

\*

(P) (M2) (RGDP)  
.2009-1993  
(stationarity)

Canonical Co- Fully Modified OLS (FMOLS) :

.Dynamic OLS (DOLS) integrating Regression (CCR)  
(VECM)

(RGDP)  
(DOLS, CCR, FMOLS) 6 5 (%10)  
VECM (-0.099) ( )  
.M2

.VECM DOLS CCR FMOLS Granger Causality, Cointegrated Regression :

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.( )

((M2) )  
( ) (P)  
(Real GDP)

.2009-1993

.2010/8/18

2010/6/9

\*

-1929)

.(Walsh, 2003)

(1933

( )

( )

( )

.(1999 )

( )

)

(

(Expectation Augmented Phillips Curve)

(Rational Expectation Hypothesis)

.( )

.(Continuous Market Clearing)

)

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( )

.( )

( )

(Bain and Howells,

.2003)

.(Ineffectiveness policy or Policy irrelevance theorem)

1963

Schwartz Friedman

( )

)

(1960-1867)

( )

(anticipated)

(2000) Darbha Roy

(unanticipated)

(Bain and

(2010) Cheng Sharma

.Howells, 2003)

(M3)

(2009) Suleman

(M2)

2007-1977

(2007) Kutan Hafer

.(Walsh, 2003)

(2009) Andres

Jordan Anderson

(M2)

(1968)

(Federal funds rate)

(St. Louis equation)

(M2)

(2010) Chimobi

(M2)

( )

(2002)

( )

.(Walsh, 2003)

(1969) Granger

(2004)

(Granger-causality

(1972) Sims

.analysis)

)

((M1)

Sims

( )

VAR

.(2000-1970)

(Walsh,

.2003)

(1999) Hayo

(14)

Al-

(2004) Rjoub

VAR

(PP - (ADF test) test)  
ADF .test)

.1995:4 -1968:1

(Deterministic trend)  
(Y<sub>t</sub>)  
:(Gujarati, 1995)

$$\Delta Y_t = \beta_1 + \beta_2 t + \delta Y_{t-1} + \alpha_i \sum_{i=1}^m \Delta Y_{t-i} + \varepsilon_t \quad (1)$$

(Akaike Information Criterion (AIC)) m (RGDP) (M2)  
t (Schwarz Information Criterion (SIC)) (P)  
 $\varepsilon_t$  (Deterministic trend) .(2008 -1993)

ADF ( ) (stationarity)  
( ) ADF  $\delta$  -  
(ADF)

.(I(0) )  
.(non-stationary)

Co- .  
:integration Regression and Test .(VECM)

(I(1) ) :  
(1987) Granger Engle )  
:(unit root test  
(non-Stationarity)

(co- .(invalid) (OLS)  
 .integrated)  
OLS  
(Spurious)  
(R<sup>2</sup>)  
(Stock  
(Johansen approach) .and Watson, 2003)

(Single equation co-integrating relationships) (DF -

$\Sigma$  : (efficient methods)  
 $\Lambda$  (Fully Modified OLS)  
 $\Omega$  (non-singular) (Phillips and Hansen, 1990) (FMOLS)  
 (Canonical Co-integrating Regression (CCR))  
 : (Park, 1992)  
 (Dynamic OLS(or DOLS))  
 $\Sigma = E(u_t u_t')$  (Saikkonen 1992, Stock and Watson 1993)  
 $\Lambda = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} E(u_t u_{t-j}) = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_{11} & \lambda_{12} \\ \lambda_{21} & \lambda_{22} \end{bmatrix}$  (Hansen 1992b, Phillips and Hansen 1990)  
 (4) (Standard Triangular  
 representation of regression specification)  
 $\Omega = \sum_{j=-\infty}^{\infty} E(u_t u_{t-j}') = \begin{bmatrix} \omega_{11} & \omega_{12} \\ \omega_{21} & \omega_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \Lambda + \Lambda' - \Sigma$   
 $Y_t$  OLS  
 (I(1))  $X_t$   
 $X_t$   
 (Hansen, 1992b) (Multi-cointegration)  
 $(\omega_{12})$  OLS OLS  
 (Asymptotically (consistent) X  
 (asymmetric) biased)  
 OLS (n+1)  
 (cross correlation) OLS  $Y_t$   
 $(\lambda_{21})$  )  
 $Y_t = X_t' \beta + D_{1t}' \gamma_1 + u_{1t}$  (2)  
 single equation residual- (Johansen-test)  $D_t = (D_{1t}', D_{2t}')'$   
 based approach)  $D_t$  (2)  
 (Phillips-Ouliaris) (Engle-Granger)  
 (OLS residuals)  
 (Parametric ADF Augmented Dickey – Fuller Approach)  $D_{1t}$   $\Delta \epsilon_{2t} = u_{2t}$  (2)  
 (Non-Parametric –  $P_2$   $D_{2t}$  (3)  
 (Engle-Phillips-Perron Approach)  
 : Granger(EG)  
 $u_t = (u_{1t}, u_{2t})'$

