THE INFLUENCE OF EXPORT AND IMPORT TOWARD ECONOMIC GROWTH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, PERIODE 2010-2019

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Abstract

Export and import are one of the long-running international trade activities and are still ongoing. The United States is one of the importing countries of Indonesia in the food and technology industry. In the analysis of this research, the aim is to determine how far the influence of US exports and imports on economic growth in Indonesia. In this study using quantitative methods using secondary data sourced from the world bank with panel data which is the time series for the 2010 - 2019 period. The results of this study indicate that there is no significant effect between export value and import value together on GDP value. . So from this case it can be concluded that the export value and the import value together have no effect on the GDP value in the United States of America. Meanwhile, it can be concluded that partially the import value has no effect on the value of GDP in the United States of America.

Keywords: *Export, Import, USA, GDP*

Abstrak

Ekspor dan impor merupakan salah satu kegiatan perdagangan internasional yang telah lama berjalan dan hingga saat kini masih berlangsung. Amerika serikat merupakan salah satu Negara pengimpor Indonesia dalam industry pangan maupun teknologi. Dalam analisis penelitian ini brtujuan untuk mengetahui sejauh ini bagaimana pengaruh ekspor dan impor Amerika Serikat terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi di Indonesia. Dalam penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan menggunakan data sekunder yang bersumber dari *worldbank* dengan data panel yang merupakan time series periode 2010 – 2019.

Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa tidak ada pengaruh secara signifikan antara nilai ekspor dan nilai impor secara bersama-sama terhadap nilai PDB. Jadi dari kasus ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa nilai ekspor dan nilai impor secara bersama-sama tidak berpengaruh terhadap nilai PDB di Negara Amerika Serikat. Sedangkan dapat disimpulkan bahwa secara parsial nilai impor tidak berpengaruh terhadap nilai PDB di Negara Amerika Serikat.

Kata kunci: Ekspor, Impor, USA, GDP

BACKGROUND

The current economic development of a country cannot be separated from global economic conditions. Economic relations between countries are an important factor that affects the economic development of each country. This condition causes competitiveness as one of the determining factors in competition between countries in order to benefit from the increasingly open world economy. The advantages of opening up the world economy can be seen from the state of a country's balance of payments.

According to Bank Indonesia, the balance of payments is a record of economic transactions between Indonesian residents and non-residents during a certain period. The balance of payments of a country is said to be a surplus if there is an excess of trade and investment funds compared to the obligations paid to the state, while it is said to be a deficit if imports are greater than exports. A surplus or deficit balance of payments condition affects Indonesia's economic growth.[1]

International trade is basically an export or import activity in a country with another country in the form of goods or services. Both export and import activities have a very important role in supporting the pace of international trade. According to Bustami (2013), increasing exports is no longer just an option but is a necessity to support a country's economic growth. According to Priadi (2000), Exports are the total goods and services that are traded between one country and another, which consists of goods, insurance and services during a period. Exports of a country are import activities carried out by other countries. Export activities are able to provide growth in international trade, this will be able to advance the economies of developing countries.[2]

International trade is trade between or across countries which includes export and import activities. International trade is divided into two categories, namely trade in goods and trade in services. International trade activities are carried out with the aim of increasing the standard of living of the country. The

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[1] Bank Indonesia, Beberapa tahun Edisi, *Statistik Ekonomi-Keuangan Indonesia (SEKI)*, Jakarta:BI

[2] M. Bastian, *Pengaruh Ekspor Impor Terhadap Ekonomi Indonesia*, h. 3

opening of international trade will benefit the country concerned as a whole because the benefits tend to outweigh the losses. In addition, the benefits of international trade activities can be seen in terms of exports which can be in the form of an increase in State income, an increase in foreign exchange and an expansion of employment.

