



Co-Integration Testing of the Relationship between Electricity Consumption and Investment in Senegal

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Abstract

The study investigates the relationship between natural logarithm of electricity consumption and natural logarithm of investment (proxy gross capital formation in the short and long run ARDL model). The data was obtained from world Development Indicator (WDI). The Phillips-Perron test and ADF test were applied to test stationary of the data in the level and in trend in their first difference between electricity consumption and investment in Senegal. The ARDL model was applied. As the results generated, the trend is stationarity and the intercept is not stationary. The first difference of investment is not a statistically significant and negative sign, while the first difference in electricity consumption is significant and negative coefficient. In the long run, the natural logarithm of electricity consumption as the dependent variable and natural logarithm of investment as the independent variable are significant and positive. The future researchers could also apply co-integration testing when there is a structural break or break point in the data set and error correction model.

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1. Introduction

Electricity and investment on it have improved so far global especially developed nation. In the developed nation as a source of electricity never goes off and businesses of any kind have lots of profit or return as electricity is the main sources of obtained profit in developed nations. The consistently increases in electricity consumption has more attract researcher to fill the gap between the demand and supply of electricity. Even Senegal had suffered a power shortage until the coming of the present government. Which made the electricity consumption to have expand to rural areas.

In Senegal, rural dwellers 38% have access to electricity supply, while in urban areas 88% of the peoples have access to the electricity supply. In average the overall electricity accessibility in Senegal is at 64% as of 2016. Compared to the world average stand at 31%. Senegal electricity supply was dependent on biomass. Senegal is an ECOWAS member state. The country, government is target to invest more on electricity by providing the rural at 90% and 100% for urban areas by 2025.

The purpose of the paper is to investigate the effect of investment (proxy by gross capital formation) on the electricity consumption level of Senegal. The study read investment-consumption nexus in many literature, some found negative, positive and some found a constant correlation between electricity consumption and investment. The paper also dealt with ADF, Phillips-Perron test, ARDL and ECM to ascertain short and long-run relationship between consumption and investment in Senegal. The paper question the nature of the relationship between investment and electricity consumption in developing countries. The idea behind this paper is the assumption in most case investment positively correlated with electricity consumption. The rest of the paper is organized as follows; section 2 literature reviews, section 3 Methodology, section 4 econometrics results and section 5 conclusion and recommendation.

Table-1. Senegal Statistics for electricity.

Time Series	2010	2012	2014	2016
Access to electricity percent of total population:	53.0%	56.9%	61%	64.5%
1. Urban(% of urban population)	81%	84.5%	85%	87.7%
2. Rural(% of rural population)	34.3%	36.7%	32.7%	38.3%
3. Access to clean fuels and technology for cooking(% of total population)	31.9%	31.7%	31.7%	31.7%
Population, total	13.0million	13.8million	14.7million	15.4million
Renewable energy	50.35	50.4%	43.3%	-
1. Consumption(% of total energy consumption)				
Renewable Electricity				
1. Output(%of total electricity output)	10.7%	9.8%	10.4%	-
2. Electricity power consumption(KWH per capital)	198.5	209.6	221.6	-

Country Statistics sources: The World Bank.

2. Literature

2.1. Theoretically Literature

Globally dependent on electricity has increased and consistently continued to rise in the level of consumption of electricity supply in most of the literature that wrote the link between electricity –investment, consumption and supply. There still a substantial gap between electricity consumption and its supplying most literature (Ubani, 2013).

In most countries in the developing world including Senegal suffered a major setback in the electricity industry and that lead to short-down most firm and business (Ubani, 2013; Kumi et al 2017). In urban areas of Senegal, 88% have access to an electricity supply while only 38% of rural peoples access electricity supply. Investing in electricity consumption is a statistically significant role in economic growth, economic development and even increases wealth creation (Oh and Lee, 2004; Altinay and Karagol, 2005; Hatemi and Irandoust, 2005; Yoo, 2005; Wolde-Rufael, 2006; Lorde et al., 2010; Kasperowicz, 2014). This lead to assume that there are several factors, such as investment, wealth creation to ensure a sufficient supply of electricity supply.

