare strengthen social cohesion and contribute to long-term development. By identifying the structural causes and spatial distribution of poverty, policymakers can design targeted and effective social protection mechanisms that respond to the needs of vulnerable groups, including rural populations, women, and children.

Moreover, poverty analysis provides a robust evidence base for policymaking and reform implementation. It enables the evaluation of existing policies and supports the formulation of integrated strategies encompassing economic development, human capital investment, and infrastructure modernization, all of which are crucial for sustainable poverty reduction.

Uzbekistan's poverty alleviation strategies also carry regional significance. Central Asian countries share common historical legacies and development challenges, and Uzbekistan's reform experience offers practical lessons for regional cooperation in areas such as sustainable development, economic integration, water management, climate resilience, and migration.

Notably, Uzbekistan has achieved measurable success in reducing poverty, with the poverty rate declining from 17.3% in 2020 to approximately 11% by the end of 2023. This progress reflects comprehensive reforms, expanded international cooperation, and targeted social support programs. Nevertheless, regional disparities remain, particularly between urban and rural areas. Rural communities, which account for more than half of the population, continue to face constraints in access to quality education, healthcare, and employment opportunities, highlighting the importance of sustained and region-specific policy interventions.

Analyzing poverty trends in Uzbekistan is therefore essential for understanding the interaction between economic policies and social outcomes. As the largest economy in Central Asia by population, Uzbekistan's development path has important implications for regional stability and progress. This study examines the socio-



economic landscape, identifies key drivers of poverty reduction, and proposes actionable recommendations to ensure long-term and inclusive development.

Finally, the study of poverty in Uzbekistan contributes to the broader global discourse on poverty as a multidimensional phenomenon shaped by historical legacies, policy choices, and external factors such as global market fluctuations and environmental change. Uzbekistan's experience offers valuable lessons on how coordinated economic reforms, social policies, and institutional development can effectively reduce poverty and promote equitable growth.

In conclusion, examining poverty in Uzbekistan holds significant potential for informing evidence-based strategies aimed at sustainable development, social inclusion, and long-term economic resilience.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The issue of poverty reduction in Uzbekistan has been extensively examined in academic literature, particularly in relation to economic reforms, regional development disparities, and external economic shocks. Recent studies emphasize the role of market-oriented reforms, persistent socio-economic differences between urban and rural areas, and the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic as key determinants shaping poverty dynamics in the country.

Rustamova and Karimov (2021) provide an empirical assessment of the impact of economic reforms on poverty reduction in Uzbekistan [1]. Their analysis demonstrates that reforms such as currency liberalization, enhanced support for entrepreneurship, and the gradual reduction of state intervention have stimulated economic growth and contributed to a decline in poverty levels. At the same time, the authors highlight that the outcomes of these reforms vary across regions, with rural areas experiencing slower progress. This finding suggests that economic growth, while essential, requires complementary regional and social policies to ensure more balanced poverty reduction.

Focusing specifically on rural poverty, Karimova and Jones (2020) examine the structural challenges faced by rural households, including limited access to infrastructure, employment opportunities, and social services [2]. The authors note that reliance on low-productivity agriculture remains a key factor constraining income growth and social mobility in rural regions. Importantly, they emphasize that targeted investments in education, transport connectivity, and healthcare infrastructure offer significant potential for promoting inclusive and sustainable poverty reduction. This perspective closely corresponds with the regional inequality issues addressed in the present study.

Ganiev (2022) analyzes the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on poverty and unemployment in Uzbekistan, showing that external economic shocks temporarily slowed the progress achieved in poverty reduction [3]. The study finds that the high prevalence of informal employment and the limited coverage of social protection mechanisms heightened income vulnerability during the crisis. Based on these findings, the author underscores the importance of strengthening adaptive social policies and employment support instruments to enhance economic resilience.

