

Aggregate Household Income of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Preliminary data for January–March 2026

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I. Information on Aggregate Household Income

According to preliminary data, in January–March 2026, the total aggregate household income reached **263,2** trillion soums. To exclude the impact of price factors when calculating real income growth rates, the consumer price index (CPI) is used – one of the key inflation indicators. Due to changes in consumer prices, aggregate household income growth compared to the same period of 2025, in real terms was **107,8** %.

Aggregate Household Income for January–March 2026

	Volume	Nominal Growth Rate, %	Real Growth Rate, in %
Aggregate household income, <i>trillion soums</i>	263,2	115,5	107,8
Per capita aggregate income, <i>million soums</i>	6,9	113,5	105,8

According to preliminary data, in January–March 2026, the aggregate per capita income was **6,9** million soums, nominal growth rate for the period reached **113,5** % and in real terms was **105,8** %.

Related indicators:

[Per capita aggregate income volume \(quarterly\)](#)

[Aggregate household income volume \(quarterly\)](#)

[Real growth rate of aggregate household income \(quarterly\)](#)

[Growth rate of real per capita aggregate income \(quarterly\)](#)

II. Per Capita Aggregate Income by Region

In January–March 2026, the per capita aggregate income above the national average was observed in Tashkent city (**19 096,7** thousand soums) and Navoiy (**10 513,2** thousand soums), Bukhara (**7 335,2** thousand soums), Tashkent (**6 919,6** thousand soums) regions. Conversely, per capita aggregate income indicators below the national average were recorded

in Namangan region (4 617,4 thousand soums), Surkhandarya (4 706,5 thousand soums), Kashkadarya (4 895,9 thousand soums) regions, as well as in the Republic of Karakalpakstan (4 907,3 thousand soums), Jizzakh (5 259,5 thousand soums), Fergana (5 297,3 thousand soums), Sirdarya (5 478,2 thousand soums), Samarkand (5 917,0 thousand soums), Andijan (5 922,3 thousand soums) and Khorezm (6 377,1 thousand soums) regions.

Per Capita Aggregate Income by Region
for January–March 2026

	Volume, in thousand soums	Real Growth Rate, in %
Republic of Uzbekistan	6 870,2	105,8
Republic of Karakalpakstan	4 907,3	106,9
Andijan	5 922,3	103,9
Bukhara	7 335,2	104,4
Jizzakh	5 259,5	106,0
Kashkadarya	4 895,9	104,4
Navoiy	10 513,2	108,9
Namangan	4 617,4	103,5
Samarkand	5 917,0	105,9
Surkhandarya	4 706,5	103,6
Sirdarya	5 478,2	105,9
Tashkent region	6 919,6	103,6
Fergana	5 297,3	102,9
Khorezm	6 377,1	102,8
Tashkent city	19 096,7	110,3

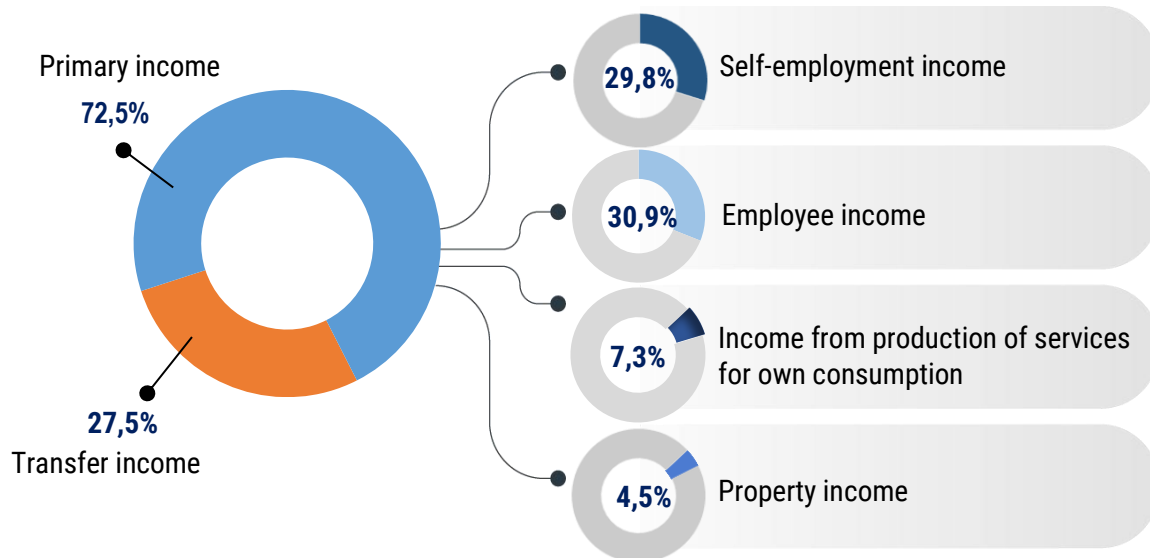
The highest real growth rate of per capita aggregate income was recorded in Tashkent city (10,3 %), Navoiy region (8,9 %), as well as in the Republic of Karakalpakstan (6,9 %) and Jizzakh region (6,0 %).