The peoples use electricity for any purposes such as freezing, cooking, heating, lighting, transformation, transportation, communication, security, internet and other functions.

2.2. Empirical Literature

The empirical finding in the correlation between electricity consumption as the dependent variables and gross capital formation as the independent variables are found in many works (Mielnik and Goldemberg, 2002; Hai, 2009; Hubler, 2009; Tang, 2009; Sadorsky, 2010).

The empirical the finding has mixed evidence, some found a positive correlation, others found negative and other found constant correlation between investment and electricity supply. For example, Tang (2009) in his Malaysia study, reported that investment positively affects electricity consumption. Sadorsky, (2010) examined the long run effect of investment on electricity consumption for 22 developing countries and reported that investment positively influence electricity consumption. The findings of the study indicate a negative influence of investment on electricity consumption.

The studies reviewed used various estimation techniques such ARDL, ECM, Panel Data estimations, Granger causality testing, co-integrating testing to investigate the relationship between investment and electricity consumption.

2.3. Gap in the Literature

If there is a structural break either in the level, trend or regime, that can affect the relationship between investment and electricity supply in Senegal. The model can also suffer from omission variables bias. The co-integration test for stationary by using ARDL model, VECM does consider the issue of Granger causality analysis to the short and long-run effect of electricity consumption and investment in Senegal.

3. Methodology

The study explores quantitative data from World development indicator to investigation the linkage between investment and electricity consumption in Senegal. The period covered is from 1979 to 2014.

3.1. Estimation Method

The data used was initially examined for stationary by employing the ADF and Phillip perron Unit root test for stationary. The null assumption of the ADF test is that the data set is stationary in their levels, whereas, the alternative assumption is that they are not stationary in their levels but in their first difference.

The ADF test is first used and it is based on the null hypothesis that the variables under investigation are unit root in constants versus the alternative hypothesis that the variables in the model are not unit root in levels (Greene, 2002).

The study of long-run effect of investment on electricity consumption in Senegal was examined by employing the ARDL method of co-integration following the assessment of the stationarity properties of the data. The main advantage of the ARDL model is that, it can be used without knowing the stationarity properties of the data set if and only if they are integrated of order zero and one. In addition, it is robust in small sample studies (Pesaran, and Shin, 1999; Pesaran, Smith and Shin, 2001).

3.2. Empirical Model

$$lnEC_t = \theta_0 + \theta_1 GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION_t + \varepsilon_t$$

Where:

$lnEC_t$: Natural logarithm of electricity consumption at time t

$\theta_1 GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION_t$: Is the natural logarithm of gross capital formation at time t (In which we take it as proxy for investment at time t)

Note: Electricity consumption is our dependent variable and investment is our regressor.

Table-2 Descriptive Statistics.

Variables	Observation	Mean	Standard deviation
Electricity Consumption	36	132.1416	38.9806
Gross Capita Formation	36	1.81e+09	1.17e+09

Source: Author's computation by sing stata 13 for window.

Table 2 indicates descriptive statistics, there is 36 observation and we could notice that the means for electricity consumption is very high and the stand deviation from the mean was also very high. In that, the normal distribution curve will be approximately normal as the sample become large and the standard deviation increases.

Table-3. Correlation Matrix between Electricity consumption and investment in Senegal from 1979 to 2014.

Variable	EC	IV
EC	1.00000	
IV	0.9493	1.0000

Source: Author's Computation by Stata 13 for Window.

The result in table 3, indicated that there is a positive correlation between electricity consumption and investment in Senegal for the period under study. Which stand at 0.9493. There is, therefore perfect direct relationship between electricity consumption and investment in Senegal for the period under study.

