



Studies in Economics and Finance

Some empirical evidence on the demand for money in the Pacific Island countries
Rup Singh, Saten Kumar,

Article information:

To cite this document:

Rup Singh, Saten Kumar, (2010) "Some empirical evidence on the demand for money in the Pacific Island countries", Studies in Economics and Finance, Vol. 27 Issue: 3, pp.211-222, <https://doi.org/10.1108/10867371011060045>

Permanent link to this document:

<https://doi.org/10.1108/10867371011060045>

Downloaded on: 30 January 2018, At: 19:31 (PT)

References: this document contains references to 21 other documents.

To copy this document: permissions@emeraldinsight.com

The fulltext of this document has been downloaded 663 times since 2010*

Users who downloaded this article also downloaded:

(1994), "Money Demand in Four African Countries", Journal of Economic Studies, Vol. 21 Iss 2 pp. 3-37 <<https://doi.org/10.1108/01443589410062968>><https://doi.org/10.1108/01443589410062968>

(2009), "How stable is the demand for money in African countries?", Journal of Economic Studies, Vol. 36 Iss 3 pp. 216-235 <<https://doi.org/10.1108/01443580910983825>><https://doi.org/10.1108/01443580910983825>

Access to this document was granted through an Emerald subscription provided by emerald-srm:407354 []

For Authors

If you would like to write for this, or any other Emerald publication, then please use our Emerald for Authors service information about how to choose which publication to write for and submission guidelines are available for all. Please visit www.emeraldinsight.com/authors for more information.

About Emerald www.emeraldinsight.com

Emerald is a global publisher linking research and practice to the benefit of society. The company manages a portfolio of more than 290 journals and over 2,350 books and book series volumes, as well as providing an extensive range of online products and additional customer resources and services.

Emerald is both COUNTER 4 and TRANSFER compliant. The organization is a partner of the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) and also works with Portico and the LOCKSS initiative for digital archive preservation.

*Related content and download information correct at time of download.



Some empirical evidence on the demand for money in the Pacific Island countries

Demand for
money

211

Rup Singh

School of Economics, The University of the South Pacific, Suva, Fiji, and

Saten Kumar

*School of Business Economics, Faculty of Business and Law,
AUT University, Auckland, New Zealand*

Abstract

Purpose – The purpose of this paper is to analyze narrow money demand functions for the Pacific Island countries (PICs) and evaluate their stability. The selected PICs are Fiji, Vanuatu, Samoa (SAM), Solomons and the Papua New Guinea. The stability of the demand for money is vital for the formulation of the monetary policy.

Design/methodology/approach – The augmented Dicky-Fuller method is employed to test the time series properties of the variables. Alternative time series techniques such as general to specific (GETS) and Johansen maximum likelihood (JML) are used with annual data from 1974 to 2004 (except for SAM with data from 1980 to 2004) to estimate the narrow money demand equations. To draw inferences relative to the stability of the parameters, the study applies the cumulative recursive sum of recursive residuals (CUSUM) and the cumulative sum of squares of recursive residuals (CUSUMSQ).

Findings – The results from the time series approaches of GETS and JML suggest that real income, nominal rate of interest and real narrow money are cointegrated. The CUSUM and CUSUMSQ stability test results indicate that the demand for money functions for these countries are stable and, therefore, the respective monetary authorities may consider targeting money supply in their conduct of monetary policy. It is argued that the financial sector reforms and liberalization is yet to have any significant effects on the money demand in the PICs.

Research limitations/implications – The methods of estimation does not allow for structural breaks in the cointegrating relationship. It is hoped that future research may focus on using the structural break techniques and also investigate the stability of the demand for broad money in the PICs. Further due to limitations in the data, the authors were only able to select five PICs.

Originality/value – This is the first paper in the literature that provides long-run estimates and stability results of the narrow money demand using the newest time series techniques for a group of PICs over the period 1974-2004.

