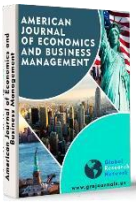

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Article

Statistical Analysis of Economic Factors Influencing the Development of Entrepreneurial Structures

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Abstract: This article analyzes the main economic factors affecting the development of business structures based on statistical data. The study examines the dynamics of financing opportunities for business entities in Uzbekistan, state support mechanisms, labor market and consumer market indicators for 2020-2025. The results of the analysis show that the financial market infrastructure, the public procurement system, labor resources and income of the population are among the important factors in the formation of the business environment. The results of the study also substantiate the importance of improving the institutional environment and comprehensive analysis of economic factors in increasing the efficiency of business structures.

Keywords: entrepreneurship, business structures, financial market, state support, labor market, consumer market, economic factors, statistical analysis, economic development.

Introduction

In the modern economic system, entrepreneurship is one of the important drivers of economic growth. Entrepreneurs play an important role in creating new jobs in the economy, stimulating innovative activity, developing market relations, and increasing the competitiveness of the national economy[1].

In recent years, Uzbekistan has been implementing large-scale institutional reforms aimed at developing entrepreneurial activity. In particular, measures such as liberalizing the financial market, providing state support to entrepreneurs, expanding private sector participation in the public procurement system, and developing the labor market are improving the business environment[2].

At the same time, the effective development of business structures is inextricably linked to factors such as the state of the financial market, state support mechanisms, labor resources, and consumer market dynamics. Therefore, analyzing these factors based on statistical data is important in identifying trends in the development of the business environment[3].

Literature review

The study of entrepreneurship development is one of the important scientific directions in economic sciences. There are many scientific studies devoted to the theory of entrepreneurship in the world economic literature[4].

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In particular, Y. Schumpeter assessed entrepreneurship as one of the main driving forces of economic development and emphasized that entrepreneurs form new markets and technologies through the development of innovative activity in the economy. P. Drucker interpreted entrepreneurship as a process of searching for innovative opportunities and their effective use[5].

D. North substantiated the importance of the institutional environment in economic development in the theory of institutional economics. In his opinion, the activities of economic entities are inextricably linked with the institutional environment, and effective institutions stimulate entrepreneurial activity.

Modern studies emphasize the importance of using statistical and economic analysis methods in analyzing the development of entrepreneurship. These studies allow for a comprehensive assessment of the economic factors that shape the entrepreneurial environment[6].

Research methodology

The article used a number of methods of scientific knowledge to analyze economic factors affecting the development of business structures. In particular, statistical analysis, comparative analysis, systematic approach, economic analysis and generalization methods were used[7].

The information base of the study was formed by data from the statistical bodies of the Republic of Uzbekistan, financial market indicators and statistical data on the public procurement system. During the analysis, the opportunities for business entities to access financial resources, indicators of state support, the dynamics of the labor market and the consumer market were studied for 2020-2025[8].

This methodological approach made it possible to identify trends in the development of the business environment and a comprehensive assessment of the impact of economic factors on entrepreneurial activity.

Result and discussion

In the modern economic system, the sustainable development of business structures largely depends on the level of their resource provision. Although material, labor and information resources are important in the implementation of entrepreneurial activities, financial resources occupy a special place among them. Because the ability of enterprises to expand production activities, implement investment projects, introduce new technologies and adapt to market competition is determined, first of all, by the ability to access financial resources[9].

In a market economy, the financial market is an important institutional mechanism for meeting the needs of business entities for financial resources. Through the financial market, business entities have the opportunity to attract the necessary funds through bank loans, investments, state support programs and other financial instruments. Therefore, the level of development of the financial market, the state of the financial services infrastructure and access to credit resources are important indicators of the business environment.

In particular, in recent years, the country has been implementing reforms aimed at liberalizing the financial market, improving the banking system, and providing financial support to business entities. These processes serve to expand business entities' access to financial resources, stimulate investment activity, and ensure the sustainable development of economic sectors[10].

In this regard, the analysis of the main indicators of the financial market is of great importance in assessing the ability of business entities to use financial resources.

Taking into account that one of the important obstacles to entrepreneurial activity is the lack of resources, especially financial resources, Table 1 presents the dynamics of some indicators of the financial market that affect the ability of enterprises to use financial resources[11].

Table 1. Dynamics of financing opportunities for business structures in Uzbekistan in 2020-2025.

Indicator	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change in 6 years, %
Access to commercial credit for businesses (based on a survey of businesses, %)	32	35	38	40	42	45	+13
Number of credit institutions	190	200	210	220	229	229	+20
Share of cash outside the banking system in the money supply, %	41,2	39,8	38,5	36,9	35,8	34,5	-6,7
Loans to enterprises and households (compared to the previous year, %)	118	122	120	124	128	136	+18
Inflation rate at the end of the year, %	11,1	10,0	12,3	9,2	8,8	7,5	-

Source: Calculated by the author based on data from the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Agency for Statistics of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and international statistical databases.

The data presented in Table 1 reflect the dynamics of financing opportunities for business entities in Uzbekistan for 2020-2025. The results of the analysis show that in recent years, as a result of the development of the financial market in the country, institutional reforms implemented in the banking system, and measures to support entrepreneurship by the state, the ability of business entities to access financial resources has significantly improved[12].

