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Study of Relationship of Macro-Economic Variables with Attracting Resources in Housing Bank

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ABSTRACT

Banks and manufacturing firms have a significant role in the economic prosperity of the country. Therefore, recognizing the factors that cause them to be always attached great importance to the development and macro-economic variables such as the factors. Therefore, this study investigates the relationship between macro economic variables, is attracting resources which in order to collect data from the balance sheets of banks and housing official figures published by the Central Bank in the years2002 to 2012 were used. That for test of research hypotheses, due to normality of the variables ,from the correlation coefficient was used to test the with respect to the normality of the independent variables and the errors for the multivariate regression model was used in the Spss19 software The results showed that the adsorption of bank liquidity and GDP there is a direct positive relationship between inflation, but there is a significant relationship with Bank resources also the results of the multiple regression showed that the yield of 10-year inflation has no impact on the Bank's resources but liquidity variables and GDP has a positive effect on bank resources but this results in a5-year period showed that none of the variables: liquidity, GDP, inflation has not had an impact on resources.

KEYWORDS: Liquidity, GDP, Inflation, Attracting Resources

INTRODUCTION

Today, one of the most common problems in the economy, inflation and liquidity is an issue that can cause problems in other cases. Absorption liquidity should be to increase the rate of productive investment and put the country on a path of economic development, today society expects from banking that mmeanwhile, efforts to attract private sector deposits, choose most normal allocating funds to different economic sectors, as the deposit and one of the reasons the bank is operating. It should be stated conclusively that development of Bank which is primarily related to an increase in the volume of deposits so that liquidity management is one of the most important functions of financial management firm in the case of financial institutions, especially commercial banks, credit becomes much more important.
The oldest of the major banks and financial institutions and financial intermediaries are always three principles [1]:
1) Interest,
2) Security
3) Liquidity to the top of its affairs

And always capital owners want more deposit and lending interest from deposits, loans are suitable thus, achieve their profitability goals on the other hand, between liquidity and other variables such as production volume, there is a close relationship between the general level of prices and employment. So it is important to have good liquidity. Monetary and banking experience shows that having the right amount of cash, and increase it if it is not accompanied by an increase in GDP undesirable effects such as inflation and currency devaluation will follow while inflation is one of the most common problems in the world economy. Inflation, coupled with a steady increase in the general price level and the continuing weakness of the purchasing power of money, which works to increase government expenditure which leads to a sharp increase in prices. Inflation continued in the beginning as far as one of the most fundamental problems in the economy and has attracted the attention [2].

Also, today one of the main goals of the country's banking is a system as part of the economic system, mobilize resources and attract different types of bank deposits in order to provide the resources necessary to support applications for credit and the banking system. As mentioned in Section 1, the interest-free banking, the banking system is a means to establish monetary and credit system.
Effort for banks saving in the collection is very important for the following reasons:
1- One makes the transition from passive to active investment programs in the economy.
2- Depositors receive interest on the production and also contribute expansion of industries.
3- Considering the huge investment is high risk, therefore, gathering small capital investment caused to reduce the risk and speeds up the investment in macro level, which its results are increasing in the welfare for the individual in the society. Therefore, considering the above, access to nature and the causes and effects of mentioned variables (inflation,

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GDP, internal liquidity) is so important and it seems that the main factors are influencing on taking of the firms, Therefore, in this study attempts to answer the main question that each of the liquidity variables, GDP and inflation in achieving what role financial institutions play in attracting more resources?

2. RESEARCH LITERATURE

Importance of the banking system at the whole economic system and at the regulation of relations in the country and its tremendous impact on the global economic scene, on the other hand, led to economic experts, banks and economic development as one of the factors in shaping their countries' production capacity. Banks are as one of the main tools of monetary policy in each country's economic system, because on the one hand small savings funds collected by the public wandering and on the other hand are setting the economic and financial policies ,financial resources and industrial production leads to rotation of the wheel. If this cycle is regular and there is no difficulty in motion banking system in economic development will undoubtedly serve, but the way it has always been the problem occurs and collection of savings is not facilitate that be used during production and investment [2]. From the beginning of human social life mobilization of financial resources, which began the trade and exchange of goods and this has always been the most important task of the banking system. Thus, banks were collected deposits of people and with giving loans to people in need, namely their traditional task of intermediation between depositors and borrowers played. Nowadays, financial institutions and banks to mobilize financial resources requires a fundamental change in its products and services and with the simple and traditional form of banking intermediation services in other countries are not able to mobilize their resources [3]. Appears in the prevailing economic climate variables such as cash, bank deposits to GDP and inflation are related to absorption, so an overview of these variables is discussed.

