Empirical Analysis of the Role of Energy in Economic Growth

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Abstract

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Keywords: economic growth, energy, cobb-douglas, CES, LINEX

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1. Cobb-Douglas Without Energy

Table 1: Cobb-Douglas parameters for 1980-2011 (US, UK, JP) or 1991-2011 (others). (Parameter estimates beneath symbol. 95% confidence interval bounds to left and right.)

		λ			α			β	
US	0.0087	0.0102	0.0116	0.21	0.27	0.34	0.66	0.73	0.79
UK	-0.0104	0.0097	0.0303	-0.25	0.44	1.12	-0.13	0.56	1.24
JP	0.0021	0.0052	0.0082	0.44	0.52	0.59	0.41	0.48	0.56
CN	-0.0405	0.0188	0.0779	0.11	0.71	1.32	-0.32	0.29	0.89
ZA	-0.0007	0.0008	0.0022	0.46	0.60	0.73	0.26	0.40	0.54
SA	-0.0159	-0.0123	-0.0087	0.21	0.45	0.68	0.32	0.55	0.78
$_{ m IR}$	0.0032	0.0039	0.0045	0.49	0.60	0.70	0.30	0.40	0.51
TZ	-0.0039	0.0015	0.0068	0.50	0.73	0.95	0.05	0.27	0.50
ZM	0.0218	0.0249	0.0280	1.25	1.41	1.57	-0.57	-0.41	-0.25

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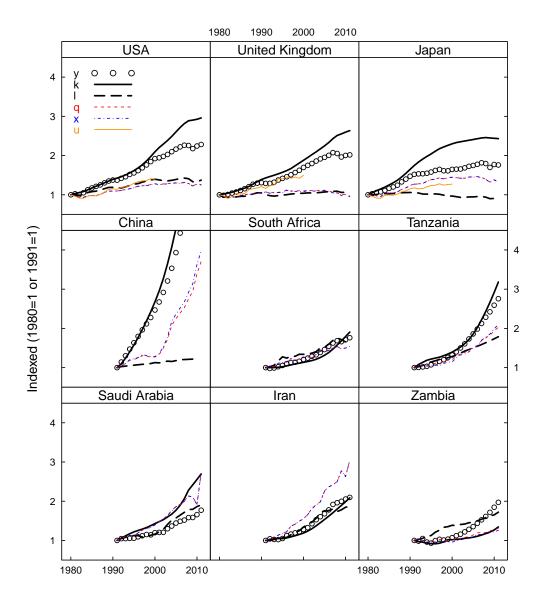


Figure 1: Indexed GDP (y), capital stock (k), labor (l), thermal energy (q), exergy (x), and useful work (u) for all economies. (China's indexed GDP and indexed capital stock rise to y=7.3 and k=9.2 in 2011.)

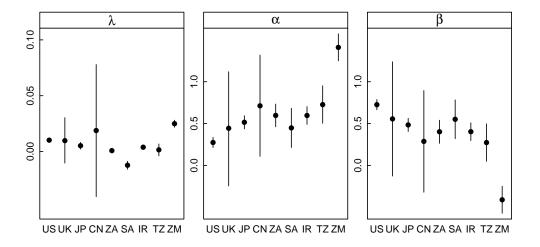


Figure 2: Cobb-Douglas (without energy) model parameters. Vertical bars indicate 95% confidence intervals.

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2. Cobb-Douglas With Energy

We can force α , β , and γ to be in [0,1] by a reparameterization:

$$a \in [0,1], b \in [0,1], \alpha = \min(a,b), \beta = |b-a|, \gamma = 1 - \max(a,b)$$

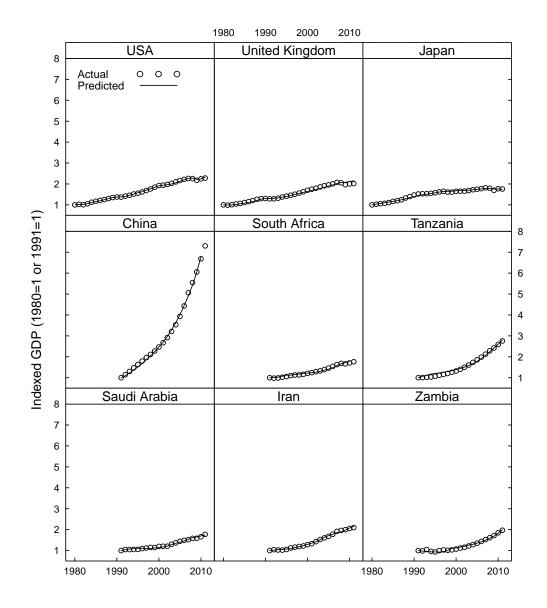


Figure 3: Cobb-Douglas (without energy) results.

- 2.1. $Cobb ext{-}Douglas \ with \ Q$
- 2.2. Cobb-Douglas With X
- 2.3. Cobb-Douglas With U
- 3. CES
- 3.1. CES with Q