At the same time, real growth rates of per capita aggregate income in Kashkadarya (4,4 %), Bukhara (4,4 %), Andijan (3,9 %), Tashkent region (3,6 %), Surkhandarya (3,6 %), Namangan (3,5 %), Fergana (2,9 %) and Khorezm (2,8 %) regions were below the national average.

III. Structure of Aggregate Household Income by Republic and Region

In January–March 2026, according to preliminary data, the share of labor income, including employee income and self-employment income, in aggregate income was **60,7 %**. The share of income from own production of services for own consumption in total aggregate household income was **7,3 %**, property income – **4,5 %**, transfer income – **27,5 %**.

Structure of Aggregate Household Income of the Republic of Uzbekistan
for January–March 2026



Related indicators:

[Share of primary income in aggregate household income structure](#)

[Share of production income in aggregate household income structure](#)

[Share of property income in aggregate household income structure](#)

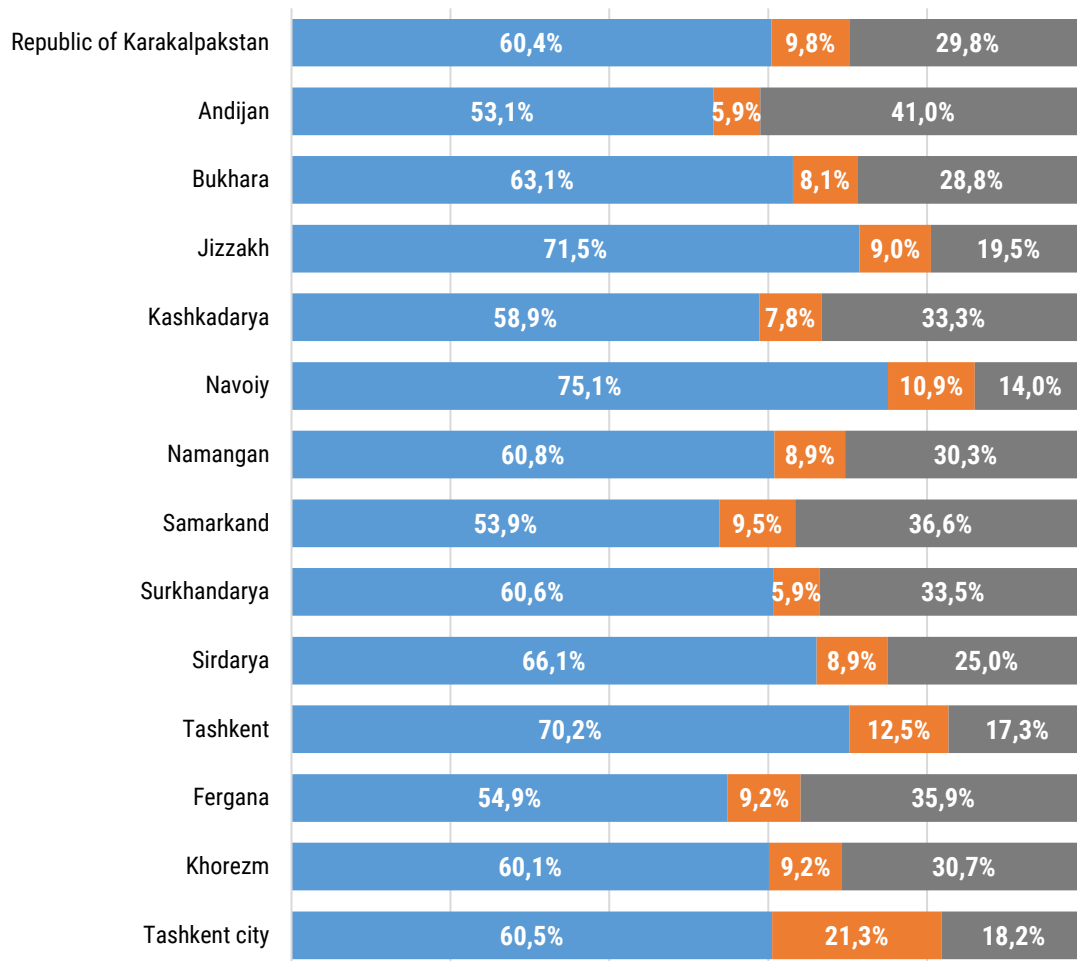
[Share of transfer income in aggregate household income structure](#)