Keywords Demand, Money, Pacific Region

Paper type Research paper

1. Introduction

Despite the relative paucity of Pacific Island countries (PICs) economic data in many areas, there are few islands in which economic data and in particular, the money stock and income are provided by their central banks. Limitations in the data have resulted

The authors would like to thank Professor Bill B. Rao for useful comments on an earlier version of this paper. The authors are also grateful to the Editor and the anonymous referees for their support and useful suggestions.



in only a limited number of empirical studies that investigated the long-run relationship of money demand in the PICs. For instance, see Katafono (2001), Kannapiran (2001), Jayaraman and Ward (2003), Rao and Singh (2005, 2006), Rao and Kumar (2007), Kumar and Manoka (2008) and Singh and Kumar (2009). The correct specification of both long- and short-run demand for money functions is important. Many central banks are in the process of liberalizing their financial sector and, therefore, success of such policies requires the accurate estimation of the magnitude of the money demand elasticities.

Money supply can be a useful instrument of monetary policy if demand for money is stable. According to Poole (1970) policy makers should target the rate of interest if the LM curve is unstable and the level of money supply if the IS curve is unstable. However, instability in LM is largely caused by the instability in the money demand function. Therefore, it is important to test for the stability of the demand for money. Furthermore, following the financial reforms of the mid-1980s, many developed countries have switched to interest rate targeting when their money demand functions became unstable. Unfortunately, many developing countries have also started targeting the rate of interest, even though there is no significant evidence that their money demand functions have become unstable. Consequently, there have been a large number of empirical studies, in both the developed and developing countries, to re-estimate demand for money and to investigate, afresh, its stability; see Sriram (1999) and Rao and Kumar (2009) for details.

The objective of this paper is to analyze money demand functions for the selected PICs and evaluate their stability. In particular, this is the first paper in the literature that provides long-run estimates and stability results of the money demand using the newest time series techniques for a group of PICs over the period 1974-2004[1]. The selected five PICs based on the availability of consistent data are: Fiji (FJ), Vanuatu (VNT), Samoa (SAM), Solomons (SOL) and the Papua New Guinea (PNG). Our results indicate that income elasticities in these countries are close to unity, except for the PNG where it is higher, and the interest rate elasticities are negative, well determined and significant. Most importantly, we found that the money demand functions are temporally stable. We assert that the financial sector reforms and liberalization is yet to have any significant effects on money demand in the PICs and hence the respective monetary authorities may consider money supply as an appropriate instrument of the monetary policy.

The paper is organized as follows: in Section 2 we briefly survey empirical works on the demand for money in the PICs. Section 3 detail our model specification and data and Section 4 discusses our empirical results. Conclusions are stated in Section 5.

2. Empirical studies in the PICs

Empirical studies on demand for money in the PICs are only a handful and available only for FJ, PNG, SAM and Tonga. These studies are Katafono (2001), Kannapiran (2001), Jayaraman and Ward (2003), Rao and Singh (2005, 2006), Rao and Kumar (2007), Kumar and Manoka (2008) and Singh and Kumar (2009). Though these studies do find some evidence of long-run relationship of money demand, some of them seem to have limitations either in their specification or empirical findings.

Katafono (2001) employed annual data from 1975 to 1999 to estimate demand for narrow money (*M1*) for FJ with the Johansen maximum likelihood (JML) technique. She found an implausibly low income elasticity (at around 0.60) and asserts that the demand

for $M1$ is temporally unstable in FJ. Therefore, it may be said that she supports the Reserve Bank of Fiji's targeting of the rate of interest as a conduct of the monetary policy. However, her results are refuted by Rao and Singh (2005). Rao and Singh have applied alternative time series approaches of general to specific (GETS) and JML with annual data for FJ from 1971 to 2002. They found that demand for $M1$ in FJ is stable and well determined. Their JML long-run income elasticity is not significantly different from unity as their Wald test on the null of unit income elasticity was not rejected at the 5 per cent level. At the mean interest rate of 6.97 per cent, the implied long-run interest rate elasticity of -0.26 is also plausible. Both the methods (GETS and JML) gave similar cointegrating coefficients[2].

In a more recent study, Rao and Kumar (2007) used the Gregory and Hansen procedure to test the stability of the demand for $M1$ in FJ for the period 1970-2002. Their findings assert that a stable demand for $M1$ persists in FJ even in presence of structural breaks in the model. Jayaraman and Ward (2003) estimated demand for broad money ($M2$) for SAM using quarterly data from 1987(Q1) to 2000(Q4). They obtained a stable money demand function for SAM and claim that monetary targeting is feasible policy option for SAM. Their income elasticity of demand for $M2$ is around unity. The real interest rate and real exchange rate elasticities are -0.042 and -1.306 , respectively. Its worth noting that they obtained a negative real interest rate elasticity and this has the implausible implication that demand for money should raise with expected inflation.

