

Vector Error Correction Model for Forecasting Real Output Using Monetary Policy Transmission Channel Variables for Nigeria

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Abstract This paper gear to provide a vector error correction model VECM that establishes the relationship between real output between (GDP) and monetary policy transmission channel variables (credit, exchange rate and interest rate) for Nigeria. To achieve the objectives of this paper the vector error correction model VECM techniques was employed. The data used was sourced from Central Bank of Nigeria Statistical bulletin and it covers the period of thirty-seven years (1981 – 2017). The Augmented Dickey Fuller test was applied on the variables and it was observed that all the variables were non-stationary at level. The variables were differenced and their order of integration observed. Cointegration trace test performed showed that the monetary policy variable and its channels of transmission cointegrated. Based on the evidence of cointegration, the long term relationship was established. The VECM was also estimated and revealed that the variations observed in the real output in the short run were accounted by money supply, credit channel and exchange rate channel, and also that the values of real output adjusted speedily to the changes in money supply, credit channel, exchange rate channel and interest rate channel at long run. Hence, it was concluded that variations experienced by Nigerian real output are determined by money supply, credit channel and exchange rate channel in the short run, and money supply, credit channel, exchange rate channel and interest rate channel in the long run. Therefore, the VECM model for forecasting real output using monetary policy transmission channels in short term and long term was established.

Keywords Monetary policy, Real output, Transmission channels, Vector Error Correction Model

1. Introduction

The real gross domestic product of a nation which refers to the real output is essentially a measure of the health and size of its economy (Usoro, 2018). As an indicator of the economic health, it is the value of a country's overall output of goods and services at market prices excluding net income abroad. According to Usoro (2018), Nigerian real output is an aggregation of sectors that have significant contributions to the growth of the nation's economy. These sectors include: agriculture, industries, building & construction, wholesale/retail trade, and services (CBN bulletin, 2017). It is vital to note that the growth of real output (GDP) of a nation is synonymous with the changes that take place in its economy. However, these changes which can be the success of the economy are largely dependent on the efficacy of

monetary policy framework, and achieving this success requires some ability to peep into the near future. Consequently, decision makers must make forecasts to help them in decision making. To conduct these forecasts, most central banks take a number of variables into account (Feridun and Adebisi, 2005).

It is widely known that the central bank uses monetary policy to achieve the goals of macroeconomic management. This validates that monetary policy can be employed as a useful tool to control or influence the economy with a view to achieving set policy targets such as tackling unemployment, inflation, economic growth, etc. In this regard therefore, monetary policy plays an important role towards achieving the ultimate economic goals of sustainable growth, full employment, price stability and a healthy balance of payments. However, in the pursuit of these goals, the central bank always set intermediate goals for monetary policy. These are goals which relate to using interest rates, money supply, bank credits and the exchange rate to achieve the ultimate goals of monetary management, and these are regarded as channels through which monetary policy is transmitted to the macro economy with the aim of achieving on the ultimate objectives (CBN, 2008).

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Over the years Nigerian government has adopted various monetary policies through Central Bank of Nigeria in order to achieve success in growing her real output. Despite the increasing emphasis on manipulation of monetary policy, the problem surrounding her real output growth still persists. Such problems include high unemployment rate, low investment, high rate of inflation and unstable foreign exchange rate. These perceived problems are being claimed to have caused a fast decline in the real output of Nigeria.

There is no consensus among economist as to whether government intervention through the use of monetary policy will bring about improvement in the growth of Nigerian economy (Nwoko *et al.*, 2016). However, the Nigeria government in collaboration with its monetary authority still adopts certain policy to grow the economy, thus utilizing monetary policy without regarding its various transmission channels in manipulating the fluctuations experienced so far in the economy. These transmission channels are the routes through which monetary policy affects real output and macroeconomic activities, and are considered vital in growing the economy. Therefore, it becomes pertinent to determine the monetary policy transmission channels that influence the economy (real output) in Nigeria. It is in this regard that we model real output using selected monetary policy transmission channel variables for Nigeria, to examine how they have actually affected the variations in Nigerian real output.

