

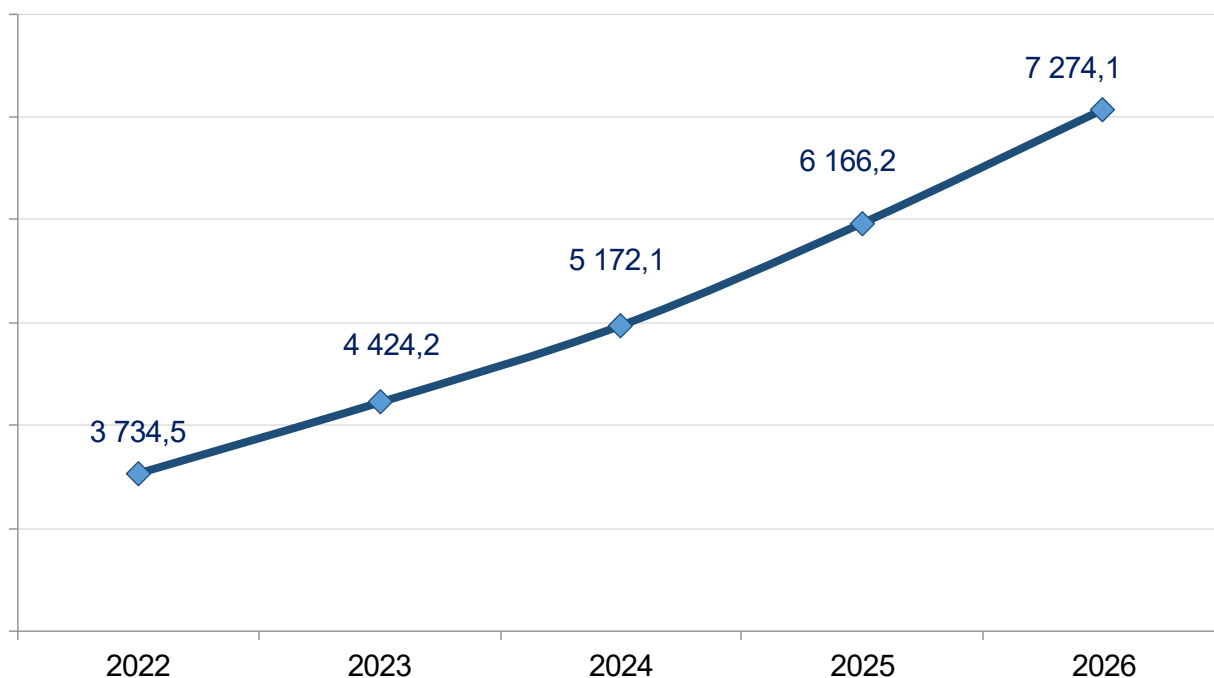
Average Monthly Nominal Accrued Wages in the Republic of Uzbekistan for January–September 2026 (preliminary data)

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I. Dynamics of Average Monthly Nominal Accrued Wages by Year

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, in January–September 2026, the average monthly nominal accrued wage amounted to **7 274,1** thousand soums, which is **18,0** % more compared to the same period of the previous year (*excluding agricultural enterprises and small business entities*).

Average Monthly Wages by Year, January-September, thousand soums



Related indicators:

[Average monthly nominal accrued wages by economic activity \(quarterly\)](#)

[Average monthly nominal accrued wages by economic activity \(annual\)](#)

[Average monthly nominal accrued wages \(quarterly\)](#)

[Average monthly nominal accrued wages \(annual\)](#)

II. Average Monthly Nominal Accrued Wages by Region

The data on the average monthly nominal accrued wage by region are presented for January–September 2026 and compared with the corresponding period of 2025.