In general, the State of Indonesia imports consumer goods, raw materials and supporting materials as well as capital materials. Consumable goods are goods used to meet daily needs such as food, drinks, milk, butter, rice and meat. Meanwhile, raw materials and auxiliary materials are goods needed for industrial activities either as supporting materials, such as paper, chemicals, pharmaceuticals and motorized vehicles. For Indonesian imported products, generally in the form of mining products, such as oil and gas, Indonesian products in the form of industrial goods include electronic goods, chemicals, vehicles, in the field of services Indonesia brings in experts from abroad.

America is one of the countries that also influences Indonesia's coffee exports because on average, Indonesia's exports to this country have the largest export volume and value compared to the export destination countries for Indonesian coffee. During the 2000-2015 period, the annual average export volume of Indonesian coffee to the United States was 61.1 thousand tons and the export value each year was an average of USD 164.9 million. The volume of Indonesian coffee exports to the United States peaked in 2006 at 85.5 thousand tons and the highest export value occurred in 2012 amounting to USD 330.8 million. Meanwhile, the lowest export volume of Indonesian coffee to the United States occurred in 2000, amounting to 33.2 thousand tons and the lowest export value was in 2001 amounting to USD 42.2 million.[3]

The economic growth of the United States in 2001 experienced a decline in growth of only 3%, as a result of the negative events of the World Trade Center and the Pentagon's launch, while in 2002 it experienced positive growth of 2.2 percent. This condition is one of the reasons that the average realization of coffee imports United States from Indonesia for the last 5 years (1998/1999 - 2002/2003), amounting to 39,540 tons / year with an average export value of US $ 51,700,000, (Indonesian Bureau of Statistics 2003), while coffee consumption is the United States. an average of 1,145,800 kg / year. The demand for United States coffee from Indonesia is estimated to continue to increase every year as a result of increasing population and Gross National Product Per Capita (United States Income Per Capita).[4]

The United States is a superpower that has power, the country also exports some raw materials, especially in clothing such as raw materials for clothing and also knitted and non-knitted apparel, besides that this country is also engaged in exporting raw beef, animal frozen sea animals and several other foodstuffs.

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[3] H. Hervinaldy, *Strategi Pemerintah Indonesia dalam Meningkatkan Ekspor Kopi ke Amerika Serikat*, JOM FISIP, Vol. 4 No. 2 Oktober 2017, p. 17

[4] Dewi Anggraini, *factor-faktor yang mempengaruhi permintaan ekspor kopi Indonesia dari amerika serikat,* p. 16.

THEORETICAL BASIS

Export is the activity of selling goods or services from abroad to parties that are abroad. As for the goods sold by domestic parties, it can be in the form of abundant natural products such as spices, seeds and other staples. The export process in general is an action to transfer goods or commodities from within the country to enter them into other countries. Export of goods generally requires interference from customs in both the sending and receiving countries. Export activities are the most important part of international trade.[5]

Import is an economic activity in the form of the process of legally transporting goods or commodities from one country to another, which is generally carried out in the trade process. The import process is an activity to enter goods or commodities from other countries into the country. Large-scale imports of goods generally require interference from customs in both the sending and supplier countries. This activity is an important part of international trade.

Export can be defined as the activity of selling domestic goods or services to parties outside the country. Goods or commodities sold by domestic parties are mostly derived from raw materials or staple materials, both clothing and food, and partly from mining products such as oil and other minerals. . We can know that export activities in Indonesia can be carried out directly or indirectly. Direct export is the activity of selling goods and services through exporters to other countries. Meanwhile, indirect export is the activity of selling through intermediaries to other countries.