$$\Delta X_t = \sum_{j=1}^n a_j \Delta X_{t-j} + \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i \Delta Y_{t-i} + \rho_1 e_{t-1} + u_t \dots \dots \dots (8)$$

$$\Delta Y_t = \sum_{j=1}^n \beta_j \Delta Y_{t-j} + \sum_{i=1}^m \beta_i \Delta X_{t-i} + \rho_2 e_{t-1} + v_t \dots \dots \dots (9)$$

$$\begin{matrix} & e_{t-1} & \Delta & : \\ & (\rho_2 \rho_1) & & \\ \rho_2 & & X_t & Y_t \\ & Y_t & X_t & \\ \Delta X_t & \Delta Y_t & & \\ & & Y_t & X_t \\ & & & \\ (8) & \Delta Y_t & & \\ \text{(Hussain and Abbas, 2000)} & X_t & Y_t & \end{matrix}$$

$$(1) \quad : \quad \text{(ADF)}$$

$$\begin{matrix} ( & ) \\ : \\ \%1 \\ ( & ) \\ \text{(I(1))} \end{matrix}$$

**(1)**  
**(ADF)**  
(\*)

Variable	Level	First
LOG(RGDP)	0.279437	- 10.79386
LOG(GDP_DEFLATOR)	- 2.440985	- 8.26335
LOG(M2)	- 0.69044	-11.72852

: - (\*)  
3.4836 - = %5    4.1135 - = %1  
:    . 3.1696 - =%10  
3.1733 - =%10    3.4849- =%5    4.1162 - =%1

$$\Delta \hat{u}_{1t} = (\rho - 1) \hat{u}_{1t-1} + \sum_{j=1}^p \delta_j \Delta \hat{u}_{1t-j} + v_t \quad (5)$$

ADF  
(τ ) t  
(Z ) .(ρ =1)  
(Normalized autocorrelation  
(ρ = -1) coefficient)

$$\hat{\tau} = \frac{\hat{\rho} - 1}{se(\hat{\rho})}$$

$$\hat{Z} = \frac{T(\hat{\rho} - 1)}{(1 - \sum_j \hat{\delta}_j)} \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{matrix} \cdot \hat{\rho} & se(\hat{\rho}) \\ \text{(Phillips-Ouliaris (PO))} & \\ : & \\ \Delta \hat{u}_{1t} = (\rho - 1) \hat{u}_{1t-1} + W_t & (7) \end{matrix}$$

(6) ) .(7) Phillips - Perron

.(EViews 7 User's Guide

(1987) Granger Engle

.(ECM)

.(Granger, 1988)

ECM

t F

X Y

:(Gujarati, 1995)

(\*) (2)

Variable Method	Log M2 (2)	Log P (3)	Const. (4)	Trend (5)	Adj R <sup>2</sup> (6)	τ (EG) (7)	z (EG) (8)	τ (PO) (9)	z (PO) (10)
<b>FMOLS</b>	0.514 (10.90) [0.000]	-0.157 (-1.16) [0.12]	3.261 (6.23) [0.000]	0.002 (1.55) [0.13]	0.992	-5.75 [0.0003]	-43.9 [0.0002]	-5.72 [0.0003]	-42.9 [0.0002]
<b>CCR</b>	0.518 (10.65) [0.000]	-0.130 (-1.35) [0.18]	3.204 (5.30) [0.000]	0.0015 (1.26) [0.212]	0.991	-5.42 [0.0034]	-41.6 [0.0019]	-5.43 [0.0033]	-41.95 [0.0018]
<b>DOLS</b>	0.492 (12.51) [0.000]	-0.154 (-2.715) [0.0081]	3.518 (8.677) [0.000]	0.0022 (2.387) [0.021]	0.992	-5.42 [0.0029]	-41.63 [0.0016]	-5.43 [0.0028]	41.96 [.0014]