In this paper, certain questions raised were:

- i. Is there any significant relationship between monetary policy transmission channels and real output in Nigeria?
- ii. Which of these monetary policy transmission channel variables influence the variations experienced by the Nigerian real output? and
- iii. What effect has money supply on real output in Nigeria?

One of the tools that aim to provide good statistical representations of these relationship with real output is the Vector autoregressive VAR or/and Vector error correction VEC models. They are dynamic system equations that examine the inter-relationship between economic variables, using minimal assumptions about the underlying structure of the economy. They have been shown to produce reliable forecasts of economic variables, and to examine the effects of economic fluctuations. The application of VECM to study real output monetary policy channel variables is empirically useful, as it reveals the variables that significantly promote growth in a developing economy like Nigeria.

Hence, the objective of this paper is to determine a Vector Error Correction model (VECM) that establishes the relationship between real output and monetary policy transmission channel variables, and can be used in forecasting real output in Nigeria.

Furthermore, it well known that the growth performance of an economy could be as a result of the influence monetary policy channels have on the real output. Thus, this paper

gears to provide information to Government and Non-Governmental Agencies on subject about monetary policy channel variables that can be used to forecast Nigerian real output; and to academia's and researchers on the application of Vector Error Correction model. This paper covers a period of thirty-seven (years) from 1981 – 2017.

2. Literature Review

In this paper we mentioned the use of Vector Error Correction Model to model the real output using monetary policy transmission channel variables for Nigeria. It is important to note that apart from modeling real output, VECM techniques have been widely applied in analyzing and establishing relationship between economic variables. To mention but few scholars who applied VECM techniques to analyze their works, we have the following.

Maysami and Koh (2000) applied Vector Error Correction Model to analyze the long term equilibrium between Singapore stock index and selected macroeconomic variables as well as among stock indices of Singapore, Japan and United States. The study concluded that the Singapore Stock Market is significantly and positively cointegrated with stock markets of Japan and the United States.

Zou (2018) used Vector Error Correction Model to establish a short term and long term relationship between oil price fluctuation and carbon emission change and GDP fluctuation. The study concluded that oil prices impacts will have a great influence on GDP and carbon emission in the short term, but in the long term, the influence will tend to be gentle.

Hammoudeh *et al.*, (2014) utilized Vector Autoregressive and Vector Error Correction Model to analyze the short term dynamic influence of changes in oil prices, coal prices and carbon emission quota on carbon emission prices. One important found conclusion is that a positive impact of the crude oil price will produce a negative effect on the approved price of carbon emissions.

Asari *et al.*, (2011) analyzed the relationship between interest rate, inflation rate and exchange rate volatility in Malaysia covering the period between 1999 – 2009 using Vector Error Correction Model. The study showed that at long term relationship, interest rate moves positively while inflation rate moves negatively towards exchange rate volatility in Malaysia.

Bernhard (2013), using unrestricted Vector autoregressive model estimated the relationship between the channels of monetary transmission mechanism in Nigeria and the selected macroeconomic aggregates. The study shows that the three channels of transmission (the interest rate, exchange rate and credit channels) were functional for inflation targeting.

Omoke and Ugwuanyi (2010), applied Cointegration technique and Granger Causality test analysis to investigate the relationship between inflation and output. The study

shows no existence of co integrating vector in the series used. Thus, the result suggested that monetary stability can contribute towards price stability in Nigerian economy since the change in price level is mainly caused by money supply and thus concluded that inflation in Nigeria is to a large extent a monetary phenomenon.

Okoro (2013), employed Augmented Dickey Fuller (ADF) test, Cointegration test and Vector Error Correction Model (VECM) techniques, to examine the impact of monetary policy on Nigerian economic growth. The results show the existence of long term equilibrium relationship between monetary policy instruments and economic growth.

