

## EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF THE DYNAMICS OF BETWEEN CORRUPTION AND SOME SELECTED MACROECONOMICS INDICATORS IN NIGERIA

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### **Abstract**

*This study is an empirical analysis of the dynamics between corruption and some selected macroeconomics indicators in Nigeria 1996 to 2017 based on quarterly data that spans over a period of 22 years. it used a trending and employed SVAR and co-integration as methodology the variables namely are inflation (CPI), log of money supply (LM2), log of real exchange rate (LRER), corruption perception index (CPIc), and log of real gross domestic production (RGDP). Inflation shock which exerts positive shock to itself accounted for an average of 63.6% of its total variation over the entire period horizon, the real GDP has positive relationship with inflation which accounted for an average of 26.6% total variation in inflation, corruption revealed a positive relationship with inflation and has contributed an average of 7.6% of the total variation in inflation, money supply has been confirmed to have a positive relationship with inflation but only accounted for an average of 1.3% of the total variation in inflation over the entire horizon and finally real exchange rate which exhibit a negative relationship with inflation accounted for smallest percentage of the variation in inflation over the period horizon the study concluded that, and recommended that, response of inflation to a structural one standard deviation innovation to real exchange rate justified that depreciation of exchange rate leads to an increase in inflation. The government should give emphasizes to control the level of corruption and inflation simultaneously; this will leads to boost economic growth.*

**Keyword;** Corruption, Macroeconomic, Gross Domestic Product, SVAR