2.1. Liquidity Index

Liquidity is a property of finance that depends on the time and cost of converting them into money, in other words the transaction cost measure for the asset is an asset to cash. Sometimes quite explicit transaction costs such as brokerage fees normally sell a stock, but sometimes it is difficult to separate.

Another way to measure the liquidity of an asset, due to a risk of an asset swap in exchange for a certain amount of money at a certain time in the future.

For example, government bonds are bought and sold on the market to be more liquid than the securities business. Furthermore, the liquidity of bonds with shorter maturity than bonds with longer maturities [4]. For the operationalization of this variable is used official statistics by the central bank [5].

2-2.GDP Production

"GDP" is the market value of all final goods and services produced in a country during a year. The mean of final goods and services goods and services that are in the last stage of the production chain and the purchasers don't purchased them for use in producing other goods and services (for marketable). Contrary, the concept of final goods, intermediate goods, which are used to produce other goods and services [6]. GDP in each year reflects the overall performance of the economy in the use of resources and production of goods and services. According to the accounting equation, GDP is directly related to consumption, private investment, government spending and net exports depend on [7]. For the operationalization of the variables from official statistics of the National Statistical Center of Iran Portal is presented.

2.3. Inflation

Inflation is situation where the general price level rises continuously over time an important element in defining the continuity of time and the general level of prices. This means that prices have steadily increased over time. If the prices rise in a certain period and then stop the trend in the inflation process is not applicable because the bullish rise in prices should be continue [8]. For the operationalization of this variable is used official statistics by the central bank.

2.4. Resources attraction

Collection of resources indicator, including demand deposits and savings deposits and similar deposits and other deposits and term investments that are used to calculate the index of banks' balance sheets of housing resources in Council approved bank credit money.

3. Research hypotheses

In this study, the following hypothesis is assumed to subject and target population.

1) There is a significant relationship between housing bank liquidity resources.
2) There is a significant relationship between GDP Housing Bank resources.
3) There is a significant relationship exists between inflation and mortgage bank resources.

4. Study Methods

This research due to the time is part of the retrospective. A retrospective study in which the research is to collect data in relation to events that occurred in the past [9, 10]. It is also part of the collection of information is documented from research documents. Because such documents or archival research to analyze the information in archives and records

about past events may be called [9, 10]. In this study, independent variables including liquidity index, GDP, Inflation and Housing Bank is the dependent variable resources.

5. Statistical Community

The Statistical Community of this research formed the Housing Bank of the Islamic Republic of gathering information, the 10-year period 2002 to 2012, can be examined. The operational variables of the balance sheets of banks and housing official statistics published by the Central Bank, the breakdown is as follows:

Liquidity: The liquidity index is calculated from official data provided by the Central Bank; the Bank provided on the site is used.

GDP: accounted for in the official statistics, the National Statistics Center of the port is used.

Inflation: The inflation index calculated from official statistics provided by the Central Bank at the Bank's website used.

Resources: to compute the index of resources from banks' balance sheets in council housing credit has been approved banks that the final calculation of the sum of demand deposits, savings deposits and similar deposits and other deposits and bonds investment term is used that it should be noted that all variables have been considered in the annual And the basic variable liquidity index, GDP and inflation in 199776 is considered.

6. Methods of data analysis

Descriptive statistics are used for this study is dispersion and central tendency indicators bar charts and Scoter. To test the research hypotheses regarding the normality of the variables (Kolmogorov-Smirnov test results) Pearson's correlation coefficient was used to test the research hypotheses and to provide a model according to the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test results that indicate the normality of variables and test the camera, which represents Watson errors, is independent of multivariate regression used in Spss19 and software. It should be noted that the regression model for the period 2002 to 2012 is considered and then to more accurately model the deletion of the first 5 years of the study period (2002 to 2007) regression model for the period 2007 to 2012 are presented.