Export is an activity of sending goods out of the country according to the agreement of each country, both from companies and governments. Export activities, namely trade in both goods and services carried out by a country against another country through procedures agreed by both parties, export means removing goods from the public and sending to other countries in accordance with payment in foreign currency, where export is an effort selling commodities owned by the nation and sold to other nations or foreign countries, expecting payment in foreign currency.[6]

The relationship between exports and foreign exchange reserves, in the export activities of a country, of course, will get an amount of money in the form of foreign currency or it can be said that foreign exchange, this is one of the country's income. Exports are trade activities between two countries that can provide a stimulus to increase domestic demand which gives rise to large industrial factories, in order to provide a boost in the dynamics of foreign trade growth in which a developing country can compete with more developed countries.[7]

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[5] Triyawan, A., & Mutmainnah, M. (2021). Pengaruh Ekspor, Impor Dan Investasi Syariah Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Di Indonesia Periode 2011-2018. Analisis, 11(1), 36–47. https://doi.org/10.3747/als.v11i1.828

[6] Amir, MS. 2001. *Ekspor Impor*. Jakarta: Penerbit PPM. *Lihat juga* Triyawan, A. (2017). Iqtishadia Analisis Perbandingan Risiko Nilai Tukar. 4(2).

[7] Todaro. M.P., 2000. *Pembangunan Ekonomi di Dunia Ketiga* (H.Munandar, Trans. Edisi Ketujuh ed.). Jakarta: Erlangga

According to the income approach, GDP is the amount of remuneration received by production factors that participate in the production process in the territory of a country within one year.[8] Meanwhile, according to the expenditure approach, GDP is the sum of all final components which include household consumption expenditure and non-profit-seeking private institutions, capital formation against gross domestic and stock changes, government consumption expenditure, and net exports, namely exports minus imports, in the long run time of year.[9]

LITERATURE REVIEW

Nurul Hazizah, Zainuri, and Sebastiana Viphindrartin wrote a journal entitled The Effect of JUB, Interest Rates, Inflation, Exports and Imports on the Rupiah Exchange Rate against the United States Dollar. namely Indonesia and the United States of America against the magnitude of the Rupiah exchange rate against the US Dollar. The model in this study is a dynamic model, namely Partial Adjustment Model (PAM), where this model is considered to have a variable inaction, namely the amount of exchange rate that is expected to be influenced by the exchange rate that has occurred previously. There are two analyzes, namely descriptive analysis and causal analysis. Causal analysis using the Oldinary Least Square (OLS) method. OLS estimation in PAM shows that all independent variables have a positive effect on the expected exchange rate apart from the export difference variable. Besides, the interest rate difference variable does not have a significant effect on the expected exchange rate. So it can be concluded that the interest rate policy is considered to be able to influence the amount of the rupiah exchange rate if the two countries do not change the amount of interest rates simultaneously and other macro variable policies must adjust.[10]

I Gede Yoga Mahendra and I Wayan Wita Kesumajaya wrote a journal entitled Analysis of the Influence of Investment, US Dollar Exchange Rate Inflation and Credit Interest Rates on Indonesian Exports in 1992-2012. The data analysis technique used in this study is multiple linear regression analysis.[11] The

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[8] TRIYAWAN, A., & Novitasari, A. S. (2020). Analisis Pengaruh Perdagangan Internasional terhadap GDP (Gross Domestic Product) Indonesia (Periode 2011-2016). FreakonomicS: Journal of Islamic Economics and Finance, 1(1), 34–42. https://doi.org/10.36420/freakonomics.v1i1.14

[9] Lutvi Fuziana, Keterkaitan Investasi Modal Terhadap GDP Indonesia, *Jurnal Ekonomi Pembangunan,* Vol. 3 No. 2 (Juni 2014), p. 374.

[10] Nurul Hazizah, Zainuri, dan Sebastiana Viphindrartin, *Pengaruh JUB, Suku Bunga, Inflasi, Ekspor dan Impor terhadap Nilai Tukar Rupiah atas Dollar Amerika Serikat,* e-Journal Ekonomi Bisnis dan Akutansi, 2017, Volume IV (1) : 97-103.