4. Econometrics Results

We started to analysis this part by doing unit root test (ADF test and pperron test) and co-integration test (ARDL and ECM) to identify the relationship between investment (proxies gross capital formation) and electricity consumption in Senegal from 1979 to 2014. ARDL model was introduces by Pesaran et al (2001) to deal with the integration of order zero and integration of order one variables in the same estimates to see the co-integration process for the stationarity of the variables.

4.1. Unit Root Test Results

4.1.1. The ADF test

The Table 4, below indicated that the ADF test results for unit root test shown that both the trend and constant has positive slope and trend is stationary at 5%, while intercept is not stationary for the electricity consumption. The results further analysis that lag of electricity consumption has a negative sign, but not stationary in mean, variance and covariance, but also a negative coefficient for the lag of the first difference of electricity consumption. The results for the first difference is statistically significant at 5% with stationarity at the lag length of one.

Table-4. ADF Stationary test results for Electricity consumption with trend and constant in Senegal.

Variables	Coef.	t-ratios	ADF/P-value	Results	Lag Length
Lag 1EC	-.083676	-0.80	0.433	Not stationary	1
LaEC(1 st dif)	-.4379509	-2.60	0.014**	Stationary	1
Trend	.7121934	1.93	0.063**	Stationary	1
Constant	2.673141	0.31	0.757	Not stationary	1

Source: Computed by Authors Using Stata/ for SE-64.exe 13 for Windows. * p=0.10, ** p=0.05, *** p=0.01.

The Table 5 below for the ADF test for the natural logarithm of investment on electricity consumption is very well established results which indicated that both in constant, trend, lag of the natural logarithm of investment are all stationary. The slope and constant have a positive sign and while the slope of lag of the natural logarithm of investment in Senegal has a negative coefficient.

Table-5. ADF Stationary test results for natural logarithm of Gross capital formation (Proxy investment) with trend and constant in Senegal.

Variables	Coef.	t-ratios	ADF/P-value	Results	Lag Length
Lag 1ln(IV)	-.331399	-2.46	0.020**	stationary	1
Trend	.0192238	2.46	0.019**	Stationary	1
Constant	6.705781	2.48	0.019**	stationary	1

Source: Computed by Authors Using Stata/ for SE-64.exe 13 for Windows. * p=0.10, ** p=0.05, *** p=0.01.

4.2. The Phillips-Perron Test for Unit Root

Phillips-Perron test for unit root is to modifying the ADF by correcting any serial correlation, heteroskedasticity in the error term and by been made robust to serial correlation, heteroskedasticity and autocorrelation consistent covariance matrix estimator. As the results generated all the coefficient and the intercept are positive slope and lag of electricity consumption is significant and the trend is also significant, while the intercept is not significant or not stationary.

Table-6. PPerron test for Stationary test results for Electricity consumption with trend and constant in Senegal.

Variables	Coef.	t-ratios	ADF/P-value	Results
Lag 1EC	.840868	8.09	0.000***	stationary
Trend	.7925521	2.16	0.038**	Stationary
Constant	9.816438	1.13	0.267	Not stationary

Source: Computed by Authors Using Stata/ for SE-64.exe 13 for Windows. * p=0.10, ** p=0.05, *** p=0.01.

When we are modifying the ADF test, we noticed that instead of all the variables are not stationary in mean, variance and covariance as the case of ADF test for investment in Senegal. In this case lag of investment is positive and stationary with any lag length. The trend is positive and not stationary, while the constant is negative and not stationary.

Table-7. PPerron test for Stationarity test results for Gross capital formation (Proxy investment) with trend and constant in Senegal.

Variables	Coef.	t-ratios	PP/P-value	Results
Lag 1IV	.8885994	8.35	0.000***	stationary
Trend	1.88e+07	1.68	0.103	NotStationary
Constant	-2.82e+07	-0.29	0.773	Not stationary

Source: Computed by Authors Using Stata/ for SE-64.exe 13 for Windows. * p=0.10, ** p=0.05, *** p=0.01.

