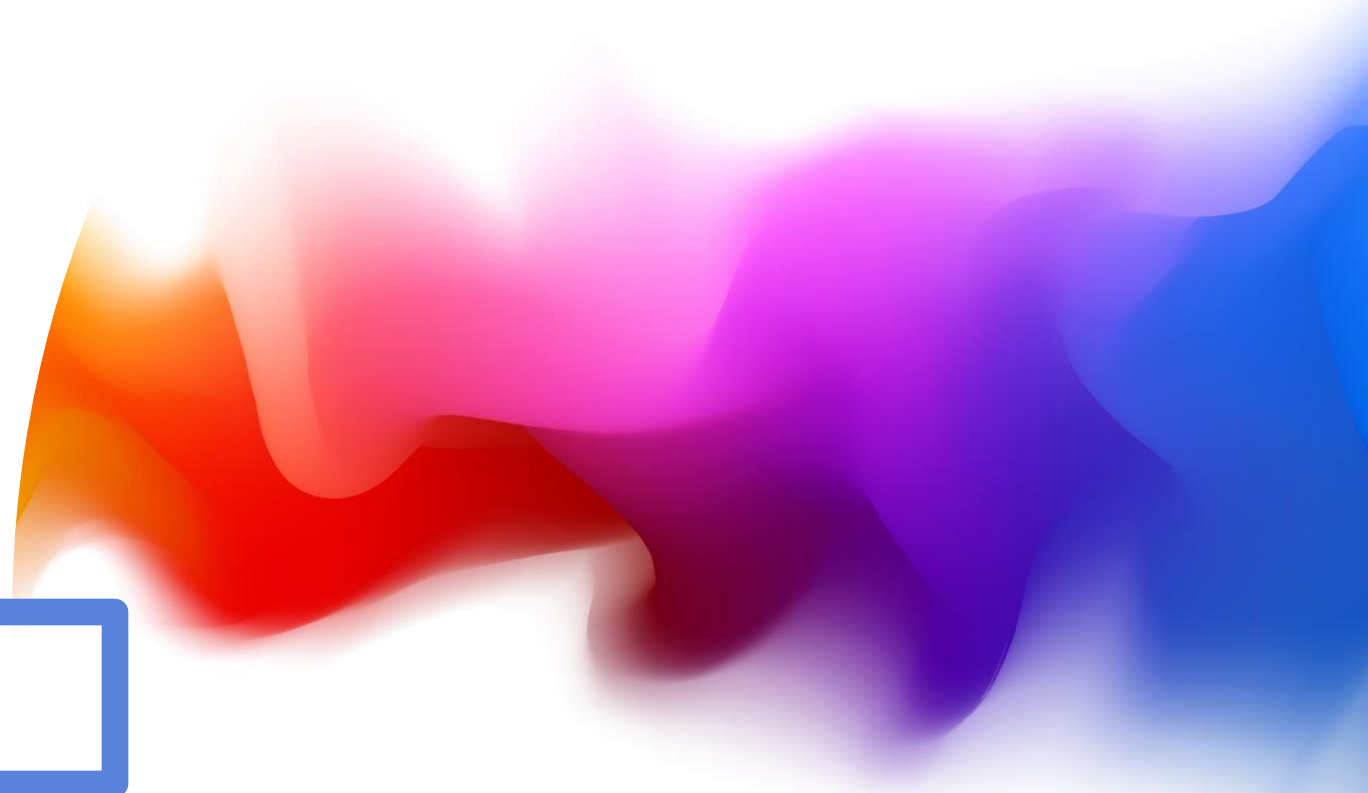


# Global Power Analysis: Energy, Economics, and Emissions

Mid-Term Presentation  
Kevin Shao – Mar 11, 2025



# Project Overview & Research Questions

- Overview:
  - Integrate global power plant data with socioeconomic, emissions, and policy indicators.
- Research Questions:
  - How does a country's renewable power plant capacity share correlate with its CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (or carbon intensity) over time?
  - Do countries with stronger green growth policies show lower fossil-fuel capacity and higher renewables share?

