

# ANALYSING AND FORECASTING ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION OF GHANA TIME SERIES

ECF GROUP

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# INTRODUCTION

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Total electricity generation almost doubled from 14,068 GWh in 2011 to 22,051 GWh in 2021, representing an annual average growth rate of 11%.

Total electricity consumption increased from 13,036 GWh in 2017 to 18,067 GWh in 2021 representing an annual average growth rate of 8% (according to energy commission of Ghana).



# Description

Min	1st Quatile	Median	Mean	3rd Quatile	Max	Var
86.27	281.04	328.29	322.29	372.99	523.25	6647.897

We plotted the electricity consumption(KWh per capita) data against time of their collection, Thus from 1971 to 2022 as shown in Figure6.





## PLOT OF THE ELECTRICITY TO TIME

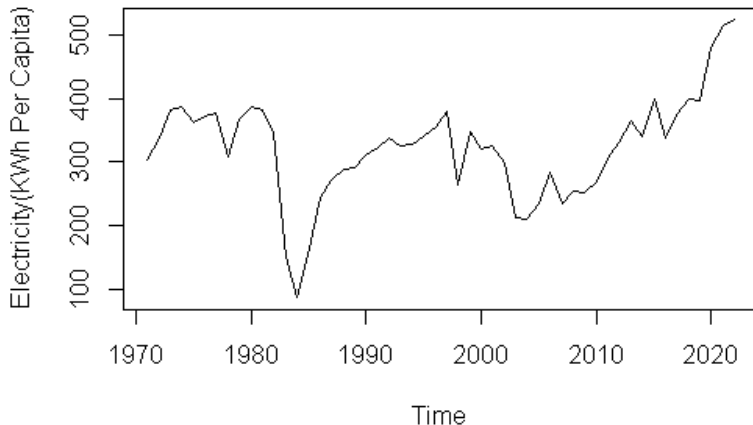


Figure: Plot of Electricity to Time



# Testing For Stationarity

There are variety types of stationarity tests but in this paper we are going to use the common ones and they are;

- ADF test with hypothesis  
H0:the series is not stationary  
H1:the series is statrionary.
- KPSS test with hypothesis  
H0:the series is stationary  
H1:the series is not statrionary.
- PP test with hypothesis  
H0:the series is not stationary  
H1:the series is statrionary.



# Result After Computation

## Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test

data: tsd Dickey-Fuller = -1.6073, Lag order = 3,  
p-value = 0.7324 alternative hypothesis: stationary



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## KPSS Test for Level Stationarity

data: tsd KPSS Level = 0.24024  
Truncation lag parameter = 3, p-value = 0.1



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data: tsd KPSS Level = 0.24024  
Truncation lag parameter = 3, p-value = 0.1

## Phillips-Perron Unit Root Test

data: tsd Dickey-Fuller  $Z(\alpha)$  = -9.3188,  
Truncation lag parameter = 3, p-value = 0.5576  
alternative hypothesis: stationary



## First Difference

Since the series is not stationary we perform 1st differencing in order to achieve stationarity; The figure 4.2 below is a plot after the first differencing .