Results for ARDL model/bound testing for co-integration of the relationship between electricity consumption and investment in Senegal. We started by lag selection criteria, which indicates that the maximum lags for the model were set at one.

The bound lags structure is that the natural logarithm of electricity consumption takes lags two and natural logarithm for investment takes lag zero. The outcome of the bound test of co-integration indicates that F-statistics which is 2.134 is clearly below I(0) bound of 4.04 and there is no co-integration when electricity consumption is the dependent variables. With DW test of (4, 33) = 2.588, the model is affected by positive serial correlation. This is confirmed by Breusch-Godfrey LM test for autocorrelation prove that the p-value is rejected at 0.0282 and the model is suffering from serial correlation.

Further, heteroscedasticity test indicates that we do not reject homoscedasticity of equal variance because of the p-value of 0.2501. The results for cointegration bound testing indicates that the F-statistics below the I(0) and I(1), so there is no cointegration and we should follow the ARDL short run cointegration analysis.

Table-8. Cointegration Test.

Dependent Variables	F-statistics	Cointegration	What is next?
InEC	F=2.134 T=-1.338	No	ARDL(Short run)
InIV	F=0.710 T=-1.057	No	ARDL(Short run)

Source: Computed by Authors Using Stata/ for SE-64.exe 13 for Windows. * p=0.10, ** p=0.05, *** p=0.01.

If there is no co-integration, we adopted the short run ARDL model and not the Error Correction Model for our analysis.

$$ARDL(p, q_1)$$

$$(\Delta \ln EC) = \alpha_{01} + \sum_{i=1}^p \alpha_{1i} \Delta \ln EC_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{q_1} \alpha_{2i} \Delta \ln IV_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t \quad (2)$$

$$(\Delta \ln IV) = \alpha_{01} + \sum_{i=1}^p \alpha_{1i} \Delta \ln IV_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{q_1} \alpha_{2i} \Delta \ln EC_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t \quad (3)$$

If there is co-integration in the long run, we applied the long run co-integration technique called error correction model as follows:

$$(\Delta \ln EC) = \alpha_{01} + \sum_{i=1}^p \alpha_{1i} \Delta \ln EC_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{q_1} \alpha_{2i} \Delta \ln IV_{t-1} + \lambda ECT_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t \quad (4)$$

$$(\Delta \ln IV) = \alpha_{01} + \sum_{i=1}^p \alpha_{1i} \Delta \ln IV_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{q_1} \alpha_{2i} \Delta \ln EC_{t-1} + \lambda ECT_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t \quad (5)$$

Where:

- $\lambda = (1 - \sum_{i=1}^p \delta_i)$, speed of adjustment with a negative sign.
- $ECT = (\ln EC_{t-1} - \theta X_t)$, the error correction term is the extracted residuals from the regression of the long-run equation
- $\frac{\sum_{i=0}^q \beta_i}{\alpha}$, is the long-run parameter
- α_{1i}, α_{2i} are the short run dynamics coefficients of the model's adjustment long – run equilibrium.

Long run coefficient indicated that investment has a positive coefficient and statistically significant determining the electricity consumption in Senegal in the long run.

Table-9. Estimated Long run coefficients when the dependent variable is InEC.

Variables	Coefficients	Std Error	T-Statistics	P-Value
Constants	-1.371261	.6793114	-2.02	0.053**
InIV	.5692687	.1869441	3.05	0.005**

Source: Computed by Authors Using Stata/ for SE-64.exe 13 for Windows. * p=0.10, ** p=0.05, *** p=0.01.

The table below as we made the Natural logarithm of investment as our dependent variable, the sign for electricity was also positive and statistically determinant of investment. Meaning investment rises by 1% in the long run, electricity consumption increases by approximately 400.

Table-10. Estimated Long run coefficients when the dependent variable is InIV.