According to the table, the level of availability of commercial loans for enterprises increased from 32 percent in 2020 to 45 percent by 2025. This situation can be assessed as an effective result of the state policy implemented in the country to liberalize the banking and credit system, improve mechanisms for financing entrepreneurship, and support small businesses and private entrepreneurship. At the same time, expanding access to credit resources serves to develop production activities, attract investments, and create new jobs.

The number of credit institutions is also growing during the analyzed period. In particular, in 2020, there were 190 credit institutions, while by 2025 their number had reached 229. This creates the basis for the formation of a competitive environment in the country's financial market, the expansion of the spectrum of financial services, and the increase in the ability of business entities to meet their demand for financial services[13].

The table data also shows a consistent decrease in the share of cash in circulation outside the banking system. For example, in 2020 this indicator was 41.2 percent, but by 2025 it had decreased to 34.5 percent. This indicates the effectiveness of measures aimed at developing a cashless settlement system in the country, expanding the digital payment infrastructure, and ensuring the transparency of financial transactions.

At the same time, the volume of loans allocated to enterprises and the population is growing year by year. In 2020, the growth rate of loans was 118 percent, while by 2025 this figure reached 136 percent. This indicates an increase in investment activity in the economy, intensification of production modernization processes, and an increasing need for financial resources by business entities.

An analysis of inflation indicators shows that economic policy aimed at ensuring macroeconomic stability is of great importance during this period. In 2020, the inflation rate was 11.1 percent, but by 2025 it decreased to 7.5 percent. This indicates an increase in the effectiveness of monetary policy in the country, strengthening economic stability, and the formation of a stable financial environment for business entities.

In general, during 2020-2025, it can be observed that the access to financial resources for business entities in Uzbekistan has expanded, and the financial market infrastructure has developed. This is an important factor in stimulating entrepreneurial activity, increasing the competitiveness of the economy, and ensuring sustainable economic growth[14].

The activity of the entrepreneurial structure is associated with the attraction of labor resources, which forms a functional connection between the labor market and the enterprise, since the labor resources of the enterprise are part of the labor market. On this basis, the relevant indicators are systematized in Table 2.

Table 2. Dynamics of labor market indicators in Uzbekistan in 2020-2025

Indicator	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Growth, %
Number of economically active population, thousand people	14797	15048	15325	15612	15940	16250	9,8
including employed population, thousand people	13239	13538	13820	14050	14320	14620	10,4
including part-time workers, thousand people	210	230	255	280	295	310	47,6
Share of employees with reduced working hours at the initiative of the employer, %	34,2	33,5	32,8	31,9	30,7	29,8	-4,4
Share of reduced working hours due to production downtime, %	65,8	66,5	67,2	68,1	69,3	70,2	4,4
New jobs created, thousand people	520	610	720	780	840	910	75,0
The need for vacancies in organizations, thousand people	140	165	185	210	235	260	85,7

Calculated by the author based on data from the Statistics Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations.

Analysis of the data in Table 2 shows that during 2020-2025, the number of economically active people in the labor market of Uzbekistan showed a consistent growth trend. In particular, the number of economically active people in 2020 was 14.8 million people, and by 2025 it reached 16.2 million people. At the same time, the number of employed people also grew, increasing from 13.2 million to 14.6 million people during this period. This indicates that the economic reforms being implemented in the country, the launch of new production capacities, and the policy of supporting small business and private entrepreneurship are having a positive impact on the development of the labor market. The results of the analysis show that the share of people employed with reduced working hours in the labor market remains at a certain level. However, the decrease in the share of employees working on reduced working hours at the initiative of the employer indicates the stabilization of production processes and the increase in the efficiency of enterprises. At the same time, the fact that the share of employees working on reduced working hours due to production breaks (downtime) remains to a certain extent is explained by the variability of the production cycle in some sectors[15].

Also, an analysis of the table data shows that the process of creating new jobs is becoming more active in the country. In particular, if in 2020 520 thousand new jobs were created, by 2025 this figure will reach 910 thousand. In addition, the growing need for

vacancies in organizations indicates an increasing demand for labor resources in the sectors of the economy. These processes contribute to the active development of the labor market, an increase in the employment rate in the economy, and an increase in the income of the population.

The results of the conducted statistical research confirm that external and internal factors, that is, factors that make up the organizational environment for business structures, have a significant impact on their development. This indicates the need to take into account these factors and specific indicators when analyzing and diagnosing the environment of business structures[16].

Conclusion

The results of the statistical analysis show that in recent years the economic environment for business entities in Uzbekistan has been steadily improving. The development of the financial market, the expansion of access to credit resources, and the improvement of the banking system infrastructure are among the important factors stimulating entrepreneurial activity.

Also, the expansion of state support mechanisms for entrepreneurship, the increase in the participation of the private sector in the public procurement system, and the increase in the volume of subsidies are contributing to the increase in the economic activity of business entities.

Analysis of labor market and consumer market indicators shows the growth of incomes of the population in the country, the creation of new jobs, and the increasing demand for labor resources in the sectors of the economy.

In general, the development of business structures is inextricably linked to factors such as the financial market, government policies, the labor market, and the consumer market, and a comprehensive analysis of these factors is important in improving the business environment and ensuring economic growth.

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