In regional aggregate income, the highest share of labor income (employee income and self-employment income) was observed in Navoiy region (**75,1 %**). Conversely, in Andijan, Samarkand, Fergana, Kashkadarya, Khorezm regions, as well as in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, in Tashkent city and Surkhandarya region it was below the national average.

The share of income from own production of services for own consumption and property income in the aggregate household income structure of the republic was insignificant, while the share of such income in Tashkent city was **21,3 %**.

In Andijan, Samarkand, Fergana, Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya, Khorezm, and Namangan regions, the share of transfer income exceeded **30 %** of aggregate household income, while the share of this type of income in Navoiy region was the lowest at **14,0 %**.

Structure of Aggregate Household Income by Region
for January–March 2026



- Income from labor activity
- Income from the production of services for own consumption and income from property
- Transfer income

IV. Growth Rates and Share of Employee Income

In January–March 2026 the share of income from employees was **30,9 %** in the structure of aggregate household income. The growth rate of employee income in the past period reached **120,9 %**, contributing to a nominal household income increase of **6,2 %**.

By region, it is evident that the share and high growth rates of employee income in Tashkent city and Navoiy region have a significant impact on aggregate household income.

Growth Rates and Share of Employee Income
for January–March 2026

	Growth Rate of Employee Income, %	Share of Employee Income, %
Republic of Uzbekistan	120,9	30,9
Republic of Karakalpakstan	119,1	31,6
Andijan	118,1	22,1
Bukhara	119,0	23,8
Jizzakh	118,9	26,9
Kashkadarya	117,3	23,4
Navoiy	121,4	44,9
Namangan	119,0	24,3
Samarkand	118,7	20,3
Surkhandarya	116,0	21,9
Sirdarya	121,1	32,4
Tashkent region	115,9	32,1
Fergana	117,1	22,7
Khorezm	115,5	21,9
Tashkent city	126,2	48,6

V. Growth Rates and Share of Self-Employment Income

Income growth rate in the period under review reached **117,8 %**, contributing to a nominal household income increase of **5,2 %**.

For example, in Jizzakh region the share of self-employment income in aggregate income was **44,6 %** and the nominal growth rate compared to the corresponding period of 2025, reached **118,2 %**.

Similarly, in Bukhara region the share of self-employment income in aggregate income was **39,3 %** and the nominal growth rate compared to the corresponding period of 2025 reached **115,3 %**, and also in Surkhandarya region the share was **38,7 %** and nominal growth rate reached **123,9 %**.

Growth Rates and Share of Self-Employment Income
for January–March 2026

	Growth Rate of Self-Employment Income, %	Share of Self-Employment Income, %
Republic of Uzbekistan	117,8	29,8
Republic of Karakalpakstan	120,1	28,8
Andijan	117,8	31,0
Bukhara	115,3	39,3
Jizzakh	118,2	44,6
Kashkadarya	117,8	35,5
Navoiy	112,7	30,2
Namangan	118,1	36,5
Samarkand	118,7	33,6
Surkhandarya	123,9	38,7
Sirdarya	116,1	33,7
Tashkent region	111,7	38,1
Fergana	118,8	32,2
Khorezm	117,7	38,3
Tashkent city	122,9	11,9

VI. Growth Rates and Share of Transfer Income

Transfer income, consisting of social and other current transfers, plays an important role in the household income structure.

The nominal growth rate of transfer income, according to preliminary data for January–March 2026 compared to the corresponding period of 2025, was **108,9 %**. The share of transfers in total aggregate household income for the specified period was **27,5 %**.

According to preliminary data for January–March 2026, **36,4 %** of transfer income came from social transfers, **63,6 %** of income – from other current transfers.

The share of pensions in total social transfers for January–March 2026 was **84,3 %**, benefits – **13,9 %**, scholarships – **1,8 %**.

For January–March 2026, the share of remittances received from outside the republic in aggregate household income (including other current transfers) was **17,5 %**.