Adefeso and Mobolaji (2010), employed Cointegration procedure to investigate the relationship between fiscal - monetary policy and GDP in Nigerian. The result shows that there is a long – run relationship between GDP, degree of openness, government expenditure and broad money supply (M2).

Much research have not been done by researchers on the modeling (establishing of relationship) or analyzing of real output using monetary policy transmission channels, in other to determine monetary policy channels that have significant influence on the variations experienced by Nigerian real output. So this paper gears to cover the gap considering the period under study.

3. Methodology

Data source

The data used for this study is a secondary data and was sourced from Central Bank of Nigeria Statistical Bulletins and National Bureau of Statistics. The data sourced was arranged on annual basis and span from 1981 – 2017. The data include real output (proxy is GDP in Billion Naira), money supply (Billion Naira), interest rate (%), domestic credits (Billion Naira), and real effective exchange rate (₦/US \$1.00).

Method of analysis

The data collected for the study was analyzed using Vector Error Correction Model VECM techniques.

Vector Error Correction Model

Given a VAR(p) of I(1) X's (ignoring deterministic trends)

$$X_t = \varphi + \Phi_1 X_{t-1} + \dots + \Phi_p X_{t-p} + \epsilon_t$$

There always exists an error correction representation of the form (trick $X_t = X_{t-1} + \Delta X_t$)

$$\Delta X_t = \varphi + \Pi X_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} \Phi_i^* \Delta X_{t-i} + \epsilon_t$$

Where, Π and the Φ^* are functions of the Φ 's. Specifically,

$$\Phi_j^* = - \sum_{i=j+1}^p \Phi_i, \quad j=1, \dots, p-1$$

$$\Pi = -(1 - \Phi_1 - \dots - \Phi_p) = -\Phi$$

The characteristic polynomial is

$$1 - \Phi_1 Z - \dots - \Phi_p Z^p = \Phi(Z)$$

Interpretation of $\Delta X_t = \varphi + \Pi X_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} \Phi_i^* \Delta X_{t-i} + \epsilon_t$

The ΠX_{t-1} is referred to as the error correction mechanism. The error correction mechanism is the speed or degree of adjustment, that is, the rate at which the dependent variable ΔX_t adjust to changes in the independent variables.

Note, if $\Pi = 0$, ($\text{all } \lambda(\Pi) = 0$) then there is no cointegration, that is, nonstationary of I(1) type vanishes by taking differences.

If Π has full rank, k , then the X's cannot be I(1) but are stationary. ($\Pi^{-1} \Delta X_t = X_{t-1} + \dots + \Pi^{-1} \epsilon_t$)

The interesting case is $\text{Rank}(\Pi) = m$, $0 < m < k$, as this is the case of cointegration. We write

$$\Pi = \alpha \beta'$$

$$(k \times k) = (k \times m)[(k \times m)']$$

Where the column of β contain the m cointegrating vectors, and the columns of α the m adjustment vectors.

$$\text{Rank}(\Pi) = \min[\text{Rank}(\alpha), \text{Rank}(\beta)]$$

Long term relationship in

$$\Delta X_t = \varphi + \Pi X_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} \Phi_i^* \Delta X_{t-i} + \epsilon_t$$

There is an adjustment to the “equilibrium” X^* or long term relation described by the cointegrating relation.

Setting $\Delta X = 0$, we obtain the long run relation, i.e. $\Pi X^* = 0$

$$\text{This may be written as } \Pi X^* = \alpha(\beta' X^*) = 0$$

In this case, $0 < \text{Rank}(\Pi) = \text{Rank}(\alpha) = m < k$, the number of equations of this system of linear equations which are different from zero is m

$$\beta' X^* = 0_{m \times 1}$$

If the long run relation does not hold perfectly in $(t-1)$. There will be some deviation, an error, $\beta' X_{t-1} = \epsilon_{t-1} \neq 0$

The adjustment coefficients in multiplied by the “errors” $\beta' X_{t-1}$ induce adjustment. They determine ΔX_t so that the X's move in the correct direction in order to bring the system back to “equilibrium”.