	Nominal wage, thousand soums	Growth rate, % (compared with the same period of the previous year)
Republic of Uzbekistan	7 274,1	118,0
Republic of Karakalpakstan	5 676,8	116,2
Andijan region	5 765,4	115,6
Bukhara region	5 840,9	118,4
Jizzakh region	5 506,4	119,8
Kashkadarya region	4 969,7	116,1
Navoiy region	8 820,5	115,5
Namangan region	5 395,9	120,3
Samarkand region	5 373,4	111,5
Surkhandarya region	4 988,9	114,8
Sirdarya region	5 736,0	115,6
Tashkent region	6 889,9	119,1
Fergana region	5 383,3	117,7
Khorezm region	5 623,2	115,6
Tashkent city	12 300,8	118,3

Related indicators:

[Average monthly nominal accrued wages \(quarterly\)](#)

By region, the average monthly nominal wage in Tashkent city was **12 300,8** thousand soums and increased by **18,3 %** compared to the same period of the previous year.

This indicator amounted to **5 395,9** thousand soums in Namangan region (growth rate of **120,3 %** compared with the corresponding period of the previous year), **5 506,4** thousand soums in Jizzakh region (**119,8 %**), **6 889,9** thousand soums in Tashkent region (**119,1 %**), **5 840,9** thousand soums in Bukhara region (**118,4 %**), **5 383,3** thousand soums in Fergana region (**117,7 %**), and **5 676,8** thousand soums in the Republic of Karakalpakstan (**116,2 %**).

Furthermore, the average monthly nominal accrued wage was recorded at **4 969,7** thousand soums in Kashkadarya region (**116,1 %**), **5 623,2** thousand soums in Khorezm region (**115,6 %**), **5 736,0** thousand soums in Sirdarya region (**115,6 %**), **5 765,4** thousand soums in Andijan region (**115,6 %**), **8 820,5** thousand soums in Navoiy region (**115,5 %**), **4 988,9** thousand soums in Surkhandarya region (**114,8 %**), and **5 373,4** thousand soums in Samarkand region (**111,5 %**), indicating lower growth rates compared with the other regions.

III. Average Monthly Nominal Accrued Wages by Economic Activity

Data on the average nominal accrued wage by economic activity are presented for January–September 2026 and are compared with the same period of 2025. This comparison provides an analysis of differences and changes across economic sectors.

Economic activity	Nominal wage, thousand soums	Growth rate, % (compared with the same period of the previous year)
Average	7 274,1	118,0
Industry	8 365,9	114,4
Construction	7 138,1	116,8
Trade	7 694,4	111,0
Transportation and storage	11 269,2	119,8
Accommodation and food services	5 359,2	111,4
Information and communication	17 006,9	113,0
Banking, insurance, leasing, lending and intermediary services	19 712,6	117,8
Education	5 015,2	119,6
Healthcare and provision of social services	4 454,2	118,2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	5 732,8	112,1

Related indicators:

[Average monthly nominal wages by economic activity \(quarterly\)](#)

An analysis of the average monthly nominal accrued wage by economic activity shows that the highest growth rate was recorded in the transportation and storage sector. In particular, the growth rate in this sector reached **119,8 %** compared with the corresponding period of 2025, while the average monthly nominal accrued wage amounted to **11 269,2** thousand soums.

Also, significant growth was recorded in the education sector, where the average monthly nominal accrued wage amounted to **5 015,2** thousand soums, representing an increase of **19,6 %**. In the healthcare and social services sector, the average monthly nominal accrued wage reached **4 454,2** thousand soums, up by **18,2 %**. In banking, insurance, leasing, lending and intermediary services, the average monthly nominal accrued wage amounted to **19 712,6** thousand soums, marking a **17,8 %** increase compared with January–September 2025.