For PNG, Kannapiran (2001) utilized annual data from 1979 to 1995 and the Engle-Granger method to estimate the demand for $M2$ in PNG. He obtained an implausibly low income elasticity of 0.20. Kumar and Manoka (2008) used GETS and JML technique to estimate demand for $M1$ for Tonga for the period 1978-2004. Their GETS results imply that the income elasticity is unity and the interest rate elasticity at mean rate of 5.92 per cent is -0.12 . Both the methods gave similar cointegrating coefficients. Further, they found that the demand for $M1$ is temporally stable in Tonga. One of the implications of their findings is that money supply is the appropriate monetary policy instrument to be used by the National Reserve Bank of Tonga.

3. Model specification and data

The conventional Keynesian demand for money equation is specified where demand for real $M1$ is expressed as a function of real income and the nominal rate of interest. Our prior expectations are that income elasticities are close to unity in these island countries. PICs have under-developed financial markets where most transactions involve the use of narrow money as opposed to other forms of monetary aggregates[3]. The rate of interest which measures the opportunity cost of holding money is expected to be significant with negative sign. Our basic specification is as follows:

$$\ln \left(\frac{M}{P} \right)_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \ln \left(\frac{Y}{P} \right)_t - \beta_2 R_t + \varepsilon_t \quad (1)$$

where M is narrow money, P is the gross domestic product (GDP) deflator, Y is the nominal GDP measured at factor cost, R is the nominal weighted average interest rate on short-term time deposits and ε is an *iid* error term. Initially we also used real exchange rate but obtained insignificant coefficients for all our selected PICs. It is obvious that in the PICs, people hold limited foreign exchange because of under-developed financial

markets. The exchange rate may have significant effects on money demand in the developed countries. The inflation rate may be a better proxy for the opportunity cost of holding money, however, in our case we found that inflation rate is stationary in levels and, therefore, it cannot be used in our cointegration analysis. For an excellent exposition on unit roots and cointegration (Rao, 2007a). In all cases, we found that the nominal rate of interest rate is the optimal proxy to reflect the opportunity cost of holding money. Our sample period is from 1974 to 2004, except for SAM where consistent data is only available from 1980 to 2004. We use Microfit 4.1 for all estimations. Definitions of the variables and sources of data are in the Appendix 1.

We first tested for the presence of unit root in our variables. The augmented Dicky-Fuller (ADF) tests are used for testing for the order of the variables. The ADF tests have been applied for both levels and their first differences with an intercept and trend. The time trend is included because it is significant in the levels and first differences of the variables. The computed test statistics for the levels and first differences of the variables are given in Table I below. The H_0 of unit root cannot be rejected at the 5 per cent level for the level variables, i.e. $\ln(M/P)$, $\ln(Y/P)$ and R . Alternatively, the null that their first differences have unit roots is clearly rejected. There is no point in applying more sophisticated unit root tests because, compared to the ADF test, alternative unit root tests like the generalized least squares ADF test, Phillips-Perron test and the Elliott, Rothenburg and Stock test have more power against the unit root null.

4. Empirical results

Since our ADF test showed that the level variables contain unit roots, we shall use two alternative time series methods namely, GETS and JML, to estimate the demand for MI . First, using the GETS approach we estimated the demand for real MI with a lag length of four periods. These were later reduced to manageable parsimonious versions as reported in Table II. For FJ, the dummy variable (DUM) captures the effects of the two political instabilities of 1987 and 2000. It has a positive coefficient because the coup is likely to increase holdings of precautionary balances. For VNT, the DUM represents the financial sector reforms which has positive effect as better and efficient financial systems allow improved availability of credit. Similar DUMs were tried for other countries but they were insignificant at conventional levels. The growth in expected inflation ($\Delta^2 \ln P$) seems to have temporally affected the demand for MI in the PICs.