[11] I Gede Yoga Mahendra dan I Wayan Wita Kesumajaya, *Analisis Pengaruh Investasi, Inflasi Kurs Dollar Amerika Serikat dan Suku Bunga Kredit Terhadap Ekspor Indonesia Tahun 1992-2012,* E-jurnal ekonomi pembangunan universitas udayana vol. 4, no. 5, mei 2015. *Lihat juga* Triyawan, A., & Novitasari, A. S. (2020). the Influence of Islamic Commercial Bank'S Letter of Credit Financing and Exchange Rate Towards Indonesia'S Exports From 2014 To 2018. Ad-Deenar: Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Bisnis Islam, 4(02), 263. https://doi.org/10.30868/ad.v4i02.798

results of data analysis show that simultaneously investment, inflation, US dollar exchange rates and credit interest rates affect Indonesia's exports in 1992-2012. Partially, the US dollar exchange rate and credit interest rates had a significant effect on Indonesian exports in 1992-2012, while investment and inflation had no significant effect on Indonesian exports in 1992-2012. Furthermore, the variable of the US dollar exchange rate was the variable that had a dominant influence on Indonesian exports in 1992-2012.

Putu Tjintia Kencana Dewi and I Ketut Sudiana wrote a journal entitled The Influence of Gross Domestic Product, The Effect of Gross Domestic Product, Foreign Exchange Reserves and the United States Dollar Exchange Rate on Imports of Electronic Products in Indonesia 1993 - 2013. The data analysis used is multiple linear regression analysis with spss software help. The data used in this analysis are secondary data. The analysis shows that the gross domestic product (GDP), foreign exchange reserves and the US dollar exchange rate simultaneously have a significant effect on imports of Indonesian electronic products in 1993-2013.[12] Gross domestic product and foreign exchange reserves partially had a positive and significant effect on imports of Indonesian electronic products in 1993-2013. The US dollar exchange rate had a negative and significant effect on imports of electronic products in Indonesia in 1993-2013.

Siti Aminah Ulfa wrote a journal entitled The Effect of Money Supply (Jub), Bank Indonesia Certificate Interest Rates (Sbi), Imports, Exports Against the Rupiah / United States Dollar Exchange Rate January 2006 to March 2010. The purpose of this study was to determine whether there was an amount of money. in circulation, SBI interest rates, imports, exports jointly or partially have an effect on the rupiah / US dollar exchange rate in the period January 2006 to March 2010. [13]The results show that there is an effect of the money supply, SBI interest rates, imports, exports on the exchange rate. rupiah / US dollar from January 2006 to March 2010 jointly or partially with α <0.05 so that H0 was rejected and Ha was accepted. Thus from the results of this study it can be concluded that the money supply, SBI interest rates and imports have a positive effect, while exports have a negative effect on the rupiah / US dollar exchange rate and are significant except for the import variable.

Fenin Farina and Achmad Husnaini wrote a journal entitled The Impact of Exports and Imports on the Exchange Rate of Asean Countries per United States Dollar. The purpose of this study is to examine the effect of the development of the level of exports and imports simultaneously, the influence of the development of the level of exports partially, and the effect of the development of the level of imports partially on the exchange rate of ASEAN countries per US dollar. This type of research is explanatory research. The

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[12] Putu Tjintia Kencana Dewi dan I Ketut Sudiana, *Pengaruh Produk Domestik Bruto, Pengaruh Produk Domestik Bruto, Cadangan Devisa dan Kurs Dollar Amerika Serikat Terhadap Impor Produk Elektonik di Indonesia* Tahun 1993 – 2013, E-jurnal ekonomi pembangunan universitas udayana vol. 4, no. 4, april 2015

[13] Siti Aminah Ulfa, *Pengaruh Jumlah Uang Beredar (Jub), Suku Bunga Sertifikat Bank Indonesia (Sbi), Impor, Ekspor Terhadap Kurs Rupiah/ Dollar Amerika Serikat Periode Januari 2006 Sampai Maret 2010*, Economics Development Analysis Journal 1 (1) (2012).

variables of this study are exports and imports as independent variables and exchange rates as the dependent variable.[14] Population and sample in this study data month series export value, import value, and value for the period 2013 to 2015 as many as 36 (3 years x 12 months). The methods of analysis in this study are descriptive statistical analysis, classical assumption test, inferential statistical analysis and Determination Coefficient Analysis. The results of this study indicate that; 1) Exports and imports simultaneously affect the exchange rate; 2) Export partially has a negative effect on the exchange rate; 3) Imports partially negatively affects the exchange rate. Suggestions and recommendations that can be given from researchers in this research are that the government hopes to make the country's economic growth not weaken and can also be used as a reference for further research.[15]

RESEARCH METHODS

The data used in this study are secondary data. Which data source is taken from institutions or agencies related to research problems, namely from the World Bank. The data used in this research are export and import activities in the United States of America in the period 2010-2019. And its effect on economic growth in the United States of America.