# Data Sources & Integration

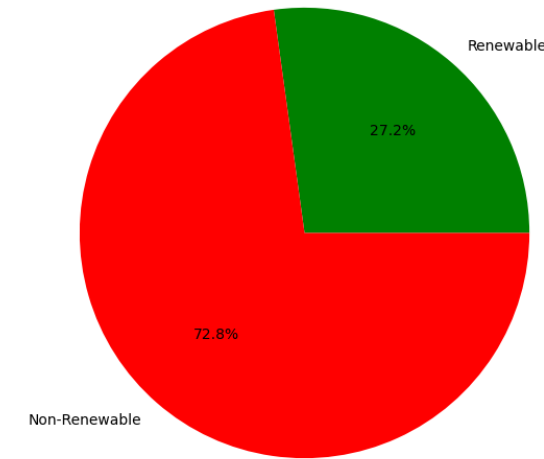
- Data Sources:
  - Global Power Plant Database
  - World Bank WDI (socioeconomic & emissions data)
  - IEA World Energy Balances
  - OECD Green Growth Indicators (policy)
- Integration Process:
  - Standardize country codes/names
  - Aggregate plant-level data by fuel type
  - Merge with country-level indicators

Table	Rows	Columns
world_bank	37,511	67
iea_balances	6,832	59
oecd_greengrowth	677,449	6
power_plants	34,936	13
country_capacity	167	3

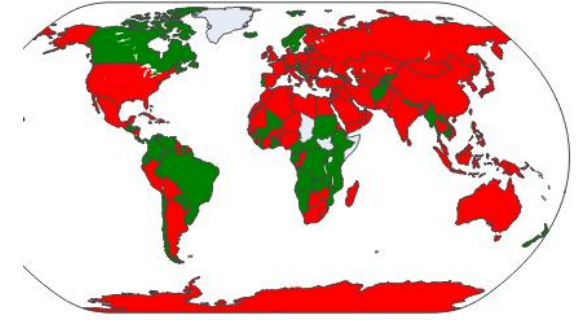
# EDA

- Visualizations:

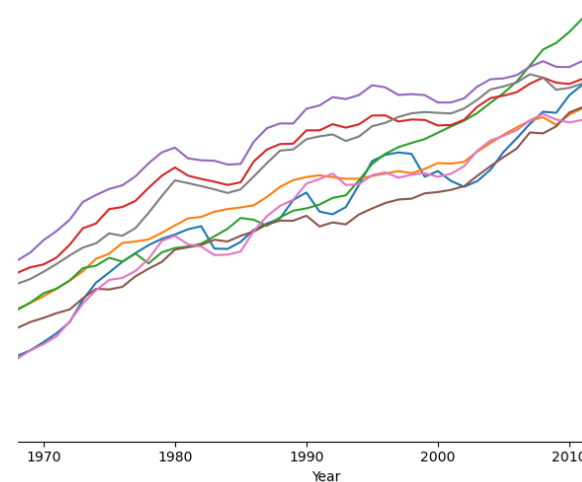
- Bar charts of power plant counts by country
- Capacity breakdown by fuel type
- Geospatial mapping of power plant distribution
- Time series of key World Bank indicators



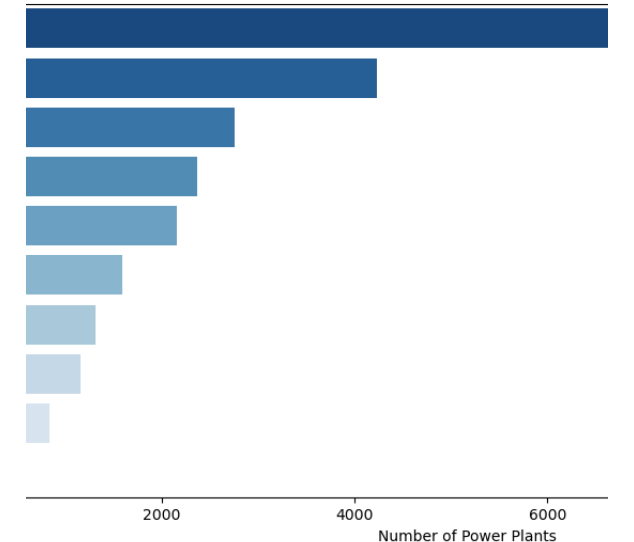
Power Plant Majority by Country



GDP (current US\$) Over Time (Top 10 Countries)