	Lags	$\ln(M/P)_t$	$\Delta \ln(M/P)_t$	$\ln(Y/P)_t$	$\Delta \ln(Y/P)_t$	R_t	ΔR_t
FJ	[1,1,2,1,2,0]	1.778	6.407	2.563	3.618	1.467	7.945
VNT	[1,1,0,0,1,2]	1.519	7.976	2.239	6.075	0.360	4.313
SAM	[1,0,1,0,1,0]	1.403	5.228	1.503	3.324	1.222	4.098
SOL	[1,2,0,0,1,0]	0.790	5.792	0.346	8.914	0.293	3.711
PNG	[0,2,1,0,1,3]	2.370	5.869	2.573	3.964	2.746	3.638

Notes: The respective 1 and 5 per cent critical values for ADF test are 3.685 and 2.970; lag lengths are for the respective variables selected with AIC and SBC criteria; for example, [0,1] indicates that lag 0 and 1 are significant in first and second columns, respectively; the sample periods are: FJ (1974-2004), VNT (1974-2004), SAM (1980-2004); SOL(1974-2004) and PNG (1974-2004)

Table I.
ADF unit root tests

	F(1)	VN(1)	SAM(1)	SL(1)	PNG(1)
Intercept	1.123 (2.23)*	0.487 (7.89)*	1.373 (4.48)*	1.975 (8.39)*	3.310 (4.24)*
Trend	0.478 (2.21)*		-0.034 (3.83)*	0.027 (8.32)*	0.047 (2.14)*
λ	-0.512 (4.78)*	-1.298 (5.83)*	-0.350 (3.37)*	-0.376 (4.57)*	-0.378 (4.30)*
$\ln(Y/P)_{t-1}$	1.034 (5.87)*	0.957 (2.94)*	1.049 (2.87)*	0.983 (4.89)*	1.403 (3.06)*
R_{t-1}	-0.013 (3.83)*	-0.099 (2.55)*	-0.088 (2.26)*	-0.017 (3.25)*	-0.078 (3.38)*
$\Delta \ln(M/P)_{t-1}$		1.640 (7.79)*	1.299 (2.64)*		
$\Delta \ln(Y/P)_{t-1}$	2.730 (2.45)*			0.262 (2.86)*	1.278 (2.82)*
$\Delta \ln(Y/P)_{t-2}$		2.834 (3.39)*		0.017 (3.60)*	
$\Delta \ln(Y/P)_{t-3}$	0.557 (2.76)*		0.017 (3.43)*		2.389 (3.38)*
ΔR_{t-2}		-0.273 (2.36)*	-0.378 (7.38)*	-1.280 (3.12)*	-0.430 (3.15)*
$\Delta^2 \ln P_{t-2}$	-1.832 (3.27)*	-0.384 (2.48)*	-0.023 (4.13)*	-0.754 (4.20)*	-0.363 (2.37)*
DUM	0.257 (2.34)*		0.378 (2.38)*		
Adjusted R^2	0.712	0.738	0.738	0.698	0.683
SEE	0.032	0.089	0.055	0.087	0.044
χ^2_{sc1}	(0.78)	(0.23)	(0.31)	(0.78)	(0.22)
χ^2_{ff}	(0.37)	(0.11)	(0.38)	(0.30)	(0.37)
χ^2_D	(0.23)	(0.89)	(0.20)	(0.41)	(0.83)
χ^2_{hs}	(0.91)	(0.42)	(0.49)	(0.32)	(0.53)

Notes: Significant at *5 per cent level; λ is the speed of adjustment; absolute t -ratios are below the coefficients in parentheses and for diagnostic tests p -values are given; the estimated parsimonious equations for FJ, VNT, SAM, SOL and PNG are F(1), VN(1), SAM(1), SL(1) and PNG(1), respectively; DUM for FJ is constructed as one in 1987 and 2000 and zero in other periods; DUM for VNT is constructed as one from 1980 to 1990 and zero in other periods

In Table II, the two crucial implied long-run elasticities for income and the rate of interest are significant with correct signs and expected magnitudes for all the PICs. The implied income elasticity is around unity for all, except for PNG. The implied income elasticity for PNG is slightly high at around 1.4. Perhaps, this is due to high levels of corruption, warfare payments and political instability causing an increase in precautionary balances and inefficiency in the financial sector. At the respective sample means, the implied long-run interest rate elasticities are -0.21 for FJ, -0.31 for VNT, -0.22 for SAM, -0.18 for SOL and -0.36 for PNG.