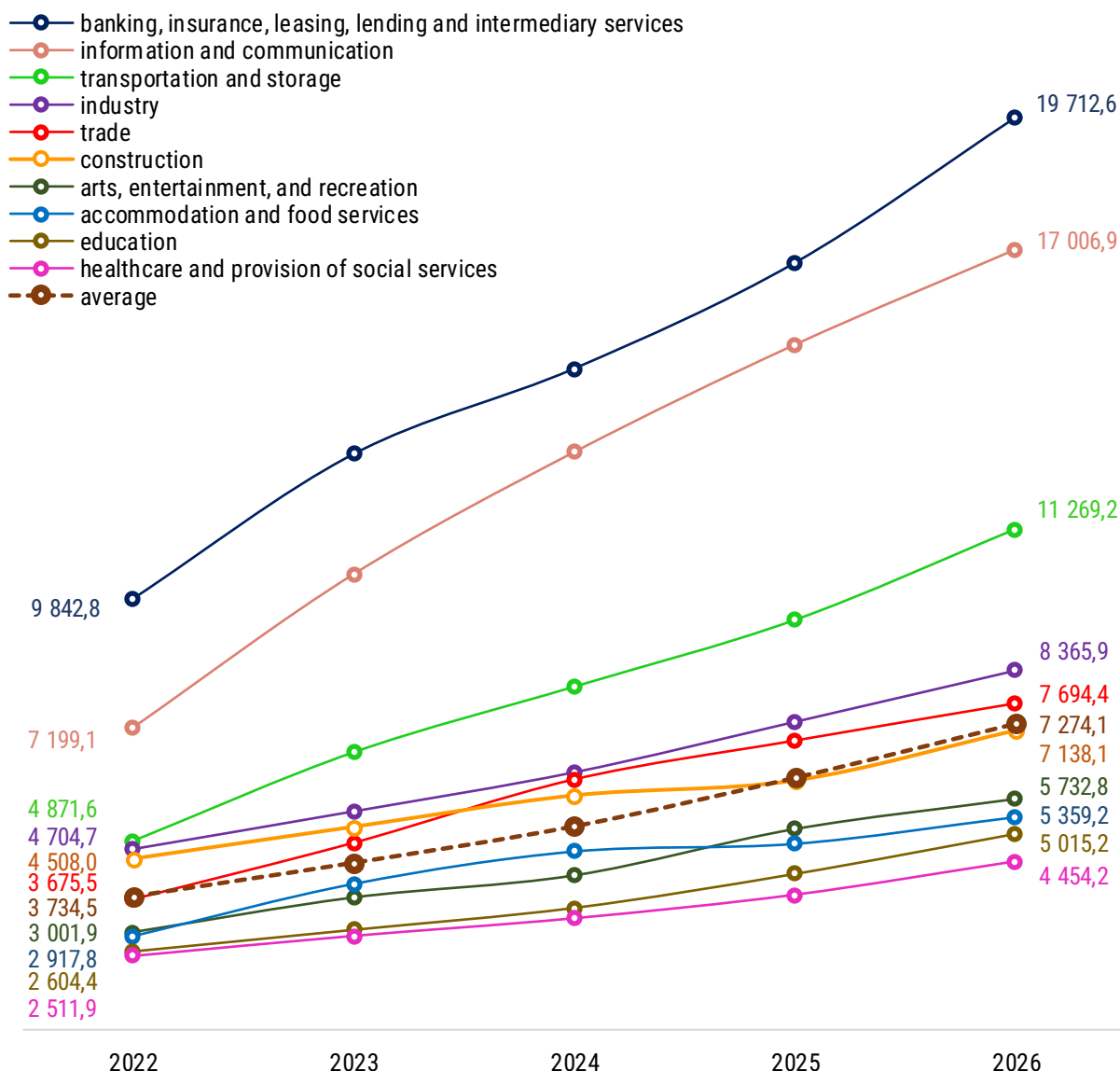
In addition, the average monthly nominal accrued wage in the construction sector reached **7 138,1** thousand soums (an increase of **16,8 %** compared with the corresponding period of the previous year), while it amounted to **8 365,9** thousand soums in industry (up by **14,4 %**), **17 006,9** thousand soums in information and communication (up by **13,0 %**), **5 732,8** thousand soums in arts, entertainment and recreation (up by **12,1 %**), **5 359,2** thousand soums in accommodation and food services (up by **11,4 %**), and **7 694,4** thousand soums in trade, representing an increase of **11,0 %**.