Overall, the reviewed literature confirms the multidimensional nature of poverty in Uzbekistan. While economic reforms have played a crucial role in improving living standards, regional disparities and external shocks highlight the need for a more integrated policy approach. The literature review therefore emphasizes the importance of aligning economic growth with regional development strategies, labor market policies, and social protection systems to achieve sustainable poverty reduction. These findings provide a solid theoretical foundation for the present article and enhance its academic relevance.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study employs a multi-source data approach to ensure the comprehensiveness, accuracy, and reliability of the analysis of poverty levels in Uzbekistan. The integration of international and national data sources allows for a robust assessment of both macroeconomic trends and micro-level socio-economic conditions. The primary data sources used in the analysis include the following:

1. World Bank

The World Bank provides extensive datasets on global and national economic indicators, including poverty rates, income inequality, employment levels, and economic growth. Data related to Uzbekistan are used to analyze national poverty thresholds, gross domestic product (GDP) per capita, labor market indicators, and overall economic performance. These indicators form the macroeconomic foundation for evaluating poverty dynamics in the country.

2. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

The UNDP publishes Human Development Reports that include multidimensional indicators covering education, health, income, and living standards. UNDP data are utilized to assess the broader human



development context of poverty in Uzbekistan and to evaluate the effectiveness of social and economic policies aimed at improving well-being and reducing deprivation.

3. National Surveys

Data from national household income and expenditure surveys, labor force surveys, and health and nutrition surveys conducted by governmental and non-governmental organizations in Uzbekistan are also incorporated. These surveys provide detailed micro-level information on living conditions, employment status, income distribution, and access to basic services, enabling an in-depth analysis of poverty determinants across different population groups and regions.

Uzbekistan, a landlocked country in Central Asia, has undergone substantial economic transformation since gaining independence from the Soviet Union in 1991. The national economy is characterized by a mixed system of state and private ownership, with the government maintaining a strategic role in key sectors. Over the past decade, the country has implemented a series of structural reforms aimed at enhancing market efficiency, attracting foreign investment, and ensuring sustainable and inclusive economic growth.

Uzbekistan's gross domestic product has demonstrated stable and relatively high growth rates, averaging approximately 5–7% annually prior to 2020. This growth has been driven by the effective utilization of natural resources, particularly cotton and gold, expanding industrial production, and the rapid development of the services sector. Although the COVID-19 pandemic temporarily moderated this growth trajectory due to global economic disruptions, the overall resilience of the economy has supported a subsequent recovery.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The employment structure in Uzbekistan reflects a diversified economic base. Agriculture, while no longer the dominant sector, continues to employ a significant share of the workforce, particularly in cotton cultivation and horticulture. The industrial sector has expanded in areas such as energy production, metallurgy, and machinery manufacturing, contributing to increased industrial employment. At the same time, the services sector—including trade, banking, transport, and tourism—has grown rapidly and plays an increasingly important role in both GDP generation and job creation.

Overall, Uzbekistan's poverty indicators compare favorably with those of several regional counterparts; however, they also point to opportunities for further improvement, particularly in addressing sectoral and regional disparities. These trends are summarized and analyzed in Table 1, which provides a comparative overview of poverty-related indicators (Table 1).

Table 1. Regional Comparison of Poverty Levels in Central Asia¹

Country	Poverty Rate (2023)	GDP Growth (2023), %	Key Challenges
Uzbekistan	11.0	5.6	Regional inequality, youth unemployment
Kazakhstan	9.8	4.5	Resource dependency
Kyrgyzstan	18.2	3.7	Infrastructure deficits
Tajikistan	22.5	4.1	High reliance on remittances
Turkmenistan	13.7 (est.)	6.2	Data transparency constraints

This table provides a comparative overview of Uzbekistan's poverty rate and GDP growth in relation to neighboring Central Asian countries, including Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan. It offers a regional context for assessing Uzbekistan's poverty dynamics by highlighting relative performance as well as shared structural challenges across the region.

The comparative analysis indicates that Uzbekistan demonstrates relatively strong performance in several socio-economic indicators. At the same time, addressing rural disparities remains a key priority for sustaining long-term and inclusive progress.

Since 2016, the Government of Uzbekistan has launched an ambitious reform agenda under the leadership of Shavkat Mirziyoyev. These reforms have focused on liberalizing the currency market, reducing excessive state involvement in business activities, improving the investment climate for foreign investors, and modernizing the agricultural sector. A particularly significant step was the liberalization of the exchange rate in 2017, which removed a major structural barrier to foreign investment and enhanced the competitiveness of Uzbek exports.