The χ^2 summary statistics indicate that there is no serial correlation, functional form misspecification, non-normality and heteroscedasticity in the residuals. All the equations in Table II are tested for temporal stability. Neither the cumulative recursive sum of recursive residuals (CUSUM) nor the cumulative sum of squares of recursive residuals (CUSUMSQ) tests showed any instability (The GETS-based CUSUM and CUSUMSQ test results are not reported to conserve space, but are available from the authors upon request).

Since the level variables contain unit root and their first differences are stationary, we proceed with estimating money demand for PICs with the JML approach. The optimum lag lengths of the vector auto-regressions (VARs) were tested with a fourth order model, except for SAM where third order was tested due to a shorter sample size. We included a constant and a trend term for all the countries. For FJ and VNT the respective DUMs used in GETS were also incorporated. The Akaike information criteria (AIC) and Schwartz Bayesian criteria (SBC) were used to select the lag lengths of the VARs. In all cases, the AIC and SBC indicated lag lengths of one or two periods, except for the SOL where fourth-order VAR was optimal. Both the trace and eigenvalues rejected no cointegration at 95 per cent but did not reject the null of one long-run relationship[4]. The implied cointegrating vectors (CVs) for each countries normalized on $\ln(M/P)_t$ are given in Table III below.

The estimated income elasticities for all countries, except for PNG, are close to unity. For PNG, it is slightly higher at around 1.4. The implied interest rate elasticities are also significant and plausible. These are consistent with our GETS estimates given in Table II. However, as is required, we subjected the CVs in Table III for identification and endogeneity tests. We found that the dis-equilibrium in the respective money markets do not significantly contribute to the explanation of $\ln(Y/P)_t$ and R_t in all cases. Therefore, we can treat $\ln(Y/P)_t$ and R_t as being weakly exogenous variables in all the money demand equations[5]. Adopting the lag search procedure used in the GETS equations in the second stage, we arrived at the following parsimonious JML equations reported in Table IV.

The diagnostic test results of all equations in Table IV are reasonable. The coefficients of the lagged error terms (ECM_{t-1}) have correct signs and are significant at the conventional levels. This implies the presence of negative feedback mechanisms for all the dynamic equations. All equations have reasonable standard error of estimation (SEE).

Table III.
JML: implied long-run
elasticities

	FJ	VNT	SAM	SOL	PNG
$\ln(Y/P)_t$	1.044	0.988	1.043	1.049	1.399
R_t	-0.023	-0.013	-0.112	-0.052	-0.087

	FJ(2)	VN(2)	SAM(2)	SL(2)	PNG(2)
Intercept	2.389 (4.48)*	0.378 (1.77)**	0.984 (4.35)*	6.270 (10.27)*	3.289 (2.99)*
ECM _{t-1}	-0.265 (7.37)*	-0.378 (4.34)*	-0.839 (3.77)*	-0.272 (4.27)*	-0.992 (3.78)*
$\Delta \ln(M/P)_{t-1}$		-2.367 (1.85)**		3.289 (2.88)*	
$\Delta \ln(M/P)_{t-2}$	9.389 (2.48)*		2.388 (3.37)*		3.278 (2.38)*
$\Delta \ln(M/P)_{t-3}$	0.278 (8.37)*				1.920 (4.26)*
$\Delta \ln(Y/P)_{t-1}$		1.278 (4.46)*	1.289 (3.37)*		
$\Delta \ln(Y/P)_{t-2}$	1.278 (2.11)*				
ΔR_{t-1}			-0.168 (2.36)*	-0.326 (5.58)*	-0.367 (1.85)**
ΔR_{t-2}			-0.267 (1.69)**		
$\Delta^2 \ln P_{t-1}$		-0.273 (2.36)*			
$\Delta^2 \ln P_{t-2}$		-0.236 (5.57)*			
DUM	-0.278 (6.54)*		-3.478 (3.26)*	-0.538 (4.48)*	-1.670 (2.37)*
Adjusted R ²	0.337 (2.98)*		0.283 (4.25)*		
SEE	0.883	0.784	0.623	0.713	0.663
χ^2_{sc1}	0.021	0.067	0.089	0.055	0.052
χ^2_{ff}	(0.72)	(0.11)	(0.27)	(0.27)	(0.88)
χ^2_n	(0.12)	(0.38)	(0.90)	(0.93)	(0.18)
χ^2_{hs}	(0.83)	(0.88)	(0.23)	(0.73)	(0.28)
	(0.74)	(0.56)	(0.64)	(0.19)	(0.38)

