Econometric Analysis of data

name

Week 2

**Details:**

Analyzing and understanding data is an important part of decision making. *Econometrics* is defined as the statistical methods used to analyze data and make informed decisions. For this assignment, you are required to research data related to an economic issue or situation relevant to your organization or a business organization in general. Use the Bureau of Economic Analysis websiteto choose data for this assignment. In addition, review the articles in Topic Materials relating to econometrics. Analyze the data you have selected to determine how to use them to make appropriate economic decisions for an organization. As you are analyzing the data, apply econometrics methods (linear regression, statistical mathematics, nonlinear regression, or another relevant model) to validate data and determine strategies and solutions for the economic data retrieved. Please review the "Sample Econometrics Problem" resource to assist you in completing this assignment.

Write a summary (500-750 words) to discuss your data findings and the proposed solutions generated based on applying econometrics and analyzing the data. You are required to submit the selected data, methods for testing and validating data, and the economic decisions you have established based on analysis of the data.

Prepare this assignment according to the guidelines found in the APA Style Guide, located in the Student Success Center. An abstract is not required.

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**National Data**

The term national data refers to all information with regards to consumption, production, distribution, savings and investments that take place within the boundaries of the country. The statistics include income fro exports and imports as well. The determination of these statistics is done through various methods which include profit margin, individual income, saving data and investment information. Most appropriate and internationally accepted indicator of national growth is the GDP- Gross Domestic Product. GDP can be defined as the total goods and services produced in a nation annually. Two essential work done by GDP is to indicate the level of growth for a nation and highlight the prime areas of trade deficits (Froeb, McCann, Shor & Ward, 2010). Furthermore to get a closer picture about the economy and policy formulation, linear regression and probability distribution method is firmly used. Regression analysis when conducted can be of linear as well as non-linear form depending upon the variables that have to be evaluated. The Bureau of Economic Analysis is the most appropriate centre for all these information and analysis. The national income and product account (NIPA) is also created and published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis which in turn helps economist and policy makers to initiate policies, find out core areas of development and implementation mode. The NIPA basically gives data on the value of output, composition of output, additional incomes that have been generated per unit of output (IMF, 2016).

**International data**

Analysis is often conducted based on the International data which consist of trade information between two or more nation. Such data is complex in nature as there are more players involved. Balance of payment information, investment types and rates, financial capital flows by government and private parties are all a part of the international data. To illustrate the data provided by the U.S. Census Bureau on all nations is the best.The data is analysed usually through the regression analysis tool, exports and imports are given special treatment where exports are priced by free alongside ship and imports are values at customs value ground prior to export from foreign country. In the case of international data risk of investment is essentially calculated through government mediums (Froeb, McCann, Shor & Ward, 2010).

**Industry data**

Industry data refers to all information about an industry right from production, consumption to its interrelation with other industry. The data is analysed through mathematical framework which uses input output analysis technique. This data is used by economist and policy makers often in order to understand trends in productivity, and the probable change that can be made in the industrial setup and how it can affect the US economy.

**Regional data**

The purpose of regional data is to show the economic distribution of resources and production process amongst consumers. Such data is calculated and analysed using statistical mathematics, regression analysis, probability distribution, andThe regional data indicate distribution economic activity and growth in a given country. Statistical mathematics is commonly applied in this case since it’s the one which is most suitable in determining probability distribution. The data usually calculates regional GDP and income per capita for the region through which further analysis can be conducted with ease (IMF, 2016).

**Interactive data**

All data that will be accessible for everyone for the purpose of research and analysis is called as interactive data. Such a data namely includes information on nation, international economy, industries and region. The method of collection of such data is widespread from using of regression analysis of liner and non linear types to statistical analysis and mathematical analysis. The data is presented in appealing chart manner which can be printed or formatted as per needs of the analyser or researcher (Bureau of Economic Analysis website, 2016). The data can be easily kept up to date or can be changed or corrected due to electronic format used during the process of collection of data. The data is usually authenticated by agencies making it more factual and truthful and navigation through such enormous data is easier due to a standard set format of writing.

References

Froeb, L. M., McCann, B. T., Shor, M., & Ward, M. R. (2010). Managerial economics: A problem solving approach. Mason, OH: South-Western Cengage Learning.

IMF (2016). World Economic and Financial Surveys. Retrieved from http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2015/02/weodata/index.aspx

Bureau of Economic Analysis website (2016). Retrieved from <http://www.bea.gov/>