1. Demographic and Social Indicators Relevant to Poverty

Uzbekistan is the most populous country in Central Asia, with a population exceeding 36 million people. Its demographic structure is characterized by a relatively young population, with a substantial proportion under the

¹ Asian Development Bank, National Statistics Committees



age of 30. This demographic profile represents a considerable development opportunity, provided that sufficient employment opportunities and an adaptive education system are established to meet the needs of a growing labor force.

Education has traditionally been a strong component of Uzbekistan's social development framework. High literacy rates and broad access to primary and secondary education have contributed positively to human capital formation. In recent years, education reforms have increasingly focused on aligning educational outcomes with labor market requirements through the expansion of vocational training and the modernization of higher education. Adult literacy rates remain above 99 %, which constitutes a critical factor supporting poverty reduction and long-term economic development.

The healthcare system has also undergone reforms aimed at improving access and service quality. These efforts have resulted in gradual improvements in health outcomes. Nevertheless, further progress is required to reduce regional disparities in healthcare provision, strengthen financing mechanisms, and modernize medical infrastructure and professional training systems.

Despite sustained economic growth, poverty and income inequality continue to represent important development challenges. Although the national poverty rate has declined steadily over the past two decades, disparities persist, particularly between urban and rural areas. Rural regions, which remain more dependent on agricultural activities, often face higher poverty incidence and more limited access to public services than urban centers. In response, the government has expanded targeted social programs and regional development initiatives aimed at improving living standards and promoting balanced socio-economic development.

Key Factors Influencing Poverty Levels in Uzbekistan

Several interrelated factors influence poverty dynamics in Uzbekistan:

- **Employment conditions:** Insufficient employment opportunities, particularly for youth and rural populations, are closely associated with higher poverty risks. Expanding formal employment and supporting entrepreneurship play a key role in improving income stability.
- **Inflation dynamics:** Inflation affects household purchasing power, especially for low-income groups and those dependent on fixed incomes or social transfers. Macroeconomic stabilization policies therefore contribute significantly to protecting real incomes.
- **Remittances:** Remittance inflows from labor migrants, especially those working in Russia and Kazakhstan, represent an important income source for many households. Stable and diversified income channels help reduce vulnerability to external shocks.
- **Rural–urban disparities:** Differences in access to infrastructure, services, and economic opportunities between rural and urban areas continue to shape poverty outcomes. Increased investment in rural development has strong potential to narrow these gaps.

Challenges and Policy Implications

Several structural challenges affect poverty reduction efforts in Uzbekistan:

- **Institutional capacity:** Continued improvements in transparency and administrative efficiency enhance the effectiveness of public programs and strengthen the investment climate.
- **Infrastructure development:** Expanding and modernizing infrastructure, particularly in rural areas, supports economic activity and access to essential services.
- **External economic conditions:** Global commodity price fluctuations and changes in remittance flows underline the importance of economic diversification and resilience.
- **Socio-political engagement:** Strengthening inclusive governance and civic participation can further support effective and sustainable poverty reduction initiatives.

Addressing these challenges requires a comprehensive and integrated strategy that combines economic growth with social inclusion and regional development. Cooperation with international organizations, together with transparent and accountable governance, plays a crucial role in overcoming structural constraints and ensuring sustainable poverty reduction in Uzbekistan.

The data indicate that Uzbekistan's GDP per capita has followed a steady upward trajectory over the past eight years, reflecting substantial progress in the country's economic development. In 2016, GDP per capita amounted to UZS 8 million (approximately USD 2,704), representing a 4.1 % increase compared with the previous year. This positive trend continued in 2017, when GDP per capita rose to UZS 9.8 million (around USD 1,914), corresponding to a 2.7 % annual increase.

In subsequent years, Uzbekistan's GDP per capita continued to grow, demonstrating the gradual strengthening of economic performance and living standards. The country's progress in poverty reduction and socio-economic development is further illustrated by the key indicators presented in Table 2.