Variables	Coefficients	Std Error	T-Statistics	P-Value
Constants	-1.371261	.6793114	-2.02	0.053**
InEC	2.398419	.8735748	2.75	0.010**

Source: Computed by Authors Using Stata/ for SE-64.exe 13 for Windows. * p=0.10, ** p=0.05, *** p=0.01
Estimated ARDL Short run coefficients when the dependent variable is InIV.

We can see that hence the model indicated that the short run ARDL model is more appropriate, because of no-cointegration between variables under discussion. The first difference of investment is not significant and associated with a negative sign. In the short investment is negatively correlated with lag of investment. The constant is a positive sign and not significant as well.

Table-11. Estimated ARDL short run coefficients when the dependent variable is lnIV.

Variables	Coefficients	Std Error	T-Statistics	P-Value
Constants	1.14731	1.310291	0.88	0.388
lnIV_1	-.195897	.1775108	-1.10	0.279

N= 34

R-squad = 0.0959

Source: Computed by Authors Using Stata/ for SE-64.exe 13 for Windows. * p=0.10, ** p=0.05, *** p=0.01.

When we take electricity consumption as our dependent variables, we could notice some changes. Electricity at first difference is also negatively related to electricity consumption in the short run but is statistically significant. The coefficient is negative but significant as well. The results are suffering from serial correction, autocorrelation and heteroscedasticity.

Table-12. Estimated ARDL short run coefficients when the dependent variable is lnEC.

Variables	Coefficients	Std Error	T-Statistics	P-Value
Constants	-1.371261	.6793114	-2.02	0.053**
lnEC_1	-.3272962	.1752388	-1.87	0.072**

Number = 34

R-sq. = 0.2344

Source: Computed by Authors Using Stata/ for SE-64.exe 13 for Windows. * p=0.10, ** p=0.05, *** p=0.01.

4.3. Overall Results for Short and Long Run Analysis for the Relationship between N Electricity Consumption and Investment in Senegal

The results of short-run ARDL model with intercept and error correction are reported above. The short-run coefficient in trend and constant are negative and positive sign respectively. The short run is not statistically significant and the long run statistically significant and positive sign. The natural logarithm of electricity consumption in Senegal is statistically significant in the long run and not statistically significant in the short run ARDL mode with error correction.

Furthermore, the results for the long run ARDL model when the dependent variables are lnEC in senegal. The results indicates that investment is statistically determine the electricity consumption in Senegal with a positive sign. It means that investment rises with electricity consumption and it has a priori hypothesis. This means in the long run one percent increases in investment, electricity consumption will rises by 5.69 percentage.

5. Conclusion and Recommendation

The co-integration testing failed and we adopted the short-run ARDL model to see the linkages between change in the natural logarithm of electricity consumption and the natural logarithm of investment in the short run. As a result, generated, trend and constant have negative and positive slope respectively.

In the short run, the natural logarithm of electricity consumption on investment is not statistically significant in the short run ARDL model. In the long run ARDL model, investment is statistically and positive sign. One percent increase in investment increases electricity consumption by 5.69%.

The recommendation for the policymakers should also try to also deal with multivariate analysis, Granger causality analysis and also counts on the structural break that may have happened in Senegal with Casamance conflict under study.

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Table-13. Summary of the data used in this study.