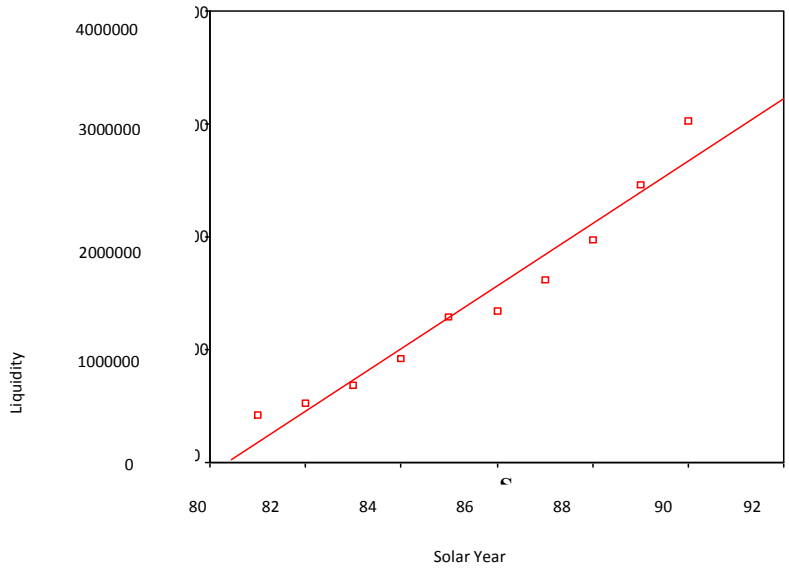
7. Descriptive Statistics

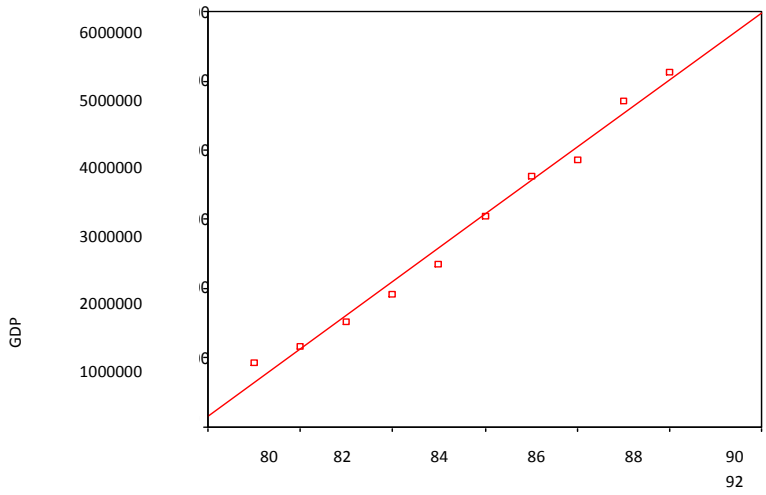
Descriptive statistics of the study variables is presented in Table 1:

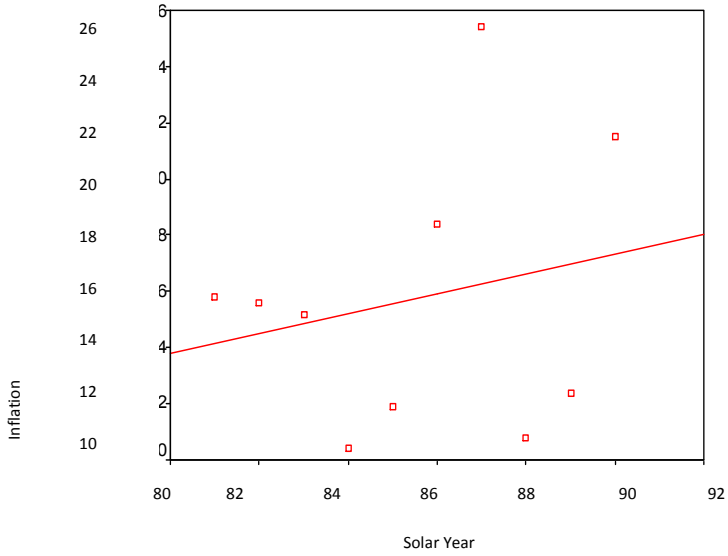
Table 1. Shows descriptive statistics for the study variables in the period 2002 to 2011