IV. Dynamics of Average Monthly Nominal Accrued Wages by Economic Activity

An analysis of the changes in the average monthly nominal accrued wage by economic activity over 2022–2026 shows that, in January–September 2026, the average monthly nominal accrued wage in banking, insurance, leasing, lending and intermediary services amounted to **19 712,6** thousand soums, which was **9 869,8** thousand soums higher than in the corresponding period of 2022.

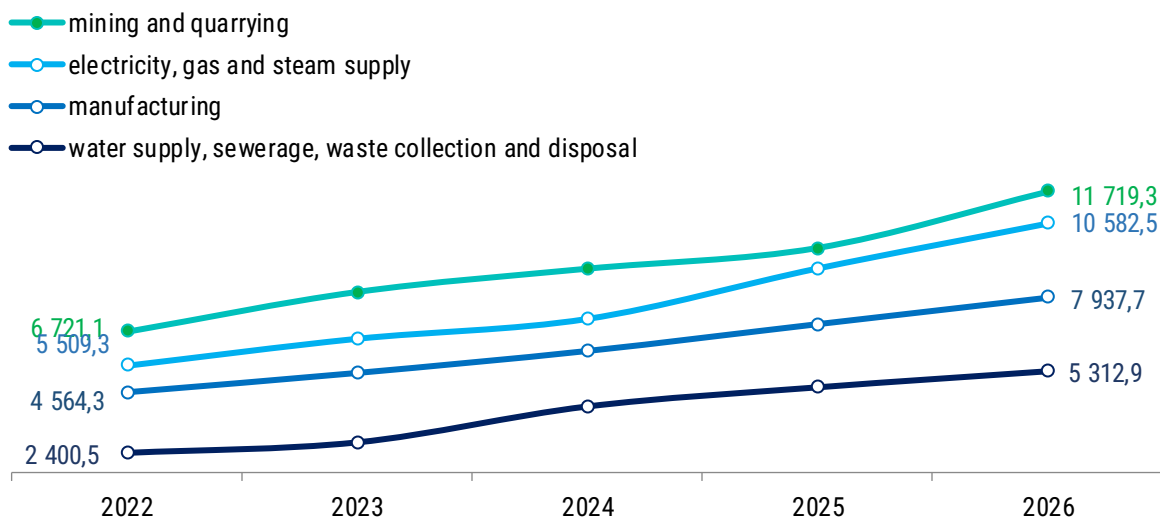
Over the same period, the average monthly nominal accrued wage increased by **9 807,8** thousand soums in information and communication, **6 397,6** thousand soums in transportation and storage, **4 018,9** thousand soums in trade, **3 661,2** thousand soums in industry, **2 730,9** thousand soums in arts, entertainment and recreation, **2 630,1** thousand soums in construction, **2 441,4** thousand soums in accommodation and food services, **2 410,8** thousand soums in education, and **1 942,3** thousand soums in healthcare and social services.

Dynamics of Average Monthly Wages by Economic Activity, January-September, thousand soums