Three distinguished cases for $\text{Rank}(\Pi) = m$ are as follows:

- i. $m=0$: $\Pi=0$ (all $\lambda(\Pi)=0$)
- ii. $0 < m < k$: $\Pi = \alpha\beta'$, $\alpha_{(k \times m)}$, $\beta'_{(m \times k)}$
- iii. $m=k$: $|\Pi| = -\Phi(1) \neq 0$

Case 1: $\text{Rank}(\Pi) = 0, m=0$ (all $\lambda(\Pi)=0$)

In case of $\text{Rank}(\Pi) = 0$, i.e. $m=0$, it follows that:

- i. $\Pi = 0$, the null matrix
- ii. There does not exist a linear combination of the I(1) VARS, which is stationary.
- iii. The X's are not cointegrated.

The EC form reduces to a stationary VAR(p-1) in difference $\Delta X_t = \varphi + \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} \Phi_i^* \Delta X_{t-i} + \epsilon_t$

Case II: $\text{Rank}(\Pi) = m, 0 < m < k$

The rank of Π is $m, m < k$. We factorize Π in two m matrices α and β'

$$\text{Rank}(\alpha) = \text{Rank}(\beta) = m, \text{ both } \alpha \text{ and } \beta \text{ are } (k \times m) \\ \Pi = \alpha\beta' \neq 0$$

The VEC form is then

$$\Delta X_t = \varphi + \alpha\beta' X_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} \Phi_i^* \Delta X_{t-i} + \epsilon_t$$

In this case it follows that

- i. The X's are integrated, I(1)
- ii. There are m eigenvalues $\lambda(\Pi) \neq 0$
- iii. The X's are cointegrated. There are m linear combinations, which are stationary.
- iv. There are m linear independent cointegrating (column) vectors in β
- v. The m stationary linear combinations are $\beta' X_t$
- vi. X_t has $(k-m)$ unit roots, so $(k-m)$ common stochastic trends.

Case III: $\text{Rank}(\Pi) = m, m = k$

Full rank of Π implies

- i. $|\Pi| = -\Phi(1) \neq 0$
- ii. X_t has no unit root. That is, X_t is I(0).
- iii. There are $(k-m)$ stochastic trends

As consequence we model the relationship of the X's in level, not in differences. There is no need to refer to the error correction representation.

Test for cointegration

If there exists a stationary linear combination of non-stationary random variables, the variables combined is said to be cointegrated.

Given the specification of the deterministic term, we test for the rank m of Π . There are 2 sequential tests: Trace test, and Maximum eigenvalue test

Trace test

H_0 : $\text{Rank}(\Pi) = m$; against H_A : $\text{Rank}(\Pi) > m$

The likelihood ratio statistic is

$$LK_{tr}(m) = -(T-P) \sum_{i=m+1}^k \ln(1-\hat{\lambda}_i)$$

We start with $m=0$; that is $\text{Rank}(\Pi)=0$. There is no cointegration against $m \geq 1$, there is at least one cointegration relationship etc. If λ is

Large (say ≈ 1), then $-\ln(1-\hat{\lambda}_i)$ is large

Small (say ≈ 0) then $-\ln(1-\hat{\lambda}_i) \approx 0$

Maximum eigenvalue test

H_0 : $\text{Rank}(\Pi) = m$; against H_A : $\text{Rank}(\Pi) = m+1$

The likelihood ratio statistic is

$$LK_{\max}(m) = -(T-P) \ln(1-\hat{\lambda}_{m+1})$$

We start with $m=0$; that is $\text{Rank}(\Pi)=0$. There is no cointegration against $m=1$, that there is at least one cointegration relationship etc.

The critical values of both test statistics are nonstandard and are obtained via Monte Carlo Simulation.

