## A SPATIAL ECONOMETRIC MODEL FOR HOUSEHOLD ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION IN THE PHILIPPINES

Marie Therese S. Sario and Francisco De Los Reyes

Presented by Marie Therese S. Sario University of the Philippines Diliman









# 7,641 islands (NAMRIA-DENR, 2017) Topography Archipelagic country Remote communities

## SPACE

#### **OBJECTIVES**

## **1** RELATIONSHIP

Household Electricity Factors



National Convention on







Quantify

## COMPARE 3 MODELS



Three Spatial Econometric Models

### VARIABLES CONSIDERED



#### **Household Electricity** Factors

- 1. Private Investors Owned Utilities
- 2. Awareness of Energy Labelling Program
- 3. Brownout
- 4. Fluctuating voltage
- 5. High electricity cost
- 6. Low voltage



**Economic** Factors

- 1. Human Development Index
- 2. Labor force participation rate
- 3. Young dependents
- 4. Internal revenue allotment per capita
- 5. Inflation

**Geographical** Factors

- 1. Concreate National Road
- 2. Land area
- 3. Urban area population

#### METHODOLOGY

#### **DATA COLLECTION**

## **DATA CLEANING**



#### **Department of Energy**

Household Energy Consumption Survey 2011



Philippine Statistics Authority



Department of Public Works and Highways



**Missing values: Predictive Mean Matching** Lighting and Appliances Household Provincial level level Excluded: Basilan, • Sulu,

- Lanao del Sur Tawi Tawi
- Maguindanao
  - Zamboanga Sibugay

#### **METHODOLOGY**



Lagrange Multiplier

ational



### **RESULTS** Pearson correlation



#### **Household Electricity** Factors

- (+) Awareness of Energy Labelling Program
- (+) Private Investors Owned Utilities
- (+) High electricity cost
- (-) Fluctuating voltage
- -) Low voltage







- (+) HumanDevelopment Index
- (+) Young dependents
- Labor force participation rate

Geographical Factors (+) Urban area

- population
- (-) Land area

### Do nearby provinces exhibit

similar household electricity consumption behavior?

#### Moran's Index



P value < 0.05 X Batanes, Palawan



#### **150 km** Local Indicator for Spatial Autocorrelation

## High-high

Aurora, Bataan, Batangas Bulacan, Cavite, Laguna NCR, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga Pangasinan, Rizal, Tarlac, Zambales

#### **High-low**

Aklan, Davao del Norte, Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Misamis Occidental Low-low

Biliran, Isabela, Negros Occidental

Low-High

Siquijor

#### RESULT

LIKELIHOOD RATIO TEST

> 4.21\* 150 km

**4.03** 190 km

**2.10** 240 km

National Convention on

\* Pvalue < 0.05



150 km is the most favorable distance to observe similar household electricity consumption

Lag Range Multiplier	LM Error Model LM Lagged Y Model	4.09* 4.13*
	RLM Error Model	2.62
	RLM Lagged Y Model	2.66

#### RESULT

Where does spatial dependency reside?	Econometric model with lowest AIC		Econometric model with highest Log Likelihood		
	SLM	55.77	-19.89	SLM	
	SEM	56.31	-20.143	SEM	
	OLS	57.98	-21.99	OLS	
е	SLX	63	3.32	- SLX	
Spatial dependency resides in the household electricity consumption	LIKELIHOOD RATIO TEST 4.21* 3.7 SLM SEM		Spatial Lag Model is the most preferred model.		



#### **RESULT** Spatial Effect and Recommendation

Estimated spatial direct impact on the household electricity consumption in the Philippines

2.31 T 🚱 HDI

0.24 Concrete National Road 0.12 Without Urban Population

0.45 THigh Electricity Cost

Low Voltage \_ - 0.59

#### **Application and Recommendation**

**150 km as a yardstick** in assessing location for potential energy infrastructure



Valuable input for **local planning** committees



Concrete National Road



Spatio-temporal dimension

# **THANK YOU!**

## A SPATIAL ECONOMETRIC MODEL FOR HOUSEHOLD ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION IN THE PHILIPPINES

Marie Therese S. Sario and Francisco De Los Reyes University of the Philippines Diliman