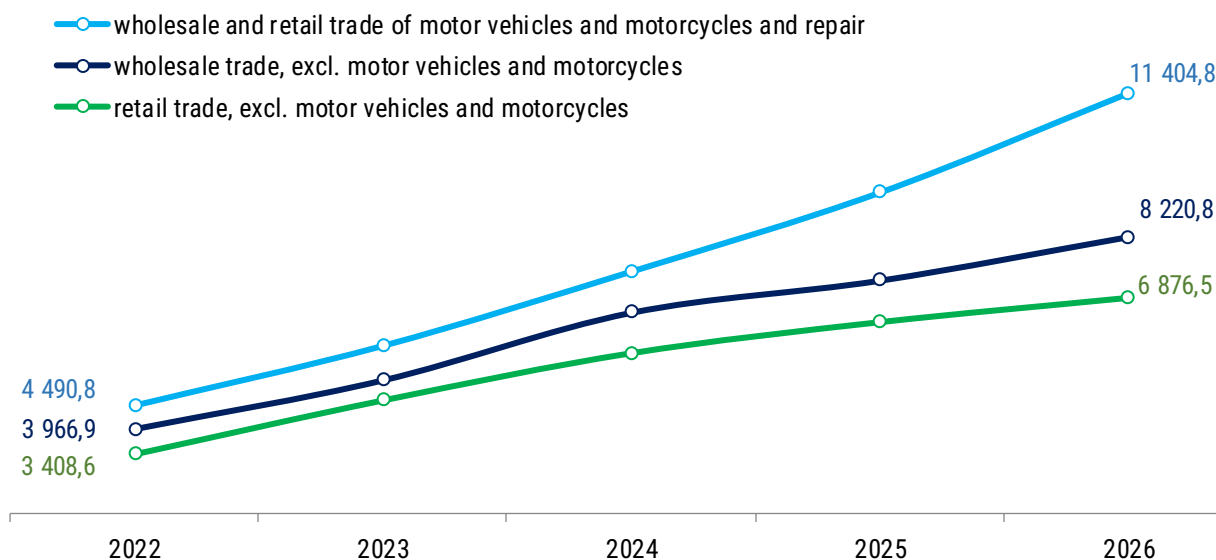
In industry, the average monthly wage was **8 365,9** thousand soums. By sub-sector, the average wage was distributed as follows: in mining and quarrying – **11 719,3** thousand soums, in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply – **10 582,5** thousand soums, in manufacturing – **7 937,7** thousand soums and in water supply, sewerage, waste collection, and disposal – **5 312,9** thousand soums.

Dynamics of Average Monthly Wages in Industry, January-September, thousand soums



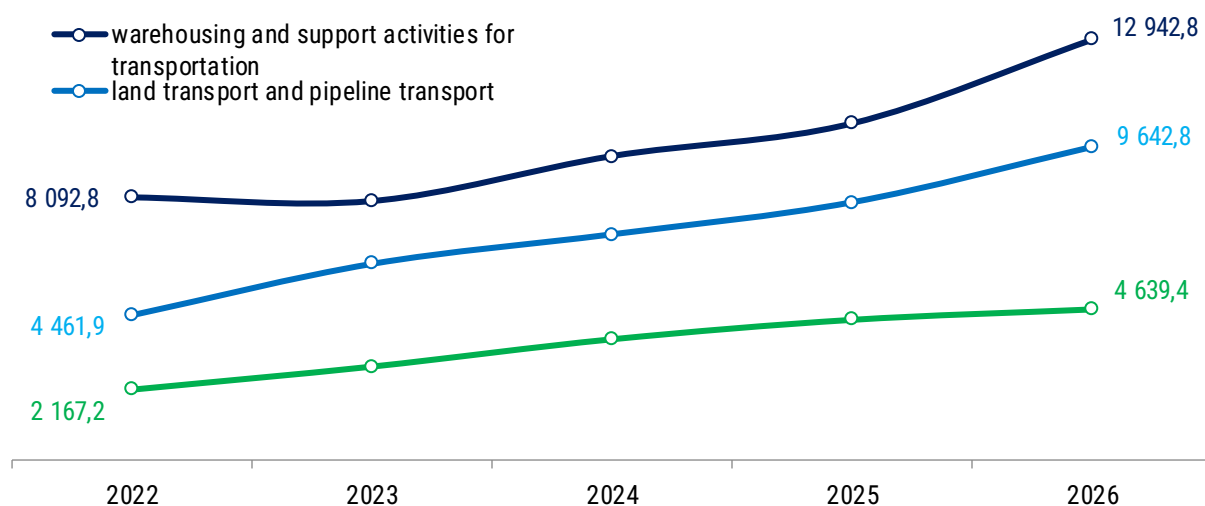
In trade, the average monthly wage was **7 694,4** thousand soums. By sub-sector, the average monthly wage was distributed as follows: in wholesale and retail trade of motor vehicles and motorcycles, and their repair – **11 404,8** thousand soums, in wholesale trade, excluding motor vehicles and motorcycles – **8 220,8** thousand soums, and in retail trade, excluding motor vehicles and motorcycles – **6 876,5** thousand soums.