Forecasting

The fitted VECM can be used for forecasting $\Delta X_{t+\tau}$. The forecast of $X_{t+\tau}$ (τ -step ahead) are obtained recursively as

$$\hat{X}_{t+\tau} = \hat{\Delta X}_{t+\tau} + X_{t+\tau-1}$$

Stationary test (Unit root test)

If a time series has a unit root, the series is said to be non-stationary. Tests which can be used to check the stationary include: Partial autocorrelation function and Unit root tests.

The unit root test has become widely popular over the past several years. Hence, we used the unit root test known as Augmented Dickey Fuller (ADF) test. The ADF test simply runs a regression of the first difference of the series against a first lagged value, constant and time trend as follow:

Without intercept and trend: $\Delta X_t = \delta X_{t-1} + u_t$

With intercept: $\Delta X_t = \alpha + \delta X_{t-1} + u_t$

With intercept and trend: $\Delta X_t = \alpha + \beta T + \delta X_{t-1} + u_t$

H_0 : $\delta = 0$ (there is a unit root or X_t is non-stationary) against H_1 : $\delta \neq 0$ (there is no unit root or X_t is stationary)

If $t^* > \text{ADF critical value}$, accept null hypothesis, i.e. Unit root exist.

If $t^* < \text{ADF critical value}$, reject null hypothesis, i.e. unit root does not exist.

Where, t^* is the t-statistic critical value at various significant levels.

Evaluation of fitted model

Every statistical model relies on certain assumptions, and their properties have been proved based on the existence of these assumptions. Hence if a particular statistical model is used, then one must test these assumptions held true for that model. The fitted model was evaluated based on econometric criteria. It aims at investigating whether the assumptions of the VECM model are met. To achieve this, the following

tests were considered:

- Test for residuals autocorrelation
- Test for normality (Jarque-Bera, 1980)

4. Results

Unit root test

Table 1. Augmented Dickey Fuller unit root test

Variables	ADF Critical value	t*	Order of Integration	Decision at level
<i>Rgdp</i>	5.304240	2.960411	I(1)	Non-stationary
<i>m2</i>	3.913439	2.976263	I(1)	Non-stationary
<i>Cr</i>	6.208478	2.960411	I(1)	Non-stationary
<i>Ex</i>	4.797925	2.960411	I(1)	Non-stationary
<i>Int</i>	3.285762	2.957110	I(1)	Non-stationary

rgdp = logRGDP, *m2* = logM2, *cr* = logCR, *ex* = logEX, *int* = logINT

The Augmented Dickey Fuller unit root test result on Table 1 showed that all the variables are non –stationary. The non – stationary variables were differenced to make the data stationary, and the order of integration was observed. Thus, Table 1 shows that the variables have the same order of integration I(1) (i.e. is stationary at first differencing).

Co-integration test

All the variables as Table 1 showed exhibit unit root at level but after differencing, they all became stationary. The differencing was applied to avoid having a spurious regression. Since the differenced variables are stationary, there could be co-integration between the variables.

This test enables one to know if some of the variables in the model are cointegrated and as well shows if there is long term relationship existing between the set of the variables. The number of the lag used in the co-integration test is based on the information criterion used in the underlying model. The cointegration trace test of real output (*rgdp*), money supply (*m2*), credit channel (*cr*), exchange rate channel (*ex*) and interest rate channel (*int*) is presented below.

Table 2. Cointegration trace test

Hypothesized No. of CE(s)	Eigen value	Trace Stat	Critical Value 5%	Prob.**
None *	0.702919	81.57042	69.81889	0.0043
At most 1	0.557374	45.15793	47.85613	0.0877
At most 2	0.281263	20.70703	29.79707	0.3762
At most 3	0.221395	10.79924	15.49471	0.2241
At most 4	0.103917	3.291677	3.841466	0.0696

Trace test indicates 1 cointegrating eqn(s) at the 0.05 level

* denotes rejection of the hypothesis at the 0.05 level

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

The cointegration test result above shows that the null hypothesis of no cointegration was rejected since the trace test indicated one cointegrating equation at the 5%

significance level. From the result, it could be inferred that a long term relationship or cointegration exists among the variables (real output, money supply, credit channel, exchange rate channel and interest rate channel).