This type of research in this research is explanatory research using quantitative methods. Research according to the level of explanation (explanatory) is research that intends to explain the position of the variables under study and the relationship between one variable and another.[16] Testing using quantitative methods, namely testing the influence of variables which include macroeconomic independent variables, namely the value of exports and imports and their influence on the independent or dependent variable, namely economic growth. The analysis technique used is as follows:

1. Descriptive Statistical Analysis.

The analysis technique used in this research is descriptive statistical analysis. Which functions, among others, is intended to classify a variable based on its group and can be interpreted by the researcher. The data obtained in this research are then processed and presented in a form that is easier for data users to

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[14] Fenin Farina dan Achmad Husnaini, Pengaruh Dampak Perkembangan *Tingkat Ekspor Dan Impor Terhadap Nilai Tukar Negara Asean Per Dollar Amerika* Serikat, Jurnal Administrasi Bisnis (JAB)|Vol. 50 No. 6 September 2017.

[15] Triyawan, A. (2020). INFLUENCE OF EXPORT AND IMPORT TOWARD ECONOMIC GROWTH IN CANADA IN 2010-2019. Fokus Ekonomi, 4, 341–355. *Lihat juga* Kumalasari, K. P., & Triyawan, A. (2018). The Islamic Business Ethics Review toward Earning Management on Islamic Financial Service Board (IFSB) 09 Version. Journal of Islamic Economics and Philanthropy, 1(4), 117–142.

[16] Siregar, *Statistic Parametik Untuk Penelitian Kualitatif,* Bumi Aksara : Jakarta. 2013.

understand. Meanwhile, the results of quantitative analysis can usually be in the form of numbers or graphs.[17]

According to Siregar, multiple linear regression analysis is used to predict future demand, based on past data to determine the effect of one or more independent variables on one dependent variable. Meanwhile, according to Nazir, if the parameters of a functional relationship between one dependent variable and more than one variable are to be estimated, then the regression analysis is carried out using multiple regression.[18]

Data analysis method

To answer the research objectives used descriptive data analysis and quantitative analysis, namely multiple regression analysis. According to Sugiono (2016), the quantitative method is a scientific approach that views a reality that can be classified, concrete, observable and also measurable, the relationship of variables is causal in which the research data is in the form of numbers. In this research, it focuses on explaining export-import activities as the dependent variable and economic growth as an independent variable using time series data.

This analysis is used to determine the direction of the relationship between the independent variable which is positively or negatively related to the dependent variable if the value of the dependent variable has increased or decreased. The variable relationship model will be analyzed according to the regression equation which is aimed at the following equation:

$$Y = \alpha + b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2$$

Information :

Y = Economic growth
α = Konstanta

b_1, b_2 = Koefisien Regresi

X_1 = Nilai Ekspor

X_2 = Nilai Impor

DATA ANALYSIS

The analysis carried out in this study is a multiple linear analysis in which the linear relationship between the independent variables (X1 and X2), namely the value of exports and imports, with the depemden variable (Y), namely GDP. The data used in the study for regression is secondary data sourced from the World Bank, which consists of export value, import value, and GDP in the United States during the period 2010-2019. As shown in the following table:

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[17] Carollina, R., & Triyawan, A. (2019). Analysis of Halal Tourism Development Strategy in East Java Province. Journal of Islamic Economics and Philanthropy, 2(01), 27–35.
[18] Mohammad Nazir, *Metode Penelitian,* Ghalia Indonesia*: Jakarta. 2005