Dynamics of Average Monthly Wages in Trade, January-September, thousand soums



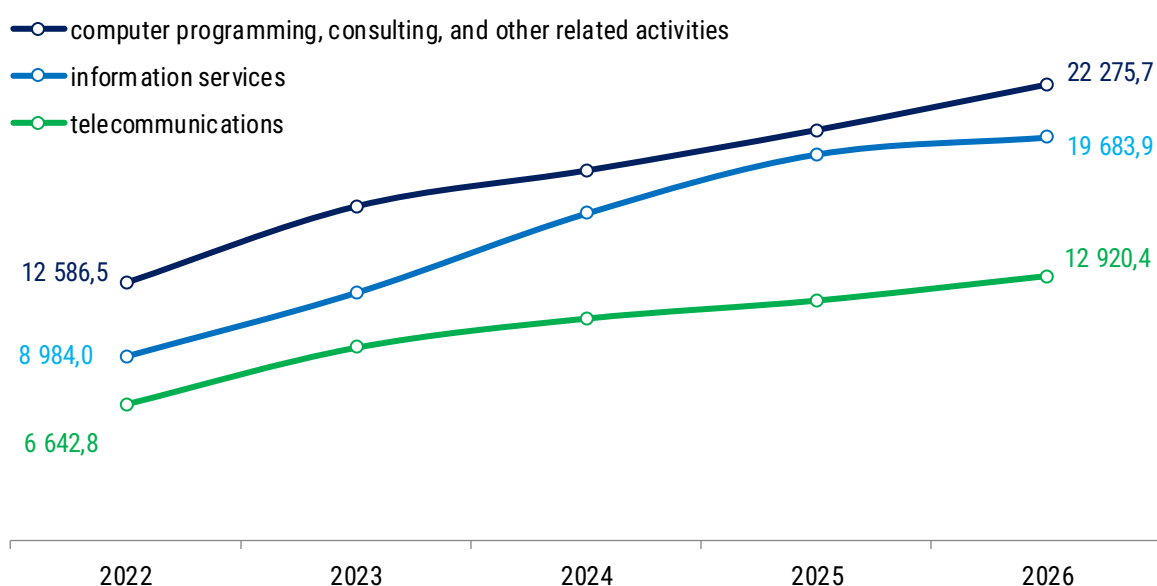
In **transportation and storage**, the average monthly wage was **11 269,2** thousand soums. By sub-sector, the average wage was distributed as follows: in warehousing and support activities for transportation – **12 942,8** thousand soums, in land transport and pipeline transport – **9 642,8** thousand soums, in postal and courier activities – **4 639,4** thousand soums.

Dynamics of Average Monthly Wages in Transportation and Storage, January-September,
thousand soums



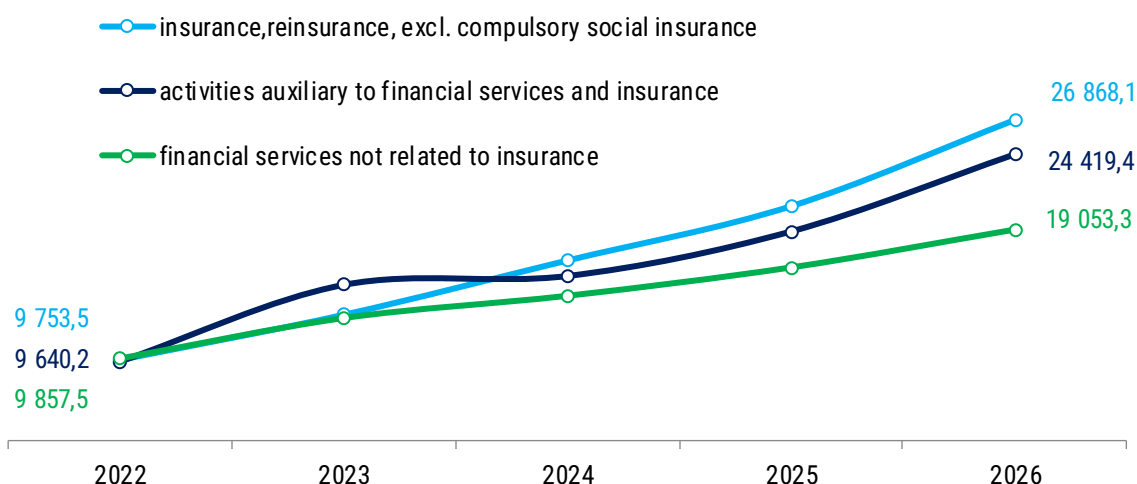
In **information and communication**, the average monthly wage was **17 006,9** thousand soums. By sub-sector, the average wage was distributed as follows: in computer programming, consulting, and related activities – **22 275,7** thousand soums, in information services – **19 683,9** thousand soums, in telecommunications – **12 920,4** thousand soums.