Based on this evidence, the vector error correction model VEC Model is estimated to account for the short term dynamics (relationship).

Vector Error Correction Model (VECM)

The long run model

The result of the cointegration test on Table 2 shows the existence of long term relationship among the variables. The cointegrating equation was chosen based on log likelihood ratio. If the log likelihood ratio is positively signed, we chose the equation with the lowest log likelihood ratio and if negative signed, we chose the highest log likelihood ratio at absolute term.

All the cointegrating equations were observed to be positively signed, so the lowest log likelihood ratio chosen. The lowest log likelihood ratio had the corresponding co-integrating equation result stated below.

Table 3. Long term relationship

Variables	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-statistic
C	0.792641		
m2	0.146895	0.06816	2.15516
Cr	-1.017987	0.07393	-13.7689
Ex	0.290486	0.03979	7.30125
Int	-1.013570	0.08258	12.2739

Table 3 which presents the long term relationship equation showed that all the variables are significantly influencing real output in Nigeria. However, if all variables are held constant, it shows that real output (RGDP) will be maintaining 0.792641 units in the long term.

The coefficient of money supply (*m2*) is 0.146895. This coefficient which is positively signed indicates that money supply and real output are directly related, and that a unit increase in money supply will tend to influences the growth of real output by 0.146895 units in Nigeria. Also, the coefficient of exchange rate (*Ex*) which is 0.290486 reveals that exchange rate and real output are directly related, and that a unit increase in exchange rate will tend to influence real output growth by 0.290486 units.

Credit channel (*Cr*) has a coefficient of -1.017987. It can be deduced that credit channel has an inversely relationship with real output. This implies that as credit channel increases by a unit; it influences real output to decrease by 1.017987 units. Also, Interest rate (*Int*) has inverse relationship with real output with negative coefficient of -1.013570. This implies that as interest rate increases by a unit, real output will be influenced to decrease by 1.013570 units.

Short run model

Since, it has been ascertained that the variables exhibit unit root (non-stationary) at their levels but stationary after differencing, and there is also existence of cointegration (a

long term relationship) between the variables, we now generate the vector error correction model which will give the proportion of disequilibrium error that is accumulated in the previous period, corrected in the current period (speed of adjustment).

An over-parameterized vector error correction model is then estimated by setting the lag length long enough to ensure that the dynamics of the model have not been constrained by a too short lag length. The result of the estimated vector error correction model VECM is given as below.

Table 4. Over-parameterized Vector error correction model

Variables	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
Δ (rgdp(-1))	0.058397	0.181762	0.321285	0.7522
Δ (rgdp(-2))	-0.017127	0.178496	-0.095950	0.9248
Δ (m2(-1))	0.882171	0.524007	1.683508	0.1117
Δ (m2(-2))	1.093430	0.419492	2.606556	0.0191
Δ (Cr(-1))	-0.565053	0.195382	-2.892039	0.0106
Δ (Cr(-2))	-0.326802	0.135464	-2.412455	0.0282
Δ (Ex(-1))	0.128134	0.102384	1.251503	0.2287
Δ (Ex(-2))	-0.027312	0.105069	-0.259948	0.7982
Δ (Int(-1))	-0.121071	0.170856	-0.708617	0.4888
Δ (Int(-2))	0.003339	0.162145	0.020594	0.9838
ϕ	0.156405	0.087053	1.796676	0.0913
ECM(-1)	-0.748775	0.217517	-3.442382	0.0033
R-squared	0.667382	F-statistic		2.469483
Adjusted R-squared	0.597130	Durbin-Watson stat		1.952764
S.E. of regression	0.148160			

To test for the speed of adjustment using the short term dynamism of error correction mechanism (ECM), Table 4 shows that the coefficient ECM(-1) is negatively signed and highly significant. The negative sign justifies its significance. This means that it will be effective to correct any deviations from the long term equilibrium. The coefficient of ECM is -0.748775, indicating that, the speed of adjustment to long run equilibrium is 74.9% when any past deviation will be corrected in the present period. This implies that the present value of real output adjust speedily to changes in money

supply, credit channel, exchange rate channel and interest rate channel. Table 4 also shows that the coefficient of determination is 0.667382, indicating that the variables accounted for 66.7% of total variations in real output in Nigeria.

