

\*

-1992

(Co-

(Error Correction Model)

.2005

integration)

:

**-1**

Tapia Raimudo )

.(2001

(1956 )

.2009/5/12

2006/8/29

\*

.1989

(Co-integration)

25

(ATMs)

(ATS)

Nelson and Perron (1988)

Posser (1982)

.(M1) (M2)

(Unit Root Non-Stationary)

(Non-Stationary)

.Phillips (1986) Granger and Newbold (1974)

Crockett and Evans (1980)

18  
1978-1967

(1996 ) . :  
1984-1973 (M1) (M2)

(Money Stock) -2

(2004)  
-1971

2000

(Stationary)

.(Spurious Regression)

-3

:

$$MV = PT \tag{1}$$

Friedman(1956) V M  
 Tobin T P  
 (Holders) :

Tobin (1956) Baumol (1952)

side – steps Y

Ando and Shell(1975) :

$$M = \left( \frac{2bY}{r} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \tag{2}$$

$r_m$   $r_s$  i b r  
 $C_i$   $U(C_1, C_2)$  :

$$T(M, C_1)$$

Millers and Orr(1966)

$C_1$   $C_2$

$$r_s - r_m = T_m(M, C_1) \tag{4}$$

$$C_1 \tag{4}$$

$$T (r_s - r_m)$$

$Z$  h  
 $Z$   
 $h - Z$   
 (Minimize)

McCallum and Goodfriend (1987)

$$Z^* = \left[ \left( \frac{3b}{4r} \right) \sigma^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{3}} \tag{3}$$

$$U(C_t, L_t) + \beta U(C_{t+1}, L_{t+1}) + \beta^2 U(C_{t+2}, L_{t+2}) + \dots$$

$L_t$   $C_t$  (Keynes)  $\sigma^2$   
 $(\sigma^2 = M^2 t)$   
Tobin(1958)

$(K_{t-1})$   $(b_{t-1})$   $(M_{t-1})$   
 $S_t = \psi(C_t, M_t)$   
 $S_t$

$$M_t = f(M_{t-1}, K_{t-1}, b_{t-1}, R_t, R_{t+1}, \dots, \Pi_t, \Pi_{t+1}, \dots) \quad (5)$$

$$M_t = g(C_t, R_t) \quad (6)$$

-4

$$\ln M = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \ln GDP + \beta_2 \ln Ex + \beta_3 \ln In + \beta_5 \ln R + \varepsilon \quad (7)$$

(M2 M1) M  
GDP  
Ex

In

Driscoll Khan (1980)

Frenkel (1977, 1980) and Lahiri (1983)

.Abed (1979)

M<sub>1</sub> R  
ε

Augmented Trend  
 Dickey-Fuller(ADF)  $M_2$   $M_1$

( )

-5

...

(Nelson and Plosser, 1982)

DF (Unit Root)  
 Non-Stationary

(non-stationary)

(Spurious Regression)

$$\Delta X_t = \mu + \gamma X_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^n \phi_i \Delta X_{t-i} + \varepsilon_t \quad (8)$$

Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) (Augmented Dickey Fuller "ADF")  
 (Phillips and Perron)

(7)

( )

$$(1 - \phi_1 L - \phi_2 L^2 - \phi_3 L^3 = 0)$$

ADF

$H_0 : \gamma = 0$   
 $\gamma > 0$

$H_1 : \gamma < 0$   
 $\gamma < 0$

(Multivariate Co-Integration Test)

( )

(Single Equation Co-integration Test)

(Level)

$X_t$  Trends Specific Stochastic

T

(Error Correction Term)

(Error Correction Model "ECM")

(DF)  $\Delta X_t = \mu + \beta T + \gamma X_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t \quad (9)$

Unit Root

Time

11

$\varepsilon_t$

-3

$$(ADF) \Delta X_t = \mu + \beta T + \gamma X_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^n \phi_i \Delta X_{t-i} + \varepsilon_t \quad (10)$$

$$(DF) \Delta \varepsilon_t = \alpha + \beta_0 \varepsilon_{t-1} + v_t \quad (12)$$

(7)

$$(ADF) \Delta \varepsilon_t = \alpha + \beta_0 \varepsilon_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i \Delta \varepsilon_{t-i} + v_t \quad (13)$$

F\*

$$H_0 : \beta = \phi = 0$$

.Dickey-Fuller

DF

t

$\beta$

t\*

ADF

Fuller

/

Error Correction (ECM)

.ECM

Model

Error Correction (ECM)

Model

Engle and Granger (1987)

:

ECM

Co-integration

$$m = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{gdp} + \beta_2 \text{ex} + \beta_3 \text{in} + \beta_4 r + \varepsilon \quad (14)$$

:

Error Correction

Dynamics

Model

$$\Delta m_t = \alpha_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_{1i} \Delta m_{t-i} + \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_{2i} \Delta \text{gdp}_{t-i} + \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_{3i} \text{ex}_{t-i} + \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_{4i} \text{in}_{t-i} + \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_{5i} r_{t-i} + \beta_{6i} \text{EC}_{t-i} + \varepsilon_t \quad (15)$$

