

Income, inflation tax and money demand

Estimate a money demand function to measure how responsive is money demand to income:

$$m = f(p, y)$$

p = inflation

y = income

Estimation strategy

- Two alternatives: General-to-Particular, Engle-Granger approach
- General-to-particular: estimate a short-run model (ADL-error correction model) -> infer a long run relationship. Problem: not enough data (loss of precision, multicollinearity, asymptotic methods are not reliable)
- Engle-Granger: start from a long-run relationship (cointegration) and then estimate a short run model (error correction). Uses less degrees of freedom

Engle-Granger approach:

- Long run: Cointegration:
 - 1) All series must be $I(1)$ (unit root in every series)
 - 2) Estimate a long-run relationship
 - 3) Test for stationary residuals (cointegration)
- Short run: error-correction model

Long run model

$$m_t = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 p_t + \alpha_2 y_t + \eta_t \quad (1)$$

Short run

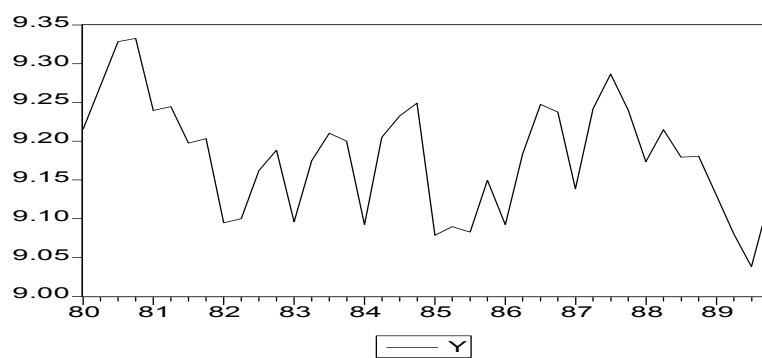
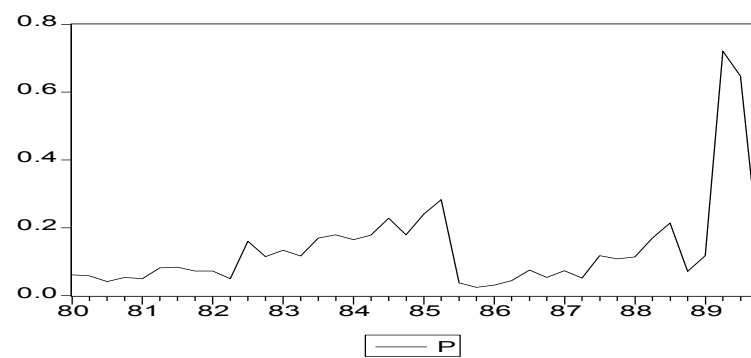
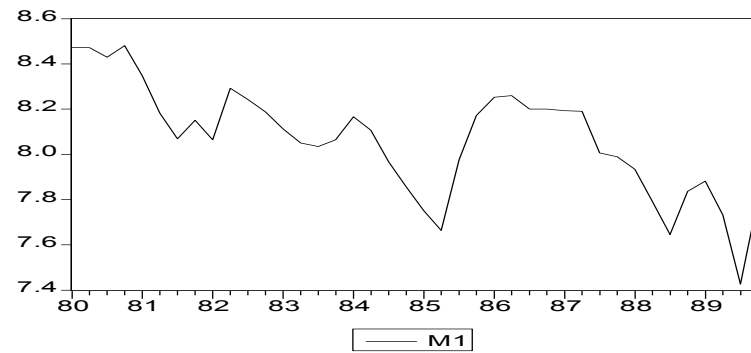
$$\Delta m_t = \beta_1 \Delta p_t + \beta_2 \Delta y_t + \beta_3 z_{t-1} + \delta W_t + u_t,$$

With z_{t-1} = residuals from (1) (“errors”) $\Rightarrow \beta_3 z_{t-1}$
(error correction term)

α_2 = long run income elasticity.

β_2 = short run income elasticity.

Results



Long-run relationship

a) Test for unit-roots in every series

	DF Statistic
M1	-2.577362
Inflation	-2.395383
GDP	-3.053772

Critical value (5%): -3.5426

- We do not reject the null in all cases (all series seem to be $I(1)$)

b) Estimation of the long-run relationship

$$m(t) = 1.8404 - 2.0883 p(t) + 0.7068 y(t)$$

$R^2 = 0.54$; std error: 0.51; sample: 1980.1-1988.4

Observations: 36

Short-run relationship (error-correction)

$$\Delta m(t) = -0.0138 - 1.2719 \Delta p(t) + 0.2275 \Delta y(t) \\ -0.2296 \text{ERRC}(t-1) + \delta W(t)$$

$R^2=0.51$; std error: 0.084; sample:1980.2-1989.1
observations:36

The short run income elasticity is 0.2275
The long run income elasticity is 0.7068