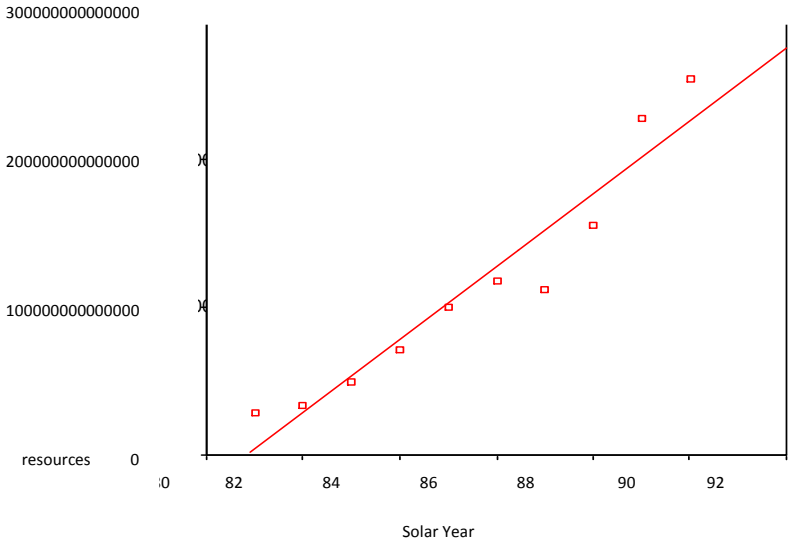
Elongation	skew	standard deviation (SD)	Average	Statistics
-0.378	0.679	858258.3	1426071	**Liquidity**
-324.1	0.261	1479022	2828394	**GDP**
0.197	0.900	4.86146	15.74	**Inflation**
- 0.357	0.786	7.78 E +13	1.15 E +14	**Resources Absorption**
0.421	1.301	8.90 E +11	1. 57 E +12	**Profitability**

In table 1 is used measures of central tendency and dispersion of liquidity, GDP, inflation, resources, profitability that for each of the five variables are listed in order of mean, variance, skew and stretch over 10 years (2002 to 2011). Liquidity variable is equal to the mean and standard deviation equal to 3.858258 is 1426071; GDP variable is equal to 2828394 for 10 year average and the standard deviation is equal to 1479022 and variable inflation is out to 15.74 and 4.86146 times the standard deviation, for variable resources out of the 1.15E +14, and the standard deviation is equal to 13E +68.9 and profitability variable equal to 1.57E +12 mean and the standard deviation is equal to 8.90E+11 Scoter in charts 1 to 4 variables including liquidity, GDP, inflation and resources in the period 2002 to 2011 are:









8. Kolmogorov-Smirnov test

Kolmogorov-Smirnov test to check the normality of the variables used in this study. Kolmogorov-Smirnov test results are listed below:

H0: normality of the variables; H1: Non-normal variables

Table 2. Shows the results of the test k.s

Significance level	Kolmogorov statistic smearnof	Variables
0.990	0.441	Liquidity
0.995	0.418	GDP
0.841	0.617	Inflation
0.879	0.589	Resources Absorption

In table 2 there is statistical amount of Kolmogorov-Smirnov significance tests since the significance level of the test for all parameters of acceptable error rate (α=0.50) is greater. So it cannot be assumed that all variables of the study are normal H0 rejected.

9. Research hypotheses test

To review the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test research hypotheses with regard to the results of the normality of the variables that represent the Pearson correlation coefficient was used and the results are as follows:

Table 3. Summarizes the research hypotheses

Results		Significance level	The correlation coefficient	Type of test	Hypothesis	Row
reception	refusal					
✓		0.000	0.991	Pearson	First hypothesis: an indicator of liquidity - resources	1
✓		0.000	0.971	Pearson	Second hypothesis: GDP-absorbed sources	2
	✓	0.661	0.159	Pearson	Third Hypothesis: Inflation - resources	3

The first hypothesis: As can be seen in the first row of Table 3, because the value of the test at a significance level of 0.000 and an unacceptable error rate (α= 0.50) is less therefore, there is one can say with 95% confidence that the liquidity of the mortgage bank resources and since the value of the correlation coefficient is equal to 991.0 is a positive number, it can be said to absorb liquidity from the banks of the housing there is a significant positive relationship.

Second hypothesis: As can be seen in the second row of Table 3, because the value of the test at a significance level of 0.000 and an unacceptable error rate (α= 0.50) is less, Therefore, one can say with 95% confidence that the GDP Housing There is a bank of resources and since the value of the correlation coefficient is equal to 0.971 is a positive number, So can the GDP is positive and significant relationship with the Housing bank resources.