-6

(Aqeel and Butt, 2001) :

DF

-1

1-6

ADF

-

ADF

-

.  $H_0 : X_t$  is not I(0)

PP

(Level)

-2

(First difference)

(Unit

(1)

root test)

$$Y_t = \alpha + \beta X_t + \varepsilon_t \quad (11)$$

(11)

Mackinnon (1991)

- PP 3.4969- ADF

5

PP ADF

(3.4952

$X_t$

$Y_t$

$\varepsilon_t$

. 10 1 %1

(1)

	PP	ADF	PP	ADF	
	*6.166791-	*6.724762-	1.867079	0.162964	Ln M <sub>1</sub>
	*5.128726-	*5.037524-	0.336455-	0.512806-	Ln M <sub>2</sub>
	*15.11257-	*12.57436-	*5.775436-	*6.636374-	Ln GDP
	*9.946659-	*9.464308-	2.432478-	2.389787-	Ln e
	*9.431532-	*8.036456-	1.545809-	1.832368-	Ln P
	*5656508-	3.114445-	0.892187	0.920342	Lnr
:	Mackinnon Critical Values			1	* :
. 1	4.1458-	. 1	4.1420-	-	<b>ADF</b>
. 5	3.4987-	. 5	3.4969-		
. 10	3.1782-	. 10	3.1772-		
. 1	4.1420-	. 1	4.1383-	-	<b>PP</b>
. 5	3.4969-	. 5	3.4952-		
. 10	3.1772-	. 10	3.1762-		

(2)

Hypothesized No. of CE(s)	Eigenvalue	Max-Eigen Statistic	0.05 Critical Value	Prob.**
None *	0.771958	76.86775	33.87687	0.0000
At most 1 *	0.469277	32.94277	27.58434	0.0093
At most 2	0.325624	20.48631	21.13162	0.0613
At most 3	0.158989	9.003856	14.26460	0.2858
At most 4	0.021859	1.149263	3.841466	0.2837

Max-eigenvalue test indicates 2 cointegrating eqn(s) at the 0.05 level

\* denotes rejection of the hypothesis at the 0.05 level

\*\*MacKinnon-Haug-Michelis (1999) p-values

(3 2)

2-6

(2)

(M1)

Engle and Granger (1987)

I(1)

2005:02 1992:01

)

(

Johansen Co-integration Test

(M2 M1)



(1987)

(3)

Hypothesized No. of CE(s)	Eigenvalue	Max-Eigen Statistic	0.05 Critical Value	Prob.**
None *	0.728925	67.87877	33.87687	0.0000
At most 1 *	0.528606	39.10722	27.58434	0.0011
At most 2	0.258400	15.54513	21.13162	0.2525
At most 3	0.130890	7.294869	14.26460	0.4549
At most 4	0.000600	0.031193	3.841466	0.8598

Max-eigenvalue test indicates 2 cointegrating eqn(s) at the 0.05 level

\* denotes rejection of the hypothesis at the 0.05 level

\*\*MacKinnon-Haug-Michelis (1999) p-values

3-6

(15)

ECM  
(Hendry and  
Ericson, 1991)  
(General to

Specific Procedures)

1-3-6

$$\Delta \ln M_1 = 0.0539 + 0.406 \Delta \ln M1_{t-1} - 1.88 \Delta \ln ex_{t-1} - 0.7299 \Delta \ln R_{t-3} - 0.507 \Delta \ln \ln_{t-2} - 0.4977 \Delta \ln \ln_{t-3} + 0.331 \Delta \ln GDP_{t-3} + 0.2687 \Delta \ln GDP_{t-4} + 0.1658 \Delta \ln GDP_{t-6} - 0.0566 d96 - 0.274 ECT_{t-1}$$

R-squared	0.721950	Mean dependent var	0.014940
Adjusted R-squared	0.646802	S.D. dependent var	0.036742
S.E. of regression	0.021836	Akaike info criterion	-4.612473
Sum squared resid	0.017642	Schwarz criterion	-4.183657
Log likelihood	121.6994	F-statistic	9.606974
Durbin-Watson stat	1.844116	Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000

M<sub>1</sub>

R<sup>2</sup>

( )

.(L, Keele and De Boef, S 2004)

1  
 1.05  
 .%10  
 6 4 3  
 1  
 1.88  
 0.77  
 1996  
 0.73  
 1  
 ECT<sub>M1</sub>  
 0.274

5  
 . 10

**2-3-6**

(Valadkani and Alauddin, 2005)

$$\Delta \ln M_2 = 0.02799 - 1.0686 \Delta \ln ex_{t-1} - 0.261 \Delta \ln R_{t-3} - 0.318 \Delta \ln In_t + 0.124 \Delta \ln GDP_{t-3} + 0.112 \Delta \ln GDP_{t-4} + 0.12996 \Delta \ln GDP_{t-5} - 0.01422 d99 - 0.064 ECT_{t-1}$$

