CAPITAL AND CONSUMPTION LED GROWTH: CASE STUDY IN MALAYSIA, SINGAPORE, JAPAN AND ZIMBABWE



INSTITUT PENGURUSAN PENYELIDIKAN UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA 40450 SHAH ALAM, SELANGOR MALAYSIA

BY:

MOHD AZLAN BIN ABDUL MAJID MARIAM BINTI SETAPA NOORITA BINTI MOHAMMAD

AUGUST 2010

PROJECT TEAM MEMBERS

MOHD AZLAN BIN ABDUL MAJID Project Leader



NOORITA BINTI MOHAMMAD Project Member

Signature

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE
i
ii
iv
V
vi
vii
х
xi
xii
xiii
1
- 1
2
3
4

	1.5 Significant of Research	5
	1.6 Scope and Limitation of Research	5
CHAPTER II	LITERATURE REVIEW	7
	2.1 Introduction	7
	2.2 Discussion of Problem	8
	2.3 Defining the Variables	16
	2.4 Theoretical Framework	17
CHAPTER III	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	19
	3.1 Introduction	19
	3.2 Modeling	20
	3.3 Unit Roots Test Method	23
	3.4 Johansen Multivariate Cointegration Test Method	31
	3.5 Vector Error Correction Model (VECM) Method	34
	3.6 Granger Causality Test Method	36
	3.7 Earlier Hypotheses	38
CHAPTER IV	EMPIRICAL RESULT	40
	4.1 Introduction	40
	4.2 Unit Root Test Result	44
¥	4.3 Johansen Cointegration Output	50

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to examine the impact of capital and consumption on

the economic growth especially in Malaysia and compare to other countries like Japan,

Singapore and Zimbabwe. Our study will be using a few methods such as Unit Root Test

(URT); i. Augmented Dickey-Fuller Method (ADF), ii. Phillip-Perron Test (PP) and iii.

Kwiatkowski-Phillip-Schmidt-Shin, Johnson Cointegration Test (JCT), followed by

Vector Error Correction Model (UECM) and lastly by using Granger Causality Test

(GCT). This paper finds that it's support capital-led growth hypotheses, but for

consumption result differs for each tier development which is Malaysia & Singapore are

support; Zimbabwe and Japan are partial support. This study is perhaps one of the first to

address capital and consumption led growth using the new model / extended model to

boost the economic growth of Malaysia.

Keywords: capital-led growth; consumption-led growth; unit root; cointegration;

granger causality

xiii