Notes: Significance at *5 and **10 per cent levels, respectively; absolute *t*-ratios are below the coefficients in parentheses and for diagnostic tests *p*-values are given; The estimated parsimonious equations for FJ, VN, SAM, SOL and PNG are FJ(2), VN(2), SAM(2), SL(2) and PNG(2), respectively

The DUM that represents political instability and financial reforms in FJ and VNT, respectively, are significant at 5 per cent level. The growth in expected inflation seems to have significant temporary effects on all money demand equations. Each of the equations in Table IV were tested for temporal stability and neither the CUSUM nor CUSUM SQUARES test showed any instability. The stability test results (CUSUM SQUARES only) are reported in Appendix 2, Figures A1-A5.

Following Poole (1970), a stable demand for money function is a necessary condition for central banks to use the money supply as an instrument of monetary policy. In the context of the PICs, stable demand for money functions imply that the financial sector reforms and liberalization policies (implemented during 1980s) is yet to have any significant effects on money demand. Singh and Kumar (2009), Kumar and Manoka (2008) and Rao and Singh (2005) argued that there are limited non-bank financial institutions, lack of diversification in the financial system and low capital mobility in the PICs. Hence, the unit income elasticities of money demand signifies the existence of underdeveloped financial markets in these countries.

5. Conclusions

In this paper, we have briefly surveyed previous works on the demand for money in the PICs. It may be argued that the studies prior to Rao and Singh (2005) that is Katafono (2001), Kannapiran (2001) and Jayaraman and Ward (2003) have limitations in their specification and therefore their long-run income and rate of interest elasticities are either over-estimated or under-estimated. This paper makes contribution to the literature by estimating the money demand functions using the newest time series techniques for a group of PICs over the period 1974-2004. Specifically, we have applied alternative time series methods of the GETS and the JML to estimate demand for $M1$ for the PICs namely, FJ, VNT, SAM, SOL and PNG. Both the methods gave similar and consistent cointegrating coefficients although their dynamic adjustments are somewhat different. Our results imply that income elasticities are around unity for all the selected PICs, except for the PNG where it is around 1.4. The interest rate elasticities are negative and slightly vary from country to country.

Many developing countries have started targeting the rate of interest without significant evidence that their money demand functions have become unstable. For instance, FJ has changed its monetary policy target from money supply to bank rate in 1997. Similar approach is also being taken by other PICs such as SAM, VNT, SOL and PNG. Our results imply that the demand for $M1$ in the PICs are temporally stable and, therefore, money supply is the appropriate monetary policy instrument for these central banks. However, if the monetary authorities follow the developed and advanced countries and target the rate of interest, according to Poole (1970), that would cause more instability in the income levels.

Notes

1. Except for SAM, where data is from 1980 to 2004.
2. Later Rao and Singh (2006) have used Hendry and Krolzig's PcGets software and arrived at the same conclusion about the income and interest rate elasticities of money demand for FJ. Similar conclusions have also been made by Singh and Kumar (2009) in the context of the money demand in 15 developing countries.

3. In developed countries, income elasticities are expected to be much lower than unity due to better financial systems with e-commerce and internet banking services which lowers the cost of transactions and reduces the use of liquid assets such as *M1*. For an empirical survey of income elasticities for developed and developing countries, see Sriram (1999).
4. The individual country specific details of trace and eigenvalues are not reported to conserve space. However, these can be requested from the authors.
5. The procedure for identification and endogeneity tests are well explained in Rao (2007b). These results are not reported to conserve space. It can be obtained from authors upon request. For more details on alternative time series techniques, see Bahmani-Oskooee and Rehman (2005), Rao and Kumar (2008) and Kumar (2007, 2008, 2009).