Dynamics of Average Monthly Wages in Information and Communication, January-September,
thousand soums



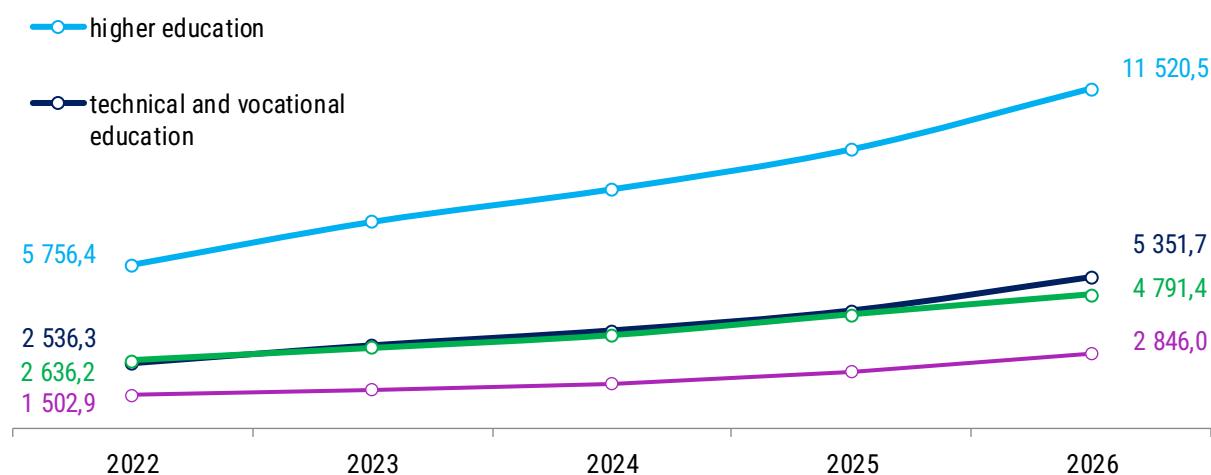
In banking, insurance, leasing, lending and intermediary services, the average monthly wage was **19 712,6** thousand soums. Within this, the average wage was distributed as follows: insurance, reinsurance, except compulsory social insurance – **26 868,1** thousand soums, activities auxiliary to financial services and insurance – **24 419,4** thousand soums, financial services not related to insurance – **19 053,3** thousand soums.

Average Monthly Wages in Banking, Insurance, Leasing, Lending and Intermediary Services, January-September, thousand soums



Average Monthly Wages by Main Education Sub-sectors, January-September, thousand soums

Average monthly wages in the education sector were **5 015,2** thousand soums, while by its structure, the average monthly wage in the sector was: in higher education – **11 520,5** thousand soums, in technical and vocational education – **5 351,7** thousand soums, in general secondary education – **4 791,4** thousand soums, and in preschool education – **2 846,0** thousand soums.



Related indicators:

[Average monthly nominal accrued wages by economic activity \(quarterly\)](#)

V. Median Wage Indicator

(based on experimental calculations, January–August 2026)

The median wage is presented for **January–August 2026**, as the administrative data “Income in the form of remuneration for labor” used in the calculation **have not yet been fully compiled at the individual level for September**. Therefore, the median wage is **not directly comparable** with the average wage for **January–September** presented in other sections of this press release.