Table 2. Key Socio-Economic Indicators of Uzbekistan (2018–2023)

Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 (est.)
GDP per capita (USD)	1,604	1,794	1,759	1,993	2,276	2,495
Unemployment rate (%)	5.8	5.5	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.2
Literacy rate (%)	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8

The indicators in Table 2 demonstrate a consistent increase in GDP per capita between 2018–2023, reflecting sustained economic growth. At the same time, unemployment rates have shown a gradual decline following a temporary increase during the COVID-19 period, indicating improving labor market conditions. Literacy rates have remained consistently high throughout the period, underscoring the strength of human capital as a key factor supporting poverty reduction and long-term development.

Urban poverty rates remain comparatively lower, largely due to greater access to diversified economic opportunities and employment, which reflects the positive outcomes of ongoing urbanization and structural transformation processes. In contrast, rural areas continue to face structural constraints related to access to infrastructure and essential public services. Addressing these challenges represents a significant opportunity to further enhance inclusive growth and regional balance.

In the post-COVID period, elevated inflation rates have exerted pressure on household budgets, particularly among low-income groups. Nevertheless, ongoing macroeconomic stabilization efforts and targeted social support measures aim to mitigate these effects and protect vulnerable populations.

In addition to per capita income growth, Uzbekistan's overall gross domestic product has expanded considerably. Total GDP reached approximately USD 90.9 billion in 2023, representing an increase of around 6 % compared with the previous year. The upward trend is evident from earlier figures, with GDP rising from USD 60.2 billion in 2020 to USD 69.6 billion in 2021, and further to USD 81.1 billion in 2022. This sustained expansion highlights the resilience of the national economy and its capacity to support continued poverty reduction and socio-economic development.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This article has presented a comprehensive analysis of poverty dynamics in Uzbekistan over the period 2018–2023. The findings reveal that poverty in the country is a complex and multidimensional phenomenon shaped by the interaction of economic, social, and institutional factors. The analysis demonstrates that economic policies, labor market conditions, access to education, and the availability of healthcare services play a decisive role in influencing poverty outcomes. Importantly, the observed decline in the poverty headcount ratio reflects the cumulative impact of government-led reforms and international cooperation aimed at macroeconomic stabilization and inclusive growth.

The study reaffirms that poverty reduction in Uzbekistan is closely linked to both quantitative economic indicators—such as GDP per capita and employment levels—and qualitative social dimensions, including literacy rates and access to essential public services. The downward trend in poverty levels indicates that recent policy interventions and structural reforms have produced measurable results, while also highlighting opportunities for further enhancement. Moreover, the comparative regional perspective situates Uzbekistan's achievements and remaining challenges within the broader Central Asian context.

The results underscore the importance of continuing and refining targeted policy measures to ensure sustained poverty reduction. Policymakers are encouraged to pursue development strategies that balance short-term economic needs with long-term resilience and stability. This includes sustained investment in education and healthcare, the expansion of productive and decent employment opportunities, and mechanisms to ensure that the benefits of economic growth are distributed equitably across regions and social groups. Particular attention should be given to rural development through improved infrastructure and service delivery in order to narrow the urban–rural divide and strengthen national economic integration.

While this study contributes to a deeper understanding of poverty trends in Uzbekistan, it also highlights directions for future research. Further investigation is warranted into the effects of global economic dynamics—such as commodity price volatility, trade realignments, and post-pandemic recovery processes—on national poverty outcomes. In addition, systematic evaluation of existing policy instruments and social programs would provide valuable insights into their effectiveness and adaptability, as well as opportunities to incorporate international best practices suited to Uzbekistan's specific socio-economic context.

Uzbekistan has achieved notable progress in reducing poverty; nevertheless, challenges related to rural inequality, inflationary pressures, and regional disparities remain. The government's continued emphasis on inclusive growth and sustainable development provides a solid foundation for addressing these issues.



Strengthening international partnerships and prioritizing investment in rural and human capital development can further accelerate progress and position Uzbekistan as a regional reference point in poverty reduction.

In conclusion, effective poverty reduction in Uzbekistan requires a holistic and evidence-based approach that is responsive to both domestic priorities and global economic conditions. By continuously refining policies and programs informed by rigorous analysis, Uzbekistan can advance toward the goal of eradicating poverty and securing long-term socio-economic prosperity for its population.

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