(Engle- :EG .P [ ] t ( ) (\*)  
(Phillips-Ouliaris) :(PO) Granger)

(3)

Null Hypothesis	Obs	F-Statistic	Prob.
LOG (M2) does not Granger Cause LOG (RGDP)	61	3.19	0.0308
LOG (RGDP) does not Granger Cause LOG (M2)		2.29	0.0886
LOG (P) does not Granger Cause LOG(RGDP)	61	3.48	0.0218
LOG (RGDP) does not Granger Cause LOG(P)		3.77	0.0157
LOG (P) does not Granger Cause LOG(M2)	61	0.31	0.8194
LOG (M2) does not Granger Cause LOG(P)		2.12	0.1089

Regression  
(Log M2) (Log(RGDP)) :Co-integration and Tests  
t .(Log P) (2)  
P :(efficient methods)  
(CCR) (FMOLS) (Canonical (FMOLS) OLS  
(DOLS) . Co-integrating Regression (CCR))  
(1, -0.492, .(Dynamic OLS (DOLS))  
. 0.154)  
(2) (10 - 7) ((5) (4) (3) (2) )

(Suleman, 2009; Chimobi, 2010) (Z) (τ) (PO) (EG) (7) (5) .%1

(4)

VECM

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic
ΔLOG(RGDP(-1))	0.7888	0.1634	4.828*
ΔLOG(M2(-1))	0.053926	0.07512	0.71786
ΔLOG(P(-1))	0.245615	0.08936	2.74858**
ΔLOG(RGDP(-2))	0.480237	0.15437	3.11089*
ΔLOG(M2(-2))	-0.091819	0.07733	-1.18734
ΔLOG(P(-2))	-0.150021	0.08902	-1.68516
ERORR CORR. (-1)	-0.099010	0.03346	-2.95945*
CONSTANT	0.030483	0.00555	5.49125*
R-squared	0.376374	Adj. R-squared	0.294008

.%5 (\*\*) %1 (\*)

) Akaike Information Criterion

.( (3)

(M2)

(ERROR CORRECTION

) = -0.099)

(RGDP)

(Log(P))

( .%10

%10

.%5

( ( )

.(Stock and Watson, 2003)

( )

VECM

(4)

(RGDP)

ΔLOG (RGDP

(GDP )

(ΔLOG(RGDP(-2) (-1))

.ECM



(Lag Exclusion test)

(DOLS, CCR, FMOLS)

6 5 %10 .( )

VECM

(adjustment coefficient)

(-0.099)

DOLS )

.(%1

( )

)

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## The Relationship Among Output, Money and Prices in Jordan

*Walid M. Shawagfeh\**

### ABSTRACT

This study presents the relationship between money supply, price level, and real output for Jordan, using the co-integration methodology. Several methods of estimation and testing were used: single equation co-integrated regressions (FMOLS, CCR, DOLS), Vector Error Correction Model (VECM), in addition to the traditional Granger causality test.

The results show that broad money supply, price and real GDP are co-integrated. Single equation estimation and testing suggests a strong long run impact of money on real GDP. Traditional Granger causality test, also, suggests a unidirectional causality that runs from money to real GDP. Applying VECM estimation concludes that money influence RGDP in long run, however, results indicate no impact in the short run. Finally, the long run price impact on output is not supported (except for DOLS method) by the different testing methods, however, the short run price changes does affect real output negatively.

**Keywords:** Jordan, Cointegrated Regression, Granger Causality, FMOLS, CCR, DOLS, VECM.

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\* Department of Economics, Faculty of Business, University of Jordan, Amman, Jordan. Received on 9/6/2010 and Accepted for Publication on 18/8/2010.