However, there is a need to simplify the model into a more interpretable and certainly more parsimonious model. The parsimonious model would be built by estimating the equations of only those variables found to be significant in the over-parameterized model.

Table 5. Parsimonious vector error correction model

Variables	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
Δ (m2(-1))	0.587145	0.319120	1.839892	0.0793
Δ (m2(-2))	0.954627	0.318971	2.992832	0.0067
Δ (Cr(-1))	-0.439340	0.128070	-3.430470	0.0024
Δ (Cr(-2))	-0.247538	0.096515	-2.564772	0.0177
Δ (Ex(-1))	0.113626	0.046210	2.458928	0.0187
ϕ	0.145215	0.071578	2.028765	0.0548
ECM(-1)	-0.589236	0.127662	-4.615577	0.0001
R-squared	0.641771	F-statistic		5.630468
Adjusted R-squared	0.527789	Durbin-Watson stat		1.989741
S.E. of regression	0.131125			

From the Table 5 above, it shows that the coefficient of ECM is -0.589236. The ECM is significant with the appropriate negative sign. The coefficient of ECM in the parsimonious model indicates that the speed of adjustment of

any past deviation to long term equilibrium is 58.96%. This shows that present value of the dependent variable adjust more slowly to changes in the independent variables than what was obtained in the over-parameterized model.

The result of the parsimonious model also revealed that all variables are significant. Their significance was determined by taking into consideration their probability value. The corresponding probability value of each variable considered must be less than 10%. The coefficient of determination (0.641771) revealed that the variables accounted for 64.18% of variations in the real output.

Hence, from the VEC model, it can be deduced that changes influencing output were determined by money supply, credit channel and exchange rate channel in the short term, and money supply, credit, exchange rate and interest rate in the long term.

Diagnostic checking

Table 6. Breusch-Godfrey L-M test

F-statistic	1.516634	Prob. F(2,20)	0.2436
Obs*R-squared	3.950722	Prob. Chi-Square(2)	0.1387

Source: computation.

The result of Table 6 is the Breusch-Godfrey Lagrange Multiplier (LM) test for autocorrelation of the residuals. The result shows that probability value is greater than 0.05 (5% level of significance), indicating that there is no presence of autocorrelation in the residuals.