**Share of Remittances from Abroad
in Total Aggregate Income by Region**
for January–March 2026

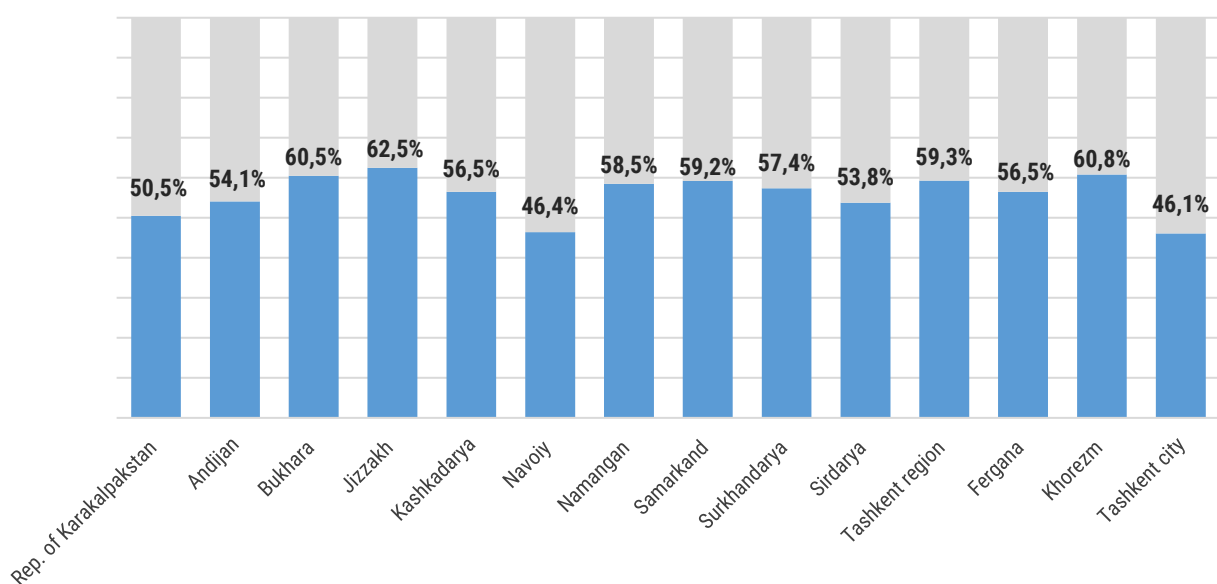
Andijan	31,2 %	Namangan	18,1 %
Samarkand	25,9 %	Rep. of Karakalpakstan	15,8 %
Fergana	24,0 %	Tashkent city	13,0 %
Surkhandarya	21,2 %	Sirdarya	11,6 %
Khorezm	20,2 %	Jizzakh	8,5 %
Kashkadarya	20,1 %	Tashkent region	5,5 %
Bukhara	18,5 %	Navoiy	4,5 %

**VII. Share of Small Business Income in the Structure
of Aggregate Household Income**

According to preliminary data for January–March 2026, the share of income from small business in total aggregate household income was **54,5 %**.

The share of small business income in aggregate household income was significant in the following regions: Jizzakh – **62,5 %**, Khorezm – **60,8 %**, Bukhara – **60,5 %**, Tashkent region – **59,3 %**, Samarkand – **59,2 %**, Namangan – **58,5 %**, Surkhandarya – **57,4 %**, Kashkadarya – **56,5 %** and Fergana – **56,5 %** regions. In Tashkent city (**46,1 %**) and Navoiy region (**46,4 %**) the share of small business income was less than fifty percent.

**Share of Small Business Income in the Structure of
Aggregate Household Income**
for January–March 2026



Related indicators:

[Share of Small Business Income in the Structure of Aggregate Household Income](#)



VIII. Methodological Notes and Metadata on Aggregate Household Income

Aggregate Household Income includes monetary income and income in kind, consisting of receipts that are typically recurring and received by the household or its individual members on a regular basis, annually or at shorter intervals.

In calculating aggregate household income, the following sources are used: statistical reporting data, results of regularly conducted sample surveys of economic activities of individual entrepreneurs and dehkan farms, household surveys using the methodology recommended by the World Bank, as well as aggregated data from the Central Bank, Ministry of Economy and Finance, National Agency for Social Protection, the off-budget Pension Fund, the People's Bank and the Tax Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In accordance with international statistical practice, for aggregation purposes, aggregate income is typically divided into "primary income" and "transfer income," which makes it possible to track the impact of institutional changes depending on the state of employment or the social security system.

Links to metadata:

[Aggregate Household Income](#)

[Per Capita Aggregate Income by Region](#)

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