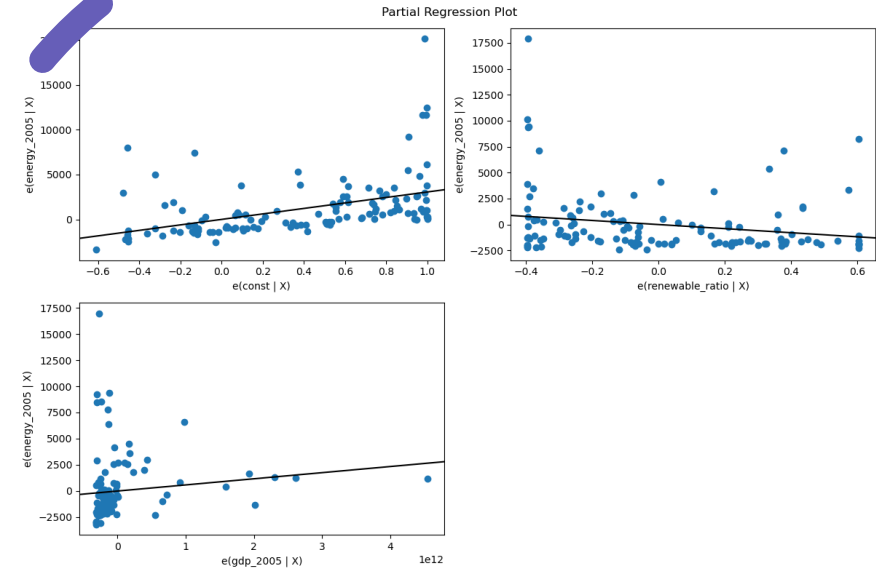


Top 10 Countries with Most Power Plants



# Simple Analysis & Findings

- Key Analysis:
  - Correlation analyses (e.g., renewable capacity ratio vs. energy use)
  - Basic regression results (simple OLS models)
- Findings:
  - Preliminary relationships are weak (low  $R^2$  values)
  - Indications that fossil fuel share might influence energy use



```
Number of rows with all valid data: 125
OLS Regression Results
=====
Dep. Variable:      energy_2005    R-squared:            0.063
Model:              OLS           Adj. R-squared:       0.048
Method:             Least Squares  F-statistic:          4.108
Date:               Sun, 23 Feb 2025  Prob (F-statistic):    0.0188
Time:               14:20:24       Log-Likelihood:      -1175.0
No. Observations:   125           AIC:                  2356.
Df Residuals:       122           BIC:                  2365.
Df Model:           2
Covariance Type:    nonrobust
=====
               coef      std err      t      P>|t|      [0.025      0.975]
-----
const          3056.8785    435.309      7.022    0.000    2195.141    3918.616
renewable_ratio -1965.4141    834.444     -2.355    0.020   -3617.280   -313.548
gdp_2005        5.849e-10    4.14e-10     1.415    0.160   -2.34e-10    1.4e-09
=====
Omnibus:          99.074    Durbin-Watson:        2.095
Prob(Omnibus):    0.000    Jarque-Bera (JB):      715.011
Skew:             2.832    Prob(JB):              5.46e-156
Kurtosis:         13.256    Cond. No.              2.35e+12
=====
```

Notes:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

[2] The condition number is large, 2.35e+12. This might indicate that there are strong multicollinearity or other numerical problems.

# Advanced Panel Data Analysis

- Methodology:
  - Two-way Fixed Effects (FE) and Random Effects (RE) models
  - Hausman test to compare FE and RE specifications
- Key Results:
  - FE model (using varying variables like GDP and fossil\_share)
  - RE model - note the challenges with time-invariant variables like renewable\_ratio
  - Hausman test results (showing unobserved, time invariant factors matters)

=== Hausman Test Comparison ===

Model Comparison		
	FE	RE
Dep. Variable	energy_use	energy_use
Estimator	PanelOLS	RandomEffects
No. Observations	4523	4523
Cov. Est.	Clustered	Unadjusted
R-squared	0.0057	0.0197
R-Squared (Within)	-0.0026	0.0081
R-Squared (Between)	-0.3263	0.2143
R-Squared (Overall)	-0.3100	0.2073
F-statistic	12.554	30.212
P-value (F-stat)	0.0000	0.0000
gdp	-3.187e-11	2.87e-10
	(-0.2695)	(8.5899)
fossil_share	-9.0111	6.8144
	(-0.9054)	(4.0822)
renewable_ratio		0.0080
		(1.873e-05)
Effects	Entity	Time

