# CORRELATION ANALYSIS OF THE USE OF ICT IN THE ECONOMIC SECTOR

**Author: Usanov Kamoliddin Xolboyevich**
*Assistant of Applied Mathematics*
*Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service*
*Email: kamoliddin880602@gmail.com*
**Author: Yusufov Ozodbek Maxmudvich**
First-year student of the Faculty of Finance and Financial Technologies
*Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service*
*Email: ozodbekyusupov34@gmail.com*
*Samarkand, Sam ESI*

**Annotation:** In this article, as a result of the reforms carried out in the field of information and communication technologies, enterprises connected to Internet services in economic sectors, the large-scale use of Internet services, and their activities in this field are analyzed.

**Key words:** computer, information security, information and communication technologies, ICT service, Internet, remote service, online service, correlation.

## INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the development of information technologies and communications has influenced many areas of our lives. The introduction of digitalization in all sectors and rapid development plays an important role in the growth of the entire industry, especially for our long-term prospects.

It should be noted that in the experience of many countries around the world, great attention is paid to scientific research, IT technologies, startup ideas, and computer literacy. Only through scientific achievements and new technologies can we achieve high economic growth.

In order to successfully implement reforms in the field of information and communication technologies, a number of measures have been carried out in recent years aimed at developing telecommunication systems and information technologies, which ensures the development of this sector.

## LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHODOLOGY

As we know, based on the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures for the wide introduction of the digital economy and e-government", more than 2.4 million services were provided in 2018, 5.8 million in 2019, and more than 9.8 million in 2020 through the Single Interactive State Services Portal.

By the end of the current year, it is planned to increase the number of electronic services on the Unified Portal to 300. In addition, considering that Internet users mainly use mobile devices, a mobile application of the Unified Portal has been developed, and it is planned to increase the number of services in it to 100 by the end of the year.

A separate module of the Unified Portal was developed in order to provide public services through Public Service Centers. In recent years, the scale of online use of information and communication technologies in all sectors of the economy has shown significant growth. Due to a number of innovations in the ICT sector, opportunities are being created to provide services to the population remotely.

In this article, the correlation relationship between the number of computers connected to the Internet in enterprises and organizations (units, Y) and the share of enterprises and organizations connected to the Internet (%, X) was studied.

Statistical data for the research were obtained from the official website of the Statistics Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan (https://stat.uz/uz/rasmiy-statistika/raqamli-iqtisodiyot) [1].

**Table 1.** Number of computers connected to the Internet in enterprises and organizations (units, Y) and the share of enterprises and organizations connected to the Internet **(%, X)[2].**

| **Regions** | **Share of enterprises and organizations connected to the Internet, %, X** | **Number of computers connected to the Internet in enterprises and organizations, units, Y** |
|---|---|---|
| Republic of Karakalpakstan | 18.9 | 23 958 |

| Regions | Share of enterprises and organizations connected to the Internet, %, X | Number of computers connected to the Internet in enterprises and organizations, units, Y |
|---|---|---|
| Andijan | 11.4 | 22 450 |
| Bukhara | 17.4 | 28 666 |
| Jizzakh | 10.3 | 19 924 |
| Kashkadarya | 14.0 | 27 573 |
| Navoi | 25.3 | 21 025 |
| Namangan | 15.1 | 22 960 |
| Samarkand | 14.3 | 39 367 |
| Surkhandarya | 8.0 | 14 509 |
| Syrdarya | 14.2 | 12 753 |
| Tashkent region | 16.7 | 45 031 |
| Fergana | 15.7 | 32 638 |
| Khorezm | 21.6 | 20 297 |
| Tashkent city | 25.7 | 207 782 |

Microsoft Excel software was used to analyze these statistical data. The correlation coefficient **r** is a coefficient that shows the degree of relationship between factors. The coefficient of determination **$r^2$** is the main result of regression analysis. It is interpreted as the ratio of the variance in the dependent variable that can be predicted from the independent variable [3].

**Table 2.** Correlation relationship between the number of computers connected to the Internet in enterprises and organizations (units, Y) and the share of enterprises and organizations connected to the Internet **(%, X)**

| | **Share of enterprises and organizations connected to the Internet, %** | **Number of computers connected to the Internet in enterprises and organizations, units** |
|---|---|---|
| Share of enterprises and organizations connected to the Internet, % | 1 | |
| Number of computers connected to the Internet in enterprises and organizations, units | 0.533908 | 1 |

*Source: Calculated by the authors based on processed data* [4].

**CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

According to Table 2, since the correlation relationship is **r = 0.533908**, the relationship between the number of computers connected to the Internet in enterprises and organizations (units, Y) and the share of enterprises and organizations connected to the Internet (%, X) is **positive and has a moderate strength**.

By squaring this correlation coefficient, the coefficient of determination is obtained:

**$r^2 = 0.285058$**

This indicates the tendency of change between the number of computers connected to the Internet in enterprises and organizations and the share of enterprises and organizations connected to the Internet.

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