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Descriptive Analysis between Monetary Economic Variables

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to see how the spread of existing data on some monetary variables Indonesia-USA consisting of Inflation Indonesia, Inflation USA, CPI and FFF. This study uses descriptive statistical analysis techniques to explain and view the spread of data in intent. The results of this study provide an explanation that the technique of descriptive statistical data analysis in use can explain the spread of monetary economic data outline during the interval of research data from 1987-2015.

Keywords: Descriptive Statistic Analysis, Economic Variable, Interest Rate, Inflation

I. INTRODUCTION

The economy of the United States (US) is actually now experiencing 'spring' (spring), just as geographical season literally this April. The indication of economic growth will reach 2.3% this year, 2.4% inflation; Unemployment 4.7% (from 10% worst record in 2009); And car sales averaged 17.6 million units (from a record 10.4 million units in 2009). The impact of the stock price index in New York is now 20,656 and the Fed is confident of raising its benchmark interest rate from 0.75% to 1%.

However, there are still things that are troubling President Donald Trump. The United States is the country with the largest trade deficit in the world, which has even occurred since 1975. In 2016, the US deficit for goods and services reached US $ 502 billion, generated from exports of US $ 2.2 trillion versus imports of US $ 2.2 trillion (US International Trade in Goods and Services, US Census Bureau). In terms of merchandise trade, the US exported US $ 1.5 trillion and suffered a deficit of US $ 750 billion.

In other words, the real problem of US trade deficit is that it is acute and long-lasting, more than 40 years old. The reason is easy to find. As a developed country with the largest gross domestic product in the world, it is easy to understand that the US has long been in the comfort zone so that per capita income is high (US $ 56 thousand), with high labor costs as well.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

In Kasif (2000), the rate of inflation and exchange rate has a negative and insignificant correlation between the US dollar and the Pakistani rupee. However, Achsani (2010) estimates the term inflation can be interpreted as an average increase in price well for a period. For Asia, there is a positive causal relationship between inflation and the real exchange rate of the country. In the European Journal of Economics, Finance and Administrative by Kamin (2003) empirically found that the relationship between inflation and real exchange rates in most countries in Asia and Latin America shows a negative relationship. Furthermore, the impact of exchange rate changes on inflation in Latin America is significantly correlated.

However, Utami (2009) estimates exchange rate movements can be affected by interest rates in 2003 to 2008 used by four foreign countries as countries of origin such as the United States, Japan, Singapore and the United Kingdom as well as Indonesia. In addition, the interest rate differential has a positive but insignificant relationship, which affects exchange rate

changes for countries such as the US, Singapore and the UK, but relative to countries such as Indonesia.

III. RESEARCH METHOD

Time and Data Research

This research was conducted during July 2017, and using variable data of Bank Indonesia interest rate, Indonesia consumer price index, central bank interest rate and inflation of USA from year 1987-2015.

Analisys Data Technique

In this study, descriptive analysis is used to explain the relationship between interest rate variable of Bank Indonesia, interest rate of central bank of america, indonesia consumer price index and inflation of USA.

Result and Discussion

In this study used descriptive statistical analysis, this analysis technique is used to describe the data that has been collected without doing generalization. Most of the quantitative research is seeking research can be generalized in general, but if the researchers only calculate the data applicable to the samples under study alone, the researchers used descriptive statistics. And, if the researcher wants to generalize, the researcher uses descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. The following table 1 presents the results of descriptive statistical analysis for this study:

Table 1 : Result statistic descirptif for economic moneter variable

	BI_RATE	FFF__USA_	IHK	INF__USA_
Mean	10.55897	4.272759	193.3241	1.612069
Median	11.08000	4.680000	177.8300	1.970000
Maximum	17.63000	8.760000	336.9600	2.430000
Minimum	5.750000	0.070000	113.8600	-0.120000
Std. Dev.	3.718559	2.833590	69.01774	0.790774
Skewness	0.186996	-0.110507	0.556645	-1.056011
Kurtosis	1.703994	1.824448	2.013263	2.624636
Jarque-Bera	2.198565	1.728848	2.674119	5.560193
Probability	0.333110	0.421294	0.262617	0.062033
Sum	306.2100	123.9100	5606.400	46.75000
Sum Sq. Dev.	387.1751	224.8186	133376.6	17.50908
Observations	29	29	29	29

Source : Proceed by author with Eviews 8

From the table above can be seen that the variable stock price with the amount of data (N) of 29 has an average value with a BI Rate of at least 5.75 and a maximum of 17.63. While the standard deviation of 3.71. And so on for other economic variables. As for the variable INF USA average value of at least -0.12 and a maximum of 2.43. While the standard deviation of 0.79. And so on for other economic variables. The following authors present the image distribution of data by using the bar chart model.

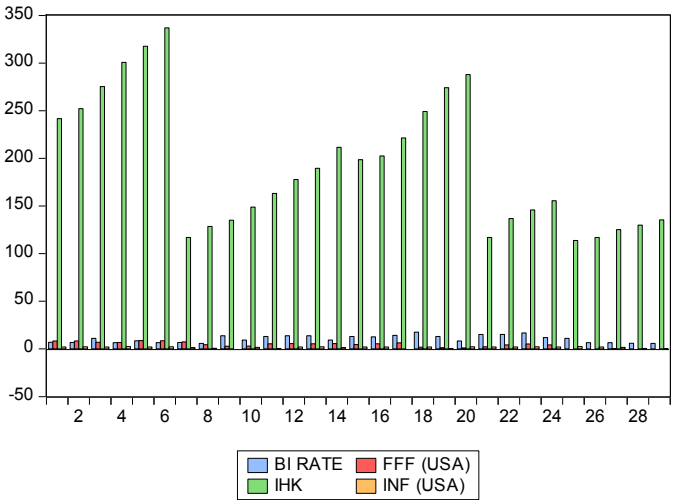

Figure 1 : result for analisys statistic descriptif

Sourced : Procedd by author

The histogram graph shows a symmetrical curve forming a bell. As well as the median and the approximate mode of average. This indicates that the data is normally distributed.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

From the study conducted, using descriptive statistical analysis of data in doing research can describe the state of the data as it is through parameters such as mean, median, mode, frequency distribution and other statistical measures. Because descriptive statistics are presented in the presence of 1. A measure of central

tendency (measures of central tendency). 2. Measures of spread of data (measures of spread), so that the data in detail can be seen how the spread in general.

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