5.329 (-3.147) (-3.510) (-2.685) (4.5699) (5.6057) (4.6366) -2.5164 (-2.0498)

R-squared	0.653823	Mean dependent var	0.019490
Adjusted R-squared	0.582812	S.D. dependent var	0.013812
S.E. of regression	0.008921	Akaike info criterion	-6.433350
Sum squared resid	0.003104	Schwarz criterion	-6.082500
Log likelihood	163.4004	F-statistic	9.207391
Durbin-Watson stat	1.810098	Prob (F-statistic)	0.000001

M<sub>2</sub>  
 1  
 0.261  
 . 1.07  
 1  
 5 4 3

(4)

Dependent Variable: DLNM1

Method: Least Squares

Date: 07/08/07 Time: 11:17

Sample(adjusted): 1993:3 2005:2

Included observations: 48 after adjusting endpoints

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.053875	0.017334	3.108163	0.0036
DLNM1(-1)	0.405514	0.134190	3.021945	0.0045
DLNE(-1)	-1.882133	0.882206	-2.133441	0.0396
DLNR(-3)	-0.729859	0.209607	-3.482034	0.0013
DLNP(-2)	-0.507299	0.278243	-1.823224	0.0764
DLNP(-3)	-0.497704	0.289062	-1.721786	0.0935
DLNGDP(-3)	0.331291	0.067939	4.876270	0.0000
DLNGDP(-4)	0.268657	0.052228	5.143937	0.0000
DLNGDP(-5)	0.165811	0.068195	2.431431	0.0200
RESID01(-1)	-0.274207	0.099894	-2.744983	0.0093
D96	-0.056586	0.017729	-3.191752	0.0029
R-squared	0.721950	Mean dependent var		0.014940
Adjusted R-squared	0.646802	S.D. dependent var		0.036742
S.E. of regression	0.021836	Akaike info criterion		-4.612473
Sum squared resid	0.017642	Schwarz criterion		-4.183657
Log likelihood	121.6994	F-statistic		9.606974
Durbin-Watson stat	1.844116	Prob(F-statistic)		0.000000

M<sub>2</sub>M<sub>1</sub>

4-6

/

M<sub>2</sub> M<sub>1</sub>

0.73

( )

(Bahmani- Oskooee and Malix, 1991)  
(1995 1994 1990 Marashdah)

0.064 0.274

(5)

Dependent Variable: DLNM2  
 Method: Least Squares  
 Date: 07/08/07 Time: 11:20  
 Sample(adjusted): 1993:3 2005:2  
 Included observations: 48 after adjusting endpoints

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.027996	0.005254	5.328921	0.0000
DLNE(-1)	-1.068586	0.339611	-3.146505	0.0032
DLNR(-3)	-0.260703	0.074270	-3.510203	0.0011
DLNP(-3)	-0.317804	0.118370	-2.684844	0.0106
DLNGDP(-3)	0.123584	0.027043	4.569959	0.0000
DLNGDP(-4)	0.111970	0.019974	5.605752	0.0000
DLNGDP(-5)	0.129960	0.028029	4.636568	0.0000
RESID02(-1)	-0.064030	0.031237	-2.049794	0.0472
D99	-0.014220	0.005651	-2.516423	0.0161
R-squared	0.653823	Mean dependent var		0.019490
Adjusted R-squared	0.582812	S.D. dependent var		0.013812
S.E. of regression	0.008921	Akaike info criterion		-6.433350
Sum squared resid	0.003104	Schwarz criterion		-6.082500
Log likelihood	163.4004	F-statistic		9.207391
Durbin-Watson stat	1.810098	Prob(F-statistic)		0.000001

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(2000-1971)

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## The Money Demand Determinants in Jordan Using Co-Integration Model and Error Correction Model

*Eid Ali Zyoud and Khaled Mohammed Sawai'*\*

### ABSTRACT

This paper investigates the narrow and broad money demand determinants in Jordan, and analyzes the appropriate money aggregate that could be used in designing the monetary policy among M1 and M2. A conventional money demand equation employed in this paper, where GDP, CPI, exchange rate and interest rate variables included to the models, however, quarterly data for the period 1992-med 2005 used to estimate Error Correction Model (ECM). We examined the existence of long run relationships among the variables, using two money aggregates M1 and M2.

The significance of the study in examining the impacts of the major developments and deregulations that took place in Jordan during 1990s on financial system, which aimed at liberalizing financial market, affected money demand behavior. The estimated model, using quarterly data, finds a stable long-run relationship among monetary aggregates, domestic prices, real income, and foreign interest rates. In addition, the error-correction model shows that changes in the inflation rate, the exchange rate, and foreign interest rates exert a significant impact on monetary aggregates.

**Keywords:** Demand for Money, Stationary, Cointegration, Error Correction Model, Open Economy.

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