Nilai Ekspor, Nilai Impor, dan PDB Amerika Serikat Tahun 2010-2019

Year	Exports of goods and services (Billion US$)	Imports of goods and services (Billion US$)	GDP (Billion US$)
2010	1.846	2.36	14992
2011	2.102	2.682	15542
2012	2.191	2.759	16197
2013	2.273	2.764	16784
2014	2.371	2.879	17521
2015	2.266	2.786	18219
2016	2.22	2.739	18707
2017	2.356	2.932	19485
2018	2.51	3.148	20529
2019	2.504	3.136	21374

Tabel Hasil Analisis Regresi Linear Berganda

	Coefficients	*Standard Error*	*t Stat*	*P-value*
intercept	-5333.471622	4705.806434	-1.133381004	0.294374924
Export	-2.880440013	9701.32345	-0.000296912	0.999771383
Import	8257.936012	8339.835054	0.990179777	0.3550708

Persamaan regresinya adalah sebagai berikut :

$$Y = \alpha + b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2$$

$$Y = -5333.471622 - (-2.880440013)X_1 + 8257.936012 X_2$$

Keterangan :

Y   = PDB (satuan milyar US$)
α = Konstanta
b_1, b_2 = Koefisien Regresi
X_1 = Nilai Ekspor (satuan milyar US$)
X_2 = Nilai Impor (satuan milyar US$)

The regression coefficient of the export value variable (X1) is -2.880440013, meaning that if other independent variables have a fixed value and the export value has increased by 1%, then the value of GDP (Y) will decrease by 2.880440013 billion US $. The coefficient is negative, meaning that there is a negative relationship between the value of exports and the value of GDP, the higher the value of exports, the lower the value of GDP.

The regression coefficient of the import value variable (X2) is 8257.936012, meaning that if other independent variables have a fixed value and the import value has increased by 1%, then the value (Y) will increase by 8257.936012 billion US $. The coefficient is positive, meaning that there is a positive relationship between the value of imports and the value of GDP, the higher the value of imports, the higher the value of GDP.

Multiple Correlation Analysis (R)

The value of R ranges from 0 to 1, the value is closer to 1 means the relationship that occurs is getting stronger, conversely, if the value is getting closer to 0, the relationship is getting stronger, conversely if the value is close to 0 then the relationship is getting weaker. From the results of the regression analysis, it can be seen in the output model summary and is presented as follows: da (R)

Table of The Result of Ganda Correlation Analysis

Regression Statistics	
Multiple R	0.88763648
R Square	0.78789852
Adjusted R Square	0.727298097
Standard Error	1108.308361
Observations	10

Based on the table above, the R number is 0.88763648. This shows that there is a very strong relationship between the value of imports and the value of exports to the value of GDP in the United States of America.

Determination Analysis (R2)

Based on the table above, the R2 (R Square) number is 0.78789852 or (78.7%). This shows that the percentage contribution of the influence of the independent variables (export and import values) to the dependent variable (GDP value) is 78.7%. Or the variation of the independent variables used in the model (export and import values) is able to explain 78.7% of the variation in the dependent variable (GDP value). While the remaining 21.3% is influenced or explained by other variables not included in this research model.

Adjusted R Square is the adjusted R Square value, this value is always less than R Square and this number can have a negative value. According to Santoso (2001) that for regression with more than two independent variables, Adjusted R2 is used as the coefficient of determination.

Standard Error of the Estimate is a measure of the number of errors in the regression model in predicting the Y value.From the regression results, the value is 1108.308361 or 1108.308361 billion US $ (unit value of GDP), this means that there are many errors in the prediction of the GDP value of 1108.308361 billion US $. As a guideline, if the Standard error of the estimate is

less than the standard deviation of Y, then the regression model is getting better at predicting the Y value.