Third hypothesis: As can be seen in the third row of Table 3

Since the test at a significance level of acceptable error rate (α= 0.50) is greater

Therefore, one can say with 95% confidence that there is no significant relationship between inflation and mortgage bank resourc

10. Test of independence of errors

In this study is used regression for presenting model. For each regression, there are two assumptions that first assumptions of normality are variables and the second is independent of the errors default. Since the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test results indicate that the normality of variables (Section 5) so here's another review of the independence assumption of regression errors using Watson cameras are discussed. In Watson camera test H0 hypothesis of no correlation between the errors insists, As Watson statistic in the range of 1.5 to 2.5 Camera is otherwise assumed and assumed H0 accepted H0 is rejected. Watson Camera Test results are given in Table 4:

Table 4. Watson camera test

Test Results	Watson statistic camera	Period
Lack of correlation of errors	2.076	Period of 10 years(81-86)
Lack of correlation of errors	2.096	Period of 5 years(86-90)

In Table 4 cameras Watson statistic for the regression model for the variable uptake of 10-year and 5-year period to come. Since the cameras Watson statistic for the period of 10 years and 5 years respectively equal 2.096 and 2.076 and the values ranged from 1.5 to 2.5. So we can say that the assumption of independent errors is established so given that both conditions are normal and independent variables multiple regression errors is therefore established to provide a model.

11- Regression model to predict the variable of absorption of resources in 2002 to 2011 to provide resources for the interval regression model years 2002 - 2011 were used in the multivariate regression.

In this liquidity model, GDP and inflation are considered as independent variables in the regression model, which is as follows:

(GDP) 1037419+ (liquidity) 89371776+ E + 12 88.1 Y =
As the model (equation) is observed by increasing the liquidity variable and the dependent variable is GDP also varies resources that positive coefficient for this variable in the model, suggesting a positive effect on the absorption of liquidity and GDP Housing Bank. But inflation is not suggests to the model that inflation does not affect the absorption of Bank Resources the only variable is GDP positive impact on cash and bank resources.
2. Regression model for resources in years 2007 to 2011. To provide resources for the interval regression model of multivariate regression was used in years 2007- 2011. For this purpose, liquidity variables, GDP and inflation as the independent variable and the dependent variable are the variable resources as intended that results of the ANOVA table in the regression showed that the significance level of the test 256.0 and the error rate is more acceptable. This means that none of the independent variables, namely liquidity, GDP and inflation in the years 2007 to 2011 did not affect the absorption of Bank Resources so the model can predict the cash resources of the independent variables, GDP and inflation in the period 2007 to 2012 provided.

13. CONCLUSION

This study investigates the relationship between macro-economic variables [11] on bank profitability and housing resources for this purpose 3 was hypothesized for data collection, the information available on the website of the Central Bank, the National Statistics Center of Iran Portal and housing banks' balance sheets were used. That finally used for examine the hypothesis of this study due to normality of the study variables also used from the correlation coefficient for the regression model finally, the results showed that the assumptions GDP between liquidity and bank resources has a direct positive relationship exists between inflation, but no significant relationship with Bank resources as well as the results of the regressions in 2002 and 2007 showed that inflation does not affect the absorption of Bank Resources Liquidity and financial variables and GDP has a positive effect on bank resources The results of the regression in the years 2007 to 2011 showed that none of the variables: liquidity, GDP, inflation has not had an impact on resources.

14 . Research Offers

Considering the results of the test assumption of the existence of a significant relationship between indicators of liquidity by attracting resources and according to that liquidity is a property asset the time and cost of conversion depends money so we can say that an increase in liquidity in the mortgage market, increasing the resources of the Bank the bank managers have the resources to increase liquidity in the market has increased that bank managers can use in order to increase profits and sales of bonds, bank deposits attract a lot of resources. Considering the results of the research hypotheses indicating a significant relationship between GDP growth by attracting resources and given that the macroeconomic indicators of GDP is of particular importance and not only as the most important indicator of economic performance analysis and evaluation are used Macro-economy, but also many other items, which are byproducts are measured Therefore, bank managers should consider the GDP at market always seek the Bank's resources in times of rising GDP through the creation of long-term deposits and providing incentives such as profit participation act. According to the results of testing research hypotheses, indicating no significant relationship between inflation and attract resources given that the general level of prices and inflation steadily increased over time but it has always been an important element in defining the timing and continuity, the general level of prices is database administrators should be noted that prices have steadily increased over time have they need to attract resources through increased quality of service, variety of services, enhancing the skills of individuals and organizations act.

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