Country	Y	Gross fixed capital formation	Electricity consumption
Senegal	1979	556107019.7	102.0537397
Senegal	1980	649113923.4	102.8135877
Senegal	1981	630294908.1	105.906818
Senegal	1982	819482583.2	95.7760725
Senegal	1983	734177385.9	105.2373619
Senegal	1984	695342252.9	109.7096716
Senegal	1985	705780497.2	103.9363502
Senegal	1986	719373352	101.4035113
Senegal	1987	971149304.9	103.1347151
Senegal	1988	1074783455	104.2490858
Senegal	1989	1046999212	100.2920067
Senegal	1990	1302201722	103.2344546
Senegal	1991	1286402114	102.1868368
Senegal	1992	1436247866	108.7210334
Senegal	1993	1305884887	103.8421599
Senegal	1994	1046381705	109.3727771
Senegal	1995	1169090445	108.6135582
Senegal	1996	1298503520	109.3148632
Senegal	1997	1153106262	116.6744667
Senegal	1998	1472377036	121.2521074
Senegal	1999	1456921537	117.3548669
Senegal	2000	1326713193	101.6789471
Senegal	2001	1403234680	123.3410992
Senegal	2002	1675947136	145.7170583
Senegal	2003	1867989138	125.9489513
Senegal	2004	2262355443	138.4636504
Senegal	2005	2571371490	157.9377823
Senegal	2006	3098366548	157.1374268
Senegal	2007	2973482674	181.1588558
Senegal	2008	3827382585	158.309309
Senegal	2009	3234323647	189.0698504
Senegal	2010	3017680748	199.1293279
Senegal	2011	3779360021	199.6855854
Senegal	2012	3694980518	210.7488788
Senegal	2013	4234767860	210.1935367
Senegal	2014	4684669761	223.4961633

Source: WDI 2017.

Appendix

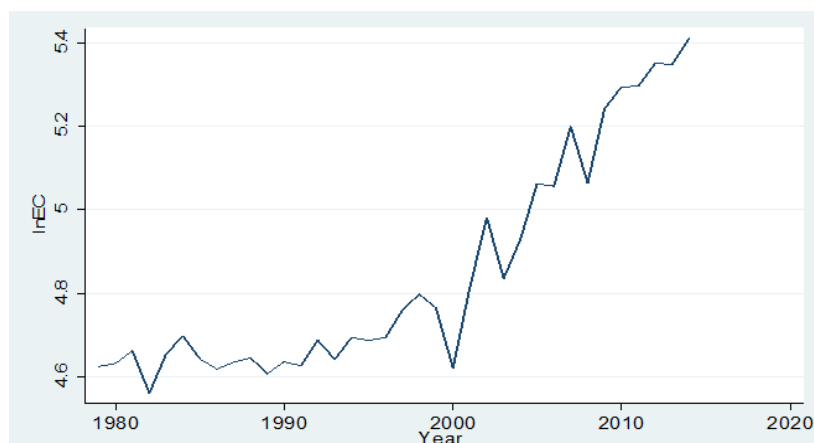


Figure-1. Graph of Natural of Electricity Consumption in Senegal.

Source: Author computation by using stat13 for window.

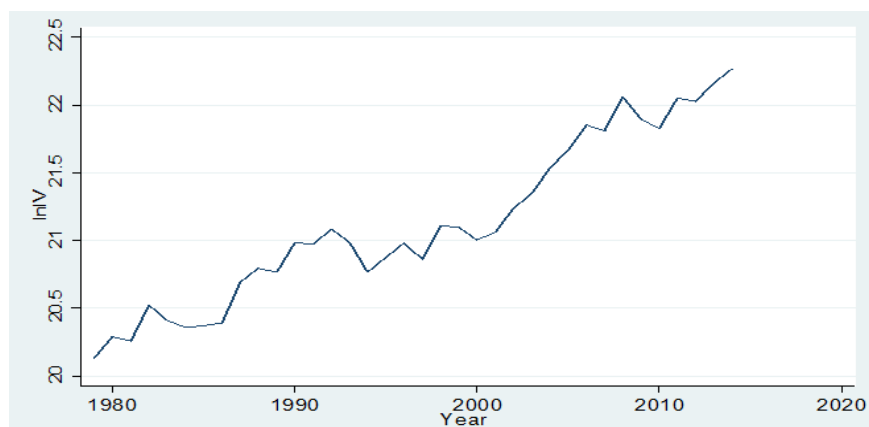


Figure-2. The natural logarithm of Gross Capital formation (Proxy is investment) in Senegal.

Source: Authors computation by using stata 13 for window.