RandomEffects Estimation Summary

Dep. Variable:	energy_use	R-squared:	0.0197
Estimator:	RandomEffects	R-squared (Between):	0.2143
No. Observations:	4523	R-squared (Within):	0.0081
Date:	Mon, Mar 10 2025	R-squared (Overall):	0.2073
Time:	23:29:45	Log-likelihood	-3.728e+04
Cov. Estimator:	Unadjusted		
		F-statistic:	30.212
Entities:	125	P-value	0.0000
Avg Obs:	36.184	Distribution:	F(3,4520)
Min Obs:	4.0000		
Max Obs:	46.000	F-statistic (robust):	30.212
		P-value	0.0000
Time periods:	46	Distribution:	F(3,4520)
Avg Obs:	98.326		
Min Obs:	22.000		
Max Obs:	124.00		

Parameter Estimates

	Parameter	Std. Err.	T-stat	P-value	Lower CI	Upper CI
gdp	2.87e-10	3.341e-11	8.5899	0.0000	2.215e-10	3.525e-10
fossil_share	6.8144	1.6693	4.0822	0.0000	3.5418	10.087
renewable_ratio	0.0080	427.48	1.873e-05	1.0000	-838.06	838.07

PanelOLS Estimation Summary

Dep. Variable:	energy_use	R-squared:	0.0057
Estimator:	PanelOLS	R-squared (Between):	-0.3263
No. Observations:	4523	R-squared (Within):	-0.0026
Date:	Mon, Mar 10 2025	R-squared (Overall):	-0.3100
Time:	23:29:45	Log-likelihood	-3.686e+04
Cov. Estimator:	Clustered		
		F-statistic:	12.554
Entities:	125	P-value	0.0000
Avg Obs:	36.184	Distribution:	F(2,4351)
Min Obs:	4.0000		
Max Obs:	46.000	F-statistic (robust):	0.4455
		P-value	0.6405
Time periods:	46	Distribution:	F(2,4351)
Avg Obs:	98.326		
Min Obs:	22.000		
Max Obs:	124.00		

Parameter Estimates

	Parameter	Std. Err.	T-stat	P-value	Lower CI	Upper CI
gdp	-3.187e-11	1.182e-10	-0.2695	0.7875	-2.636e-10	1.999e-10
fossil_share	-9.0111	9.9521	-0.9054	0.3653	-28.522	10.500

# Key Insights & Policy Implications

- Insights:
  - Economic size (GDP) and fossil fuel share significantly relate to energy use.
  - Policy indicator (environment-related tax) shows promise for further exploration.
- Implications:
  - Findings can inform policymakers on how economic and energy mix factors affect emissions.
  - There is potential to identify best practices for reducing fossil fuel dependency.

# Next Steps


- Next Steps in Analysis:
  - Refine panel regression models (including CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and other policy indicators).
  - Conduct additional robustness checks and diagnostics (e.g., tests for serial correlation).
  - Extend the analysis to answer the full research questions:
    - Explore the relationship between renewable capacity share and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (total and per GDP).
    - Delve deeper into the impact of green growth policies on energy mix.
- Final Deliverables:
  - Cleaned merged dataset
  - Comprehensive analysis report
  - Interactive dashboards/visualizations for stakeholders




# Project Status & Roadmap

- Current Status:
  - Data integration, EDA, simple analysis, and initial advanced panel regressions have been completed.
- Am I addressing my proposal questions?
  - Partially. The current work lays the groundwork by addressing economic and energy mix relationships.
  - The next phase will directly integrate CO<sub>2</sub> emission data to answer the key research questions on renewable share vs. emissions.

- Roadmap:
  - Finalize model specifications
  - Incorporate CO<sub>2</sub> and policy analysis in detail
  - Prepare final report and recommendations

1. Data Integration & EDA 

2. Simple Analysis 

3. Advanced Panel Analysis 

3a. Detailed Policy Analysis (NS)

4. Incorporate CO<sub>2</sub> Emission Data (NS)

5. Model Refinement (Upcoming)

6. Deliverables (Upcoming)