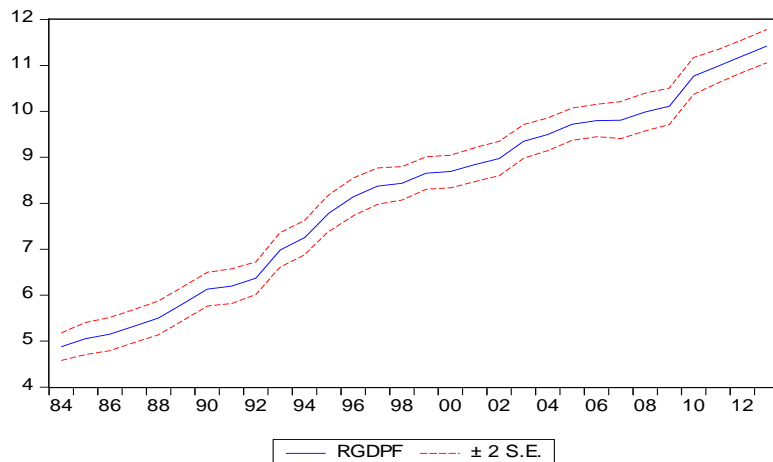


Figure 1. Forecast for the long term model

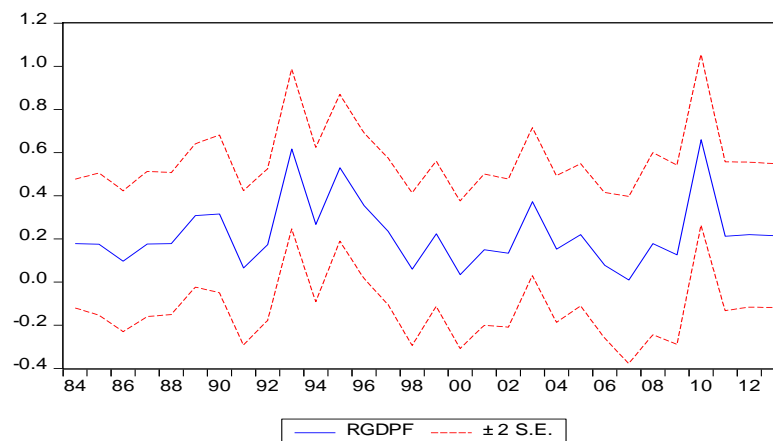


Figure 2. Forecast for the short term model

Table 7. Descriptive summary of the residuals

Mean	-9.95e-17
Median	-0.006414
Maximum	0.319508
Minimum	-0.316308
Std. Dev.	0.114209
Skewness	-0.002995
Kurtosis	3.040398
Jarque-Bera	1.630119
Probability value	0.442613

Table 7 shows the descriptive summary of the residuals. The summary shows that the mean is zero, skewness is zero, kurtosis is approximately 3 and the probability value of the Jarque-Bera value is greater than 0.05 (5% level of significance). This implies that the residuals (error terms) is normally distributed.

Forecast error

The real output forecast for the long term model and short term model were carried out as shown in figures below. The statistical measures such as RMSE, MAE and MAPE etc. used to determine how closely a forecast tracks its actual data were also outline in the figures.

Forecast: RGDPF	
Actual: RGDP	
Forecast sample: 1981 2017	
Adjusted sample: 1984 2017	
Included observations: 37	
Root Mean Squared Error	0.138662
Mean Absolute Error	0.109535
Mean Abs. Percent Error	1.495973
Theil Inequality Coefficient	0.008240
Bias Proportion	0.000992
Variance Proportion	0.002015
Covariance Proportion	0.996993

Forecast: RGDPF	
Actual: D(RGDP)	
Forecast sample: 1981 2017	
Adjusted sample: 1984 2017	
Included observations: 37	
Root Mean Squared Error	0.149109
Mean Absolute Error	0.117154
Mean Abs. Percent Error	33.12000
Theil Inequality Coefficient	0.266073
Bias Proportion	0.000795
Variance Proportion	0.052309
Covariance Proportion	0.946896

5. Conclusions

Based on the results, it could be concluded that the vector error correction model VECM generated can produce a good fit or forecast for the Nigerian real output. Also, an increase in money supply has a significant influence on real output in Nigeria positively. The changes experienced in Nigeria's real output are from variations in money supply, credit and exchange rate channels at short term dynamics, and from money supply, credit channel, exchange rate channel and interest rate channel at long term dynamics. Finally, the significance of the monetary policy channels showed that their influence on the real output could aid in promoting and stabilization Nigeria's economy as desired.

6. Recommendations

Based on the findings, we recommend that several measures could be implemented in the short term to strengthen the interest rate channel. The interest rate should be emphasized on in order to stimulate the real output. Also, monetary policy transmission through the credit channel and exchange rate channel should continue to be strengthened by tightening creditworthiness standards; strengthening accounting standards, bankruptcy laws, corporate governance, and credit rights; improving bank credit assessment capabilities; and strengthening the judicial system to improve banks' ability to enforce on collateral. In addition to ensure the effectiveness of the credit channels, the monetary authority should maintain a low and stable inflationary level. Finally, the monetary policy channel variables can be used to forecast the performance of real output in Nigeria.

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