References

- Bahmani-Oskooee, M. and Rehman, H. (2005), "Stability of the money demand function in Asian developing countries", *Applied Economics*, Vol. 37, pp. 773-92.
- International Financial Statistics (2005), *International Financial Statistics Yearbook English Edition*, International Monetary Fund, Washington, DC.
- Jayaraman, T.K. and Ward, B.D. (2003), "Impact of financial sector reforms and stability of money demand functions in Samoa", in Jayaraman, T.K. (Ed.), *Issues in Monetary Economics of the South Pacific Island Countries*, The University of the South Pacific, Suva.
- Kannapiran, C. (2001), "Stability of money demand and monetary policy in Papua New Guinea: an error correction model analysis", *International Economic Journal*, Vol. 15, pp. 73-84.
- Katafono, R. (2001), "Demand for money in Fiji", Staff Working Paper (03/2001), The Reserve Bank of Fiji, Suva.
- Kumar, S. (2007), "The stability of demand for money in Bangladesh: time series methods", *The ICAFI Journal of Monetary Economics*, Vol. V, pp. 27-35.
- Kumar, S. (2008), "Income and price elasticities of exports in Philippines", *The ICAFI Journal of Applied Economics*, Vol. VII, pp. 40-6.
- Kumar, S. (2009), "A re-examination of private consumption in Fiji", *Pacific Economic Bulletin*, Vol. 24, pp. 70-81.
- Kumar, S. and Manoka, B. (2008), "Testing the stability of demand for money in Tonga", *The Empirical Economics Letters*, Vol. 7, pp. 835-43.
- Poole, W. (1970), "The optimal choice of monetary policy instruments in a simple macro model", *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Vol. 7, pp. 192-216.
- Rao, B. and Singh, R. (2005), "Cointegration and error correction approach to the demand for money in Fiji", *Pacific Economic Bulletin*, Vol. 2, pp. 72-86.
- Rao, B. and Singh, R. (2006), "Demand for money in Fiji with PcGets", *Applied Economics Letters*, Vol. 13 No. 15, pp. 987-91.
- Rao, B.B. (2007a), *Cointegration for the Applied Economist*, 2nd ed., Macmillan, Basingstoke.
- Rao, B.B. (2007b), "Estimating short and long run relationships: a guide to applied economists", *Applied Economics*, Vol. 39 No. 13, pp. 1613-25.
- Rao, B.B. and Kumar, S. (2007), "Structural breaks, demand for money and monetary policy in Fiji", *Pacific Economic Bulletin*, Vol. 22, pp. 54-62.
- Rao, B.B. and Kumar, S. (2008), "Cointegration, structural breaks and the demand for money in Bangladesh", *Applied Economics*, Vol. 24, pp. 1-20.

- Rao, B.B. and Kumar, S. (2009), "A panel data approach to the demand for money and the effects of financial reforms in the Asian countries", *Economic Modelling*, Vol. 266 No. 5, pp. 1012-17.
- Singh, R. and Kumar, S. (2009), "Application of the alternative techniques to estimate demand for money in developing countries", *Journal of Developing Areas*, forthcoming.
- Sriram, S.S. (1999), "Survey of literature on demand for money: the cointegration and demand for money in PICs theoretical and empirical work with special reference to error-correction models", IMF Working Paper 7WP/99/64, International Monetary Fund, Washington, DC.

Further reading

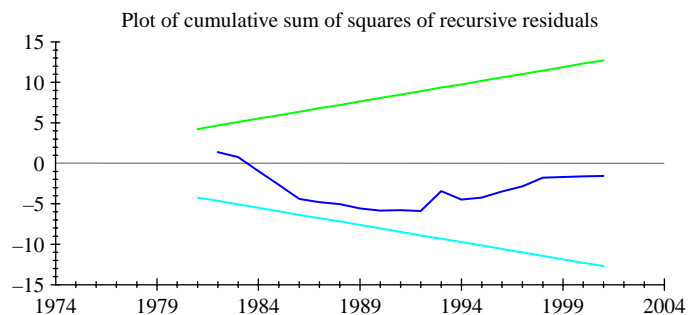
- (The) Asian Development Bank (2005), *Economic and Financial Update – 2005, Key Indicators of Developing Asia and Pacific Countries*, The Asian Development Bank, Manila.
- Pesaran, M. and Pesaran, B. (1997), *Working with Microfit 4.0*, Oxford University Press, Oxford.

Appendix 1

- P = GDP deflator (1995 = 100). Data are derived from International Financial Statistics (IFS, 2005).
- Y = Nominal GDP at factor cost for FJ, but it is at market prices for the other PICs. Data are from (IFS, 2005) and ADB database (2005).
- R = The average of one to three years savings deposit rate for FJ. For the others, it is the average short-term deposit rates (three to nine months). Data obtained from IFS (2005) and ADB database (2005).
- MI = Currency in circulation and demand deposit. Data obtained from IFS (2005) and ADB database (2005).
- DUM = Dummy variable. DUM for FJ is constructed as 1 in 1987 and 2000 and zero in other periods. DUM for VNT is constructed as 1 from 1980 to 1990 and zero in other periods.