Regression Coefficient Test Together (Test F)

This test is used to determine whether the independent variables (export and import values) together have a significant effect on the dependent variable (GDP value). Or to find out whether the regression model can be used to predict the dependent variable or not. Significant means that the relationship that occurs can apply to the population (can be generalized). From the results of the regression analysis output, it can be seen that the F value is as shown in the following table:

Tabel. Hasil Uji F

ANOVA

	df	*SS*	*MS*	*F*	*Significance F*
Regression	2	31940804.04	15970402.02	13.00153501	0.004394434
Residual	7	8598431.96	1228347.423		
Total	9	40539236			

Based on the table, it is obtained that F count is 13.00153501. Using a confidence level of 95%, $\alpha = 5\%$, df 1 (number of variables – 1) = 2, and df 2 (nk-1) or 10-2-1 = 7 (n is the number of cases and k is the number of independent variables), the results obtained for the F table of 0.647872452. It can be analyzed that the value of F count <F table (13.00153501 <0.647872452), then H0 is accepted. This means that there is no significant influence between the export value and the import value together on the GDP value. So from this case it can be concluded that the export value and the import value together have no effect on the GDP value in the United States of America.

Partial Regression Coefficient Test (t test)

This test is used to determine whether in the regression model the independent variables (export and import values) partially have a significant effect on the dependent variable (GDP value). From the results of the regression analysis the output can be presented as follows:

Tabel. Hasil Uji t

	Coefficients	*Standard Error*	*t Stat*	*P-value*
intercept	-5333.4716	4705.806434	-1.133381004	0.294374924
Export	-2.88044	9701.32345	-0.000296912	0.999771383

Import	8257.936	8339.835054	0.990179777	0.3550708

Based on the table, the t count is obtained at the export value of - 0.000296912. The t distribution table is sought at α = 5%: 2 = 2.5% (2-tailed test) with degrees of freedom (df) nk-1 or 10-2-1 = 7 (n is the number of cases and k is the number of independent variables) . With a 2-sided test (significance = 0.025) the results obtained for t table of -7.622449015. It can be analyzed that t count> t table (-0.000296912> -7.622449015) then H0 is accepted, meaning that partially there is no significant effect between the import value and the GDP value. So from this case it can be concluded that partially the import value has no effect on the value of GDP in the United States of America.

As for the import value variable, the t count is obtained for the import value of 0.990179777. The t distribution table is sought at α = 5%: 2 = 2.5% (2-tailed test) with degrees of freedom (df) nk-1 or 10-2-1 = 7 (n is the number of cases and k is the number of independent variables) . With a 2-sided test (significance = 0.025) the results obtained for t table of -7.622449015. It can be analyzed that t count <t table (0.990179777 <2.364624252) then H0 is accepted, meaning that partially there is no significant effect between the import value and the GDP value. So from this case it can be concluded that partially the import value has no effect on the value of GDP in the United States of America.

CONCLUSION

Based on the table, it is obtained that F count is 13.00153501. Using a confidence level of 95%, α = 5%, df 1 (number of variables – 1) = 2, and df 2 (nk-1) or 10-2-1 = 7 (n is the number of cases and k is the number of independent variables), the results obtained for the F table of 0.647872452. It can be analyzed that the value of F count <F table (13.00153501 <0.647872452), then H0 is accepted. This means that there is no significant influence between the export value and the import value together on the GDP value. So from this case it can be concluded that the export value and the import value together have no effect on the GDP value in the United States of America.

Meanwhile, based on the table, the t count is obtained at the export value of -0.000296912. The t distribution table is sought at α = 5%: 2 = 2.5% (2-tailed test) with degrees of freedom (df) nk-1 or 10-2-1 = 7 (n is the number of cases and k is the number of independent variables) . With a 2-sided test (significance = 0.025) the results obtained for t table of -7.622449015. It can be analyzed that t count> t table (-0.000296912> -7.622449015) then H0 is accepted, meaning that partially there is no significant effect between the import value and the GDP value. So from this case it can be concluded that partially the import value has no effect on the value of GDP in the United States of America.

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