In January–August 2026 (excluding agricultural enterprises and small business entities), the median wage nationwide amounted to **4 166,3** thousand soums. By region, the highest median wage was recorded in Tashkent city at 6 791,2 thousand soums, and the lowest in Sirdarya region at 2 998,4 thousand soums.

Median of average monthly accrued wages by region

January–August 2026

Median wage, thousand soums	
Republic of Uzbekistan	4 166,3
Republic of Karakalpakstan	3 487,9
Andijan region	3 601,1
Bukhara region	3 558,7
Jizzakh region	3 409,2
Kashkadarya region	3 028,1
Navoiy region	6 213,8
Namangan region	3 034,8
Samarkand region	3 500,0
Surkhandarya region	3 137,5
Sirdarya region	2 998,4
Tashkent region	4 317,7
Fergana region	3 293,3
Khorezm region	3 373,8
Tashkent city	6 791,2

By economic activity, the highest median wage was recorded in banking, insurance, leasing, lending and intermediary services at 11 363,9 thousand soums, and the lowest in accommodation and food services at 2 860,0 thousand soums.

Median of average monthly accrued wages by economic activity
January–August 2026

Economic activity	Median wage, thousand soums
Republic – total	4 166,3
Industry	5 858,5
Construction	3 942,8
Trade	4 654,9
Transportation and storage	8 300,5
Accommodation and food services	2 860,0
Information and communication	8 752,4
Banking, insurance, leasing, lending and intermediary services	11 363,9
Education	3 207,6
Healthcare and provision of social services	3 267,0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	3 647,4

Note: The median wage is calculated using the administrative database “Income in the form of remuneration for labor” (gross, i.e. before deduction of personal income tax). This indicator is an 8-month average and takes into account employees’ labor income accrued since the beginning of the year.

Data on employees of enterprises and organizations with separate territorial subdivisions (branches) are allocated according to the officially registered address of the legal entity.

Calculation of the median wage indicator is not envisaged in the annually approved State Program in the field of official statistics.

VI. Methodological Notes and Metadata on Average Monthly Nominal Accrued Wages and the Median Wage

Information on the average monthly wage in the Republic of Uzbekistan is compiled based on data from statistical reports submitted by enterprises and organizations electronically (online), excluding small enterprises, microfirms, and agricultural enterprises.

Data on the average monthly wage for all enterprises and organizations of the Republic, including small enterprises, microfirms, and farms, are compiled and published once a year.



For reference: Pursuant to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 7 April 2014, No. PF-4609, small business entities and farms are required to submit annual statistical reports to statistical authorities.

Nominal accrued wage is the income accrued in monetary form to an employee by an employer for work performed (goods produced, work carried out, or services rendered) during a specified period (hour, month, or year), in accordance with the applicable legislation. It includes taxes and other mandatory payments and represents remuneration for the employee's labor.

The nominal accrued wage for the reporting month is calculated using the following formula:

$$W_n = \frac{F}{L}$$

where:

W_n – nominal accrued wages;

F – labor income of individuals accrued for the reporting month;

L – average number of employees for the reporting month.

The calculation of the nominal average monthly wage is carried out in accordance with the Methodological Regulation on Assessing the Level of Wages in the Economy, approved by Resolution of the National Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 30 May 2025, No. 8.

Published data by sections and divisions of the Classification of Types of Economic Activity (OKED-2) do not imply the availability of information for all types of economic activity within a specific section and division.

Median wage – the wage amount such that half of wage-earning employees receive less and the other half receive more. Unlike the average wage, this indicator is less affected by a small group of very high earners and more accurately reflects the situation of the “typical employee” in the labor market.

Median wage data reflect the results of pilot (experimental) calculations being introduced into practice in line with international experience.

Link to metadata:

[Methodological Regulation on Assessing the Level of Wages in the Economy](#)

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