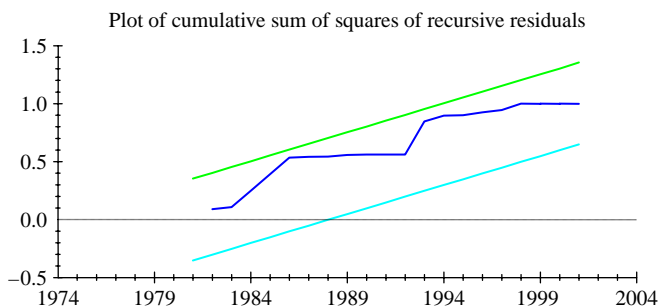
Notes: All variables, except the rate of interest, are deflated with the GDP deflator and converted to natural logs.

Appendix 2



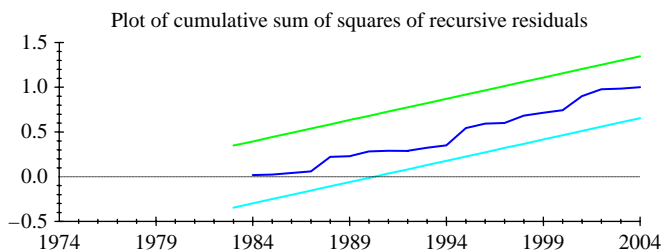
Note: The straight lines represent critical bounds at 5 per cent significance level

Figure A1.
Plot of CUSUMSQ tests for
FJ (JML)



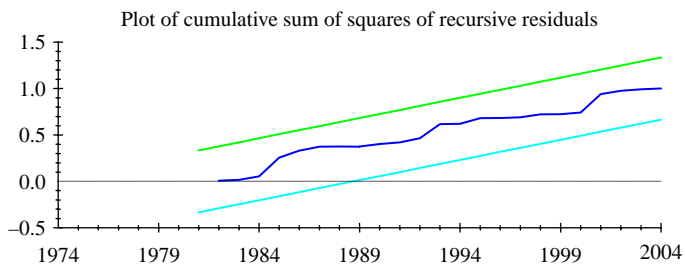
Note: The straight lines represent critical bounds at 5 per cent significance level

Figure A2.
Plot of CUSUMSQ tests
for VNT (JML)



Note: The straight lines represent critical bounds at 5 per cent significance level

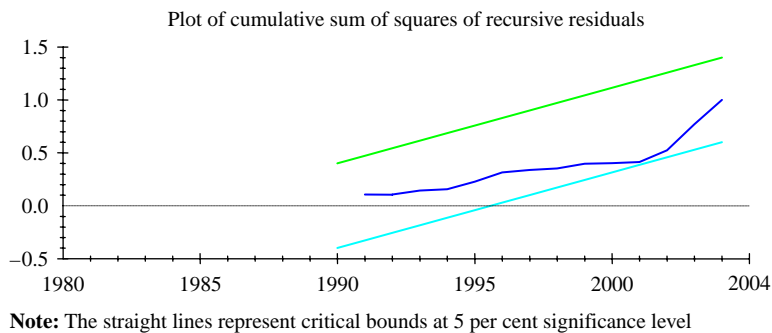
Figure A3.
Plot of CUSUMSQ tests
for SOL (JML)



Note: The straight lines represent critical bounds at 5 per cent significance level

Figure A4.
Plot of CUSUMSQ tests
for PNG (JML)

Figure A5.
Plot of CUSUMSQ tests
for SAM (JML)



Corresponding author

Saten Kumar can be contacted at: kumar_saten@yahoo.com

This article has been cited by:

1. Saten Kumar. 2011. Financial reforms and money demand: Evidence from 20 developing countries. *Economic Systems* 35:3, 323-334. [[CrossRef](#)]
2. Saten Kumar Department of Economics, Auckland University of Technology, Auckland, New Zealand. 2011. Estimating export demand equations in selected Asian countries. *Journal of Chinese Economic and Foreign Trade Studies* 4:1, 5-16. [[Abstract](#)] [[Full Text](#)] [[PDF](#)]